SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
RESOLUTION on the Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for the year 1893	1141
Expenditure on education by District Boards	1149
Resolution on the Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal for 1893	1158
Resolution on the Inland Emigration Report for the year 1893	1166
Annual report for 1893-94 under the licensed warehouse and fire-brigade Acts IV and I respectively of 1883 and 1893	1170
Forecast of jute crop in Bengal, 1894	1173
Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops	1179
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 24th to 30th June 1894	1183
METEOROLOGICAL report of the Province of Bengal for the week ending Saturday, the 30th of June 1894	1184
Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 30th of June 1894	1186
Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 24th to 30th June 1894	1190
Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of May 1891	1191
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 30th of June 1894	1192
Eastern Bengal State Railway for the month of April 1894	1193
Bengal Central Railway for the month of April 1894	1195
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	1196

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA AND ITS SUBURBS FOR THE YEAR 1893.

POLICE.

Dated Darjeeling, the 28th June 1894.

RESOLUTION No. 1203J.—D.

READ—

The Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for the year 1893.

Read also—

The Reports for the two preceding years and the Resolutions recorded by Government thereon.

SIR JOHN LAMBERT, K.C.I.E., was in charge of the Police of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs throughout the year except for the period from the 16th July to the 25th October, when Mr. A. H. Giles officiated for him. Mr. A. B. Barnard continued to hold the office of Deputy Commissioner until the 22nd March 1893, from which date he was granted furlough for one year. During his absence Mr. H. E. C. Paget acted for him as Deputy Commissioner.

	1892.	1893.
Town	48,569	47,765	36,552
Suburbs	11,871	11,472	11,242
Total ...	60,440	59,237	47,794

The decrease of 11,213 offences reported in the Town is the most noteworthy feature in the year's report. In the Suburbs the decrease was only 230—a difference which does not require explanation. The number of cognizable offences under the Penal Code reported in the Town and Suburbs together decreased by 935, and of non-cognizable offences under the same Code by 964. There was a decrease of 6,648 in miscellaneous cognizable offences, chiefly under the Hackney Carriage Act and in street offences under the Police Act, and of 2,896 in miscellaneous non-cognizable offences, which occurred wholly in municipal prosecutions. The reasons for the decrease under the various heads of crime will be more fully discussed hereafter in dealing with the cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported as true in the Town and Suburbs respectively.

3. The following table shows separately the number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases tried during the past two years in the Town and Suburbs—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Cognizable cases.		Non-cognizable cases.		Decrease.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	Cognizable.	Non-cognizable.
Northern Division Court (Presidency Magistrate)	14,352	9,974	535	359	4,378	166
Southern Division Court (Chief Presidency Magistrate) ...	11,276	9,070	449	68	2,206	381
Bench Court (Honorary Magistrates)	1,724	800	8,243	6,660	924	1,583
Total for town ...	27,352	19,844	9,227	7,097	7,508	2,130
Suburbs ...	6,890	6,677	2,595	1,829	213	766

The total number of cases tried in the Town and Suburbs during the year was 35,447, of which 29,112 ended in conviction. The number of cognizable cases tried in the Town was 19,844, and of these 17,899 ended in conviction in the Magistrate's Court, and 37 in the High Court. In the Suburbs, out of 6,677 cognizable cases tried, 6,299 resulted in conviction before Magistrates and 14 before the Court of Sessions. These results are very satisfactory, and reflect credit on the work of the Police during the year. The total number of arrests under all heads in the Town and Suburbs fell from 46,731 to 35,981, and the ratio per cent. of convictions to arrests from 93·92 to 91·26. The decrease in arrests occurred wholly under minor heads, chief among which are public and local nuisances under section 283, Indian Penal Code, miscellaneous offences under the Hackney Carriage Act and the Ports Acts, and street offences.

4. *False cases.*—Seventy-one false cases were brought in the Town and 28 in the Suburbs, against 62 and 27, the corresponding figures for 1892. Out of 19 prosecutions instituted in the Town under the Penal Code, 6 ended in conviction; in 6 the accused were discharged, and 6 were struck off owing to the failure of the parties to appear. In the Suburbs prosecutions under the Penal Code were instituted in 10 cases, in 5 of which the accused were fined and in 5 discharged. Rupees 332 were awarded as compensation, under section 552, Criminal Procedure Code, in 35 cases in the Town, and Rs. 74 in 8 cases

in the Suburbs. The average compensation awarded in each case thus amounted to hardly more than Rs. 9.

5. *Property stolen and recovered.*—The value of property stolen in the Town and Suburbs during the year was Rs. 1,27,776, of which Rs. 92,938, or 72·73 per cent., was recovered. The results of the year in this respect are remarkably good, and the percentage of property recovered is higher than it has been in any preceding year.

6. *Cognizable offences in the Town.*—The number of true cognizable cases reported within the Town fell from 28,472 to 21,232. The decrease of 7,240 as compared with 1892 occurred chiefly in offences in class VI, under the heads "Other offences" and "Special and local laws," the falling off in these being 3,407 and 3,969 respectively. There were 860 cases under the Hackney Carriage Act, being a decrease of 2,359 cases as compared with last year. The decrease is explained by the change in the law, under which summary arrests are no longer made for these offences, the procedure by summons having lessened the number of prosecutions. No corresponding increase, however, is observed among the non-cognizable cases in the returns. The number of offences under the Police Act (street offences and nuisances) fell from 10,037 to 7,086, being a decrease of 2,951, which occurred chiefly in cases of "obstruction" and "leaving carriages without control." No explanation of the decrease has been given in the Report, but the Lieutenant-Governor has since been informed that it is due to the issue of orders to the police to use their power under the Act with greater discretion, as it was one of the alleged causes of the hackney carriage strike which occurred on the 23rd January 1893, that the police were too ready to arrest drivers of carriages for petty street offences. The results of the prosecutions in these cases are satisfactory, and out of 8,582 persons placed before the Magistrate, 8,479, or over 98 per cent., were convicted. The decrease of 233 offences under the Shipping Act and of 340 under the Ports Acts has not been explained in the Report, but it is doubtless due to the fact that there were fewer European sailors and fewer ships in the port. There was a decrease of 456 in the number of cases and of 775 in the number of persons arrested under the Cruelty to Animals Act, which is said to be due to the action of the Commissioner of Police, after the hackney carriage strike of January 1893, in warning agents of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to be more careful in making arrests under the Act. Of the 5,257 persons arrested for cruelty to animals, 5,052, or over 96 per cent., were convicted.

7. The Commissioner of Police has given detailed information in his report regarding the various crimes committed during the year, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not consider it necessary to discuss them at any length. There were 11 cases relating to coin against 5 in the preceding year, but only one of these was of any importance, and in this two Muhammadan accused, father and son, were sentenced by the High Court to two and five years' rigorous imprisonment respectively for fraudulent delivery of counterfeit Queen's coin and being in possession of instruments for coining. Out of nine cases of murder, in two the accused were convicted, one of them being sentenced to death and the other to transportation for life. In one case the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder, but the Police Surgeon, after a careful enquiry, came to the conclusion that the case was one of suicide. There were two cases of attempt at murder, one of which ended in the conviction of the accused, who was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. Of the two cases of culpable homicide, in one the accused was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and in the other he was discharged, as the Magistrate found that the death was due to heart disease, the condition of the deceased being such that a very trifling injury would have proved fatal. The number of cases of grievous hurt rose from 31 to 35, and out of 44 persons placed on trial in these cases, 24 were convicted. There were 13 cases of kidnapping compared with 14 in 1892 and an average of 17 in the five preceding years. One important case under section 372, Indian Penal Code, was instituted, in which a woman and two men were charged, at the instance of the leaders of the American Missionary Society in Calcutta, with selling a minor for the purposes of prostitution. The defendants were, however, discharged in the High Court, the

presiding Judge holding that to complete the offence punishable under section 372, Indian Penal Code, proof of a continuous letting or hiring for an unlawful or immoral purpose was required, and that the single act said to have been committed by the accused was not sufficient to warrant their being placed on trial. Fifteen persons, who were charged with abducting girls from 7 to 14 years of age from the Midnapore district, were arrested and transferred to that district for trial. All were convicted and sentenced to from two to eight years' rigorous imprisonment. There was one daring case of robbery with hurt, in which two Madrasis were set upon by five up-countrymen and were robbed of Rs. 1,755. All the accused were convicted, four being sentenced to seven years' imprisonment each, and the fifth, a lad, to four years' detention in a Reformatory. There was one case of highway robbery in which three Eurasians were charged, two of them being sentenced to two years' imprisonment each, and one to imprisonment for one year. The number of true cases of burglary and lurking house-trespass rose from 106 to 135, and the number of persons convicted from 97 to 117. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen in these cases shows a satisfactory increase from 60·13 in 1892, and an average of 51·63 in the four preceding years, to 73·24. The number of thefts reported as true was 1,578, and the number detected was 948, being an increase of 196 and 75 respectively as compared with 1892. The increase occurred wholly in petty house-thefts, and is attributed to the unusually large number of wandering thieves from the Upper Provinces who visited the town. The number of persons convicted in these cases was 1,019, which is higher than in any previous year, and the percentage of property recovered was 73·01 against 74·57 in 1892, and an average of 62·49 in the four preceding years. These results are very creditable to the Police.

8. *Non-cognizable offences—Town.*—The total number of offences reported as true under the Penal Code was 4,464, and under special and local laws 10,804, being a decrease of 755 and 3,239 respectively as compared with 1892. There was a decrease of 3,156 prosecutions under the Municipal Act, chiefly under section 90, and the falling off is said to be due to the fact that a large number of prosecutions in license cases were withdrawn by the Municipal authorities on the defaulters paying their fees. It is not, however, stated that any change took place in the instructions under which the municipal servants acted, and it is noticeable that in the Suburbs there was an increase of 458 in the number of prosecutions under section 90, and of 415 under all sections of the Municipal Act taken together. Prosecutions of this kind are not a desirable way of collecting the taxes, and the decrease noted in the town must be considered as satisfactory provided it is not due to laxity in collecting. Most of the offences in which the decrease has occurred are fiscal, and they ought to continue to diminish with good administration of the municipal taxation, and if severe punishments are meted out to defaulters.

9. *Cognizable offences, Suburbs.*—The number of these offences fell from 7,085 to 6,733, the decrease of 352 occurring chiefly in cases of house-breaking and theft, and in prosecutions under the Hackney Carriage Act for the reasons already explained. There were five cases relating to coin, in one of which two accused were sentenced to seven and two years' imprisonment respectively for being found in possession of instruments and materials for counterfeiting coin. There were seven cases of murder, in two of which the defendants were discharged for want of evidence, and in a third the murderer committed suicide. In a fourth case the person suspected has so far managed to evade arrest, and in the three remaining cases no trace of the murderers can be found. There were two cases of attempt at murder, in one of which the accused was sentenced to transportation for life, and in the other, which was that of a life-convict who attempted to murder a fellow-prisoner in jail, the accused was sentenced to be hanged. In a case tried before the Sessions Judge of Alipore two women were charged with kidnapping and selling, and a third with buying or hiring, a girl of about 12 years of age for an immoral purpose. All three accused were convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each. While the number of true cases of burglary and lurking house-trespass reported fell from 91 to 76, which is lower than in any previous year, the ratio of cases detected and of persons convicted is unusually high, the number having risen from 49 and 53 in 1892 to 54 and 67 respectively. The number of thefts fell

from 446 to 417, but the number of cases detected and of persons convicted rose from 294 and 321 in 1892 to 312 and 338 in 1893. As in the case of burglaries, these figures are very satisfactory, and reflect credit on the working of the Suburban Police

10. *Non-cognizable offences, Suburbs.*—There were 4,481 cases against 4,368 in 1892. There were five cases of forgery and one of extortion, but these were all unimportant and call for no special remark.

11. *Suicides and accidental deaths.*—There were 69 cases of suicide in the Town and 33 in the Suburbs, making a total of 102 cases as compared with 87 in 1892. Of the total number of suicides during the year, 34 per cent. were caused by hanging and 45 per cent. by opium-poisoning. The number of accidental deaths was 349 as against 276 in 1892. Of these deaths, 32 were those of persons run over and killed by vehicles, but no case occurred in which there was evidence of rashness or negligence. Thirty-eight persons were prosecuted for rash and furious driving, and of these 34 were convicted.

12. *European Vagrancy Act.*—Fifty vagrants were admitted into the Government Work-house during the year, one was received from Muzaffarpur under section 6, and 4 were in the Work-house at the close of the preceding year, making a total of 55 admissions, or a decrease of 5 as compared with 1892. Of these, 16 were discharged on obtaining employment, 9 were released under the first clause of section 16 of the Act, and 5 were deported from British India. Four inmates of the Work-house absconded and 6 were imprisoned, while 8 remained in the Work-house at the close of the year.

13. *Fire-Brigade Act.*—The steam fire-engines of the Brigade were in attendance at 28 fires compared with 34 in 1892. There were 20 other petty fires also, at which assistance was rendered by the manual engines stationed at the out-stations. The total value of the property destroyed by these fires is estimated at Rs. 6,10,521 as compared with Rs. 12,95,045 in 1892, but the latter figures do not include the value of the cargo destroyed on the ship *Dumbarton Rock*, which was estimated at several lakhs. Six of the fires, in which property to the value of Rs. 4,53,744 was destroyed, occurred in steamers or godowns in which jute was stored. No fire during the year was attended with the loss of human life.

14. *Constitution of the Police force.*—The total strength of the force was 2,873, or the same as in 1891 and 1892. The number of casualties was 241 and the percentage 8·38, the figures being the same as in the previous year. The number of deaths fell from 26 to 25, and the ratio per mille from 9·49 to 8·70. The total cost of the force was Rs. 6,18,681, being a decrease of Rs. 12,086 as compared with 1892.

Owing to the abnormal rainfall of the year and the general unhealthiness of the season, the daily average number of men in hospital rose from 88·36 in 1892 to 100. The Commissioner of Police reports that this, added to the rise in the price of food-grains which induced many of the constables to stint themselves for the sake of their families, and thus injuriously affected their health, rendered it often difficult to maintain an effective night watch. Towards the close of the year the Government sanctioned a batta allowance of Rs. 1-8 per mensem for the men stationed in the most unhealthy Suburban tracts, and in some instances it was found necessary to recruit these tracts by the transfer to them of constables from the town force. Considering the difficulties with which they had to contend, the good results of the work done by the Calcutta Police during the year are all the more creditable to them, and Sir Charles Elliott is glad to receive the assurance of Sir John Lambert that their duties were carried out cheerfully and without complaint.

15. *Rewards.*—Rupees 3,242-12 (of which Rs. 864 were paid by individuals) were disbursed as rewards in the Town and Suburbs during the year. No details have been given in the report as to who received these rewards and the number of persons rewarded, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that in future reports this information may be supplied. It has been ascertained that the total number of persons rewarded in 1893 was 449, of whom 258 were constables, 4 were special constables, 1 was a sowar, and 116 were informers, the remainder being officers of the force.

16. *Anthropometry.*—The anthropometrical system for the identification of habitual offenders was introduced into Calcutta at the commencement of the

year, and before its close the measurements of 695 men were taken, of whom 490 were known to the police as habitual offenders, and 205 were strangers who had been arrested on charges of offences against property. The number of persons marked down on the registers for police surveillance at the close of the year was 595, and all of these should be measured. Sir Charles Elliott is glad to hear that the system has already proved of practical use, and that previous convictions against six men, who had been convicted in districts beyond Calcutta, were traced by its means.

17. *Judicial work.*—Mr. Marsden held the office of Chief Presidency Magistrate throughout the year except for the period from the 19th September to the 14th December, during which Mr. Pearson officiated for him. Nawab Syud Ameer Hossein, C.I.E., was in charge of the Magistracy of the Northern Division until the 17th May, when he was appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Registration. During his deputation the Hon'ble Maulvi Abdul Jubbar, Khan Bahadur, held the office of Presidency Magistrate, Northern Division, until the 27th December, when Nawab Syud Ameer Hossein again resumed charge.

18. *Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.*—The number of cases instituted during the year in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was 10,431 as compared with 13,107 in 1892, and in these 13,279 persons were concerned. Of this number, 12,289 persons were convicted, 30 were committed to take their trial at the High Court, 928 were acquitted or discharged, and 22 remained under trial at the close of the year. The number of persons charged under the Penal Code fell from 5,983 to 4,658, and under the Merchants' Shipping Act from 583 to 326. Out of 2,942 persons prosecuted for cruelty to animals, 2,779 were convicted. The percentage of convictions shows an improvement as compared with last year, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that the complaint made by the Chief Magistrate in his report for 1892, that such prosecutions are often unnecessarily instituted, has not been repeated. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 21,599-0-3, of which Rs. 21,138-8-3 were realized. Appeals were preferred to the High Court against the order of the Chief Magistrate in 35 cases, with the excellent result that in every case the appeal was rejected. The High Court was moved to set aside the orders of the Magistrate in six cases, and in one of these the conviction was reversed, and in another a fresh trial was ordered. In 11 cases declared false by the Court, a sum of Rs. 125 was granted as compensation to the 12 persons accused. Fuller details should, however, have been given, and the number of cases in which compensation was ordered under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, should have been specified, and the amount so granted separately shown.

19. *Northern Division Court.*—In this Court the number of cases instituted during the year fell from 17,545 to 12,660, and of persons put on trial from 21,121 to 14,602. Of this number, 13,542 were convicted, 33 were committed to the sessions, 1,017 were acquitted, and 6 were pending trial at the close of the year. The results of committals to the sessions were satisfactory, and out of the 33 persons committed, 24 were convicted, 6 were discharged, and 3 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. Twenty cases against 26 persons were declared by the Court as false. In 10 cases Rs. 123 were paid as compensation to the accused under section 552 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and Rs. 14 in two cases under section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The results of appeals preferred to the High Court are satisfactory, and out of 90 orders appealed against 88 were upheld and only 2 were set aside. The High Court was moved in 26 cases, in 14 of which the rules were refused or discharged, in 3 the orders were modified, in 6 retrial was ordered, in 1 a sentence of discharge against four persons was set aside and the case ordered to be committed to the sessions, and in the remaining 2 cases the orders granting compensation were reversed. The total value of the fines imposed during the year was Rs. 21,281-12, of which Rs. 19,017-12 were realized.

20. In his Resolution on last year's Report, in reviewing the work of the Northern Division Court, the Lieutenant-Governor remarked that the large number of persons against whom processes were issued, and the small number who appeared in Court, seemed to indicate a want of sufficient care in issuing

such processes and in enquiring into complaints beforehand. The Magistrate of the Northern Division explains that this is not necessarily the case, as in the majority of prosecutions of a petty nature the prosecutor either settles the matter out of Court, or else he withdraws the case in the presence of the Court on the defendants undertaking not to repeat the offence with which they are charged. The Lieutenant-Governor recognizes the force of this contention, but he cannot accept it as an altogether satisfactory explanation of the large proportion of processes issued to persons appearing in the Northern Division Court. From the figures noted in the margin, it would appear that there is a considerable amount of useless process-serving, and that this is especially the case in the Court of the Magistrate of the Northern Division. In this Court 189 processes were issued against persons charged with cheating under sections 417 to 420 of the Penal Code, and 82 persons actually appeared before the Court, of whom only two were convicted. The offences under these sections are not compoundable, and the figures seem to show that there is something wrong in connection with the issue of processes in this Court. The Magistrate observes that he nearly always refuses applications for processes in cases of assault and hurt, unless the applicant is a respectable man or shows marks of violence. The Lieutenant-Governor notices, however, that not a single complaint under these or any other section is shown in the column provided for the purpose in the statement annexed to the report as having been dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, and the same is the case with the Courts of the Chief Magistrate and the Bench Courts. It can hardly be that process was issued on every complaint lodged, and yet this would appear to have been the case from the report now submitted to Government. No distinction also is made in the reports of the Presidency Magistrates between the results of cases sent up by the police and of those of which cognizance is taken by the Courts '*suo motu*' or on complaint. For the former the Commissioner of Police is responsible, but in the latter the responsibility rests with the Magistrates by whom process is issued, and His Honour desires that in future reports the results of these different classes of cases may be separately shown.

Court.	Persons against whom processes issued.	Persons who appeared.	Percentage of persons appearing to processes issued.
1	2	3	4
Chief Magistrate ...	1,557	721	46·3
North Division ...	4,293	937	21·8
Bench Courts ...	11,321	7,193	63·5
Total ...	17,171	8,851	51 5

21. The Lieutenant-Governor further observes that no information has been furnished regarding the adjournment of cases and the detention of witnesses in the various Courts. The Chief Presidency Magistrate has given a table which shows that only 34 cases were adjourned by the Bench Courts, but no reference is made to the number of adjournments either in the Chief Magistrate's Court or in that of the Magistrate of the Northern Division. From paragraph 35 of Sir John Lambert's report it appears that the total number of cases adjourned before the Northern Division Court has risen from 131 to 227, and before the Chief Presidency Magistrate from 121 to 187, notwithstanding the fact that the number of cases tried by each Court has decreased. Some reference to these adjournments and to the reasons for the increase should have been given in the Report. In regard to the detention of witnesses, the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the Presidency Magistrates are required to maintain a register of all witnesses examined, and to report the number, together with other statistics, to the High Court; but in his opinion they should also be required to keep up the Witness Register in the form prescribed by the High Court, which is maintained in all Subordinate Courts in the mufassal. This subject will be separately considered.

22. *Work of the Honorary Magistrates.*—The number of cases other than municipal transferred to the Bench of Magistrates was 1,060, and 852 were transferred to Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, making a total of 1,912 as compared with 2,709 in the previous year. Of the total number of cases instituted, 1,582 as compared with 1,689 in 1892 were under the Penal Code, 35 as compared with 51 were miscellaneous cases under the Criminal Procedure Code, and 295 as against 969 were offences against local laws. Of these cases,

156 were struck off without trial, and in the remainder 2,600 persons were implicated, of whom 1,204 were acquitted or discharged (including those in cases which were compromised or in which the parties were absent), 1,392 were convicted, and 4 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 6,125-11, of which Rs. 5,176-8 were realized. Eleven cases were declared false, frivolous or vexatious, and in these compensation to the extent of Rs. 106 was awarded. Out of 21 appeals preferred to the High Court, 12 were rejected, and in one case the conviction was upheld, although the sentence was reduced. Out of 5 cases in which the High Court was moved, in one only was the order set aside.

23. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the Chief Presidency Magistrate is once more able to bear tribute to the excellent work done by the Honorary Magistrates during the year, and to the great assistance rendered by them to the administration of justice. The complaint that has repeatedly been made in former years, of irregularity of attendance, has not been repeated; but the Lieutenant-Governor notices that several Honorary Magistrates are still very negligent in this respect, and that some during the past year have failed to attend on repeated occasions when invited to do so. In aggravated cases the Honorary Magistrates should be called upon for an explanation of their continued absence. The number of Magistrates who attended one or more sittings of the Bench rose from 86 to 94, and the average number of sittings per Magistrate was 11·6 as compared with 11·7 in the preceding year.

24. *Municipal prosecutions.*—The total number of prosecutions was 10,121, as against 13,253 in 1892, the decrease of 3,132 occurring chiefly in license prosecutions. The number of cases brought to trial was 5,707, and in these 3,051 resulted in the acquittal or discharge of the accused, the number of persons convicted being 2,656. The total value of the fines imposed was Rs. 13,288-13, of which Rs. 10,659-3 were realized.

25. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction the favourable mention made by Sir John Lambert of Mr. H. E. C. Paget, who officiated as Deputy Commissioner of Police during the absence of Mr. A. B. Barnard on furlough, and of the other officers named in paragraph 38 of the report. To Sir John Lambert himself the thanks of Government are due for his most efficient administration of the Department under his control, and to Mr. Marsden, Mr. Pearson, Nawab Syud Ameer Hossein, C.I.E., and the Hon'ble Maulvi Abdul Jubbar for the good work done by them during the year. The names of the subordinate officers favourably mentioned have been noted

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for information and communication to the Presidency Magistrates, and to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, and the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, for information.

Ordered, also, that a copy of this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY DISTRICT BOARDS.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Darjeeling, the 28th June 1894.

RESOLUTION—No. 306T.M.

READ again—

The Resolutions on the workings of District Boards in Bengal for 1891-92 and 1892-93.

In the Resolutions cited above, the Lieutenant-Governor reviewed, among other things, the expenditure incurred by District Boards in either year upon education generally, and upon that class of education which falls within the category of primary instruction; in the latter of the two he commented at some length upon the comparative expenditure of the various Boards throughout the province, and reiterated in paragraph 36 the principle that until full provision has been made for primary education in a district, no part of a Local Fund should be diverted to the support of education of a higher kind, since this is beyond the needs of the majority of tax-payers, and may well be paid for by those who desire it. Since the issue of that Resolution the Lieutenant-Governor has again had under his consideration the whole question of the educational expenditure of District Boards, and he desires to draw the attention of all concerned to the following observations which are the outcome of his enquiries and reflections.

2. The figures given in paragraph 37 of the Resolution of the 18th December 1893 were taken from those set forth in Form III appended to that Resolution, which shows the expenditure of District Boards in 1892-93, supplemented by statistics drawn from the reports of Divisional Commissioners. But it has been rightly pointed out by the Director of Public Instruction that the sums entered under the head of "Primary Schools" in column 22 of that Form represent much less than the amount actually expended on primary education by the District Boards of Bengal, and that any calculations based upon those figures alone must necessarily be misleading. Sir A. Croft has urged that, besides the sums actually expended upon the direct maintenance and aid of primary schools, considerable expenditure is incurred every year by District Boards under the heads of "Inspection," "Scholarships," "Buildings and furniture," "Charges on account of abolished schools," "Examinations, prizes, and rewards," and "Miscellaneous," and that in some cases all, in others a large proportion, of this expenditure is incurred on account of primary schools.

3. The propriety of this contention the Lieutenant-Governor unhesitatingly admits, and he has accordingly caused to be prepared, in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction, from the figures supplied to the Education Department from each district for the preparation of General Table IV, attached to the Director's Annual Report, a fresh series of statistics, showing what the real expenditure of each District Board was in 1892-93 on primary education and on education generally, and also what ratio these bore to the ordinary income of the Board. Under one of the heads of account mentioned by the Director of Public Instruction, viz. "Scholarships," the expenditure was easily separable, and it has accordingly been separated: in other cases it was only possible to fix a percentage which should represent a fair share of the expenditure, and accordingly His Honour has been pleased to decide that of the actual expenditure of District Boards on education in 1892-93, the following proportions under each head should be debited to primary instruction:—"Inspection," 90 per cent.; "Buildings and furniture," 75 per cent.; "Charges for abolished schools". and "Cost of examinations, prizes and rewards," the whole; and "Miscellaneous," 50 per cent. With these principles for a basis, the figures for 1892-93 have been recalculated as well as those for 1888-89, that being the first year in which the system was in force of allotments to District Boards to produce equilibrium between their receipts and their expenditure upon certain branches of the administration placed under their control: a statement has been prepared, which is appended to this Resolution, comparing the educational expenditure in each of those years, while two

subsidiary statements give the details of the expenditure on primary education shown in the larger statement. The headings of these statements explain themselves, and it is only necessary to say that the difference between the figures in columns 2 and 8 of the general statement is due to the fact that the former exclude and the latter include grants for lower primary scholarships, the control over which, together with allotments to pay for them, was made over to District Boards in the year 1891-92, and also that the "ordinary income" in columns 3 and 9 has been calculated by deducting from the figures in column 73 of Form II of the District Board Resolution the total of columns 63, 68 and 72 of the same form.

4. The first point which cannot fail to suggest itself upon a perusal of these statements is that the expenditure on education, whether general or primary, has not kept pace with the increase of ordinary income, for the difference between the ordinary income of the District Boards in 1888-89 and 1892-93 represents an advance of 15·7 per cent., whereas the general increase in expenditure on education, even although a large annual obligation for lower primary scholarships had been accepted by District Boards in the meantime, is only 2·3 per cent., that on primary education being 3·3 per cent. As the allotment (columns 2 and 8) was larger in 1892-93 than it was in 1888-89 by 2·9 per cent., it is clear that the expenditure on education generally has not advanced at all, and that the measure of the increase of that on primary education is only ·4 per cent. Put in another way, it appears that the addition of the grant for lower primary scholarships has raised the sum directly available to District Boards for expenditure on education by Rs. 29,520, but the aditional sum which they actually spent on education generally in 1892-93 was only Rs. 23,668, out of which the additional expenditure on primary education was represented by Rs. 23,238. Practically it may be said of the province generally that out of the increase in their income of 12·8 per cent. (excluding the 2·9 per cent. represented by the additional lower primary scholarship grant), the District Boards have spent nothing on education.

5. But though this remark is true of the province as a whole, it is not true of all its parts. Taking first the percentages of total expenditure on education (columns, 6 and 12), it will be seen from the figures below that the Presidency and Orissa Divisions have an advance of 3·5 and 3·6 per cent. respectively. These two Divisions also stand very high in respect of the proportion spent on education in 1892-93. The largest falling off is seen in Dacca (8·2 per cent.) followed by Chittagong (4·6 per cent.). Of the thirty-eight districts in which the Local Self-Government Act is in force, there has been an increase in seventeen and a falling off in twenty, the proportion in Mymensingh remaining practically unaltered. In the Presidency Division the increase is universal, as is the decrease in those of Dacca (except Mymensingh) and Chittagong. In the Rajshahi and Bhagalpur Divisions the districts are equally divided, while in the other Divisions the proportions vary, the Patna Division having an increase in two and a decrease in five, and the Orissa Division showing an increase in two out of its three districts.

6. As regards the proportionate expenditure, not on education generally, but on primary instruction, columns 7 and 13 of the general statement supply the figures required for a comparison of this nature between the expenditure of 1888-89 and of 1892-93. The Divisional figures show that, as in the matter of general educational expenditure, so too in expenditure on primary education, there has been a falling off in every Division except those of the Presidency and Orissa; but the differences are not so great, ranging between an increase of 3 per cent. in the Presidency Division and a decrease of 4·9 in Chittagong. The statistics for districts show that in respect of expenditure on primary education the facts are very much what they have been noticed to be for educational expenditure generally, for twenty-one districts display a falling off and seventeen an increase, and with three exceptions the districts in each case are identical. These exceptions are Hooghly, which shows a decrease under primary education, but an increase in its proportionate expenditure on general education, while on the other hand Pabna and Chittagong with a smaller proportionate expenditure under the head of general education, show an advance under that of primary instruction.

7. How the variations in the proportionate expenditure of 1888-89 and 1892-93 have occurred is shown clearly in the following table, where the total difference in the proportionate expenditure in each of the two years is dissected so as to show the variation under "Primary" and under "Other education," and it will be seen that while thirteen districts have reduced their expenditure under both heads, fourteen others have increased it under both heads. Again, six—Murshidabad, Khulna, Pabna, Chittagong, Patna and Darbhanga—have increased their primary expenditure and decreased that under education other than primary; while in opposition to the known policy of Government, in six cases—Hooghly, Rajshahi, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Noakhali, and Purnea—the primary expenditure has been starved for the benefit of secondary or technical instruction or both. Shahabad and Monghyr have reduced their proportionate expenditure on primary instruction, but left untouched that on other education.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PERCENTAGES OF EXPENDITURE IN 1888-89 AND 1892-93.

DISTRICT.	Primary education.	Other.	Total education.
1	2	3	4
Burdwan	— 4·9	— 15·4	— 20·3
Birbhum	+ 1·4	+ 3·1	+ 4·5
Bankura	— 15·4	— 11·2	— 26·6
Midnapore	+ 3·6	+ ·1	+ 3·7
Hooghly	— 3·8	+ 5·5	+ 1·7
Howrah	+ 1·1	+ 1·5	+ 2·6
24-Parganas	+ 3·3	+ ·8	+ 4·1
Nadia	+ 2·7	+ 1·8	+ 4·5
Murshidabad	+ 2·4	— 1·2	+ 1·2
Jessore	+ 2·2	+ 1·4	+ 3·6
Khulna	+ 4·2	— 1·	+ 3·2
Rajshahi	— ·8	+ ·3	— ·5
Dinajpur	— 1·3	— 1·6	— 2·9
Jalpaiguri	— 2·	— 1·5	— 3·5
Rangpur	+ 1·7	+ 1·9	+ 3·6
Bogra	+ ·8	+ ·8	+ 1·6
Pabna	+ ·8	— ·9	— ·1
Dacca	— 3·	— 21·	— 24·
Mymensingh	— 3·7	+ 3·7	.....
Faridpur	— 12·7	— 6·2	— 18·9
Backergunge	— 1·8	+ ·7	— 1·1
Tippera	— 9·3	— 1·	— 10·3
Noakhali	— 8·2	+ 5·3	— 2·9
Chittagong	+ ·5	— 3·2	— 2·7
Patna	+ 1·9	— ·8	+ 1·1
Gaya	— 5·3	— ·3	— 5·6
Shahabad	— 1·	.....	— 1·
Saran	— 2·5	— 1·4	— 3·9
Champaran	— ·5	— ·2	— ·7
Muzaffarpur	— 4·4	— ·5	— 4·9
Darbhanga	+ 1·6	— ·3	+ 1·3
Monghyr	— 2·9	.....	— 2·
Bhagalpur	— 1·2	— ·3	— 1·
Purnea	— ·3	+ ·9	+ ·6
Malda	+ 4·	+ 2·5	+ 6·5
Cuttack	— 4·8	— ·6	— 5·4
Balasore	+ 7·1	+ 2·4	+ 9·5
Puri	+ 7·1	+ 3·5	+ 10·6

The most remarkable figures in the foregoing statement are those for (*a*) Burdwan with its total decrease of 20·3 per cent., three-fourths of which

have occurred under education other than primary; (*b*) Bankura with a falling off of 26·6 per cent., occurring under both heads; (*c*) Hooghly with a considerable rise under "other" education, provided apparently by a reduction of expenditure on primary education; (*d*) Dacca with a large reduction of 21 per cent. in education other than primary; (*e*) Faridpur with a decrease of nearly 19 per cent., of which two-thirds is under primary education; (*f*) Tippera and (*g*) Chittagong with a large shrinkage of 9·3 and 8·2 per cent. respectively in primary expenditure; and, lastly (*h*) Gaya with a falling off of 5·3 per cent. under the same head.

8. Leaving, however, the question of variations between the expenditure of the two years, and turning to actual expenditure in 1892-93, the percentages of expenditure on primary education in a few districts which have done conspicuously well or ill in that respect are given in the margin; and it may be noted that the provincial average for primary expenditure was 11·9 per cent. of the ordinary income in 1892-93 as against 13·3 per cent. in 1888-89.

	Districts above the average.
Balasore	33·2
Cuttack	25·1
Bankura	23·3
Puri	20·1
Midnapore	19·4
Howrah	19·07
Pabna	18·7
Tippera	18·3
Nadia	17·9
Khulna	17·7
Murshidabad	17·5
Jessore	16·8
Dacca	16·8
Malda	16·4
Faridpur	15·4
Backergunge	15·2

	Districts below the average.
Jalpaiguri	3·4
Gaya	4·2
Shahabad	4·5
Muzaffarpur	5·5
Darbhanga	6·6
Saran	6·9
Noakhali	7·09
Monghyr	7·2
Hooghly	7·3
Bhagálpur	7·3
Patna	9·4

9. In the first list the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe, as a sign of increasing activity in a province which has long been considered backward, that three out of the first four are Orissa districts. In his Local Self-Government Report for 1892-93, the Commissioner of that Division refers to the matter, but as his figures take no account of all the additional charges which have now been included as expenditure on primary education, he does not appear to have realised how large a proportion the expenditure on primary education really bore to the ordinary income of these districts, which is comparatively small. In the same way very little is said in the Burdwan Commissioner's report about the expenditure in Bankura, but the ordinary income of the Board (Rs. 91,141) is so small that a liberal allotment for education here, as in Orissa bulks very large.

10. As regards the second list, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to draw the particular attention of the District Boards concerned to the excessively small proportion borne by their expenditure on primary education to their ordinary income. The district which spent the smallest proportion of its income on the elementary education of children is Jalpaiguri, and the next five are all in Bihar. The argument of the District Board in each case will doubtless be that the upkeep of their roads and bridges leaves them no margin for educational expenditure, but the District Board should hold the scales evenly between the different objects to which the funds entrusted to them are devoted. The shortcomings of most of the District Boards in this list were unfavourably noticed in paragraph 33 of the Resolution on District Boards for 1891-92, and the Lieutenant-Governor is disappointed to find that they are still open to criticism. His Honour desires that the Board of each district shown in the foregoing list as spending less than 10 per cent. of its ordinary income on primary education will submit, through the Commissioner, any representations which they may think proper in justification of what appears to have been in some measure a failure in their duty to the poor of the district.

11. It has also been urged by the Chairman of one of the District Boards in question that the obligations of the Board are amply fulfilled so long as their expenditure on education does not fall below the figure given in column 8 of the appended statement as the amount of educational expenditure taken in fixing the grant from Government in 1887-88. This is a plea which the Lieutenant-Governor cannot accept. The sum in question was fixed upon a consideration of the actual expenditure on education during the preceding year, and was not intended to represent a permanent standard which District Boards should be satisfied to attain. Were this view to be accepted, it is manifest that in the backward districts, where the sum originally allotted was necessarily small, no advance would ever be made, and those areas where

progress is most desirable would always lag farthest behind. But the Lieutenant-Governor is not blind to the fact that in many of these districts the want of funds seriously hampers the development of primary education, and he is prepared, and is now arranging, upon the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, to make grants to such backward districts out of the savings effected year by year in the departmental allotment for primary schools in excluded districts and municipalities.

12. For the future it is hoped that, instead of figures obtained by estimation, it will be possible to show for every district the actual expenditure upon each branch of primary education. The Director of Public Instruction has already by Circular No. 2T. of the 24th June 1894 called for a statement which in future years will be used to amplify Subsidiary Table II (*b*) of his Annual Report; and the Lieutenant-Governor now desires that the Deputy Inspector of Schools in each district may be directed to supply to the Chairman of the District Board a copy of the figures submitted to the head of the Educational Department in accordance with that circular, in order that these may be embodied in a statement in the accompanying form, which will be added as Appendix C to the Annual Report on the working of District Boards for 1893-94, and may, if necessary, be submitted to the Commissioner after the report itself has been forwarded.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the attention which the compilation of these statistics will cause to be given to this subject will bear fruit in a careful revision of the expenditure on primary education in each district, so that an adequate provision may everywhere be made for the elementary education of the children of the poor.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. A. BOURDILLON,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPENDIX C TO THE REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE _____ DISTRICT BOARD FOR 1893-94.

Expenditure from the District Fund on Primary Education in the year 1893-94.

DISTRICT.	Direct payments to schools.	Sub-Inspectors.	Subordinate inspecting agency.	Primary scholarships.	Buildings and furniture.	Charges for abolished schools.	Examinations, prizes and rewards.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Column 2.—This should give the sum of payments to (*a*) stipendiary and (*b*) non-stipendiary schools in Subsidiary Table II (*b*)
Column 3.—Eighty per cent. of the salary and travelling allowance of Sub-Inspectors should be entered.
Column 4.—The whole cost of inspecting pundits and chief gurus should be entered.
Columns 5, 7 8, and 9.—Charges incurred in and for primary schools only should be entered.
N. B.—Fractions of a rupee to be neglected; the nearest rupee to be taken.

Statement comparing the Educational expenditure of District Boards in 1888-89 *and* 1892-93.

STRICT BOARDS.	Amount of educational expenditure taken in fixing the grant from Government.	1888-89. Ordinary income.	1888-89. Total expenditure on education.	1888-89. Expenditure on primary education.	1888-89. Percentage of column 4 on column 3.	1888-89. Percentage of column 5 on column 3.	Amount of educational expenditure taken in fixing the grant from Government.	1892-93. Ordinary income.	1892-93. Total expenditure on education.	1892-93. Expenditure on primary education.	1892-93. Percentage of column 10 on column 9.	1892-93. Percentage of column 11 on column 9.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
rdwan Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
wan	45,974	1,48,671	58,647	24,002	39·4	16·5	46,790	2,43,596	40,763	28,299	19·1	11·6	
ium	18,432	86,959	14,212	11,111	16·3	12·7	19,056	90,719	18,941	12,812	20·8	14·1	
ura	30,003	49,486	29,429	19,164	59·6	38·7	30,915	91,141	30,115	21,255	33·04	23·3	
apore	57,230	2,18,154	54,777	34,674	25·1	15·8	58,190	2,01,644	58,171	39,171	28·8	19·4	
hly	37,813	1,86,271	36,248	20,757	19·4	11·1	38,533	1,78,314	37,708	13,156	21·1	7·3	
ah	19,384	62,182	18,015	11,169	28·9	17·9	19,720	59,924	18,598	11,238	31·5	19·07	
Total ...	*2,08,836*	*7,51,725*	*2,11,398*	*1,21,480*	*28·1*	*16·1*	*2,13,204*	*8,61,337*	*2,10,296*	*1,25,931*	*24·3*	*14·5*	
sidency Division.													
iganas	39,947	2,85,563	38,848	27,410	13·6	9·6	40,427	2,43,940	43,237	31,507	17·7	12·9	
a	31,342	1,26,498	32,369	19,322	25·9	15·2	31,870	97,422	29,667	17,507	30·4	17·9	
hidabad	20,337	90,538	20,601	13,673	22·7	15·1	20,769	91,477	21,913	16,667	23·9	17·5	
re	35,183	1,48,148	33,777	21,555	22·8	14·6	35,759	1,31,987	34,946	22,253	26·4	16·8	
na	25,580	1,17,962	30,154	15,977	25·5	13·5	26,348	93,466	27,468	16,964	28·7	17·7	
Total ...	*1,52,389*	*7,68,649*	*1,56,249*	*98,167*	*20·3*	*12·7*	*1,55,173*	*6,60,292*	*1,57,231*	*1,04,298*	*23·8*	*15·7*	
jshahi Division.													
ahi	22,367	97,328	19,714	14,759	20·2	15·1	23,087	1,13,394	22,410	16,284	19·7	14·3	
jpur	25,078	1,16,868	25,875	17,655	22·2	15·1	25,816	1,38,069	26,667	19,066	19·3	13·8	
igurí	7,598	87,577	7,726	4,773	8·8	5·4	7,790	1,89,962	10,111	6,567	5·3	3·4	
pur	34,536	1,69,739	33,978	22,135	20·01	13·04	35,688	1,91,499	45,336	28,320	23·6	14·7	
a	13,688	67,745	12,697	7,763	18·7	11·4	14,456	67,526	13,739	8,206	20·3	12·2	
a	23,392	82,588	22,439	14,863	27·07	17·9	23,728	1,04,295	28,077	19,523	26·9	18·7	
Total ...	*1,26,659*	*6,22,145*	*1,22,429*	*81,948*	*19·6*	*13·1*	*1,50,595*	*8,04,595*	*1,46,570*	*98,031*	*18·1*	*12·1*	
Dacca Division.													
a	42,374	1,43,821	68,619	28,535	47·7	19·8	43,286	1,74,064	41,308	23,365	23·7	16·8	
ensingh	42,969	2,21,484	39,994	31,170	18·05	14·07	44,469	2,75,083	49,632	28,553	18·04	10·3	
dpur	28,416	60,871	24,015	17,133	42·7	28·1	28,896	1,21,227	30,078	19,483	23·8	15·4	
kergungo	35,038	1,47,185	35,325	24,097	24·0	17·05	35,518	1,61,954	37,800	25,206	22·9	15·2	
Total ...	*1,48,797*	*5,73,361*	*1,69,953*	*1,01,935*	*29·6*	*17·7*	*1,52,169*	*7,10,517*	*1,58,818*	*1,02,607*	*21·4*	*13·8*	
Hagong Division.													
era	36,802	1,11,581	37,970	37,906	34·02	27·6	37,330	1,77,926	42,210	32,656	23·7	18·3	
hali	24,960	1,25,538	23,914	19,190	19·06	15·2	25,929	1,63,763	24,508	11,619	16·1	7·09	
lagong	19,283	1,34,375	23,599	12,943	17·5	9·6	19,619	1,57,301	23,116	15,971	14·8	10·1	
Total ...	*81,045*	*3,71,494*	*85,483*	*69,039*	*23·01*	*16·9*	*82,869*	*4,98,990*	*91,834*	*60,246*	*18·4*	*12·07*	
Patna Division.													
a	20,728	2,00,787	20,479	15,209	10·2	7·5	22,108	2,25,163	25,394	21,183	11·3	9·4	
a	22,768	2,28,168	28,175	21,873	12·3	9·5	23,728	3,02,070	20,531	12,756	6·7	4·2	
ulbad	16,907	1,53,473	13,194	8,612	8·4	5·5	18,587	2,07,516	15,439	9,493	7·4	4·5	
n	19,015	1,90,217	25,715	18,001	13·5	9·4	19,975	2,10,055	20,338	14,639	9·6	6·9	
mparan	17,777	1,01,041	17,837	14,369	17·6	14·1	18,449	1,03,871	17,645	14,165	16·9	13·6	
affarpur	17,776	1,56,591	18,752	15,534	11·9	9·9	18,736	2,51,704	17,626	14,063	7·	5·5	
bhanga	20,901	2,49,417	16,301	12,937	6·5	5·06	22,005	2,38,849	18,755	15,868	7·8	6·6	
Total ...	*1,35,872*	*12,81,684*	*1,40,453*	*1,06,175*	*10·9*	*8·2*	*1,43,648*	*15,37,228*	*1,35,750*	*1,02,188*	*8·8*	*6·6*	
agalpur Division.													
ghyr	24,732	1,64,530	21,427	17,086	13·01	10·3	25,092	2,07,682	20,199	15,115	10·1	7·2	
galpur	19,072	1,52,242	17,310	12,955	11·3	8·5	19,606	1,89,106	18,712	13,813	9·8	7·3	
nea	18,838	1,22,514	16,030	13,701	13·8	11·2	19,702	1,45,430	21,072	15,935	14·4	10·9	
ia	14,083	70,792	12,906	8,794	18·3	12·4	15,763	59,780	14,870	9,862	24·8	16·4	
Total ...	*77,325*	*5,09,838*	*68,672*	*52,536*	*13·4*	*10·3*	*80,253*	*6,01,998*	*75,653*	*54,705*	*12·5*	*9·08*	
Orissa Division.													
tack	37,265	93,742	37 420	29,868	37·5	29·9	38,657	1,05,405	33,915	26,508	32·1	25·1	
asore	20,225	79,443	25,583	20,632	32·2	25·9	26,057	66,885	27,901	22,087	41·7	33·02	
... ...	15,344	66,887	13,169	8,747	19·6	13·07	16,012	85,178	16,709	11,124	30·2	20·1	
Total ...	*78,734*	*2,46,072*	*76,172*	*59,247*	*30·9*	*24·08*	*81,326*	*2,27,528*	*78,525*	*59,779*	*34·5*	*26·2*	
GRAND TOTAL ...	*10,09,657*	*51,91,968*	*10,30,809*	*6,84,547*	*20·1*	*13·3*	*10,39,177*	*59,35,285*	*10,54,477*	*7,07,785*	*17·7*	*11·9*	

Note.—The difference between the figures in columns 2 and 8 is due to the fact that the former exclude, and the latter includes grants for lower primary scholarships.

Statement showing details of the figures in columns 5 and 11 of general statement.

1888-89.

District.	Expenditure from District Funds on Primary Education.								
	Schools managed by the District Board.	Schools aided by the District Board.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings and furniture.	Charges for abolished schools.	Examinations, prizes and rewards.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Burdwan Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Burdwan ...	.....	18,427	4,092	.....	.....	888	710	485	24,602
2. Birbhum ...	.....	7,117	3,197	.....	77	222	332	169	11,114
3. Bankura ...	.....	13,704	3,931	.....	180	306	444	599	19,164
4. Midnapore ...	.....	22,357	11,371	.....	.....	182	367	397	34,674
5. Hooghly ...	.....	15,438	4,067	.....	58	391	788	15	20,757
6. Howrah ...	.....	8,344	2,354	.....	75	206	32	158	11,169
Total ...	.....	85,387	29,012	.....	390	2,195	2,673	1,823	1,21,480
Presidency Division.									
7. 24-Parganas...	.....	18,807	6,613	.....	.....	748	1,149	123	27,440
8. Nadia ...	.....	12,304	5,144	.....	.....	519	1,128	227	19,322
9. Murshidabad	85	9,718	2,916	.....	150	130	584	90	13,673
10. Jessore ...	.....	15,043	5,296	.....	112	530	444	330	21,755
11. Khulna ...	.....	11,750	3,320	96	23	170	545	73	15,977
Total ...	85	67,622	23,289	96	285	2,097	3,850	843	98,167
Rajshahi Division.									
12. Rajshahi ...	147	10,310	3,139	.....	.....	627	395	141	14,759
13. Dinajpur ...	.....	8,012	7,223	.....	502	361	1,278	279	17,655
14. Jalpaiguri ...	.....	2,695	1,732	.....	.....	179	81	86	4,773
15. Rangpur ...	.....	15,052	6,633	.....	42	.....	343	65	22,135
16. Bogra ...	295	4,831	2,363	.....	82	73	79	40	7,763
17. Pabna ...	.....	9,003	4,533	.....	.....	609	531	187	14,863
Total ...	442	49,903	25,623	.....	626	1,849	2,707	798	81,948
Dacca Division.									
18. Dacca ...	.....	17,862	8,525	.....	480	244	1,087	337	28,535
19. Mymensingh...	.....	21,350	8,512	.....	10	400	714	184	31,170
20. Faridpur ...	.....	10,329	5,423	.....	194	144	467	576	17,133
21. Backergunge...	.....	14,989	7,944	.....	180	391	1,027	566	25,097
Total ...	.....	64,530	30,404	.....	864	1,179	3,295	1,663	1,01,935
Chittagong Division.									
22. Tippera ...	.....	20,310	8,598	.....	.....	176	773	1,049	30,906
23. Noakhali ...	.....	12,513	5,104	.....	70	302	809	392	19,190
24. Chittagong ...	.....	7,203	5,111	.....	158	129	223	119	12,943
Total ...	.....	40,026	18,813	.....	228	607	1,805	1,560	63,039
Patna Division.									
25. Patna ...	.....	8,359	4,859	.....	162	421	1,264	144	15,209
26. Gaya ...	.....	13,795	6,228	.....	402	176	715	557	21,873
26. Shahabad ...	.....	3,270	3,283	.....	.....	1,174	631	254	8,612
28. Saran ...	.....	9,876	6,358	18	105	.....	1,458	186	18,001
29. Champaran ...	552	8,754	3,166	18	32	886	405	496	14,309
30. Muzaffarpur ...	.....	8,576	5,545	.....	11	314	685	403	15,534
31. Darbhanga ...	.....	5,604	4,574	85	62	426	1,556	330	12,637
Total ...	552	58,234	34,013	121	774	3,397	6,714	2,370	1,06,175
Bhagalpur Division.									
32. Monghyr ...	.....	11,087	4,789	.....	113	105	785	207	17,086
33. Bhagalpur ...	.....	6,862	4,469	.....	92	402	1,062	68	12,955
34. Purnea ...	.....	6,319	5,910	.....	.....	965	494	13	13,701
35. Malda ...	.....	6,298	1,632	.....	106	129	447	182	8,794
Total ...	.....	30,566	16,800	.....	311	1,601	2,788	470	52,536
Orissa Division.									
36. Cuttack ...	515	18,134	8,816	8	.....	1,203	910	282	29,868
37. Balasore ...	285	11,451	7,642	.....	.....	83	1,010	181	20,652
38. Puri ...	.....	4,723	3,209	.....	76	105	564	70	8,747
Total ...	800	34,308	19,667	8	76	1,391	2,484	533	59,267
Grand Total ...	1,879	4,30,576	1,97,621	225	3,554	14,316	26,316	10,060	6,84,547

Statement showing details of the figures in columns 5 *and* 11 *of general statement*—concluded.

1892-93.

District.	Expenditure from District Funds on Primary Education.								
	Schools managed by the District Boards.	Schools aided by the District Boards.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings and furniture.	Charges for abolished schools.	Examinations, prizes and rewards.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Burdwan Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Burdwan ...	.....	20,260	5,842	608	...	478	872	239	28,299
2. Birbhum ...	.....	7,617	3,908	481	205	139	192	270	12,812
3. Bankura ...	.....	15,364	4,308	728	80	140	372	263	21,255
4. Midnapore ...	.....	26,029	9,761	348	10	227	2,143	653	39,171
5. Hooghly ...	.....	4,844	5,176	694	83	472	1,031	856	13,156
6. Howrah ...	.....	7,882	2,196	.....	165	.....	933	62	11,238
Total ...	.....	81,996	31,191	2,859	543	1,456	5,543	2,343	1,25,931
Presidency Division.									
7. 24-Parganas...	.....	21,671	8,114	161	198	218	893	252	31,507
8. Nadia ...	.....	10,474	5,352	.....	135	581	667	298	17,507
9. Murshidabad	.....	11,329	3,231	60	521	134	771	21	16,067
10. Jessore ...	.....	14,083	5,957	98	.....	647	1,037	431	22,253
11. Khulna ...	.....	12,268	3,225	308	322	403	358	80	16,964
Total ...	.....	69,825	25,879	627	1,176	1,983	3,726	1,082	1,04,298
Rajshahi Division.									
12. Rajshahi ...	.....	10,837	4,576	156	30	234	400	51	16,284
13. Dinajpur ...	87	9,767	7,601	199	.....	94	1,155	163	19,066
14. Jalpaiguri ...	56	3,503	1,888	309	150	7	376	278	6,567
15. Rangpur ...	.....	17,725	8,743	338	138	499	265	612	28,320
16. Bogra ...	280	4,117	2,884	716	37	217	.....	15	8,266
17. Pabna ...	129	12,997	5,012	23	65	199	780	323	19,528
Total ...	552	58,946	30,704	1,741	420	1,250	2,976	1,442	98,031
Dacca Division.									
18. Dacca ...	.....	17,433	9,608	321	300	273	1,388	42	29,365
19. Mymensingh...	.....	17,312	9,073	1,195	19	71	510	373	28,553
20. Faridpur ...	.....	12,029	5,323	.....	172	139	670	1,150	19,483
21. Backergunge...	.....	14,336	8,633	158	444	170	1,236	229	25,206
Total ...	.....	61,110	32,637	1,674	935	653	3,804	1,794	1,02,607
Chittagong Division.									
22. Tippera ...	.....	23,010	6,555	906	51	642	741	751	32,656
23. Noakhali ...	.....	4,260	5,389	440	12	578	763	177	11,619
24. Chittagong ...	.....	9,261	5,201	93	401	217	634	164	15,971
Total ...	.....	36,531	17,145	1,439	464	1,437	2,138	1,092	60,246
Patna Division.									
25. Patna ...	.....	13,876	5,047	1,006	.....	.....	1,116	138	21,183
26. Gaya ...	.....	5,691	6,010	274	.....	86	400	325	12,786
27. Shahabad ...	42	3,880	3,685	709	33	432	637	75	9,493
28. Saran ...	.....	7,381	5,018	275	39	850	930	137	14,630
29. Champaran ...	480	9,215	3,000	213	188	430	417	222	14,165
30. Muzaffarpur ...	.....	7,567	4,632	109	19	153	1,211	372	14,063
31. Darbhanga ...	.....	10,586	3,745	141	.....	107	516	773	15,868
Total ...	522	58,196	31,137	2,727	279	2,058	5,227	2,042	1,02,188
Bhagalpur Division.									
32. Monghyr ...	.....	8,667	4,679	153	292	143	957	224	15,115
33. Bhagalpur ...	.....	7,365	5,196	128	.....	242	656	226	13,813
34. Purnea ...	247	8,508	5,874	173	285	157	449	222	15,915
35. Malda ...	31	6,978	1,951	155	.....	153	480	114	9,862
Total ...	278	31,518	17,700	609	577	695	2,542	786	54,705
Orissa Division.									
36. Cuttack ...	.....	14,879	8,549	565	174	772	1,473	156	26,568
37. Balasore ...	568	12,395	7,862	136	11	125	569	421	22,087
38. Puri ...	.....	6,102	4,125	56	137	103	417	184	11,124
Total ...	568	33,376	20,536	757	332	1,000	2,459	761	59,779

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER, BENGAL FOR 1893.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—SANITATION.

Dated Darjeeling, the 28th June 1894.

RESOLUTION No.

READ—

The Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, for the year 1893.

Read again—

The Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, for the year 1892, with the Resolution of Government recorded thereon.

The registration of vital statistics has been conducted during the year as previously by the agency of the Police, both in urban and rural areas. The incompleteness of this registration in Bengal has for many years been noticed by the Supreme Government and by successive Lieutenant-Governors with dissatisfaction, but Sir Charles Elliott is glad to see that a distinct, if slight, improvement is now visible, and this is the view taken by the Government of India in a Resolution recently recorded on the subject. In the year 1881, the registered birth-rate in Bengal was 25·52 per thousand in certain Municipal towns only, and the death-rate was 20·97: in 1893 the recorded birth-rate for the whole province was 35·66, and for towns alone 26·27, while the general death-rate was returned as 28·21 per thousand without any suspicion existing that the rise is due to any real increase in mortality. These figures will be further discussed in the paragraphs below, but they speak for themselves, and justify the Lieutenant-Governor in congratulating the Sanitary Department on having anticipated the desire of the Government of India that increased attention should be paid to the subject, and a greater accuracy of registration secured.

Improvement in Registration of Vital Statistics.

2. The total number of births registered in the whole province was 2,534,859, giving a birth-rate of 35·66 per thousand, as compared with one of 28·06 in 1892. In last year's Resolution the normal birth-rate for these Provinces was estimated at something between 45 and 47 per thousand, but Dr. Gregg contends that the normal rate is not over 40. In the face of Mr. Baines' calculation (pages 61 and 282 of his Report) that the average annual birth-rate for all India is 48 per mille, and that the Bengal rate approaches 50, this estimate appears more than doubtful; but even if it be accepted, the rate returned, viz., 35·66, is still below the truth, though a large improvement was effected during the year under review as compared with previous years. This is further apparent from the fact that there is now for the first time reported in every Division of Bengal an excess of births over deaths. Compared with the statistics elsewhere, the birth-rate in Bengal was lower than in the North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces, as the following figures for 1893 will show:—

Birth-rate.

North-Western Provinces	40·95	Punjab	34·95
Central Provinces ...	38·23	Assam	30·15
Bengal	35·66	Madras	27·0
Bombay	35·30	Burma	25·68

but whereas in 1892 Bengal stood sixth in the list, it now occupies the third place.

3. The number of towns in which births were registered in 1893 was 147, with a population of 3,453,465, as compared with 145 towns in 1892, having a population of 2,768,381. The number of births recorded was 90,743, giving a ratio of 26·27 per thousand of the population against 70,088 or a ratio of 25·31 per thousand in the previous year. The statistics supplied in the report show on the face of them how unreliable the registration of births in certain urban areas still continues to be. The highest figures were returned by the towns of Mohespur (49·2), Meherpur (47·25), Chanduria (45·5), Lohardaga (43·17), Jamalpur (42·34), Rosera (42·06), Kushtea (41·43), and Jamui (40·02), in all of which the recorded birth-rate exceeded 40 per thousand. In twenty-five other towns it was between 35 and 40; in thirty-one between 30 and 35; and in seventeen it was under

Registration of births. Towns.

20 per thousand. Seventeen town areas show a birth-rate of less than 20 per thousand. It is obvious that in large towns and cantonments the birth-rate is generally smaller than in rural areas with the same population, since the former contain a smaller proportion of women, and it is not surprising therefore to find among the seventeen places at the bottom of the list, Calcutta 19·79), Darjeeling (19·44), Dum-Dum (19·23), and Howrah (19·16); this explanation does not always serve, however, and the Lieutenant-Governor must conclude that such figures as those in the margin can hardly represent the actual facts, but must in most cases denote indifferent registration, to which more attention should be paid in the current year.

Jhalokati	5·49
Nasirabad	9·26
South Barrackpore	11·05
Maniktala	11·71
Deoghur	13·49
Baruipur	14·02
Barasat	14·04
Patuakhali	15·35
Madaripur	17·35
Baranagore	18·02

4. The total number of births recorded in rural areas, of which there are 558 with a population of 67,616,178, was 2,444,116 against 1,911,872 births in a population, of 67,619,702 in the previous year. The birth-rate in rural areas was 36·14 per thousand against 28·27 in 1892. The highest rates for the rural areas in a district are reported from Nadia (50·66), Murshidabad (47·87), Noakhali, (44·58), Dinajpur (43·73), Rajshahi (43·54), Malda (42·65), while five others have a birth-rate of 40 and more. The lowest rates are recorded in Darjeeling (20·25), the Sonthal Parganas (26·84), Manbhum (28·61), and Shahabad (29·66). Before the 1st of January 1892 births were recorded in urban areas only, and the Lieutenant-Governor considers that it is creditable that the registration should have been as high as 28·27 per thousand in the first year of the system with an improvement of 7·8 per mille in the second twelve months.

Registration of births. Rural areas.

5. Taking both town and rural areas together, the male births numbered 1,314,459, and the female births 1,220,400, giving a proportion of 107 male births to every 100 female births. In the Report now under review, Dr. Gregg demurs to the conclusion stated in the Resolution on the Report for 1892, that the registration of female births is still very imperfect, and he urges that more male than female infants are born, citing in support of his contention the fact that a larger number of male deaths is reported among children up to five years of age. But the Lieutenant-Governor cannot accept this reasoning. The statistics furnished in Form I, Appendix I, show that in not a single district was the number of female births reported greater than that of male births, and it seems to His Honour much more reasonable to assume that this disparity is in some measure due to the fact that the birth of a son is more carefully reported than that of a daughter, and that the same feeling—the greater value and importance of male infants—accounts for the greater number of deaths of male infants reported. It was clearly shown at the Census of 1891 that among the infants living under one year of age, the females outnumbered the males: the sentiment already referred to would certainly tend to the more careful preservation of male infants, and it is therefore difficult to avoid the conclusion that the excess in the number of births and deaths of male infants reported is due to a comparative disregard for female infants.

Births according to sex.

6. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 2,005,463 against 2,247,275 in 1892, the death-rate per thousand of population being 28·21 against 31·90 in the previous year. The year 1893 was one of comparative healthiness in Bengal, and it is worthy of notice that this seems to have been the experience of the whole of India, since, with the exception of Burma, every province returned for the year a death-rate lower than that of 1892, as the following figures will show:

Registration of deaths.

	1892.	1893.
Assam	34·21	30·28
Bengal	31·90	28·21
Punjab	49·48	28·13
Central Provinces	34·14	27·70
Bombay	32·50	27·20
North-Western Provinces ...	34·11	24·10
Burma	18·83	21·58
Madras	22·3	19·3

Even after making allowance for this fact, however, there can be little doubt that the actual death-rate in Bengal is much higher than that recorded.

Deaths in towns.

7. In urban areas the reported death-rate decreased from 32·75 in 1892 to 30·03 in the year under review, the figures ranging from 63·02 in Netrakona to 13·84 in Maniktola. Bhadressur and Kotrung in the Hooghly district also return rates of more than 60 per thousand, while in Puri, Malda, and Buxar the death-rate exceeds 50 in the same number; twenty more towns have death-rates of 40 or upwards: the cause of the excessive mortality is said to have been fever aggravated in the worst places by cholera. Forty-four out of one hundred and forty-seven towns returned a death-rate in excess of 34 per thousand, which was calculated by Mr. Bourdillon in his report on the Census of 1881 to be the probable average death-rate in Bengal. Mr. Baines, however, in his report on the Census of 1891 (page 61), reckons the average death-rate for all India to be 41 per mille and it is hardly probable that the mortality in Bengal is so much lower than in the rest of the Empire. It is discreditable to the municipal administration of Maniktola that it should return so obviously untrue a death-rate as 13·84. The next lowest rate is claimed by Darjeeling with 14·20, a figure which (if correct) speaks volumes for the health of the locality. Thirteen other towns, in which the climate has no special reputation for salubrity, return rates of less than 20 per thousand: in all of these the registration of vital statistics demands the attention of the local officials. The death-rate in Calcutta, where deaths are very carefully registered, was 29·51 against a rate of 30·16 in the other towns of Bengal: it is strange that the difference should not be more in favour of Calcutta, the population of which contains an unusually large proportion of persons in the prime of life, and where the sanitary arrangements including a pure water-supply are superior to those of most other towns in the province.

Deaths in rural areas.

8. For rural areas, seven out of forty-six districts return a death-rate in excess of 34 per thousand. These are Rajshahi (43·05), Darjeeling (42·10), Malda (40·23), Jessore (39·04), Murshidabad (38·99), Nadia (37·33), and Backergunge (36·01). Fever was very fatal in Rajshahi, Jessore, Malda, and Murshidabad, while the well known characteristics of the Terai account for the high rate of mortality in the Darjeeling district. Among units smaller than the district the highest figures are reported from the circles in the margin, the reason for the excessive mortality being given in the Report in each case. Further enquiries should now be instituted by the Sanitary Commissioner with the object of ascertaining how far, by the removal of local causes of disease, the recurrence of such visitations may be prevented. In fifty-seven rural areas the rate is returned at less than 20 per thousand, the lowest of all being the rural area of Dumka in the Sonthal Parganas, from which the absurd figure is returned of 9·74. The attention of all District Officers and Civil Surgeons is called to annual Form No. II in Appendix I to the Report, which, under the orders of the Government of India, has been enlarged and improved.

Bogra	...	Khetlal	71·78
Murshidabad		Asanpur	63·29
		Manullabazar	61·73
		Shahanagar	57·53
		Gorabazar	56·83
		Daulatbazar	51·13
Darjeeling	...	Siliguri	55·56
Jessore	...	Bangaon	53·02
Nadia	...	Hanskali	52·21

Deaths according to sex.

9. It is remarked at page 15 of the Report that from the third year of life to the twenty-fifth there is very little difference between the mortality of males and females, but that after the later age females die less rapidly than males, the difference in their favour increasing with age. If this were really so, and the births were divided pretty equally between the sexes, such a preponderance in the male death-rate as is shown in the table would soon produce a great deficiency of males. The more correct solution would seem to be that, as suggested in paragraph 5 above, the deaths of male infants are more carefully reported, the parents feeling a greater loss. The mortuary statistics according to age give a mortality of 187·38 per thousand for infants under one year of age, and of 36·56 for children between the ages of 1 and 5 years.

Infant mortality.

10. Appendix II gives a list of the number of persons convicted of neglect to register births and deaths in each registering circle, the amount of fines inflicted, and the number of persons warned. An analysis of these figures shows that 1,000 persons were convicted of failure to report: the fines inflicted

amounted to Rs. 1,316, and the persons warned numbered 268. It is remarkable that in the districts of Khulna, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Puri and Hazaribagh, not a single individual was warned or punished for failure to report, while no reason is assigned for the total omission of information under this head from Shahabad, Darbhanga and Purnea.

Death-rate from various causes.

11. The following statement shows separately the death-rate from the principal diseases during the year compared with 1892:—

Causes of death.	In 1888—92.			In 1892.			In 1893.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cholera	3·84	2·54	2·61	4·64	3·62	3·67	2·18	1·76	1·78
Small-pox ...	·37	·17	·18	·39	·31	·31	·19	·20	·20
Fever	11·88	18·09	17·79	17·09	23·01	22·72	16·18	20·98	20·78
Dysentery and diarrhœa	2·81	·60	·70	2·98	·59	·71	2·98	·45	·57
Injury	·46	·40	·41	·46	·39	·39	·49	·43	·44
Other causes ...	6·99	3·33	3·51	7·17	3·91	4·07	7·28	4·27	4·42
All causes ...	26·38	25·16	25·22	32·75	31·85	31·90	30·03	28·12	28·21

With the exception of fever and small-pox, diseases usually produce a higher death-rate in towns than in rural areas, the reason assigned by Dr. Gregg being the crowding of persons together in towns, and the consequent violation of sanitary conditions.

Cholera.

12. The mortality from cholera during 1893 was less than half that of the previous year; for 126,976 deaths were recorded against 261,417 in 1892, while for the five years 1888—92 the average was 185,651 deaths. The disease visited every district and attacked altogether 22,444 villages. The most remarkable features in the cholera history of the year were the excessive mortality in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, which are usually comparatively free from this disease, and the immunity of the districts of the Orissa Division, which have of late years frequently suffered severely. Another interesting circumstance which supports the conclusions stated in paragraph 11 of the Resolution of last year was that, owing to the copious rainfall of the first three months of 1893, and the consequent ample supply of drinking-water, there was little or no cholera in the hot months of the year, while on the other hand the unusual prevalence of the disease during the months of October, November, and December is attributed to the excessive rainfall during the monsoon. The Civil Surgeon of Dacca attributes the great mortality, which is the highest on record for that district, to the cause just mentioned, and the same cause is held accountable for the excessive mortality in Tippera. In Noakhali the salt-water inundation, which accompanied the cyclone of the 22nd October, caused the pollution of the drinking-water by destroying all the animal and vegetable life that it contained: a similar result followed the great storm-wave of 1876. In the Orissa Division the highest mortality occurred in the month of August after the Car festival at Puri, which was attended by 200,000 pilgrims: considering the outbreak at Puri itself and all along the road, and what the Lieutenant-Governor has read and heard of the deaths among the returning pilgrims at Cuttack and along the canal, it is very remarkable that instead of the epidemic spreading through the whole of Orissa, the mortality was only about one-eighth of what it was in 1892. Cholera was conspicuous by its absence from fairs and festivals during the year, partly owing to the general sufficiency of drinking water, and partly, no doubt, to the observation of strict sanitary precautions, which are now almost everywhere enforced, and are accepted with a better grace than before. The quotations made by the Sanitary Commissioner from the reports of the local officers afford further testimony to the important part played by water in the

spread of cholera, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the power of closing a suspected water-supply, which in the Municipal Amendment Bill has been entrusted to Municipal Commissioners, will be freely used as soon as that Act becomes law.

Small-pox.

13. The total number of deaths from small-pox during the year was 14,531 against 22,380 in 1892, representing a ratio of 2 in 10,000 of the population against 3·1. As in the previous year, the disease was most prevalent in Puri and Cuttack. Dr. Gregg's observations in connection with the difficulty experienced in carrying on the work of vaccination in Orissa will be dealt with at the time the Vaccination Report of the Province is considered. The high rates of mortality in the towns of Raghunathpur, Chaibassa, Bhagalpur, Puri, and Bhabhua, where the ratio ranged from 9 to 1·46 per thousand of the population, call for strict attention on the part of the local officers concerned. As the Sanitary Commissioner remarks, the excuse that the high rate of mortality was due to importation cannot be accepted, as vaccination is compulsory in towns, and if these five towns had been thoroughly protected by vaccination, as they might well have been, the importation of small-pox could not have done much mischief. It is hardly too much to say that the local authorities in these towns are directly responsible for the deaths from small-pox which occurred in them.

Fever.

14. The deaths from fever as usual supply a very large proportion of the total mortality of the year, amounting to 73 per cent. of the whole. Although the deaths from this cause were fewer in 1893 than in the previous year, viz., 1,477,288 or 20·78 per thousand, against 1,615,334 or 22·72 per thousand in 1892, they were largely in excess of the average of the last five years, which was 1,264,352 or 17·79 per thousand. This increase Dr. Gregg attributes partly to improved registration and partly to greater saturation of the soil caused by the heavier rains of 1893 falling on a country with defective drainage. As usual the greatest mortality was recorded in the months of October, November and December. The districts in which the mortality was highest are Rajshahi (35·43), Jessore (33·73), Malda (33·28), Murshidabad (30·85), Dinajpur (29·41), Nadia (28·99), and Jalpaiguri (28·11). All these districts, with the exception of Murshidabad, were the most fever-stricken districts in 1892 also. The figures for some of registering circles give evidence of a terrible mortality as the statistics below will show :—

Nadia	...	Hanskhali	...	...	42·82
Murshidabad	...	Gorabazar	...	...	45·51
		Asanpur	...	...	51·44
		Shahanagar	...	...	44·57
		Manullabazar	...	...	53·08
		Diwansarai	...	...	40·13
Jessore	...	Mohesbpur	...	...	42·01
		Bagharpara	...	...	40·40
		Kaliganj	...	...	40·83
		Salkopa	...	...	41·17
		Bangaon	...	...	44·23
		Gaighata	...	...	43·23
		Gaunapota	...	...	47·69
Khulna	...	Chanduria	...	...	44·73
Rajshahi	...	Nator	...	...	41·11
Darjeeling	...	Siliguri	...	...	45·04
Bogra	...	Khetlal	...	...	45·96
Malda	...	Malda	...	...	42·36
		Ratua	...	...	42·70

The mortality was lowest in Puri (7·70), Balasore (11·35), Calcutta (11·87), Lohardaga (12·20), Saran (12·21), Singhbhum (12·35), and Cuttack (12·38). The Sanitary Commissioner has not brought out in the present Report the facts connected with the fever mortality in the Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling Terai, but it is necessary that the subject should be specially noticed in each year's report, and the statistics for 1893 should now be submitted to Government, together with the Civil Surgeon's report on the subject.

15. It was in order to place within reach of the people everywhere the medicine most effectual in affording protection from fever that the Lieutenant-Governor started at the end of the year 1892 the scheme for the more extended supply in Bengal of Government quinine made up into packets containing five-grains each for sale at one pice the packet. As a first step a beginning was made through the agency of the Postal Department, and the first issues were made about the 29th November 1892. By the end of January 1893 all the post offices in the Bengal, Bihar, and Eastern Bengal Circles were supplied with a stock of quinine, and the quantity distributed up to the 31st December 1893 was 1,677¼lbs, the total number of five-grain packets sold in all districts being 1,313,410. Those districts in which fever is usually most prevalent were supplied first, and the Lieutenant-Governor hoped that it would be in them that the fullest advantage would be taken of the scheme: this hope has only been partially realised, for although Jessore and Nadia absorbed large quantities of the drug, the other five districts mentioned in the preceding paragraph took a comparatively small supply. The following figures show the number of quinine packets sold in each of the most feverish districts, and the order in which each district stands in respect both of the prevalence of fever and also of sales of the drug

Sale of quinine in pice packets.

		Packets.	Order of sales.
1.	Rajshahi	13,974	--
2.	Jessore	131,274	1
3.	Malda	11,384	28
4.	Murshidabad	28,010	13
5.	Dinajpur	13,444	26
6.	Nadia	129,672	2
7.	Jalpaiguri	7,814	38
8.	Darjeeling	7,038	39
9.	Shahabad	77,796	4
10.	Rangpur	18,462	18
11.	Purnea	14,994	24
12.	Pabna	23,154	16

16. The reported deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa, injury and the miscellaneous causes grouped under the head of "Other causes" were 41,150, 31,311, and 314,207 respectively. As usual, Darjeeling suffered most from dysentery and diarrhœa, followed by Calcutta, Howrah, Balasore, and Puri. The ratio of reported deaths from these two diseases per thousand of the population was the same for 1892 and 1893, in urban areas, viz. 2·98, and in rural circles it was ·45 in 1893 against ·59 in 1892.

Mortality from "Other causes."

17. The total expenditure incurred by municipalities for sanitary purposes is shown in the following table:—

Expenditure on urban sanitation.

Heads of expenditure.	Total expenditure.		Difference.	
	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On conservancy, including latrine	3,82,229	3,79,699	.....	2,530
Ditto establishment ...	3,76,588	3,81,946	5,358	.....
„ drainage	98,600	1,83,190	84,590	.....
„ water-supply	1,50,641	2,14,516	63,875	.....
„ disposal of the dead ...	6,774	6,613	.....	161
„ markets and slaughter-houses	16,734	21,818	5,084	.....
„ vaccination	18,200	18,908	708	.....
„ treatment of the sick ...	2,56,752	2,62,426	5,674	.....
Other sanitary works ...	1,72,196	1,44,844	.....	27,352
Total ...	14,78,714	16,13,960	1,35,246	.....
On construction, maintenance, and repairs of roads	5,03,115	5,00,882	.....	2,233
Total, including roads ...	19,81,829	21,14,842	1,33,013	.....

It is satisfactory to note an increase of expenditure under "Drainage" and "Water-supply." The most important schemes in progress during the year were the construction of water-works at Arrah and Maniktala, the improvements in those at Burdwan and the introduction of better drainage in Patna. But a good deal of attention was directed to sanitary improvement in other towns such as Howrah, where it is proposed to reorganise the conservancy establishment, and Puri, where an attempt has been made to cleanse the Swetganga, the filthiest of its tanks, and to introduce better sanitary arrangements in its numerous lodging-houses. Some progress was made also in the scheme for supplying with pure water the municipalities on the left bank of the Hooghly above Calcutta. The town in which the largest proportion of municipal income was devoted to original sanitary works was Maniktala (39·31), while on the other hand in 47 municipalities nothing at all was spent under this head. This year, as in 1892, the town in which the highest proportion of municipal income was devoted to sanitary works of an annually recurring nature was Nasirabad, where an expensive water-works establishment is maintained.

18. Appendix V furnishes a list of the sanitary works executed in towns and rural areas by District Boards and Municipalities and by private individuals. The total cost of the works undertaken and completed by the several local bodies during 1893 is said to have been Rs. 2,17,729, against Rs. 3,34,658 in 1892, while that of those in progress in towns is estimated at Rs. 3,79,196 against Rs. 62,874. The total amount spent by private individuals on sanitary works during the year was Rs. 3,69,889 against Rs. 3,19,469. These works were tanks and wells for the most part, and large sums have been contributed on this account in various districts by the wealthy nobility and gentry of the locality. These donations have in most cases been suitably acknowledged already, but the Lieutenant-Governor again takes the opportunity of thanking the donors and of reminding other wealthy gentlemen of the great benefits which such works confer upon their poorer countrymen. Dr. Gregg reiterates the despondent opinions he has expressed on previous occasions of rural sanitation in Bengal, where the people continue to disregard the most elementary rules of hygiene. It is unfortunately the case that these rules are neither believed nor followed by the mass of the people, but the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that, tedious though the process may be, reform must be left to spontaneous development. No widespread revolution of this character can take place with any prospect of stability unless it derives its impulse from the people themselves, or at any rate commands their sympathy. At present they are not prepared for any measure of sanitary compulsion, especially if such a measure would necessitate additional taxation, but a considerable section of the more enlightened members of the native community recognise the merits of well-considered schemes of drainage, and there has been a general awakening to the importance of a pure water-supply: and though the day is doubtless far distant when the sanitation of Bengal shall be placed on a sound footing, Sir Charles Elliott is satisfied that progress has been made, and that the attention which has been drawn to the subject during the year 1893, one outcome of which is the Sanitary Drainage Bill now before the Legislative Council, and another the arrangements made for the analysis of drinking water by an experienced chemist, will certainly not fail to produce useful results.

Rural sanitation.

19. The most important work undertaken by the Sanitary Board was the preparation of the scheme for supplying filtered water to the municipality of Howrah. The scheme as first designed contemplated an intake at Bellore, two miles north of the town, but arrangements have since been made which will enable the water to be taken at a point much higher up the river, where it is less contaminated. A survey for the drainage and possible sewering of the town of Howrah is still in progress. The Engineer to the Board and the Officiating Sanitary Commissioner were occupied on a Committee to enquire into the purity of the Darjeeling water-supply; this matter is still engaging the Board's attention. Besides these projects, the Sanitary Board gave their advice to municipalities on various projects, notably on the sewering and drainage of Dacca, the improvement of the drainage of Jessore, and the condition of the river Bhyrub near

The Sanitary Board.

that place. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that their work for the year has been useful and important.

Inspections.

20. The number of municipalities inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner was 43, against 35 in the previous year, but the period during which he, as well as the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners under him, were on tour has not been stated, although in the Resolution on the Report for 1891 the Lieutenant-Governor directed that this should be mentioned in future reports. The Sanitary Commissioner is now requested to carry out these instructions. The Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Dyson, wrote useful inspection reports on five and Dr. Gregg on four of the Municipalities they visited. The work of the Department was much hampered by frequent changes in the posts of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, but Dr. D. M. Moir, during the five months that he remained in the Department, rendered important services, for which the acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor are due. His Honour is glad to receive once more an assurance of the good work done by Mr. G. C. Stawell, the Engineer to the Sanitary Board, and other officers subordinate to the Sanitary Commissioner. Dr. Gregg himself, whose place was filled to the Lieutenant-Governor's entire satisfaction by Surgeon-Captain Dyson from the Punjab, was on leave for six months during the year, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that he has returned to his duties with restored health and increased vigour.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. A. BOURDILLON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE INLAND EMIGRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1893.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 30th June, 1894.

RESOLUTION—No. 2235.

READ—

The Report of the Superintendent of Emigration, Calcutta, on Inland Emigration for the year 1893.

THE Report on Inland Emigration for the year 1893 is submitted by Dr. R. Macleod, who acted as Superintendent of Emigration throughout the year, with the exception of a short period during which he was absent on leave and Dr. W. Forsyth acted for him. The arrangement of the Report follows the simplified lines laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor in dealing with the Report for the year 1891, and enables the history of the various classes of emigrants to be traced, so far as the circumstances admit, from the recruiting districts in Bengal along the different routes adopted to the conclusion of the river journey in Assam, Cachar or Sylhet.

Legislative changes.

2. During the year the Act, formerly known as the Inland Emigration Act, 1882, was amended by Act VII of 1893, and the title of the consolidated Act was changed to the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1882. The principal changes introduced were the revision of the procedure for dealing with unhealthy gardens, the reduction of the maximum period of labour contracts from five years to four years, and the legalization of labour contracts executed at Dhubri. A revised edition of the Rules under the Act, rendered necessary by its amendment, was prepared during the year, and has since been issued.

In September last the Inland Emigrants Health Act I (B.C.) of 1889 was extended to the Sonthal Parganas, where it was not previously in force. The revised rules under this Act, to which reference was made in the Resolution issued last year, still remain under the consideration of the Government of India.

Contractors' emigrants.

3. There were six licensed contractors, two of whom closed their depôts early in the year, leaving four at the close with one sub-contractor. The staff employed consisted of 24 licensed recruiters, who registered 4,484 intending emigrants, of whom 3,634 were labourers and 850 dependants, against 4,712 registered by 31 recruiters in 1892. In that year 365 emigrants were recruited in Madras, whereas in 1893 no recruiting was effected in that province by any licensed contractor. The average number registered by each recruiter was 186 against 152 in the preceding year. This high average, coupled with the fact that of the total number 4,123 were registered in the 24-Parganas, leads to the conclusion that emigrants were largely recruited from the depôts for free emigrants established in Calcutta and its neighbourhood by contractors working outside the provisions of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act. Some of the emigrants were rejected or deserted after registration, the aggregate number accommodated in the Calcutta depôts being 4,646, including 218 left over from the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with pleasure the satisfactory account which Dr. McConnell, the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, is able to give of the condition of the depôts and the attention paid to sanitation. In the result the year was a remarkably healthy one, the total number of admissions into hospital being 47, or one per cent. of the depôt population, against 2·3 and 2·6 per cent. in the two preceding years. There were three deaths against 27 in 1892, the percentages being 0·06 and 0·53 respectively. Though not so marked, an improvement is also noticeable in the number of emigrants rejected on medical grounds or discharged, which was 306 against 410 in the preceding year, and also in the number of deserters, 151 against 201. Four thousand and ninety-four emigrants were despatched to Goalundo, the port invariably chosen for contractors' emigrants, leaving a balance of 92 in the depôts at the close of the year. Two emigrants deserted on the way to Goalundo, and eleven were released after arrival. The remainder, numbering 4,081, were embarked in river steamers—

2,921 proceeding to Assam and 1,160 to Cachar and Sylhet. No casualties of any kind occurred on the journey to Assam, and one child was born; so that 2,922 emigrants disembarked at the final landing stations. Of the emigrants whose destination was Cachar and Sylhet, 3 died on the way, and 1,157 were finally landed. No deaths from cholera occurred among emigrants of this class at any stage of the journey.

Sardari emigrants.

4. The sardari emigrants are recruited by certificated garden sardars and sardarnis, generally under the supervision of local agents, and by special local agents. Of the latter, there were five during the year who registered 3,500 emigrants, chiefly obtained, it is supposed, with the help of the free emigration system of collecting labour. In the preceding year 7 special local agents registered 3,217 emigrants. The number of garden sardars employed was 4,762, which is largely in excess of the number in preceding years; the emigrants registered by them numbered 10,657, being an average of a little over two emigrants to each sardar. Adding 109 emigrants registered by 104 sardarnis, the total amounts to 10,766 against 10,191 registered by this agency in 1892. Inclusive of those registered by "special local agents" without the intervention of garden sardars, who should be shown separately in future, the total number of so-called sardari emigrants registered was 14,266 against 13,408. It is worthy of note that more than the entire increase was drawn from the recruiting districts* of Bengal, which supplied 12,887 emigrants, against 11,238 in the previous year, while the number recruited in Bihar fell from 2,170 in 1892 to 1,379 in 1893. Including emigrants registered but not despatched in the previous year, 13,682 left the recruiting districts for Goalundo and 1,576 for Dhubri.

* These are, in order of importance, Manbhum, Lohardaga, Hazaribagh, Midnapore, Bankura, Sonthal Parganas, Burdwan.

Sardari emigrants travelling to Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet.

5. During the journey to, and the stay at, Goalundo, 44 emigrants were left behind or were released or deserted, against 126 in the previous year, and five emigrants died, three from cholera, against 17 deaths in the previous year, of which 16 were from cholera. Of the remainder, 8,905 embarked for Assam, 3,092 for Cachar, and 1,635 for Sylhet, one emigrant remaining at Goalundo at the close of the year. Similarly, in regard to the Dhubri emigrants, two deaths from cholera occurred prior to embarkation, against 12 deaths (11 from cholera) in the previous year. The number finally embarked was 1,563, the balance being variously accounted for. The total number of sardari emigrants embarked at Goalundo and Dhubri for Assam was therefore 10,465. During the river journey there were three desertions and one death, due to cholera, against 58 deaths, of which 50 were due to cholera, and 7 left behind in the year before, so that, inclusive of one child born on the way, 10,465 emigrants were disembarked at the final landing stations. The emigrants bound to Cachar lost four of their number by desertion and one death occurred from cholera, while two children were born. There were no casualties among those whose destination was Sylhet. The number finally landed was 3,089 in Cachar and 1,635 in Sylhet, making a total of 4,724.

Free emigrants.

6. No record is kept in the recruiting districts of the number of free emigrants actually despatched to Goalundo or Dhubri, but the Emigration Agents stationed at these places have this year been able to furnish statistics which may be accepted as approximating to the truth. 23,654 emigrants are said to have left the recruiting districts for Goalundo and 8,061 for Dhubri, making a total of 31,715. This does not, however, include those who may have been transported from up-country by boat to Sylhet or Cachar, regarding whom the Superintendent of Emigration received no information. One death occurred at Goalundo from cholera; and prior to arrival at Dhubri three deaths occurred. Further deductions have to be made on account of emigrants who deserted, or were released, or left behind; and while only 11 emigrants were left behind during the journey to Goalundo, 270 emigrants, or 3·34 per cent. of those who travelled by this route, were left behind before arrival at Dhubri. The corresponding figures in the case of sardari emigrants are 12 and 3 respectively. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that in future reports some indication may be given as to what becomes of the emigrants left behind in the course of the railway journey to Goalundo and

Dhubri, to whatever class they may belong. The number of free emigrants finally embarked at Goalundo amounted to 23,597, of whom 13,008 were destined for Assam, 4,116 for Cachar, and 6,473 for Sylhet. Of the emigrants bound for Cachar and Sylhet, 662 were embarked on country boats and the remainder on steamers. So far as could be ascertained, no casualties occurred among the former. Among the latter only two deaths occurred—both due to cholera. The number of emigrants disembarked was therefore 10,587 against 10,080 in the preceding year. Of the Assam emigrants (all of whom travelled by steamer), four died of cholera before reaching Dhubri, against 17 (15 from cholera) in 1892, while 12,773 were landed at Dhubri to execute labour contracts, thus augmenting the number of free emigrants accommodated during the year at Dhubri to 20,574.

Offences connected with emigration.

7. As quarterly statistics are now received from the recruiting districts, and a quarterly Resolution is issued by this Government regarding all complaints made to the Police or Magistrates, and all cases judicially tried by the latter, the subject-matter of which is kidnapping or illegal restraint or confinement by recruiters or other offence connected with emigration, it is unnecessary to mention the subject in the Annual Report on Inland Emigration or in the Government Resolution thereon.

General.

8. The results of the year's operations are comprehensively shown in the following two tables:—

(1) Showing emigrants recruited, embarked and disembarked, and casualties occurring after despatch from the recruiting districts:—

Class.	Registered.		Despatched from recruiting districts, including emigrants remaining at Calcutta, Goalundo, and Dhubri from previous years.		Embarked at Goalundo and Dhubri.		Disembarked at final landing stations, including births on the way.		Mortality. From cholera.		Mortality. Other causes.		Medically rejected.		Discharged or released.		Left behind.		Deserted.		Total of columns 10 to 21.		Percentage of columns 22 and 23, on columns 4 and 5.		Remaining at Calcutta, Goalundo and Dhubri.		Total of columns 22 and 23, and columns 26 and 27.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Contractors	4,712	4,484	5,020	4,601	4,162	4,081	4,150	4,079	14	...	23	6	5	6	405	311	1	...	227	198	675	521	13·4	11·1	...	92	675	(
Sardari ...	13,408	14,266	14,310	15,258	14,123	15,195	14,031	15,189	96	6	15	3	.....		19	10	84	15	59	35	273	69	1·9	·45	...	3	273	
Free ...	.....	.....	35,083	31,762	34,400	31,130	34,043	30,533	150	11	32	16	.....		...	784	237	282	68	81	487	1,174	...	3·6	47	56	534	1,2
Total ...	18,120	18,750	54,422	51,711	52,685	50,406	52,224	49,801	260	17	70	25	5	6	424	1,105	322	297	354	314	1,435	1,764	2·6	3·4	47	151	1,994	1,4

(2) Showing emigrants according to destination:—

Class.	Disembarked at final landing stations in— Assam.		Sylhet.		Cachar.		Total.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Contractor ...	3,324	2,922	170	678	656	479	4,150	4,079
Sardari	9,460	10,465	1,255	1,635	3,316	3,089	14,031	15,189
Free	23,963	19,946	7,377	6,471	2,703	4,116	34,043	30,533
Total ...	36,747	33,333	8,802	8,784	6,675	7,684	52,224	49,801

These figures show that, while there has been a slight decrease in the number of contractors' emigrants, and a considerable decrease in that of free emigrants, the number of emigrants recruited under the sardari system has increased. The total number of emigrants registered under the Act increased from 18,120 in 1892 to 18,750, the number embarked from 18,285 to 19,276, and the number disembarked from 18,181 to 19,268. Taking all classes, however, the year shows a diminution in the volume of emigration, the total number of emigrants landed in the labour districts being 52,224 in 1892 and 49,801 in

1893. The increase in the number of garden sardars employed, and the small number of emigrants recruited by each sardar, have been noticed above, and it is probable that emigrants recruited personally by trustworthy sardars deputed from the tea gardens for this purpose are found to be more satisfactory, and perhaps in the long run cheaper than the emigrants supplied by contractors, whether licensed under the Act or not.

Casualties.

9. The differences between the numbers despatched from the recruiting districts and the numbers embarked and disembarked have been explained in some detail in the preceding paragraphs, and columns 10 to 21 of table (1) above give the total number of casualties under each head, subsequent to the emigrants leaving the recruiting districts. It is of course desirable that intending emigrants should be allowed every opportunity of reconsidering their position on their way to the labour districts, and that, if unfit or unwilling to proceed, they should be sent back or permitted to return to their homes in accordance with the rules in force or the conditions under which they agreed to emigrate. Nevertheless it is clearly beneficial both to the emigrants concerned, and to those who are engaged in the supply of labour, that the proportion of those who desert or whom it is found necessary to release or discharge after the journey has begun should be reduced so far as possible, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad if, with the co-operation of contractors and others, some attempt be made to effect an improvement in this respect. The proportion is considerably the largest in the case of contractors' emigrants, but it is also appreciable in the case of free emigrants. In both cases much might be done by insisting on more careful recruiting in the first instance, thereby saving many labourers from much unnecessary harassment, and obviating the necessity for spending large sums in returning them to their homes. With these remarks, however, His Honour must express himself well satisfied with the results of the year, and especially with the remarkable immunity from cholera enjoyed by emigrants of all classes. The total mortality caused by this disease in the course of the journey to the labour districts fell from 260 in 1892 to 17 in 1893, and the mortality from other causes was also much diminished.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the efficient manner in which Dr. R. Macleod, Superintendent of Emigration, and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. P. McConnell, Medical Inspector of Emigrants, performed their duties.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1893-94, UNDER THE LICENSED WAREHOUSE AND FIRE-BRIGADE ACTS IV AND I RESPECTIVELY OF 1883 AND 1893.

THE following report is published for general information.

J. A. BOURDILLON,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Dated Calcutta, the 23rd May 1894.

From—E. W. COLLIN, Esq., Chairman, Howrah Municipality,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

I HAVE the honour to report on the working of the licensed warehouses in this Municipality for the year 1893-94. There were in all 271 warehouses comprised of the following :—

For storage of	Jute	...	19
Ditto	Cotton	...	36
Ditto	Straw	...	63
Ditto	Wood	...	151
Ditto	Rags	...	1
Ditto	Hay	...	1

2. The income from license fees on these warehouses amounted to Rs. 5,592. In accordance with Municipal Department, Municipal No. 29T.M., dated the 30th of August 1893, the fees for the first quarter of the year were levied under the old Act IV (B.C.) of 1883, and for the remaining three quarters under the new Act I (B.C.) of 1893. A classified list of the licensed cotton and jute warehouses is given in Appendix A, these being the most important, while for the other numerous warehouses no list is given. One new jute warehouse was added to the old list, together with ten new cotton warehouses, making a total of eleven additional jute and cotton warehouses established during the year.

3. In addition to the jute and cotton warehouses licensed during the year under the old and the new Acts, there were 216 warehouses other than jute and cotton, such as those for the storage of wood, straw, hay and rags. These warehouses, previous to the year 1893-94, were licensed under section 261 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, but in July 1893 were brought under the provisions of Act I of 1893.

4. The amount of fines from prosecutions instituted under section 14 of the new Act was Rs. 68.

5. The expenditure incurred in assessing and collecting the license fees, in supervising the Department in which this work was done, and for contingencies and repairs to a Municipal Fire-engine, amounted to Rs. 1,389, particulars in detail being given below :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Salary of General Supervisor and Assessor ...	750	0	0
2.	Ditto Clerks	205	5	3
3.	Ditto Peon	32	7	0
4.	Contingencies	16	11	0
5.	Repairs to Municipal Fire-engine	385	0	0
	Total ...	1,389	7	3

6. A further sum of Rs. 110 was paid to the Port Commissioners as rent of a tiled hut for sheltering a hand-pump belonging to the Howrah Branch of the Calcutta Fire-brigade.

7. Payments on account of refund of excess collections made during the early part of the year amounted to Rs. 467.

8. The total expenditure therefore amounted to Rs. 5,634.

9. The Fire-brigade establishment has hitherto remained under the control of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. The Fire-brigade Station in Howrah is most centrally situated, standing next to the Municipal Market, and so located as to admit of the watch overlooking the whole town and detecting all fires occurring. There were ten fires during the year. A statement in Appendix B shows the particulars of each fire with the destruction of property in each individual instance.

10. The total amount remitted to the Commissioner of Police during the year was Rs. 3,668 as required by Municipal Department, Municipal No. 29T.M., dated the 20th August 1893.

APPENDIX A.

List of Jute and Cotton Warehouses licensed or exempted during the year 1893-94.

Register No.	Name of owner and occupier.	Locality.	Number of warehouses.	Annual valuation.	Amount of fee realized for the first quarter of 1893-94.	Amount of fee realized for the last three quarters of 1893-94.	Total amount of fee.	Date of payment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	JUTE.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
1	Messrs. P. E. Guzdar & Co. ...	36, Jaya Bibi's Lane	8 Warehouses	6,000	125 0 0	157 8 0	282 8 0	4th October 1893.	
2	Central Jute Mills Co., Ld. ...	38, Ditto ...	2 Ditto ...	3,000	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0	27th June ,,	
3	Nasmyth's Patent Press Co., Ld.	95, Old Ghusari Road.	15 Ditto ...	11,050	300 0 0	290 5 3	590 5 3	24th November ,,	
4	W. H. Harton & Co.	123, Ditto ...	1 Warehouse...	600	50 0 0	15 12 0	65 12 0	24th January 1894.	
5	Ditto	123, Ditto ...	Portion of warehouses.	450	12 8 0	.....	12 8 0	28th June 1893.	
6	Messrs. Anderson, Wright & Co.	23, Howrah Road	13 Warehouses	8,250	400 0 0	.....	400 0 0	27th ,, ,,	
7	Messrs. Burjorji and Framji ...	4, Khetra Mitra's Lane.	.....	1,556	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Vacant.
8	Messrs. Haworth & Co.	54, Rosemerry Lane	9 Warehouses	7,720	350 0 0	.....	350 0 0	29th June 1893.	
9	Howrah Mills Co., Ld.	451, Grand Trunk Road.	7 Ditto ...	8,895	.....	233 8 0	233 8 0	24th November ,,	
10	Ganges Jute Manufacturing Co., Ld.	449, Ditto ...	2 Ditto ...	2,677	75 0 0	70 4 6	145 4 6	21st ,, ,,	
11	Sibpur Jute Manufacturing Co., Ld.	451, Ditto ...	2 Ditto ...	3,300	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0	8th July ,,	
12	Ditto ditto ...	31, Rajnarain Ray Chaudhari's Ghat Road.	2 Ditto ...	2,400	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	8th ,, ,,	
13	Messrs. Ahmuty & Co.	38, Shalimar Road ...	2 Ditto ...	1,000	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	9th May ,,	
14	Shamal Chandra Mallik	24, College Road ...	1 Warehouse...	180	12 8 0	4 11 9	17 3 9	17th November ,,	
15	Messrs. Bissendyal and Hardyal Agents, Salkia Pressing Co. Ld.	67, Old Ghusari Road.	1 Ditto ...	2,474	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0	12th February 1894.	
16	Shayama Charan Kundu	14-2, Babudanga ...	1 Ditto ...	144	12 8 0	3 12 3	16 4 3	7th March ,,	
17	East Indian Railway Co.	Howrah Ghat Road...	Portion of goods sheds.	1,200	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	2nd November 1893...	Balance to be realized.
18	Ditto ditto	29, Dobson's Road ...	Ditto ...	1,000	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0	2nd ,, ,, ...	Ditto.
19	Chintamani Day	Kuchil Sarkar's Lane	1 Warehouse...	300	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	3rd August ,,	
					2,412 8 0	775 13 9	3,188 5 9		
	COTTON.								
1	Ghusari Cotton Mills Co., Ld. ...	97, Old Ghusari Road.	1 Warehouse...	2,000	50 0 0	52 8 0	102 8 0	3rd November 1823.	
2	Calcutta Cotton Mills Co., Ld. ...	158, Naskarpara ...	1 Ditto ...	2,000	200 0 0	.....	200 0 3	1st July ,,	
3	Jumna Das Brama Datta, owners, and Hurmuk Rai Fulchand, occupiers.	155, Old Ghusari Road.	3 Warehouses	2,000	50 0 0	52 8 0	102 8 0	9th February 1891.	
4	Haranand Ray and Fulchand ...	156, Ditto ...	3 Ditto ...	2,000	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	1st July 1893.	
5	Bisendyal and Hardyal, owners, and Messrs. Ernsthausen & Co., occupiers.	35, Ditto ...	4 Ditto ...	2,000	12 8 0	52 8 0	65 0 0	11th January 1894.	
6	Mohar Sing Chaudhri	34, Ditto ...	.....	420	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Vacant.
7	Kailas Chandra Datta, Estate of Ganga Narain Chandra.	169, Ditto ...	4 Warehouses	600	12 8 0	15 12 0	28 4 0	15th November 1893.	
8	Mehar Ali Alladeen, owners, and Kailas Chandra Ghose, occupier.	22, Ditto ...	.....	300	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Do.
9	Ganes Das Jairam	170, Ditto ...	1 Warehouse ..	670	12 8 0	17 9 6	30 1 6	Nil.	
10	Ditto	171, Ditto ...	1 Ditto ...	650	12 8 0	17 1 0	29 9 0	20th March 1894.	
11	Neharmul Bhaniram	13, Ditto ...	.....	120	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Do.
12	Ditto	15, Ditto ...	.....	300	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Do.
13	Ditto	17, Ditto ...	.....	324	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Do.
14	Ditto	20, Ditto ...	1 Warehouse...	360	12 8 0	9 7 3	21 15 3	18th December 1893.	
15	Ditto	21, Ditto ...	.....	144	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Do.
16	Kuchil Chandra Sarkar	8-1, Ditto ...	.....	180	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Do.
17	Shayama Charan Kundu	2-1, Ditto ...	1 Warehouse...	120	.....	3 2 6	3 2 6	21st November 1893.	
18	Ditto	3, Ditto ...	3 Warehouses	440	.....	11 9 0	11 9 0	20th ,, ,,	
19	Sadhu Ram Ranji Dass	182, Ditto ...	.....	300	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Do.
20	Ditto	10, Gurgola Lane ..	3 Warehouses	300	12 8 0	7 14 0	20 6 0	12th February 1894.	
21	Ramprotap Deraj, owner, and Bhagaban Das Agarwalla, occupier.	172, Old Ghusari Road.	1 Warehouse...	300	12 8 0	7 14 0	20 6 0	12th ,, ,,	
22	Brammamayee Debi and Akshaya Kumar Mukharji.	182, Haraganj Road...	11 Warehouses	2,300	12 8 0	60 6 0	72 14 0	5th December 1893.	
23	Bhagaban Chandra Banerji and Ram Lal Banerji.	44, Howrah Road ...	10 Ditto ...	2,100	12 8 0	55 2 0	67 10 0	5th ,, ,,	
24	Sundari Bibi owner and Gujarmul occupier.	27, Haraganj Road...	1 Warehouse...	144	12 8 0	3 12 6	16 4 6	27th November ,,	
25	Messrs. William Moran & Co. ...	42, Howrah Road ...	.....	1,540	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Do.
26	Harmuk Rai Fulchand	54, Ditto ...	.....	500	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Do.
27	Ram Sadai Ghose, owner, and Gujarmul, occupier.	164, Ditto ...	1 Warehouse...	240	12 8 0	6 5 0	18 13 0	27th November 1893.	
28	Bissembhar Shaw, owner, and Hardyal, occupier.	161, Ditto ...	1 Ditto ...	156	12 8 0	4 1 9	16 9 9	5th January 1894.	
29	Jaigopal Pal, owner, and Gujarmul, occupier.	170, Haraganj Road...	.....	120	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Do.
30	Ram Sadia Ghose and Bissembhar Shaw, owners, and Hardyal, occupier.	177, Ditto ...	1 Warehouse...	144	12 8 0	3 12 6	16 4 6	5th January 1894.	
	Ditto Ramrik Pal, occupier.	177, Ditto ...	1 Ditto ...	60	12 8 0	1 0 3	14 1 3	11th January ,,	
31	Ramsadai Ghose and Bissembhar Shaw, owners, and Bindaban Chandra, occupier.	177, Ditto ...	.....	144	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Do.
32	Kedar Nath Sadkhan, owner, and Mohan Lal and Kissen Lal, occupiers.	46, Howrah Road ...	3 Warehouses	120	12 8 0	3 2 6	15 10 6	30th December 1893.	
33	Ramdas Sadkhan, owner, and Mohan Lal and Kissen Lal, occupiers.	48, Ditto ...	1 Warehouse...	240	12 8 0	6 5 0	18 13 0	30th ,, ,,	
34	Hardyal Sureka, owner, and Kharagmal and Gujarmal, occupiers.	51, Ditto ...	1 Ditto ...	240	12 8 0	6 5 0	18 13 0	27th ,, ,,	
35	Radha Nath Banerji, owner, and Kharagmal and Gujarmal, occupiers.	166, Haraganj Road...	1 Ditto ...	288	12 8 0	7 9 0	20 1 0	10th January 1894.	
36	Bissembhar Shaw, owner, and Kunja Lal Marwary, occupier.	161, Ditto ...	1 Ditto ...	156	12 8 0	4 1 9	16 9 9	11th ,, ,,	
					587 8 0	410 5 6	997 13 6		

APPENDIX B.

Statement of fires which occurred within the Howrah Municipal limits during the year 1893-94.

Number.	Date.	Locality.	Duration of fire.	Approximate value of property destroyed.	Remarks showing nature of damage, &c.
				Rs.	
1	12th September 1893 ...	Howrah	35 Minutes	10	One tiled hut in the shop of Purna Chandra Dhang.
2	3rd February 1894 ...	Ghusari	1 Hour and 50 minutes...	2,000	One large godown containing tarpaulins, paint, oil and pitch, property of Mr. Stalkartt (not insured).
3	16th ,, ,, ...	Ramkrishnapur	3 Days 3 hours and 15 minutes.	1,26,565	A large brick-built godown in the premises of the Howrah Jute Mills, stored with 18,600 maunds of jute in bales and drums. Building and jute insured for Rs. 1,20,000.
4	27th ,, ,, ...	Sibpur, Kazipara Raja's bagan...	1 Hour	100	Four straw-roofed huts (not insured).
5	1st March ,, ...	Cullen Place, Howrah ...	4 Hours & 37 minutes ...	17,237	A large tile-roofed godown and four tile-roofed dwelling-houses—godown contained 40,000 gunny-bags and 3[illegible] maunds of cotton (not insured).
6	2nd ,, ,, ...	Nandi Bagan, Howrah ...	2 Hours & 30 minutes ...	200	Seven straw-roofed dwelling-houses (not insured).
7	4th ,, ,, ...	Bantra Domepara, Howrah ...	Time of outbreak of fire 3-30 A.M.; extinguished before the arrival of Fire-Brigade at 3-50 A.M.	40	Two golpatta huts (not insured).
8	5th ,, ,, ...	Kazipara, Sibpur	Time of outbreak of fire 2-30 P.M.; extinguished before the Fire-Brigade arrived at 2-50 P.M.	30	One straw-roofed dwelling-house (not insured).
9	9th ,, ,, ...	Bakhsara, Sibpur	Time of outbreak of fire 2-50 P.M.; extinguished before the Fire-Brigade arrived at 3-30 P.M.	60	Two straw-roofed huts (not insured).
10	30th ,, ,, ...	South Bantra	25 Minutes. The fire was extinguished by the residents before the Fire-Brigade arrived.	60	Two thatched huts (not insured).

CALCUTTA,
The 15th May 1894.

A. B. BARNARD,
Deputy Commissioner of Police.

FORECAST OF JUTE CROP IN BENGAL, 1894.

The following is published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPT.,
The 2nd July, 1894.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

First forecast of the jute crop in Bengal for season 1894 (*to the middle of June*).

1. *Explanatory.*—The number of jute-growing districts from which forecasts have been received this year is 26, and includes for the first time the districts of Burdwan, Murshidabad, Backergunge, Noakhali, and Bhagalpur.

2. *Season.*—A moderate amount of rain fell in April throughout the entire jute-growing area, and is believed to have proved favourable to the preliminary operations of cultivation. The rainfall during May was abundant and well distributed in East and North Bengal, which comprise the most important jute-growing districts in Bengal; but in the districts of South-West Bengal, East Bihar and Orissa was generally short of the normal, and the want of rain was seriously felt in those districts during the latter part of the month. In the first half of June, copious showers have fallen everywhere with the general advance of the monsoon current. The season has so far proved favourable to the jute crop, except in the Central and Western districts, viz., Burdwan, Hooghly, Midnapore, Murshidabad, 24-Parganas, Khulna, Malda, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, and Balasore, where the prospects of the crop were injured by deficiency of rainfall during May; those districts are, however, comparatively unimportant as jute-producing districts.

3. *Area cultivated.*—The total area sown in jute during the current year appears from the district returns to be 2,228,500 acres, against 2,220,700 acres in the preceding season. The increase in area is inappreciable. The high prices of jute that have prevailed since 1891-92 have again led to an expansion of the area cultivated with jute in East and North Bengal. On the other hand, the scarcity of rain in May has led to a contraction of jute cultivation in the districts of the Burdwan, Presidency, and Orissa Divisions. In fact, owing to the lateness of the season, the entire area reserved for jute in Midnapore, Cuttack, and Bhagalpur had not been sown by the middle of June, when the district returns were prepared. In the Brahmanbaria and Sadar subdivisions of Tippera and in parts of the Sirajganj subdivision of Pabna, the high price of rice is reported to have led to a diminution of the area sown with jute, and in the Narail subdivision of Jessore, a larger area than usual having been sown with *til*, the area thrown under jute has fallen below the normal.

4. *Character of the crop.*—The prospects of the crop, as reported up to the middle of June, are favourable. In North and East Bengal, which are the chief seats of jute cultivation, the present condition of the crop gives promise of

an average outturn. In eight districts only,* all of which are comparatively unimportant in point of jute cultivation, the crop is expected to be below 12 annas, or three-fourths of the average, in consequence of the injury caused by scanty rainfall during May.

* Burdwan, Hooghly, Midnapore, Khulna, Murshidabad, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Balasore.

Taking all the jute-growing districts together, and bearing in mind the tendency on the part of local reporting officers to under-estimate the outturns of crops, it is believed that the jute crop of this year will be at least an average or 16-anna crop, provided that the season continues to be favourable during the next two months, and that the crop be not injured by early floods. Up to the middle of June the local reports indicate on the whole a slightly better crop than that of 1892.

5. *Estimated exports.*—As remarked above, the standing crop appears to promise a slightly better outturn than the crop of 1892. If the crop fulfils its present promise, the exports of jute, including cuttings and rejections during the jute season of 1894-95 may amount to 31 lakhs of bales, which was the quantity exported in the year 1892-93.

6. The second note on the jute crop will be published by this Department about the 1st September.

B. C. BASU,

Assistant to Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

Countersigned.

W. C. MACPHERSON,

Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th June 1894.

First Forecast of the Jute crop in Bengal for 1894 (*to the* 15*th of June*, 1894.)

Division.	District.	Approximate normal area under jute.	Approximate area sown last year (1893).	Estimated area sown this year (1894).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1893) ?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1894) ?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Annas	Annas.		
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	11,100	10,800	10,900	10½	8½	In the Sadar sub-division, owing to deficient rainfall, the whole area under jute could not be sown. For the same reason the outturn will be very poor. In the Kalna sub-division the outturn will be about 8 annas for want of timely rain. In the Katwa sub-division, owing to scanty rainfall, the sowing has been late, and it is too early to make an accurate estimate of the outturn. For the want of rain the cultivation has been delayed in the Raniganj sub-division.	This district has been included for the first time in the jute forecast. Out of 11,000 acres under jute in this district, 10,000 acres are said to be in the Kalna sub-division alone.
	Midnapore ..	18,800	9,200	4,100	8	8	The figures in column 5 represent what has been sown this year up to date. Want of rain at the sowing time has led to the large decrease in the area sown this year. From the Sadar sub-division it is reported that nearly 4,000 acres are likely to be sown after there has been some rain. It is therefore premature to form a correct estimate of the area likely to be sown.	
	Hooghly ...	14,300	14,300	12,500	12	10	The area under jute crop has decreased this year owing to want of rain at sowing time. A good deal of the young plant also withered owing to continued hot and rainless weather. There has been a great deal of resowing which is still going on; but owing to the extreme lateness of the season, the crop is hardly far enough advanced for a satisfactory estimate to be formed. However, as it is so late, it is not likely to be a very good crop.	
Presidency ...	24-Parganas ...	48,600	41,200	35,400	8	13	The decrease in area is due to the want of rain at the sowing time. The outturn is expected to be an average one, if not disturbed by any unforeseen causes.	Then it should have been returned as 16-annas.
	Khulna ...	22,500	21,500	17,800	11	11	Owing to want of timely rain, there has been decrease in area sown at Satkhira. The outturn of the district per acre is expected to be the same as in the last year, but the area under jute is less than last year.	

Division.	District.	Approximate normal area under jute.	Approximate area sown last year (1893).	Estimated area sown this year (1894).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1893)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1894)?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Annas.	Annas.		
Presidency—*concld.*	Nadia ...	47,000	46,700	47,000	9	14	The recent rainfall has improved the prospects of the jute crop, which is expected to yield an average outturn of 14 annas this year, provided there be normal rainfall during the current and the next month, and the rivers do not rise too rapidly.	
	Jessore ...	41,500	29,500	33,600	7	14	The area has fallen below normal in consequence of more lands being brought under the cultivation of *til* in the Narail sub-division. The increase in the area over last year's is due partly to the fact that in the previous year, owing to heavy rainfall, many low lands could not be sown, while the rainfall of the current year was seasonable for sowing, and partly to increase in the price. The estimated outturn of the current year is put down as 14 annas or a little below normal. With seasonable rain the yield may be an average one.	
	Murshidabad	30,000	20,900	21,700	13	9	The decrease in area sown this year in comparison with the normal and last year's area is due to want of timely rain, and the outturn will be poorer in consequence,	This district appears in the jute forecast for the first time.
	Dinajpur ...	99,500	106,500	107,500	16	16	High prices have led to an increase in the area sown in jute	
	Rajshahi ...	104,500	100,100	105,200	12½	16	The high price of jute that obtained in the past year, and the high price of jute at present prevailing, induced the cultivators to extend the cultivation, and hence the increase in area. The timely rainfall at intervals at the sowing and weeding seasons stimulated the growth of the crop, and a 16-anna outturn is expected.	
	Rangpur ...	278,500	283,100	286,200	13⅓	16	The increase in area sown this year over normal is due to the rise of price and seasonable rainfall, which was very favourable to the cultivation of jute. The cultivation has increased specially in the two sub-divisions—Gaibandha and Nilphamari.	

Rajshahi ...	Bogra	76,000	75,000	75,000	12	12	The outturn is expected to be much better than this (12 annas), if the plants do not suffer from want of rain during July and August.	The Collector probably therefore need not have been so cautious in his estimate.
	Pabna ...	180,900	197,200	174,500	12	16	In the Siraiganj sub-division the area sown this year is supposed to be on an average the same as that sown last year. The reason assigned is this. The high price of jute has increased the area sown in parts, while the high price of paddy has decreased it in other parts. The result was that the area under jute cultivation remained the same as in the last year. But as for the Sadar sub-division, it is supposed that the small outturn of jute last year, caused by the excessive rainfall, is the reason why the area under jute crop this year is only three-fourths of that of the last year. Timely rainfall afforded the cultivators facilities for sowing. The weather up to date has been favourable for a large outturn this year.	
	Darjeeling (plains).	13,800	13,800	13,800	16	16	.....	
	Jalpaiguri ...	64,000	61,400	64,200	16	13½	The increase in area sown this year, as compared with the normal area, is due to the high price of jute.	It is not explained why the outturn of the crop should be below the average in Jalpaiguri. The two adjoining districts of Rangpur and Dinajpur have both reported a 16-anna crop. Other information states that the crop in the Duars will be 16-annas.
Dacca ...	Dacca	219,300	208,700	211,200	9½	12½	The increase in area sown this year, as compared with that sown last year, is due to the high price of jute during the past year. The outturn is expected to be better than last year owing to timely rainfall.	The rainfall in Dacca appears to have been very nearly normal and well distributed in April and May. It is not understood why the prospects of the crop should be so far below the average, nor why this year's area should fall short of the normal or ordinary area cultivated with jute.
	Faridpur ...	85,000	70,000	85,000	8	16	The increase in the area sown this year as compared with the previous year is due to timely rainfall at the sowing time. Slight damage was done by floods and scanty rainfall at the latter end of April and beginning of May, but still a full 16-anna crop is expected, as the rain of this week has done much good.	
	Backergunge	6,400	6,400	6,400	8	12	Moderate rain fell during the sowing time, and it may be hoped that the crop will be better than the estimate.	This district is included for the first time in the jute forecast.
	Mymensingh	570,800	513,400	550,100	12½	14½	The increase in the area sown this year is attributable to the high prices of jute ruling in the last year. Owing to beneficial distribution of rain, a better outturn is expected this year.	It is not understood why this year's area should fall below the normal.
Chittagong ...	Tippera ...	225,000	230,800	212,000	10½	18	The decrease in area sown this year has taken place in the Sadar and Brahmanbaria sub divisions, and it is due to the fact that many jute lands have been cultivated with paddy on account of high price of rice and failure of paddy crops last year owing to high floods. Timely rainfall at the time of sowing and afterwards has done much good to the crops.	
	Noakhali ...	9,500	9,500	9,500	8	13	Owing to timely rainfall, the outturn is estimated to be 5 annas more than last year.	This district is included in the jute forecast for the first time.

Division.	District.	Approximate normal area under jute.	Approximate area sown last year (1893).	Estimated area sown this year (1894).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1893)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1894)?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Annas.	Annas.		
Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur ...	19,600	19,600	13,650	16	8½	There has been delay in sowing owing to want of rain, and no correct forecast can be made at present. In Banka the estimate seems to be made on the land that will probably be sown if there is rain.	This district appears in the jute forecast for the first time.
	Purnea ...	62,200	69,000	75,000	15	16	This year a larger area has been sown at Kishanganj with jute than last year, owing to the high price at which jute was sold last year. There has been also a timely rainfall this year, and a good outturn is expected.	
	Malda ...	45,000	31,500	35,500	12	12	The price of jute having considerably increased in the last year, it has been cultivated this year over a larger area. The expected outturn, however, is as bad as that of the previous year owing to scanty rainfall.	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	5,500	5,000	3,500	11	11	Owing to prolonged drought a considerable part of the area has not been sown. In fact sowing has not been completed even now. The figures given in columns 5 and 7 are but rough estimates. It is too early to estimate the outturn of the crop, the seedlings not having yet appeared.	
	Balasore ...	3,600	2,600	2,300	13	10	The decrease in area and outturn is due to want of sufficient rainfall at the time of sowing and just when the seeds germinated.	
	Total ...	2,30[illegible],500	2,220,700	2,228,500	13½	(*a*)10½		(*a*) Estimated by this Department.

N.B.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, and 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 30th June, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
	BENGAL.		
	BURDWAN DIVN.		
1	Burdwan June 30, '94	3·05	Weather—seasonable. Cultivation of *aman* continues, and in parts transplantation has begun. More rain wanted. Fodder sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Kalna ...	2·51	
	Katwa ...	1·68	
	Raniganj ...	3·42	
			Srs.
			Burdwan ... ... 13 to 17 }
			Kalna ... ... 10 to 14 } per rupee.
			Katwa ... ... 13¼ }
			Raniganj ... ... 13½ }
2	Birbhum „ 30, '94	7·31	Heavy rain during the week. Paddy seedlings and sugarcane thriving. Cultivation going on. Common rice sells from 14 to 16 seers per rupee in the Sadar subdivision and 15 to 18 seers in the Rampur Hát subdivision. Fodder and water plentiful.
	Rampur Hát ...	5·72	
3	Bankura „ 30, '94	5·59	Weather—very rainy. A few days dry weather would now be beneficial to enable the raiyats to plough their lands. Prices of course rice:—
	Vishnupur ...	3·49	
			Srs.
			Bankura ... ... 16 } per rupee.
			Vishnupur ... ... 16¼ }
4	Midnapore „ 30, '94	1·04	Weather—close occasionally, otherwise seasonable. Prospects continue good. Standing crops doing well. Lands are being prepared and paddy is being busily sown. Prices of common rice:—
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 14 }
			Contai ... ... 15 } per rupee.
			Tamluk ... ... 13 }
			Ghatal ... ... 13 to 15 }
5	Hooghly „ 30, '94	0·59	Ordinary rainy weather. Jute and *aus* doing well. Winter rice under cultivation. Prices of common rice:—
	Serampore ...	1·48	
	Jahanabad ...	5·05	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 13 }
			Serampore ... ... 11 to 13 } per rupee.
			Jahanabad ... ... 14 to 15 }
6	Howrah „ 30, '94	2·49	Weather—showery and close. Prospects favourable. Some injury to rice seedlings reported from Ulubaria. Prices continue normal. Common rice sells at—
	Ulubaria ..	1·56	
			Srs. c.
			Howrah ... ... 10 0 } per rupee.
			Ulubaria ... ... 11 13 }
			Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
	PRESIDENCY DIVN.		
7	24-Parganas „ 30, '94	3·55	Weather—damp, cloudy and rainy. Prospects of *aus* and jute fairly good. Sowing of *aman* continues. Cattle-disease reported from Basirhat. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 11 to 13 4 }
			Barasat ... ... 11 4 }
			Basirhat ... ... 13 5 } per rupee.
			Diamond Harbour ... ... 13 0 }
8	Nadia „ 30, '94	5·53	Weather—seasonable. The young plants of paddy are doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of food-grains continue high. Common rice selling at 11 to 12¾ seers per rupee.
	Kushtia ...	1·87	
	Meherpur ...	0·81	
	Chuadanga ...	1·77	
	Ranaghat ...	0·92	
9	Murshidabad „ 30, '94	2·08	Weather—hot and cloudy. Transplantation of *aman* paddy commenced. The recent rain has done good. Harvesting of *til* commenced and of *boro* paddy finished. No want of fodder and water. Prices continue normal. Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee.
10	Jessore „ 30, '94	1·62	Weather—hot and cloudy with frequent rain. Prospects of standing crops fair. Rivers rising rapidly. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water adequate. Common rice sells at—
	Jhenida ...	2·16	
	Magura ...	4·15	
	Narail ...	6·48	
	Bangaon ...	3·96	
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 12 4 }
			Jhenida ... ... 11 4 }
			Magura ... ... 11 8 } per rupee.
			Narail ... ... 10 0 }
			Bangaon ... ... 10 to 13 0 }
11	Khulna „ 30, '94	5·61	Ordinary monsoon weather. Transplantation of *aman* rice continues. Prospects of all crops fairly good. Common rice sells at 10 seers to 11 seers 6 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water available.
	Bagerhat ...	5·67	
	Satkhira ...	4·46	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
RAJSHAHI DIVN. 12	Rajshahi June 30, '94	4·64	Weather—seasonably hot; cloudy and occasionally rainy. Recent rain has done good to the standing crops in Naugaon; but rain is badly wanted in Nator for the growth of paddy plants. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Price of common rice varies from 10 to 14 seers per rupee.
	Nator ...	1·51	
	Naugaon ...	4·03	
13	Dinajpur „ 30, '94	8·22	Weather—hot, rainy and cloudy. The rain has done much good to the standing crops. Cultivation of *haimanti* is going on. No outbreak of cattle-disease. Fodder and drinking water sufficient. Rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.
	Thakurgaon ...	4·62	
14	Jalpaiguri „ 30, '94	7·62	Weather—hot and rainy. Prospects of standing crops continue good. Price of common rice remains unchanged, *i.e.* 13 seers per rupee at head-quarters and 10 to 12 seers at Alipur. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. No report about cattle-disease.
15	Darjeeling „ 30, '94	8·62	Weather—cloudy and wet throughout the district with occasional breaks of bright weather in the hills. *In the hills*:—*Bhutta*, potatoes, *shama*, *kangni* and *phaphur* ripening. *Marua* and *aghani dhan* being transplanted. *In the Terai*:—Prospects of jute and *bhadoi* paddy good. Lands being ploughed for *aghani* paddy. Prices of coarse rice:— Srs. Hills ... ... 8 to 11 } Terai ... ... 11 to 13 } per rupee.
	Siliguri ...	11·26	
16	Rangpur „ 30, '94	7·73	Ordinary monsoon weather. Transplanting of *aman* is in full swing. Jute is being cut and steeped, and *aus* is being harvested. Prospects good. Price of common rice 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
	Nilphamari ...	9·69	
	Gaibanda ...	4·92	
	Kurigaon ...	11·07	
17	Bogra „ 30, '94	4·70	Weather—hot and cloudy. State and prospects of crops not good. Rain much wanted. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Sherpur ...	3·26	
	Naukhila ...	3·57	
18	Pabna „ 30, '94	1·86	Weather—cloudy with occasional showers and strong easterly wind. More rain wanted in both subdivisions. Sowing of *aus*, *aman* and jute finished. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee in the Sadar and 10½ seers at Sirajganj. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
DACCA DIVN. 19	Dacca „ 30, '94	4·97	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Harvesting of jute commenced. Prospects of standing crops good. Rivers rising. Fodder available. Common rice selling from 8 to 10½ seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.
20	Mymensingh „ 30, '94	3·05	Weather—hot. Prospects of standing crops good. Transplantation of *aman* plants commenced. Common rice sells at 10 seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient.
21	Faridpur „ 30, '94	7·26	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Price of rice 9½ to 10½ seers per rupee. Fodder abundant.
	Goalundo ...	4·45	
	Madaripur ...	3·36	
22	Backergunge „ 30, '94	8·10	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops fair. *Aus* crops flourishing. Ordinary rice sells from 9 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Pirojpur ...	5 31	
	Patuakhali ...	6·32	
	Bhola ...	8·79	
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 23	Tippera „ 30, '94	3·33	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops excellent. *Aus* is now being cut in some places, and in a few days the harvest will be in full swing. Prices almost stationary. The price of rice is as follows— Srs. c. Sadar— Daudkandi and Chandina ... ... 9 0 } Lakshan ... ... 11 7 } Brahmanbaria— Sarail ... ... 8 0 } Ajabpur ... ... 10 13 } per rupee. Chandpur— Chandpur ... ... 10 0 } Matlab ... ... 10¾ }
24	Noakhali „ 30, '94	8·13	Weather—seasonable. State of *aus* crop good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:— Srs. Noakhali ... ... 10 } Fenny ... ... 11 } per rupee.
25	Chittagong „ 30, '94	4·34	Weather—warm and occasionally cloudy. Cultivation and sowing in progress. Prospects of crops fair. Prices steady. Water and fodder sufficient.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.			
26	Patna June 30, '94	6·38	Weather—cloudy and hot. Rain has been general during the week and has done much good to *bhadoi* crops and to paddy seedlings. Sugarcane doing well. Transplantation of *marua* in progress. Fodder and water for cattle ample. Prices continue almost normal. Common rice sells at—
	Barh ..	4·25	
	Bihar ...	4·05	
	Dinapore ...	4·87	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 14½ }
			Barh .. .. 13 } per rupee.
			Bihar ... ... 15 }
			Dinapore .. .. 15½ }
27	Gaya „ 30, '94	2·48	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Agricultural operations in full swing and prospects favourable. Prices above the normal. Prices of common rice:—
	Jahanabad ...	1·84	
	Aurangabad ..	1·70	
	Nawada ...	6·87	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 12 }
			Jahanabad ... . 14 } per rupee.
			Aurangabad ... ... 15 }
			Nawada ... ... 16 }
			Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
28	Shahabad „ 30, '94	3·29	Weather—rainy and cool. Sowings of rice in progress. Millets and sugarcane doing well.
	Buxar ..	3·98	
	Sasaram ...	3·26	
	Bhabua ...	2·02	
29	Saran „ 30, '94	5·28	Weather—rainy, close and hot generally. Rainfall sufficient so far and prospects good. Fodder and water abundant. Prices of common rice:—
	Siwan ...	4·68	
	Gopalganj ...	3·34	
			Srs.
			Chapra ... ... 12¾ }
			Siwan ... ... 13½ } per rupee.
			Gopalganj ... ... 13 }
30	Champaran „ 30, '94	3·86	Weather—rainy, but hot. Sowing of *bhadoi* and *aghani* in progress. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.
31	Muzaffarpur „ 30, '94	3·13	Weather—hot and cloudy. Standing crops doing well. Sowing operation briskly going on. Prospects so far favourable. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water abundant. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee.
	Hajipur ...	5·07	
	Sitamarhi ...	1·11	
32	Darbhanga .. 30, '94	1·03	Weather—cloudy and sometimes close. Heavy falls of rain reported from Samastipur. Rainfall of the week greatly facilitated the *bhadoi* cultivation, but not yet sufficient for transplanting purposes. Indigo manufacture commenced. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices remain stationary.
	Madhubani ...	1·31	
	Samastipur ...	5·87	
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.			
33	Monghyr „ 30, '94	3·90	Weather—very hot, occasionally rainy with easterly wind. *Bhadoi* and paddy are being sown. Indigo and sugarcane doing well. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Begusarai ...	Not reported.	
	Jamui ...	5·24	
			Srs.
			Monghyr ... ... 11 to 15 }
			Begusarai ... ... Not reported } per rupee.
			Jamui ... ... 15⅔ }
34	Bhagalpur „ 30, '94	3·26	Weather—rainy with hot intervals. About 12 annas of *bhadoi* rice, Indian-corn and *marua* have been sown. Prospects are favourable as there has been sufficient rain everywhere. Indigo manufacture has commenced. Prospects fair. Prices normal. Price of common rice from 13⅞ to 16¼ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Banka ...	6·70	
	Madhipura ..	1·58	
	Supul ...	3·04	
35	Purnea „ 30, '94	6·23	Weather—seasonable. Condition of *bhadoi* and jute continues to be satisfactory. The sowing of *aghani* is over; the seedlings are in good condition. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of rice 16 seers per rupee on an average.
	Kishanganj ...	4·39	
	Araria ...	8·75	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops
BIHAR—*concld.*			
Bhagalpur Divn.—*concld.* 36	Malda June 30, '94	4·98	Weather—seasonable. Copious rain has fallen all over the district. *Bhadoi* crops and jute thriving well. Common rice sells at 11 to 17 seers per rupee. No want of fodder or drinking water.
	Chanchal ...	Not reported.	
	Shibganj ..	6·59	
	Gazole ...	4·95	
37	Sonthal Parganas ...	...	Report not received.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divn. 38	Cuttack ,, 30, '94	10·58	Weather—rainy. *Beali* and *sarad* growing or being sown, but rain is retarding field work. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at— Srs. c. Srs. c. Sadar ... ... 9 3 to 11 13; Jajpur ... ... 10 0 to 11 13; Kendrapara ... ... 10 8 to 15 0; Banki ... ... 14 0 — per rupee.
39	Balasore ,, 30, '94	1·48	Weather—cloudy; air thick with moisture. In the northern part of the district, where the rain fell later, 12 annas of the rice area has been sown. In the southern part *biali* has been sown on the 16 annas (usual area). Price of common rice 14 seers both at Sadar and at Bhadrak
40	Puri ,, 28, '94	1·70	Weather—cloudy. Lands are being sown and in places paddy plants have come up. *Dalua* rice is being harvested. Miscellaneous crops doing well. Rice sells at from 12 seers to 15 seers 12 chitaks per rupee.
	Khurda ...	3·80	
	Banpur ...	4·03	
CHOTA NAGPUR.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
Chota Nagpur Divn. 41	Hazaribagh June 30, '94	3·75	Weather—seasonable. General and plentiful rain. Sowings have made good progress except in the cases of Indian-corn and *marua* which have been retarded in places by excessive rainfall. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice is selling at 12 to 14 seers per rupee.
	Giridi ...	4·22	
42	Lohardaga ,, 30, '94	3·39	Weather—cloudy. Sowing of paddy continues. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
43	Palamau ,, 28, '94	2·22	Light monsoon weather prevails with generally south and west winds. Ploughing is going on vigorously. *Bhadoi* crops are being sown. A short break would be welcome now for cultivation. Rice selling at 11¼ to 16¾ seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply ample.
44	Manbhum ,, 30, '94	1·63	Weather—cloudy and showery. *Gora dhan* being sown. Paddy seedlings doing well. Indian-corn promising. Price of common rice 10 to 14 seers per rupee.
	Gobindpur ...	5·97	
45	Singhbhum ,, 30, '94	1·48	Heavy showers. Cultivation proceeding rigorously. *Bhadoi* crops doing well.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,
The 3rd July 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 24th to 30th June 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1894.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
June	24th	151·5	1·9	29·475	83·2	87·6	9·2	78·4	80·7	1·014	79·7	89	SSW, SW by S ...	95	0·23	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p.
,,	25th	133·9	0·1	·520	83·8	87·8	7·6	80·2	81·0	1·024	79·9	88	SW by S ...	106	0·01	Day cloudy, night chiefly clear o, g, d,
,,	26th	146·8	5·2	·553	84·6	91·3	10·3	81·0	81·5	1·030	80·1	87	S by W and SSW.	155	0·07	Chiefly cloudy, o, t, d.
,,	27th	128·8	1·2	·553	82·6	86·6	9·0	77·6	80·6	1·020	79·8	91	SW and S ...	79	0·02	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d.
,,	28th	141·0	0·9	·535	81·9	85·6	8·2	77·4	80·1	1·008	79·5	92	S, SSE and calm	35	1·90	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p, t, =.
,,	29th	147·7	5·6	·557	82·6	88·9	11·0	77·9	79·3	0·958	77·9	86	SSW, ESE and SE by S.	114	0·67	Partially cloudy, o, g, d, p.
,,	30th	147·9	7·7	·555	84·2	90·0	11·6	78·4	79·0	·922	76·8	78	SE by S and SE...	165	0·06	Partially cloudy, o, g, d.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		29·535
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		29·518
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		22·6
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		94·3
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		83·3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		84·2
The extreme variation of temperature		13·9
The maximum temperature		91·3
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		16
		%
The mean relative humidity		87
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		84
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 24th to 30th June 1894		2·96
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		2·76
The total fall from 1st January to 30th June 1894		18·51
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		21·47

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, ıd from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the ıermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the ew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet ove the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, rmerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in e Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; =, fog.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA; J. H. GILLILAND,

Calcutta, the 2nd July 1894. *For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

Meteorological Report of the Province of Be

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Station Observations.											
				Air Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature.						
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·487	29·531	—·024	Sly	66	92·2	28th June	78·7	24th June	90·0	79·6
			Raniganj	29·239	29·519	—·021	Calm	45	92·7	27, 28th,	75·9	25th ,,	90·5	78·4
		Birbhum	.....											
		Bankura	Bankura	29·246	29·462	—·040	Calm	67	93·1	27, 28 ,,	76·6	25, 27th ,,	90·5	78·1
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·439	29·533	—·015	S	101	94·8	27th ,,	78·1	27th ,,	90·4	79·2
		Hooghly	.....											
		Howrah	.....											
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Sangor Island	29·555	29·524	—·034	SSW	387	90·2	27, 30th ,,	79·0	29th ,,	87·8	81·9
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·560	29·527	—·031	SW	99	91·1	27th ,,	77·2	29th ,,	87·5	78·8
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·538	29·533	—·025	S	136	93·3	28th ,,	77·2	27th ,,	90·5	79·3
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·518	29·533	—·032	Sly	76	91·7	28, 29th ,,	77·8	28th ,,	90·0	79·1
		Jessore	Jessore	29·560	29·540	—·049	SSE	101	91·5	27th ,,	77·4	25th ,,	89·6	78·8
		Khulna	.....											
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·510	29·529	—·022	Sly	122	90·6	27th ,,	77·1	28th ,,	89·1	79·0
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·477	29·553	—·013	E	42	93·1	30th ,,	76·2	27th ,,	86·6	78·1
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·345	29·586	—·044	ESE	108	92·4	30th ,,	75·6	28th ,,	87·6	76·4
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22·869	—	—·014	Variable	73	69·6	29th ,,	56·2	25, 27th ,,	65·2	58·1
			Gnatong	?	?	?	Ely	117	58·9	30th ,,	45·1	24—27, 30th June	56·1	45·3
		Kuch Bihar	.....											
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·485	29·561	—·026	Variable	70	91·8	29th ,,	76·2	27, 28th ,,	87·0	77·5
		Bogra	Bogra	29·530	29·552	0	ESE	72	91·2	29, 30th ,,	76·2	27th ,,	88·8	78·0
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·557	29·556	—·013	SEly	77	89·8	29th ,,	76·2	25th ,,	87·2	77·8
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·598	29·572	—·029	SE	262*	90·1	29th ,,	78·2	24th ,,	87·5	79·3
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·564	29·574	—·018	SE	143	88·2	29th ,,	77·5	24, 25, 27, 28th June	86·3	77·9
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·588	29·582	—·011	Sly	83	90·5	27th ,,	75·9	25th ,,	87·8	77·6
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·603	29·561	—·025	Calm	111	89·8	29th ,,	77·4	24, 27th ,,	87·1	78·3
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·605	29·589	—·013	E	183	92·3	29th ,,	76·3	27, 30th ,,	87·7	77·1
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·593	29·583	—·029	SE	178	88·0	29th ,,	75·8	26th ,,	85·4	77·5
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·584	29·618	—·027	ESE, SSE	173	88·7	29th ,,	70·1	25, & 27—30th June	80·4	76·4
		South Lushai Hills	.....											
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·373	29·507	—·043	Ely	158	92·5	30th ,,	76·2	29th ,,	88·9	78·5
		Gaya	Gaya	29·178	29·501	—·038	E	124	95·0	30th ,,	76·8	26, 28th ,,	90·0	77·8
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·108	29·499	—·018	SSW	274	92·3	30th ,,	77·0	24, 28th ,,	88·9	78·1
			Buxar	29·306	29·498	—·019	Ely	159	93·0	30th ,,	76·3	29th ,,	88·7	77·8
			Arrah	29·363	29·493	·013	SE	64	93·4	30th ,,	77·0	28th ,,	90·0	78·6
		Saran	Chapra	29·382	29·515	—·001	Ely	125	92·3	30th ,,	76·1	29th ,,	88·8	78·2
		Champaran	Motihari	29·345	29·524	—·005	ENE	199	93·0	30th ,,	74·9	29th ,,	89·1	77·6
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·388	29·520	—	ESE	158	93·7	30th ,,	75·2	29th ,,	89·7	78·6
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·401	29·518	—·041	ESE	179	94·0	30th ,,	77·2	24, 28th ,,	88·9	78·1
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....											
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·389	29·511	—·016	Calm	56	94·2	30th ,,	76·0	28th ,,	89·1	78·1
		Purnea	Purnea	29·462	29·539	—·029	E	120	93·2	30th ,,	76·2	26th ,,	87·4	78·3
		Malda	Malda	29·496	29·520	—·001	SE	71	89·6	25, 26th ,,	77·5	26th ,,	89·9	79·3
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·072	29·512	—·012	Variable	124	90·6	29, 30th ,,	77·2	25, 28th ,,	89·0	77·8
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·517	29·539	—·028	SW	85	93·2	27, 28th ,,	75·8	30th ,,	90·6	78·6
			False Point	29·581	29·544	—·012	W	286	91·0	29th ,,	76·1	29th ,,	87·9	79·7
		Balasore	Balasore	29·513	29·515	—·026	SW	149	93·9	27th ,,	78·2	29, 30th ,,	90·3	78·9
		Puri	Puri	29·586	29·541	—	SWly	382	89·2	28th ,,	74·6	29th ,,	87·8	79·3
			Gopalpur	29·602	29·563	—	SW	309	92·7	26th ,,	74·1	29th ,,	88·2	78·7
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·573	29·504	—·043	Sly	165	87·7	30th ,,	73·8	26, 28th ,,	83·9	74·5
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·465	29·511	—·017	SWly	134	86·5	28th ,,	72·4	29th ,,	84·0	73·5
		Palamau	Daltonganj*	28·785	29·459	—	SW	141	91·3	26th ,,	78·0	24, 26—28th ,,	86·0	78·3
		Manbhum	.....											
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	28·803	29·503	—·020	SW	57	93·9	28th ,,	76·2	29th ,,	90·8	77·6
Assam.	.....	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·330	29·616	—·027	Calm		91·2	24, 30th ,,	75·0	25th ,,	86·4	77·5
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·506	29·574	—·036	Calm	135	89·2	27—30th ,,	76·1	26th ,,	86·6	77·3
		Cachar	Silchar	29·567	29·622	—·023	Calm		92·5	26th ,,	75·8	30th ,,	90·4	77·2

the week ending Saturday, the 30th of June 1894.

...rmal mean.	Mean, 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.									District.
					Of week.				Rainfall.					
									Since 1st of month.			Since 16th May 1894.		
					Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	
0·8	82·5	85	8·6	3·05	2·42	2·03	4·00	3·26	8·80	8·87	−0·07	9·37	11·37	−2·00	Burdwan.
2·1	81·0	92	5·1	2·82											
					6·19	2·66	5·67	3·30	15·24	10·61	+4·63	15·24	12·48	+2·76	Birbhum.
1·7	82·5	86	7·9	5·59	4·20	2·65	4·00	3·61	13·24	10·38	+2·86	13·24	12·35	+0·89	Bankura.
0·8	83·4	85	4·3	0·61	1·00	2·29	2·25	3·13	12·49	9·44	+3·05	12·84	11·39	+1·45	Midnapore.
					1·50	2·12	2·33	3·48	8·96	9·36	−0·40	9·59	11·78	−2·19	Hooghly.
					2·54	1·99	2·50	3·40	11·30	9·40	+1·96	11·57	11·79	−0·22	Howrah.
0·3	84·3	87	9·3	1·49	1·72	2·29	2·83	3·43	9·72	10·04	−0·32	10·59	12·76	−2·17	24-Parganas.
0·8	83·1	88	8·1	3·55	3·55	2·35	4·00	3·45	10·23	9·36	+0·87	10·49	10·92	−0·43	Calcutta.
	83·1	85	7·6	5·53	2·11	1·73	3·60	3·06		9·65			13·09		Nadia.
0·1	81·9	93	9·3	2·08	2·28	2·01	4·17	3·00	7·03	9·03	−2·00	7·15	12·20	−5·05	Murshidabad.
0·6	82·9	92	8·0	1·62	2·71	2·07	4·00	3·47	10·31	11·66	−1·35	12·72	14·90	−2·18	Jessore.
					4·38	2·67	4·00	3·85	12·57	13·18	−0·61	13·65	16·15	−2·50	Khulna.
0·2	83·1	93	7·3	4·41	3·09	3·07	3·00	3·29	6·37	11·24	−4·87	7·39	14·68	−7·29	Rajshahi.
0·7	80·2	94	8·7	7·09	6·65	3·27	4·20	3·47	11·60	13·75	−2·15	12·03	17·85	−5·82	Dinajpur.
0·7	79·2	94	8·3	7·75	7·62	6·59	6·00	4·60	19·92	29·36	−9·44	21·77	37·00	−15·23	Jalpaiguri.
0·4	62·5	95	8·6	8·62	9·81	7·85	5·00	4·00	24·04	28·97	−4·93	32·04	35·58	−3·54	Darjeeling.
	49·8	87	7·4	7·55											
					13·61	7·86	5·00	4·76	25·13	31·70	−6·57	32·43	40·26	−7·83	Kuch Bihar.
0·1	80·7	92	8·4	7·73	8·09	4·41	5·00	3·47		20·97			28·20		Rangpur.
0·5	82·9	89	5·9	4·15	3·50	2·67	4·25	3·24	9·40	12·73	−3·33	16·92	17·29	−0·37	Bogra.
0·4	81·0	93	9·7	2·04	1·95	2·02	3·50	3·18	7·58	11·12	−3·54	16·02	14·87	+1·15	Pabna.
0·1	81·9	91	9·3	3·66	4·38	2·96	6·00	3·47	10·79	13·16	−2·37	18·49	17·05	+1·44	Dacca.
0·2	80·3	91	8·7	3·05	3·40	3·69	4·20	4·13	16·35	17·53	−1·18	24·19	22·35	+1·84	Mymensingh.
0·2	81·3	90	8·0	7·26		2·59		3·76		12·46			16·65		Faridpur.
0·1	83·6	91	9·3	7·46	5·99	4·31	5·50	4·59	16·77	19·01	−2·24	19·75	22·96	−3·21	Backergunge.
0·5	80·8	95	8·0	3·61	2·64	3·00	4·50	3·82	17·08	16·31	+0·77	22·98	20·43	+2·55	Tippera.
	80·4	92	6·4	8·13	9·23	5·07	5·00	4·35	23·05	26·99	−4·04	29·40	31·87	−2·47	Noakhali.
0·4	79·8	91	8·4	4·31	7·69	6·54	5·50	4·61	22·74	29·44	−6·70	36·56	34·62	+1·94	Chittagong.
					6·03	3·39	6·00	4·65	21·48	18·73	+2·75	33·37	23·11	+10·26	South Lushai Hill.
2·6	81·7	92	9·6	6·43	5·28	2·11	6·00	2·61	7·39	6·25	+1·14	7·43	7·60	−0·17	Patna.
3·1	81·2	92	7·9	2·48	5·11	2·08	5·25	2·61	8·41	5·61	+2·80	8·41	6·97	+1·44	Gaya.
4·9	82·6	85	7·1	3·50											
3·1	81·1	91	7·9	2·93	3·56	2·27	6·00	2·86		5·21			6·02		Shahabad.
2·6	81·7	92	8·3	3·29											
2·3	81·8	91	10·0	5·28		2·49		2·87		6·41			7·52		Saran.
1·1	81·6	87	7·7	3·86	4·90	2·68	5·50	2·76		8·12			9·47		Champaran.
	80·9	92	7·4	3·13	3·26	1·82	4·33	2·63		7·45			8·75		Muzaffarpur.
0·9	81·6	89	8·0	1·03	2·70	2·40	5·00	2·72	5·83	8·08	−2·25	5·83	9·32	−3·49	Darbhanga.
					5·28	2·18	5·33	2·73	9·38	6·48	+2·90	9·38	7·95	+1·43	Monghyr.
1·4	82·3	90	9·1	3·26	3·59	2·31	4·25	2·79	7·59	8·34	−0·75	7·50	10·07	−2·48	Bhagalpur.
1·1	81·6	88	4·0	6·23	6·56	3·23	5·33	3·12	15·75	13·21	+2·54	15·77	16·62	−1·85	Purnea.
0·1	82·7	91	8·6	4·93	8·06	2·96	5·00	3·28	13·50	11·94	+1·56	13·60	14·63	−1·03	Malda.
1·7	81·6	89	6·7	4·86	5·39	2·53	5·50	3·49	11·95	8·96	+2·99	12·33	11·28	+1·05	Santhal Parganas.
1·3	83·0	78	7·1	10·19		3·58		3·11		9·23			11·32		Cuttack.
0·1	82·6	86	8·6	2·24											
0·2	83·2	90	4·3	1·15		2·83		3·07		8·41			10·91		Balasore.
	82·5	83	7·7	1·10		3·43		2·87		8·72			10·15		Puri.
	82·3	85	4·7	2·06											
1·8	76·8	90	10·0	2·96		2·56		3·57		8·17			9·66		Hazaribagh.
3·1	76·8	90	8·3	3·39		2·62		3·83		8·27			10·11		Lohardaga.
	82·4	87	9·0	2·32		2·40		2·90		6·00			7·09		Palamau.
					3·07	2·35	5·00	3·68	14·09	8·20	+5·89	14·17	9·69	+4·48	Manbhum.
1·9	81·4	81	9·1	1·48	1·48	2·37	4·00	3·30	8·61	8·31	+0·30	8·61	10·74	−2·13	Singhbhum.
0·8	79·8	94	9·7	2·79											Sibsagar.
0·8	79·2	93	8·9	8·41											Goalpara.
0·1	80·2	93	9·6	8·08											Cachar.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 30th of June 189

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 24th.	Monday, 25th.	Tuesday, 26th.	Wednesday, 27th.	Thursday, 28th.	Friday, 29th.	Saturday, 30th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	0·40	1·36	0·75	...	...	...	...	3	2·51	1·81	11·56	8·41	12·56
			Burdwan ...	1·90	0·82	...	0·25	...	0·05	...	3	3·02	2·50	8·77	8·52	9·29
			Katwa ...	0·41	0·58	...	...	0·31	...	0·01	3	1·31	1·64	6·44	9·77	7·19
			Raniganj ...	0·18	0·78	0·26	1·04	0·12	0·22	0·22	7	2·82	2·16	8·38	8·53	8·38
			Mankur ...	1·90	...	...	...	2·34	0·10	...	3	4·34	?	9·78	?	9·78
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	3·03	2·06	1·10	0·42	0·49	...	0·18	6	7·34	3·09	17·62	10·42	17·62
			Hetampur ...	0·80	1·40	0·66	0·45	2·30	0·18	...	6	5·79	2·48	15·11	11·48	15·11
			Rampur Hât ...	0·95	0·15	2·25	...	1·87	0·21	0·02	5	5·45	2·42	13·00	9·96	13·00
			Bolpur ...	2·75	0·21	...	...	1·48	...	...	3	4·44	?	11·43	?	11·43
			Murari ...	0·50	0·55	1·37	0·25	...	0·12	0·27	6	3·06	?	8·75	?	8·75
			Labpur ...	1·48	2·36	...	..	1·42	...	...	3	5·26	?	12·36	?	12·36
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	1·44	1·47	...	1·15	1·40	0·04	0·09	4	5·59	2·73	12·30	9·42	12·30
			Vishnupur ...	0·09	1·03	...	...	0·34	...	...	2	1·46	2·75	13·95	10·55	13·95
			Maliara ...	0·31	2·88	...	1·87	0·14	0·51	0·17	6	5·88	2·10	13·07	10·21	13·07
			Khatra ...	1·25	...	...	0·89	1·09	...	0·65	4	3·88	3·01		11·20	
			Indas ...	4·30	1·16	...	...	...	...	0·48	3	5·94	?		?	
			Kotalpur ...	...	1·75	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·75	?	11·57	?	11·57
			Onda ...	2·40	0·10	...	1·85	...	0·15	...	4	4·50	?	11·06	?	11·06
			Gangajalghati	0·53	4·12	...	0·49	0·15	0·43	...	5	5·72	?	16·72	?	16·72
			Raipur ...	1·91	...	...	...	1·22	...	...	2	3·13	?	11·50	?	11·50
			Sonamukhi ...	0·69	0·50	...	...	0·41	0·15	...	4	1·75	?	6·51	?	6·51
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·27	0·54	2	0·90	2·60	17·43	9·52	17·43
			Tamluk ...	0·04	0·30	0·06	0·90	...	0·08	0·06	5	1·44	2·34	11·21	9·24	11·25
			Midnapore ...	0·56	0·63	..	0·50	...	...	...	3	1·09	2·11	11·67	8·73	11·67
			Ghatal ...	0·01	0·15	0·10	0·30	...	...	...	3	0·56	2·02	9·58	10·24	10·94
			Kukrahati ...	0·73	0·42	...	...	...	0·89	...	3	2·04	?	9·58	?	10·05
			Garhbeta ...	0·90	0·15	...	0·26	...	...	...	3	1·31	?	14·63	?	14·86
			Panskura ...	...	1·09	...	0·47	...	0·10	0·26	4	1·83	?	11·75	?	12·50
			Dantoon ...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·30	1	0·34	?	6·76	?	6·76
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	0·11	..	...	...	0·06	0·11	0·02	2	0·30	1·98	6·30	9·56	7·07
			Hooghly ...	0·14	0·31	...	...	0·05	...	0·03	3	0·53	2·15	7·22	9·06	7·43
			Jahanabad ...	0·07	2·45	...	0·94	...	0·15	...	3	3·61	2·24	13·35	9·47	13·35
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	0·42	0·91	...	0·08	...	1·01	0·04	3	2·49	2·18	7·96	9·76	8·31
			Mohesreka ...	0·03	0·01	...	1·20	...	1·30	0·05	3	2·59	1·80	14·73	9·00	14·80
			Ulubaria ...	0·20	0·04	...	0·18	...	3·00	0·11	4	3·53	?	14·41	?	14·58
		24-Parganas...	Saugor Island	0·24	...	...	...	...	0·96	0·28	3	1·48	2·88	11·02	9·90	11·02
			Diamond Harbour.	...	0·08	...	...	0·56	0·50	0·09	2	1·23	2·50	9·51	9·81	9·76
			Canning Town	0·26	0·20	0·05	...	1·32	...	0·32	4	2·15	?	11·64	?	11·64
			Alipore (Obsy.)	0·65	0·24	...	0·07	0·02	1·90	0·67	4	3·55	2·35	10·23	10·17	11·49
			Barrackpore ...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	0·05	1	0·16	2·22	6·55	10·35	7·58
			Dum-Dum ...	0·32	0·28	...	...	0·46	1·42	0·14	5	2·62	1·87	9·85	9·79	2·19
			Barasat ..	0·23	0·45	...	0·21	...	...	...	3	0·89	1·92	6·71	9·40	7·81
			Basirhat ...	...	0·21	...	...	2·84	0·87	...	3	3·92	2·36	14·67	10·84	15·12
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	...	0·54	...	0·23	...	0·15	...	3	0·92	1·64	7·60	9·54	8·34
			Krishnagar ...	0·68	1·12	0·01	3·68	...	0·04	...	3	5·53	1·94	14·33	8·84	14·97
			Chuadanga ...	0·85	0·40	...	0 52	...	0·05	...	4	2·42	1·28		9·13	
			Meherpur ...	...	0·04	...	0·10	0·37	0·11	...	3	0·62	1·52	8·80	9·02	9·40
			Kushtia ...	0·27	0·15	0·17	0·36	...	...	0·10	5	1·05	2·29	10·40	11·13	15·97
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	0·42	0·22	...	...	0·15	...	0·12	4	0·91	1·91	5·23	9·42	5·23
			Berhampore	0·21	1·52	0·05	0·03	0·06	0·21	...	3	2·08	1·79	7·77	9·13	7·77
			Lalbag ...	2·00	0·70	0·29	..	0·10	...	0·30	5	3·39	1·84	8·05	8·10	8·05
			Azimganj ...	1·05	0·76	...	...	0·16	...	...	3	1·96	2·33	6·86	9·44	6·86
			Jangipur ...	0·32	1·01	1·03	...	0·03	0·13	...	4	2·52	2·12	6·73	8·67	7·50
			Lalgola ...	0·20	2·20	0·10	...	0·20	0·10	0·10	6	2·90	2·09	7·50	9·55	7·50
			Akhriganj ...	0·32	0·49	0·02	...	3·25	...	...	3	4·08	?		?	
			Patkabari ...	0·20	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·95	?	4·95	?	5·55
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	0·26	3·14	0·21	...	1·54	0·10	0·06	5	5·31	1·88	13·99	11·12	15·87
			Jessore ...	0·07	1·23	0·17	...	0·12	...	0·03	3	1·62	2·11	8·49	12·05	15·03
			Jhenidah ...	0·19	0·45	0·70	0·05	...	0·17	...	4	1·56	1·90	7·50	12·02	8·86
			Magura ...	0·40	1·44	0·72	0·40	0·37	0·16	0·05	6	3·54	2·40	12·13	11·68	13·14
			Bangaon ...	0·52	0·48	0·10	0·12	0·24	0·07	...	5	1·53	2·08	9·46	10·29	1·14
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	0·13	...	...	0·45	2·42	...	...	3	3·00	2·49	10·66	12·45	13·36
			Bagerhat ...	1·80	1·33	...	1·32	...	...	0·08	3	4·53	3·13	13·80	14·20	14·52
			Khulna ...	0·65	2 60	0·41	1·00	0·02	0·14	0·19	6	5·01	2·40	13·24	12 90	14·06
			Nakipur ...	3·45	...	...	0·33	0·20					?		?	
			Rampal ...										?		?	
	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	1·12	2·56	0·49	0·40	0·07	...	...	4	4·64	2·21	7·07	9·68	7·71
			Nator ...	0·31	0 63	0·5	...	0·03	...	...	2	1·02	2·45	4·87	10·33	6·76
			Naugaon ...	...	...	0·27	2·55	0·78	...	...	3	3·60	4·56	6·59	13·71	7·73
			Lalpur ...	0·29									?		?	
			Manda ...	1·36	0·37	1·41	...	0·04	...	0·04	3	3·22	?	7·17	?	
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur ...	...	1·64	0·46	0·85	...	...	...	3	2·95	2·25	7·20	12·86	7·55
			Churaman ...	1·06	0·87	4·08	0·56	3·06	...	...	5	9·63	3·10	13·83	11·81	13·83
			Raiganj ...	0·76	2·10	2·75	1·74	2·40	...	...	5	9·75	3·18		14·36	
			Dinajpur ...	0·67	2·39	2·42	2·68	0·06	...	...	4	8·22	3·98	14·19	16·04	14·19
			Baluchat ...	0·32	0·49	1·61	0·07	0·21	...	...	4	2·70	3·85	8·56	12·56	10·32
			Thakurgaon ...	...	0·95	2·26	...	0·90	...	...	3	4·11	?	15·46	?	15·67
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	0·28	0·24	2·67	0·53	3·06	0·01	0·23	6	7·02	0·59	19·92	28·23	21·77
			Alipore Duar	..	3·41	4·40	...	2·40	...	...	3	10·30	?	26·24	?	38·56
			Fallacotta ...	0·75	0·70	1·50	1·40	4·91	...	0·20	6	9·46	?	22·35	?	21·05
			Debiganj ...	0·70	0·75	4·80	2·05	0·26	...	...	5	9·16	?	18·50	?	19·39
			Bhagatpur (*Nagrakatta*).	1·62	0·62	2·48	0·07	0·39	...	3·76	5	8·94	?	27·40	?	43·56
		Darjeeling ...	Baxa ...	0·87	2·14	3·08	3·14	2·40	...	3·62	6	15·25	12·38	29·06	45·25	52·19
			Siliguri ...	2·21	2·05	3·75	0·87	1·45	0·03	2·19	6	12·55	6·94	32·96	27·56	33·97
			Darjeeling ...	1·43	2·84	2·25	1·07	1·02	...	0·01	5	8·62	6·20	22·68	23 99	24·18
			Kalimpong ...	1·31	3·84	2·41	0·90	0·42	...	0·08	5	8·06	5·89	19·50	19·06	20·80
			Kurseong ...	3·40	4·03	1·60	0·70	1·23	...	1·15	6	13·01	?	20·10	?	26·03
			Pulong ...	1·78	4·06	1·38	0·21	1·17	...	0·80	6	9·40	?		?	
		Tibet ...	Yatung ...	1·22	1·09	0·39	0·37	0·10	0·29	0·12	7	3·68			?	
		Kuch Bihar...	Dinhatta ...	1·31	0·87	4·18	4·03	3·83	...	...	5	14·22	7·16	26·11	29·93	31·45
			Kuch Bihar...	0·75	1·08	5·62	2·05	4·54	...	...	5	14·04	7·87	27·00	36·86	35·25
			Mickliganj ...	0·45	0·12	2·70	2·05	7·65	...	...	5	13·57	8·27	22·47	28·18	27·51
			Mathabhanga	0·44	2·80	4·11	2·27	2·97	...	...	5	12·59	8·13	24·77	31·79	34·43
			Fulbari ...	1·93	1·13	6·34	2·45	1·39					?		?	
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	0·10	0·45	0·62	13·50	0·13	...	0·03	5	4·83	2·59	11·16	15·93	15·08
			Rangpur ...	0·54	0·06	3·03	3.50	0·35	0·25	...	6	7·73	3·88	12·66	19·40	
			Peerganj ...	0·24	0·30	0·40	4·10	0·10	...	...	5	5·14	?	12·09		12·76
			Kurigaon ...	0·52	0·90	3·50	5·40	...	...	...	4	10·32	4·38		23·19	
			Gobindganj ...	0·50	0·23	1·00	0·20						?		?	
			Bagdogra (*Nilkhamari*)	0·19	3·12	3·79	1·91	0·48	...	...	5	9·49	6·78	16·25	26·06	17·85
			Ulipur ...	...	0·48	0·92	0·57	0·48	...	...	4	8·45	?	13·64	?	17·41
			Sundarganj ...	...	1·40	1·58	3·58	1·52					?		?	
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	0·10	0·72	0·90	1·30	...	...	...	4	3·02	2·80	8·05	12·25	12·64
			Nowkhilla ...	0·18	1·66	0·73	0·77	...	...	...	4	3·34	2·32	11·18	12·89	15·15
			Bogra ...	...	0·40	0·72	1·40	1·63	...	...	4	4·15	3·44	10·03	14·21	12·75
			Panchbibi ...	0·14	0·74	0·70	1·64	0·28	...	...	5	3·60	2·61	11·52	11·52	
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	0·08	0·28	0·61	0·89	...	...	...	3	1·86	1·90	8·56	10·87	15·44
			Sirajganj ...	0·54	0·15	1·01	0·33	...	0·01	...	4	2·04	2·14	6·68	11 37	9·15

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 30th of June 1894—contd.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 24th.	Monday, 25th.	Tuesday, 26th.	Wednesday, 27th.	Thursday, 28th.	Friday, 29th.	Saturday, 30th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj...	1·66	1·58	0·56	0·20	0·32	0·19	0·06	6	4·57	3·18	13·05	15·75	22·03	19·97
		Dacca ...	1·88	0·35	1·03	0·71	0·73	0·16	0·11	7	4·97	2·78	11·26	13·38	15·06	17·30
		Narayanganj	1·79	0·67	0·41	...	0·54	0·21	0·03	5	3·65	4·07	10·13	13·66	16·49	17·30
		Manikganj ...	0·21	2·58	0·23	0·77	0·39	0·16	...	6	4·34	1·87	8·71	9·84	12·56	13·64
		Jaydebpur ...	1·55	0·60	0·22	2·25	...	...	0·10	5	4·72	?	13·31	?	17·94	?
	Mymensingh	Kishorganj ..	0·22	0·38	0·33	0·14	...	...	...	4	1·07	2·78	11·17	18·03	19·08	23·64
		Atia (*Tangail*)	...	1·50	2·00	0·35	...	...	...	3	3·85	2·94	11·53	13·12	17·24	16·43
		Mymensingh	1·03	0·34	0·50	1·05	0·02	...	0·11	5	3·05	3·75	15·87	18·06	21·97	24·86
		Jamalpur ...	0·02	1·22	1·45	1·00	0·40	...	...	5	4·36	3·28	18·48	14·02	20·76	19·05
		Netrakona ...	...	0·40	...	1·75	2·40	...	0·26	4	4·99	5·70	24·77	21·76	41·91	17·78
		Subarnakhali	0·26	0·18	0·71	0·22	0·69	...	...	4	1·46	?	9·95	?	14·41	?
		Durgapur ...	0·35	1·40	1·30	3·90	2·30	2·30	0·10	7	11·65	?	25·35	?	36·20	?
		Sherpur Town	0·75	1·00	1·67	1·39	2·70	...	...	5	7·42	?	19·76	?	24·22	?
		Diwanganj ...	...	1·40	1·35	2·30	2·00					?		?		?
	Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	0·21	0·89	0·52	0·07	0·29	0·31				2·81		13·22		17·16
		Faridpur ...	0·43	5·57	0·45	0·38	0·43	...	...	5	7·26	2·53	13·60	12·34	17·61	17·32
		Goalundo ...	1·15	2·70	...	...	0·55	...	...	3	4·40	2·43	13·19	11·85	16·19	15·48
	Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	0·60	1·60	0·82	0·20	1·40	...	0·15	6	4·77	4·70	14·12	22·14	16·00	26·73
		Pirojpur ...	1·29	0·16	0·37	2·30	...	...	0·16	5	4·28	4·49	14·54	16·32	17·54	19·73
		Barisal ...	3·10	1·18	1·32	2·29	0·15	0·06	...	5	8·10	3·73	21·13	16·36	21·93	20·37
		Gaurnadi ...	0·66	1·22	0·26	0·19	0·35	...	...	5	2·73	?	18·32	?	19·97	?
		Bhola ...	0·98	0·43	1·19	2·90	0·79	0·13	0·03	6	6·45	4·32	17·27	21·20	19·13	24·95
		Daulatkhan	1·88	2·47	0·51	2·17	0·41	0·11	0·02	6	7·57	?	25·11	?	30·53	?
		Bauphal ...	1·38	1·30	0·30	1·40	...	0·10	0·02	5	4·50	?		?		?
Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	...	0·50	0·50	...	...	0·40	0·04	3	1·44	2·36	11·14	14·30	17·49	18·50
	Tippera ...	Comilla ...	0·88	0·43	0·79	0·78	0·34	...	0·30	6	3·52	3·68	21·39	18·94	24·33	23·49
		Chandpur ...	1·18	2·60	...	0·41	...	0·11	0·30	5	4·50	3·60	16·09	16·56	20·55	19·88
		Brahmanbaria	0·39	0·13	0·05	0·23	...	0·30	...	4	1·10	2·35	13·68	15·45	23·54	19·85
		Ramchandra-pur.	0·80	0·60	...	...	1·60	...	..	3	3·00	?	8·40	?	11·95	?
		Nasirnagar...	0·25	0·15	0·10	0·12						?		?		?
		Dandkandi ...	0·42	1·43	0·30	...	...	...	...	3		?		?		?
		Kasba ...	...	0·35	...	...	0·20	0·25	...	3	2·15	?	7·14	?	12·74	?
		Laksam ...	0·67	1·26	1·24						0·80	?	14·55	?	24·50	?
	Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	2·48	0·70	1·12	3·15	0·53	0·09	0·06	5	8·13	5·54	22·03	25·81	26·79	30·61
		Feeny ...	1·85	0·43	2·55	4·75	0·31	0·07	0·04	5	10·32	4·60	12·05	28·14	28·15	33·09
		Harishpur ...	1·08	1·85	2·03	1·52	0·29					?		?		?
		Ramganj ...	0·78	1·07	1·18	0·78	0·77	...	0·10	6	5·28	?	12·92	?	18·40	?
	Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar...	5·01	2·53	0·92	1·65	...	...	0·92	5	11·03	8·11	25·09	34·12	39·14	39·51
		Chittagong ...	0·28	1·53	1·35	0·84	...	0·24	0·10	6	4·34	4·07	20·33	24·75	33·24	35·29
		Kutubdia ...	1·10	3·15	1·70							?		?		?
		Satkanya ...	0·90	0·63	3·40	0·45	...	0·20				?		?		?
		Kodala ...										?		?		?
		Fenoa ...										?		?		?
		Mirsarai ...	4·89	0·70	1·71	2·24	0·35	0·12	...	6	10·01	?	19·66	?	24·81	?
		Chandpur ...	0·98	1·08	2·30	6·70	0·09					?		?		?
	South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia...	0·35	0·06	2·21	0·39	0·21	2·12	0·69	6	6·03	3·39	21·49	18·73	33·38	23·11
		Bundarban...	0·25	0·31	1·79	0·16	0·12	2·07	...	6	4·70	?	16·02	?	26·53	?
Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	0·55	0·83	1·55	1·45	1·43	0·57	0·05	6	6·43	2·28	0·94	6·87	0·94	8·37
		Dinapore ...	0·20	0·25	0·47	1·14	2·81	0·74	...	6	5·61	2·46	6·13	6·53		7·69
		Bihar ...	0·56	2·00	0·57	0·12	0·24	1·20	...	6	4·69	2·04	7·19	6·45		7·86
		Barh ...	2·10	0·30	0·20	1·10	...	0·15	0·25	6	4·10	1·64		5·08		6·42
		Bikram ...	0·20	0·46	1·54	0·63	...	1·24	0·33	6	4·40	?		?		?
		Hilsa ...	0·44	2·80	1·10	0·30	0·22	1·23	...	6	6·09	?		?		?
	Gaya ...	Aurangabad	0·27	0·17	0·70	0·04	0·40	1·67	0·82	6	4·07	2·30	9·33	5·80	9·33	7·10
		Gaya ...	0·04	0·20	0·45	0·89	0·06	0·84	...	4	2·48	2·06	7·91	6·13	7·91	7·50
		Nawadah ...	2·31	2·12	0·33	1·12	0·58	3·40	...	6	9·86	2·24	11·57	5·44	11·57	6·88
		Jahanabad ...	0·12	0·30	0·79	...	0·63	2·18	...	5	4·02	1·70	4·82	5·05	4·82	6·36
		Arwal ...	...	0·60	...	0·36	2·71	0·32	...	4	3·99	?	6·26	?	6·26	?
		Daudnagar...	0·05	0·04	0·13	0·24	1·17	0·86	0·16	5	2·65	?	6·63	?	6·63	?
		Sherghati ...	0·83	...	1·04	...	0·12	0·51	...	4	2·50	?	4·91	?	4·91	?
		Rajauli ...	...									?		?		?
		Pakri Barawan.	1·60	0·81	0·41	0·16	0·66	0·30	...	6	3·94	?		?		?
	Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	0·04	0·22	1·58	0·90	0·02	0·10	0·07	4	2·93	2·02		4·95		5·58
		Dehri ...	0·10	...	1·91	0·26	0·16	0·69	0·38	6	3·50	1·70	14·48	4·62	14·48	5·78
		Bhabhua ...	0·33	0·38	1·10	0·20	0·10	0·11	0·87	7	3·09	2·73		5·25	10·23	5·86
		Sasaram ...	0·42	0·08	0·68	1·14	0·80	0·23	0·40	6	3·67	2·46	10·23	5·12		5·79
		Arrah ...	0·49	0·37	0·71	0·43	0·73	0·75	1·14	7	4·62	2·46	5·80	5·00	5·80	7·09
		Mohanea ...	0·80	0·51	1·02	0·37	0·20	0·06	2·41	6	5·37	?	9·51	?	9·51	?
		Khiri ...	0·60	0·10	0·40	0·80	0·15	...	0·20	6	2·25	?	3·60	?	3·60	?
		Agwan ...	...	0·45	0·50	1·10	0·50	...	1·35	5	3·90	?	6·66	?	6·66	?
		Ramagar ...	0·02	0·23	0·76	0·32	0·85	0·24				?		?		?
		Koath ...	...	0·53	1·05	0·63	0·97	0·15	0·34	6	3·66	?	6·79	?	6·79	?
		Sikroul ...	0·23	0·25	2·00	1·28	0·32	0·12	...	6	4·20	?	8·05	?	8·05	?
		Bassawan ...	1·30	1·70	1·10	0·20	0·17	...	...	5	4·47	?		?		?
		Monaharpur	...	0·45	3·24	1·48	0·33	...	0·54	5	6·04	?		?		?
	Saran ...	Gopalganj ...		0·13	1·15	2·00	0·06	0·92	...	4	4·26	2·32	7·48	6·42	7·78	7·68
		Siwan ...	1·12	1·16	1·20	1·20	0·23					2·08		6·80		7·92
		Ekma ...		2·05	0·60	0·69	2·10	0·60	...	5	6·04	?	9·61	?	9·61	?
		Chapra ...	0·25	1·63	0·21	1·15	1·66	0·38	...	6	5·28	2·46	11·77	6·02	10·77	6·96
		Scerecpur ...	...	...	2·10	3·30	...	0·20	...	3	5·60	?		?		?
		Amour ...	...	0·34	0·42	1·87	...	0·84	...	4	3·47	?	7·04	?	7·46	?
		Basantpur ...	0·49	0·16	1·57	1·24	0·23	1·25	...	6	4·94	?	7·06	?	7·06	?
	Champaran...	Motihari ...	...	0·38	1·22	1·19	0·24	0·46	0·37	6	3·86	2·51	7·96	7·80	8·69	9·24
		Bettiah ...	...	2·38	2·10	1·02	0·21	0·23	...	5	5·94	2·85		8·42		9·66
		Bagaha ...	...	2·64	1·27	0·27	0·17	0·05				?		?		?
		Burhurwa ...		0·06	1·01	2·03	0·43	2·62	0·09			?		?		?
	Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	0·06	0·24	0·44	...	0·35	0·04	0·12	4	1·25	1·84	5·37	8·08	5·37	9·44
		Muzaffarpur	...	0·02	0·02	1·08	...	0·82	0·44	3	2·38	1·98		7·53		8·90
		Hajipur ...	0·31	2·38	0·42	1·53	0·53	0·99	...	6	6·16	1·63	6·89	6·72	6·89	7·88
		Paru ...				0·45	0·35	0·08				?		?		?
		Mahuwa ...										?		?		?
		Shinhar ...	1·00	0·95	...	...	0·39	0·30	...	4	2·70	?		?		?
		Pupri ...										?		?		?
	Darbhanga ...	Taipur ...	0·75	0·62	3·56	0·57	0·10	0·15	...	6	5·75	2·27	8·08	7·71	8·08	8·71
		Darbhanga ...	0·16	0·32	0·26	0·16	0·11	...	0·02	5	1·03	2·36	3·19	7·93	3·19	9·19
		Madhubani ...	0·47	0·21	0·01	0·02	0·49	0·11	...	4	1·31	2·57	6·21	8·58		10·14
		Bahera ...	0·70									?		?		?
		Rosera ...	0·71	0·10	1·11	0·94	...	...	...	4	2·86	?	0·37	?	6·37	?
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begu Sarai ...	3·42	0·12	0·76	0·14	0·65	1·18	...	6	6·27	1·69	10·66	6·26		7·66
		Monghyr ...	1·30	0·30		2·30	...	...	...	3	3·90	2·11	6·09	6·52	6·09	8·18
		Jamui ...	0·76	3·30	0·24	0·70	0·22	0·34	0·12	7	5·68	2·56	11·39	6·48	11·39	7·83
		Gogri ...	1·56	0·29	...	0·44						?		?	10·66	?
		Shaikhpura...	1·13	0·95	1·90	...	0·45	1·13	0·15	6	5·71	?	6·42	?	6·42	?
		Chakai Bamda.	1·53	4·20	0·03	0·34	0·04	0·50	...	5	7·24	?	15·67	?	15·67	?
		Chuarsan ...	0·88													

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 30th of June 1894—*con*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 24th.	Monday, 25th.	Tuesday, 26th.	Wednesday, 27th.	Thursday, 28th.	Friday, 29th.	Saturday, 30th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th May 1894.	Aver rain from May da
Bihar—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	0·05	0·70	0·42	0·17	0·19	...	...	4	1·53	2·26	6·12	8·05	6·12	
			Bangaon (Sylabad.)	...	...	0·17	...	0·17	...	...	2	0·34	?	2·28	?	2·28	
			Supaul ...	0·15	1·27	0·65	0·07	0·60	...	...	5	2·74	2·32	7·09	9·20	7·09	
			Pratapganj ...	...	0·44	1·50	2·50	0·74	...	...	4	5·18	?	13·30	?	13·30	
			Bhagalpur ...	0·55	1·12	...	0·57	1·02	...	...	4	3·26	1·99	7·26	7·71	7·26	
			Banka ...	0·60	3·68	...	1·25	1·30	...	...	4	6·83	2·67		7·80		
			Colgong ...	0·44	0·23	0·03	0·70	0·39	...	...	4	1·79	?	4·42	?	4·42	
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	1·87	0·98	0·85	0·48	0·21	...	5	4·39	3·51	17·12	15·39	17·12	
			Araria ...	0·65	0·60	2·70	1·45	3·10	...	0·55	6	9·05	3·42	17·66	12·71		
			Purnea ...	1·14	0·89	1·23	1·79	1·18	...	...	5	6·23	2·76	12·47	11·51	12·47	
			Gondwara (Korah).	0·80	0·37	1·30	0·50	...	...	...	4	2·97	?	6·02	?	6·22	
			Barsoe ...	...	1·39	2·95	2·56	0·45					?		?		
			Forbesganj ...	...	1·80	2·10	1·07	1·80	...	0·15	5	6·92	?	13·63	?	14·41	
			Kaliaganj ...	0·34	0·53	0·70	1·40	2·70	0·23	0·8	7	6·48	?	15·46	?	16·19	
		Malda ...	Malda ...	0·87	0·14	3·38	0·27	0·27	...	...	5	4·93	2·55	12·18	11·21	12·38	
			Chanchal ...	1·75	0·40	4·40	1·25	3·38	...	...	5	11·18	3·38	14·80	12·06	14·80	
			Gajol ...	2·10	0·30	1·70	0·45	0·10	...	...	5	4·35	?	6·38	?	6·90	
			Sibganj ...	0·26	1·62	4·59	...	0·69	...	...	3	6·56	?	9·24	?	9·49	
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	0·23	0·60	1·35	3·35	0·32	...	...	4	5·34	3·24	10·21	10·48	10·30	
			Godda ...	1·10	1·31	0·67	0·84	2·50	0·20	...	6	6·02	2·01	9·56	6·84	9·56	
			Pakaur ...	0·91	0·67	1·56	1·46	0·48	...	...	5	5·08	2·55	10·02	10·52	12·21	
			Naya Dumka	0·28	0·33	0·65	1·28	1·13	0·66	0·03	6	4·86	2·25	13·69	8·89	13·69	
			Deoghur ...	0·73	1·54	0·57	2·45	0·23	1·97	...	6	7·49	2·78	17·16	8·43	17·16	
			Jamtara ...	0·68	0·18	0·30	0·28	0·10	1·43	...	6	2·97	2·33	11·08	8·58	11·08	
			Belhodda ...	...	0·48	0·40	3·52	..	...	...	3	4·40	?	7·02	?		
			Nanihat ...	0·24	2·42	0·70	0·13	0·06	0·64	..	5	4·19	?		?		
			Asseabani ...	0·40	1·70	0·16	0·66	0·06	0·10				?		?		
			Katikund ...	1·05	1·10	0·58	...	2·05	0·75	...	5	5·53	?	13·71	?	13·71	
			Madhupur ...	0·15	0·28	0·71	0·04	0·87	0·53	0·03	5	2·61	?	11·97	?		
			Sarwan ...	0·25	0·13	0·63	0·11	1·40	0·50	...	6	3·02	?	10·09	?	10·20	
			Narath ...	0·43	0·30	0·72	0·50	0·10	0·98	...	6	3·03	?	12·04	?	12·20	
			Barkope ...	0·82	1·09	0·52	0·25	1·39	...	0·60	6	5·37	?		?		
			Dunrey ...	0·40	0·15	...	...	0·90	1·10	...	4	2·55	?		?		
			Bhagya ...	0·26	0·20	0·24	1·69	0·11	...	...	4	2·24	?		?		
			Mohespore ...	0·84	0·15	...	0·59	0·81	...	0·31	5	2·70	?		?		
			Barharwa ...	0·33	0·75	1·63	2·46	1·63	0·06	...	5	6·86	?		?		
			Sahibganj ...	2·10	0·07	0·30	2·00	0·21	...	...	4	4·68	?	7·66	?	7·66	
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jugatsingpur					1·82					3·31		7·24		
			Banki ...	1·57	0·04	...	0·02	1·30	2·29				3·79		10·16		
			Cuttack ...	2·10	...	...	0·93	1·49	2·70	3·30	5	10·58	3·81		11·48		
			False Point ...	...	...	0·75	...	...	0·14	1·35	3	2·24	4·88	9·00	9·02	8·94	
			Kendrapara ...	...	...	...	...	0·60	3·70	5·03	3	9·33	3·42	20·18	8·79	20·18	
			Jajpur ...	...	0·21	...	0·40	0·04	1·80	1·39	4	3·84	3·64		9·85		
			Dharmsala ...										?		?		
			Salipore ...	1·56	...	0·25	0·30	3·73					?		?		
			Pal Lahara ...										?		?		
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	...	...	...	0·21	...	0·81	1·22	3	2·24	?		?		
			Chandbali ...	0·14	...	...		...	0·21	0·65	4	1·00	2·08	7·62	7·80	8·86	
			Bhadrak ...	...	0·27	...	...	0·17	0·10	0·96	4	1·50	3.25	0·82	8·89		
			Soro ...										2·09		6·80		
			Balasore ...	...	0·08	...	...	0·62	0·22	0·56	3	1·48	3·68	9·46	8·77	9·95	
			Jellasore ...	1·66	0·04	0·04	...	...	0·98	0·31	3	3·00	2·14		7·98		
			Baripada ...										3·43		10·20		
		Puri ...	Puri ...	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·92	0·12	2	1·10	3·24	4·93	7·99	4·93	
			Khurda ...	0·12	...	...	0·07	0·67	0·91				3·51		9·50		
			Bhanpur ...	0·08	...	...	0·45	...	1·66				2·10		7·24		
			Gop ...										?		?		
			Satpara ...	0·05									?		?		
			Pipli ...	0·04			0·43	3·32					?		?		
			Nayagarh ...										?		?		
			Kanpur ...	0·36	...	...	...	1·19	1·14				?		?		
			Kurmala ...										?		?		
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	0·07	0·10	0·20	0·05	1·50	0·06	0·05	3	2·03	2·00	13·98	8·18	13·98	
			Hazaribagh ...	0·64	0·07	0·71	0·11	1·00	0 37	0·06	5	2·96	2·19	11·63	7·10	11·63	
			Semtagurah ...										2·27		7·56		
			Muhudi Hills										2·52		7·60		
			Jhumra Hill										3·83		10·43		
			Barhi ...	0·61	...	0·19	0·12	0·20	...	0·03	4	1·15	?	8·80	?	8·80	
			Chitra ...	0·30	...	...	0·80	0·77	0·12	0·11	5	2·10	?	6·12	?	6·12	
			Karagdeha ...	...	0·75	...	0·80	...	...	0·90	3	2·45	?		?		
			Ramgar ...	...	...	0·50	0·26	1·50	1·00	0·50			?		?		
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	0·54	0·35	0·26	...	1·46					2·53		7·81		
			Ranchi ...	0·42	...	...	...	1·04	0·62	0·52	4	2·60	2·70	7·78	8·69	7·82	
			Silli ...	...	1·60	...	...	1·60	...	1·00	3	4·20	?	13·70	?		
			Palkot ...	0·12	...	...	...	3·14					?		?		
			Tamar ...	0·15	...	...	0·86	0·87	...	0·21	3	2·09	?	10·25	?	10·25	
			Chainpur ...	0·02	0·51	0·53	0·62	1·80					?		?		
		Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).										2·40		6·00		
			Balumath ...	0·60	0·58	1·21	0·26	0·19	0·39	1·32	7	4·25	?	10·69	?		
			Husainabad ...	2·80	0·32	0·55	0·15	0·05	0·34	1·05	6	5 26	?	9·09	?	9·09	
			Garhwa ...	3·74	...	0·97	6·07						?		?		
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	0·90	0·17	0·15	0·23	...	0·18	5	1·63	2·64	12·39	8·76	12·39	
			Gobindpur ...	2·06	0·16	0·05	...	0·65	1·18	0·40	5	4·50	2·05	15 77	7·62	15 32	
			Raghunathpur.	0·74	0·23	0·05	0·20	0·15	1·22	0·07	5	2·66	?	11·95	?	11·95	
			Barabhum ...	...	...	0·20	0·80	0·90	...	0·45	4	2·35	?	11·54	?	11·54	
			Jhalda ...	0·34	...	1·84	0·34	0·03	0·56	...	4	3·11	?	11·65	?	11·65	
			Chas ...	0·39	...	0·12	0·12	0·70	0·03	0·76	6	2·12	?	8·24	?	8·24	
			Pandra ...	0·15	0·19	0·20	0·06	0·08	2·24	0·24	5	3·16	?	16·09	?		
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	0·17	0·13	...	0·05	0·76	0·41	0·30	4	1·48	2·37	8·01	8·31	8·61	
			Chakardharpur.	0·80	...	0·25	0·20	2·00	2·50	...	4	5·75	?	13·15	?		
			Ghatsila ...			0·85	0·82						?		?		
			Baharagura ...	...	...	...	0·50	0·25					?		?		
			Gaikura ...	...	...	...	0·82	0·06	0·08	0·60	1	1·05	?		?		
			Kalikapur ...	1·12	...	0·06	0·11	...	...	0·36	3	1·65	?	6·52	?	6·52	
			Monaharpur ...	0·57	0·87	0·30	0·47	...	...	1·23	5	3·44	?		?		
			Kharswan ...										?		?		

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns wanting the correspondina spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at l 0·10 inch of rain has fallen.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 30TH OF JUNE 1894.

TOWARDS the end of the previous week a barometric depression had formed in the north of the Bay, which had advanced in a west-north-westerly direction, and had crossed the coast on the night of the 21st, the centre passing not very far from Balasore, and on the 23rd or the last day of that week it was to the west of Chota Nagpur. The small storm continued its north-westerly advance till its centre was not far from Allahabad, where it remained stationary for several days, certainly up to the 27th, and afterwards again moved away in a westerly direction. As usual in such cases there was a strong inrush of monsoon winds towards the depression, which flowed steadily over Bengal up till the 27th. Hence for the whole of this period weather in Bengal was of ordinary monsoon character with heavily clouded skies and with frequent and rather heavy rain. On the 28th of June, however, a slight change took place in the conditions. Pressure distribution became rather abnormal, very considerable defects being registered over the Bay and the south-eastern districts of Bengal, while excess pressure was recorded in Bihar and parts of West Bengal. Winds also fell off rapidly in force at the head of the Bay, and became irregular in direction at the southern stations of Bengal, pointing to a partial cessation or diminution in force of the monsoon current. On the 29th of June a very feeble barometric depression had formed in the north-west angle of the Bay, and winds showed a very distinct tendency to circulate cyclonically round it, though the circulation did not extend over a very large area. The rainfall bearing current by the indraught towards this feeble depression was partially prevented from reaching Bengal, and on the 29th a good many stations reported no rain. It also appeared that the feeble depression was moving in a west-north-westerly direction, and on the morning of the 30th its centre was close to Balasore, and a little to the east of it. The depression had not, however, intensified to any extent, and it was a very feeble disturbance, though it was accompanied with a very distinct cyclonic circulation of winds, but at the land stations winds were decidedly feeble in force. The rainfall reported on the morning of the 30th was again rather local in Bihar and North Bengal, but with the advance of the depression towards and partially over the land, conditions on the 30th had again become favourable for general and rather heavy rain in Bengal. Practically, therefore, for almost the whole of the week, the monsoon conditions in Bengal have been strongly developed, and hence general and decidedly heavy rainfall has been received for the greater part of the period and also in all districts.

Pressure.—The variations of pressure from day to day have been small and do not call for any comment. The mean pressure for the week has been below the normal at the majority of stations by about 0·02″ to 0·04″, and the defects have been generally largest at the southern and south-eastern stations.

Temperature.—Owing to the heavy rainfall during the week the mean average temperature has been below the normal, the defect for the whole of Bengal equalling about 0·8°, while in Assam the defect has been 0·5°. The largest defects in Bengal have been equal to about two degrees in Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

Rainfall has been in considerable excess in South-West, North and East Bengal and in Bihar, and about normal in amount in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The average falls have equalled nearly seven inches in North Bengal, between four and five inches in East Bengal and Bihar, about three and a half inches in Orissa, and between two and three inches in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. Expressed as percentages of the normal rainfall the actual falls during the week have equalled the following amounts:—South-West Bengal 121 per cent., North Bengal 165 per cent., East Bengal 131 per cent., Bihar 196 per cent., Orissa 106 per cent., and Chota Nagpur 102 per cent. Considering each division to have an equal value in the calculation, the rainfall of Bengal for the week has equalled 137 per cent.

In Assam, Dhubri has received 8·41 inches of rain during the week, Silchar 8·08 inches, and Sibsagar 2·79 inches.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 30th of June 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average regain of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1894.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	94·8	75·9	89·6	79·2	84·5	—0·8	2·68	2·21	+0·47	3·67	3·34	+0·33	10·48	10·07	11·28	12·78
North Bengal	93·1	75·6	87·7	77·8	82·8	+0·1	6·73	4·07	+2·66	4·30	3·62	+0·68	13·36	17·58	16·25	22·89
East Bengal	92·3	75·8	86·9	77·7	82·3	+0·1	4·94	3·76	+1·18	4·98	4·08	+0·90	16·14	18·55	22·57	22·89
Bihar	95·0	74·9	89·1	78·2	83·7	—2·1	4·66	2·38	+2·28	5·17	2·88	+2·29	9·25	7·74	9·34	9·42
Orissa	93·9	74·1	89·0	79·0	84·0	—0·5	3·42	3·24	+0·18	3·15	3·03	+0·12	10·68	8·78	11·31	10·92
Chota Nagpur	93·9*	72·4*	86·2*	75·2*	80·7*	—1·9*	2·54	2·50	+0·04	4·29	3·54	+0·75	10·01	8·00	10·03	9·60
Assam	92·5	75·0	88·5	77·3	83·0	—0·5										

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 3rd July 1894.

A. Pedler,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 24th to 30th June 1894.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
June ...	24th ...	29·502	83·7	89·0	10·7	78·3	88·6	83·5	1·080	81·6	80	0·64
,, ...	25th ...	·564	85·4	91·0	11·2	79·8	83·6	81·5	1·048	80·7	91	0·03
,, ...	26th ...	·587	87·9	94·0	12·2	81·8	89·6	84·5	1·113	82·6	80	
,, ...	27th ...	·588	83·2	87·5	8·7	78·8	82·2	80·5	1·019	79·8	92	0·07
,, ...	28th ...	·562	84·4	89·0	9·2	79·8	87·4	81·5	·996	79·1	76	0·09
,, ...	29th ...	·581	84·5	91·0	13·0	78·0	88·6	83·0	1·055	80·9	78	1·62
,, ...	30th ...	·602	85·2	92·0	13·7	78·3	85·6	80·5	·974	78·4	79	0·33

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	29·569
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	84·9
The extreme variation of temperature	16·0
The maximum temperature	94·0
	%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	82
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 24th to 30th June 1894	2·78

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

J. H. Gilliland,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Office, India,
The 30th July 1894.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1894-95.

Areas leased for irrigation up to end of May 1894.

CIRCLE.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED. Long-term leases.	Five years, kharif.	Annual leases. Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhaloi.	Hot-weather.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.	Rainfall, 1894-95. During month.	Rainfall, 1894-95. Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1893-94. During month.	Rainfall, 1893-94. Up to end of month.	REMARKS.
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
ORISSA	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,342	55																	
		Ditto, 2nd ,,	566	24		18	.....	.....	5,591	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,591	1·10	1·65	36·10	36·70	
		Machgaon	776	22	22	297	.....	.....	5,202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,202	0·35	0·60	34·15	34·25	
		Kendrapara	1,067	377	298	4	1	.....	37,899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,899	2·40	2·85	31·80	31·80	
		Gobri	372·82	56·58	36·16	53	48	.....	484	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	484	.....	.....	35·50	35·90	
		Do. Extension	648	36·24	21·02	.....	9	.....	571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	571	0·39	1·26	40·12	40·94	
		Patamundi	885	97	61·14	.....	28	.....	4,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,350	No gauge.				
		High Level, Range I	608	.....	.....	466	.....	.....	10,275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,275	0·09	0·59	34·85	36·05	
		Ditto, do. II	727·16	.....	.....	77	42	.....	294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	1·98	3·84	20·97	24·30	
		Jajpur Canal	700	.....	.....	809	.....	.....	1,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,040	No gauge.				
	Balasore	High Level, Range III	727·16	.....	.....	221	116	.....	2,545	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,545	Ditto.				
		Total	.....	.....	.....	1,945	244	.....	68,251	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,251	1·35	4·18	14·12	14·99	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,069	.....	42	96	.....	.....	138	49,207	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SOUTH-WESTERN.	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,493	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,493	0·86	2·61	10·44	12·34	23 days discharging.
		Panchkura	522	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,698	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,698	1·51	3·80	15·17	15·55	4 days discharging.
	Howrah	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	765	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	765	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,956	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,956	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,867	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,867	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SONE	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,135	3	197	473	13,937	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	178	14,115	.....	0·02	1·69	1·75	
		Buxar	1,226	84	57	1,103	2,164	40,419	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	979	979	41,398	.....	.....	3·52	3·58	
		Arrah	2,000	605	490	10,377	10,896	95,851	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,750	8,750	104,601	.....	.....	1·99	3·41	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	.....	.....	60	36	1,544	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	1,594	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Patna				1,931	1,706	53,889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,632	1,632	55,571					
		Total	.....	.....	.....	13,671	15,335	206,640	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,639	11,639	217,279	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235,528	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,641	11,641	247,169	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand total	.....	.....	.....	15,616	15,579	205,640	137,207	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,639	11,639	354,486	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235,528	104,936	.....	42	96	.....	11,641	11,779	352,243	.....	.....	.....	.....	

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd July 1894.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 30th June 1894, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 30th June 1894.			Week ending Saturday, the 1st July 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	417	52,420	541	121	33,700	484
Jute	7	2,400	29	12	5,209	87
Firewood	49	34,825	512	63	41,780	603
Other articles	650	1,84,100	2,702	868	2,38,680	3,457
Total ...	1,123	2,73,745	3,784	1,064	3,19,360	4,631

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of April 1894, *as compared with the same month of the previous year.*

Staples.	1894.		1893.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1894.	1893.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	4,218	23,655	3,248	19,537	27,873	23,785	5,088	.....
Cotton, raw	21	367	16	250	388	266	122	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	222	.....						
Ditto, Indian	226	168	2,350	135	2,541	2,485	56	.....
Piece-goods, European	1,893	.....						
Ditto, Indian	11	21						
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	14	14	.....	.....	56	.....	56	.....
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	.....	.....						
Others	22	6						
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....						
Myrabolams	.....	.....						
Cutch	12	.....	.....	.....	328	.....	328	.....
Turmeric	21	254						
Aniline dyes	.....	.....						
Others	40	1						
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	40	205						
Rice in the husk	1,671	6,934						
Rice not in the husk	4,575	1,431	1,810	4,664	6,006	6,474	.....	468
Jawar and bajra	.....	.....						
Gram and pulse	1,029	2,587						
Others	43	42	1,302	7,402	12,551	8,704	3,847	.....
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....						
Raw	.....	.....						
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned	1	604	2	622	605	624	.....	19
Raw	.....	.....						
Horns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—								
Raw	.....	6,363	.....	5,696	6,363	5,696	667	.....
Gunnybags and cloth	531	318	687	1,244	849	1,931	.....	1,082
Lac—								
Stick	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Shell	2	1						
Leather, manufactured	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Liquors—								
Beer	28	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	92	.....
Spirits	.....	.....						
Wines	64	.....						
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....						
Brass, do.	.....	.....						
Copper, wrought	8	.....						
Brass, do.	74	41	1,188	229	1,193	1,410	.....	217
Iron	925	5						
Others	123	17						
Oils—								
Kerosine	4,285	141	4,567	24	4,426	4,591	.....	165
Castor	47	.....						
Cocoanaut	104	.....						
Others	437	31	397	50	589	447	142	.....
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	1	1,843						
Rape and mustard	654	1,082						
Til or jinjili	.....	40						
Poppy	2	.....	174	8,733	3,722	8,907	.....	5,185
Earth-nuts...	.....	.....						
Castor	.....	.....						
Others	96	4						
Opium	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Paper and pasteboard	50	55	.....	.....	105	.....	105	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	27	1						
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	.....	546	731	1,493	1,277	216	.....
Others	857	608						
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines and tenders and parts thereof	.....	.....						
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ...	.....	.....						
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron.	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	.....
Other sorts	15	3						
Salt	5,056	134	4,252	12	6,090	4,264	1,826	.....
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....

Staples.	1894.		1893.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1894.	1893.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	395	539						
Pepper	55	.....						
Ginger	.....	444	257	1,151	934	1,408	.....	474
Chillies	343	23						
Cardamoms	.....	22						
Others	144	75	.....	.....	1,111	.....	1,111	.....
Stone and lime	545	1,853	.....	.....	2,398	.....	2,398	.....
Sugar—								
Refined or crystalized, including sugar-candy.	282	79	403	2,598	2,743	3,001	.....	258
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	945	1,437						
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	164	.....	221	164	221	.....	57
Timber	235	190	362	218	425	580	.....	155
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	58	1,649						
Manufactured—			245	2,228	1,714	2,473	.....	759
Cigars	.....	.....						
Other sorts	1	6						
Wool, raw	.....	127	.....	.....	127	.....	127	.....
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	5,877	2,336	7,709	4,228	8,263	11,937	.....	3,674
Total ...	37,214	55,978	29,515	59,966	93,192	89,481	16,224	12,513

Statement of principal commodities carried on the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of April 1894.

Increases.

	Tons.		Tons.
Cole and coke	5,088	Stone and lime	2,398
The increase was chiefly in despatches to Shamnagar and Kankinara mill to Barrackpur for brick burning.		Large despatches of road metal to Barasat and Budge-Budge.	
Salt	1,826		
Ordinary fluctuation.			

Decreases.

	Tons.		Tons.
Gunnybags and cloth	1,082	Oilseeds	5,185
Serajganj, Kankinara, Raiganj, Domar and Belakoba show decrease under this head. There were no despatches during this month from Sirajganj.		Almost all the stations on the Bihar Section and most of the stations on the Eastern Section as also Serajganj show decrease under this head due to short crop.	

F. C. W. Dover,
for Examiner of Accounts.

Calcutta, *the 28th June* 1894.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of April 1894, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1894.		1893.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1894.	1893.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,700	.....	1,167	.....	1,700	1,167	533	.....
Cotton, raw	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	109	.....						
Ditto, Indian	2	.....						
Piece-goods, European	242	.....	377	4	355	381	.....	26
Ditto, Indian	2	.....						
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than Opium	.....	.....						
Non-intoxicating—			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cinchona Bark	.....	.....						
Others	.....	.....						
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....						
Myrabolams	.....	.....						
Cutch	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	.....	184	.....
Turmeric	10	174						
Aniline Dyes	.....	.....						
Others	.....	.....						
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	.....	.....						
Rice in the husk	26	9						
Do. not in the husk	493	19	21	133	512	154	358	.....
Jawar and Bajra	.....	.....						
Gram and pulse	17	889						
Others	.....	.....	47	927	941	974	.....	33
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....						
Raw	.....	35	.....	28	35	28	7	.....
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....						
Raw	.....	.....						
Jute—								
Raw	.....	21	.....	135	21	135	.....	114
Gunny bags and cloth	19	6	25	1	25	26	.....	1
Leather, manufactured	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Liquors—								
Beer	.....	.....						
Spirits	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Wines	.....	.....						
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....						
Brass, ditto	.....	.....						
Copper, wrought	.....	.....						
Brass, ditto	10	7	58	23	61	81	.....	20
Iron	31	3						
Others	.....	10						
Oils—								
Kerosine	126	.....	127	.....	126	127	.....	1
Castor	1	.....						
Cocoanut	12	.....						
Others	158	.....	194	.....	171	194	.....	23
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	4	291						
Rape and mustard	132	21						
Til or gingelly	.....	.....						
Poppy	.....	.....	146	412	452	558	.....	106
Earth-nuts	.....	.....						
Castor	.....	.....						
Others	.....	4						
Paper and pasteboard	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	2	.....						
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	.....	159	169	461	328	133	.....
Others	264	195						
Railway Plant and Rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines and tenders and parts thereof—								
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	.....	.....						
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers and keys of steel and cast iron.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....						
Salt	418	.....	342	.....	418	342	76	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	19	443	.....	1,188	462	1,188	.....	726
Pepper	.....	.....						
Ginger	.....	.....						
Chillies	79	11						
Cardamoms	.....	.....						
Others	9	21	.....	.....	120	.....	120	.....
Stone and lime	1,235	.....	.....	.....	1,235	.....	1,235	.....
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	5	120	32	2,238	1,238	2,270	.....	1,032
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	57	1,056						
Timber	24	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	44	39						
Manufactured—			104	132	64	226	.....	142
Cigars	.....	.....						
Other sorts	1	.....						
All other articles of merchandise	320	358	1,438	641	678	2,079	.....	1,401
Total	5,583	3,733	4,237	6,021	9,316	10,258	2,683	3,625

Statement of principal commodities carried on the Bengal Central Railway during the month of April 1894.

Increases.

	Tons.		Tons.
Coal and coke	533	Stone and lime	1,235
Large despatches to Jhikargacha, Baraset and Dum-Dum Cantonment.		Road metal from the E. I. R. to Baraset, Habra and Duttapuker.	

Decreases.

	Tons.		Tons.
Betelnuts	726	Sugar	1,032
The decrease is chiefly in despatches from Flotilla stations *via* Khulna, the crop being defective owing to damage done by storms.		Due to short outturn of the Tarfur sugar works.	

F. C. W. Dorm...

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd June 1894, on 1,659 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	326,305*	*3,18,472 1 0	29,33,547 30	6,55,861 2 0	18,327 0 0	9,02,660 3 0	75,552	119,013	194,565
Or per mile of railway	.....	191 15 6	.....	395 5 4	11 0 9	598 5 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 23½ weeks of half-year	7,955,255	85,36,060 14 0	8,05,57,121 30	1,78,11,234 10 0	4,38,327 14 0	2,67,85,623 6 0	1,888,509½	3,064,319½	4,952,829½
Total for 24½ weeks ...	8,281,650	88,54,532 15 0	8,34,90,669 20	1,84,67,095 12 0	4,56,654 14 0	2,77,78,283 9 0	1,964,061½	3,183,332½	5,147,394½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	315,953	3,59,900 0 3	27,46,879 0	4,81,072 0 5	—65,906 9 8	7,75,065 7 6	75,741	109,607	185,348
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	223 7 6	.....	298 11 4	—40 14 9	481 4 1	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 25 weeks of previous year	7,410,458	79,39,111 11 0	7,61,58,208 30	1,73,19,057 11 6	4,02,018 7 6	2,56,60,187 14 0	1,920,315	2,971,958	4,892,273

* The figures for the corresponding period of 1893 included portion of exceptional pilgrim traffic to "Juggernath" and "Molo umshumela," hence the decrease.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd June 1894, on 22¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*22,884	*5,051 12 0	11,819 30	441 10 0	15 0 0	6,108 6 0	824	144	968
Or per mile of railway	.....	254 0 2	.....	19 13 7	0 10 9	274 8 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 23½ weeks of half-year	†571,811	†1,48,196 4 0	‡4,61,070 10	‡17,279 15 0	318 0 0	1,65,794 3 0	21,322	2,460	23,782
Total for 24½ weeks ...	594,695	1,53,848 0 0	4,72,890 0	17,721 9 0	333 0 0	1,71,902 9 0	22,146	2,604	24,750
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year§	15,761	3,000 6 11	5,598 0	196 4 4	99 0 8	4,195 11 11	884	75	959
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	175 4 10	.....	8 13 2	4 7 2	188 9 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 25 weeks of previous year ...	560,364	1,46,304 10 2	2,75,689 10	9,596 15 4	365 15 8	1,56,267 9 2	22,320	2,515	24,835

* The increase is due to "Snanjattra" festival.
† Added number of passengers 2,894 and Rs. 539 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 19th May
‡ Deducted Mds. 3 and ,, 25 } 1894.
§ ⅓ of last period of June 1893 including supplemental.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd June 1894, on 161⅞ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,057	13,951 6 0	53,065 20	8,093 12 0	64 0 0	22,113 2 0	5,470½	3,111½	8,582½
Or per mile of railway	.....	86 7 4	.....	50 2 4	0 6 4	137 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 23½ weeks of half-year	*575,650	*4,37,456 0 0	†15,73,405 10	‡2,19,148 9 0	‡1,760 0 0	6,58,364 9 0	139,172½	80,913½	220,085½
Total for 24½ weeks ...	595,707	4,51,410 6 0	16,27,070 30	2,27,242 5 0	1,824 0 0	6,80,476 11 0	144,643½	84,024½	228,668
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year§	20,830	13,092 3 9	57,909 0	9,352 5 4	983 13 6	23,388 6 7	6,134	2,738	8,872
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	80 8 11	.....	57 15 2	6 1 6	144 9 7	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 25 weeks of previous year	476,312	3,47,441 4 7	18,74,384 20	2,29,542 8 7	2,114 11 6	5,79,098 8 8	147,782	80,157	227,939

* Added number of passengers 875 and Rs. 1,414 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 19th
† Do. Mds. 277 and deducted ,, 294 } May 1894.
‡ Deducted ,, 52
§ ⅓ of last period of June 1893, including supplemental.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd June 1894, on 813 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	230,680	1,04,270 0 0	6,90,280 0	1,01,890 0 0	15,980 0 0	2,22,140 0 0	29,290	26,953	56,243
Per mile of railway	284	128 0 0	849 0	125 0 0	*2 0 0	*255 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of half-year†	4,805,646	22,97,976 0 0	1,90,15,533 0	25,19,504 0 0	6,35,924 0 0	54,53,404 0 0	698,200	701,703	1,399,903
Total for 25 weeks ...	5,036,326	24,02,246 0 0	1,97,05,813 0	26,21,394 0 0	6,51,904 0 0	56,75,544 0 0	727,490	728,656	1,456,146
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	173,054	80,605 0 0	5,88,100 0	94,575 0 0	55,426 0 0	2,30,606 0 0	28,053	24,503	52,556
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	223	104 0 0	757 0	122 0 0	*56 0 0	*282 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,492,766	21,08,234 0 0	1,81,97,957 0	23,06,672 0 0	4,30,954 0 0	48,45,860 0 0	714,122	692,379	1,406,501

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 12th May 1894.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd June 1894, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	33,710	11,360 0 0	47,639 0	3,410 0 0	260 0 0	15,030 0 0	3,767	1,905	5,672
Per mile of railway	270	91 0 0	381 0	27 0 0	2 0 0	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of half-year*	810,494	2,80,137 0 0	14,29,435 0	90,624 0 0	3,368 0 0	3,73,829 0 0	91,329	44,591	135,920
Total for 25 weeks ...	844,204	2,91,497 0 0	14,77,065 0	93,734 0 0	3,628 0 0	3,88,859 0 0	95,096	46,496	141,592
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	29,540	9,912 0 0	43,442 0	2,828 0 0	388 0 0	13,128 0 0	3,769	1,907	5,676
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	236	79 0 0	348 0	23 0 0	3 0 0	105 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	790,121	2,74,239 0 0	16,56,194 0	1,02,488 0 0	3,112 0 0	3,79,839 0 0	92,563	49,405	141,968

* Audited up to 12th May 1894.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd June 1894, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Traffic for the week ...	22,820	7,700 0 0	14,180 0	1,430 0 0	70 0 0	9,200 0 0	2,487	737	3,224
Mile of railway	265	90 0 0	165 0	17 0 0	1 0 0	108 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Previous 24 weeks of half-...	476,362	1,54,075 0 0	5,34,075 0	48,773 0 0	4,622 0 0	2,07,470 0 0	58,553	18,849	77,402
Total for 25 weeks ...	499,182	1,61,865 0 0	5,48,255 0	50,203 0 0	4,692 0 0	2,16,790 0 0	61,040	19,586	80,626
COMPARISON.									
For corresponding week previous year	20,465	5,156 0 0	9,166 0	850 0 0	565 0 0	6,571 0 0	1,721	1,520	3,241
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	238	60 0 0	107 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	76 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	447,358	1,38,043 0 0	2,74,469 0	33,819 0 0	4,785 0 0	1,76,647 0 0	42,746	38,026	80,772

* Audited up to 12th May 1894.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 4th July 1894.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 28 of 1894.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
ABSTRACT of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892 ...	1199
Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the crops	1202
Prices-current (retail) of Food-grains, Fire-wood, and Salt in the Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 30th June 1894	1206
Statement showing the stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta	1212
Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of June 1894	1213
Meteorological report of the Province of Bengal for the week ending Saturday, the 7th of July 1894	1214
STATEMENT of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 7th of July 1894	1216
Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of June 1894	1221
Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 1st to 7th July 1894	1221
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 1st to 7th July 1894	1222
Vital Statistics of the District of Bengal for the month of May 1894	1223
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 7th of July 1894	1226
East Indian Railway for the month of May 1894	1227
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	1229

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 *and* 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 7th July, 1894.

Present:

The HON'BLE SIR CHARLES ALFRED ELLIOTT, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding.*

The HON'BLE SIR CHARLES PAUL, K.C.I.E., *Advocate-General.*

The HON'BLE H. J. S. COTTON, C.S.I.

The HON'BLE SIR JOHN LAMBERT, K.C.I.E.

The HON'BLE J. A. BOURDILLON.

The HON'BLE MAULVI ABDUL JUBBAR KHAN BAHADUR.

The HON'BLE F. R. S. COLLIER.

The HON'BLE C. E. BUCKLAND.

The HON'BLE C. A. WILKINS.

The HON'BLE MAULVI SYED FAZL IMAM KHAN BAHADUR.

The HON'BLE MAHARAJA RAVANESHWAR PROSAD SINGH BAHADUR OF GIDHAOR.

The HON'BLE SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

The HON'BLE MAULVI SERAJUL ISLAM KHAN BAHADUR.

The HON'BLE W. C. BONNERJEE.

The HON'BLE MAHARAJA JAGADINDRA NATH ROY OF NATOR.

The HON'BLE J. N. STUART.

THE ALUM FESTIVAL.

The Hon'ble MR. W. C. BONNERJEE asked—

Whether the Government will reconsider the decision embodied in its letter No. 788J., dated 6th February, 1894, addressed to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, disallowing the prayer of the Shias of Gaya to carry an *alam* with *mashk* and *tir* in their processions and allow them to carry these emblems in the next Muharram and Chehloom processions, directing the local officers to take proper safeguards for the preservation of the peace?

The Hon'ble MR. COTTON replied :—

"In the town of Gaya the Shias number only 150 to 200 souls, while the number of Sunnis is about 10,000. The Sunni community entertain a deep-rooted aversion from the use of symbols in any form, and especially to the exhibition of the symbols of the *mashk* and *tir* with the *alam* in the Muharram procession. It is unnecessary to consider the grounds of this aversion: it exists, and the fact remains that in 1882, when the procession with these emblems was permitted, a disturbance took place which was only quelled by the interference of a large body of police. Since that year the executive authorities in the exercise of their legal powers have prohibited the carrying of these emblems in public procession, and this prohibition has been annually enforced. During the past two or three years there has been an active agitation on the part of the Shias to rescind the prohibition, and the whole subject has been fully reported on by the local officers and has been carefully considered by Government. The final orders of the Lieutenant-Governor were contained in my letter No. 798J., dated 6th February, 1894, to the address of the Commissioner of Patna, in which it was laid down that no change in the established procedure could be allowed in Gaya or elsewhere. The Lieutenant-Governor is convinced that the principle of withstanding innovations must be maintained. Moreover, the emblems, if allowed at all, would have (as is admitted in the terms of the Hon'ble Member's question) to be conducted under a special guard appointed for the purpose. This the Lieutenant-Governor cannot permit, and the Government adheres to the principle laid down in my letter quoted that no community has a right to carry out religious observances in public which are not sanctioned by continuous usage, which offend another community, and which would lead to riot if not protected by the strong arm of the police.

"For these reasons the Lieutenant-Governor declines to reconsider the orders prohibiting the carrying of these emblems in public procession in the town of Gaya."

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE TO EURASIAN CLERKS.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Will the Government state if it is a fact, as stated in one of the newspapers, that in the returns which are prepared from time to time showing the respective number of Europeans and Natives in Government service, it is the usual practice to include Eurasian clerks under the head of "Natives?" Whether, as stated in the same newspaper, among the Eurasian clerks who are shown as "Natives" in the returns referred to above, there are not some who have been drawing exchange compensation allowance?

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor has not seen the newspaper statement to which the Hon'ble Member alludes, and cannot therefore say to what returns reference is made; no returns answering to the description given are prepared by or under the orders of the Government of Bengal. The figures given by the Chief Secretary in reply to a question by the Hon'ble Member on the 9th February last referred only to superior officers, and did not include clerks. The Hon'ble Member may, however, rest assured that no official is granted exchange compensation allowance who has not established the fact that he has a European domicile."

RESETTLEMENT OF LAND REVENUE AND AMENDMENT OF BENGAL TENANCY ACT, VIII OF 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLAND said:—"It will be in the recollection of the Council that on the 28th of April last I introduced into Council a little Bill to remove doubts which have arisen in connection with the resettlement of land revenue in temporarily-settled areas, and to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885. On that occasion I said that nothing further would be done at that moment than to read the Bill in Council and to circulate it for opinion, and that later on it might be necessary to appoint a Select Committee to deal with any opinions and criticisms which might be received, and to consider any suggestions which might be made. The Bill was read without discussion, but a number of reports have since been received from Associations and others interested in the measure, and it is now my duty to refer the Bill to a Select Committee for the consideration of those reports. I therefore move that the Bill to remove doubts which have arisen in connection with the resettlement of land revenue in temporarily-settled areas, and to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. BOURDILLON, WILKINS and GHOSE, the Hon'ble MAULVI SERAJUL ISLAM KHAN BAHADUR, the Hon'ble MAHARAJA JAGADINDRA NATH ROY OF NATOR, and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"There is no other business before the Council to-day, but I may mention now that I hope the members of the Select Committee will be able to arrange to meet at a very early date for the purpose of considering the Bill. As far as I am aware, the Bill contains no contentious provisions or matters to which objection is likely to be taken on principle. The only question, as far as I know, which is likely to arise would be possible emendations of language, which may be suggested by the Legislative Department or by our legal experts in Council. In that case, if our anticipations are fulfilled, I hope the Report of the Select Committee will be at once laid before the Council, and that the Council will meet again on Saturday next to consider and pass the Bill. If no objection is taken to the Bill, I presume it will be convenient for hon'ble members to pass this Bill at once next Saturday, and in that case I do not think it will be necessary to summon the Council again for any further business during this summer session."

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 14th instant.

GORDON LEITH,

Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 10th July, 1894.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 7th July, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
	BENGAL.		
	BURDWAN DIVN.		
1	Burdwan July 7, '94	4·64	Weather—seasonable. The late rain has done much good. Transplantation progressing. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Kalna ...	7·15	
	Katwa ...	4·29	
	Raniganj ...	2·59	
			Srs.
			Burdwan ... ... 12 to 16 }
			Kalna ... ... 9½ to 14 } per rupee.
			Katwa ... ... 13½ }
			Raniganj ... ... 13¼ }
2	Birbhum ,, 7, '94	4·50	Weather—of ordinary monsoon character. The rain that fell yesterday (6th) will do great good. Paddy seedlings, sugarcane, and *til* doing well. Common rice sells from 14 to 17½ seers per rupee in the Sadar subdivision and from 15 to 17½ seers in the Rampur Hát subdivision. Cattle get fodder.
	Rampur Hát ...	1·74	
3	Bankura ,, 7, '94	5·37	Weather—excessively wet in the Sadar subdivision. *Aman* rice being transplanted in the Vishnupur subdivision. Transplantation delayed in the Sadar subdivision by excessive rain. Prices of coarse rice:—
	Vishnupur ...	2·89	
			Srs.
			Bankura ... ... 16½ } per rupee.
			Vishnupur ... ... 16 }
4	Midnapore ,, 7, '94	0·85	Weather—cloudy with little rain. Agriculturists are taking advantage of the fair weather by preparing lands and sowing and transplanting paddy. Standing crops doing well. Prices of common rice:—
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 14 }
			Contai ... ... 15 } per rupee.
			Tamluk ... ... 13 }
			Ghatal ... ... 13 to 15 }
5	Hooghly ,, 7, '94	3·61	Weather—very rainy. *Aus* and jute doing well. Cultivation for the former is almost finished. *Aman* transplantation progressing. Conditions generally favourable. Prices tending to rise. Prices of common rice:—
	Serampore ...	0·80	
	Jahanabad ...	0·90	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 11 }
			Serampore ... ... 11 to 13 } per rupee.
			Jahanabad ... ... 14 to 15 }
6	Howrah ,, 7, '94	6·69	Weather—cloudy with rain. Transplantation of paddy beginning. Prospects favourable. Prices continue normal. Common rice sells at—
	Ulubaria ...	3·88	
			Srs.
			Howrah ... ... 10 } per rupee.
			Ulubaria ... ... 11 to 12 }
			Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
	PRESIDENCY DIVN.		
7	24-Parganas ,, 7, '94	4·36	Weather—rainy and cloudy. Transplantation of *aman* continues. Jute and *aus* doing well. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 11 to 13 4 }
			Barasat ... ... 11 4 } per rupee.
			Basirhat ... ... 13 5 }
			Diamond Harbour ... ... 12 8 }
8	Nadia ,, 7, '94	2·44	Weather—of ordinary monsoon character. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice selling at an average of 12 seers per rupee. Nineteen cattle have died of cattle-disease in the Sadar subdivision.
	Kushtia ...	3·40	
	Meherpur ...	5·17	
	Chuadanga ...	Not reported.	
	Ranaghat ...	2·38	
9	Murshidabad ,, 7, '94	8·00	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Transplantation of *aman* paddy continues. Planting of sugarcane still going on. Prospects of indigo and mulberry favourable. Fodder and water available for cattle. No cattle-disease reported Prices continue normal. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.
10	Jessore ,, 7, '94	9·04	Weather—cloudy and rainy throughout the week. Rainfall sufficient for the present. Rivers rising rapidly. Prospects of standing crops continue fair. Manufacture of indigo going on. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Jhenida ...	2·57	
	Magura ...	2·08	
	Narail ...	3·80	
	Bangaon ...	1·61	
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 12 4 }
			Jhenida ... ... 10 11 }
			Magura ... ... 10 0 } per rupee.
			Narail ... ... 10 0 }
			Bangaon ... ... 10 to 13 0 }
11	Khulna ,, 7, '94	3·84	Weather—rainy. Transplantation of winter rice going on. Prospects of crops fair. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Bagerhat ...	1·71	
	Satkhira ...	1·82	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
RAJSHAHI DIVN. 12	Rajshahi July 7, '94	5·39	Weather—seasonable and rainy. There has been ample rain. All crops are doing well. A break in the wet weather is now required. No cattle-disease. Supply of fodder and water ample. Rice selling from 10 to 14 seers per rupee.
	Nator ...	8·28	
	Naugaon ...	3·13	
13	Dinajpur „ 7, '94	2·68	Weather—hot and cloudy with occasional rain. Cultivation of *haimanti* progressing. Prospects of standing crops good. No outbreak of cattle-disease. Fodder and drinking water sufficient. Rice selling from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.
	Thakurgaon ...	2·37	
14	Jalpaiguri „ 7, '94	10·15	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Prospects of standing crops good. Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy seedlings commenced. Fodder and water ample. Prices of common rice :— Srs. Sadar ... ... 13 } per rupee. Alipur ... ... 10 }
15	Darjeeling „ 7, '94	11·05	Weather—wet, cloudy and cool throughout the district; occasionally bright in the hills. *In the hills :—Phaphur* and *bhutta* being harvested. *Kangni* and potatoes ripening. *Chota marua* progressing favourably. *Aghani dhan* being transplanted. *In the Terai :—Bhadoi* and jute doing well. *Haimanti* seedlings doing well. Prices of coarse rice :— Srs. Hills ... ... 8 to 13 } per rupee. Terai ... ... 11 to 13 }
	Siliguri ...	6·64	
16	Rangpur „ 7, '94	0·86	Light showers of rain throughout the week. Harvesting of *aus* and jute going on. *Aman* being transplanted. Prospects favourable. Common rice sells from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
	Nilphamari ...	2·10	
	Kurigaon ...	0·37	
	Gaibanda ...	0·71	
17	Bogra „ 7, '94	3·27	Weather—cloudy and rainy. The recent rainfall has improved the prospects of the jute and *aus* crops to some extent. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Sherpur ...	1 55	
	Naukhila ...	2·44	
18	Pabna „ 7, '94	17·96	Weather—very rainy and cool. Rainfall abundant at Sadar and more frequent than previously at Sirajganj. Prospects of standing crops continue good. Common rice selling at 11 seers per rupee at Sadar and 10½ seers at Sirajganj. Fodder and water sufficient.
DACCA DIVN. 19	Dacca „ 7, '94	9·16	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Harvesting of jute and rice going on. Prospects of standing crops good. Recent rain is very beneficial to the rice crop. Fodder available. Common rice selling from 8 to 10½ seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.
20	Mymensingh „ 7, '94	12·65	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice sells at 10 seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient.
21	Faridpur „ 7, '94	5·83	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Price of rice 9½ to 11 seers per rupee. Fodder available.
	Goalundo ...	5·28	
	Madaripur ...	4·62	
22	Backergunge „ 7, '94	10·65	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells from 9 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Pirojpur ...	4 25	
	Patuakhali ...	4·74	
	Bhola ...	2·62	
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 23	Tippera „ 7, '94	10·21	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops excellent. *Aus* is now being harvested in the Brahmanbaria subdivision. Price of rice almost stationary. Srs. Sadar— Chandina ... ... 9 } per rupee. Laksham ... ... $11\frac{7}{10}$ Brahmanbaria— Simna ... ... $8\frac{7}{8}$ Satbarga ... ... $11\frac{3}{8}$ Chandpur— Chandpur ... ... 10 Haziganj ... ... $9\frac{11}{16}$
24	Noakhali „ 7, '94	9·35	Weather—rainy and cloudy. Prospects of *aus* crop very good. Harvesting of *aus* commenced. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice :— Srs. Noakhali ... ... 10 } per rupee. Feuny ... ... 10½ }
25	Chittagong „ 7, '94	8·81	Weather—seasonable. Cultivation and sowing in progress. Prospects fair. Prices steady. Water and fodder sufficient.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
	BIHAR.		
	PATNA DIVISION.		
26	Patna, July 7, '94	4·90	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Agricultural operations progressing well. Transplantation of *marua* continues. Sowing of *makai* and paddy in progress. Sugarcane doing well. Prices nearly normal. Fodder and water for cattle ample. Common rice selling at—
	Barh ...	2·40	
	Bihar ...	5·57	
	Dinapore ...	4·45	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 14½ }
			Barh ... ... 13 } per rupee.
			Bihar ... ... 15 }
			Dinapore ... ... 15 }
27	Gaya, „ 7, '94	9·78	Weather—cloudy and rainy. *Bhadoi* and paddy sowings in progress. Transplantation of *marua* commenced. Agricultural operations going on. Common rice sells at—
	Nawada ...	5·26	
	Jahanabad ...	4·32	
	Aurangabad ...	7·34	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 12 }
			Nawada ... ... 16 } per rupee.
			Jahanabad ... ... 14 }
			Aurangabad ... ... 15 }
			Fodder and water-supply for cattle sufficient.
28	Shahabad, „ 7, '94	3·89	Weather—rainy. Ploughing and sowing continue and paddy transplantation begun. Prospects favourable.
	Buxar ...	6·29	
	Sasaram ...	2·31	
	Bhabua ...	3·29	
29	Saran, „ 7, '94	7·25	Weather—rainy with frequent showers. A break in the rain required for *makai*. Rain very favourable for paddy which is being transplanted. Fodder and water plentiful. Prices of common rice:—
	Siwan ...	4·46	
	Gopalganj ...	3·42	
			Srs.
			Chapra ... ... 12 }
			Siwan ... ... 13½ } per rupee.
			Gopalganj ... ... 13 }
30	Champaran, „ 7, '94	1·40	Weather—cloudy and showery. *Aghani* and *bhadoi* sowings in progress. Common rice selling at 13½ seers per rupee.
31	Muzaffarpur, „ 7, '94	0·89	Weather—seasonable. Standing crops promise well. Sowing of *bhadoi* and paddy continues in places. Rain urgently wanted in the Sitamarhi subdivision for transplanting winter rice. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee.
	Hajipur ...	6·02	
	Sitamarhi ...	0·42	
32	Darbhanga, „ 7, '94	1·83	Weather—cloudy. Rainfall uneven, but sufficient in places for purposes of *bhadoi* cultivation. Indigo manufacture going on. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices remain stationary.
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.		
33	Monghyr, „ 7, '94	3·78	Weather—rainy and comparatively cooler. Sowing of *bhadoi* nearly finished; that of paddy going on. Indigo and sugarcane doing well. Condition of cattle good. The Ganges remarkably in flood. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Begusarai ...	3·25	
	Jamui ...	Not reported.	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 11 to 15 }
			Begusarai ... ... 12½ } per rupee.
			Jamui ... ... Not reported.
34	Bhagalpur, „ 7, '94	3·14	Weather—seasonable. Sowing of *bhadoi* crops nearly over. Transplanting of *bhadoi* rice and *marua* has commenced in places. Prospects good. Prices normal. Price of common rice varies from 13⅛ to 16¼ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Banka ...	2·37	
	Madhipura ...	2·17	
	Supul ...	0·22	
35	Purnea, „ 7, '94	2·21	Weather—cool; alternate sunshine and clouds with showers. *Bhadoi* and jute doing well. Transplantation of *aghani* commenced under favourable conditions. Indigo much injured by rise of rivers. Fodder and water abundant. Prices fairly low and stationary. Common rice 14 seers per rupee.
	Kishanganj ...	1·78	
	Araria ...	2·11	

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops
		BIHAR—*concld.*		
Bhagalpur Divn.—*concld.*	36	Malda July 7, '94	6·43	Weather—cloudy with frequent rain. The rainfall has been general during the week. *Bhadoi* crops are thriving and are being weeded. A slight damage to *bhadoi* crops by flood has been reported from Manikchak. Common rice sells at 11½ to 17 seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.
		Chanchal ...	4·89	
		Shibganj ..	2·4	
		Gazole ...	3·47	
	37	Sonthal Parganas „ 7, '94	3·99	Slight break in the rain early in the week; later continuous rain. Excessive rainfall is endangering *makai*. Paddy is flourishing. Rice selling at 13 to 14 seers per rupee.
		Deoghur ...	4·69	
		Godda ...	Not reported.	
		Jamtara ...	2·21	
		Pakur ...	1·55	
		Rajmahal ...	2·05	
		ORISSA.		
Orissa Divn.	38	Cuttack „ 7, '94	2·19	Weather—seasonable. Early *beali* progressing well so far. Heavy rainfall interferes with field work. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at— Sadar ... ... Srs. 9 c. 3 to Srs. 11 c. 13; Jajpur ... ... 10 0 to 11 13; Kendrapara ... ... 11 4 to 12 8; Banki ... ... 14 0 — per rupee.
	39	Balasore „ 7, '94	5·22	Heavy showers every day. Sowings finished in the south and nearly finished in the north. Reports on all sides of a promising young crop. Prices of common rice:— Bhadrak ... ... 15 to 16; Balasore ... ... 14 — per rupee. Prices have fallen in Bhadrak.
	40	Puri „ 5, '94	2·66	Weather—cloudy with drizzling showers of rain. Sowing still continues in places. Puddling going on in Khurda. Harvesting of *dalua* rice going on. State of miscellaneous crops good. Rice sells from 11 seers to 15 seers 12 chitaks per rupee.
		Khurda ...	3·89	
		Banpur ...	2·25	
		CHOTA NAGPUR.		
		South-West Frontier Agency.		
Chota Nagpur Divn.	41	Hazaribagh July 7, '94	2·63	Weather—seasonable. Ample rain everywhere. Sowings are approaching completion in many places, and all seedlings promise well. Ploughing for transplantation is in vigorous progress all over the district. Prospects of sugarcane good. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices normal. Common rice 12 to 14 seers per rupee.
		Giridi ...	1·87	
	42	Lohardaga „ 7, '94	5·89	Weather—cloudy. Sowing of lowland paddy continues. Prospect of *bhadoi* crops favourable. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	43	Palamau „ 5, '94	2·53	The constant rain during the week has retarded sowing of *bhadoi* and paddy crops. A short break would be very beneficial. Fodder and water-supply abundant. Rice selling at 12 seers 15 chitaks to 16 seers per rupee.
	44	Manbhum „ 7, '94	11·68	Heavy and constant rain. *Gora dhan* doing well. *Bhadoi* crops thriving, but now require sunshine. Paddy seedlings thriving. Price of rice 10 to 14 seers per rupee.
	45	Singhbhum „ 7, '94	1·34	Satisfactory rain. *Gora* paddy and *bhadoi* crops doing well. Ploughing and sowing of winter paddy still in progress.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,
The 10th July 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION. 1	Burdwan	16 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	10 11	12 0	9 4	12 3	15 8	11 4	...	...	...
2	Birbhum	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	12 12	...	...	...
3	Bankura	14 9	14 9	13 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 8	15 10	15 10	11 4	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	13 5	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 4	11 8	10 0	14 0	13 8	11 8	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	14 6	14 6	11 12	20 8	20 8	...	7 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...
6	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 12	12 0	12 5	10 10	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. 7	24-Parganas	14 0	14 0	11 4	17 12	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	...	...	...
8	Calcutta	12 14	13 5	13 4	18 13	20 0	17 12	7 7	7 9	8 3	9 11	10 0	10 10	...	...	...
9	Nadia	18 0	18 8	11 8	22 8	22 14	21 0	6 8	6 8	8 12	12 5	12 12	10 11	...	...	...
10	Murshidabad	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 8	13 0	11 0	...	...	...
11	Jessore	10 14	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 4	12 4	12 0	10 8	...	...	...
12	Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	11 0	9 2	10 8	13 0	10 0	...	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION. 13	Rajshahi	13 0	15 12	13 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	10 8	10 8	9 12	11 4	11 4	10 14	...	...	...
14	Dinajpur	13 13	14 4	12 0	...	...	...	9 10	8 6	9 0	12 10	13 13	12 0	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	13 8	12 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 0	5 8	5 8	11 0	12 0	9 8	...	...	...
17	Rangpur	13 8	15 2	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 2	10 0	10 8	11 13	11 0	...	...	...
18	Bogra	15 15	16 14	13 5	...	...	...	9 12	10 8	9 0	12 0	13 8	12 0	...	...	...
19	Pabna	19 8	20 4	17 4	22 8	22 8	22 8	6 0	6 2	6 0	10 0	12 0	10 4	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION. 20	Dacca	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	10 8	12 0	9 8	...	...	...
23	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 12	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	...	...	...

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kulna 10 seers, Katwa 10 seers 5 chitaks, and Raniganj 10½ seers.
B At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 9 seers, Tamluk 10¼ seers and Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks.
E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore (Bhadreswar) 11 seers and Jahanabad 10 seers.
F At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
G In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla Hát 10 seers 10⅔ chitaks, Barasat 10 seers, Magra Hát 9 seers 2 chitaks, Baduria 10½ seers.
H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia 10½ seers, Chuadanga 10 seers, Meherpur 10 seers and Ranaghat 10 seers.
I In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kandi 10 seers and Jangipur 10 seers 2 chitaks.
J In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 9 seers, Magura 9⅔ seers, Narail 9½ seers, and Bangaon 10 seers.

the 30th June, 1894.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)			Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria italica.*)			Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay or Sunaga. (*Cicer arietinum.*)			Skilled labour—Common mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.			District.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Number.
															BENGAL.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	12 3 to 16 14	11 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Burdwan.	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	18 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	Birbhum.	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	16 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Bankura.	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	16 0	16 0	14 8	7 8 to 12 0	9 6 to 13 0	7 12 to 12 0	Midnapore.	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	8 0 to 30 0	8 0 to 30 0	8 0 to 30 0	Hooghly.	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 to 20 0	12 0 to 20 0	12 0 to 20 0	Howrah.	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	20 0	20 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	24-Parganas	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 6	8 0	18 13	18 4	16 0	15 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 15 8	Calcutta.	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 8	21 12	7 8 to 15 0	7 8 to 15 0	7 8 to 15 0	Nadia	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	10 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	Murshidabad.	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	Jessore.	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	10 0 to 30 0	10 0 to 30 0	10 0 to 30 0	Khulna.	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	20 4	19 8	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 16 0	7 8 to 16 0	Rajshahi.	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	13 2	15 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 15 0	1 0 to 15 0	Dinajpur.	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	16 0	12 0 to 20 0	12 0 to 20 0	12 0 to 20 0	Jalpaiguri.	15
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0 to 30 0	15 .. to 30 0	12 0 to 30 0	Darjeeling.	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 10	17 0	15 0 to 30 0	15 0 to 30 0	15 0 to 30 0	Rangpur.	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 5	15 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	Bogra.	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	16 0	7 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	Pabna.	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	13 8	7 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 22 0	7 0 to 15 0	Dacca.	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 8 0	10 0 to 5 0	Mymensingh.	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 0	8 0 to 16 0	8 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 30 0	Faridpur.	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	13 0	13 8 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	13 8 to 15 0	Backergunge.	23

atkhira 10½ seers.
ugaon 8 seers 10 chitaks.

phamari 9 seers and Kurighon 8 seers.

—Madanganj 11 seers ½ chitak, Manikganj 9 seers
Netrakona 8 seers, Kishorganj 10 seers and Jamalpur
d Goalundo 10 seers.

[illegible] Atrajpur 8 seers, Pabnakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*continued.*																
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 12	10 0	9 4	10 12	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	10 0	9 14	9 8	11 6	...	...	...
26	Chittagong ...	10 4	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	12 8	12 8	11 12	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna ...	18 8 17 0	Red 18 4 White. 16 0	16 8 14 0	22 0	25 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 12	14 8	15 8	21 0	22 0	22 0
28	Gaya ...	13 8	14 0	13 12	20 0	18 4	20 4	9 8	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 8	13 0	16 4	13 4	18 4
29	Shahabad ...	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...
30	Saran ...	15 12	14 8	14 8	19 8	21 0	21 4	9 8	11 0	10 0	12 12	13 0	13 0	...	...	...
31	Champaran ...	15 8	15 12	13 0	21 8	23 4	22 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	14 0	14 0	13 8	..	..	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	14 0	14 8	13 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 12	13 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ...	15 12	17 8	12 0	19 12	22 0	18 14	11 0	11 8	12 9	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr ...	15 12 to 16 13	16 12 to 17 13	14 8 to 16 0	17 13	16 13 to 17 14	21 0 to 23 0	9 7	9 8	8 0 to 10 0	13 1	13 10 to 14 0	12 0 to 13 8	7 5	12 10	17
35	Bhagalpur ...	16 6	17 11	15 2	20 3	22 4	21 7	11 7	12 10	12 10	13 14	15 2	13 14	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	10 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	16 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	13 8	13 8	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	14 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	13 2	13 2	10 8	...	...	...	9 3	10 8	10 8	11 3	12 8	13 2	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...
41	Puri ...	14 6	14 6	8 2	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	14 7	14 7	11 13	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ...	12 0	Red. 12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	13 5	13 12	12 0	...	.	...
43	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	11 6 7 4 to 9 0	White. 10 0 7 4	11 0 8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	10 0	12 0 to 13 0	10 0 to 11 0	14 0	15 0	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	...
44	Palamau ...	12 6	14 1	12 6	...	...	...	10 11	10 2	11 13	11 13	12 6	12 6	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	14 0	14 8	13 4	...	16 0	..	9 0 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 8	8 0 to 9 0	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	...
46	Singhbhum ...	12 0	14 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...

U In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chandpur 9 seers and Brahmanbaria 9 seers 2 chitaks.
V At Fenny Hat the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
W At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10 seers 10 chitaks, Bihar 10 seers and Dinapore 9¾ seers.
Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers, Aurangabad 9½ seers and Nawada 9 seers.
Z In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10 seers, Sasaram 10 seers and Bhabhua 9¼ seers.
a In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 10 seers 6 chitaks, Gopalganj (Mirganj) 10 seers 6 chitaks.
b In the Hajipur and Sitamarhi subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
c In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madhubani 11 seers and Samastipur 10 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th July, 1894.

June, 1894—(concluded).

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)			Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria italica.*)			Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalai or Sunaga. (*Cicer aristinum.*)			Wages per month.					
												Horse-keeper.	Skilled labour—Common-Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.				
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		
																BENGAL—*continued.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 15 0	6 0 to 15 0	Tippera.	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	5 0 to 7 0	10 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 15 0	Noakhali.	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	8 0	6 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	6 0 to 20 0	Chittagong.	26
																BIHAR.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	4 8 to 5 0	7 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 7 0	7 0 to 8 0	Patna.	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	14 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	3 0 to 5 0	5 10 to 14 0	5 10 to 14 0	5 8 to 8 0	Gaya.	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	19 0	4 0 to 6 4	...	3 0 to 10 4	3 0 to 10 4	Shahabad.	29
...	...	...	16 0	20 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	4 0 to 7 0	6 9 to 10 0	5 10 to 10 0	5 10 to 10 0	Saran.	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	20 4	4 0 to 6 0	6 0 to 8 0	8 0 to 9 0	5 0 to 8 0	Champaran.	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	20 0	3 0 to 4 0	5 10 to 9 6	5 10 to 9 6	5 10 to 9 6	Muzaffarpur.	32
...	...	...	20 12	22 0	20 12	...	...	...	19 12	20 12	19 12	4 0 to 5 0	6 9 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	Darbhanga.	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 10	16 0	17 13	20 8	20 0 to 23 0	3 0 to 4 0	...	6 0 to 8 0	7 8 to 11 4	Monghyr.	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 10	20 3	4 0 to 5 0	9 0 to 11 0	7 8 to 15 0	8 0 to 12 0	Bhagalpur.	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	20 0	4 0 to 6 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	5 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 12 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	5 0	6 9 to 15 0	7 8 to 18 12	7 8 to 15 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38
																ORISSA.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or Kalai. 13 13 Chhola. 12 0	13 13 12 0	19 11 12 0	5 0 to 6 0	7 8 to 11 4	7 8 to 9 6	7 8 to 9 6	Cuttack.	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or Kalai. 16 0	16 0	16 0	4 0 to 6 0	8 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 12 0	Balasore.	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	14 7	15 12	5 0	7 8 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Puri.	41
																CHOTA NAGPUR.	
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	15 0	6 0	7 8	6 8 to 7 8	7 8	Hazaribagh.	42
...	...	...	27 0	29 0	24 0 to 25 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	4 0 to 6 0	5 10 to 11 4	5 10 to 9 6	5 10 to 9 6	Lohardaga. (Ranchi).	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	14 10	15 3	3 8 to 5 0	7 8	7 8 to 9 6	9 6	Palamau.	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0	6 0	11 4 to 22 8	11 4 to 22 8	11 4 to 22 8	Manbhum.	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Singbhum.	46

rs and Jamui 10 seers.
hitaks, Madhipura 10 seers and Supaul 10 seers.
ers and Araria 9 seers.
seers, Godda 9 seers, Jamtara 9 seers, Pakur 10½ seers,

ondrapara 9 seers, and Banki 11 seers.

Published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Sal

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
	Calcutta ...	3 1 6	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 4 6	5 6 0	5 4 0	4 14 0	4 2 6	4 0 0	3 12 0
2	Sirajganj ...	2 8 0	2 10 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 6 0	6 5 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 14 0
3	Dacca ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
4	Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 6 0	4 1 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 11 0
5	Chittagong ...	3 10 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 5 6
6	Patna ...	2 1 6	Red. 2 2 3	2 7 6	1 12 0	1 9 0	1 14 6	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	2 10 6	2 10 6	2 9 9
		2 5 6	White. 2 7 0	2 14 0									
7	Cuttack ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	4 5 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 9 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
8	Balasore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	3 0 0
9	Puri ...	2 12 0	2 12 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 0 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	3 4 0

CALCUTTA,
The 10th July, 1894.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 30th June, 1894.

PRICES PER MAUND

JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)			BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1 14 0	1 12 0	1 13 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

1210*a*

RHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
0 2 10 0	2 0 0	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 13 0	Calcutta.
...	...	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	3 11 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	Sirajganj.
...	2 1 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 9 0	Dacca.
0 3 0 0	3 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	3 10 0	3 9 0	3 10 0	Narayanganj.
...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Chittagong.
0 1 9 6	1 11 9	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Patna.
0 2 8 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.
0 3 8 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Balasore.
0 2 11 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Puri.

C. E. BUCKLAND.
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

Names of Marts.	Stock in hand as compiled on—												
	1st week of July 1893.	1st week of August 1893.	1st week of Sept. 1893.	1st week of Oct. 1893	1st week of Nov 1893.	1st week of Dec. 1893.	1st week of Jan. 1894.	1st week of Feb. 1894.	1st week of March 1894.	1st week of April 1894.	1st week of May 1894.	1st week of June 1894.	1st week of July 1894.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghata	10,31,000	8,86,000	8,67,000	7,10,500	4,83,000	4,11,000	3,19,000	6,07,000	6,68,000	9,32,500	8,45,000	8,81,000	7,36,000
Ultadanga	1,19,700	1,09,400	65,000	61,300	53,300	45,400	42,000	53,700	54,900	54,300	58,000	50,700	56,100
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	6,65,300	6,64,900	6,84,500	7,06,700	6,25,600	4,77,000	6,42,100	5,60,600	6,48,800	6,20,600	5,79,400	5,71,600	5,73,500
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	3,000	2,000	2,500	3,000	2,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,500	2,000	3,000	2,000
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,53,300	1,31,800	1,31,900	1,17,600	1,06,000	97,800	1,10,300	1,29,900	1,34,300	2,09,500	2,17,350	1,85,600	1,71,100
21 Minor bazars (estimated)...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Baidyabati, Nowabganj, Bhadreshwar, and Chandernagore.	28,275	43,300	26,750	10,844	17,344	19,256	17,687	19,138	41,875	58,750	22,400	8,125	8,300
Total ...	24,90,575	23,27,400	22,57,650	20,99,944	17,77,244	15,41,756	16,23,087	18,62,838	20,39,875	23,63,150	22,14,150	21,20,025	20,37,000
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	8,865 (on 3rd July 1893.)	12,897 (on 3rd August 1893.)	18,819 (on 3rd Sept. 1893.)	25,127 (on 3rd Oct. 1893.)	8,583 (on 3rd Nov. 1893.)	19,280 (on 3rd Dec. 1893).	42,934 (on 3rd Jan. 1894.)	33,003 (on 3rd Feb. 1894.)	21,835 (on 3rd March 1894.)	19,584 (on 3rd April 1894.)	18,153 (on 3rd May 1894.)	14,148 (on 3rd June 1894.)	9,472 (on 3rd July 1894.)
On boats unloaded ... By Port Commissioners' returns.	13,314 (1st to 3rd July 1893.)	56,451 (1st to 3rd August 1893.)	23,091 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1893.)	30,729 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1893.)	32,868 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1893.)	35,114 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1893.)	50,635 (3rd to 5th Jan. 1894.)	64,953 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1894.)	49,070 (1st to 3rd March 1894.)	28,147 (1st to 3rd April 1894.)	31,166 (1st to 3rd May 1894.)	45,286 (1st to 3rd June 1894.)	32,563 (2nd to 4th July 1894.)
By Canal returns	14,625 (1st to 3rd July 1893.)	19,787 (1st to 3rd August 1893.)	31,941 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1893.)	34,228 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1893.)	13,581 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1893.)	11,339 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1893.)	51,134 (3rd to 5th Jan. 1894.)	1,35,369 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1894.)	66,412 (1st to 3rd March 1894.)	23,321 (1st to 3rd April 1894.)	18,632 (1st to 3rd May 1894.)	19,619 (1st to 3rd June 1894.)	10,556 (2nd to 4th July 1894.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	25,27,379	24,16,535	23,31,501	21,64,901	18,32,274	16,07,489	17,67,790	21,01,166	21,77,192	24,39,202	22,82,101	22,69,078	20,89,585
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	14½ lakhs	13½ lakhs	12½ lakhs	11 lakhs	7½ lakhs	5½ lakhs	7 lakhs	10½ lakhs	11½ lakhs	13½ lakhs	12½ lakhs	12½ lakhs	10½ lakhs

Statistical Department,
The 7th July, 1894.

C. E. Buckland,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of June 1894.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·534		
The average pressure of June from 24 years' registers ...	29·549		
The highest pressure in the month	29·708	10th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29·358	14th	16
The range of pressure	0·350		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	124·8		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	403·4		
	⊖		
The mean temperature of the month	84·0		
The average temperature of June from 24 years' registers ...	85·0		
The highest temperature in the month	96·9	2nd	
The lowest temperature in the month	72·4	8th	
The range of temperature during the month	24·5		
The mean daily range of temperature	11·9		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	20·3	2nd	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	84		
The average humidity of June from 24 years' registers ...	81		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·978		
The average vapour tension of June from 9 years' registers ...	0·998		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	7·14		
The average cloud proportion of June from 17 years' registers	7·05		
The total rainfall of the month	10·23		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	8·94?		
The average fall of June from 48 years' registers ...	12·08		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1·90	29th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	22		
The average number of rainy days in June from 24 years' registers	19		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	⊖ 144·9		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	54·8		
The greatest sun temperature	156·6	3rd	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	63·9	24th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	76·7		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	1·6		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	2·9	1st & 12th.	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	112·7		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	270·0	7th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	21·0	7th	1 to 2 P.M.

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N. 8, N.E. 18, E. 32, S.E. 106, S. 219, S.W. 217, W. 63, N.W. 14, Calm 43.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0·5 higher; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 9th July 1894.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Benga

Meteorological Division	Division.	District.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.											
				Air Pressure			Wind.		Temperature.						
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·495	29·540	—·020	Variable	74	90·2	1st July	76·7	7th July	86·2	78·6	82·4
			Raniganj	29·254	29·536	—·022	Variable	46	90·2	5, 6th ,,	75·9	7th ,,	88·8	78·0	83·4
		Birbhum	.....												
		Bankura	Bankura	29·265	29·514	—·031	Calm	40	90·1	1st, 5, 6th July	75·6	7th ,,	88·0	77·7	82·8
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·463	29·557	—·015	SW	86	94·3	2nd ,,	77·1	2nd ,,	88·6	78·3	83·5
		Hooghly	.....												
		Howrah	.....												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Sangor Island	29·588	29·557	—·003	SSW	497	88·2	1st, 6th ,,	77·5	6th ,,	86·3	79·6	83·0
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·573	29·540	—·026	Variable	130	90·1	1st ,,	76·2	7th ,,	86·3	78·1	82·3
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·542	29·537	—·031	Variable	133	90·3	1st ,,	76·7	3rd ,,	87·1	78·3	82·7
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·517	29·532	—·035	S	94	90·1	1st, 2nd ,,	75·3	6th ,,	87·8	77·7	82·8
		Jessore	Jessore	29·567	29·547	—·035	SSE & Calm	94	89·5	1st ,,	75·4	7th ,,	86·4	76·9	81·7
		Khulna	.....												
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·512	29·531	—·037	Variable	141	89·1	2nd, 3rd ,,	77·1	7th ,,	87·5	78·2	82·9
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·474	29·550	—·030	E & SEly	32	91·1	3rd ,,	73·3	7th ,,	89·0	77·7	83·4
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·336	29·576	—·012	NEly	92	90·9	3rd ,,	76·1	1, & 7th ,,	88·8	77·2	83·0
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22·857	—	—·028	Variable	69	66·1	5, 7th ,,	56·7	6th ,,	65·2	58·1	61·7
			Gnatong	?	?	?	SEly	105	57·4	2nd ,,	44·1	5th ,,	56·2	45·5	50·8
		Kuch Bihar	.....												
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·488	29·564	—·026	E	104	90·3	3rd ,,	76·2	7th ,,	89·0	78·2	83·6
		Bogra	Bogra	29·530	29·513	—·022	E S E	78	89·7	1st, 2nd ,,	75·2	7th ,,	87·3	77·5	82·4
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·551	29·550	—·036	Sly	95	88·8	2nd ,,	75·7	7th ,,	85·3	77·5*	81·3*
	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·597	29·572	—·030	SSE	237	88·1	2nd ,,	76·2	3rd ,,	85·6	78·2	81·9
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·559	29·569	—·029	SEly	166	87·2	2nd ,,	76·1	7th ,,	84·4	76·9	80·7
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·587	29·581	—·037	S	80	88·5	1st ,,	75·4	7th ,,	85·0	77·8	81·4
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·611	29·569	—·027	S	135	88·3	1st ,,	74·4	7th ,,	85·5	77·6	81·6
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·754	29·738	—·018	E	203	86·9	1st ,,	74·8	4, 6th & 7th July	84·8	76·2	80·5
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·607	29·597	—·032	SE	189	86·0	1st, 2nd ,,	75·3	6, 7th ,,	84·0	76·8	80·4
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·603	29·637	—·007	SSE	197	87·2	1st ,,	74·1	2, 7th ,,	84·1	75·7	80·0
		South Lushai Hills	.....												
	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·376	29·510	—·040	Variable	100	93·0	3rd ,,	77·7	5th ,,	89·2	79·1	84·2
		Gaya	Gaya	29·187	29·513	—·029	WSW	125	92·4	1st ,,	75·8	7th ,,	85·5	77·9	83·7
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·294	29·507	—·031	Variable	212	89·3	1st ,,	77·0	7th ,,	86·9	78·7	82·8
			Buxar	29·324	29·517	—·015	Variable	60	89·5	1st ,,	75·8	4, 6th ,,	86·4	76·9	81·7
			Arrah	29·355	29·495	—·025	Variable	108	93·9	1st ,,	77·5	7th ,,	89·6	78·6	84·1
		Saran	Chapra	29·399	29·532	—·006	Variable	72	93·5	1st ,,	76·6	7th ,,	89·4	78·2	83·9
		Champaran	Motihari	29·349	29·528	—·009	ENE	120	92·0	3rd, 4th ,,	76·9	1, 2nd ,,	90·1	78·5	84·4
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·384	29·514	—	ESE	111	93·7	1st, 3rd ,,	78·2	7th ,,	91·3	79·8	85·6
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·399	29·517	—·040	ESE	132	92·4	1st ,,	77·2	7th ,,	90·2	78·7	84·5
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·400	29·513	—·027	SE	41	92·2	1st ,,	75·5	7th ,,	89·3	78·4	83·9
		Purnea	Purnea	29·458	29·535	—·027	E	111	91·7	1st ,,	77·2	7th ,,	89·3	79·1	84·2
		Malda	Malda	29·497	29·520	—·015	SE	92	92·1	1 & 3rd ,,	77·0	3rd ,,	90·1	78·8	84·5
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·076	29·518	—·028	Variable	113	91·6	3rd ,,	75·8	7th ,,	88·5	77·9	83·2
ORISSA.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·553	29·576	+·008	W	87	88·7	7th ,,	76·8	4th ,,	85·7	78·4	82·2
			False Point	29·622	29·585	+·010	SW	286	88·5	3rd ,,	76·1	4th ,,	85·4	79·7	82·6
		Balasore	Balasore	29·543	29·545	—·019	WSW & SW	168	90·4	5th ,,	73·8	5th ,,	87·5	76·3	81·9
		Puri	Puri	29·627	29·582	—	W	306	89·7	6th ,,	75·6	5, 6th ,,	87·0	78·8	82·9
			Gopalpur	29·634	29·595	—	SW	278	89·2	3rd ,,	75·6	3rd ,,	87·3	78·4	82·9
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·583	29·518	—·034	W	193	87·2	1st ,,	73·3	7th ,,	84·0	74·5	79·3
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·479	29·531	—·013	Calm	125	85·5	2nd ,,	71·9	7th ,,	83·2	73·6	78·4
		Palamau	Daltonganj	28·833	29·509	—	SW	136	89·3	1st ,,	78·0	1, 2, 4, 5 & 6th July	86·2	78·2	82·2
		Manbhum	.....												
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	28·822	29·523	—·026	WSW	81	91·4	2nd ,,	76·2	4, 7th ,,	88·8	77·4	83·1
.....	.....	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·330	29·617	—·032	Variable		91·2	4th ,,	77·0	3, 4, 5th ,,	87·4	77·5	82·5
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·514	29·583	—·025	Variable	191	88·2	1st ,,	77·1	5, 7th ,,	84·9	77·6	81·3
		Cachar	Silchar	29·574	29·629	—·019	Calm		91·5	2, 3rd ,,	74·3	7th ,,	88·2	76·5	82·4

* Mean of six days. † Mean for 4 days.

Explanation.—Summary—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the
The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10.
an are the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the

...r the week ending Saturday, the 7th of July 1894.

Variation from normal mean.	Mean, 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. Of week. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Rainfall. Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Since 16th May 1894. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	District.
−2·6	80·0	90	10·0	4·04	5·06	2·11	5·75	3·10	5·66	2·11	+3·55	15·03	13·48	+1·55	Burdwan.
−1·0	79·5	92	5·1	4·86											
					6·02	2·59	4·33	3·95	6·92	2·59	+4·33	22·16	15·07	+7·09	Birbhum.
−1·5	79·8	91	7·6	5·37	5·82	2·79	5·50	3·94	5·82	2·79	+3·03	19·06	15·14	+3·92	Bankura.
−0·9	81·6	86	4·9	0·97	2·25	2·61	0·50	3·18	2·25	2·61	−0·36	15·09	14·00	+1·09	Midnapore.
					2·10	2·39	5·00	3·60	2·10	2·39	−0·29	11·69	14·17	−2·48	Hooghly.
					4·30	2·49	6·00	4·05	4·30	2·49	+1·81	15·87	14·28	+1·59	Howrah.
−1·5	82·0	89	9·9	5·52	4·98	2·40	5·00	3·73	4·98	2·40	+2·58	15·57	15·16	+0·41	24-Parganas.
−1·0	80·1	91	10·0	4·36	4·36	2·34	6·00	3·70	4·36	2·34	+2·02	14·85	13·26	+1·59	Calcutta.
−1·2	80·6	88	9·1	2·44	5·23	2·80	5·00	3·58	5·23	2·80	+2·43		15·89		Nadia.
−1·4	79·5	96	9·6	8·00	7·51	3·07	6·17	3·90	7·51	3·07	+4·44	14·66	15·57	−0·91	Murshidabad.
−2·6	80·6	95	8·9	9·04	5·69	2·33	4·80	3·63	5·69	2·33	+3·66	18·41	17·23	+1·18	Jessore.
					4·90	2·96	5·33	4·44	4·90	2·96	+1·94	18·55	19·11	−0·56	Khulna.
−0·8	81·5	92	7·6	7·13	8·17	3·18	5·67	3·74	8·17	3·18	+4·99	15·56	17·86	−2·30	Rajshahi.
−0·1	80·9	91	9·3	2·78	5·16	3·54	4·80	4·15	5·16	3·54	+1·62	17·19	21·39	−4·20	Dinajpur.
+1·4	70·9	92	8·4	9·33	10·15	8·44	7·00	4·95	10·15	8·44	+1·71	31·92	45·44	−13·52	Jalpaiguri.
+0·1	60·9	98†	9·7	11·05	8·24	10·17	6·25	6·09	8·24	10·17	−1·93	40·28	45·75	−5·47	Darjeeling.
—	50·6	90	6·3	8·38											
					3·99	5·75	3·75	4·51	3·99	5·75	−1·76	36·42	46·01	+9·59	Kuch Bihar.
						4·11		3·68		4·11			32·31		Rangpur.
+0·5	81·1	91	9·1	0·86											
−0·7	80·1	92	8·6	3·91	6·52	3·34	6·00	3·97	6·52	3·34	+3·18	23·44	20·63	+2·81	Bogra.
−1·4*	79·7	94	10·0	2·39	10·18	3·09	4·50	3·73	10·18	3·09	+7·09	26·20	17·96	+8·24	Pabna.
−1·7	79·1	96	10·0	8·13	7·58	3·31	5·75	4·02	7·58	3·31	+4·27	26·07	20·36	+5·71	Dacca.
−1·8	78·8	96	9·7	12·65	7·83	3·13	5·60	3·98	7·83	3·13	+4·70	32·02	25·48	+6·54	Mymensingh.
−1·2	80·2	90	8·9	5·83	6·36	2·70	5·67	3·37	6·36	2·70	+3·66		19·35		Faridpur.
−0·5	80·0	94	10·0	10·48	8·44	4·24	6·50	4·75	8·44	4·24	+4·20	28·19	27·20	+0·99	Backergunge.
−1·2	79·2	97	9·6	10·44	6·55	2·87	3·67	4·01	6·55	2·87	+3·68	20·53	23 30	+6·23	Tippera.
−0·5	79·9	92	8·3	9·35	10·62	5·09	6·50	5·03	10·62	5·09	+5·53	30·02	36·96	−6·94	Noakhali.
−0·9	77·9	94	9·9	9·23	13·85	6·06	7·00	4·96	13 85	6·06	+7·79	50·41	40·68	+9·73	Chittagong.
					0·57	3·83	6·00	5·30	0·57	3 83	−3·26	33·94	26·94	+7·00	South Lushai Hills.
−0·9	81·2	91	8·3	4·90	5·36	3·20	5·25	3·70	5·36	3·20	+2 16	12·79	10·80	+1·99	Patna.
−1·4	81·0	89	7·6	9·77	6·35	2·68	5·50	3 26	6·35	2 68	+3·67	14·76	9·65	+5·11	Gaya.
−1·7	81·2	90	10·0	6·64											
−2·5	80·0	92	8·7	7·86		2·41		3·24		2·41			8·43		Shahabad.
−0·5	82·0	91	6·9	3·89											
													10·96		Saran.
−1·2	81·7	89	9·3	7·25	5·67	3·44	5·67	3·25	5·67	3·44	+2·23		13·11		Champaran.
+0·3	82·4	85	5·7	1·40	1·82	3·64	3·00	3·22	1·82	3·64	−1·82		12·22		Muzaffarpur.
—	82·2	89	6·6	0·89	2·07	3 47	3·00	3·38	2·07	3·47	−1·40				
+0·3	81·5	88	7·9	1·58	1·27	3·63	2·33	3·42	1·27	3·63	−2·36	7·10	12·95	−5·85	Darbhanga.
						3·14		3·85		3·14			11·09		Monghyr.
−0·2	81·2	91	9·1	3·14	3·67	3·04	4·25	3·73	3·67	3·04	+0·63	11·26	13 11	−1·85	Bhagalpur.
+0·1	81·9	89	4·1	2·21	2·45	4·98	5·33	4·33	2·45	4·98	−2·53	18·22	21·60	−3·38	Purnea.
+0·5	81·4	92	8·7	0·43	6·05	3·53	5·00	4·20	6·05	3·53	+2·52	19·65	18 16	+1·49	Malda.
0·	80·9	89	6·9	3·99	5·48	3·12	5·80	3·95	5·48	3·12	+2·36	17·81	14·40	+3·41	Sonthal Parganas.
−2·5	81·5	80	8·4	1·79		2·71		2·98		2·71			14·03		Cuttack.
−0·8	81·8	88	9 1	2·16											
−1·0	80·5	91	5·7	4·48		2·20		3·13		2·20			13·11		Balasore.
—	81·7	88	8·6	1·62		2·32		3·01		2·32			12·47		Puri.
—	81·5	87	4·7	2·16											
						3·23		4·09		3·23			12·89		Hazaribagh.
−0·3	76·3	89	9·6	5·06		2·86		3·98		2·66			12·77		Lohardaga.
−0·2	74·0	90	10·0	5·89		2·46		3·60		2·46			9·55		Palamau.
—	81·7	91	8·7	2·26											
					8·57	2·28	5·00	3·50	8·57	2·28	+6·29	22·74	11·97	+10·77	Manbhum
−1·2	80·8	86	9·4	1·34	1·84	2·23	4·00	3·00	1·34	2 23	−0·89	9·95	12·97	−3·02	Singhbhum.
−1·2	79·2	94	9·7	2·55											Sibsagar.
−0·7	78·7	94	10·0	1·65											Goalpara.
−0·7	79·5	94	9·6	7·14											Cachar.

last ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
numbers denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the
during the past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returned received in the district, &c., from total rainfall at the subdi

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 7th of July 1894.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Ave rain from Ma dat
				Sunday, 1st.	Monday, 2nd.	Tuesday, 3rd.	Wednesday, 4th.	Thursday, 5th.	Friday, 6th.	Saturday, 7th.							
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	1·85	1·10	1·70	0·76	1·74	1·16	6	8·31	2·39	8·31	2·29	20·87	1
			Burdwan ...	0·03	0·50	0·55	0·77	0·39	1·05	1·35	6	4·64	2·17	4·64	2·17	13·93	1
			Katwa ...	0·23	0·56	1·21	0·03	0·65	1·60	0·55	6	4·83	1·98	4·83	1·98	12·02	1
			Kaniganj ...	0·07	0·57	0·20	...	0·58	0·95	2·49	5	4·86	1·98	4·86	1·98	13·24	1
			Mankur ...	...	...	1·11	...	0·63	...	2·63	3	4·37	?	4·37	?	14·15	
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	...	0·07	0·49	0·11	0·06	0·07	3·79	3	4·59	2·39	4·59	2·39	22·12	1
			Hetampur ...	0·11	0·07	0·55	2·20	1·59	...	2·83	5	7·35	2·43	7·35	2·43	22·48	1
			Rampur Hât ...	...	0·78	0·14	...	0·59	2·15	5·25	5	8·91	2·95	8·91	2·95	21·91	1
			Bolpur ...	0·27	1·17	1·36	....	0·17	...	3·47	5	6·44	?	6·44	?	17·87	
			Murari ...	...	0·40	0·33	0·95	0·36	1·30	0·75	6	4·09	?	4·09	?	12·84	
			Labpur ...	0·80	0·25	0·80	...	...	0·55	1·61	5	3·81	?	3·81	?	16·17	
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	2·05	0·19	0·25	...	1·35	1·53	5	5·37	2·32	5·37	2·32	17·67	1
			Vishnupur ...	..	1·63	0·37	0·54	0·35	...	0·83	5	3·72	2·75	3·72	2·75	17·67	1
			Maliara ...	0·12	1·14	0·34	1·16	...	...	1·76	5	4·52	3·00	4·52	3·00	17·59	1
			Khatra ...	0·30	5·86	0·46	0·85	0·11	0·21	2·19	7	9·68	3·10	9·68	3·10		1
			Indus ...	...	0·70	0·62	0·32	...	0·20	1·93	5	3·77	?	3·77	?		
			Kotalpur ...	...	0·18	0·31	3·32	...	0·80	0·52	5	5·13	?	5·13	?	16·70	
			Onda ...	1·50	0·20	0·63	...	0·15	1·06	...	5	3·54	?	3·54	?	14·60	
			Gangajalghati	0·12	2·25	0·26	1·12	...	0·37	2·32	6	6·44	?	6·44	?	23·16	
			Raipur ...	...	1·79	...	0·29	0·40	0·48	0·39	5	3·35	?	3·35	?	14·85	
			Sonamukhi ...	...	0·94	0·57		0·35	...	0·81	4	2·67	?	2·67	?	9·18	
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	0·32	0·04	...	0·65	...	0·64	1·91	4	3·55	2·87	3·55	2·87	20·98	1
			Tamluk ...	0·06	0·34	0·02	1·30	0·10	0·26	0·41	5	2·49	1·52	2·49	1·52	13·74	1
			Midnapore ...	0·17	0·42	0·03	0·07	0·05	0·11	...	3	0·85	2·81	0·85	2·81	12·52	1
			Ghatal ...	0·22	0·27	0·43	0·09	0·42	0·48	0·20	6	2·11	3·24	2·11	3·24	13·05	1
			Kukrahati ...	0·13	0·10	...	3·59	...	1·11	1·00	5	5·93	?	5·93	?	15·98	
			Garhbeta ...	0·10	1·15	0·14	0·11	0·05	0·01	0·32	5	1·88	?	1·88	?	16·74	
			Panskura ...	...	1·75	0·04	...	...	0·55	0·08	2	2·42	?	2·42	?	14·92	
			Dantoon ...	0·24	0·10	0·36	...	1·05	0·30				?		?		
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	0·31	0·11	0·23	...	0·02	0·74	...	4	1·41	2·26	1·41	2·26	0·38	1
			Hooghly ...	0·18	0·16	0·39	...	0·29	0·74	1·85	6	3·61	2·11	3·61	2·11	11·04	1
			Jahanabad ...	...	0·34	0·14	0·27	...	0·41	0·11	5	1·27	2·80	1·27	2·80	14·62	1
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	0·15	3·10	0·13	1·09	0·69	0·62	0·91	7	6·69	2·44	6·69	2·44	15·00	1
			Mohesreka ...	0·58	0·03	0·10	0·75	0·04	0·26	0·15	5	1·91	2·55	1·91	2·55	16·71	1
			Ulubaria ...	0·11	...	0·14	0·12	0·40	0·44	0·32	6	1·53	?	1·53	?	16·11	
		24-Parganas...	Saugor Island	0·22	0·04	0·07	2·24	...	0·65	2·30	4	5·52	5·93	5·52	2·93	16·54	1
			Diamond Harbour.	...	0·30	...	3·05	...	1·66	0·37	4	5·38	2·65	5·38	2·65	15·14	1
			Canning Town	0·38	...	...	...	...	2·65	0·60	3	3·63	?	3·63	?	15·27	
			Alipore (Obsy.)	0·08	0·94	0·15	1·23	0·26	1·29	0·41	6	4·36	2·34	4·36	2·34	15·85	1
			Barrackpore	0·36	0·15	0·25	...	0·05	1·03	0·65	5	2·49	2·01	2·49	2·01	10·07	1
			Dum-Dum ...	0·20	1·65	0·19	0·17	...	1·30	0·13	6	3·64	2·35	3·64	2·35	15·83	1
			Barasat ...	...	0·24	0·30	0·44	...	2·12	0·12	5	3·22	2·15	3·22	2·15	11·03	1
			Basirhat ...	...	1·56	0·86	...	0·38	6·15	1·00	5	10·25	2·39	10·25	2·39	25·37	1
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	0·60	...	0·73	0·54	...	...	2·64	4	4·51	2·27	4·51	2·27	12·85	1
			Krishnagar ...	0·15	0·34	1·03	0·23	0·50	0·01	0·18	6	2·44	2·86	2·44	2·86	17·41	1
			Chuadanga ...	...	0·37	4·46	0·80	...	...	1·30	4	6·93	2·92	6·93	2·92		1
			Meherpur ...	...	2·20	1·57	0·15	0·77	...	1·28	5	5·97	2·80	5·97	2·80	15·46	1
			Kushtia ...	0·10	0·25	2·20	0·35	0·49	0·05	2·93	6	6·28	3·13	6·28	3·13	22·25	1
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	...	0·65	0·30	0·58	0·12	0·87	2·63	6	5·15	2·86	5·15	2·86	10·38	1
			Berhampore	0·11	0·02	0·69	0·41	0·38	0·71	5·68	6	8·00	2·85	8·00	2·85	15·77	1
			Lalbag ...	3·00	0·90	0·30	0·20	0·10	0·30	0·10	7	10·90	2·91	10·90	2·91	18·95	1
			Azimganj ...	0·45	0·76	0·88	0·18	0·10	0·46	5·10	7	7·93	2·64	7·93	2·64	14·79	1
			Jangipur ...	...	0·63	0·19	0·21	0·02	0·25	1·35	5	2·65	3·64	2·65	3·64	10·15	1
			Lalgola ...	...	0·80	3·00	0·80	0·20	0·30	5·30	6	10·40	3·54	10·40	3·54	17·90	1
			Akhriganj ...	0·12	0·72	0·40	0·23	0·23	0·21	4·45	7	6·42	?	6·42	?	17·16	1
			Patkabari ...	...	2·50	1·00	0·30	...	...	1·25	4	5·05	?	5·05	?	10·60	
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	0·18	1·52	1·56	0·04	0·34	1·73	0·09	6	6·36	1·96	6·36	1·96	22·23	1
			Jessore ...	0·06	1·61	4·35	...	0·18	1·33	1·51	5	9·04	2·42	9·04	2·42	24·67	1
			Jhenidah ...	0·09	...	2·04	0·21	0·06	1·18	1·23	4	4·81	2·28	4·81	2·28	13·67	1
			Magura ...	0·07	0·40	1·27	0·08	0·05	0·72	0·75	4	3·34	2·23	3·34	2·23	16·48	1
			Bangaon ...	0·14	0·35	1·05	..	...	0·55	2·80	5	4·89	2·77	4·89	2·77	6·03	1
			Satkhira ...	0·45	...	1·06	...	0·31	3·43	0·80	5	6·07	2·08	6·07	2·08	18·43	1
			Bagerhat ...	0·10	0·04	0·15	0·50	0·84	2·00	1·15	6	4·78	3·32	4·78	3·32	19·30	2
			Khulna ...	0·30	0·07	0·05	0·70	0·15	2·02	0·55	5	3·84	2·57	3·84	2·57	17·90	1
			Nakipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	1·25	2	2·25	?	2·25	?		
			Rampal ...	0·10	0·25	...	0·61	1·30	0·92	1·86	6	4·44	?	4·44	?	16·97	
		Rajshahi ...	Bonlia ...	0·07	0·11	0·45	0·38	1·19	...	3·19	5	5·39	3·28	5·39	3·28	13·10	1
			Nator ...	0·18	0·25	5·55	1·85	0·45	0·03	2·90	6	11·21	3·67	11·21	3·67	17·97	1
			Naugaon ...	...	0 70	0·93	0·71	0·70	3·42	1·35	6	7·90	2·59	7·90	2·59	15·63	1
			Lalpur ...	...	2·55	2·10	...	...	3·12	0·20	4	7·97	?	7·97	?		2
			Manda ...	1·11	1·11	0·51	0·14	0·06	3·01	0·41	6	6·52	?	6·52	?		
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur ...	...	1·45	4·08	0·47	0·41	0·08	2·44	5	9·83	2·83	9·83	2·83	17·38	
			Churaman ...	...	0·19	3·26	0·24	...	0·41	1·16	5	5·26	3·38	5·26	3·38	19·09	1
			Raiganj ...	...	...	2·74	...	0·17	0·35	1·35	4	4·61	3·79	4·61	3·79		1
			Dinajpur ...	0·03	0·52	1·24	0·04	0·19	0·21	0·45	5	2·68	4·04	2·68	4·04	10·87	2
			Balughat ...	...	0·15	1·14	...	0·73	0·42	0·96	5	3·40	3·67	3·40	3·67	13·72	2
			Thakurgaon ...	0·29	0·54	1·43	...	0·11	0·34	0·45	6	3·16	?	3·16	?	18·83	2
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	2·05	1·76	1·29	0·19	0·66	2·50	0·80	7	10·15	8·44	10·15	8·44	31·92	
			Alipore Dooar ...	...	0·48	...	0·42	0·57	...	3·18	4	4·65	?	4·45	?	43·21	4
			Fallacotta ...	1·20	0·30	0·80	...	1·20	0·25	1·25	6	5·00	?	5·00	?	26·05	
			Debiganj ...	0·20	1·30	1·02	...	...	0·15	0·10	5	3·67	?	3·67	?	23·06	
			Bhagalpur (Nagrakatta).	0·51	1·08	0·20	2·96	0·70	2·40	0·49	7	8·34	?	8·34	?	51·90	
North Bengal.		Darjeeling ...	Baxa ...	0·40	0·07	0·78	1·50	0·14	2·97	0·28	6	6·14	15·34	6·14	15·34	58·33	7
			Siliguri ...	0·71	0·02	2·48	0·44	0·60	3·35	0·59	6	8·19	10·84	8·19	10·84	42·16	4
			Darjeeling ...	1·81	0·55	1·50	3·53	0·67	1·18	1·81	7	11·05	8·08	11·05	8·08	35·23	3
			Kalimpong ...	1·29	0·04	0·57	4·05	0·45	0·81	0·35	6	7·56	6·41	7·56	6·41	28·36	2
			Kurseong ...	1·82	1·21	2·00	2·22	0·78	0·97	3·16	7	12·16	?	12·16	?		
			Pedong ...	2·48	0·29	0·58	2·90	1·35	0·83	0·89	7	9·32	?	9·32	?	35·35	
		Sikkim ...	Gnatong ...	2·12	1·15	1·10	1·62	1·20	0·68	0·51	7	8·38	?	8·38	?	?	
		Tibet ...	Yatung ...	0·77	0·18	0·24	0·71	0·24	0·10	0·02	6	2·26	?	2·26	?	?	
		Kuch Bihar...	Dinhatta ...	...	...	0·15	0·15	...	...	0·35	3	0·65	3·81	0·65	3·81	39·10	4
			Kuch Bihar...	0·85	...	1·64	0·05	0·03	0·15	1·18	3	3·90	6·55	3·90	6·55	39·15	5
			Mickliganj ...	1·30	...	4·45	0·20	...	1·00	1·13	5	8·13	5·86	8·13	5·86	36·64	4
			Mathabhanga	0·63	...	1·19	0·06	0·11	0·09	1·19	4	3·27	6·80	3·27	0·80	37·69	4
			Fulbari ...	...	0·04	0·35	...	...	0·34	0·54	3	1·27	?	1·27	?		
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	...	0·17	0·08	0·30	0·06	0·08	1·32	3	2·01	3·14	2·01	3·14	17·09	2
			Rangpur ...	...	0·08	0·05	0·46	0·06	0·06	0·15	2	0·86	5·13	0·86	5·13		
			Peerganj ...	...	...	1·10	0·18	...	0·10	0·76	4	2·14	?	2·14	?	14·90	3
			Kurigaon ...	0·25	0·12								3·55		3·55		
			Gobindganj ...	...	...	1·00	...	0·40	0·50	1·65	4	3·55	?	3·55	?		3
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	0·03	1·28	0·66	0·10	0·03	0·27	0·07	4	2·44	4·60	2·44	4·60	20·29	3
			Ulipur ...	...	...	...	0·98	...	...	0·32	2	1·30	?	1·30	?	18·71	
			Sundarganj ...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	1·40	2	1·80	?	1·80	?		
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	0·20	0·25	0·65	0·30	0·15	5·25	1·90	7	8·70	3·32	8·70	3·32	21·34	2
			Nowkhilla ...	...	0·45	1·00	...	0·99	1·86	2·90	5	7·20	2·64	7·20	2·64	22·35	1
			Bogra ...	0·20	0·33	2·20	0·10	0·44	0·12	2·52	7	5·91	3·76	5·91	3·76	18·66	2
			Panchbibi ...	...	1·28	0·20	0·49	0·11	...	1·58	5	4·26	3·63	4·26	3·63	18·99	1
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	0·08	0·46	12·22	0·11	0·12	0·06	4·91	5	17·96	3·20	17·96	3·20	33·40	1
			Sirajganj ...	0·06	0·05	0·82	0·18	0·57	0·06	0·65	4	2·39	2·97	2·39	2·97	11·54	1

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 7th of July 1894—contd.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
				Sunday, 1st.	Monday, 2nd.	Tuesday, 3rd.	Wednesday, 4th.	Thursday, 5th.	Friday, 6th.	Saturday, 7th.							
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	0·05	0·11	1·83	0·15	2·05	1·56	1·25	6	7·00	3·56	7·00	3·56	29·03	23·53
			Dacca	0·03	1·04	1·70	0·07	2·06	3·03	1·23	5	9·16	2·70	9·16	2·70	24·82	21·00
			Narayanganj	0·07	0·26	3·86	0·29	0·74	1·29	1·61	6	8·12	4·33	8·12	4·33	24·61	21·63
			Manikganj	...	0·37	0·41	0·40	0·41	1·85	2·58	6	6·02	2·66	6·02	2·66	18·58	16·30
			Jaydebpur	0·04	1·91	0·06	0·20	0·83	2·83	2·19	6	8·56	?	8·56	?	26·50	?
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj	0·42	1·84	1·88	...	1·17	2·97	0·71	6	8·99	3·04	8·99	3·04	28·07	26·68
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	1·80	...	...	3·30	0·80	3	5·90	2·30	5·90	2·30	23·14	18·73
			Mymensingh	0·11	0·88	2·74	4·55	0·82	0·75	2·80	7	12·65	3·38	12·65	3·38	34·62	28·24
			Jamalpur	0·20	0·22	0·55	0·75	0·61	0·75	3·00	7	6·08	2·50	6·08	2·50	26·84	21·55
			Netrakona	...	1·29	2·05	...	0·72	0·41	1·07	5	5·54	4·42	5·54	4·42	47·45	22·20
			Subarnakhali	0·22	0·11	2·55	...	0·21	0·50	0·52	6	4·11	?	4·11	?	18·52	?
			Durgapur	0·40	2·80	2·00	0·40	1·30	1·40	2·10	7	8·40	?	8·40	?	44·60	?
			Sherpur Town	0·50	0·43	0·80	0·46	0·71	0·38	2·09	7	5·37	?	5·37	?	29·59	?
			Diwanganj			0·50							?		?		?
		Faridpur	Madaripur	...	0·28	2·11	0·90	0·99	2·17	0·62	6	7·07	2·59	7·07	2·59	21·90	19·75
			Faridpur	...	0·22	0·80	0·96	0·50	1·20	2·15	6	5·83	3·01	5·83	3·01	23·44	20·33
			Goalundo	...	0·30	4·35	...	0·20	0·43	0·90	5	6·18	2·51	6·18	2·51	22·37	17·99
		Backergunge	Patuakhali	0·20	0·80	2·80	0·41	0·10	0·43	5·35	7	10·09	4·65	10·09	4·65	26·00	31·38
			Pirojpur	0·24	0·32	1·15	0·33	0·30	1·75	2·05	7	6·14	4·10	6·14	4·10	23·68	23·83
			Barisal	0·05	0·10	2·64	0·77	0·15	0·57	6·37	6	10·65	3·36	10·65	3·36	32·58	23·73
			Gaurnadi	0·07	0·47	1·85	1·35	0·99	1·71	1·95	6	8·39	?	28·36	?		?
			Bhola	0·07	0·17	1·62	0·22	0·38	1·58	2·83	6	6·87	4·83	6·87	4·83	26·00	29·78
			Daulatkhan	0·10	0·34	2·84	0·11	...	2·05	3·11	6	8·55	?	8·55	?	39·08	?
			Bauphal	...	2·90	1·05	0·69	0·78	2·50	4·33	6	12·25	?	12·25	?	...	?
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala	...	...	0·33	0·51	...	2·90	1·60	4	5·34	2·53	5·34	2·53	22·83	21·03
		Tippera	Comilla	0·30	2·20	1·40	0·75	0·45	4·10	1·01	7	10·21	3·18	10·21	3·18	34·54	26·67
			Chandpur	0·25	...	0·52	0·18	0·75	3·54	0·84	6	6·08	3·57	6·08	3·57	26·63	23·45
			Brahmanbaria	0·08	0·25	0·25	0·42	0·03	3·63	1·03	5	5·09	2·20	5·69	2·20	29·23	22·05
			Ramchandrapur.	1·40	1·25	...	...	3·50	1·60	...	4	7·75	?	7·75	?	19·70	?
			Nasirnagar	0·15	0·25	0·06	0·30	0·20	3·60	...	...	...	?	...	?	...	?
			Daudkandi	0·12	0·34	0·96	1·50	2·20	1·48	0·28	7	6·88	?	6·88	?	19·62	?
			Kasba	...	...	...	...	...				6·31	?	6·31	?	20·55	?
			Laksam	...	0·89	1·15	...	2·67	1·60	...	4		?		?		?
		Noakhali	Noakhali	0·46	0·48	0·72	1·48	0·08	3·68	2·45	6	9·35	5·14	9·35	5·14	36·14	35·75
			Feuny	0·20	1·82	1·42	0·33	0·30	4·32	3·50	7	11·89	5·04	11·89	5·04	40·04	38·13
			Harishpur	0·06	3·16	2·62	0·48	0·30	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	...	?
			Ramganj	0·28	0·42	0·33	3·11	...	4·00	...	5	8·14	?	8·14	?	26·54	?
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	2·30	2·50	3·30	2·90	1·30	3·30	3·19	7	18·88	8·11	18·88	8·11	58·02	47·62
			Chittagong	0·14	4·95	1·65	0·10	0·11	1·22	0·74	7	8·81	4·02	8·81	4·02	42·75	39·31
			Kutubdia	0·64	3·95							...	?	...	?	...	?
			Satkania	0·60	1·75	2·86	1·22	0·48	0·88	...	...		?		?		?
			Kodala										?		?		?
			Fenoa										?		?		?
			Mirsarai	0·12	4·40	1·64	0·07	0·39	3·09	2·96	6	12·67	?	12·67	?	37·48	?
			Chandpur	0·20	...	2·05	0·15	0·23	0·46				?		?		?
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia	0·10	0·56	0·36	0·09	0·13	0·02	0·41	6	0·57	3·83	0·57	3·83	33·05	26·94
			Bandarban	0·25	0·31								?		?		?
Bihar.	Patna.	Patna	Patna	...	...	0·69	2·95	0·38	0·16	0·72	5	4·90	3·15	4·90	3·15	11·84	11·52
			Dinapore	...	...	1·34	1·60	0·77	0·60	1·42	5	5·73	2·93	5·73	2·93		10·62
			Bihar	...	0·14	0·52	2·40	1·31	1·88	1·47	6	7·72	3·21	7·72	3·21		11·07
			Barh	...	...	0·50	1·10	0·10	0·49	0·90	5	3·07	3·51	3·07	3·51		9·03
			Bikram	0·08	1·25	...	2·13	1·33	0·67	2·81	5	8·27	?	8·27	?		?
			Hilsa	0·18	...	0·10	2·95	1·55	0·35	1·57	6	6·70	?	6·70	?		?
		Gaya	Aurangabad	0·03	1·06	0·12	1·43	2·21	3·96	0·10	6	8·91	2·60	8·91	2·60	18·24	9·70
			Gaya	0·38	1·76	1·88	1·03	0·53	1·72	2·48	7	9·78	2·36	9·78	2·36	17·69	9·86
			Nawadah	0·40	...	0·02	1·07	0·37	0·09	2·00	4	3·95	3·12	3·95	3·12	15·52	10·00
			Jahanabad	0·10	...	...	1·23	0·81	0·11	0·50	5	2·75	2·64	2·75	2·64	7·57	9·00
			Arwal	...	...	0·34	0·78	0·80	...	...	3	1·92	?	1·92	?	8·18	?
			Daudnagar	5·85	0·21	0·03	1·72	1·05	0·07	0·52	5	9·45	?	9·45	?	16·08	?
			Sherghati	0·52	...	0·53	3·08	...	1·43	0·86	5	6·42	?	6·42	?	11·33	?
			Rajauli	...	0·50	...	0·60	0·75	1·75	1·90	5	4·60	?	4·60	?	...	?
			Pakri Barawan	...	...	3·95	1·75	0·35	2·25	0·04	5	8·94	?	8·94	?	...	?
		Shahabad	Buxar										2·36	...	2·36	...	7·94
			Dehri	...	0·17	0·20	0·80	2·85	2·02	0·51	6	6·64	2·28	6·64	2·28	21·12	8·06
			Bhabhua	2·00	0·02	0·09	0·10	0·04	0·13	0·02	3	2·40	2·29	2·40	2·29		8·15
			Sasaram	...	...	...	0·88	0·80	0·82	0·33	4	2·83	2·16	2·83	2·16	13·06	7·95
			Arrah	0·11	...	0·74	0·81	1·15	0·85	2·43	6	6·09	2·94	6·09	2·94	11·89	10·03
			Mohanea	...	0·20	0·10	0·25	2·40	3·02	...	5	5·97	?	5·97	?	15·48	?
			Khiri	0·20	...	0·20	0·50	0·50	1·80	0·30	6	4·50	?	4·50	?	8·10	?
			Ageaon	...	...	1·75	0·50	1·80	2·75	2·00	5	8·80	?	8·80	?	15·48	?
			Ramagar	...	0·02	0·26	0·80	0·05		2·92	...	...	?	...	?	...	?
			Koath	3·42	2·35	0·27	0·53	0·63	0·27	0·52	7	7·99	?	7·99	?	14·78	?
			Sikroul	0·27	1·08	1·20	0·37	1·20	1·61	1·45	7	7·18	?	7·18	?	15·23	?
			Bassowan	2·00	...	...	0·10	0·91	...	0·96	4	3·97	?	3·97	?	...	?
			Monaharpur	...	1·00	...	1·03	0·87	1·63	...	...	...	?	...	?	...	?
		Saran	Gopalganj	0·50	0·64	...	1·36	...	0·36	0·12	5	2·98	3·82	2·98	3·82	10·76	11·50
			Siwan	3·28	0·05	0·59	0·31	0·67	0·10	1·78	6	6·78	3·19	6·78	3·19		11·11
			Ekma	2·05	...	3·95	1·09	...	0·55	0·30	5	7·94	?	7·94	?	17·55	?
			Chapra	...	0·39	1·34	1·83	0·16	1·77	1·96	6	7·25	3·31	7·25	3·31	18·02	10·27
			Seereepur	0·50	0·30	...	2·20	...	0·50	...	4	3·50	?	3·50	?	...	?
			Amour	...	0·91	...	1·80	0·40	0·63	0·18	5	3·92	?	3·92	?	11·38	?
			Basantpur	0·95	0·57	...	0·91	0·55	0·27	0·23	6	3·48	?	3·48	?	10·54	?
		Champaran	Motihari	0·49	0·23	...	...	...	...	0·68	3	1·40	3·72	1·40	3·72	10·09	12·96
			Bettiah	1·09	0·84	...	0·03	...	0·05	0·13	3	2·24	3·55	2·24	3·55	...	13·21
			Bagaha	0·25	...	...	...	...	0·58	...	...	...		...	?	...	?
			Burhurwa	0·07	0·84	...	1·25	...	0·30	...	3	2·46	?	2·46	?		?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	0·24	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·15	2	0·41	3·64	0·41	3·64	5·78	13·08
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	0·13	...	0·31	0·23	3	0·67	3·59	0·67	3·59		12·49
			Hajipur	...	...	...	4·50	0·14	0·17	0·32	4	5·13	3·17	5·13	3·17	12·02	11·05
			Paru	1·37	...	...	2·10	...	0·45	0·15	4	4·07	?	4·07	?	...	?
			Mahuwa	...	...	1·60	...	2·25	...	...	2	3·75	?	3·75	?	...	?
			Shikhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?		?		?
			Pupri										?		?		
		Darbhanga	Tajpur	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·99	2	1·29	3·45	1·29	3·45	9·37	12·16
			Darbhanga	0·11	0·71	0·65	0·01	0·02	0·08	0·25	4	1·83	4·03	1·83	4·03	5·02	13·13
			Madhubani	...	...	0·57	...	0·08	0·04	...	3	0·49	3·41	0·69	3·41	...	13·55
			Bahera	...	0·62	...	...	...	...	1·62	2	1·62	?	1·62	?	...	?
			Rosera	...	1·04	2·01	1·05	0·30	0·07	1·50	5	5·97	?	5·97	?	12·34	?
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Begu Sarai	...	...	...	0·71	1·36	0·10	...	3	2·17	3·30	...	3·30	...	10·96
			Monghyr	...	...	0·70	0·05	0·65	0·19	2·19	4	3·78	3·26	3·78	3·26	9·87	11·44
			Jamui	0·09	0·12	0·04	0·20	0·53	0·09	3·08	4	4·75	2·85	4·75	2·85	10·14	10·08
			Gogri	...	...	5·70	0·25	1·36	0·11	1·61	5	9·32	?	9·32	?	...	?
			Shaikhpura	...	...	...	0·20	...	1·10	2·90	3	4·20	?	4·20	?	10·62	?
			Chakai Bamda.	...	0·08	0·08	1·36	0·34	2·55	...	...	...	?	...	?	...	?
			Chupreon	...	...	0·55	0·67	...	0·50	1·05	4	2·77	?	2·77	?	...	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 7th of July 1894—*concld.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 1st.	Monday, 2nd.	Tuesday, 3rd.	Wednesday, 4th.	Thursday, 5th.	Friday, 6th.	Saturday, 7th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th May 1894.	Aver rainf from May date
Bihar—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	1·22	0·36	0·39	0 28	1·03	5	3·48	3·52	3·48	3·52	9·60	1
			Banguon (Syfabad.)	...	...	0·10	0·37	0·21	0·62	0·44	5	1·74	?	1·74	?	4·02	
			Supaul ...	...	...	...	0·10	0·12	0·10	0·22	4	0·54	3·50	0 54	3·59	7·63	1
			Pratapganj ...	0·20	0·70	0·10	...	...	0·67	0·71	5	2·38	?	2·38	?	15·68	
			Bhagalpur ...	...	0·01	1·46	0·10	0·07	...	1·50	3	3·14	2·25	3·14	2·25	10·40	11
			Ranka ...	...	..	0·44	1·60	0·33	0·15	5·00	5	7·52	2 81	7·52	2·81	...	12
			Colgong ...	...	1·63	1·79	0·11	0·20	0·16	1·13	6	5·02	?	5·02	?	9·44	
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	0·34	0·55	0·47	0·21	0·50	0·64	6	2·71	6·15	2·71	6·15	19·83	2
			Araria ...	0·10	...	0·06	0·45	0·35	0·60	0·85	5	2·41	5·10	2·41	5·10		2
			Purnea ...	...	...	0·24	0·80	0·35	0·36	0·46	5	2·21	3·69	2·21	3 69	14·68	1
			Gondwara (Korah).	0·03	1·70	0·66	0·20	0·88	0·83	...	5	4·30	?	4·30	?	10·52	
			Barsoe ...			1·03	0·43	...	...	1·27	...	...	?	?	...		
			Forbesganj ...	0·05	...	0·42	0·30	0·11	0·55	0·37	5	1·80	?	1·80	?	...	
			Kaliaganj ...	0·80	...	1·73	0·79	0·66	2·93	0·80	6	7·02	?	7·02	?	23·81	
		Malda ...	Malda ...	0·01	0·08	2·05	1·37	1·23	1·34	0·35	5	6·43	3·34	6·43	3·34	18·81	1
			Chanchal ...	...	0·20	3·55	0·85	0·06	0·23	0·78	5	5·07	3·72	5·07	3·72	20·47	1
			Gajol ...	...	0·35	2·29	0·21	0·71	0·60	1·50	6	5·57	?	5·57	?	12·47	
			Sibganj ...	0·15	0·19	0·94	0·40	0·30	0·08	0·83	6	2·95	?	2·95	?	12·44	
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	0·04	...	0·82	1·19	2·33	0·23	0·68	5	5·29	3·72	5·29	3·72	15·59	1
			Godda ...	...	0·35	1·90	0·60	..	0·81	1·42	5	5·08	2·71	5·08	2·71	14·64	1
			Pakaur ...	...	0·23	0·62	0·41	0·29	0·18	1·15	6	2·88	3·58	2·88	3·58	16·09	1
			Naya Dumka	0·01	0·34	0·06	0·01	0·02	1·39	2·16	3	3·99	3·05	3·99	3·05	17·68	1
			Deoghur ...	...	0·03	0·38	2·19	0·10	0·87	2·79	5	6·36	3·38	6·36	3·38	23·52	1
			Jamtara ...	0·07	0·10	0·07	0·44	0·10	1·10	1·92	5	3·80	2·28	3·80	2·28	14·88	1
			Belbodda ...	...	4·54	0·90	1·05	0·95	1·30	2·20	6	10·94	?	10·94	?	...	
			Nanihat ...	...	0·31	...	0·41	...	0·94	3·44	4	5·10	?	5·10	?	...	
			Ansenboni ...	0·80	...	...	2·60	2·00	4·50	1·80	5	11·70	?	11·70	?	...	
			Katikund ...	...	...	0·50	1·02	0·48	5·02	3·06	5	10·08	?	10·08	?	23·79	
			Madhupur ...	..	0·70	0·03	4·30	...	0·40	2·10	4	7·53	?	7·53	?	...	
			Sarwan ...	...	...	2·00	6·18	0·42	3·40	6·50	5	12·50	?	12·50	?	22·70	
			Sarath ...	0·30	...	0·50	0·40	0·24	0·52	2·89	6	4·85	?	4·85	?	17·05	
			Barkope ...	...	...	4·50	1·10	..	0·30	2·03	4	7·93	?	7·03	?	...	
			Danrey ...	1·10	0·50	0·60	..	0·75	0·45	0·80	6	4·20	?	4 20	?	...	
			Bhagya ...	...	0·97	2·17	0·44	...	0·34	1·65	5	2·39	?	2·39	?	...	
			Mohespore ...	0·21	...	...	0·88	...	0·44	1·05	4	2·58	?	2·58	?	...	
			Barharwa ...	...	...	0·48	0·50	0·44	1·00	1·83	...	...	?	...	?	...	
			Sahibganj ...	...	...	1·32	0·64	1·20	0·54	0·45	5	4·15	?	4·15	?	11 81	
			Chandi ...														
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	0·15	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	2	0·65	2·04	...	2·04	...	1
			Banki ...	0·92	...	0·11	0·78	...	0·28	5·00	3	1·81	3·68	...	3·68	...	1
			Cuttack ...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	1	0·11	2·48	...	2·48	...	1
			False Point ...	0·24	0·05	...	0·20	...	1·67	...	3	2·16	2·86	2·16	2·86	11·10	1
			Kendrapara ...	0·11	0·11	...	0·18	...	...	0·33	4	0·73	2·24	0·73	2·24	20·91	1
			Jajpur ...	0·23	...	...	2·05	...	0·90	0·21	4	3·39	3·09	3·39	3·09	17·16	1
			Dharmsala ...										?		?	...	
			Salipore ...	...	...	0·30	0·27	...	0·15	...	...	...	?	...	?		
			Pal Lahara ...										?		?		
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	0·11	...	...	0·70	...	1·15	0·39	4	2·35	?	2·35	?	11·21	
			Chandbali ...	0·21	...	...	0·67	...	...	0·51	3	1·39	1·75	1·39	1·75	...	1
			Bhadrak ...	0·75	...	...	1·00	...	1·36	0·58	4	3·69	2·18	3·69	2·18	14·61	1
			Soro ...										1·93		1·93		1
			Balasore ...	1·96	1·31	...	0·94	0·03	0·74	0·24	5	5·22	2·36	5·22	2·36	15·17	1
			Jellasore ...										2·16		2·16		1
			Baripada ...										2·81		2·81		1
		Puri ...	Puri ...	0·09	0·10	0·38	1·03	0·02	...	...	3	1·02	1·75	1·62	1·75	6·55	1
			Khurda ...	0·42	0·03	0·77	1·27	...	0·07	...	3	2·30	2·17	...	2·17	...	1
			Bhanpur ...	...	0·20	0·12	0·18	...	...	...	3	0·50	2·50	...	2·50	...	1
			Gop ...										?		?		
			Satpara ...	...	..	...	1·00						?		?		
			Pipli ...	0·55	0·02	0·90	0·33						?		?		
			Nayagarh ...			0·65							?		?		
			Ranpur ...	0·21	0·16	0·06	0·85						?		?		
			Kurmala ...	...	0·85	0·75	0·40						?		?		
	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	0·06	0·27	0·02	1·37	0·04	0·18	1·16	4	3·10	2·42	3·10	2·42	17·08	1
			Hazaribagh ...										3·48		3·48		1
			Semtagurah ...										3·20		3·20		1
			Mahudi Hills										3·14		3·14		1
			Jhumra Hill										3·91		3·91		1
			Barhi ...	...	...	...	2·09	1·56	0·27	0·28	4	4·20	?	4·20	?	13·00	
			Chatra ...	0·35	...	...	0·77	0·26	2·58	0·72	5	4·68	?	4·08	?	10·80	
			Karaqdeha ...	...	...	...	3·27	...	0·35	1·79	3	5·41	?	5·41	?		
			Ramgar ...						2·50				?		?		
		Lôhardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	0·03	0·05	0·86	0·77	1·99	...	0·59	3	3·70	2·30	...	2·30	...	1
			Ranchi ...	...	0·42	0·20	4·34	0·30	1·12	0·25	6	6·63	2·92	6·63	2·92	14·45	1
			Silli ...	...	...	0·80	1·60						?		?		
			Palkot ...	3·00	...	2·50	1·25	...	2·88	2·40	5	12·03	?	12·03	?	...	
			Tamar ...	0·03	1·18	0·05	1·52	1·50	0·25	0·55	5	5·08	?	5·08	?		
			Chainpur ...	0·81	0·07	1·16	...	0·77	...	...			?		?		
		Palamau ...	Palamau ...	0·50									2·46		2·46		
			(*Daltonganj*).														
			Balumath ...	0·88	...	1·88	1·10	2·28	0·68	0·79	6	7·01	?	7·61	?	...	
			Husainabad ...		...	0·30	1·10	2·50	3·00	...	...	...	?	...	?	...	
			Garhwa ...	0·75	0·25	0·42	1·22	...	0·45	...	...	...	?		?		
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	0·55	0·56	0·48	2·50	1·00	1·04	4·65	7	11·68	2·34	11·68	2·34	24·07	1
			Gobindpur ...	...	...	0·09	3·00	0·06	1·10	1·20	3	5·45	2·22	5·45	2·22	21·37	1
			Raghunathpur.	0·09	0·40	0·10	0·20	...	1·09	0·98	5	2·86	?	2·86	?	14·81	
			Barabhum ...	0·82	0·25	0·36	0·55	...	0·52	0·80	6	3·30	?	3·30	?	14·84	
			Jhalda ...	...	1·13	1·75	0·90	0·35	0·95	...	5	5·08	?	5·08	?	16·73	
			Chas ...	0·03	...	3·00	2·76	0·32	1·30	1·30	5	8·71	?	8·71	?	10·95	
			Pandra ...	0·02	0·07	0·06	1·63	0·24	1·82	2·60	4	6·44	?	6·44	?		
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	0·20	0·02	0·05	0·28	0·15	...	0·64	4	1·34	2·23	1·34	2·23	9·95	
			Chakardharpur.	...	...	0·03	0·03	0·02	0·03	1·80	2	2·51	?		?		
			Ghatsila ...	0·10	0·30	0·75	2·30	0·40	...	1·55	6	5·40	?	2·51	?	...	
			Baharagura ...	2·02	...	...	1·20	0·50	0·05	...	...	...	?	5·40	?	...	
			Gulikura ...	0·26	0·29	0·30	3·40	0·23	0·32	0·95	7	5·74	?	...	?		
			Kalikapur ...	1·01	0·46	...	1·16	0·10	0·09	0·28	5	3·10	?	5·74	?	12·26	
			Monahorpur	0·83	...	1·50	2·65	...	0·14	0·57	5	5·69	?	3·10	?	9·62	
			Kharswan ...										?	...	?	...	

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns wanting the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at 0·10 inch of rain has fallen.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 7TH OF JULY 1894.

At the close of the previous week a very feeble barometric depression had formed in the north of the Bay, and on Saturday, the 23rd, or the last day of that week, it had advanced into the north-west angle and its centre was close to Balasore, and a little to the east of it. With the advance of the small depression monsoon winds were again beginning to blow freely over the Province, and hence general rain was being received. On the 1st of July, or the first day of the week under review, the depression had to a great extent advanced inland, while it remained extremely feeble, and the lowest pressure was reported at Calcutta, while there was also a badly defined cyclonic circulation of winds over South-West Bengal. On the 2nd the lowest pressure was reported from Rampur-Boalia, and round this as a centre winds were again circulating feebly in a cyclonic form, but there was scarcely sufficient evidence to say that any barometric depression existed over this area on this day. On the 3rd again pressure was relatively low over the east of Bihar and part of North Bengal, and a moderate fall of pressure had occurred, while winds showed a tendency to circulate round a centre probably near Malda, so that a very feeble, but not very definite, barometric depression appears to have existed over the east of Bihar on this day. On the 4th the lowest pressures were reported at Patna and Arrah, where pressure was nearly a tenth of an inch in defect, and the feeble depression had apparently moved in a west-north-westerly direction, and hence pressure was falling in the western districts, while it was rising moderately to rapidly at the central and eastern stations. The circulation of winds accompanying the feeble depression was, however, by no means definite. On the 5th the feeble low pressure area had apparently passed away from the Province, and pressure was rising briskly at all stations, though it was still in slight defect in the west and centre of the Province. No true circulation of winds, however, was recorded on this day. On the 6th a further slow increase of pressure occurred, and pressure became in slight excess in all districts, while on the 7th pressure had again generally increased, though a fall was commencing at the western stations, but still pressure was in excess in practically all districts. Hence during the last two days of the week the depression had quite disappeared, and conditions as to pressure were becoming decidedly less favourable for the free advance of the monsoon winds over the Province, and hence less favourable also for heavy rainfall.

It will therefore be seen that at the beginning of the week a feeble barometric depression passed into South-West Bengal, where apparently it filled up, and that two or three days later another very feeble depression formed more in the centre of the Province. Hence with the monsoon current brought up by these depressions and by the indraught towards them, a rather strong monsoon has been blowing over Bengal almost up to the close of the week, and conditions have again been very favourable for rainfall. Indeed, in all divisions except Orissa, the falls for the week have been largely in excess—the falls in such divisions as South-West Bengal, East Bengal, and Chota Nagpur being about double as large as usual.

Pressure.—The variations of the average pressure for the week from the normal have not been large, and at all stations except one or two in Orissa defects have been recorded. The usual defects range from 0·015″ to 0·035″, and they have been usually largest at the south-western and central stations. In Assam the average defect has been 0·025″.

Temperature has been comparatively low throughout the week, and for the whole of Bengal a defect of practically one degree has been registered. In Assam the average defect in the mean temperature has equalled 0·9°.

Rainfall.—The heavy average fall of nearly eight inches has been reported from East Bengal, while falls of between five and six inches have been recorded in South-West and North Bengal and Chota Nagpur. In Bihar the falls have averaged nearly four inches, while the falls have been comparatively scanty in Orissa, where the average amount of only 1·90 inches has been registered. Expressed as percentages of the normal rainfall, the actual falls during the week have equalled the following amounts:—South-West Bengal 200 per cent., North Bengal 137 per cent., East Bengal 217 per cent., Bihar 118 per cent., Orissa 79 per cent., and Chota Nagpur 190 per cent. Considering each division to have an equal value in the calculation, the rainfall of Bengal for the week has equalled 157 per cent.

In Assam, Dhubri has received 2·55 inches of rain during the week, Silchar 7·14 inches, and Sibsagar 1·65 inches.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 7th of July 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1894.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	94·3	75·3	87·3	78·1	82·7	—1·5	5·21	2·60	+2·61	5·22	3·71	+1·51	5·21	2·60	16·49	15·38
North Bengal	91·1	73·3	87·8	77·7	82·8	—0·2	5·57	4·07	+1·50	4·56	4·06	+0·50	5·57	4·07	21·82	26·96
East Bengal	88·5	74·1	84·8	77·0	80·9	—1·1	7·96	3·66	+4·30	5·06	4·26	+0·70	7·96	3·66	30·53	26·55
Bihar	93·9	75·5	89·2	78·6	83·9	—0·6	3·95	3·34	+0·61	4·46	3·60	+0·86	3·95	3·34	13·29	12·76
Orissa	90·4	73·8	86·6	78·3	82·5	—1·7	1·90	2·40	—0·50	2·94	3·11	—0·17	1·90	2·40	13·21	13·32
Chota Nagpur	91·4*	71·9*	85·3*	75·2*	80·3*	—0·6*	5·30	2·79	+2·51	4·50	3·90	+0·60	5·30	2·79	15·33	12·39
Assam	91·5	74·3	86·8	77·2	82·1	—0·9										

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 10th July 1894.

A. Pedler,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of June 1894.

	Inches.	Date.
The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month ...	29·583	
	⊖	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month ...	87·2	
The highest temperature during the month ...	98·0	2nd
The lowest temperature during the month ...	72·8	8th
The absolute range of temperature during the month ...	25·2	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	13·6	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	21·2	6th
	%	
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month ...	79	
	Inch.	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month ...	1·008	
	Inches.	
The total rainfall of the month	9·04	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1·62	29th
The number of rainy days in the onth	15	

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 9th July 1894.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 1st to 7th July 1894.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
July ...	1st ...	29·562	85·2	91·6	12·8	78·8	84·6	81·5	1·036	80·3	87	0·08
, ...	2nd ...	·522	81·6	84·9	6·6	78·3	82·6	80·5	1·014	79·7	91	0·97
,, ...	3rd ...	·505	84·3	90·0	11·4	78·6	84·6	81·5	1·036	80·3	87	0·16
, ...	4th ...	·538	83·5	89·0	11·0	78·0	81·1	79·5	·988	78·9	93	0·95
,, ...	5th ...	·635	83·9	90·0	12·2	77·8	86·1	81·0	·991	79·0	80	0·31
,, ...	6th ...	·674	80·4	82·9	5·1	77·8	79·8	78·5	·959	78·0	94	1·63
,, ...	7th ...	·662	80·8	85·2	8·9	76·3	82·6	81·5	1·063	81·1	96	0·13

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days		29·585
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		82·8
The extreme variation of temperature		15·3
The maximum temperature		91·6
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days ...	...	90
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th July 1894 ...	...	4·23

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 9th July 1894.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 1st to 7th July 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Faht.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1894.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
July	1st	152·8	2·0	29·520	82·7	88·8	9·7	79·1	80·6	1·016	79·7	91	S by E, WNW and SW by W.	90	0·41	Chiefly cloudy, o g, d, t, p.
,,	2nd	112·0	Nil.	·493	81·8	82·9	4·7	78·2	80·1	1·006	79·4	93	W by S ...	136	0·70	Cloudy, o, g, d, p t, ≤
,,	3rd	136·5	,,	·494	82·9	87·6	8·2	79·4	80·3	1·002	79·3	89	W by S and SW by S.	97	0·13	Cloudy, o, g, d, p
,,	4th	150·0	3·6	·520	82·1	86·8	8·6	78·2	79·6	0·980	78·6	89	SSE, WSW and SW by S.	89	0·29	Chiefly cloudy, o g, d, p.
,,	5th	145·3	1·4	·597	82·5	87·3	9·3	78·0	79·7	·979	78·6	88	WSW and SSW...	166	0·20	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, p.
,,	6th	92·1	Nil.	·619	80·0	81·7	3·8	77·9	78·9	·972	78·4	95	SSW, WSW and S by W.	150	1·51	Cloudy, o, g, d, p
,,	7th	127·5	Nil.	·644	81·6	84·7	8·4	76·3	79·3	·972	78·4	90	SSW and S by E.	118	0·07	Cloudy, o, g, d.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·555
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·548
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	7·0
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	94·1
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	81·9
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·6
The extreme variation of temperature	12·5
The maximum temperature	88·8
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	16
	%
The mean relative humidity	91
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	85
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th July 1894	4·31
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	3·11
The total fall from 1st January to 7th July 1894	22·82
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	24·58

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; ≤, lightning.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA; J. H. GILLILAND,

Calcutta, the 9th July 1894. *For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.														Average of corresponding month of previous five years.		Remarks.
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of All Causes.				
					Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,880	3,369	29·04	145	1·20	9	·07	2,572	22·08	65	·48	26	·12	603	5·16	3,420	29·40	2,753	23·64	
	Birbhum	797,833	2,361	35·40	46	·60	3	·03	1,336	20·04	14	·12	15	·12	573	8·52	1,987	29·43	1,671	25·08	
	Bankura	1,069,668	3,165	35·40	140	1·56	13	·12	1,826	20·40	33	·36	29	·24	575	6·36	2,622	29·40	1,779	19·92	
	Midnapore	2,631,516	5,972	27·12	292	1·32	30	·12	3,658	16·56	142	·60	67	·24	659	3·00	4,846	22·08	4,635	21·12	
	Hooghly including Serampore.	1,076,710	2,355	26·16	72	·72	9	·09	2,016	22·44	122	1·32	50	·48	349	3·84	2,618	29·16	2,008	22·32	
Presidency	Howrah	721,211	1,665	27·60	106	1·68	12	·12	556	9·24	187	3·00	58	·96	277	4·56	1,196	19·80	1,181	19·56	Return not received up to date.
	24-Parganas																				
	Calcutta																				
	Nadia	1,644,108	4,209	30·72	347	2·52	3	·01	3,431	24·96	18	·12	133	·96	367	2·64	4,299	31·32	3,431	24·96	
	Murshidabad	1,250,946	3,655	35·04	252	·24	3	·02	2,517	24·12	10	·08	62	·48	257	2·40	3,101	29·64	2,593	24·84	
	Jessore	1,888,827	3,812	24·12	177	1·08	1	·006	3,672	23·28	1	·006	84	·48	218	1·32	4,153	26·28	3,720	23·52	
	Khulna	1,177,652	2,524	25·68	203	2·04	...	...	1,655	16·80	11	·10	56	·48	314	3·12	2,239	22·80	1,988	20·16	
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	1,313,336	3,310	30·48	647	5·88	...	...	3,116	28·44	1	·008	71	·60	196	1·68	4,025	36·72	3,247	29·28	
	Dinajpur	1,555 835	3,721	28·68	257	1·92	9	·06	3,357	25·80	5	·03	58	·36	213	1·56	3,800	30·00	3,375	25·92	
	Jalpaiguri	681.352	1,634	28·68	26	·36	2	·02	2,109	37·08	59	·96	9	·12	60	·96	2,255	39·84	2,362	41·52	
	Darjeeling	223,314	464	24·84	1	·04	...	...	500	26·76	164	8·76	4	·12	113	6·00	782	42·00	712	38·16	
	Rangpur	2,065,464	5,750	33·36	22	·12	31	·12	4,530	26·28	18	·09	42	·24	295	1·68	4,938	28·68	5,099	29·52	
	Bogra	817.494	1,902	26·40	55	·72	42	·60	1,308	19·08	6	·08	63	·84	181	2·64	1,653	24·24	1,348	19·68	
	Pabna	1,362,392	2,768	24·36	431	3·72	5	·03	2,691	23·64	18	·12	53	·36	115	·96	3,313	29·16	2,671	23·52	
Dacca	Dacca	2,420,656	5,264	26·04	576	2·76	20	·09	2,957	14·76	148	·72	77	·36	699	3·36	4,497	22·20	3,670	18·12	
	Mymensingh	3,472,186	7,598	26·16	910	3·12	73	·24	5,273	18·12	65	·12	62	·12	630	2·16	7,013	24·12	5,547	19·08	
	Faridpur	1,797,320	3,470	23·16	408	2·64	64	·36	2,947	17·76	26	·12	75	·48	377	2·40	3,617	24·12	2,939	19·56	
	Backergunge	2,153,965	5,796	32·16	493	2·64	17	·08	3,271	18·12	57	·24	164	·84	1,308	7·20	5,310	29·52	5,097	28·32	
Chittagong	Tippera	1,782,935	3,327	22·32	132	·84	4	·02	1,981	13·32	55	·36	89	·48	304	2·04	2,565	17·16	2,690	18·00	
	Noakhali	1,009,693	2,384	28·32	83	·96	34	·36	1,452	17·16	14	·12	76	·84	113	1·32	1,778	21·12	2,419	28·68	
	Chittagong	1,290,167	4,120	38·28	266	2·40	6	·04	2,490	22·32	114	·96	93	·84	199	1·80	3,078	28·56	2,588	24·00	
Patna	Patna	1,769,004	3,706	25·80	536	3·60	16	·10	3,705	25·44	179	1·20	71	·48	824	5·52	5,391	36·48	3,915	26·52	
	Gaya	2,138,331	5,286	29·64	1,567	8 76	45	·24	5,633	31·56	91	·48	85	·36	715	3·96	8,136	45·60	4,841	26·04	
	Shahabad	2,063,337	3,790	21·96	1,837	10·68	13	·07	5,725	33·24	45	24	75	·36	411	2·28	8,105	47·04	4,300	24·96	
	Saran	2,467,477	7,226	35·01	1,105	5·28	1	·004	5,072	24·60	271	1·20	90	·48	2,299	11·16	8,847	42·96	4,712	21·80	
	Champaran	1,859,465	4,751	30·60	2,948	18·96	2	·01	3,900	25·08	24	·12	81	·48	873	5·52	7,828	50·40	4,006	25·80	
	Muzaffarpur	2,711,445	7,300	32·28	4,101	18·12	9	·03	7,837	34·68	157	·60	122	·48	968	4·20	13,194	58·32	6,713	29·64	
	Darbhanga	2,911,955	6,751	29·04	6,141	26·28	5	·01	7,619	32·52	232	·96	98	·36	554	2·28	14,648	62·64	6,606	28 56	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	2,036,021	5,586	32·88	1,992	11·64	225	1·32	5,539	32 52	43	·24	76	·36	536	3·12	8,332	49·44	4,990	29·40	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,696	5,337	31·44	654	3·84	75	·36	5,106	30 12	35	·12	43	·24	459	2·64	6,374	37·56	5,055	29·76	
	Purnea	1,944,658	4,275	26·28	1,361	8·28	1	·006	4,857	30·12	10	·06	42	·24	108	·60	6,409	39·48	5,213	32·16	
	Malda	814,919	2,184	32·16	146	1·92	...	...	1,876	27·60	4	·04	28	·36	79	1·68	2,133	31·20	1,815	26·64	
	Santhal Parganas	1,754,196	4,414	30·12	158	1·08	16	·10	2,899	19·80	24	·12	37	·24	230	1·56	3,364	22·92	2,553	17·40	
Orissa	Cuttack	1,937,671	6,190	37·80	378	1·80	182	1·08	2,467	15 24	290	1·68	107	·60	1,050	6·48	4,404	27·24	4,358	26·88	
	Balasore	994,625	2,998	36·12	385	4·56	27	·24	1,020	12·24	278	3·24	35	·36	628	7·56	2,373	28·56	3,351	40·44	
	Puri	944,998	2,808	35·04	69	·84	33	·36	534	6·60	246	3·12	31	·36	1,128	14·28	2,031	25 68	2,878	36·48	
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	4,030	41·52	43	·36	17	·12	3,024	31·08	37	·36	57	·48	467	4·80	3,645	37·56	2,641	27·12	
	Lohardaga	1,128,885	3,588	38·04	...	...	2	·01	1,286	13·56	152	1·56	23	24	933	9·84	2,376	25·44	2,489	26·40	
	Palamau	596,770	2,195	44·04	448	9·00	10	·12	1,356	27·24	15	·24	27	·48	187	3·72	2,043	41·04	1,404	29·40	
	Manbhum	1,193 328	2,874	23·76	376	3·72	19	·12	2,306	23·16	46	·36	26	·24	464	3·96	3,117	31·92	2,446	24·48	
	Singhbhum	545,488	1,204	26·40	93	2·04	...	...	823	18·00	27	·48	16	·24	162	3·48	1,121	24·60	861	18·84	
	Total	68,496,050	170,468	29 76	30,335	5·28	1,088	·12	133,534	23·28	3,565	·60	2,695	·36	21,999	3·84	193,216	33·84	144,593	25·32	
Average of corresponding month of previous five years			Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		24,862	4·32	2,031	·24	94,408	16·44	3,218	·48	2,488	·36	17,573	3·00	144,583	25·32			
Difference + or —			.....		+5,473	+·96	—946	—·12	+32,126	+6·84	+347	+·12	+207	Equal	+4,426	+·84	+48,633	+8·52			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 7th July 1894.

W. H. GREGG, *Surgeon-Lieut.-Col., Dip. Publ. Health, Camb.,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 *and over during the month of May* 1894.

DISTRICTS.		TOWNS.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.												AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		REMARKS.
						CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INJURY.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.				
				Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ..	1	Burdwan	34,477	48	*16·68*	4	*1·32*	1	*·24*	57	*19·80*	14	*4·80*	3	*·96*	14	*4·80*	93	*32·28*	69	*24·00*	
Midnapore ...	2	Midnapore	32,264	45	*1·68*	18	*6·60*	...	...	40	*14 76*	26	*9·60*	...	...	30	*11 04*	114	*42·36*	98	*36·36*	
Hooghly ...	3	Hooghly and Chinsura	33,060	64	*23·16*	20	*7·20*	2	*·72*	65	*23·52*	6	*2·16*	...	...	23	*8·28*	116	*42·00*	94	*34·08*	
	4	Serampore	35,952	47	*15·60*	9	*3·00*	...	...	52	*17·28*	23	*7·56*	2	*·60*	15	*4·92*	101	*33·60*	87	*28·92*	
Howrah ..	5	Howrah	116,606	157	*16·08*	24	*2·40*	5	*·48*	71	*7·20*	41	*4·20*	7	*·72*	40	*4·08*	185	*19·32*	173	*17·76*	
24-Parganas...	6	Cossipore-Chitpur ...																				*Return not received up to date.*
	7	Maniktala																				
	8	Barnagore																				
	9	South Suburban ...																				
	10	Khorda or South Barrackpore.																				
	11	Naihati																				
	12	Nawabganj or North Barrackpore.																				
Calcutta ...	13	Calcutta	25,500	35	*16·44*	16	*7·44*	...	...	58	*27·24*	1	*·36*	2	*·84*	5	*2·28*	82	*38·52*	39	*18·24*	
Nadia ...	14	Krishnagar	30,437	69	*27·12*	4	*1·56*	...	...	69	*27·12*	...	...	...	...	5	*1·92*	78	*30·72*	41	*16·08*	
	15	Santipur		29	*9·72*	...	...	3	*·96*	70	*23·52*	5	*1·68*	1	*·24*	1	*·24*	80	*26 88*	76	*25·56*	
Murshidabad {	16	Murshidabad City ...	35,576	29	*9·72*	...	...	...	...	70	*23·52*	5	*1·68*	1	*·24*	1	*·24*	80	*26 88*	76	*25·56*	
	17	Berhampore	23,515	36	*18·36*	1	*·48*	...	...	32	*16·32*	...	...	...	...	9	*4·56*	42	*21·36*	36	*18·36*	
Rajshahi ...	18	Rampur Boalia ...	21,497	31	*17·28*	3	*1·68*	...	...	34	*18·96*	...	...	1	*·48*	1	*·48*	39	*21·84*	47	*26·28*	
Pabna ..	19	Sirajganj	23,267	37	*18·56*	5	*2·59*	...	...	18	*9·24*	...	...	...	...	6	*3·00*	29	*14·88*	29	*14·88*	
Dacca ...	20	Dacca	82,321	105	*15·24*	21	*3·00*	...	...	74	*10·68*	18	*2·52*	4	*·48*	42	*6·12*	159	*23·16*	150	*21·84*	
Chittagong ...	21	Chittagong	24,069	21	*10·44*	1	*·48*	...	...	45	*22·32*	2	*·96*	1	*·48*	1	*·48*	50	*24·84*	60	*29·88*	
Patna {	22	Patna City	165,192	222	*16 08*	22	*1·56*	1	*·07*	224	*16·20*	59	*4·20*	11	*·72*	83	*6·00*	400	*29 04*	358	*25·92*	
	23	Bihar	47,723	133	*33·36*	5	*1·20*	...	...	111	*27·84*	4	*·96*	12	*3·00*	23	*5·76*	155	*38·88*	82	*20·52*	
	24	Dinapore	44,419	77	*20·76*	10	*2·64*	...	...	58	*15·60*	11	*2·88*	1	*·24*	29	*7 80*	109	*29·40*	71	*19·08*	
Gaya ...	25	Gaya	80,383	103	*15·36*	42	*6·24*	2	*·24*	231	*34·44*	20	*2·88*	...	...	53	*7 80*	348	*51 84*	248	*36·96*	
Shahabad ... {	26	Arrah	46,905	78	*19·92*	21	*5·28*	...	...	108	*27·60*	2	*·48*	2	*·48*	8	*2 04*	141	*36·00*	80	*20·40*	
	27	Sasaram	22,713	85	*44·88*	65	*34·32*	...	...	84	*46·44*	...	...	1	*·48*	9	*4·68*	163	*86·04*	58	*30·60*	
Saran	28	Chapra	57,352	79	*16·44*	10	*2·04*	...	...	45	*9·36*	4	*·72*	2	*·36*	42	*8·76*	103	*21·48*	89	*18·60*	
Champaran ...	29	Bettiah	22,780	58	*30·48*	7	*3·60*	...	...	47	*24·72*	3	*1·56*	...	...	15	*7·80*	72	*37·92*	88	*46·32*	
Muzaffarpur {	30	Muzaffarpur	43,192	114	*27·72*	8	*1·92*	4	*·96*	97	*23·64*	10	*2·40*	1	*·24*	49	*11·88*	169	*41·16*	159	*38·76*	
	31	Hajipur	21,487	70	*39·00*	11	*6·12*	...	...	54	*30 12*	13	*7·20*	3	*1·56*	31	*16·68*	111	*61·92*	61	*33·96*	
Darbhanga ...	32	Darbhanga	73,561	159	*25·92*	110	*17 88*	3	*·48*	95	*15·48*	58	*9·36*	5	*·72*	77	*12·48*	348	*56·76*	288	*46·92*	
Monghyr ...	33	Monghyr	57,077	121	*25·32*	6	*1·20*	8	*1·68*	61	*12·72*	10	*2·04*	4	*·84*	60	*12·60*	149	*31·32*	122	*25 56*	
Bhagalpur ...	34	Bhagalpur	69,106	188	*32·64*	2	*·24*	1	*·12*	111	*19·20*	19	*3·24*	4	*·60*	65	*11·28*	202	*35·04*	183	*31·68*	
Cuttack ...	35	Cuttack	47,186	77	*19·56*	8	*1·92*	...	...	34	*8·64*	5	*1·20*	2	*·48*	20	*7·32*	78	*19·80*	58	*14·64*	
Balasore ...	36	Balasore	20,775	47	*27·72*	2	*1·08*	...	...	19	*10 92*	9	*5·16*	...	...	12	*6·84*	42	*24·24*	59	*33·96*	
Puri ..	37	Puri	28,794	27	*11·16*	1	*·36*	...	...	27	*11·16*	11	*4·56*	1	*·36*	41	*17·04*	81	*33·72*	76	*31·56*	
Lohardaga ...	38	Ranchi	20,306	62	*36·60*	...	...	...	...	29	*17·40*	...	...	...	...	14	*8·16*	43	*25·32*	28	*16·44*	
		Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	1,393,402	2,424	*20·76*	456	*3·84*	30	*·24*	2,124	*18·24*	374	*3·12*	70	*·60*	831	*7·08*	3,885	*33·36*	3,107	*26·64*	
		Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	...	Complete average figures of past 5 years are not available.		640	*5·40*	112	*·96*	1,325	*11·40*	282	*2·40*	61	*·48*	687	*5·88*	3,107	*26·64*	...	...	
		Difference + or— ..	...	...	...	—184	*—1·56*	—82	*—·72*	+799	*+6·84*	+92	*+·72*	+9	*+·12*	+144	*+1·20*	+778	*+6·72*	...	...	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 7th July 1894.

W. H. GREGG, *Surgeon-Lieut.-Col., Dip. Publ. Health, Camb.,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Supplementary Vital Statistics of Districts and of Towns in Bengal for April 1894 *received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 9th June* 1894.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.														Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.			
					Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Burdwan ...	Midnapore	2,631,516	6,100	27·72	648	2·88	35	·12	4,764	21·72	120	·48	55	·24	713	3·24	6,335	28·80	5,601	25·44
Presidency ...	24-Parganas	1,892,033	3,926	24·84	520	3·24	14	·08	2,814	17·76	120	·72	85	·48	278	1·68	3,831	24·24	3,016	19·08
Orissa ...	Jessore	1,884,827	5,095	32·28	1,238	7·80	.....	.....	5,454	34·56	24	·12	47	·24	338	2·04	7,101	45·00	5,365	34·08
	Cuttack	1,937,671	6,166	38·16	666	4·08	340	2·01	3,273	20·16	314	1·92	88	·48	1,150	7·08	5,831	36 00	4,214	26·04
	Total ...	8,350,047	21,287	30·48	3,072	4·32	389	·48	16,305	23·40	578	·72	275	·36	2,479	3·48	23,096	33·12	18,196	26·04
	Total for the Province	71,069,643	213,701	36·00	25,350	4·20	1,323	·12	159,618	26·88	3,699	·60	2,012	·24	20,626	4·44	218,628	36·84	160,598	27·00
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	Not available, as birth registration was introduced from the commencement of 1892.		28,112	4·68	2,304	·36	105,035	17·64	3,555	·60	1,867	·24	19,725	3·24	160,598	27·00	...	...
	Difference + or −	.....	.....	.....	−2,762	−·48	−981	−·24	+54,583	+9·24	+144	Equal	+145	Equal	+6,901	+1·20	+58,030	+9·84	...	...
Districts.	*Towns.*																			
Midnapore ...	Midnapore	32,264	60	22·20	18	6·60	.....	.....	61	22·68	10	3·60	.....	.....	22	8·16	111	41·28	92	34·20
24-Parganas ...	Cossipore-Chitpore	31,423	31	11·76	18	6·84	1	·36	18	6·84	6	2·28	2	·72	11	4·20	56	21·36	64	24·36
	Maniktala	32,865	37	13·44	7	2·52	3	1·08	17	6·12	4	1·44	3	1·08	.....	.....	34	12·36	47	17·16
	Barnagore	34,278	17	5·88	10	3·48	.....	.....	32	11·16	8	2·76	1	·24	10	3·48	61	21·24	80	27·96
	South Suburban	69,642	76	13·08	34	5·76	.....	.....	55	9·36	19	3·24	2	·24	13	2·16	123	21·12	62	10·68
	Khordah or South Barrackpore	35,647	17	5·64	9	3·00	.....	.....	37	12·36	3	·96	2	·60	3	·96	54	18·19	63	21·12
	Naihati	24,724	51	20·52	29	11·64	.....	.....	58	23·40	10	3·96	1	·36	10	3·96	108	43·56	68	27·36
	Nawabganj or North Barrackpore.	20,980	24	13·68	30	17·04	.....	.....	36	20·52	5	2·76	1	·48	6	3·36	78	44·52	50	28·56
Cuttack ...	Cuttack	47,186	92	23·28	6	1·44	1	·24	47	11·88	9	2·28	1	·24	15	3·72	79	20·04	62	15·72
	Total ...	334,009	495	14·52	161	5·76	5	·12	361	12·96	74	2 64	13	·36	90	3·12	704	25·20	588	21·12
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,329,521	3,934	20·16	917	4·68	110	·48	3,395	17·40	602	3·00	93	·36	1,484	7·56	6,601	33·96	5,161	26·52
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	Complete average figures of past five years are not available.		836	4·20	173	·84	2,244	11·52	454	2·28	87	·36	1,367	6·96	5,161	26·52	.....	.....
	Difference + or −	.....	.....	.....	+81	+·48	−63	−·36	+1,151	+5·88	+148	+·72	+6	Equal	+117	+·60	+1,440	+7·44	.....	.....

OFFICE OF SANY. COMMR. FOR BENGAL,
The 7th July 1894.

W. H. GREGG, *Surgn.-Lieut.-Col., Dip. Publ. Health, Camb.,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 7th July 1894, *as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 7th July 1894.			Week ending Saturday, the 8th July 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	371	35,747	400	205	39,250	546
Jute	5	1,600	27	8	4,075	56
Firewood	44	22,250	324	130	77,825	1,141
Other articles	675	1,56,213	2,160	837	1,77,745	2,380
Total ...	1,095	2,15,810	2,911	1,180	2,98,895	4,123

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the four weeks ending 26th May 1894, as compared with the same period of 1893.

Staples.	1893.		1894.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	43,81,500	6,67,974	44,36,512	6,93,247	55,012	25,273	...	...
Cotton, raw	14,719	10,906	69,299	75,041	54,580	64,145	...	...
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	5,879	4,019	6,541	4,700	662	...	...	319
2.— Ditto Indian	18,290	10,007	24,861	11,790	6,571	1,783	...	...
3.—Piece-goods—European	1,33,646	1,57,256	1,41,965	1,57,091	8,319	...	...	165
4.— Ditto —Indian	11,158	6,538	12,885	6,787	1,727	249	...	...
Drugs and chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating other than opium	815	359	334	220	...	...	481	139
2.—Non-intoxicating	8,097	6,713	6,636	6,605	...	...	1,461	108
Dyes and tans—								
1.—Indigo	585	764	235	214	...	...	350	550
2.—Myrabolams	15,752	3,610	14,991	3,058	...	...	761	552
3.—Cutch	4,260	1,872	5,803	2,715	1,603	843	...	...
4.—Turmeric	15,084	11,185	23,299	21,049	7,315	10,464	...	...
5.—Aniline dyes	258	212	178	137	...	...	80	75
6.—Others	3,463	1,028	2,732	720	...	...	731	918
Grain & Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	8,38,308	3,20,629	9,83,201	2,79,084	1,44,893	...	...	41,545
2.—Rice in the husk	56,369	7,181	1,43,273	20,311	86,904	13,130	...	...
3.—Rice not in the husk	3,91,057	56,640	4,39,628	84,405	1,08,571	27,765	...	...
4.—Jawar and bajra	6,422	1,143	7,788	1,676	1,366	533	...	...
5.—Gram & pulse	2,75,404	1,00,420	4,21,412	1,42,609	1,45,948	42,189	...	...
6.—Others	98,991	30,531	79,388	24,039	...	...	19,603	5,892
Hides and skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	33,716	25,969	29,572	17,294	...	...	4,144	8,675
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	15,149	7,095	12,461	5,555	...	...	2,688	1,540
Horns	878	570	1,219	806	341	236	...	...
Jute—								
1.—Raw	23,726	6,767	11,138	3,584	...	...	12,588	3,183
2.—Gunny bags and cloth	1,40,485	78,981	1,35,017	81,424	...	2,443	5,468	...
Lac—								
1.—Stick	8,763	3,216	19,298	6,418	10,535	3,202	...	...
2.—Shell	9,089	7,168	15,363	11,217	6,274	4,049	...	...
Leather, Manufactured	3,516	3,731	4,343	6,316	827	2,585	...	...
Liquors—								
1.—Beer	8,732	5,135	7,980	5,063	...	...	752	72
2.—Spirits	1,772	2,189	1,484	1,873	...	...	288	316
3.—Wines	2,368	3,888	3,785	3,267	1,417	...	...	621
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	3,670	4,238	4,102	4,930	432	722	...	...
2.—Brass, unwrought	3,226	1,062	1,610	736	...	...	2,016	926
3.—Copper, wrought	1,621	1,410	2,374	3,604	753	2,194	...	...
4.—Brass, wrought	13,785	6,388	12,010	5,209	...	...	1,775	1,179
5.—Iron	1,88,253	83,843	1,02,730	51,135	...	...	85,523	32,708
6.—Others	8,087	5,412	7,505	5,226	...	...	582	216
7.—Zinc & spelter	4,733	3,218	5,659	4,406	926	1,188	...	...
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	74,079	32,573	69,220	27,698	...	...	4,859	4,875
2.—Castor	4,713	1,407	4,490	1,424	...	17	223	...
3.—Cocoanut	4,018	1,364	4,208	1,405	190	41	...	...
4.—Others	6,449	5,286	6,714	2,994	270	...	...	292
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed	13,18,196	4,02,018	10,79,805	3,53,959	...	...	2,38,391	48,059
2.—Rape and mustard	7,49,187	1,41,538	4,00,765	1,75,676	...	31,738	3,48,422	...
3.—Til or jinjili	8,986	2,262	10,572	2,140	1,586	...	...	122
4.—Poppy	1,45,928	53,394	1,44,533	47,921	...	...	1,395	5,473
5.—Earthnuts	67	19	19	11	...	...	48	8
6.—Castor	1,44,076	35,084	77,378	24,553	...	...	66,698	10,531
7.—Others	11,135	2,029	7,059	979	...	...	4,076	1,050
Opium	45,500	28,055	37,125	21,683	...	...	8,375	7,072
Paper and pasteboard	9,551	5,968	5,518	4,207	...	...	4,033	1,761
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	21,279	13,171	36,558	26,854	15,279	13,683	...	...
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	6,117	4,358	10,008	5,450	3,891	1,112	...	...
3.—Others	25,841	14,130	36,053	16,166	10,212	2,036	...	...
4.—Potatoes	25,675	7,522	42,284	4,427	16,609	...	...	3,095
Railway plant & rolling stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	...	...	56	16	...	...	...	...
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof	39,535	9,709	1,09,648	42,557	1,08,907	36,968	...	...
3.—Steel rails & fish plates								
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron								
5.—Other sorts	...	...	38,738	4,104	...	...	...	...
Salt	5,37,141	96,482	4,41,114	98,475	...	1,993	96,027	...
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	61,098	22,215	69,588	27,745	8,490	5,530	...	...
2.—Other saline substances	31,217	9,080	43,879	13,262	12,662	3,582	...	...
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	4	14	...	...	...	...	4	14
2.—Indian	2,702	1,085	2,405	1,021	303	...	...	64
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	6	18	3	11	...	...	3	7
2.—Indian	392	372	351	435	...	63	41	...

Staples.	1893.		1894.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—								
1.—Betelnuts	18,306	17,281	17,578	13,917	...	...	728	3,364
2.—Pepper	2,451	1,985	2,436	2,196	...	211	15	...
3.—Ginger	1,006	717	1,766	1,279	760	562	...	...
4.—Chillies	15,700	13,876	19,603	14,427	3,903	1,051	...	...
5.—Cardamoms	426	267	546	846	120	579	...	...
6.—Other	2,098	906	1,473	841	...	...	625	65
Stone and lime	4,50,318	58,209	4,27,766	57,092	...	...	22,552	1,117
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	22,837	8,314	11,627	3,865	...	...	11,210	4,449
2.—Unrefined	4,86,629	87,827	4,51,781	66,520	...	...	34,848	21,307
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian	1,287	886	3,605	4,289	2,318	3,403	...	...
Timber	79,841	12,364	79,786	12,841	...	477	55	...
Tobacco	1,91,829	73,314	1,10,780	46,146	...	...	81,049	33,168
Wool, Raw	1,395	897	2,747	1,881	1,362	984	...	...
Wool manufactured—								
1.—Piece-goods, European	...	...	6	8	6	8	...	...
2.— ,, Indian	1,131	1,013	1,625	1,839	494	826	...	...
3.—Shawls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood	37,213	2,859	56,786	4,482	19,573	1,623	...	...
2.—Indigo seed	5,811	1,462	10,014	1,801	4,203	339	...	...
3.—Mowah flower	43,828	8,543	50,627	7,926	6,799	...	...	621
4.—Oil-cake	50,368	11,005	75,557	15,744	25,189	4,739	...	...
5.—Paints & colours	9,803	3,959	11,313	2,404	1,510	...	...	1,555
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	56,933	30,899	71,434	26,807	14,501	...	...	4,092
7.—Wooden articles	7,781	3,655	8,307	2,876	526	...	...	779
8.—Others	4,98,853	1,49,043	5,10,740	1,44,813	11,887	...	...	4,230
Total	1,20,11,167	30,34,915	1,18,64,725	30,92,704	...	57,789	1,46,442	...
Military stores	7,080	3,049	10,694	16,598	3,014	13,549	...	...
Coal for Railway	5,45,232	58,420	6,51,730	69,921	1,06,498	11,501	...	...
Railway materials	7,63,905	34,577	13,60,310	42,218	5,96,405	7,641	...	...
Live-stock	...	5,101	...	6,358	...	1,257	...	...
Total	1,33,27,984	31,36,062	1,38,87,459	32,27,799	5,59,475	91,737	...	...

T. Simpson, *Assistant Auditor.*

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, Jamalpur, *the 7th July* 1894.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th June 1894, on 1,659 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	332,396*	*3,04,095 10 0	29,68,394 10	6,90,747 7 0	18,368 0 0	10,13,211 1 0	74,392	122,455	196,847
Ditto per mile of railway	.....	183 4 9	.....	416 5 10	11 1 2	610 11 9	.....	.....	.....
Total for previous 24½ weeks of half-year	8,280,276	88,51,332 15 0	8,42,41,517 20	1,81,03,820 12 0	3,57,276 14 0	2,73,12,430 9 0	1,968,603½	3,174,094½	5,142,698
Total for 25½ weeks ...	8,612,672	91,55,428 9 0	8,72,09,901 30	1,87,94,568 3 0	3,75,644 14 0	2,83,25,641 10 0	2,042,995½	3,296,549½	5,339,545
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding last 6 days of previous year* ...	270,917	3,08,485 11 9	23,54,468 0	4,12,347 7 3	—56,491 6 1	6,64,341 12 11	64,920½	93,940½	158,870
Ditto per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	191 8 9	.....	256 0 7	—35 1 3	412 8 1	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 25½ weeks of previous year	7,681,714	82,48,962 7 11	7,85,24,523 0	1,77,35,361 13 9	3,47,230 10 3	2,63,31,574 15 11	1,985,235½	3,065,907½	505,143

* The decrease is due to pilgrims for "Juggernath" and "Mala Mash Mela" having travelled during the corresponding period of 1893.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th June 1894, on 22½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,324	4,949 0 0	9,585 0	401 6 0	15 0 0	5,365 6 0	826	142	968
Ditto per mile of railway	.....	222 6 10	.....	18 0 8	0 10 9	241 2 3	.....	.....	.....
Total for previous 24½ weeks of half-year	*596,294	*1,54,193 0 0	†4,72,817 0	†17,717 9 0	‡431 0 0	1,72,341 9 0	22,146	2,604	24,750
Total for 25½ weeks ...	615,618	1,59,142 0 0	4,82,402 0	18,118 15 0	446 0 0	1,77,706 15 0	22,972	2,746	25,718
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding last 6 days of previous year§ ...	13,508½	3,343 3 8	4,799 0	168 3 8	84 14 4	3,596 5 8	758	65	823
Ditto per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	150 4 1	.....	7 9 0	3 13 1	161 10 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 25½ weeks of previous year ...	573,872½	1,49,647 13 10	2,80,488 10	9,765 3 0	625 6 0	1,60,038 6 10	23,078	2,580	25,658

* Added number of passengers 1,509 and Rs. 345 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 26th May
† Deducted Mds. 73 and ,, 4 } 1894.
‡ Ditto ,, 5
Added ,, 3 on account of supplemental figures for 31st March 1894.
Ditto ,, 100 not having been included in previous returns.
§ ⅓ of last period of June 1893, including supplemental.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th June 1894, on 161⅘ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	21,100	14,125 3 0	68,315 0	10,298 6 0	58 0 0	24,481 9 0	5,491½	3,282½	8,774½
Ditto per mile of railway	.....	87 8 3	.....	63 12 11	0 5 9	151 10 11	.....	.....	.....
Total for previous 24½ weeks of half-year	*596,994	*4,53,012 6 0	†11,81,262 30	†2,12,454 5 0	‡7,865 0 0	6,73,331 11 0	144,643½	84,024½	228,668
Total for 25½ weeks ...	618,094	4,67,137 9 0	12,49,577 30	2,22,752 11 0	7,923 0 0	6,97,813 4 0	150,135	87,307½	237,442½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding last 6 days of previous year§	17,854½	11,144 12 3	53,921 10	8,016 4 8	843 4 9	20,004 5 8	5,257½	2,347	7,604½
Ditto per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	69 0 10	.....	49 10 8	5 3 7	123 15 1	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 25½ weeks of previous year	404,278½	3,59,033 4 6	19,59,205 20	2,35,983 11 3	6,668 1 3	6,01,685 1 0	153,039½	82,504	235,543½

* Added number of passengers 383 and Rs. 156 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for week ended 26th May 1894.
Ditto ditto 904 and ,, 1,446 ditto supplemental figures for 31st March 1894.
† Added maunds 82,530 and ,, 1,900 ditto difference between the approximate and audited figures for week ended 26th May 1894.
Ditto ,, 1,662 and deducted ,, 688 ditto supplemental figures for 31st March 1894.
Deducted ,, 5,30,000 and ,, 16,000 ditto Revenue coal and stores.
‡ Ditto ,, 53 ditto difference between the approximate and audited figures for week ended 26th May 1894.
Added ,, 6,094 not having been included in previous returns.
§ ⅓ of last period of June 1893, including supplemental.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th June 1894, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles ru		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Tot
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	176,390	87,150 0 0	6,73,380 0	98,580 0 0	31,240 0 0	2,16,970 0 0	29,070	26,885	56,
Or per mile of railway	217	107 0 0	828 0	121 0 0	†25 0 0	†253 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 25 weeks of half-year*	5,036,326	24,02,246 0 0	1,97,05,813 0	26,21,394 0 0	6,51,904 0 0	56,75,544 0 0	727,490	728,656	1,456,
Total for 26 weeks ...	5,212,716	24,89,396 0 0	2,03,79,193 0	27,19,974 0 0	6,83,144 0 0	58,92,514 0 0	757,160	755,541	1,512,
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 6 days of previous year	148,331½	69,090 0 4	5,04,085 0	81,063 0 1	47,508 4 5	1,97,661 4 10	24,046	21,003	45,
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	191	88 0 0	649 0	104 0 0	†48 0 0	†240 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,641,098	21,77,324 0 4	1,87,02,042 0	23,87,735 0 1	4,78,462 4 5	50,43,521 4 10	763,326	688,224	1,451,

* Audited up to 12th May 1894.
† Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th June 1894, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles ru		
	*Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Tota
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	32,590	10,950 0 0	48,180 0	3,170 0 0	320 0 0	14,440 0 0	3,767	1,905	5,(
Or per mile of railway	261	88 0 0	385 0	25 0 0	3 0 0	116 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 25 weeks of half-year*	844,204	2,91,497 0 0	14,77,065 0	93,734 0 0	3,628 0 0	3,88,859 0 0	95,096	46,406	141,(
Total for 26 weeks ...	876,794	3,02,447 0 0	15,25,245 0	96,904 0 0	3,948 0 0	4,03,299 0 0	98,863	48,401	147,(
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 6 days of previous year	25,333	8,495 15 5	37,241 0	2,424 7 3	535 4 5	11,255 11 1	3,229	1,636	4,(
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	203	68 0 0	298 0	19 0 0	3 0 0	90 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	815,454	2,82,734 15 5	16,03,435 0	1,04,912 7 3	3,447 4 5	3,91,094 11 1	95,792	51,041	146,(

* Audited up to 12th May 1894.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th June 1894, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles r		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	To(
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,630	6,530 0 0	17,560 0	2,180 0 0	60 0 0	8,770 0 0	2,467	737	3,(
Or per mile of railway	240	76 0 0	204 0	25 0 0	1 0 0	102 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 25 weeks of half-year*	499,182	1,61,805 0 0	5,48,255 0	50,203 0 0	4,692 0 0	2,16,760 0 0	61,040	19,586	80,(
Total for 26 weeks ...	519,812	1,68,335 0 0	5,65,815 0	52,383 0 0	4,752 0 0	2,25,530 0 0	63,527	20,323	83,(
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 6 days of previous year	17,541½	4,421 14 9	7,863 0	727 9 6	484 1 0	5,633 9 3	1,382	1,395	2,(
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	204	51 0 0	91 0	9 0 0	6 0 0	66 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	464,899½	1,42,464 14 9	3,82,332 0	34,546 9 6	5,269 1 0	1,82,280 9 3	44,128	39,421	83,(

* Audited up to 12th May 1894.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 23rd June 1894, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	114,790	43,930	4,32,120	62,400	13,89[illegible]	1,20,250	12,481	22,516	34,997
Or per mile of railway	151·84	58·15	571·59	82·54	18·37	159·06	.....	.....	.....
For previous 23½ weeks of half-year (*a*)	2,624,970	11,24,622	1,09,21,192	15,36,246	3,11,775	29,72,643	353,265	468,580	801,845
Total for 24½ weeks ...	2,739,760	11,68,582	1,13,53,312	15,98,646	3,25,665	30,92,893	365,746	491,096	836,842
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 755 miles open (*b*)	106,469	37,130	3,58,059	44,256	19,008	1,00,394	12,582	22,550	35,132
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year ...	136·86	49·12	473·62	58·54	25·14	132·60	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,552,174	10,74,699	1,18,56,953	16,59,633	3,59,764	30,94,156	341,018	497,550	838,568

(*a*) Includes audited figures up to week ending 12th May 1894.
(*b*) Average earnings for 7 days out of last 13 days of June 1893 have been shown here.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending 30th June 1894, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	117,070	41,480	3,41,830	50,870	13,060	(*a*) 1,05,410	13,478	19,881	32,354
Or per mile of railway	154·85	54·87	452·16	67·29	17·27	139·43	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24½ weeks of half-year (*b*)	2,740,613	11,65,134	1,15,69,304	15,96,797	3,30,905	30,92,836	346,488	491,962	838,450
Total for 25½ weeks ...	2,857,683	12,06,614	1,19,11,134	16,47,667	3,43,965	31,98,246	358,961	511,843	870,804
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open (*c*)	88,688	31,825	3,06,007	38,633	17,534	86,052	—29,744	63,358	33,614
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	117·31	42·10	405·96	48·46	23·27	113·83	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,640,862	11,06,521	1,21,63,860	16,96,326	3,77,328	31,80,208	311,274	560,908	872,182

(*a*) Due to improvement in traffic.
(*b*) Includes audited figures up to week ending 19th May 1894.
(*c*) Average earnings for 6 days out of last 13 days of June 1893, including supplementary, have been shewn here.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 23rd June 1894	13,265	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	11,647	0	0
Increase	1,618	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 23rd June 1894	260	1	7
Corresponding period of 1893	228	6	0
Increase	31	11	7
Receipts from 1st January to 23rd June 1894	2,94,932	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	3,00,930	0	0
Decrease	5,998	0	0

Printed and published by JAMES PETTY at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 11th July 1894.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 29 of 1894.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
ABSTRACT of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892 ...	1233
District Road Fund	1237
Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops	1240
Statement showing the quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported and exported into Calcutta from the interior during the month of April 1894	1244
Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal for the month of June 1894	1246
Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in Bengal for the month of June 1894	1248
RESULTS of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 8th to 14th July 1894	1258
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 8th to 14th July 1894	1259
Meteorological report of the Province of Bengal for the week ending Saturday, the 14th of July 1894	1260
Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 14th of July 1894	1262
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 14th of July 1894	1266
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	1267

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 *and* 1892.

The Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 14th July 1894.

Present:

The HON'BLE SIR CHARLES ALFRED ELLIOTT, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding.*
The HON'BLE SIR CHARLES PAUL, K.C.I.E., *Advocate-General.*
The HON'BLE H. J. S. COTTON, C.S.I.
The HON'BLE J. A. BOURDILLON.
The HON'BLE MAULVI ABDUL JUBBAR KHAN BAHADUR.
The HON'BLE F. R. S. COLLIER.
The HON'BLE C. E. BUCKLAND.
The HON'BLE C. A. WILKINS.
The HON'BLE MAULVI SYED FAZL IMAM KHAN BAHADUR.
The HON'BLE SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.
The HON'BLE L. GHOSE.
The HON'BLE MAULVI SERAJUL ISLAM KHAN BAHADUR.
The HON'BLE W. C. BONNERJEE.
The HON'BLE MAHARAJA JAGADINDRA NATH ROY OF NATOR.
The HON'BLE J. N. STUART.

WATER-WORKS AT HOWRAH.

The Hon'ble MR. GHOSE asked—

1. Whether the site of the intake of the proposed Howrah Water-Works is not within a distance of about 60 yards from a largely-frequented public ghât, and whether, within a distance of 400 yards from the intake, there are not

several other ghâts, and whether it is the fact that within that distance from the intake some 3,000 coolies employed in the India Mill are in the habit of bathing daily?

2. Whether for three miles above the proposed intake the shore is not lined with a succession of bathing ghâts at which the inhabitants of the towns of Baidyabati, Sheorapholi, Chattra, and Serampore, amounting to 30,000 persons or thereabouts, bathe daily, and whether it is the fact that there are no public ghâts for a considerable distance above and below the intake of the Calcutta Water-Works at Fulta?

3. Whether complaints as to the insanitary state of the foreshore within 400 yards of the intake have been recently made to the Serampore Municipality; and whether, if cholera breaks out among the persons bathing, there is not a reasonable probability of the germs being transmitted to Howrah; and whether it is the fact that Dr. Simpson, the Health Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, has advised against the scheme on sanitary grounds, and suggested a site higher up the river, and whether the Government proposes to take any, and if so what, steps in the matter?

The Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon replied:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor is informed that there is a largely-frequented bathing ghât about 60 yards above the intake of the proposed Water-Works at Serampore, and that there are three or four other ghâts within some 400 yards of the spot.

"The facts stated in the second paragraph of the Hon'ble Member's question are substantially correct; but although it is believed that there are no bathing ghâts in the immediate vicinity of the Fulta Water-Works, there are many of them within three miles above and below the intake at that place.

"As regards the third question, it has been ascertained that an objection was made in January last by the Civil Medical Officer of Serampore to the effect that the river bank was being polluted: the nuisance was immediately put a stop to. Government is not aware of any other complaints of this character. Whether cholera is likely to be conveyed from Serampore to Howrah through the Water-Works, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot pretend to say. It is not the fact that the Health Officer of Calcutta has advised on sanitary grounds against the scheme of an intake at Serampore, or suggested a site higher up the river.

"The Government does not propose to interfere with the arrangements already in progress. I may inform the Hon'ble Member that the mouth of the pipe through which the water is drawn is 100 feet away from the river bank and 10 feet below the surface at low water. The water at this point has been analysed and shown to be a sufficiently good potable water, and it will pass through settling and filtering tanks before transmission to Howrah. Lastly, if Serampore were abandoned as the site of the water-works, they would have to be moved some six miles up the river, and the additional cost would be fatal to the whole project."

DACOITY AT KHURDA.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee asked—

Has the attention of Government been called to the disturbed state of the villages lying within the jurisdiction of the Khurda thana in the sub-division of Barrackpore, to the case of dacoity at Patali, and to the cases of theft and burglary which are of frequent occurrence in the neighbourhood?

Whether any representations have been made in this connection to the District Magistrate, and what action, if any, has been taken upon those representations?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton replied:—

"On receipt of the Hon'ble Member's question the Lieutenant-Governor caused enquiries to be made and has ascertained that a dacoity occurred last month at Patali, and is still under enquiry. There has been a slight increase in the number of thefts and burglaries reported in the Khurda thana during the first six months of the current year, the number being 41 against 35 during the corresponding period of 1893.

"The District Magistrate has received various representations on this subject, and proposals for the improvement of police arrangements in Khurda are under his consideration. In the meantime, extra constables have been deputed to that thana for patrol duty."

MUHARRAM PROCESSION AT CALCUTTA.

The Hon'ble MR. GHOSE asked—

Whether on Monday last, the 9th instant, between 9 and 10 P.M., some of the streets of Calcutta, including Circular Road, from the corner of Harrison Road to the junction of Theatre Road, were not occupied by successive groups of *Muharram akharas*, not being processions passing along the streets, but stationary crowds occupying the entire width of the road and forming a ring, in the centre of which performances were going on with *lathies* and lighted torches, entirely blocking the traffic to the great inconvenience of passengers and causing imminent danger to persons driving along the road?

Whether a certain number of constables were in attendance upon each of these *akharas* without taking any steps to make them pass on, and whether the permission given by the Police authorities referred only to processions passing along the road, or whether such permission actually sanctioned the occupation of the road at various points by the different *akharas* for the purpose of the said performance?

Whether, having regard to the fact that a sufficient number of suitable places, such as squares and waste lands besides the *maidan*, are available for the purpose of such performances, the Government will consider the desirability of prohibiting such performances taking place in the public thoroughfares?

The Hon'ble MR. COTTON replied:—

"By notification dated the 5th July, 1894, issued under the provisions of section 62 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1866, and section 39 of Act II (B.C.) of 1866, the Commissioner of Police granted licenses for processions with music on account of the celebration of the Muharram in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta on Monday, the 9th instant, between the hours of 9 P.M. and 10 P.M. The *akharas* referred to by the Hon'ble Member formed part of the procession and passed along the routes prescribed. Such processions are allowed to halt at intervals for the purpose of mimic warfare. About 450 licenses have been issued to take out processions during the present Muharram.

"The practice is to tell off a certain number of policemen to accompany each *akhara*, but the orders issued to the Police forbid interference except to maintain order and to ensure that the route and hours prescribed are duly observed.

"It has been established by long custom that these processions shall proceed by certain routes to enable them to visit shrines and other places held in veneration. It would not be possible therefore to restrict such processions to squares and waste lands or to the *maidan*. The above usage applies not only to Muharram processions, but to other assemblies and processions, which take place annually in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, and on such occasions the temporary obstruction of ordinary traffic in certain public thoroughfares is unavoidable: but intimation is always given to the public by notifications previously issued."

RE-SETTLEMENT OF LAND REVENUE AND AMENDMENT OF BENGAL TENANCY ACT, VIII OF 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLAND, in presenting the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to remove doubts which have arisen in connection with the resettlement of land revenue in temporarily-settled areas, and to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, said:—"A very few words of explanation are needed. I may say at once that the meeting of the Select Committee appointed at our last sitting was not a long one, but we discussed the Bill thoroughly, and removed what might have been considered to be the only contentious matter. I think I may say that the Bill as it now stands is free from any possible objection. We have made a few verbal amendments with the intention of making the object of the Bill more clear. In the preamble we have introduced

some words so as to make it plain that the Bill applies to Government estates, as the expression 'temporarily-settled areas' has hitherto been held, in Bengal Revenue literature, as not necessarily including Government estates. There is really no alteration of principle by the introduction of these words. In the second section we have made a slight alteration in the language so as to show that new rents settled shall not take effect until the date upon which the new settlement of land revenue comes into force. The change was made to meet a criticism offered by one of the Associations to whom the Bill was sent for the favour of their opinion. A material change has been made in what now stands as the second proviso in the second section of the Bill. The Bill as originally presented to the Council on the 28th April last contained a proviso that Government might direct a revision of rents under certain circumstances. The words 'under certain circumstances' did not appear; but, as I explained at the time, the intention was that Government could apply for revision of rents when mistakes had been made, either by fixing notoriously low rents or oppressively high rents, by inexperienced Settlement Officers. It came to the notice of Government that, by some extraordinary misconception, objection was taken to this proviso, and at the instance of Government the Select Committee have, on my suggestion, withdrawn the words which stood in the original Bill. The object of the Government may be stated briefly to have been as follows. It was intended that power should be given to the Government to direct a judicial revision by another Revenue Officer of rents which have been judicially fixed by a Revenue Officer, when circumstances such as the fixing either of notoriously low or oppressively high rents by subordinate officers came to light after the right of appeal had lapsed. It was intended by these means to rectify the mistakes of inexperienced officers, and the phrase used that such revision should be fair and equitable was intended to imply the exercise of judicial procedure on the part of the revising Revenue Officer. There was never any intention on the part of Government to interfere by the exercise of final executive authority to revise rents which had been settled judicially. But as this strange misunderstanding has come to light, these words have been withdrawn. The intention of Government is now that such mistakes shall not be allowed to occur; by a careful selection of Settlement Officers, and their Assistants, by adequate supervision of the Settlement Officer over his subordinates, and by exercise of the right of appeal within the 30 days allowed, it is hoped to obviate the necessity for any such provision. It is quite possible that it may be hereafter found necessary to make some such provision for the rectification of mistakes. The result will be for the present that when mistakes have been made there will be no legal power for getting rents reduced or otherwise altered, but the omission of these few words removes, as I have said, all contentious matter from the Bill. The intention of the Government, that the revision of rents shall be by judicial procedure in the cases when it is to be allowed on the application of landlord or tenant under special circumstances, has been made more clear by the addition of a few words to the end of section 2, to the effect that the provisions of Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act shall apply in this connection, and an explanation has been added to show that the settlement of land revenue includes the settlement of rents in Government estates. I ought to mention that in Select Committee a little point was raised which led to some little discussion. It was suggested that as power had been given to revise rents on the application of landlords and tenants under special circumstances, such as the occurrence of cyclones, diluvion, or other convulsions of nature, we ought to take power at the same time to provide for the revision of the land revenue which would follow necessarily on the revision of rents. We discussed the matter and came to the conclusion that, as this little Bill only deals with the settlement of rents, and not with the settlement of land revenue, and as it is perfectly certain that the Revenue Settlement Officers will take cognizance of such revision of rents as are effected under such circumstances, it would be out of place in this Bill to introduce any provision in regard to the revision of revenue settlements entailed by the revision of rents in these particular circumstances. I promised the Select Committee that I would mention the matter in order that it might be placed on record, and I have fulfilled my pledge accordingly."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the above Bill be taken into consideration by the Council, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The Motions were put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLAND, in moving that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be passed, said:—"I think the Council will hardly desire any recapitulation of the main objects of the Bill—certainly not at any length, and I do not propose to detain the Council more than a minute. The principal object of the Bill has been met by section 1, to which I have not adverted this morning, because no change has been made in it by the Select Committee. The Council will remember that the necessity for legislation arose in consequence of the opinion given by our legal advisers that under the existing law the settlement of rents could not be undertaken previously to the expiration of a land revenue settlement. The few words which have been introduced by this Bill into the Bengal Tenancy Act have been considered sufficient by our legal advisers to meet the requirements of the law, so that now the Government will be able to undertake the settlement of rents at any time—two, three, or more years if necessary - before the expiry of the land revenue settlement. But by a later section the new rents will not come into force until the new land revenue settlement takes place. The other provisions of the Bill are merely ancillary to this main object. The last section is an indemnifying section, as it were, to validate what had been previously done on a possibly erroneous understanding of the law. I now beg to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT OF COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"There will be no further business to lay before the Council in the present autumn session, but I conceive that we shall have some important business to discuss when we meet again in the winter time."

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

GORDON LEITH,
Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 17th July, 1894.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 3484R.C.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Road Cess.

Dated Calcutta, the 7th July 1894.

RESOLUTION.

Read—

Letter from the Accountant-General, Bengal, No. 272L.F., dated 28th June 1894, submitting an abstract of receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the quarter ending 31st March 1894.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the 4th quarter of the year 1893-94 be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and circulated to the officers concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution and of the abstract referred to, be forwarded to the Commissioners of the Rajshahi, Chittagong, Bhágalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions, to the Superintending Engineers of the Northern and Western Circles, to the Inspector of Works, Eastern Circle, and to the Financial Department of this Government, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. H. TOOGOOD,
Under-Secretary.

DISTRI

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the several District A

RI

DISTRICTS.	Balance in Treasury on 1st January 1894.	PROVINCIAL RATES.				Interest on arrears of road-cess collections.	PUBLIC WORKS.			IRRIGATION.	MI		
		Cess on lands.	Cess on mines and railways.	One per cent. road cess.	Total.		Road tolls.	Ferry tolls.	Total.	Canal tolls.	Rent of serais and staging-bungalows.	Fees, fines and forfeitures.	Miscell ous
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A
Darjeeling	6,377 8 6	11,688 10 4	37 0 6	.....	11,725 10 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,021
Hazaribagh ...	24,792 12 4	29,092 6 2	3,119 5 6	.....	32,211 11 8	3 13 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 8 0	20 4 0	.....
Lohardaga	11,140 12 4	22,388 11 2	1 14 0	.....	22,390 9 2	66 1 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 8 0	71 0 10	2
Manbhum	11,687 6 9	19,804 1 11	1,207 10 4	.....	21,011 12 3	163 3 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	402 8 9	.....	41
Palamau	33,824 6 11	12,070 1 9	.....	.....	12,070 1 9	26 2 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	70 8 8	45
Total ...	87,831 14 10	95,043 15 4	4,365 14 4	.....	99,409 13 8	279 4 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	595 8 9	162 1 8	2,110
Chittagong Hill Tracts	31,130 5 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Sonthal Parganas	36,919 14 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112 10 0	.....	26
Singhbhum ...	6,390 4 11	1,471 12 4	24 1 7	.....	1,495 13 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
Total ...	74,440 9 5	1,471 12 4	24 1 7	.....	1,495 13 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112 10 0	.....	193
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,62,272 8 3	96,515 11 8	4,389 15 11	.....	1,00,905 11 7	279 4 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	708 2 9	162 1 8	2,303

EX

DISTRICTS.	REFUNDS.			PROVINCIAL RATES.	INTEREST ON ORDINARY DEBT.	ADMINISTRATION.			STATIONERY.						I
	Cess.	Other receipts.	Total.	Establishment and contingencies of office of collection.	Interest on temporary loan.	Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office.	Percentage cost of establishment for offices of account and control.	Total.	Stationery and printing.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Toll and ferry establishment and contingencies.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
Darjeeling	...	.....	...	308 14 5	.....	310 6 10	—171 0 0	139 6 10	124 12 0	1,447 3 7	3,493 8 8	105 0 0	.....	...	
Hazaribagh ...	...	.....	...	200 3 10	.....	294 8 8	—106 8 0	188 0 8	13 3 6	518 10 5	27,551 8 1	2,180 4 0	132 4 0	...	
Lohardaga	...	.....	...	365 7 10	.....	141 8 0	—49 8 0	92 0 0	4 1 8	1,135 9 9	16,676 8 4	1,881 1 2	118 4 6	...	
Manbhum	...	.....	...	335 5 6	99 3 11	357 14 0	.....	357 14 0	3 0 3	1,284 4 3	15,815 3 10	2,058 6 10	50 8 0	...	
Palamau	...	.....	...	222 15 5	.....	60 1 0	.....	60 1 0	28 10 10	3,255 0 10	6,978 5 3	1,584 5 4	423 12 0	...	
Total ...	...	.....	...	1,432 15 0	99 3 11	1,164 6 6	—327 0 0	837 6 6	173 12 3	7,640 12 10	70,517 2 2	7,809 1 4	724 12 6	...	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	.....	...	.....	.....	125 15 0	.....	125 15 0	99 10 0	7,389 4 3	18,359 0 2	1,971 8 2	392 4 0	...	
Sonthal Parganas	...	.....	...	.....	.....	282 14 0	.....	282 14 0	16 14 6	13,024 10 0	22,608 10 9	2,236 7 9	201 8 6	...	
Singhbhum ...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	140 4 0	.....	140 4 0	43 15 11	2,741 2 6	2,504 9 11	886 0 1	.....	...	
Total ...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	549 1 0	.....	549 1 0	160 8 5	23,155 0 9	43,532 4 10	5,093 0 0	593 12 6	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	.....	...	1,432 15 0	99 3 11	1,713 7 6	—327 0 0	1,386 7 6	334 4 8	30,795 13 7	1,14,049 7 0	12,902 1 4	1,318 9 0	...	

FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th June 1894.

)AD FUND.

mmittees for the Quarter ending 31st March 1894.

TS.

ANEOUS. Total.	Grant from Government.	SUSPENSE ACCOUNT. Advance.	SUSPENSE ACCOUNT. Deposit.	Loan from Government.	Provident Fund receipts.	Savings Bank investment withdrawals.	Total receipts.	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers and others decreased.	Balance of uncashed cheques increased.	Total receipts, including balance.	Outlay.	Balance in Treasury on 31st March 1894.
Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2,021 4 0	69 13 6	4,310 9 2	.....	.....	.....	...	18,127 5 6	.....	1,167 13 8	25,672 11 8	10,443 10 9	15,229 0 11
95 12 0	502 14 0	1,617 11 4	857 0 0	.....	35 2 6	...	35,374 0 10	234 15 3	15,807 3 1	76,208 15 6	32,410 12 6	43,798 3 0
92 5 6	444 0 0	650 3 3	206 0 0	.....	.....	...	23,840 3 6	.....	3,434 11 3	38,433 11 1	21,000 2 9	17,433 8 4
503 14 9	250 0 0	164 7 9	.....	4,000 0 0	160 5 0	...	26,273 10 10	20 9 9	1,280 10 6	59,262 5 10	20,555 14 7	18,706 7 3
154 12 11	455 0 0	253 13 0	.....	.....	50 13 0	...	13,010 10 10	.....	3 13 9	46,838 14 9	13,269 7 3	33,569 7 6
2,868 1 2	1,771 11 6	6,996 12 6	1,063 0 0	4,000 0 0	246 4 6	...	1,16,634 15 6	255 9 0	21,694 3 6	2,26,416 10 10	97,679 15 10	1,28,736 11 9
75 0 0	9,114 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	...	9,289 0 0	.....	21,552 15 0	61,972 4 9	28,337 9 7	33,634 11
139 8 8	15,432 0 0	13,901 2 9	.....	.....	.....	...	29,472 11 6	10 0 0	3,078 0 9	69,480 11 0	46,414 4 6	23,066 6
91 9 2	.....	3,120 0 0	.....	.....	54 13 6	...	4,762 4 7	.....	.....	11,152 9 6	6,886 6 3	4,266 3
306 1 11	24,546 0 0	17,121 2 9	.....	.....	54 13 6	...	43,524 0 1	10 0 0	24,630 15 9	1,42,605 9 3	81,638 4 4	60,967 4 1
3,174 3 1	26,317 11 6	24,117 15 3	1,063 0 0	4,000 0 0	301 2 0	...	1,60,158 15 7	265 9 0	46,325 3 3	3,69,022 4 1	1,79,318 4 2	1,89,703 15 1

DITURE.

WORKS. Total.	IRRIGATION. Canal toll establishment and contingencies.	MISCELLANEOUS. Staging-bungalows establishments and contingencies.	Staging-bungalow, petty construction and repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Provident Fund contributions.	Total.	Contribution to Provincial Government.	SUSPENSE ACCOUNT. Advance.	SUSPENSE ACCOUNT. Deposit.	Temporary loan from Government.	Provident Fund withdrawals.	Savings Bank investment deposits.	Total expenditure.	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers and others increased.	Balance of uncashed cheques decreased.	Total outlay.
Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.
5,047 12 3	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4,822 13 3	.....	.....	...	.....	10,443 10 9	...	.....	10,443 1
30,382 10 6	...	27 0 0	155 10 8	.....	11 11 6	194 6 2	...	1,197 1 4	200 0 0	.....	...	35 2 0	32,410 12 6	...	.....	32,410 1
19,811 7 9	...	111 5 0	376 14 6	38 14 0	.....	527 1 6	...	200 0 0	.....	.....	...	.....	21,000 2 9	...	.....	21,000
19,208 6 11	...	.....	8 4 0	30 0 0	53 7 0	91 11 0	...	300 0 0	.....	.....	...	160 5 0	20,555 14 7	...	.....	20,555 1
12,241 7 5	...	147 14 10	168 8 5	26 1 4	16 15 0	359 7 7	...	266 0 0	40 0 0	.....	...	50 13 0	13,269 7 3	...	.....	13,269
86,691 12 10	...	286 3 10	709 5 7	94 15 4	82 1 6	1,172 10 3	...	6,785 14 7	240 0 0	.....	...	246 4 6	97,679 15 10	...	.....	97,679 1
28,112 0 7	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	28,337 9 7	...	.....	28,337
38,131 5 0	...	433 1 3	197 4 0	117 7 0	.....	747 12 9	...	7,235 6 3	.....	.....	...	.....	46,414 4 6	...	.....	46,414
6,130 12 6	...	83 0 0	148 3 8	87 8 6	18 4 6	337 0 8	...	15 0 0	149 7 8	.....	...	54 13 6	6,871 6 3	15	.....	6,886
72,374 2 1	...	516 1 3	345 7 8	205 0 0	18 4 6	1,084 13 5	...	7,250 6 3	149 7 8	.....	...	54 13 6	81,623 4 4	15	.....	81,638
1,59,065 14 11	...	802 5 1	1,054 13 3	290 15 4	100 6 0	2,257 7 8	...	14,036 4 10	389 7 8	.....	...	301 2 0	1,79,303 4 2	To	.....	1,79,318

G. E. MANISTY,

Offg. Accountant-General, Benga

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 14th July, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL.			
BURDWAN DIVN.			
1	Burdwan July 14, '94	1·56	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation of rice continues to progress briskly. Sugarcane reported to be doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Kalna ...	4·31	
	Katwa ...	1·62	
	Raniganj ...	4·21	
			Srs.
			Burdwan ... ... 12 to 16 }
			Kalna ... ... 9½ to 14 } per rupee.
			Katwa ... ... 13½ }
			Raniganj ... ... 13½ }
2	Birbhum „ 14, '94	0·96	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation in progress. Common rice sells from 13 to 15½ seers per rupee in the Sadar and from 14 to 16 seers in Rampur Hát. Cattle doing well.
	Rampur Hát ...	10·25	
3	Bankura „ 14, '94	0·95	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation of rice in progress; still very backward in the Sadar subdivision Prices of coarse rice:—
	Vishnupur ...	1·97	
			Srs.
			Bankura ... ... 16½ } per rupee.
			Vishnupur ... ... 16 }
4	Midnapore „ 14, '94	0·93	Weather—cloudy with a little rain at Sadar. Heavy showers reported from Tamluk. Prospects continue favourable. Paddy seedlings doing well. Standing crops promising. Prices of common rice:—
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 14 }
			Contai ... ... 15 } per rupee.
			Tamluk ... ... 13 }
			Ghatal ... ... 12 to 14 }
5	Hooghly „ 14, '94	2·58	Weather—showery and windy. Condition of jute and *aus* crops favourable, except in the Kristanagore thana of Serampore. Cultivation of *aman* in progress. In Khanakul thana of Jahanabad the seedlings have been threatened by the early rising of the floods. Prices of common rice:—
	Serampore ...	4·16	
	Jahanabad ...	3·21	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 10 }
			Serampore ... ... 11 to 13 } per rupee.
			Jahanabad ... ... 14 to 15 }
			Prices tending to stiffen.
6	Howrah „ 14, '94	1·62	Weather—breezy with sunshine. Prospects favourable. Transplantation progressing. Prices continue normal. Common rice sells at:—
			Srs.
			Howrah ... ... 10 } per rupee.
			Ulubaria ... ... 11 to 12 }
			Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
PRESIDENCY DIVN.			
7	24-Parganas „ 14, '94	1·66	Weather—hot; cloudy and rainy. Jute and *aus* doing well. Transplantation of *aman* going on. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 13 4 }
			Barasat ... ... 11 8 } per rupee.
			Basirhat ... ... 11 7 }
			Diamond Harbour ... ... 12 4 }
8	Nadia „ 14, '94	3·05	Weather—of ordinary monsoon character. Prospects of standing crops continue good. Common rice selling from 11½ to 13½ seers per rupee. Five cattle have died from cattle-disease in the Sadar subdivision.
	Kushtia ...	4·98	
	Meherpur ...	2·08	
	Chuadanga ...	Not reported.	
	Ranaghat ...	4·59	
9	Murshidabad „ 14, '94	0·44	Weather—hot and cloudy at times. Transplantation of *aman* paddy going on. Prospects seem to be favourable. Harvesting of *til* almost finished. Fodder sufficient for cattle. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee. Prices continue normal.
10	Jessore „ 14, '94	2·10	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Rivers rising. Prospects of *aus*, *aman* and jute fair. In some low bheel lands of the Magura subdivision *aus* and *aman* paddy are reported to have been submerged to a little extent. Indigo manufacture commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at—
	Jhenida ...	5·06	
	Magura ...	5·56	
	Narail ...	4·48	
	Bangaon ...	6·32	
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 12 4 }
			Jhenida ... ... 10 11 }
			Magura ... ... 10 0 } per rupee.
			Narail ... ... 10 0 }
			Bangaon ... ... 10 to 13 0 }
11	Khulna „ 14, '94	0·94	Weather—rainy. Transplantation of *aman* rice going on. Condition of standing crops fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
	Bagerhat ...	5·68	
	Satkhira ...	5·84	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
Rajshahi Divn. 12	Rajshahi July 14, '94	Not reported.	Weather—dry, but seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Dry weather has done great good. Water and fodder-supply ample. No cattle-disease. Rice selling from 8½ to 12 seers per rupee.
	Nator ...	3·46	
	Naugaon ...	5·46	
13	Dinajpur „ 14, '94	1·66	Weather—very hot and cloudy with occasional rain. The outturn of *bhadoi* and jute is expected to be 16 annas. Rain is wanted now for the transplantation of winter rice in some parts of the district. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and drinking water sufficient. Rice is selling from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.
	Thakurgaon ...	1·59	
14	Jalpaiguri „ 14, '94	4·87	Weather—hot and cloudy. Prospects of jute and *bhadoi* paddy favourable. Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy going on. Rain much wanted. Common rice sells at— Srs. Sadar ... ... 12½ / Alipur Duars ... ... 10 } per rupee. Fodder and water abundant.
15	Darjeeling „ 14, '94	3·28	Weather—bright and dry in the hills, cloudy in the plains. *In the hills* :—*Bhutta*, potatoes, *shama* and *marua* are ripening. *Aghani* paddy and *bara marua* are being transplanted. *In the Terai* :—Standing crops doing well. Transplantation of *aghani* paddy begun. Prices of coarse rice :— Srs. Hills ... ... 8 to 13 / Terai ... ... 11 to 13 } per rupee.
	Siliguri ...	4·43	
16	Rangpur „ 14, '94	0·17	A few light showers have fallen during the week. Transplantation of *aman* retarded for want of rain. Rain is greatly needed for the young *aman*. Jute is below average in Gaibanda. *Aus* will be an average crop. Price of common rice 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
	Nilphamari ...	2·23	
	Kurigaon ...	Nil	
	Gaibanda ...	2·08	
17	Bogra „ 14, '94	2·88	Weather—hot and cloudy. Transplantation of lowland paddy continues. Rain very much wanted. Prospects of standing crops not yet unfavourable. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of rice stationary (12 seers per rupee).
	Sherpur ...	8·43	
	Naukhila ...	5·45	
18	Pabna „ 14, '94	4·14	Weather—cool and seasonable. Copious rainfall and prospects of crops continue favourable, though some of the late *aus* rice has been flooded in Sadar. Common rice selling at 11 seers per rupee both at Sadar and at Sirajganj. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
Dacca Divn. 19	Dacca „ 14, '94	Not reported.	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Harvesting of jute and *aus* rice going on. Prospects good. Fodder available. Common rice selling from 8 to 10½ seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.
20	Mymensingh „ 14, '94	3·84	Weather—fair and hot. Prospects of standing crops good. *Aus* is being harvested, and the outturn is expected to be 16 annas. Common rice sells at 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water available. Condition of cattle good.
21	Faridpur .. 14, '94	3·50	Weather—seasonable. *Aman*, jute and sugarcane all doing well. Common rice sells at— Srs. Sadar ... ... 9½ / Madaripur ... ... 10½ / Goalundo ... ... 11 } per rupee. Cattle get fodder.
22	Backergunge „ 14, '94	0·35	Weather—seasonable. Prospect of crops fair. Sowing or transplanting of *aman* has begun. Common rice sells at 9 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
	Bhola ...	4·78	
	Pirojpur ...	2·97	
	Patuakhali ...	6·25	
Chittagong Divn. 23	Tippera „ 14, '94	2·06	Weather—seasonable. *Aus* is now being harvested in most places. It is a bumper crop. Prospects of standing crops excellent. Small quantities of jute are being cut. Price of rice falling slightly :— Srs. Sadar— Kotwali ... ... 10 / Laksham ... ... 11 1/16 / Brahmanbaria— Nabinagar ... ... 9 15/16 / Brahmanbaria ... ... 12¼ } per rupee. Chandpur— Haziganj ... ... 10⅛ / Chandpur 10¾
24	Noakhali „ 14, '94	1·06	Weather—seasonable. *Aus* crop is being harvested; prospects very good. Land is being prepared for sowing of *aman*. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at— Srs. Sadar ... ... 10¼ / Feuny ... ... 10½ } per rupee.
25	Chittagong „ 14, '94	3·12	Weather—warm and cloudy with occasional showers. Cultivation for *aman* and transplanting of *aus* continue; but more rain is wanted. Prospects fair. Prices steady. Water and fodder sufficient.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.			
26	Patna July 14, '94	2·28	Weather—hot. Prospects of *bhadoi* and rice are very favourable, the break in the rains being very opportune for the seedlings. Transplanting of *marua* and early rice in progress. Fodder and water for cattle ample. Prices nearly normal. Common rice sells at—
	Barh ...	1·62	
	Bihar ...	4·35	
	Dinapore ...	4·17	
27	Gaya „ 14, '94	3·89	Weather—cloudy and rainy at the beginning; fair and warm at the end of the week. Agricultural operations in progress. Common rice sells from 13¼ to 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply ample.
	Jahanabad ...	2·18	
	Aurangabad ...	0·74	
	Nawada ...	1·44	
28	Shahabad „ 14, '94	3·72	Weather—finer towards the end of the week. *Bhadoi* and winter rice sowings continue and transplantation going on. Prospects good so far.
	Buxar ...	5·67	
	Sasaram ...	1·38	
	Bhabua ...	2·39	
29	Saran „ 14, '94	3·12	Weather—clear and seasonable. The week's sunshine has been very beneficial for *makai* which is being now weeded. Transplanting of paddy going on favourably. Water and fodder plentiful. Prices of common rice:—
	Siwan ...	Not reported.	
	Gopalganj ...	1·54	
30	Champaran „ 14, '94	0·30	Weather—hot. Rain stopped. Agricultural operations in full swing. *Makai* and other *bhadoi* crops doing well. Prospects favourable. Harvesting of indigo in progress. Common rice selling at 13½ seers per rupee.
31	Muzaffarpur „ 14, '94	1·59	Weather—hot and occasionally cloudy. Prospects continue fairly favourable. Rain urgently wanted for rice transplantation. Standing crops promise well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice normal.
	Hajipur ...	2·26	
	Sitamarhi ...	0·80	
32	Darbhanga .. 14, '94	0·67	Weather—very hot and close. Rain holds off since the last six days, and the transplanting of *marua* is impeded for want of rain. Indigo manufacture continues. Supply of fodder for cattle sufficient. Price of common rice ranges from 13½ to 14 seers per rupee.
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.			
33	Monghyr „ 14, '94	3·23	Weather—hot and cloudy with occasional rain. *Marua* and paddy are being transplanted. Prospect of *bhadoi* crops fair. Indigo and sugarcane doing well. Weeding commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Begusarai ...	3·53	
	Jamui ...	8·68	
34	Bhagalpur „ 14, '94	6·39	Weather—very hot early in the week; later fine and hot. In places too much rain has injured indigo and *makai*. Generally prospects are good. Prices normal. Prices of common rice 13⅞ to 16¼ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
35	Purnea „ 14, '94	1·86	Weather—clear and very hot. *Bhadoi* and jute in good condition. Transplantation of *aghani* paddy has commenced in low lands. More rain wanted for transplantation on high lands. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 14 seers per rupee at an average.
	Kishanganj ...	2·24	
	Araria ...	2·67	

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Barh	13	
Bihar	15	
Dinapore	15	

	Srs.	
Chapra	12	per rupee.
Siwan	Not reported	
Gopalganj	13	

	Srs.	
Sadar	12 to 15	per rupee.
Begusarai	13 to 14	
Jamui	14¾	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops
BIHAR—*concld.*			
Bhagalpur Dtvn.—*concld.* 36	Malda July 14, '94	Not reported.	Weather—first part of the week cloudy and damp, latter part hot and clear. There has been ample rain. Transplantation of winter rice begun. *Bhadoi* crops and indigo on diara lands have been a little injured by rise of rivers. Ordinary rice selling from 12 to 17 seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.
	Chanchal ...	1·46	
	Shibganj ..	5·12	
	Gazole ...	3·23	
37	Sonthal Parganas „ 14, '94	3·60	Weather—seasonable. *Makai* is said to have suffered a little, but rice is doing well. Transplanting progressing. Average price of rice 14 seers per rupee.
	Deoghur	6·84	
	Godda ...	2·50	
	Jamtara ...	7·49	
	Pakur ...	3·25	
	Rajmahal ...	3·29	
ORISSA.			
Orissa Dtvn. 38	Cuttack „ 14, '94	1·51	Weather—fair with showers occasionally. *Beali* and *sarad* doing well. Some of the low-lying land is uncultivated being under water. State of miscellaneous crops good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at:— Sadar ... ... Srs. 9 c. 3 to Srs. 11 c. 9; Kendrapara ... ... 10 8 to 13 0; Jajpur ... ... 10 0 to 11 13; Banki ... ... 14 0 — per rupee.
39	Balasore „ 14, '94	2·05	Weather—cloudy and hot. Sowing still not quite finished. Good reports of the young crop and of ample rain from all parts of the district. Prices of common rice:— Balasore ... ... Srs. 14; Bhadrak ... ... 16 — per rupee.
40	Puri „ 12, '94	1·46	Weather—cloudy with showers of rain. Sowing of *sarad* still continues in places. Puddling going on in other places. *Beali* being weeded. Miscellaneous crops doing well. Rice sells from 11 to 15¼ seers per rupee.
	CHOTA NAGPUR.		
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
Chota Nagpur Dtvn. 41	Hazaribagh July 14, '94	3·49	Weather—seasonable. Sowings are approaching completion in most places. Good progress has been made in transplanting *marua*, and transplanting of winter rice has commenced. All crops promise well, except that excessive rain has done some damage to *marua* and Indian-corn in places. Prices normal. Common rice 12 to 13½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
42	Lohardaga ...	...	Report not received.
43	Palamau „ 12, '94	2·45	Constant showers of rain, but the weather shows signs of clearing up. Paddy is being sown. *Bhadoi* sowings have been retarded by the constant rain, and the crop will probably be a short one. Rice selling at 15 to 22 seers per rupee.
44	Manbhum „ 14, '94	5·41	Weather—rather rainy with strong wind on 10th and 11th. *Gora* paddy doing well. *Bhadoi* crops and winter paddy seedlings thriving. Fodder sufficient. Price of rice 10 to 14 seers per rupee.
	Govindpur ...	7·01	
45	Singhbhum „ 14, '94	2·23	Good rain. Crops doing well.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,
The 17th July 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Inte during the month of April, 1894.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBA
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.*	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).														
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	1,26,013	33,498	1,46,950	264	3,385	94	1,50,693	235	14,085	2,428	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	158
Birbhum	89,275	1,213	90,033	.....	323	.....	90,356	.....	28,665	1,591	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	...
Midnapore	1,23,601	24,178	1,37,712	.....	1,108	.....	1,38,820	2	1,727	4,185	42	.....	2	142	260	1,634	...
Hooghly	1,16,426	35,552	1,32,396	3,811	4,016	72	1,40,325	14,761	546,729	5,400	966	.....	21	.....	13,039	14,563	11,652
24-Parganas ...	1,52,972	6,459	1,57,009	.....	4,670	...	1,61,679	12,184	205,690	4,619	393	.....	609	.....	1,103	29,619	3,343
Nadia	5,753	1,469	6,670	30,136	68,916	1,362	1,07,084	4,665	8,268	48,339	.....	.....	76	.....	20	5,090	2,250
Murshidabad ...	8,028	46	8,067	1,965	2,985	11	13,018	2,344	1,846	7,687	.....	.....	.....	751	4,177	.....	...
Jessore	1,640	3,525	3,843	.....	40,833	.....	44,676	1,607	2,313	6,571	1,373	.....	100	.....	1,125	29,492	1,142
Khulna	175	1,150	894	.....	13,177	.....	14,071	600	140	324	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,475	3
Rajshahi	5	.....	5	.....	845	.....	850	1,534	490	573	.....	.....	.....	199	.....	.....	85
Dinajpur	10,489	.....	10,489	.....	.....	.....	10,489	1,369	43,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Jalpaiguri ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,348	114,765	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	812
Kuch Bihar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Darjeeling ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	12,075	.....	.....	2599	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Rangpur	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	18	20,062	5,740	.....	.....	.....	633	.....	.....	38	12,650
Bogra	8,210	.....	8,210	.....	.....	.....	8,210	4,112	1,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Pabna	286	.....	286	527	2,894	.....	3,707	95,816	8,085	3,756	1,129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	996
Dacca	59	.....	59	.....	102	.....	161	1,40,731	2,590	137	452	.....	4,645	.....	.....	.....	...
Mymensingh ...	5	.....	5	.....	615	.....	620	16,372	1,680	1,300	2,849	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Faridpur	1,000	200	1,125	91	18,379	.....	19,595	20,687	13,020	8,097	6,327	.....	895	.....	.....	.....	...
Backergunge ...	92,063	.....	92,063	.....	4,705	.....	96,768	732	475	515	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	174	...
Tippera	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	770	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Noakhali	1,964	.....	1,964	.....	350	.....	2,314	200	.....	3,542	.....	.....	950	.....	.....	.....	...
Chittagong ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	1,104	.....	.....	.....	...
Total of Bengal ...	7,36,982	97,290	7,97,788	36,794	1,67,333	1,539	10,03,454	3,44,901	1,013,848	99,096	13,630	2,953	9,115	1,163	19,724	83,088	33,125
BIHAR.																	
Patna	30	.....	30	.....	11,530	6,828	18,388	.....	140	1,22,419	992	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,782	305
Gaya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	...	.....	105	52,819	694	.....	6	.....	.....	2,380	10
Shahabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,402	.....	2,402	32	455	62,587	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	9,149	...
Saran	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	284	6,654	689	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	69
Champaran ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	20,324	317	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	42
Muzaffarpur ...	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	36,300	2,611	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
Darbhanga ...	4	.....	4	.....	.....	300	304	.....	210	65,764	4,988	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,160	26
Monghyr	.....	.....	.....	620	20,423	.....	21,043	.....	735	48,808	7,454	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Bhagalpur ...	670	.....	670	1,571	1,715	15,956	19,912	1,007	350	54,866	4,435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Purnea	21	.....	21	.....	598	.....	619	3,864	105	.....	1,277	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	4,452
Malda	818	.....	818	.....	145	.....	963	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sonthal Parganas	28	.....	28	13,915	3,991	.....	17,934	1,382	735	21,233	1,299	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	...
Total of Bihar ...	1,585	.....	1,585	16,106	40,804	23,084	81,579	6,285	3,220	4,91,774	24,956	.....	6	23	.....	14,519	5,000
ORISSA.																	
Balasore	48,304	1,048	48,959	.....	3,793	.....	52,152	663	400	233	41	... ..	7	3	.....	.....	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																	
Hazaribagh ...	2	.....	2	.....	1,657	.....	1,659	.....	.....	681	.....	.....	.....	... ...	.....	.....	...
Manbhum ...	10	.....	10	.....	... ...	.....	10	.....	455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Singhbhum ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	3,402	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total of Chota Nagpur.	12	.....	12	.....	1,657	.....	1,669	.....	525	4,083	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Grand Total of Supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	7,86,883	98,338	8,48,344	52,900	2,12,987	24,623	11,38,854	3,51,849	1,017,993	5,95,186	38,627	3,025	9,128	1,189	19,724	97,607	38,125
OTHER PROVINCES.																	
Assam	30	.....	30	.....	86	.....	116	7,601	6,140	3,588	32,188	1,400	2,172	26	.....	.....	2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	22	.....	22	1,30,969	49,667	633	1,81,291	1,238	1,085	3,35,537	84,989	117	65	.....	.....	606	324
Punjab	31	.....	31	12,699	61,495	1,264	75,489	.....	.....	.....	1,48,814	4	3	.....	.....	302	...
Central Provinces	8,539	.....	8,539	378	20,914	.....	29,831	.....	770	71,761	19,831	.....	.....	.....	... ...	.....	...
Rajputana and Central India.	.....	.....	.....	.....	632	3	635	.....	.....	36,311	25,248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Berar	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,817	.....	1,817	176	.....	6,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	...
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,599	2	65	22	4
Madras	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,587	.....	10,587	.....	.....	.....	1,117	.....	1,904	.....	.....	.....	219
Burma	28,683	1,14,358	1,00,157	.....	26	.....	1,00,183	.....	8,986	.....	.....	.....	5,962	.....	20	.....	...
Other places ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	293	11	6,833	29,908	...
Grand Total of Imports in April ...	1894 8,24,188	2,12,696	9,57,123	1,96,946	3,58,211	26,523	15,38,803	3,61,000	1,034,976	10,48,533	3,50,814	4,546	31,126	1,228	26,642	1,28,345	38,674
	1893 10,36,313	1,37,086	11,22,554	3,97,454	4,42,303	33,571	19,95,882	4,64,703	2,049,177	13,06,717	6,38,932	4,985	85,317	2,275	35,669	1,61,206	71,177

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of April, 1894, was as follows:—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—																	
To Indian ports, viz.—																	
Bombay	48,845	30	48,864	.....	30	101	49,004	.....	2,153,062	.....	431	296	.....	.....	1,443	.....	...
Madras	162	.....	162	.....	11,158	608	11,928	.....	121,560	12	.....	4	.....	48	.....	.....	...
Other ports in Madras... ...	39,917	.....	39,917	52	200	.....	40,169	.....	201,760	.....	207	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	...
Burma	1,584	.....	1,584	5,042	11,399	471	18,496	282	1,630,700	.....	.....	144	121	.....	4,063	76	6,511
Other Indian ports... ...	.....	.....	.....	260	3,339	.....	3,599	.....	13,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,442	2,330	1,236
Pondicherry ...	.....	.....	.....	50	180	.....	230	.....	58,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total of Inter-portal trade ...	90,508	30	90,527	5,404	26,315	1,180	1,23,426	282	4,179,362	12	638	444	121	72	7,948	2,406	7,747
To Foreign ports— United Kingdom	1,29,284	.....	1,29,284	6,130	21,927	.....	1,57,341	6,38,658	464,531	6,01,028	.....	2,318	3,781	187	8,028	5,462	1
Other Foreign ports	5,79,045	.....	5,79,045	667	20,839	5,677	6,06,228	3,12,530	3,776,731	2,06,826	5,734	4,637	67,364	1,250	773	352	2,744
Total of Foreign trade	7,08,329	.....	7,08,329	6,797	42,766	5,677	7,63,569	9,51,188	4,241,262	8,07,854	5,734	6,955	71,145	1,446	8,801	5,814	2,745
Grand Total of Exports in April ...	1894 7,98,837	30	7,98,856	12,201	69,081	6,857	8,86,995	9,51,470	8,420,624	8,07,866	6,372	7,399	71,266	1,518	16,749	8,220	10,492
	1893 8 44,626	.....	8,84,626	76,566	6,10,934	14,495	15,46,621	7,14,051	12,021,578	8,43,590	1,42,455	3,663	26,512	1,992	12,716	13,274	9,369

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of April, 1894.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea. Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats ...	4,09,400	55,187	29,859	1,01,851	877	1,13,946	696,663	44,977	17,217	.....	4,424	47	5,977	26,244	12,634	1,288
,, river steamers ...	14,856	801	2,075	2,828	.....	86,886	141	35,919	25,727	1,400	1,602	121	463	6	306	.....
,, rail { E. I. Railway	2,28,128	35,112	1,59,257	1,73,530	25,078	10,256	56,035	9,20,027	2,99,701	193	78	847	.....	15,427	4,769	956
,, rail { E. B. S. Railway.	22,963	13	5,755	61,620	568	1,40,549	249,550	43,525	7,041	2,915	3,594	199	3,232	30,676	14,850	.....
,, road	73,720	7,177	.....	4,576	.....	9,051	23,200	4,085	.....	.....	559	.....	10,052	26,162	.....	.....
,, sea	75,421	1,14,406	.....	13,806	.....	312	9,388	.....	1,153	34	20,869	14	6,918	29,830	5,806 / 219	1,998 / 1,087
Grand Total of Imports in April { 1894 ...	8,24,188	2,12,696	1,96,946	3,58,211	26,523	3,61,000	1,034,976	10,48,533	3,50,814	4,546	31,126	1,228	26,642	128,345	38,674	5,329
Grand Total of Imports in April { 1893 ...	10,36,313	1,37,986	3,97,454	4,42,303	33,571	4,64,703	2,949,177	13,66,717	6,38,932	4,985	85,317	2,275	35,089	161,206	71,177	5,394

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta during the month of April, 1894.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cottonpiece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
BENGAL.							
Burdwan ...	3,03,925	.....	811	1,702	33,025	5,135	142,310
Birbhum ...	2,12,292	1,440	187	1,317	17,421	3,599	70,350
Midnapore ...	2,02,991	.....	2,874	.....	43,[illegible]	596	6,007
Hooghly ...	1,79,124	4,852	1,942	121	3,265	4,391	76,390
24-Parganas ...	1,74,131	3,100	582	526	9,560	37,138	16,872
Nadia ...	2,32,490	.....	1,394	609	28,650	2,937	50,320
Murshidabad ...	80,463	252	77	86	7,926	85	8,025
Jessore ...	75,079	.....	601	85	18,234	2,337	11,350
Khulna ...	74,940	.....	99	11	2,686	926	1,610
Rajshahi ...	1,31,321	.....	16	273	10,546	224	9,835
Dinajpur ...	1,48,945	.....	.....	253	19,415	1,006	17,955
Jalpaiguri ...	64,328	.....	.....	131	10,467	1,850	2,590
Cooch Behar ...	66,432	.....	.....	134	10	.....	.....
Darjeeling ...	96,445	.....	.....	190	8,840	1,802	2,940
Rangpur ...	2,38,907	.....	2	483	23,177	2,061	10,360
Bogra ...	1,19,774	.....	.....	145	17,635	201	8,400
Pabna ...	1,15,400	.....	190	.....	30,334	12	1,020
Dacca ...	1,93,700	.....	975	28	42,021	10,161	6,685
Mymensingh ...	88,768	.....	248	....	5,485	...	595
Faridpur ...	64,988	.....	342	465	27,101	1,445	8,295
Backergunge ...	1,10,883	.....	1,459	.....	39,600	4,471	1,050
Tippera ...	16,830	.....	287	.....	13,500	150	700
Noakhali ...	31,884	.....	406	.....	2,200	.....	...
Chittagong ...	12,650	.....	75	58	.....	10	2,300
Total of Bengal ...	30,07,290	9,644	12,627	6,707	4,28,832	80,597	465,929
BIHAR.							
Patna ...	5,13,641	972	286	1,191	21,429	10,350	166,815
Gaya ...	3,05,064	324	25	2,367	19,658	902	54,705
Shahabad ...	6,53,157	973	17	1,199	27,589	46	64,225
Saran ...	3,74,187	.....	.....	79	18,988	826	65,135
Champaran ...	4,05,884	756	2	139	19,633	354	29,295
Muzaffarpur ...	3,11,067	720	.....	13	7,951	582	44,520
Darbhanga ...	5,82,645	180	23	803	29,595	410	111,510
Monghyr ...	3,54,596	.....	9	1,165	39,496	3,431	60,255
Bhagalpur ...	4,51,038	216	405	1,254	39,518	3,026	62,455
Purnea ...	3,46,705	.....	3	475	34,223	1,312	13,205
Malda ...	300	.....	.....	.....	8,250	6	5,935
Santhal Parganas ...	2,38,447	144	281	1,072	16,058	3,679	67,795
Total of Bihar ...	45,37,331	4,284	1,051	9,767	2,66,188	24,924	7,51,910
ORISSA.							
Balasore ...	45,339	.....	973	3,359	23,721	4,299	12,600

Whither exported.	Cottonpiece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
CHOTA NAGPUR.							
Hazaribagh	78,618	.....	.....	379	10,014	1,435	2,065
Manbhum	1,18,278	216	46	908	23,742	2,015	12,985
Singhbhum	5,563	.....	23	295	4,080	191	4,725
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	2,02,459	216	69	1,672	37,836	3,641	19,775
Grand total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ...	78,82,419	14,144	14,720	21,495	7,56,577	1,13,401	1,250,214
OTHER PROVINCES.							
Assam	5,79,335	1,024	904	43	38,204	3,806	14,400
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	39,43,994	10,584	1,545	763	22,231	33,479	605,570
Panjab	13,85,092	2,700	240	33	.....	1,611	902,265
Central Provinces	1,10,008	...	238	904	9	9,175	104,730
Rajputana and Central India	90,948	324	12	.....	.....	903	146,055
Berar	795	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	980
Nizam's Territory	1,075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	16,940	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	2,163,06
Madras	47,750	.....	310	146	.....	365	323,200
Pondicherry	...	.....	.....	1,022	.....	236	58,600
Burma	1,60,228	150	176	.....	.....	210	1,630,700
Sind	358	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other places	38,659	7,488	50	4,050	8	16	4,241,262
Grand Total of Exports in April { 1894 ...	1,42,56,701	36,417	18,215	28,456	8,17,029	1,63,262	11,431,028
Grand Total of Exports in April { 1893 ...	94,08,080	1,00,096	19,161	21,791	6,81,935	2,20,655	16,580,216

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of April, 1894, was as follows:—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
From Foreign Ports—							
United Kingdom	1,63,85,545	.....	9,541	... ..	5,14,104	.....	.....
Other Foreign ports ...	50,142	.....	420	.....	2,60,945	6,997	.....
Total of Foreign Trade ...	1,64,35,687	.....	9,961	.....	7,75,049	6,997	.....
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	8,884	79,068	.....	8,971	17,246	.....	.....
Madras	.....	36,600	3	.....	6	.....	.....
Other ports in Madras ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,998	.....	.....
Burma	33,072	1,800	.....	11	.....	.....	8,988
Other Indian ports ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400
Total of Interportal Trade ...	41,956	1,17,468	3	8,982	19,304	.....	9,388
Grand Total of Imports in April { 1894 ...	1,64,77,643	1,17,468	9,964	8,982	7,94,353	6,997	9,388
Grand Total of Imports in April { 1893 ...	76,77,560	1,69,499	9,388	6,378	7,04,086	92,361	38,600

* As per tariff declaration value.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of April, 1894.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Country boats	1,46,700	4,600	3,834	.....	1,72,309	9,859	88,002
River steamers	9,22,821	1,026	2,702	43	1,43,521	24,846	112,062
Rail { East Indian Railway	1,08,32,942	20,052	3,979	16,259	8,54,900	72,311	2,677,325
Rail { Eastern Bengal State Railway	17,71,544	.....	5,552	3,386	1,21,378	45,781	121,905
Road	2,59,408	3,100	504	93	4,347	5,354	11,110
Sea	3,21,286	7,638	1,584	8,635	21,514	5,111	8,420,624
Grand Total of Exports in April ... { 1894 ...	1,42,56,701	36,416	18,215	28,456	8,17,029	1,63,262	11,431,028
Grand Total of Exports in April ... { 1893 ...	94,08,080	1,00,096	19,161	21,791	6,81,935	2,20,655	16,580,216

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 12th July, 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of

Meteorological Division	Division	District	Representative stations	Station Observations. Air Pressure. Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Lowest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Wind. Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Temperature. Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·608	29·376	29·487	29·532	—·012	S39°E	82	99·7	72·7	92·8	78·9	85·9	—0·9
			Raniganj	29·379	29·115	29·246	29·527	—·025	S68°E	80	105·2	72·9	94·0	78·4	86·2	—1·7
		Bigbhum	.....													
		Bankura	Bankura	29·370	29·110	29·253	29·498	—·030	S45°E	118	106·1	74·6	94·5	78·5	86·5	—0·8
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·584	29·301	29·445	29·539	—·015	S43°E	136	106·4	72 2	93 4	78·4	85·9	—1·1
		Hooghly	.....													
		Howrah	.....													
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·690	29·429	29·566	29·535	—·016	S17°W	384	94·2	75·5	89·2	80·9	85·0	—1·3
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·693	29·434	29·569	29·536	—·015	S12°E	112	97·1	72 2	90·1	78·3	84·2	—0·9
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·667	29·412	29·545	29·540	—·021	S41°E	144	97·2	69·2	91·9	78·0	85·0	—0·9
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·653	29·416	29 531	29·546	—·010	S52°E	92	97·2	72·3	91·9	78·1	85·0	—0·6
		Jessore	Jessore	29·687	29·394	29·568	29 548	—·023	S34°E	99	95·0	71·9	90·4	77·6	84·0	—1·2
		Khulna	.....													
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·646	29·406	29·524	29·543	—·014	S45°E	126	95·1	72·6	90·6	78·2	84·4	0
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·611	29·392	29·496	29·572	—·007	S83°E	40	95·6	73·7	90·1	77·8	84·0	+0·9
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·455	29·250	29·364	29·604	+·001	N87°E	93	93·9	71·6	89·2	76·2	82·7	+1·5
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22·953	22·783	22·875	—	—·011	S88°E	89	70·6	53·7	*65·4	57·1	61·3*	+1·0
			Gnatong	?	?	?	?	—	N13E	107	63·8	37·1	55·7	42·8	49·3	—
		Kuch Bihar	.....													
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·613	29·388	29·505	29·581	—·018	S68°E	62	93·3	72·2	89·1*	77·3	83·2*	+1·1
		Bogra	Bogra	29·671	29·443	29·553	29·566	+·002	S67°E	68	94·7	73·7	89·5	77·5	83·5	+0·3
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·689	29·430	29·570	29 569	—·016	S59°E	80	93·3	72·7	88·5	77·2	82·9	0
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·706	29·439	29·598	29·568	—·021	S44°E	*227	91·7	73·2	87·9	78·4	83·2	—0·5
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·683	29·451	29·578	29·588	—·019	S67°E	121	90·7	71·6	87·2	77 0	82·1	+0·2
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·683	29·367	29·586	29·580	—·020	S39°E	87	92·5	72·4	88·0	77·8	82·9	—0·3
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·707	29·428	29·599	29·557	—·035	S18°E	98	92·3	74·9	88·0	77·7	82·8	—0·6
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·702	29·444	29·603	29·587	—·024	S66°E	169	92·3	71·8	88·5	76·3	82·4	0
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·697	29·407	29·593	29·583	—·040	S46°E	186	89·0	71·8	86·0	76·9	81·5	—0·5
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·665	29·319	29·576	29·610	—·022	S50°E	181	89·7	72·1	86·6	76·1	81·3	—0·1
		South Lushai Hills	.....													
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·503	29·207	29·384	29·517	—·020	S84°E	177	105·0	76·2	95·6	80·1	87·9	—0·5
		Gaya	Gaya	29·303	29·089	29·174	29·496	—·027	S86°E	150	103·6	76 3	93·5	80·2	86·4	—0·3
		Shahabad	Dehri*	29·390	29·160	29·214	29·512	—·008	S51°E	289	111·4	76·0	97·2	80·4	88·8	—1·6
			Buxar	29·483	29·236	29·320	29·511	—·015	N87°E	181	100·0	74·8	95·9	79 2	87·6	—1·1
			Arrah	29·508	29·278	29·366	29·504	—·014	N63°E	87	106·4	75·5	96·3	80·5	88·4	—0·3
		Saran	Chapra	29·529	29·298	29·396	29·527	+·001	S81°E	149	105·3	72 6	94 8	79·3*	87·1*	—0·6
		Champaran	Motihari	29·489	29·266	29·366	29·542	—·004	N69°E	180	99·0	69·8	90·0	77·1	83·9	—1·6
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·516	29·312	29·408	29·538	—	S80°E	168	100·7	74·2	92·8	78·8	85·8	—
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·534	29·320	29·418	29·536	—·015	S73°E	177	99·0	74·2	91·4	78·7	85·0	—0·6
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....													
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·534	29·315	29·417	29·529	—·008	S76°E	78	100·8	76·0	93·2	78·5	85·9	+0·4
		Purnea	Purnea	29·591	29·390	29·482	29·560	+·001	N83°E	137	98·7	70·2	91·1	78·1	84·6	0
		Malda	Malda	29·625	29·431	29·517	29·541	—·004	S50°E	78	99·6	74·5	93·3	78·6	86·0	+0·6
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·200	28 986	29·083	29·523	—·013	S43°E	161	100·7	69·8	92·1	77·6	84·8	—1·6
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·628	29·374	29·510	29·532	—·022	S46°W	89	105·3	74·8	93·9	79·3	86·6	—1·5
			False Point	29·700	29·439	29·583	29·547	—·014	S91°W	282	96·5	67·0	88·9	79·4	84·2	—1·3
		Balasore	Balasore	29·644	29·387	29·520	29·522	—·029	S36°W	168	101·5	73 8	92·3	78·8	85·6	0
		Puri	Puri	29·698	29·450	29·580	29 535	—	S52°W	314	92 2	74·6	88·8	80·3	84·6	—
			Gopalpur	29·697	29·470	29·586	29·547	—	S29W	369	92·7	74·1	89·1	80·1	84·6	—
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·692	27·482	27·581	29·499	—·029	S1°W	230	105·1	73·3	91·6	75·6	83·6	—0·6
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·566	27·361	27·471	29·504	—·027	S59°W	176	105·0	69·9	90·3	74·4	82·4	—0·9
		Palamau	Daltonganj	?	?	?	?	?	S21°W	179	114·2	75·0	98·0	80·7	89·4	—
		Manbhum	.....													
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	28·932	28·655	28·803	29·500	—·026	S65°W	63	107·5	73·7	95·2	78·8	87·0	—1·3
Assam.	.....	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·428	29·224	29·337	29·024	—·019	N54°E	55	96·2	70·5	88·6	70·3	82·4	—0·8
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·635	29·411	29·527	29·595	—·002	N55°E	127	91·2	73·1	87·7	77·2	82·5	+1·5
		Cachar	Silchar	29·654	29·408	29·566	29·621	—·018	W	88	96·6	71·8	90·5	76·4	83·4	+1·0

* Mean of 29 days.

Bengal for the month of June 1894.

Humidity.		Cloud.			District observations.										
					Rainfall										
					Of month.					Since 16th May 1894.					
Mean 8 A. M.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A. M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A. M.	Rainfall.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	District.
83	+3	7·1	—0·1	8·80	8·79	8·76	+0·03	13·50	11·27	9·36	11·16	—1·80	14·25	14·59	Burdwan.
88	—	4·7	—	8·38											
					15·24	10·64	+4·60	16·33	11·79	15·24	12·70	+2·54	16·33	15·00	Birbhum.
83	—	6·6	—	12·30	13·24	10·34	+2·90	13·25	12·42	13·24	12·35	+0·89	13·25	15·88	Bankura.
83	—	4·5	—	10·88	12·47	9·46	+3·01	14·50	10·76	12·82	11·41	+1·41	15·00	14·02	Midnapore.
					8·06	9·42	—0·46	11·00	12·07	9·59	11·77	—2·18	11·67	15·90	Hooghly.
					12·37	9·47	+2·90	16·33	12·27	12·58	11·75	+0·83	16·83	15·84	Howrah.
86	—1	9·0	+1·1	11·02	9·72	10·15	—0·43	9·17	12·34	10·58	12·75	—2·17	10·17	16·33	24-Parganas.
86	+3	7·6	+0·3	10·23	10·23	10·37	—0·14	18·00	12·40	10·40	12·73	—2·24	19·00	16·03	Calcutta.
						9·72			12·28		13·09			16·39	Nadia.
83	—	7·3	—	14·33											
					7·03	9·13	—2·10	13·33	11·59	7·16	12·21	—5·05	17·50	15·70	Murshidabad.
90	+8	8·8	+0·5	7·77	10·31	11·77	—1·46	16·60	13·73	12·72	15·04	—2·32	19·80	18·14	Jessore.
90	+3	7·0	—1·7	8·57	12·57	13·23	—0·66	16·33	15·20	13·65	16·17	—2·52	18·33	19·34	Khulna.
93	—	6·3	—	7·96	6·38	11·20	—4·82	9·33	12·49	7·40	14·69	—7·29	12·00	16·62	Rajshahi.
89	—	8·0	—	13·33	11·61	13·62	—2·01	13·40	13·00	12·06	17·73	—5·67	14·20	16·77	Dinajpur.
87	—	7·3	—	19·98	19·92	28·42	—8·50	20·00	19·40	21·77	35·86	—14·09	23·00	25·93	Jalpaiguri.
95	+2	9·2	+0·5	22·63	25·54	29·11	—3·57	21·50	20·77	33·54	35·90	—2·36	27·75	27·85	Darjeeling.
79	—	6·4	—	19·47											
					25·12	31·75	—6·63	16·50	20·06	32·16	40·25	—8·09	24·75	27·32	Kuch Bihar.
88	—	7·7	—	12·36	14·35	21·30	—6·95	16·75	15·64	17·10	28·30	—11·20	21·50	21·69	Rangpur.
87	—	3·7	—	10·03	9·42	12·77	—3·35	12·00	13·31	12·35	17·28	—4·93	17·00	18·30	Sogra.
90	—	9·6	—	6·58	7·57	11·15	—3·58	13·00	13·33	12·30	14·85	—2·55	19·00	18·06	Pabna.
90	+1	8·9	+0·8	10·01	10·79	13·25	—2·46	17·75	15·02	16·69	17·14	—0·45	23·25	20·22	Dacca.
90	—	8·3	—	15·87	16·36	17·60	—1·24	16·20	16·29	24·19	22·16	+2·03	24·80	22·13	Mymensingh.
88	—	7·0	—	13·69	13·42	12·55	+0·87	15·00	14·92	16·23	16·64	—0·41	19·67	19·68	Faridpur.
89	—	9·5	—	21·71	16·77	19·20	—2·43	19·25	17·72	19·75	22·93	—3·18	22·77	22·43	Backergunge.
94	—	7·2	—	18·87	15·58	16·45	—0·87	16·50	16·64	21·48	20·71	+0·77	23·50	21·88	Tippera.
90	—	5·4	—	22·03	22·04	27·32	—5·28	19·50	17·65	29·38	31·85	—2·47	25·50	22·80	Noakhali.
89	+1	8·3	+0·3	19·09	22·72	29·63	—6·91	18·00	18·33	36·54	34·60	+1·94	29·50	23·21	Chittagong.
					21·49	18·91	+2·58	21·00	20·05	33·38	23·07	+10·31	28·00	25·35	South Lushai Hills.
77	+4	6·7	+0·5	6·94	7·39	6·24	+1·15	10·50	7·21	7·43	7·59	—0·16	10·75	8·72	Patna.
76	+9	6·3	—0·1	7·91	8·41	5·63	+2·78	10·00	6·84	8·41	6·95	+1·46	10·00	8·15	Gaya.
69	—	4·8	—	14·48											
77	—	5·2	—	7·39	8·86	5·30	+3·56	12·00	6·89	8·92	6·04	+2·88	12·20	7·96	Shahabad.
81	—	5·5	—	4·50											
70	—	7·3	—	10·77	8·35	6·42	+2·53	9·00	7·51	9·05	7·51	+1·54	9·28	9·02	Saran.
83	—	6·2	—	7·96	9·14	8·19	+0·95	14·00	8·71	9·51	9·47	+0·04	9·64	10·76	Champaran.
87	—	6·4	—	6·98	5·69	7·42	—1·73	9·67	7·08	5·69	8·72	—3·03	5·69	9·84	Muzaffarpur.
82	0	6·7	+1·3	3·19	5·83	8·03	—2·20	11·33	8·55	5·83	9·31	—3·48	5·83	10·29	Darbhanga.
					9·38	6·43	+2·95	10·00	8·05	9·38	7·89	+1·49	9·38	9·72	Monghyr.
82	—	7·6	—	7·26	7·58	8·37	—0·79	11·50	9·49	7·58	10·32	—2·74	7·58	11·85	Bhagalpur.
86	0	3·4	—3·2	12·47	15·75	13·17	+2·58	17·00	11·39	15·77	16·60	—0·83	15·75	14·39	Purnea.
86	—	7·5	—	12·14	13·49	11·86	+1·63	13·50	11·63	14·59	14·63	—0·07	13·99	14·07	Malda.
83	—	4·5	—	13·69	11·95	8·95	+3·00	15·00	11·28	12·33	11·28	+1·05	13·12	14·08	Santhal Parganas.
76	+2	7·0	+0·6	10·45	15·07	9·56	+5·51	14·33	10·09		11·59			13·24	Cuttack.
84	0	8·7	+1·5	8·09											
						8·40			10·14		10·89			13·61	Balasore.
87	—	4·9	—	9·29											
86	—	7·8	—	4·93	9·42	8·42	+1·00	11·67	9·32	9·42	10·33	—0·91	9·42	11·53	Puri.
83	—	3·5	—	3·67											
75	+7	7·9	+0·9	11·63	13·70	8·17	+5·53	14·00	10·41	13·70	9·69	+4·01	14·60	12·62	Hazaribagh.
79	—	6·0	—	8·51		8·24			11·63		10·11			14·30	Lohardaga.
77	—	7·1	—	8·06	8·06	6·04	+2·02	17·00	7·95	8·06	7·09	+0·97	8·06	9·48	Palamau.
					14·58	8·08	+6·50	14·00	11·28	14·66	9·61	+5·05	15·08	13·60	Manbhum.
79	—	8·1	—	8·61	8·61	8·30	+0·31	4·00	11·55	8·61	10·72	—2·11	8·61	15·02	Singhbhum.
92	+3	8·8	+0·1	15·78											Sibsagar.
91	+1	8·5	+1·1	19·15											Goalpara.
90	+9	9·0	+0·7	31·51											Cachar.

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	...	...	0·28	...	0·43	0·55	...	0·95	...	...	0·42	...	...	1·60	1·18	0·12	0·30	...	3·22	...
			Burdwan	0·40	...	...	...	0·45	1·17	...	1·37	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·28	0·71	0·11	0·48	...	0·03	...
			Katwa	...	0·35	0·22	...	1·56	...	0·27	0·01	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·90	0·85	0·52	0·02	...	...	0·03
			Raniganj	...	...	...	...	1·71	0·09	0·28	...	0·17	...	0·19	...	...	0·03	1·26	0·10	...	0·33	0·30	2·28
			Mankur	...	...	...	...	0·64	0·19	...	...	...	...	1·22	...	...	0·79	2·07	...	...	...	...	...
		Birbhum	Suri	...	...	0·01	...	0·78	1·08	1·42	0·03	...	...	1·04	...	...	0·10	2·20	0·16	0·07	...	1·90	0·40
			Hetampur	0·01	...	...	...	2·32	1·40	0·81	0·26	...	...	1·25	...	...	0·23	1·71	0·20	...	...	0·27	0·88
			Rampur Hát	0·77	...	0·18	...	...	0·07	1·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·01	0·48	1·75	0·13	...	0·31	...
			Bolpur	1·34	...	0·88	...	1·88	0·39	...	0·52	...	...	0·03	...	...	0·22	1·09	0·21	...	...	...	...
			Murari	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	0·20	0·06	0·08	...	1·60	...
			Labpur	0·16	...	0·25	...	0·56	0·09	0·11	0·10	...	...	2·54	...	...	0·38	1·35	0·24	0·10	...	...	0·31
		Bankura	Bankura	...	...	...	0·16	0·33	0·01	...	0·25	...	...	0·04	...	...	0·05	3·05	0·07	0·03	...	0·14	0·42
			Vishnupur	...	...	0·27	...	1·02	0·34	...	0·16	0·80	...	2·36	...	...	0·63	3·75	0·44	...	...	...	...
			Maliara	...	...	...	0·26	1·75	...	...	...	0·63	...	0·05	...	...	0·10	1·04	0·07	...	...	1·10	1·70
			Khatra	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	0·35	...	0·02	0·45	...	1·41	3·61	1·01	...	...	0·16	...
			Indas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	2·05	...	...	0·17	2·75	0·28	0·32	...	...	...
			Kotalpur	0·30	...	...	...	0·51	0·08	...	0·85	...	...	1·00	...	...	1·45	2·23	0·50	...	...	...	0·12
			Onda	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	0·35	0·12	...	...	0·84	...	...	0·66	1·48	0·12	...	0·92	0·60	...
			Gangaja'ghati	...	...	...	0·32	1·17	...	...	...	...	...	2·95	...	...	0·16	1·57	...	...	...	3·53	0·27
			Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	0·68	...	0·65	0·09	...	...	0·92	...	0·99	2·72	1·03	...	...	0·17	...
			Sonamukhi	...	...	...	0·12	0·65	...	...	0·57	...	...	...	...	...	0·86	1·50	0·18	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore	Contai	...	0·14	...	...	0·19	0·06	...	2·38	...	...	...	...	1·34	3·31	2·05	1·26	...	...	...	0·22
			Tamluk	...	0·37	0·37	...	0·32	0·30	...	0·45	...	...	1·56	0·05	0·10	1·30	1·56	0·63	...	...	...	0·80
			Midnapore	...	...	0·83	...	1·19	1·19	...	1·56	0·10	...	0·10	...	...	2·18	1·54	0·10	0·04	...	0·64	...
			Ghatal	...	...	0·50	...	0·26	0·03	...	0·61	...	...	0·96	0·05	...	1·41	2·94	0·27	0·67	...	0·29	...
			Kukrahaty	...	..	...	0·18	0·14	...	1·47	...	...	0·12	0·53	...	1·58	1·00	0·88	...	0·22	...	...	0·38
			Garhbeta	...	...	0·07	...	0·55	0·17	...	0·29	...	...	5·05	0·38	...	0·67	5·16	0·23	0·23	...	...	...
			Panskura	...	0·11	...	...	1·40	0·04	...	0·48	...	...	0·87	...	...	1·87	2·18	0·34	0·15	...	1·63	0·03
			Dantoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·40	2·38	0·35	...	...	0·07	0·04
		Hooghly	Serampore	...	0·06	...	...	0·03	...	...	1·43	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·38	0·57	1·03	...	...	0·08	0·04
			Hooghly	...	0·57	0·41	...	0·63	0·15	...	0·93	...	...	...	...	...	1·14	1·25	0·59	...	...	...	...
			Jahanabad	...	...	...	...	0·54	0·02	...	0·50	...	...	2·87	...	...	1·00	1·29	0·49	0·15	...	...	0·69
		Howrah	Howrah	0·14	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	0·45	...	...	0·40	...	0·28	0·34	1·00	0·19	0·20	...	...	1·25
			Mohesreka	...	...	0·53	...	...	0·21	...	1·24	...	...	0·78	...	...	2·15	1·16	0·57	...	...	2·41	0·25
			Ulubaria	...	0·14	0·65	...	1·15	0·12	...	1·12	...	...	0·76	...	0·10	1·43	1·94	0·44	0·43	...	0·52	0·84
		24-Parganas	Saugor Island	0·52	...	...	...	0·65	0·90	...	0·40	0·00	...	0·13	1·15	...	0·95	1·94	0·25	0·17	0·10	...	0·14
			Diamond Harbour.	...	0·12	0·12	...	0·14	0·11	...	1·04	...	...	1·35	0·64	...	1·04	...	1·62	...	...	0·46	0·35
			Canning Town	...	0·12	...	...	1·30	...	...	0·56	...	...	0·10	...	0·82	2·22	2·50	0·25	0·50	0·05	...	...
			Alipore (Observatory).	0·04	0·10	...	...	0·21	0·04	...	0·65	...	...	0·28	...	0·30	0·32	1·10	0·34	0·22	...	0·40	0·39
			Barrackpore	...	0·25	...	...	0·95	...	...	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·96	1·05	...	0·26	...	...
			Dum-Dum	...	0·22	...	...	0·93	...	...	0·74	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	0·75	0·35	0·54	...	...	1·13
			Barasat	1·10	...	0·45	...	0·70	...	...	0·69	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	0·80	0·27	0·08	...	...	...
			Basirhat	...	...	...	...	0·66	...	...	0·52	...	...	1·66	0·30	...	1·12	...	1·40	...	0·40	0·24	...
		Nadia	Ranaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Krishnagar	...	...	0·18	...	1·61	...	...	0·72	...	...	...	0·72	...	1·49	1·60	0·30	...	...	...	...
			Chuadanga	...	...	0·46	...	0·82	...	...	1·92	...	...	2·02	...	...	0·64	1·14	0·22	0·48	0·12	...	0·42
			Meherpur	...	0·12	0·47	...	0·75	...	...	0·65	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·51	0·70	0·20	...	...	0·02
			Kushtia	...	1·14	0·47	0·76	...	...	...	0·43	0·73	...	1·42	...	...	1·67	0·74	0·32	...	...	...	...
		Murshidabad	Kandi	...	...	0·95	...	0·05	...	0·20	3·67	1·15	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·17	0·35	0·37	0·63	...	0·55
			Berhampore	...	0·09	0·02	...	0·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	0·70	0·48	0·09	...	0·68	...
			Lalbagh	...	0·21	0·18	...	0·17	...	1·08	0·03	0·01	...	0·77	...	...	0·48	0·35	0·57	0·52	0·10	0·01	...
			Azimganj	...	...	0·20	0·20	...	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·60	0·...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jangipur	0·15	...	0·20	...	0·20	...	0·90	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	1·29	0·45	0·20	0·55	...	...	...
			Lalgola	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	1·49	0·55	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·02	0·40	0·04	0·16	...	0·87	...
			Akhriganj	...	0·30	...	0·10	0·10	0·20	1·20	0·60	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·70	0·30	0·10	...	...	...	...
			Fatkabari	...	...	0·19	...	0·50	...	2·27	0·40	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·25	0·20	0·16	0·79	0·05	0·73	...
		Jessore	Narail	...	0·50	...	...	1·30	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·30	...	...	0·70	0·10	0·20	...	...	...	...
			Jessore	...	0·30	1·41	1·70	...	...	...	0·24	0·15	0·10	...	...	...	2·32	0·63	0·21	0·09	0·18	...	...
			Jhenidah	...	0·20	0·23	0·22	0·74	...	...	0·68	0·05	...	0·90	...	...	1·57	0·42	1·10	...	...	...	0·15
			Magura	...	0·29	0·21	...	...	0·22	...	0·80	0·57	...	0·21	...	...	1·04	1·15	0·10	0·31	0·02	0·25	...
			Bangaon	...	...	0·14	0·02	1·10	...	...	0·70	1·06	...	0·27	...	...	0·87	0·46	0·04	0·75	...	2·46	...
		Khulna	Satkhira	...	...	1·05	...	0·18	...	0·10	0·90	...	...	0·50	0·05	...	0·85	1·37	0·15	0·13	...	...	...
			Bagerhat	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	0·69	...	...	...	...	...	2·40	0·81	0·24	1·01	...	...	...
			Khulna	...	0·63	0·29	0·29	...	...	0·10	0·81	0·30	1·52	...	0·41	0·14	1·14	0·40	0·52	...	...	...	0·20
			Nakipur	0·05	...	0·35	0·63	0·06	...	...	1·33	0·26	0·90	...	...	...	1·12	0·66	0·42	0·67	0·10	...	...
			Rampal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	0·33	0·86	0·81	0·92	...	0·63	...	...	...
	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	Rampal	...	0·30	...	0·09	0·15	0·41	...	0·50	0·55	...	1·31	1·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Boalia	...	0·09	...	...	0·98	...	0·34	0·42	...	...	0·09	...	...	0·13	0·23	0·37	...	...	0·08	...
			Nator	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	2·55	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	0·07	0·10	0·04	...	0·09
			Naugaon	1·63	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·24	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lalpur	...	0·50	...	...	0·25	1·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	0·24	0·22	...	...	...	...
			Manda	...	0·21	...	...	1·29	0·13	1·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	0·05	...	...	...	...
		Dinajpur	Mahadebpur	1·10	...	...	...	...	0·95	0·77	0·10	0·11	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·76	...
			Churamon	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·57	...	...	...	...	1·76	...	0·02	...	...	0·75	...
			Raiganj	0·95	...	...	...	1·00	...	0·48	...	0·52	...	0·05	...	...	0·25	0·30	0·22	...	...	...	0·70
			Dinajpur	0·16	...	...	...	0·28	...	0·44	0·88	2·80	0·25	0·18	...	...	...	0·17	0·43	...	0·13	0·02	...
			Balooraghat	...	2·53	...	...	1·07	...	0·82	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·22	...	...	...	...	0·24
			Thakurgaon	...	1·29	...	3·60	...	...	2·49	...	0·48	...	0·83	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	1·75	...
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	...	0·08	...	0·40	0·24	2·43	0·11	0·15	...	0·10	0·60	...	0·03	1·03	0·41	0·09	...	4·25	0·60	...
			Alipore Duar	...	...	...	1·03	0·45	5·78	1·02	...	0·18	...	0·09	...	0·79	2·12	...	2·05	...	0·12	0·55	...
			Falacotta	...	...	...	0·48	0·19	4·95	0·05	...	...	...	1·31	...	1·11	0·70	1·15	0·20	...	1·25	0·25	...
			Debiganj	...	1·40	...	2·24	1·63	...	1·37	0·03	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·03	...	...	0·20	0·18	1·60	...
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).	...	...	...	0·40	2·00	0·20	3·48	0·04	2·13	...	0·60	0·72	0·11	...	0·99	...	...	1·18	2·62	0·73
North Bengal.		Darjeeling	Buxa	...	1·49	...	...	1·28	2·03	...	0·04	0·20	0·19	0·53	0·01	1·66	0·29	1·00	0·35	0·09	0·88	2·05	...
			Siliguri	...	0·07	...	4·20	0·22	1·52	6·22	0·65	0·04	0·03	2·80	...	2·75	1·15	0·45	0·60	0·05	0·56	0·30	...
			Darjeeling	0·16	0·01	0·39	0·82	0·66	0·14	0·08	1·92	0·46	0·43	0·15	0·04	0·18	0·23	1·88	1·90	0·30	0·51	0·37	...
			Kalimpong	...	...	0·04	0·39	0·58	0·06	0·02	0·30	0·10	...	0·70	0·07	0·08	0·03	1·36	3·05	0·88	0·64	0·09	...
			Mungpoo	...	...	1·19	1·19	0·16	0·10	...	2·92	0·26	...	0·26	0·25	0·11	0·57	0·53	2·46	...	...	0·07	...
			Kurseong	...	...	2·07	0·25	0·40	0·13	1·57	3·54	0·53	0·96	1·20	0·90	0·11	0·10	...	3·12	0·21	0·30	0·35	0·13
		British Bhutan	*Pedong*	...	0·02	0·40	0·55	0·17	0·07	2·66	0·51	0·55	0·55	0·02	0·70	0·35	0·34	0·60	0·94	0·37	0·05	0·33	0·18
		Tibbet	Gnatong	...																			
		Kuch Bihar	Yatong	...																			
			Dinhatta	...	...	0·21	0·05	2·12	3·18	3·25	0·03	...	...	0·18	...	0·05	0·19	0·02	...	...	...	1·18	...
			Kuch Bihar	...	1·30	0·86	0·37	0·79	5·34	1·98	0·08	0·00	...	0·44	...	...	0·20	0·25	0·10	...	...	0·34	...
			Mickliganj	...	0·05	...	0·26	0·54	0·59	1·91	0·00	...	...	0·08	...	0·11	0·09	0·17	...	0·03	...	0·66	...
			Mathabhanga	...	0·23	...	...	1·30	5·23	1·30	0·40	0·08	...	0·37	...	0·04	0·10	...	0·29	...	0·43	0·45	0·04
		Rangpur	*Fulbari*	...	...	1·59	...	4·08	4·00	1·40	...	0·20	...	3·70	...	...	0·88	...	0·20	...	...	...	...
			Buxwaniganj (*Gaebanda*).	...	...	...	...	...	0·62	2·44	1·80	0·63	0·03	...	...	...	0·04	0·64	0·08	...	...	...	...
			Rangpur	...	...	0·02	0·26	0·30	0·17	1·23	0·25	0·05	0·17	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·50	...
			Peerganj	...	...	1·30	0·90	0·60	0·46	2·34	1·04	0·19	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·24	...	...	...	...
			Kurigaon	...	0·12	...	0·58	1·01	0·15	1·73	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·48	...	...	...	...	...
			Gobindganj	...	...	1·00	0·15	...	0·20	2·00	0·70	1·20	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	0·34	0·35	...	0·97	0·85	...	1·11	...	0·09	...	0·14	...	0·04	0·03	...	0·15	...	...	...	...
			Ulipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·04	0·03	2·28	0·03
			Sundarganj	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·38	1·05	0·15	0·53	...	0·15	1·52	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bogra	Sherpur	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	3·05	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nowkhilla	0·05	...	0·55	...	...	...	0·01	2·37	0·35	...	0·52	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·14	...
			Bogra	...	...	0·44	0·19	...	0·04	1·48	2·15	1·81	...	...	0·05	0·09	1·05	0·07	...	...	...	...	...
			Panchbibi	...	...	0·04	...	...	0·83	1·45	0·48	2·33	0·02	0·05	...	...	0·07	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·15
		Pabna	Pabna	...	0·08	...	0·12	...	...	1·79	0·08	0·41	...	0·40	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	0·10	0·05	...
			Sirajganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·51	2·59	0·74	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·21	0·46	0·14	...	...	1·42
				0·04	0·25	...	0·21	0·15	...	0·28	2·58	0·06	0·06	0·09	...	0·06	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	0·10

Bengal in June 1894.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1894 to 30th June 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 30th June.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological division.
...	...	...	0·40	1·36	0·75	...	...	...	...	13	10·21	11·56	8·43	3·22	12·56	10·59	Kalna ...	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	South-West Bengal.
·06	0·06	0·41	1·90	0·82	...	0·25	...	0·05	...	13	11·95	8·77	8·30	1·90	9·29	11·01	Burdwan.			
...	...	0·38	0·41	0·58	...	...	0·31	...	0·01	11	11·63	6·44	9·92	1·56	7·19	12·64	Katwa.			
·01	0·05	0·82	0·18	0·78	0·26	1·04	0·12	0·22	0·22	17	11·30	8·38	8·38	1·71	8·38	10·38	Raniganj.			
...	0·34	0·19	1·90	...	...	...	2·34	0·10	...	10	?	9·78	?	2·34	9·78	?	*Mankur.*			
··	0·09	0·31	3·03	2·06	1·16	0·42	0·49	...	0·18	17	12·55	17·62	10·47	3·03	17·62	12·63	Suri ...	Birbhum.		
...	0·32	0·16	0·80	1·40	0·66	0·45	2·30	0·18	...	18	11·20	15·11	11·42	2·32	15·11	13·44	Hetampur.			
...		0·50	0·95	0·15	2·25	...	1·87	0·21	0·02	14	11·62	13·00	10·02	2·25	13·00	12·02	Rampur Hát.			
...	0·34	0·09	2·75	0·21	...	...	1·48	...	...	12	?	11·43	?	2·75	11·43	?	*Bolpore.*			
...	...	1·20	0·50	0·55	1·37	0·25	...	0·12	0·27	12	?	8·75	?	1·00	8·75	?	*Morari.*			
...	0·04	0·87	1·48	2·36	...	...	1·42	...	...	15	?	12·36	?	2·54	12·36	?	*Lalpur.*			
·05	0·35	1·70	1·44	1·47	...	1·15	1·40	0·04	0·09	12	12·40	12·30	9·35	3·05	12·30	11·49	Bankura ...	Bankura.		
...	0·51	1·52	0·09	1·03	...	...	0·84	...	...	13	12·45	13·95	10·50	3·75	13·95	12·77	Vishnupur.			
...	...	0·49	0·31	2·88	...	1·87	0·14	0·51	0·17	14	11·91	13·07	10·30	2·88	13·07	12·30	Maliara.			
...	0·45	1·42	1·25	...	...	0·89	1·09	...	0·65	14	12·91	13·63	11·19	3·61	13·63	13·20	Khatra.			
...	0·26	0·26	4·30	1·16	...	...	...	...	0·48	11	?	12·43	?	4·30	12·43	?	*Indas.*			
...		2·78	...	1·75	...	...	...	...	...	10	?	11·57	?	2·78	11·57	?	*Kotalpur.*			
·38	0·84	...	2·40	0·10	...	1·85	...	0·15	...	15	?	11·06	?	2·40	11·06	?	*Onda.*			
...	0·20	0·83	0·53	4·12	...	0·49	0·15	0·43	...	14	?	10·72	?	4·12	10·72	?	*Gangajalghati*			
...	0·76	0·36	1·91	...	...	...	1·22	...	...	11	?	11·50	?	2·72	11·50	?	*Raipur.*			
...	...	0·02	0·69	0·50	...	...	0·41	0·15	...	11	?	6·51	?	1·50	6·51	?	*Sonamukhi.*			
·20	1·93	2·85	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·27	0·54	13	10·50	17·43	9·51	3·31	17·43	11·52	Contai ...	Midnapore ...		
·33	0·43	1·20	0·04	0·30	0·06	0·90	...	0·08	0·06	16	9·95	11·21	9·26	1·88	11·25	11·46	Tamluk.			
·81	0·05	0·25	0·56	0·03	...	0·50	...	...	...	14	10·80	11·67	8·82	2·18	11·67	10·76	Midnapore.			
·10	0·15	0·78	0·01	0·15	0·10	0·30	...	...	...	15	11·78	9·58	10·24	2·94	10·94	11·88	Ghatal.			
·23	0·18	0·53	0·73	0·42	...	...	...	0·89	...	16	?	9·58	?	1·38	10·05	?	*Kukrahaty.*			
...	0·22	0·30	0·90	0·15	...	0·26	...	...	...	14	?	14·63	?	5·16	14·86	?	*Garhbeta.*			
·35	0·34	0·13	...	1·00	...	0·47	...	0·10	0·26	16	?	11·75	?	2·18	12·50	?	*Panskura.*			
·30	0·23	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	6·30	7	?	6·76	?	2·40	6·76	?	*Dantoon.*			
·06	0·49	0·88	0·11	...	...	...	0·06	0·11	0·02	9	12·00	6·30	0·74	1·43	7·97	11·74	Serampore ...	Hooghly.		
...	0·14	0·82	0·14	0·31	...	...	0·05	...	0·09	12	12·10	7·22	0·16	1·25	7·43	11·75	Hooghly.			
...	...	2·19	0·07	2·45	...	0·94	...	0·15	...	12	12·11	13·35	9·35	2·87	13·55	11·38	Jahanabad.			
·17	0·26	0·75	0·42	0·91	...	0·08	...	1·04	0·04	15	12·60	7·96	9·91	1·25	8·31	12·05	Howrah ...	Howrah.		
·30	0·26	1·28	0·03	0·01	...	1·30	...	1·30	0·05	14	11·93	14·73	9·03	2·41	14·80	11·44	Mohesreka			
·10	0·54	0·90	0·20	0·04	...	0·18	...	3·00	0·11	20	?	14·41	?	3·00	14·58	?	*Ulubaria.*			
·80	0·31	1·51	0·24	...	...	...	...	0·96	0·28	18	11·95	11·02	10·04	1·94	11·02	12·39	Saugor Island	24-Parganas.		
·10	0·38	0·21	...	0·08	...	...	0·56	0·50	0·09	16	12·30	9·51	9·87	1·64	9·70	11·83	Diamond Harbour.			
...	0·45	0·62	0·26	0·20	0·05	...	1·32	...	0·32	15	?	11·64	?	2·50	11·64	?	*Canning Town.*			
·73	0·45	0·69	0·65	0·24	...	0·07	0·02	1·90	0·07	18	12·40	10·23	10·37	1·90	10·49	12·73	Alipore (Observatory).			
...	0·53	0·99	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	0·05	10	11·95	6·53	10·60	1·25	7·58	12·76	Barrackpore.			
·92	0·62	0·59	0·32	0·28	...	...	0·46	1·42	0·14	16	12·35	9·85	9·94	1·42	12·19	12·08	Dum-Dum.			
·35	0·50	0·63	0·23	0·45	...	0·21	...	...	...	13	12·30	6·71	9·54	1·10	7·81	12·21	Barasat.			
·60	0·59	3·08	...	0·21	...	...	2·84	0·87	...	14	13·20	14·67	10·88	3·08	15·13	14·59	Basirhat.			
...	...	0·15	...	0·54	...	0·23	...	0·15	...	11	11·95	7·39	9·03	1·61	8·34	12·37	Rangahat ...	Na		
...	0·19	0·37	0·68	1·12	0·01	3·08	...	0·04	...	15	11·05	14·33	8·81	3·08	14·97	11·85	Krishnagar.			
...	0·07	0·40	0·85	0·40	...	0·52	...	0·05	...	13	12·10	6·60	9·24	0·85	7·46	13·58	Chuadanga.			
...	0·05	0·25	...	0·04	...	0·10	0·37	0·11	...	13	11·95	8·90	9·72	1·67	9·49	12·90	Meherpur.			
·25	0·17	0·75	0·27	0·15	0·17	0·36	...	...	0·10	17	13·45	10·40	11·21	3·07	15·97	15·26	Kushtia.			
...	...	0·11	0·42	0·22	...	...	0·15	...	0·12	11	13·07	5·23	9·54	0·83	5·23	12·50	Kandi ...	Murshidabad		
...	0·07	1·34	0·21	1·52	0·05	0·03	0·06	0·21	...	14	11·70	7·77	9·27	1·72	7·77	12·36	Berhampore.			
...	0·90	...	2·00	0·70	0·20	...	0·10	...	0·30	12	11·00	8·05	8·18	2·00	8·05	11·48	Lalbagh.			
...	0·15	0·65	1·05	0·76	...	...	0·15	...	...	14	11·50	6·86	9·53	1·20	6·86	12·74	Azimganj.			
...	0·10	0·49	0·32	1·01	1·03	...	0·03	0·13	...	14	11·37	6·73	8·72	1·49	7·50	11·72	Jangipur.			
...	0·10	0·80	0·20	2·20	0·10	...	0·20	0·10	0·10	18	10·88	7·50	9·55	2·20	7·50	12·97	Laigola.			
·07	0·14	0·86	0·32	0·49	0·02	...	3·25	...	...	14	?	10·64	?	3·25	10·74	?	*Akhriganj.*			
...	...	0·50	0·20	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	10	?	4·95	?	1·30	5·55	?	*Patkabari.*			
·02	0·55	0·78	0·26	3·14	0·21	...	1·54	0·10	0·06	17	14·26	13·09	11·21	3·14	15·87	13·96	Narail ...	Jessore.		
...	0·17	0·45	0·07	1·23	0·17	...	0·12	...	0·03	16	14·95	8·49	12·74	1·57	15·63	16·12	Jessore.			
...	0·38	0·39	0·19	0·45	0·70	0·05	...	0·17	...	17	14·26	7·50	12·75	1·15	8·86	16·10	Jhenidah			
...	0·37	0·45	0·40	1·44	0·72	0·40	0·37	0·16	0·05	17	13·42	12·13	11·77	2·46	13·14	15·63	Magura.			
·15	0·55	1·05	0·52	0·48	0·10	0·12	0·24	0·07	...	17	11·75	9·46	10·37	1·95	10·14	13·40	Bangaon			
·70	1·02	0·44	0·13	...	...	0·45	2·42	...	...	12	14·35	10·56	12·50	2·42	12·36	15·50	Satkhira ...	Khulna.		
...	0·68	1·44	1·80	1·33	...	1·32	...	...	0·08	18	15·42	13·80	14·25	1·80	14·52	17·45	Bagerhat.			
·13	0·35	0·60	0·65	2·60	0·41	1·60	0·02	0·14	0·19	19	15·84	13·24	12·93	2·60	14·00	15·55	Khulna.			
...	0·33	...	3·45	...	...	0·33	0·20	...	...	10	?	8·43	?	3·45	8·43	?	*Nakipur.*			
...	0·13	0·78	1·11	1·01	0·01	1·41	...	...	0·92	15	?	12·18	?	1·41	12·53	?	*Rampal.*			
...	0·05	0·25	1·12	2·56	0·49	0·40	0·07	...	...	11	12·10	7·67	9·05	2·56	7·71	12·73	Boalia ...	Rajshahi.		
...	0·03	0·46	0·31	0·63	0·05	...	0·03	...	...	7	11·50	4·87	10·25	2·55	6·76	13·79	Nator			
...	0·15	0·28	...	...	0·27	2·55	0·78	...	...	10	13·86	6·59	13·69	2·55	7·73	17·53	*Nanguon.*			
...	0·12	1·39	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	?	4·61	?	1·39	7·93	?	*Lalpur.*			
...	0·11	0·16	1·36	0·37	1·41	...	0·04	...	0·04	10	?	7·17	?	1·81	7·17	?	*Manda.*			
...	...	0·23	...	1·64	0·46	0·85	...	...	...	11	13·67	7·20	12·80	1·64	7·70	16·50	Mahadebpur...	Dinajpur.		
·47	0·22	0·13	1·06	0·87	4·08	0·56	3·06	...	...	13	11·50	13·83	11·87	4·08	13·83	14·97	Churamon.			
...	0·23	0·24	0·76	2·10	2·75	1·74	2·40	...	...	15	12·43	14·28	14·38	2·75	14·28	18·08	Raiganj.			
·17	0·12	0·14	0·07	2·39	2·42	2·68	0·06	...	...	17	14·00	14·19	10·50	2·68	14·19	21·33	Dinajpur.			
...	...	0·67	0·32	0·49	1·61	0·07	0·21	...	...	11	13·38	8·56	12·53	2·53	10·32	17·75	Balughat.			
...	0·19	0·32	...	0·95	2·26	...	0·90	...	...	12	?	15·46	?	3·60	15·67	?	*Thakurgaon.*			
·03	0·40	0·42	0·28	0·24	2·67	0·53	3·60	0·01	0·23	20	19·40	19·92	28·42	4·25	21·77	35·86	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri.		
·31	0·45	...	...	3·41	4·40	...	2·40	...	...	15	?	26·24	?	5·78	38·56	?	*Alipore Duar.*			
·95	0·30	...	0·75	0·70	1·50	1·40	4·91	...	0·20	18	?	22·35	?	4·95	31·05	?	*Falacotta.*			
·30	0·05	0·26	0·70	0·75	4·80	2·05	0·26	...	...	14	?	18·50	?	4·80	19·39	?	*Debiganj.*			
·05	0·81	0·40	1·02	0·02	2·48	0·07	0·39	...	3·76	20	?	27·40	?	3·48	43·56	?	*Bhagatpur* (*Nagrakatta*).			
·35	0·15	1·22	0·87	2·14	3·08	3·14	2·40	...	3·62	21	23·35	29·06	45·22	3·14	55·19	58·36	Buxa ...	Darjeeling.		
·34	0·36	0·55	2·21	2·05	3·75	0·87	1·45	0·03	2·19	23	20·13	30·96	27·77	4·20	33·97	33·80	Siliguri.			
·52	1·10	0·81	1·43	2·84	2·25	1·07	1·02	...	0·01	25	20·85	22·03	24·00	2·84	24·18	28·34	Darjeeling.			
·11	0·75	0·31	1·31	3·44	2·41	0·90	0·42	...	0·08	17	18·75	19·50	19·43	3·95	20·80	23·07	Kalimpong.			
·65	1·33	0·64	1·86	8·25	1·24	0·05	0·45	...	0·36	30		24·90		8·25	29·03	?	Mungpoo.			
·20	0·97	2·14	3·40	4·93	1·80	0·70	1·23	...	1·15	26	?	33·09	?	3·54	35·96		*Kurseong*			
·09	0·60	0·05	1·78	4·06	1·38	0·21	1·17	...	0·80	23	?	20·10	?	4·06	26·03	?	*Pedong* ...	British Bhutan.		
																	Gnatong ...	British Bhutan.		
																	Yatung.	Tibbet.		
·09	0·35	0·03	1·23	1·09	0·39	0·37	0·10	0·29	0·12	14		5·32	?	1·22	?	?	Dinhatta ...	Kuch Bihar.		
...	1·15	0·24	1·31	0·87	4·18	4·03	3·83	...	...	15	20·00	26·22	30·03	4·18	31·45	39·43	Kuch Bihar.			
·10	0·72	0·03	0·75	1·08	5·62	2·05	4·54	...	...	18	20·50	27·00	36·84	5·62	35·25	44·84	Mickliganj.			
·48	0·64	0·25	0·45	0·12	2·70	2·65	7·05	...	...	15	19·33	22·47	28·25	7·65	27·51	30·51	Matabhanga.			
·25	0·47	0·20	0·44	2·80	4·11	2·27	2·97	...	...	18	20·42	24·77	31·87	5·23	34·41	40·21	*Fulbari.*			
·58	0·77	0·20	1·93	1·13	6·34	2·45	1·30	...	...	16	?	30·77	?	6·34	36·06	?	Bhawaniganj	Rangpur.		
·02	0·12	0·11	0·10	0·45	0·03	3·50	0·13	...	0·03	12	13·63	11·16	15·99	3·50	15·08	31·16	(*Gaibanda*).			
·38	0·15	0·37	0·54	0·06	3·03	3·50	0·35	0·25	...	15	15·35	12·66	19·51	3·50	14·70	26·26	Rangpur.			
...	0·17	0·25	0·24	0·30	0·40	4·10	0·10	...	...	15	?	12·69	?	4·10	12·70	?	*Peerganj.*			
...	0·55	0·20	0·52	0·90	3·50	5·40	...	...	...		16·50		23·40			31·23	Kurigram.			
...	0·18	...	0·50	0·23	1·00	0·20	...	...	...	13	?	8·31	?	2·00	9·67	?	*Gobindganj.*			
·19	0·05	0·15	0·19	3·12	3·79	1·91	0·48	...	...	14	17·08	16·25	26·19	3·79	17·85	34·87	Bagdogra.			
																	(*Nâtpamari.*)			
...	...	0·15	...	0·48	0·92	6·57	0·48	...	...	13	?	13·64	?	6·57	17·41	?	*Ulipur.*			
...	...	...	...	1·40	1·58	3·58	1·52	...	...	7	?	11·74	?	3·58	15·69	?	*Sundergunj.*			
·05	0·22	0·09	0·10	0·72	0·90	1·30	...	...	...	13	12·93	8·95	12·42	2·37	12·64	17·34	Sherpur ...	Bogra.		
·04	0·14	0·09	0·18	1·06	0·73	0·77	...	...	...	12	13·86	11·18	12·89	2·15	15·15	16·66	Nowkhilla.			
...	0·45	0·10	...	0·40	0·72	1·40	1·63	...	...	10	14·53	10·03	14·27	2·33	12·75	19·01	Bogra.			
·06	0·38	0·15	0·14	0·74	0·70	1·64	0·28	...	...	13	11·93	7·50	11·48	1·79	18·83	16·07	Panchbibi.			
...	0·22	0·27	0·06	0·28	0·61	0·89	...	...	...	13	14·10	8·56	10·90	2·59	15·44	14·43	Pabna ...	Pabna ...	Rajshahi.	North Bengal.
...	0·30	0·12	0·54	0·15	1·01	0·33	...	0·01	...	13	12·55	6·55	11·40	2·58	9·15	15·27	Sirajganj.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Station

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj	...	0·22	...	1·36	...	...	...	0·77	0·84	1·07	0·10	...	0·15	1·05	0·14	0·05	...	0·18	0·11	...
			Dacca ...	...	0·38	0·09	...	0·06	0·05	...	2·06	0·03	...	0·75	...	...	0·89	0·15	0·13	...	0·04	...	0·0
			Narainganj	...	0·17	...	0·28	0·19	0·02	...	0·74	0·43	0·28	0·38	...	...	1·10	0·11	0·04	...	0·19	0·22	0·0
			Manikganj	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	1·31	...	0·08	0·16	...	0·09	0·32	0·29	...	0·36	0·57	0·45	0·0
			Joydebpur ...	...	0·07	0·20	1·23	...	0·26	0·05	1·62	0·10	...	0·25	...	0·16	1·00	0·02	...	...	1·02	0·14	0·0
		Mymensingh...	Kishoreganj	...	...	...	0·96	...	...	...	4·07	1·28	0·33	...	1·25	...	0·12	0·09	...	...	0·28	0·09	...
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	2·04	...	...	...	4·01	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	0·2
			Mymensingh	0·80	0·16	0·01	0·24	0·29	...	2·30	4·23	0·65	0·70	0·62	...	0·19	0·29	0·05	...	...	0·02	0·33	0·4
			Jamalpur ...	...	0·39	0·73	0·45	...	0·75	2·19	3·48	0·75	...	0·45	3·77	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·65	
			Netrokona ...	0·81	0·15	...	0·34	0·19	...	12·50	0·29		0·98	...	0·12	...	1·00	0·45	...	...	0·45	0·44	0·5
			Subarnakhali	...	...	0·58	0·07	...	...	0·98	4·58	0·69	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·23	0·15	...	...	0·41	...
			Durgapur ...	...	0·80	...	...	0·10	...	6·00	1·10	0·30	...	...	...	0·30	1·50	0·20	...	...	1·00	0·60	...
			Sherpur Town	1·85	...	0·06	0·77	...	0·27	6·37	0·65	0·33	...	...	...	0·25	0·65	0·15	...	...	0·40	0·14	...
			Dewanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	0·50	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	1·26	0·13	...	0·47	...	0·11	0·47	1·19	...	0·54	...	...	2·07	1·02	0·77	0·20	0·61	...	...
			Faridpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	0·41	...	0·06	...	...	0·65	0·08	0·87	0·06	...	0·73	...
			Gealundo ...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	1·60	1·50	1·10	0·99	...	...	0·70	0·40	0·70	0·05	...	...	...
		Backergunge...	Patuakhali ...	...	...	0·26	0·08	...	1·16	0·27	1·05	0·07	...	...	...	1·22	0·58	0·50	0·51	0·20	0·05	...	...
			Pirojpur ...	...	1·12	...	0·65	...	0·15	0·52	0·58	0·46	0·34	...	...	0·54	1·40	1·60	0·42	...	...	...	0·4
			Barisal ...	...	...	0·20	0·70	0·39	0·90	1·74	0·37	0·64	...	...	...	0·64	4·25	...	0·15	0·64	0·06	0·10	...
			Gournaddi ...	...	...	0·58	0·49	0·14	...	0·44	0·37	1·69	...	...	0·78	0·23	6·05	2·24	0·24	...	0·72	...	...
			Bhola ...	...	...	0·08	0·62	0·20	0·50	0·20	0·25	0·50	...	...	0·31	0·65	3·51	0·92	0·07	0·09	0·18	...	...
			Doulatkhan ...	...	0·08	1·10	0·90	0·10	1·51	...	0·71	1·73	...	...	1·81	2·41	3·41	0·75	...	...	0·33	...	...
			Bauphal ...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	2·84	0·70	0·29	...	0·98	...	...	2·50	0·87	0·31	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartola ...	...	0·60	...	...	0·90	...	...	3·70	0·20	...	0·30	1·30	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·80	...
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	...	2·82	0·35	1·37	0.63	0·80	0·73	1·97	6·46	...	0·18	0·44	0·12	0·73	0·12	0·02	...	...	...	0·2
			Chandpur ...	...	...	0·42	0·22	1·71	0·06	1·01	2·26	...	0·18	...	0·15	1·36	0·48	...	...	0·08	0·08	0·13	0·0
			Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	2·25	0·12	...	...	2·32	...	0·62	1·83	...	1·03	0·63	...	...	0·10	1·35	...	1·0
			Ramchandra-pur.	...	0·50	...	1·50	...	...	1·80	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	0·40	...	...
			Nasirnagar ...	...	...	...	1·75	0·25	0·10	...	2·20	0·40	..	0·20	3·40	0·25	0·15	0·10	0·25	0·50	0·75	0·10	1·8
			Daudkandi ...	...	...	...	0·32	0·40	...	0·90	0·12	...	0·32	0·48	...	0·51	0·07	...	...	...	0·29	...	0·2
			Kasba ...	...	...	0·85	0·50	0·70	0·15	4·35	...	0·60	...	...	0·35	0·50	...	0·55	0·40	...	0·15	1·50	1·9
			Laksham ...	...	...	...	0·60	1·30	1·09	0·53	0·15	0·88	...	...	0·30	...	0·96	0·16	...	...	0·82	...	0·0
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali	...	0·01	0·10	0·06	0·14	2·58	0·08	0·66	2·07	0·01	...	0·10	0·83	2·08	0·57	0·26	0·03	0·07	0·11	...
			Fenny ...	...	0·91	0·35	0·61	0·15	0·17	0·15	1·25	1·65	...	0·63	0·50	0·50	4·40	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·0
			Harishpur ...	...	0·04	0·11	0·72	1·03	0·04	0·03	1·90	2·09	...	0·25	1·85	0·55	1·65	0·10	...	0·05	0·30	0·04	...
			Ramganj ...	...	...	0·11	...	...	0·91	0·17	0·79	1·23	...	...	...	0·17	1·95	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar ...	0·03	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·40	1·87	2·80	2·19	0·21	0·15	0·12	0·56	...	0·0
			Chittagong ...	...	...	0·03	2·12	0·05	...	0·07	1·24	1·07	...	1·17	0·53	3·70	4·20	0·16	...	...	0·60	...	...
			Kutubdia ...	...	...	0·14	0·50	0·40	...	0·13	1·40	0·21	...	...	0·60	2·34	3·15	0·77	...	0·23	0·35	...	0·2
			Satkanya ...	...	0·50	0·18	0·43	0·32	...	...	2·13	0·70	...	1·30	0·50	4·50	1·80	...	...	...	...	0·15	...
			Kodala ...	0·54	0·13	1·96	0·03	...	...	0·95	2·05	...	...	1·00	0·25	3·10	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·04	0·0
			Fenua ...	1·08	0·35	2·20	0·04	...	...	1·15	0·48	...	0·80	0·93	1·40	2·22	0·28	0·08	...	0·02	0·06	...	0·3
			Mirsarai ...	0·07	0·77	0·14	1·33	0·07	0·13	...	2·88	0·47	...	1·55	0·22	0·42	0·58	...	0·11	0·11	0·28	...
			Chandpur ...	0·28	...	1·09	0·22	...	...	1·02	0·80	...	0·88	0·25	7·13	1·68	0·18	0·12	0·05	0·42	0·01	...	...
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamati ...	0·18	0·09	...	6·97	0·11	0·34	0·12	1·04	0·86	...	1·37	0·71	0·47	0·39	...	0·07	...	...	0·07	0·6
			Bandarban ...	0·03	0·30	...	2·11	...	0·81	...	0·20	1·08	...	1·72	1·32	1·00	1·50	...	0·21	0·16	0·10	...	0·2
			Demagiri ...	1·29	0·40	2·97	1·66	...	0·56	0·43	2·02	0·63	0·50	2·59	0·33	0·17	...	0·42	...	0·60	...	...	1·8
	Patna.	Patna ..	Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	0·13	...	...	0·10	...
			Dinapore ...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·03	0·09	0·04	...	0·10	...	...	0·04	0·0
			Bihar ...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	0·15	0·50	...	...	...	1·0
			Barn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·75	...	...	0·10	1·10	0·40	...	...	0·60	...
			Bickram ...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	0·07	...	1·64	0·48	...	0·03	...	...	0·4
			Hilsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gaya ...	Aurungabad...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·03	...	0·93	0·25	0·05	0·08	...	3·25	...
			Gaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	..	0·71	1·28	0·09	0·22	...	1·66	0·5
			Nawada ...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·74	0·05	...	0·09	...	0·14	...
			Jahanabad ...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·10	...	0·46	...	...	...	0·1
			Arwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·57	...	0·16	...	0·27	...	0·02	...	...	...
			Daudnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	0·25	1·62	...	0·04	...	1·62	...	...
			Sherghati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	0·25	0·24	...	1·12	...	...
			Rajauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...
			Pakri Baraw-an.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	1·10	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	0·36	1·27	...	0·3	...	1·14	0·0	...
			Dehri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·36	4·22	2·23	0·44	0·02	0·03	2·87	0·2
			Bhabhua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	1·76	0·07	0·05	...	..	1·14	0·2
			Sasaram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	1·27	0·55	0·90	0·60	...	2·09	0·3
			Arrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·26	0·02	0·19	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·05	0·1
			Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·04	0·69	0·05	0·47	...	...	0·82	0·5
			Khiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·15	...	0·45	...	...	...	0·6
			Ageaon ...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·25	...	0·12	0·28	0·20	...	...	0·08	0·10	...
			Ramagar ...	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·83	0·02			0·45	0·82	0·07	...	0·16	...	...
			Koath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·51	0·10	...	...	0·38	...	0·29	...	..	1·34	...
			Sikrool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	0·40	...	0·12	...	...	0·08	2·10	...
			Basawan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	...	0·21	...	...	0·44	1·0
			Monaharpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·49	...	0·74	...	0·58	...	...	3·02	...
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	1·12	0·29	...	0·45	0 02	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·3
			Siwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·54	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ekma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	0·80	...	0·30	...	...	0·14	...
			Chapra ...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·48	...	0·33	2·00	0·04	0·58	...	...	...	...
			Secrepur ...																				
			Annour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	2·0
			Basantpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	...	...	1·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Champaran ...	Motihari ...	0·39	...	...	...	...	1·12	0·37	...	0·22	0·15	0·68	...	0·12	0·19	0·18	...	0·13	0·09	...	0·5
			Bettiah ...	0·22	...	...	...	...	1·48	0·03	0·23	...	0·01	1·02	0·23	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	0·0
			Bagaha ...	0·74	...	...	...	...	2·84	...	...	1·10	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	3·0
			Burhurwa ...	0·17	...	...	...	0·10	0·42	0·13	...	...	...	0·59	0·08	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	0·36	...	...	1·12	...	0·35	...	...	0·08	0·09	0·33	...	0·82	...	0·33	...	0·38	0·02	0·22	...
			Muzaffarpur...																				
			Hajipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	1·13	...	0·10	...	0·35	0·40	..	...	...	...	...
			Paru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·03	0·25	...	...	...	...
			Mahua ...													0·87							
			Sirahar ...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	2·00	...	...	0·04	1·60	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pupri ...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·10	...	...	0·05	0·10	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	0·45	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...
			Darbhanga ...	0·29	...	...	0·08	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	0·35	0·02	0·14	0·08	...	...
			Madhubani ...	0·04	...	...	0·77	...	0·47	0·05	...	0·99	0·05	0·19	...	...	...	0·11	0·02	1·38	0·72	...	...
			Bahera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	1·14	...	...					
			Rosera ...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	1·20	...	...	0·31	...	0·04	...	...	...	...
	Bhagal-pur.	Monghyr ...	Begusarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·23	...	...	...	0·61	0·20	0·06	...	...	...
			Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	0·60	0·15	...	...	...
			Jamui ...	0·25	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	1·41	0·18	0·09	...	...	3·34	...
			Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...
			Sheikpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	...	...	...	...	...
			Unahai Bamda	0·39	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·08	...	1·20	...	...	0·27	3·10	0·56	0·28	...	0·25	1·3
			Chupreon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·01	...	...	...	...	0·79	...	0·20	...	...	...

in Bengal in June 1894—*continued.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May to 30th June 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 30th June.	Station.	Districts.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
0·11	0·95	1·38	1·66	1·58	0·56	0·20	0·32	0·19	0·06	20	16·33	13·05	15·84	1·66	22·03	19·97	Munshiganj ...	Dacca.	Dacca.	East Bengal.
0·21	0·33	1·04	1·88	0·35	1·03	0·01	0·73	0·16	0·11	16	15·50	11·26	13·37	2·06	15·65	17·33	Dacca.			
0·07	0·06	1·56	1·79	0·87	0·41	...	0·54	0·21	0·03	19	15·25	10·13	13·96	1·79	16·49	17·54	Naraingang.			
0·06	0·27	0·32	0 21	2·58	0·23	0·77	0·39	0·16	...	16	13·00	8·71	9·84	2·58	12·56	13·71	Manikganj			
0·11	0·45	1·75	1·85	0·60	0·22	2·25	...	...	0·10	19	?	13·31	?	2 25	17·04	?	*Joydebpur.*			
0·22	...	0·51	0·22	0·38	0·33	0·14	...	...	...	18	16·84	11·17	19·07	4·97	19·08	23·64	Kishoreganj.	Mymensingh.		
0·33	0·13	0·27	...	1·50	2·00	0·35	...	...	...	10	12·74	11·53	13·16	4·01	17·24	16·39	Atia (*Tangail*).			
0·15	0 15	0·15	1·03	0·34	0·50	1·05	0·02	...	0·11	21	18·25	15·87	16·00	5·25	21·07	24·83	Mymensingh.			
...	0·21	...	1·20	1·22	1·45	1·00	0·40	...	...	17	14·35	18·48	14·99	3·77	20·76	19·02	Jamalpur.			
0·42	0·71	0·40	...	0·49	...	1·75	2·40	...	0·26	20	19·25	24·77	21·78	12·50	41·01	26·93	Netrokona.			
...	...	0·11	0·26	0·18	0·71	0·22	0·09	...	...	13	?	9·45	?	4·58	14·41	?	*Subarnakhali.*			
0·40	1·00	0·40	0·35	1·40	1·30	3·90	2·30	2·30	0·10	20	?	25·35	?	6·00	36·20	?	*Durgapur.*			
...	0·33	0·12	0·75	1·00	1·67	1·30	2·70	...	...	18	?	19·76	?	6·37	24·92	?	*Sherepur Town.*			
...	...	0·70	...	1·40	1·35	2·30	2·00	...	0·15	9	?	11·40	?	2·30	15·05	?	*Dewanganj.*			
0·25	...	1·38	0·21	0·89	0·52	0·07	0·20	0·31	0·03	19	16·15	13·39	13·30	2·07	14·89	17·13	Madaripur ...	Faridpur.		
0·06	0·75	0·06	0·43	5·57	0·45	0·38	0·43	...	...	13	14·40	13 69	12·89	5·57	17·61	17·28	Faridpur.			
...	0·70	0·05	1·15	2·70	...	...	0·55	...	...	13	14·21	13·09	11·86	2·70	16·19	15·60	Goalundo.			
0·20	1·50	1·70	0·60	1·60	0·82	0·20	1·40	...	0·15	18	18·17	14·12	22·36	1·70	16·00	26·73	Patuakhali ...	Backergungo.		
0·17	0·57	1·19	1·29	0·16	0·37	2·30	...	...	0·16	20	16·58	14·54	16·43	2·30	17·54	19·65	Pirojpur.			
0·05	1·08	1·12	3·10	1·18	1·32	2·29	0·15	0·06	...	19	17 15	21·13	16·50	4·25	26·30	20·38	Barisal.			
...	1·40	0·32	0·66	1·22	0·06	0·19	0·35	...	0·05	19	?	18·32	?	6·05	19·97	?	*Gournaddi.*			
0·19	0·61	1·04	0·08	0·43	1·19	2·90	0·79	0·13	0·03	20	18·97	17·27	21·49	3·51	19·13	24·95	Bhola.			
0·12	1·18	1·49	1·88	2·47	0·51	2·17	0·41	0·11	0·02	29	?	25·11	?	3·41	30·53	?	*Doulatkhan.*			
0·20	0·50	1·30	1·38	1·30	0·80	1·40	...	0·10	0·02	16	?	15·21	?	2·84	19·23	?	*Bauphal.*			
1·60	...	...	...	0·50	0·50	...	...	0·40	0·04	12	15·53	11·14	14·14	3·70	17·49	18·54	Agartola ...	Hill Tippera.		
0·41	0·50	0·02	0·88	0·13	0·79	0·78	0·34	...	0·30	22	17·35	21·39	19·13	6·46	24·33	23·47	Comilla ...	Tippera.		
0·04	2·11	1·26	1·18	2·60	...	0·41	...	0·11	0·20	17	18·00	16·09	16·77	2·60	20·55	20·77	Chandpur.			
1·25	...	...	0·30	0·13	0·05	0·23	...	0·30	...	15	15·68	13·08	15·46	2·32	23·54	19·95	Brahmanbaria.			
...	...	...	0·80	0·67	...	...	1·60	...	...	9	?	8·40	?	1·80	11·95	?	*Ramchandrapur.*			
0·80	0·20	0·15	0·25	0·15	0·10	0·12	0·05	0·10	0·10	24	?	14·22	?	3·40	26·52	?	*Nasirnagar.*			
0·13	0·60	0·30	0·42	1·43	0·50	...	...	...	...	15	?	7·14	?	1·43	12·74	?	*Daudkandi.*			
0·85	...	0·35	...	0·35	...	...	0·20	0·25	...	18	?	14·53	?	4·35	24·50	?	*Kasba.*			
1·15	...	...	0·67	1·26	1·24	...	...	...	...	14	?	11·16	?	1·30	14·74	?	*Laksham.*			
0·24	1·48	1·82	2·48	0·70	1·12	3·15	0·53	0·69	0·66	19	18·15	22·03	26·07	3·15	30·61	30·61	Noakhali ...	Noakhali.	Chittagong.	
0·12	0·10	0·03	1·85	0·45	2·85	4·75	0·31	0·07	0·04	20	17·15	22·05	28·56	4·75	28·15	33·08	Fenny.			
0·23	0·43	0·26	1·08	1·85	2·03	1·52	0·29	0·19	0·08	21	?	19·09	?	2·09	30·10	?	*Harishpur.*			
0·26	0·44	1·64	0·78	1·57	1·18	0·78	0·77	...	0·10	15	?	12·92	?	1·95	18·40	?	*Ramganj.*			
0·22	2·50	1·51	5·01	2·53	0 92	1·65	...	...	0·92	19	19·26	25·09	31·31	5·01	39·14	39·49	Cox's Bazar ...	Chittagong ...		
0·02	0 56	0·37	0·28	1·53	1·35	0·84	...	0·24	0·10	17	17·40	20·35	24·94	4·20	33·94	29·70	Chittagong.			
0·35	0·90	0·95	1·10	3·15	1·70	3·10	...	0·11	0·32	22	?	25·09	?	3·32	30·09	?	*Kutubdia.*			
...	1·10	0·95	0·90	0·63	3·10	0·45	...	0·20	...	18	?	20·14	?	4·50	31·14	?	*Satkania.*			
0·35	0·23	0·68	0·15	1·91	0·65	1·23	0·47	0·14	1·10	18	?	17·13	?	3·10	27·32	?	*Kodala.*			
0·34	0·37	0·30	1·08	1·15	1·30	0·14	0·11	0·20	0·18	21	?	16·68	?	2·22	26·25	?	*Fenoa.*			
...	0·35	0·17	4·80	0·70	1·71	2·24	0·35	0·12	...	21	?	19·66	?	4·80	25·61	?	*Mirsarai.*			
0·61	0·65	0·98	0·98	1·08	2·30	0·70	0·69	0·20	...	20	?	21·75	?	7·34	35·23	?	*Chandpur.*			
0·25	0·15	1·63	0·35	0·06	2·21	0·39	0·21	2·12	0·69	21	20·05	21·40	18·91	6·07	33·38	23·07	Rangamati ...	South Lushai Hills.		
0·03	0·54	...	0·25	0·31	1·79	0 16	0·12	2·07	...	20	?	16·02	?	2·11	26·53	?	*Bandarban.*			
1·87	0·93	...	...	1·31	0·98	0·50	0·60	0·35	0·12	23		23·04	?	?	?	?	*Demagiri.*			
0·05	0·11	...	0·55	0·83	1·55	1·45	1·43	0·57	0·05	10	7·40	6·94	6·88	1·55	6·94	8·39	Patna ...	Patna.	Patna.	Bihar.
0·13	...	...	0·20	0·25	0·17	1·14	2·81	0·74	...	7	7·45	6·13	6·52	2·81	6·13	7·69	Dinapore.			
...	0·51	0·05	0·56	2·00	0·57	0·12	0·24	1·20	...	11	7·5	7·19	6·18	2·00	7·19	7·86	Bihar.			
0·40	0·45	0 10	2·10	0·30	0·20	1·19	...	0·45	0·25	14	6·85	8·30	5·08	2·10	9·30	6·43	Barh.			
0·05	0·13	0·16	0·20	0·26	1·54	0·63	...	1·24	0·33	14	?	8·72	?	1·64	8·72	?	*Bickram.*			
0·45	0·37	...	0·41	2·80	1·10	0·30	0·22	1·23	...		?		?			?	*Hilsa.*			
0·04	...	0·12	0·27	0·17	0·70	0·04	0·40	1·67	0·82	11	6·68	9·33	5·82	3·25	9·33	7·10	Aurungabad...	Gaya.		
0·03	1·21	0 68	0·04	0·20	0·45	0·89	0·06	0 84	...	11	7·05	7·91	6·16	1·65	7·91	7·50	Gaya.			
...	...	0·41	2·31	2·12	0·33	1·12	0·58	3·40	...	10	6·75	11·47	5·45	3·30	11·57	6 85	Nawada.			
...	...	...	0·12	0·30	0·79	...	0·63	2·18	...	8	6·29	4·82	6·06	2·18	4·82	6 32	Jahanabad.			
...	0·63	...	...	0·60	...	0·36	2·71	0·32	...	9	?	6·26	?	2·71	6·26	?	*Arwal.*			
...	0·27	0·04	0·05	0·04	0·13	0·24	1·17	0·86	0·16	10	?	6·63	?	1·62	6·63	?	*Daudnagar.*			
...	0·31	0·08	0·85	...	1·05	...	0 12	0·51	...	9	?	4·30	?	1·12	4·91	?	*Sherghati.*			
...	...	1·00	0·10	1·10	1·10	0·10	0·10	1·15	0·25	11	?	6·90	?	1·15	6·90	?	*Rajauli.*			
...	0·41	...	1·60	0·81	0·41	0·16	0·66	0·30	...	7	?	4·37	?	1·60	4·61	?	*Pakri Barawan.*			
...	...	1·22	0·04	0·22	1·58	0·90	0·02	0·10	0·07	9	7·55	7·30	4·96	1·58	7·39	5·61	Buxar ...	Shahabad ...		
0·08	0·12	0·26	0·10	...	1·91	0·26	0·16	0·69	0·38	15	6·71	14·48	4·65	1·22	14·48	5·82	Dehri.			
...	...	0·01	0·33	0·38	1·10	0 29	0·10	0·11	0·87	10	6·15	6·81	5·26	1·76	6·40	5·85	Bhabhua.			
0·05	0·73	0·04	0·42	0·08	0·60	1·14	0·80	1·23	0·40	13	6·70	10·23	5·17	2·09	10·23	5·82	Sasaram.			
...	0·10	0·20	0·49	0·37	0·71	0·45	0·73	0·75	1·14	13	7·35	5·80	5·95	1·14	6·80	7 09	Arrah.			
...	0·47	0·03	0·80	0·51	1·02	0·37	0·20	0·06	2·41	12	?	9·51	?	2·41	9·51	?	*Mohaniah.*			
...	...	...	0·60	0·10	0·40	0·80	0·15	...	0·20	10	?	3·60	?	0·80	3·60	?	*Khiri.*			
...	...	0·75	...	0·45	0·50	1·10	0·50	...	1·35	14	?	6·66	?	1·35	6·66	?	*Ageaon.*			
...	...	...	0·02	0·23	0·76	0·32	0·85	0·24			?		?			?	*Ramagar.*			
...	0·43	0·05	..	0·53	1·05	0·02	0·97	0·15	0·34	12	?	6·79	?	1·34		?	*Koath.*			
0·20	...	0·20	0·23	0·25	2·00	1·28	0·32	0·12	...	12	?	8·05	?	2·10		?	*Sikroul.*			
...	...	...	1·30	1·70	1·10	0·20	0·17	...	...	9	?	6·52	?	1·70		?	*Bassawan.*			
...	...	...	...	0·45	3·24	1·48	0 33	...	0·54	9	?	11·87	?	3·24		?	*Monaharpur.*			
...	...	...	...	0·13	1·15	2·00	0·06	0·92	...	10	7·83	7·48	6·43	2·00	7·78	7·07	Gopalganj ...	Saran.		
...	...	...	1·12	1·16	1·20	1·20	0·23	...	...	7	7·80	8·61	6 81	3·54	8·61	7·91	Siwan.			
...	...	...	...	2·05	0·60	0·69	2·10	0·60	...	9	?	9·61	?	2·53	9·51	?	Ekma.			
...	...	...	0·25	1·53	0·21	1·15	1·66	0·38	...	10	6·90	10·77	6·02	2·48	10·77	6·96	Chapra.			
					2·10	3·30		0·20			?		?			?	*Scereepur.*			
...	...	...	...	0·34	0·42	1·87		0·84	...	7	?	7·04	?	2·63	7·46	?	*Annour.*			
...	...	...	0·40	0·16	1·57	1·24	0·23	1·25	...	8	?	7·06	?	1·78	7·06	?	*Basantpur.*			
...	...	...	...	0·38	1·22	1·19	0·24	0·46	0·37	16	8·04	7·96	7·80	1 22	8·60	9·28	Motihari ...	Champaran.		
...	0·07	...	...	2·38	2·10	1·02	0·21	0·23	...	12	8·47	10 32	8·49	2·38	10·32	9·66	Bettiah.			
...	0·15	...	...	2·64	1·27	0·27	0·17	0·05			?		?			?	*Bagaha.*			
...	...	...	...	0·06	1·01	2·03	0·42	2·62	0·09	10	?	8·14	?	2·62	8·14	?	*Burhurwa.*			
...	0·02	...	0·06	0·24	0·44	...	0·35	0·04	0·12	12	8·68	5·37	8·03	1·12	5·37	9·38	Sitamarhi ...	Muzaffarpur.		
...	...	0·04	...	0·02	0·02	1·08	..	0·82	0·44	8	8·15	4·80	7·53	1·13	4·80	8·91	Muzaffarpur.			
...	0·33	0·10	0·31	2·38	0·42	1·53	0·53	0·99	...	9	7·11	6·89	6·69	2·38	6·89	7·87	Hajipur.			
						0·45	0·35	0·68			?		?			?	*Paru.*			
...	0·15	0·04	1·06	0·95	...	...	0·39	0·30	...	8	?	6·08	?	2·00		?	*Mahua.*			
...	...	...	1·06	0·95	...	...	0·39	0·30	...	7	?	3·65	?	1·06		?	*Shinhar.*			
											?		?			?	*Pupri.*			
0·38	...	0·27	0·75	0 62	3·56	0·57	0·10	0·15	...	12	8·16	8·08	7·58	3·56	8·08	8·69	Tajpur ...	Darbhanga.		
0·18	0·47	0·06	0·16	2·32	0·26	0·16	0·11	...	0·02	11	8·32	3·19	7·92	0·47	3·19	9·12	Darbhanga.			
...	0·09	0·02	0·47	0·21	0·01	0·02	0·49	0·11	...	11	9·16	6·21	8·59	1·38	6·21	10·13	Madhubani.			
			0·70	0·33	...	0·40	...	...	...		?		?			?	*Bahera.*			
0·60	...	0·51	0·71	0·10	1·11	0·94	...	...	...	9	?		?	1·20		?	*Rossra.*			
...	...	0·27	3·42	0·12	0·76	0·14	0·65	1·18	...	10	7·70	10·66	6·24	3·42	10·66	7·66	Begusarai ...	Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	
...	...	0·36	1·30	0·30	...	2·30	...	...	...	7	8·15	6·09	6·55	2·30	6·09	8·19	Monghyr.			
...	0·08	0·16	0·76	3·30	0·24	0·70	0·22	0·34	0·12	13	8 30	11·39	6·49	3·34	11·39	7·83	Jamui.			
...	...	0·97	1·56	0·20	...	0·44	...	...	...	7	?	4·73	?	1·56	4·73	?	*Gogri.*			
...	0·32	...	1·13	0·95	1·90	...	0·45	1·13	0·15	8	?	6·42	?	1·90	6·42	?	*Sheikpura.*			
...	0·98	0·43	1·53	4·20	0·03	0·34	0·04	0·50	...	14	?	15·67	?	4·20	15·67	?	*Chahai Bamda.*			
10	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	2·36	?	1·01		?	Chupreon.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Statio

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
BIHAR—*concld.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	0·49	...	..	...	...	0·30	0·08	0·27	...	0·39	...	0·39	0·52	...	0·58	0·45	0·05	...
			Bongaon (*Sufabad*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	0·40	0·28	...	...
			Supaul ...	...	1·35	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·17	...	0·20	...	0·06	0·70	0·25	0·07	0·45	...	...
			Protabganj ...	...	0·50	...	...	1·08	...	...	2·10	...	...	...	...	3·50	...	0·35	...	...	0·54	...
			Bhagalpur ...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	1·73	0·31	...	...	0·20	0·25	0·23	...	0·01
			Banka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·32	...	...	...	0·50	0·30	0·44	...	...
			Colgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	0·01	0·24	0·86	...	...	...	0·11	0·10	0·47	...	...
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	0·82	...	...	0·08	2·00	...	1·48	0·52	...	...	0·89	...	0·11	0·11	1·40	...	0·89	...	1·57
			Araria ...	...	0·30	...	...	1·50	...	0·03	0·45	0·07	...	0·9	0·13	0·85	0·07	2·01	...	...	...	0·05
			Purnea ...	0·21	0·39	...	0·11	...	...	...	0·20	0·59	0·10	0·74	...	0·50	0·12	0·55	0·41	0·14	...	...
			Gondwara (*Korah*).	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·66	0·15	0·70	...	...	0·48	0·01	0·36	...	...	...	...
			Barsoe ...	0·23	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·42	0·71	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	0·28	0·47	...	0·07	0·59
			Forbesganj ...	...	0·46	...	...	1·26	...	...	0·35	...	...	0·20	...	2·65	0·07	...	...	0·07	0·65	0·08
			Kaliaganj ...	...	0·75	...	0·50	...	...	4·12	...	0·14	0·70	...	...	...	0·27	...	0·18	...	0·30	1·06
		Malda ...	Malda ...	0·04	...	...	...	0·24	2·26	...	0·63	0·12	...	...	...	...	1·73	0·58	0·07	0·12	...	0·01
			Chanchal ...	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	1·01	0·40	...	0·40	...	0·51
			Gajol ...	0·12	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...
			Sibganj ...	...	...	...	...	0·37	0·53	0·55	0·36	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·30	0·20	...	...
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	0·06	...	...	0·80	0·24	0·18	0·47	0·08	0·05	0·20	...	...	...	0·13	0·05	...	...	0·15
			Godda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	1·25	...	...	0·03	0·30	0·11	0·61	...	...
			Pakour ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·21	1·59	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	0·13	...	...	1·35
			Naya Dumka	0·38	...	...	...	0·46	1·56	0·65	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	0·61	0·56	1·07	0·02	...	...
			Deoghur ...	0·46	...	...	...	..	0·21	0·32	0·23	0·14	0·05	2·36	...	...	0·17	2·62	0·31	0·04	...	0·23
			Jamtara ...	0·51	...	...	...	0·04	0·01	...	...	1·72	0·09	1·95	...	...	0·05	0·70	0·53	0·25	...	1·13
			Belbadda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	0·93	...	...	...	...	0·94	...	...	...	...
			Nanihat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·25	0·36	0·23	0·58	...	...	...
			Asseuboni ..	...	...	...	1·30	0·70	1·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·30	1·33	...	0·17	...
			Katikund ...	...	...	0·80	...	0·55	0·05	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·45	1·90	...	...	...
			Madhupur ..	0·16	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·90	...	0·30	2·15	...	...	2·65	0·75	0·42	...	...	...	1·01
			Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	0·40	0·80	...	2·30	...	...	0·40	1·50	0·25	0·24	...	0·12	0·15
			Sarath ...	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·19	...	0·36	0·34	...	1·85	...	...	0·25	1·41	0·67	0·12	0·02	1·01
			Barkopa ...											0·40	...	2·08	...	0·10	...	0·07	...	...
			Dauroy ..	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·12	...	...	0·65	...	...	2·10	3·15	1·22	...	...	...	1·40
			Bhagya ..					0·80						...	...	1·20	...	...	0·15	0·22	...	0·23
			Mohespore ...	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	0·56	0·26	...	...	...
			Barhawra ...	...	...	0·14	...	...	0·03	...	0·20	0·03	...	0·05	...	...	0·16	0·02	0·14	0·13	...	0·53
			Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·10	...	0·11	...	...	0·21	...	0·11	0·20	...	0·48
			Chandi ...																			
		Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·81	0·18	...	...	1·65	1·12	...	...	0·15	2·08
			Banki ...	0·06	0·32	...	...	0·78	...	...	...	3·13	...	0·28	0·09	0·29	...	0·41	0·02	0·09	...	...
			Cuttack ...	0·76	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	1·25	0·13	...	...	1·45	...	...	0·11	...
			False Point ...	0·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·03	1·92	0·23	...	0·63	1·21	1·22	...	...	...
			Kendrapara ...	0·38	...	...	...	0·02	0·02	...	...	1·82	0·24	0·28	0·13	...	0·45	1·86	0·75	...	...	...
			Jajpur ...	1·08	0·35	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	0·63	...	0·10	0·87	1·02	0·49	...	...	0·06
			Dharmsala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·60	0·60	...	0·05	1·35	0·20	...	...	...	1·50
			Salipore ...	1·46	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	...	0·06	0·10	...	0·09	2·00	...	...	0·02	1·13
			Pal Lahera ...	0·18													0·03	4·72	...	...	...	...
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	0·65	0·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·46	0·24	1·26	0·16	...	...	...
			Chandbali ...	0·40	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·30	0·03	0·40	...	0·03	1·25	0·30	0·03	...	...	0·10
			Bhadrak ...	0·75	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·48	3·37	1·50	0·45	0·17	...	...	0·97
			Soro ...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·00	0·48	...				
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	0·25	0·98	1·10	...	...	...	0·42
			Jellasore ...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·33	...	2·20	3·13	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·05
			Baripada ...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	1·30	...	...	...	...	1·45	2·53	...	0·19	...	...	0·51
		Puri ...	Puri ...	0·04	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	0·33	0·12	...	...	0·66	...	...	...	0·02
			Khurda ...	0·19	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	...	0·33	1·36	0·33	...	0·13	...	...	0·02	0·34
			Banpur ...	0·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	0·86	...	2·10	...	...	0·06	...	0·09	...	1·08
			Gop ...	0·05	...	...	...						0·15	...	0·25	...	...	0·70	0·15			
			Satpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·12
			Pipli ...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	1·01
			Nayagarh ...	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	0·91	...	...	0·18	...	0·49	...	...	0·31	...	0·25
			Ranpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·04	0·05	0·08	0·86	0·14	...	...	1·04	...	0·15
			Kurmala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·25	...	0·50	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	0·67	...	...	...	0·88	...	0·18	0·11	0·60	...	1·14	...	...	3·15	0·62	0·59	1·29	...	...
			Hazaribagh ...	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·10	0·06	0·03	0·54	...	0·12	0·50	0·81	1·06	0·47	0·29	2·29
			Semtagurah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·22	0·05	...	1·45	1·63	1·13	0·90	...	...	2·87
			Mahudi Hills	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	4·65	1·50	...	0·41	0·41	...	...
			Jhoomrah Hills	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	0·90	1·60	1·30	0·70	...	...	1·20
			Barhi ...	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	1·37	...	1·02	0·16	...	2·04
			Chatra ...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·43	0·46	1·32	...	...	0·50
			Karagdeha ...	...	...	...	0·15	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	0·65	...	...	...	...
			Ramghar ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·30	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	1·70	3·10	...	...	...	...
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·26	0·59	...	0·33	...	2·52	1·64	0·66	...	...	...
			Ranchi ...	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·07	0·58	...	...	...	0·17	2·20	0·72	...	...	...
			Silli ...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	1·50	1·60	...	...	...	2·40
			Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	2·26	0·56	...	...	...
			Tamar ...	...	0·30	...	...	...	0·98	...	0·46	0·10	...	...	...	1·40	0·33	2·53	1·20	...	...	...
			Chainpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·93	0·31	0·90	...	0·75	...	0·80	0·75	0·21	0·07	...	...	...
			Sirgaja ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	0·70	1·01	0·32	...	...	...
			Jushpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·43	0·52	...	12·22	...	0·35	1·02	0·05	...	1·65	...
			Gangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	1·57	1·15	0·38	0·07	0·85
		Palamau ...	Palamau ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·18	...	...	0·38	0·70	0·03	0·65	...	0·19	0·80
			(*Daltanganj*)																			
			Balumath ...	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	1·09	1·27	0·95	0·68	0·05	0·14
			Husainabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·50	...	1·70	0·33	0·16	...	...	...
			Garwah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·50	...	...	0·71	2·92	0·08	0·78	...	...	0·07
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	1·15	...	1·16	...	0·13	1·50	...	2·40	1·92	1·00	...	...	0·90
			Gobindpur ...	...	...	...	2·00	0·12	...	...	0·00	...	2·23	...	...	1·05	2·90	0·26	...	...	0·28	0·15
			Raghunath-pur.	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	1·10	...	0·55	...	0·40	...	...	1·55	1·53	0·16	...	0·04	0·53
			Barrabhum ...	...	...	...	...	0·75	1·55	...	0·12	0·15	...	0·10	...	...	0·85	4·00	0·25	...	...	0·50
			Jhalda ...	0·25	...	...	...	0·09	0·97	...	0·65	...	...	0·27	...	0·06	2·27	1·17	...	...	0·15	0·64
			Chas ...	...	0·04	...	...	0·38	0·10	0·09	0·85	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·52	0·58	...	1·44
			Pandra ...	0·28	...	...	...	0·86	2·19	...	0·06	0·04	...	2·55	...	...	...	1·75	0·61	...	...	0·09
		Singhbhum ..	Chaibassa ...	0·01	0·86	0·10	...	...	0·99	0·30	0·04	0·45	...	...	...	0·76	0·70	1·79	0·47	0·03	0·05	...
			Chakradhar-pur.	0·25	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·05	...	0·05	...	0·30	2·40	1·60	0·05	...	0·90	...
			Ghatsila ...	...	...	...	0·20	0·39	...	...	0·60	0·32	...	...	...	0·20	0·50	0·00	0·07	0·10	...	0·82
			Baharagura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	1·21	0·23	...	0·20	1·02
			Gailkura ...	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	0·42	0·16	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	0·52	0·58	1·05	0·56	...	0·16	...
			Monahorpur												0·25		0·24	0·02	1·10	...	...	0·34
			Kharsawan ...																			
		Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhur ...	0·53	0·54	0·12	...	0·07	...	...	0·40	...	0·38	0·19	...	0·06	0·58	0·44	0·17	...	...	0·59
			Anundpur ...	2·09	1·05	...	...	2·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	0·19	0·44	0·83	0·35	0·42	0·37	0·18
			Talchar ...	1·23	0·29	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	0·41	...	...	...	2·07	0·15	0·04	...	0·05
			Narsingpur ...	1·00	0·41	...	0·08	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·82	1·30	...	...	0·75	1·36	...	...	0·80
			Angul ...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·92	...	0·30	...	...	...	0·07	1·12	2·10	0·82	...	...
			Dhenkanal ...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	1·68	...	0·16	0·02	0·14	...	0·32	1·49	...	0·28	0·19	0·80
			Bispara ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	0·60	...	...	0·07	...	0·56	...	2·20	0·90	...	...	0·90
			Kunjabangar ...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	0·30	1·05	0·23	...	0·35
			Baramba ...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·65	...	0·13	0·24	0·67	0·45	0·05	0·05	0·23	...	0·11

Bengal in June 1894—*concluded.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1894 to 30th June 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 30th June.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
1·03	0·05	...	0·05	0·70	0·42	0·17	0·19	...	...	13	9·20	6·12	8·66	1·02	6·12	10·95	Madhipura ...	Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	BIHAR—*concld.*
0·46	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·17	...	...	7	?	2·28	?	0·48	2·28	?	Bangaon. (*Syfabad*).			
0·77	0·30	...	0·15	1·27	0·65	0·07	0·60	...	...	13	9·50	7·09	9·33	1·27	7·09	11·50	Supaul.			
...	0·10	...	...	0·44	1·50	2·50	0·74	...	...	11	?	13·30	?	3·50	13·30	?	*Protabganj.*			
...	0·05	1·05	0·55	1·12	...	0·57	1·02	...	...	11	9·30	7·26	7·71	1·73	7·26	9·30	Bhagalpur.			
...	...	0·47	0·80	3·68	...	1·25	1·30	...	...	9	9·95	9·86	7·78	3·68	9·86	9·51	Banka.			
...	0·13	0·23	0·44	0·23	0·03	0·70	0·39	...	...	12	?	4·42	?	0·86	4·42	?	*Colgong.*			
3·15	...	0·21	...	1·87	0·98	0·85	0·48	0·21	...	17	13·32	17·12	15·33	3·15	17·12	19·29	Kishanganj ...	Purnea ...		
2·05	...	0·25	0·65	0·60	2·70	1·45	3·10	...	0·55	20	10·95	12·47	11·40	1·79	12·47	14·39	Araria.			
1·15	0·24	0·18	1·14	0·89	1·23	1·79	1·18	...	...	14	9·89	17·06	12·71	3·10	17·73	16·12	Purnea.			
...	0·06	...	0·80	0·37	1·30	0·50	...	...	...	11	?	6·02	?	1·30	6·22	?	*Gondwara* (*Korah*).			
										13	?	11·15	?	2·05	11·15	?	*Barsoe.*			
0·56	0·18	0·05	...	1·39	2·95	2·56	0·45	...	...	12	?	13·63	?	2·05	14·41	?	*Forbesganj.*			
...	...	...	...	1·80	2·10	1·07	1·80	...	0·15	19	?	15·46	?	4·12	10·19	?	*Kaliagany.*			
0·80	0·10	0·12	0·34	0·53	0·70	1·40	2·70	0·23	0·58	14	11·80	12·18	11·14	3·38	12·38	13·03	Malda ...	Malda ...		
0·25	0·07	0·05	0·87	0·14	3·38	0·27	0·27	...	...	13	11·46	14·81	12·58	4·40	14·81	15·62	Chanchal.			
0·06	0·30	...	1·75	0·40	4·40	1·25	3·38	...	...	9	?	6·38	?	2·10	6·90	?	*Gajol.*			
0·91	...	...	2·10	0·30	1·70	0·45	0·40	...	...	10	?	9·24	?	4·59	9·40	?	*Sibganj.*			
0·06	0·03	...	0·26	1·62	4·59	...	0·09	...	...	14	10·27	10·21	10·46	3·35	10·30	13·29	Rajmahal ...	Sonthal Parganas.		
0·34	0·08	0·04	0·23	0·09	1·35	3·35	0·32	...	...	11	10·06	9·56	6·81	2·50	9·56	9·12	Godda.			
...	0·06	0·47	1·10	1·31	0·07	0·84	2·50	0·20	...	13	12·85	10·03	10·50	1·59	12·21	13·52	Pakour.			
0·09	0·04	0·80	0·91	0·67	1·56	1·46	0·48	...	...	17	11·89	13·69	8·86	1·92	13·69	11·00	Naya Dumka.			
...	0·26	1·07	0·28	0·83	0·65	1·28	1·13	0·66	0·03	19	10·25	17·16	8·46	2·02	17·16	10·19	Deoghur.			
...	0·97	0·38	0·73	1·54	0·57	2·45	0·23	1·97	...	16	12·43	11·08	8·60	1·95	11·08	10·54	Jamtara.			
...	0·28	0·93	0·68	0·18	0·30	0·28	0·10	1·43	...	6	?	7·02	?	3·52	7·02	?	*Belbadda.*			
...	...	...	...	0·48	0·40	3·52	...	...	...	13	?	7·49	?	2·42	7·49	?	*Nanihat.*			
0·41	0·11	0·58	0·24	2·42	0·70	0·13	0·06	0·64	...	14	?	10·68	?	1·70		?	*Assenboni.*			
...	0·80	0·90	0·40	1·70	0·16	0·66	0·06	0·10	...	13	?	13·71	?	2·10	13·71	?	Kalikund.			
...	...	2·10	1·05	1·10	0·58	...	2·05	0·75	...	16	?	11·97	?	2·55	11·97	?	Madhupur.			
...	0·51	0·41	0·15	0·28	0·71	0·04	0·87	0·53	0·03	20	?	12·39	?	2·30	12·50	?	*Sarwan.*			
0·43	0·75	0·60	0·25	0·13	0·63	0·11	1·40	0·50	...	19	?	12·04	?	1·85	12·10	?	*Sarath.*			
0·04	0·10	0·37	0·43	0·30	0·72	0·50	0·10	0·98	...							?	*Barkopa.*			
0·01	...	0·17	0·82	1·99	0·32	0·25	1·39	...	0·60	...	?	?	?			?	*Daurey.*			
							0·90	1·10	...	10	?	11·24	?	3·15		?	*Bhagya.*			
0·36	0·27	0·26	0·26	0·29	0·24	1·60	0·11	...	...	14	?	6·95	?			?	Goheshpur,			
...	0·57	0·74	0·84	0·15	...	0·59	0·81	...	0·31	...	?	?	?	1·60		?	*Bahwa.*			
0·70	0·37	0·88	0·33	0·75	1·63	2·46	1·63	0·06	...	15	?	11·14	?			?	*Sahibganj.*			
...	0·29	0·15	2·10	0·07	0·30	2·00	0·21	...	...	13	?	7·66	?	2·10	7·66	?				
1·09	0·21	...	...	...	...	0·04	1·82	3·82	0·08	15	8·11	15·03	7·23	3·82		8·64	Jagatsingpur	Cuttack.		
0·74	1·02	...	1·57	0·04	...	0·02	1·30	2·29	2·22	13	11·38	14·90	10·28	3·13	15·09	11·75	Banki.			
0·63	1·93	...	2·10	...	...	0·03	1·49	2·76	3·30	15	11·55	18·70	11·52	3·30	18·84	14·32	Cuttack.			
0·09	0·17	0·17	...	...	0·75	...	...	0·14	1·35	13	9·00	8·99	9·01	1·92	9·01	11·32	False Point.			
0·54	1·22	0·19	...	...	...	...	0·60	3·70	5·03	15	9·05	20·18	8·87	5·03	20·21	10·85	Kendrapara.			
0·07	1·45	0·16	...	0·21	...	0·40	0·04	1·80	1·39	15	10·37	11·73	9·88	1·80	13·77	12·36	Jajpur.			
0·90	0·10	...	0·33	...	0·95	...	1·75	1·10	1·60	14	?	12·83	?	1·75	13·26	?	*Dharmsala.*			
0·90	0·85	...	1·56	...	0·25	0·30	3·73	5·62	...	13	?	19·37	?	5·62	19·63	?	*Salipur.*			
2·40	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?			?	Pal Lahera.			
0·05	0·66	0·18	...	...	...	0·21	...	0·81	1·22	13	?	7·62	?	1·26		?	Akhyapada ...	Balasore.		
0·10	0·05	0·03	0·14	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·65	12	9·47	6·82	7·78	2·50	7·22	10·14	Chandbali.			
0·09	...	0·07	...	0·27	...	...	0·17	0·10	0·96	14	10·05	9·98	8·91	3·37	10·92	11·97	Bhadrak.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9·53		6·78			9·83	Soro.			
0·04	1·61	0·63	...	0·08	...	...	0·02	0·22	0·56	11	10·35	9·48	8·71	2·75	9·95	11·49	Balasore.			
0·11	0·02	0·10	1·66	0·04	0·04	...	...	0·98	0·31	11	9·00	9·84	7·97	3·13	9·84	9·66	Jellasore.			
1·11	0·52	0·59	1·13	0·24	0·31	0·34	0·16	0·19	2·67	18	12·41	14·44	10·24	2·67	14·54	12·35	Baripada.			
0·17	1·62	0·02	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·92	0·12	9	8·25	4·93	7·98	1·62	4·93	9·44	Puri ...	Puri ...		
0·76	1·90	0·95	0·12	...	...	0·07	0·67	0·91	1·09	16	10·84	12·53	9·50	1·90	12·53	11·57	Khurda.			
2·60	0·26	...	0·08	...	...	0·45	...	1·66	0·14	10	9·17	10·79	7·17	2·60	10·79	8·08	Banpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?			?	*Gop.*			
1·24	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	1·25	0·30	7	?	5·95	?	1·45	5·95	?	*Satpara.*			
3·55	0·11	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·43	3·32	...	9	?	11·15	?	3·55	11·65	?	*Pipli*			
1·34	0·53	0·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	...	?	7·16	?	1·67	8·67	?	*Nayagarh.*			
0·59	0·41	1·06	0·36	...	...	...	...	1·19	1·07	11	?	9·17	?	1·66	9·17	?	*Kanpur.*			
...	2·85	...	...	...	...	1·35	1·14	...	0·10	13	?	6·30	?	2·85	6·80	?	Kurmala.			
0·12	0·05	2·25	0·07	0·10	0·20	0·05	1·50	0·06	0·05	6	?	?	?	3·15	13·98	9·70	Pachamba ... (*Giridih*).	Hazaribagh ...		
										15	11·16	13·98	8·20							
...	0·28	1·93	0·64	0·07	0·71	0·11	1·00	0·37	0·06	16	10·45	11·63	7·12	2·29	11·63	8·62	Hazaribagh.			
0·24	2·06	0·62	0·09	0·55	0·30	0·19	0·94	...	...	14	10·33	13·54	7·61	2·87	13·54	9·09	Semtagurah.			
0·15	1·04	2·15	0·60	0·35	1·18	0·85	...	...	0·31	14	9·42	14·85	7·57	4·65	14·85	9·03	Mahudi Hills.			
0·20	1·40	3·20	...	0·10	...	0·30	...	1·20	0·20	14	10·70	14·50	10·34	3·20	14·50	11·98	Jhoomrah Hills			
0·04	0·16	2·20	0·61	...	0·19	0·12	0·20	...	0·03	12	?	8·80	?	2·20	8·80	?	*Barhi.*			
0·11	...	0·95	0·30	...	...	0·80	0·77	0·12	0·11	12	?	6·12	?	1·32	6·12	?	*Chatra.*			
0·75	...	1·20	...	0·75	...	0·80	...	...	0·90	9	?	6·47	?	1·20	6·47	?	*Karagdeha.*			
...	0·40	1·10	...	...	0·50	0·26	1·50	1·00	0·50	13	?	15·56	?	4·40	15·56	?	*Kamphar.*			
1·45	0·00	0·39	0·54	0·35	0·26	...	1·46	...	...	...	10·86		7·88			9·02	Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga.		
0·19	0·30	0·43	0·42	...	...	...	1·04	0·62	0·52	14	12·40	7·78	8·05	2·20	7·82	10·60	Ranchi.			
1·10	...	1·40	...	1·60	...	...	1·60	...	1·00	11	?	13·70	?	2·40	13·70	?	*Silli.*			
...	...	1·76	0·12	...	...	...	3·14	...	1·20	7	?	9·33	?	3·14	9·33	?	*Palkot.*			
0·12	0·04	0·50	0·15	...	...	0·80	0·87	0·48	0·21	15	?	10·25	?	2·53		?	*Tamar.*			
1·33	0·31	1·05	0·02	0·51	0·53	0·02	1·80	1·00	0·11	16	?	12·18	?	1·80	12·18	?	*Chainpur.*			
0·20	2·00	0·40	0·21	0·80	...	1·20	1·10	...	0·94	14		11·38		2·00			Sirguja.			
0·09	...	0·29	0·12	0·13	0·20	0·26	0·37	1·03	...	16		10·78		2·23			Jushpur.			
0·68	1·53	0·20	...	0·69	...	0·26	4·23	...	0·70	13		14·32		4·23			Gangpur.			
0·02	0·22	0·19	0·79	0·37	0·24	0·10	0·31	0·51	0·23	17	7·95	8·06	6·04	1·88	8·06	7·09	Palamau (*Daltanganj*)	Palamau.		
																	Balumat.			
...	...	0·58	0·60	0·58	1·21	0·26	0·19	0·39	1·32	15	?	10·99	?	1·32	10·90	?	*Husainabad.*			
...	...	0·32	2·80	0·32	0·55	0·15	0·05	0·34	1·05	13	?	10·07	?	2·80	9·07	?	*Garwah.*			
...	0·99	0·31	3·74	...	0·97	0·07	...	...	...	10	?	11·74	?	3·74	11·74	?	Purulia ...	Manbhum.		
...	...	1·55	...	0·90	0·17	0·15	0·23	...	0·18	14	12·05	13·39	6·68	2·40	13·39	10·59	Gobindpur.			
...	0·07	3·05	2·06	0·16	0·05	...	0·66	1·18	0·40	14	10·50	15·77	7·84	3·05	15·92	8·63	*Raghunathpur.*			
...	0·21	2·04	0·74	0·23	0·05	0·20	0·15	1·22	0·07	16	?	11·95	?	2·04	11·95	?	*Barrabhum.*			
																	Jhalda.			
...	0·50	0·42	...	...	0·20	0·80	0·90	...	0·45	15	?	11·54	?	4·00	11·54	?	*Char.*			
0·30	1·05	...	0·34	...	1·84	0·34	0·03	0·56	...	15	?	11·65	?	2·27	11·65	?	*Pandra.*			
0·36	...	0·50	0·39	...	0·12	0·12	0·70	0·03	0·76	16	?	8·24	?	1·44	8·24	?	Chaibassa ...	Singhbhum.		
...	0·12	4·22	0·15	0·19	0·20	0·06	0·08	2·24	0·24	14	?	16·09	?	4·22	16·09	10·72	*Chakradharpur.*			
...	0·56	0·02	0·17	0·13	...	0·05	0·76	0·01	0·36	14	11·55	8·61	8·30	1·79	8·61	?	*Ghatsila.*			
0·55	0·30	0·50	0·80	...	0·25	0·20	2·00	2·50	...	14	?	13·15	?	2·50		?	*Baharagura.*			
																	Gai kura.			
0·75	0·40	0·06	...	...	0·85	0·03	...	0·20	...	13	?	6·05	?	0·90	6·05	?	*Kalikopur.*			
...	0·48	0·36	...	...	0·50	0·25	...	0·23	2·02	12	?	8·30	?	2·02	8·30	?	*Monahorpur.*			
0·47	0·44	...	...	...	...	0·82	0·06	0·08	0·09	...	?	...	?			?	*Kharsawan.*			
...	0·92	0·12	1·12	...	0·06	0·11	...	...	0·36	14	?	6·52	?	1·12	6·52	?				
...	...	0·87	0·57	0·87	0·30	0·47	...	...	1·23	...	?	...	?			?				
										...										
0·55	0·57	...	...	0·12	0·18	0·07	0·46	0·27	0·12	16	?	5·03		0·59			Keonjhur ...	Orissa Tributary Mahals.		
...	...	...	0·80	...	...	0·27	1·23	1·81	1·34	17	?	14·37		2·30			Anandpur.			
0·80	0·24	...	...	...	0·46	0·19	0·16	0·08	3·72	13	?	10·70		3·72			Talcher.			
1·70	1·50	0·47	0·38	0·10	...	...	1·80	1·75	0·90	16	?	16·33		1·75			Narsingpur.			
0·91	0·46	...	...	...	0·55	...	0·16	1·65	3·00	12	?	13·53		3·90			Angul.			
0·51	0·70	0·71	0·17	0·20	0·04	0·24	0·58	0·23	6·77	20	?	17·05		6·77			Dhenkanal.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·20	0·40	...		10	?	8·18		2·30			Bispara.			
0·35	...	...	...	...	0·53	0·73	0·94	...	1·02	12	?	7·75		1·25			Kunjabangar.			
0·90	2·10	0·14	0·31	0·11	0·50	...	0·25	0·71	2·30	18	?	11·40		2·30			Baramba.	North Lushai.		

ORISSA.

CHOTA NAGPUR.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1894.

At the end of May the pressure distribution over Bengal had been a little abnormal, and pressure had become slightly low in the Bay, but in the early part of June this abnormal distribution passed away, and the seat of lowest pressure was transferred to the north-western stations of the province, and ordinary hot weather conditions set in. Owing to the pressure changes of the first five days of June, pressure became decidedly low at the western stations, and on the 5th a very distinct low pressure area existed over the west of Bihar, while elsewhere pressure was nearly normal. With the occurrence of this feeble depression the local storms with rain which had been previously confined to the eastern half of the province extended in a westerly direction, and from the 5th numerous rain-showers were reported in all divisions except parts of Bihar. The depression in the west of Bihar, however, quickly filled up, but left pressure in a rather disturbed state, and hence these rain-showers continued numerous up till the 9th, though comparatively few were reported on the 10th instant.

During this period certain changes were taking place over the sea area, and feeble monsoon winds, due to the Arabian Sea current, made their appearance on the Malabar coast on the 4th and 5th of June, and then slowly advanced northward along the Bombay coast, and also penetrated partly into the interior. This advance on the whole appears to have been decidedly weaker than usual. In the extreme south of the Bay the first rather strong advance of monsoon winds due to the Bay current occurred on the 1st of June, on which date winds became strong, and light to moderate rain fell at the Ceylon stations. From this date this branch of the monsoon current continued to blow with moderate strength only at the Ceylon stations and at the stations on the South Coromandel Coast, and again on the whole the strength of these winds appears to have been rather smaller than usual. From about the 7th to the 9th of the June this current appeared to be creeping up the east and centre of the Bay, and had probably reached Burma. On about the 9th instant it was approaching the north of the Bay. It had not apparently passed over the south-eastern portions of Bengal to any appreciable extent up to the 9th instant, and the rainfall occurring in the central and western parts of Bengal was practically confined to local showers, though these were decidedly numerous, and the general and heavy rain accompanying the first burst of the monsoon had not occurred.

On the 10th instant the changes were comparatively small. A slight low pressure area existed to the west of Orissa, and this gave rather disturbed weather to Orissa and the surrounding districts on the 10th, so that on the 11th, in addition to the fairly general rain which was falling in the east and north-east of the province, there was also rather general and in some cases decidedly heavy rain in the western and south-western districts. Pressure on the 11th was still abnormal, as it was low in Orissa and probably over the north of the Bay, but from the 12th certain pressure changes brought about the commencement of a small storm, which advanced over Bengal and caused the setting in of the monsoon rains.

On the 12th instant pressure fell rapidly over the whole province, the fall usually equalling an eighth of an inch, and a distinct low-pressure area commenced to develop in South-East Bengal and over the neighbouring parts of the Bay. At the same time the monsoon current in the Bay began to strengthen, and squally weather was reported in the north-east of the Bay. During the next 24 hours this depression concentrated and intensified very rapidly, and became a small cyclonic storm with a centre in the north-east angle of the Bay, not far from Chittagong. Pressure on the 13th had fallen at Chittagong by no less than 0·218″, and the reading was only 29·353″, or nearly a quarter of an inch below the normal. With the formation of the small storm weather became very squally over the north of the Bay, and rather strong winds set in from Akyab northwards, and unsettled rainy weather also immediately commenced over practically the whole province. The small storm did not, however, remain stationary after its formation, but during the evening of the 13th it began to move in a north-westerly direction, filling up partially in its advance. On the morning of the 14th it was very clearly defined between Jessore and Faridpur, and nearer the latter station than the former; but pressure on this day was only 0·15″ below the normal at Jessore and 0·212″ below it at Faridpur, so the small storm had filled up to a certain extent. In its advance inland it brought up with it a heavy wave of monsoon winds, and hence on the 14th rain was reported from practically all the stations in the province. On the 15th the small storm had moved away from the centre of the province, and a low-pressure area with an irregular cyclonic circulation of winds was indicated in the south of Chota Nagpur close to Chaibassa. This was clearly the same storm that had been near Faridpur on the 14th, and hence its line of advance must have been distinctly to the west of south, or almost west-south-westerly from the 14th to the 15th. This is a most unusual direction, and there are only a few cases on record where storms in the rains in India have moved in a decidedly southerly direction. In its movement across Bengal the storm gave moderate to heavy general rain. On the 16th the small storm had again moved away in a westerly direction, and had ceased to affect the province, and in its rear pressure was rising very rapidly over the whole of Bengal. A moderate monsoon flowed in over the province after the storm, and again general rain was reported on the 16th; hence this storm initiated the monsoon rains in both Bengal

and Bihar, and they may be said to have set in over the whole province on the 13th and 14th instants. A noticeable feature was the extremely rapid extension of the monsoon rains over the whole province after they had commenced in the southern districts, and hence, while the rains were only a day or two earlier than usual in setting in over South-West Bengal and Central Bengal, they were at least a week earlier than usual in setting in over Chota Nagpur and Bihar.

The inrush of monsoon winds, however, began to fall off from the 17th, when pressure rose briskly at all except a few of the north-eastern stations, and became rather largely above the normal, the excess usually ranging from 0·09″ to 0·05″, and hence the pressure distribution was rather unfavourable for the continued free advance of the current. The rainfall reported on the 17th was decidedly local in character, and where falls occurred they were usually rather light. Pressure began to fall moderately on the 18th, but it was still in excess over the western half of the province, and the monsoon current continued light, and only local rainfall was reported in all districts except parts of North Bengal, where it was general and rather heavy. Pressure again fell slowly on the 19th, and the distribution became a little abnormal, an excess of 0·02″ being registered in the west of Bihar and Chota Nagpur, while in East Bengal and Assam defects were registered amounting to 0·07″ at Chittagong and 0·09″ at Silchar. Hence the differences of pressure over the province were much smaller than usual, and the western stations reported little or no rain, though fairly general rain was being received at the eastern stations. On the 20th pressure had again fallen over the whole province, the fall being largest in Orissa and over the north of the Bay, and smallest in Assam and Central Bengal, and pressure became below the normal by amounts ranging up to 0·13″ on the Orissa and South Bengal coasts. A distinct cyclonic circulation of winds also set up at the stations round the north of the Bay, and hence it was clear that a barometric depression had formed over this area. On the 20th, as usually happens in such cases, rainfall was again not very general. On the 21st pressure had fallen slowly in Orissa, South Bengal, Chota Nagpur and the west of Bihar, while it had risen elsewhere, the increase being very rapid in Burma, and winds were still cyclonic in direction in the north of the Bay. On this day the feeble barometric depression had developed very slightly only, and it was also advancing towards the north-west angle of the Bay, the centre being probably to the east of False Point. With the advance of the depression conditions became rather more favourable for rainfall, and on the 21st rainfall was almost general, but at the majority of stations it was not heavy. On the 22nd the depression had again advanced slowly in a west-north-westerly direction, and the centre was between Chaibassa and Balasore, but it was still very feeble, and the cyclonic circulation of winds accompanying it was only light to moderate in force. On the 23rd the depression had again moved in a west-north-westerly direction, and was probably to the west of Chota Nagpur, and pressure had continued to fall at the western stations, while a very rapid increase of pressure was taking place over the remainder of the province. The depression had hence practically ceased to affect the province on this day, but it as usual brought up a moderate wave of monsoon winds, which continued to flow over the province in its rear, and hence from the 22nd, general and rather heavy rainfall was again reported in all districts. The small storm continued its north-westerly advance till its centre was not far from Allahabad, where it remained stationary for several days, certainly up to the 27th, and afterwards again moved away in a westerly direction. As usual in such cases there was a strong inrush of monsoon winds towards the depression, and the monsoon flowed steadily over Bengal up till the 27th. Hence for the whole of this period weather in Bengal was of ordinary monsoon character with heavily clouded skies and with frequent and rather heavy rain.

On the 28th of June, however, a slight change took place in the conditions. Pressure distribution became rather abnormal, very considerable defects being registered over the Bay and the south-eastern districts of Bengal, while excess pressure was recorded in Bihar and parts of West Bengal. Winds also fell off rapidly in force at the head of the Bay, and became irregular in direction at the southern stations of Bengal, pointing to a partial cessation or diminution in force of the monsoon current. On the 29th of June a very feeble barometric depression had formed in the north-west angle of the Bay, and winds showed a very distinct tendency to circulate cyclonically round it, though the circulation did not extend over a very large area. The rainfall bearing current by the indraught towards this feeble depression was partially prevented from reaching Bengal, and on the 29th a good many stations reported no rain. It also appeared that the feeble depression was moving in a west-north-westerly direction, and on the morning of the 30th its centre was close to Balasore, and a little to the east of it. The depression had not, however, intensified to any extent, and it was a very feebledisturbance, though it was accompanied with a very distinct cyclonic circulation of winds, but at the land stations winds were decidedly feeble in force. The rainfall reported on the morning of the 30th was again rather local in Bihar and North Bengal, but with the advance of the depression towards and partially over the land, conditions on the 30th had again become favourable for general and rather heavy rain in Bengal. Practically, therefore, for almost the whole of the second half of the month, the monsoon conditions in Bengal were fairly strongly developed, and hence general and decidedly heavy rainfall was received for the greater part of the period and also in all districts.

Pressure.—The pressure distribution in the early part of June was a little irregular, and while defective pressure was usually recorded in the west of the province, slight excess pressures were recorded in the south-eastern districts. With the changes which occurred

during the formation of the small storm whose advance brought up the monsoon rains to Bengal, the conditions became almost reversed, and thus in the week ending the 16th of June, Chittagong showed a defect of 0·03," while the northern stations were usually in excess, and in such cases as Dhubri and Purnea the excess also equalled about 0·03". Again, in the week ending the 23rd of June, the distribution of pressure was considerably modified by the passage of the depression through the south-western districts of the province, which showed defects ranging up to 0·06" and 0·07", while over the greater part of the province the pressure was almost normal. In the last week of the month the variations of the pressure from the normal were small, but slight defects of 0·02" to 0·04" were usually registered.

For the whole month therefore the mean pressure was in slight defect only, the extreme variations being defects of about 0·03" at the stations in Chota Nagpur on the one hand, and in parts of South-East Bengal on the other, while at the central and northern stations pressure was below the normal, usually only by a few thousandths of an inch, and at many stations the variation was smaller than a hundredth of an inch. In Assam the defect has averaged 0·013" only.

Temperature.—At the beginning of the month the mean temperature was decidedly below the normal in the east of the province, though considerable excess temperatures were registered at the central, northern and western stations. In the week ending the 16th instant, temperature was generally in slight to moderate defect, the mean variation being a deficiency of 1·5°.

In the third week, that is after the commencement of the rains, excess temperatures were registered in North and East Bengal, where the rainfall was less than usual, while moderate defects were registered elsewhere; and in the fourth week of the month, owing to the heavy rainfall, the mean average temperature was nearly a degree below the normal.

For the whole month the variations of the mean temperature from the normal have been small, and slight excess temperatures have been registered at the north-eastern stations and slight defects elsewhere. The variations are, however, particularly small, and at the great majority of stations they are less than a degree, and in a few cases only they equal a degree and a half.

This variation has to a great extent been spread over both day and night temperatures, for both maximum and minimum temperatures have been in excess at the north-eastern stations in the province, while defects have been registered elsewhere. Again, in no case does the variation of either day or night temperatures at any station in the province equal as much as two degrees, and they are generally less than a degree; but on the whole the variations of the minimum temperatures from the normal are slightly smaller than the variations of the maximum temperatures.

Rainfall.—The actual rainfall during June has varied from between 20 and 30 inches in and near the hills in North Bengal, and also over considerable parts of South-East Bengal to falls of between 3 and 5 inches in parts of the Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts, but the greater part of the province has received between 10 and 15 inches. Compared with the normal fall for June, the actual falls have been decidedly below the normal over the eastern half of the province, and also in the greater part of the northern districts. In the majority of cases where defects are recorded they are small, usually up to 5 inches, but over a considerable area in North Bengal the defect varies from 5 to 10 inches, while at Buxa in the Darjeeling district the defect is no less than 16·16 inches. On the other hand the whole of Western Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, and the south of Bihar has received a rainfall above the normal, the excess amounts in some parts of Chota Nagpur ranging from 5 to 8 inches. Speaking generally of the rainfall of Bengal, it has varied from an average amount of about 16 inches in East Bengal and 14 inches in North Bengal, in both of which districts it has been in rather large defect, to about 10 inches in South-West Bengal and 9 inches in Bihar, in which district excess falls on the average have been registered.

The following table gives a condensed view of the rainfall of the various divisions of Bengal in June, and in each of the previous months of the present year, as compared with the normal values for the same period. The figures given represent the actual falls expressed as a percentage of the normal falls, and it will be seen that the rainfall has been below the normal for four out of six months of the year, and that for the six months the percentage varies from 82 and 83 per cent. in South-West and North Bengal to 107 in Chota Nagpur:—

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Actual rainfall of first six months of 1894 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	0	55	42	97	58	104	82
North Bengal ...	0	64	16	177	83	77	83
East Bengal ...	0	57	164	79	70	95	88
Bihar ...	3	163	24	98	29	121	92
Orissa ...	30	19	27	128	20	137	92
Chota Nagpur ...	3	110	4	144	31	149	107

Taking the various meteorological divisions to have an equal value in the calculation, the actual rainfall of June 1894 has equalled 114 per cent. of the normal. It will be seen also that the principal excess falls occurred in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, while the principal defect has been in North Bengal.

The following table gives full data for the comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of June for all the districts of the province. The figures are derived from the average and actual rainfall of rain-recording stations in each district, due allowance being made for the area which each represents :—

Percentage Table for June 1894.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for June.	Actual district rainfall for June 1894.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage excess (+), defect (—).
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	9·23	8·85	96	— 4
	Birbhum	9·10	13·96	153	+ 53
	Bankura	9·56	12·98	136	+ 36
	Midnapore	9·59	12·43	130	+ 30
	Hooghly	9·75	9·20	94	— 6
	Howrah	9·45	12·02	127	+ 27
	24-Parganas	9·83	10·02	102	+ 2
	Calcutta	10·37	10·23	99	— 1
	Nadia	9·62	10·49	109	+ 9
	Murshidabad	9·05	6·95	77	— 23
	Jessore	12·10	10·03	83	— 17
	Khulna	12·44	12·57	101	+ 1
North Bengal	Rajshahi	10·26	6·35	62	— 38
	Dinajpur	13·25	11·61	88	— 12
	Jalpaiguri	29·12	19·92	68	— 32
	Darjeeling	24·02	22·63	94	— 6
	Kuch Bihar	32·75	25·60	78	— 22
	Rangpur	21·49	14·27	66	— 34
	Bogra	13·11	9·47	72	— 28
	Pabna	11·32	7·57	67	— 33
East Bengal	Dacca	12·91	10·82	84	— 16
	Mymensingh	17·42	17·18	99	— 1
	Faridpur	12·61	13·47	107	+ 7
	Backergunge	18·66	16·87	90	— 10
	Tippera	17·21	17·79	103	+ 3
	Noakhali	24·18	22·03	91	— 9
	Chittagong	26·32	21·93	83	— 17
	South Lushai Hills	18·91	21·49	114	+ 14
Bihar	Patna	5·95	7·52	127	+ 27
	Gaya	5·52	8·79	159	+ 59
	Shahabad	5·30	7·93	150	+ 50
	Saran	6·39	9·54	149	+ 49
	Champaran	8·31	9·31	112	+ 12
	Muzaffarpur	7·08	5·55	78	— 22
	Darbhanga	8·00	5·58	70	— 30
	Monghyr	6·38	9·12	141	+ 41
	Bhagalpur	8·42	7·89	94	— 6
	Purnea	12·98	15·40	119	+ 19
	Malda	10·60	13·49	127	+ 27
	Sonthal Parganas	8·59	12·30	143	+ 43
Orissa	Cuttack	9·12	18·10	198	+ 98
	Balasore	8·25	9·50	115	+ 15
	Puri	7·59	7·56	96	— 4
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	7·90	12·69	161	+ 61
	Lohardaga	8·44	7·78	92	— 8
	Palamau	6·04			
	Manbhum	8·42	13·87	165	+ 65
	Singhbhum	8·01	8·61	107	+ 7

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the month of June 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th May 1894.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	106·4	69·2	92·0	78·6	85·3	−1·1	10·54	10·14	+0·40	14·40	12 29	+2·11	11·32	12 78
North Bengal	95·6	71·6	89·5	77·4	83·5	+0·8	13·47	17 57	−4·10	18·44	14·71	−1·27	13 84	21·80
East Bengal	92·5	71·6	87·5	77·2	82·3	−0·3	16·22	18·16	−1·94	17·44	16·67	+0·77	22·65	23·43
Bihar	111·4	69·8	94·1	79·0	86·5	−0·6	9·39	7·78	+1·61	12·00	8·68	+3·32	9 49	9 46
Orissa	105·3	67·0	90·6	79·6	85·1	−0·9	12·02	8·79	+3·23	13 36	9·90	+3 46	12·67	10 97
Chota Nagpur	107·5*	69·9*	92·4*	76·3*	84·3*	−0·9*	11·92	7·98	+3·94	14 67	10·67	+4·00	11·94	9·60
Assam	96·6	70·5	88·9	76·6	82·8	+0·6								

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 17th July 1894.

A. Pedler,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 8th to 14th July 1894

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
July ...	8th ...	29·659	81·8	87·0	10·4	76·6	84·3	80·8	1·005	79·4	85	0·06
,, ...	9th ...	·628	83·4	90·0	13·2	76·8	85·6	80·5	·974	78·4	80	0·67
,, ...	10th ...	·621	84·9	91·5	13·2	78·3	87·1	81·0	·977	78·6	76	0·17
,, ...	11th ...	·608	81·9	88·0	12·2	75·8	85·6	79·5	·927	77·0	76	0·85
,, ...	12th ...	·707	83·2	89·5	12·7	76·8	85·6	79·5	·927	77·0	76	0·20
,, ...	13th ...	·769	83·9	90·5	13·2	77·3	87·6	82·5	1·044	80·6	80	0·15
,, ...	14th ...	·675	85·2	92·0	13·7	78·3	86·6	79·5	·914	76·6	72	0·17

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	29·677
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	83·5
The extreme variation of temperature	16·2
The maximum temperature	92·0
	%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	78
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th July 1894	2·27

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

J. H. Gilliland,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Office, India,
The 16th July 1894.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 8th to 14th July 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1894.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
July	8th	126·5	Nil.	29·621	80·4	85·0	9·0	76·0	78·7	0·961	78·0	92	SSE and S ...	43	0·24	Cloudy, o, g, d, p.
,,	9th	147·7	8·5	·579	82·9	88·6	11·5	77·1	79·3	·952	77·7	85	ESE and calm ...	44	0·04	Partially cloudy, o, d, t, ≤, =.
,,	10th	148·5	6·6	·587	82·7	90·2	11·8	78·4	79·6	·972	78·4	87	Variable and calm	36	0·69	Partially cloudy, o, g, p, t.
,,	11th	142·4	5·4	·583	81·3	86·5	10·8	75·7	77·7	·904	76·2	85	ESE ...	256	0·26	Chiefly cloudy, o, p.
,,	12th	144·5	4·5	·655	82·0	88·4	11·5	76·9	79·0	·953	77·8	87	ESE and SE ...	252	0·30	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p, t.
,,	13th	146·3	4·3	·704	82·7	87·7	10·2	77·5	79·9	·982	78·7	88	ESE ...	66	0·12	Chiefly cloudy, o, p.
,,	14th	152·5	10·7	·635	85·0	90·8	12·4	78·4	80·1	·963	78·1	81	ESE and E ...	48	0·02	Partially cloudy, o, t, ≤, d.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·623
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·548
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	40·0
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	93·8
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	82·4
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83 9
The extreme variation of temperature	15·1
The maximum temperature	90·8
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	20
	%
The mean relative humidity	86
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	85
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th July 1894	1·67
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2·50
The total fall from 1st January to 14th July 1894	21·49
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	27·03

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; ≤, lightning; =, fog.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA; *Calcutta, the 16th July* 1894.

J. H. GILLILAND, *For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater. ... of rainfall the no...

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Station Observations.											
				Air Pressure			Wind.		Temperature.						
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·584	29·629	+·099	Variable	90	92·7	11th July	77·2	8, 9 July	88·4	78·3	83·4
			Raniganj	29·341*	29·624*	+·087*	SEly	75	93·2	11th ,,	76·4	13th ,,	88·3	77·5	83·0
		Birbhum	.....												
		Bankura	Bankura	29·351	29·600	+·079	Calm	96	92·1	11th ,,	75·6	8th ,,	87·7	77·5	82·6
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·532	29·627	+·090	NE	131	92·3	11th ,,	77·1	9, 11, 13, ,,	88·9	77·6	83·3
		Hooghly	.....												
		Howrah	.....												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Sangor Island	29·632	29·652	+·071	Variable	309	89·2	11th ,,	77·5	11th ,,	86·5	79·6	83·1
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·658	29·625	+·086	SE & Calm.	113	90·1	11th ,,	75·7	11th ,,	87·3	77·0	82·2
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·641	29·636	+·098	Variable	148	92·8	11th ,,	75·2	9th ,,	88·5	76·7	82·6
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·630	29·645	+·095	SE	84	90·1	10, 12 ,,	75·3	9th ,,	87·6	78·4	83·0
		Jessore	Jessore	29·655	29·635	+·076	ESE	123	92·0	11th ,,	75·4	8, 11 ,,	87·9	77·0	82·4
		Khulna	.....												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·628	29·648	+·110	Calm	121	91·6	11th ,,	75·1	9th ,,	88·0	78·5	83·2
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·589	29·635	+·103	SE	31	94·6	11th ,,	75·2	8, 9 ,,	90·8	77·8	84·4
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·446	29·687	+·117	Variable	69	94·4	12th ,,	76·1	8th ,,	90·5	77·5	84·0
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22·956	—	+·068	E, NE	78	69·6	12th ,,	57·2	9, 10 ,,	66·5*	57·9	62·2*
			Gnatong	?	?	?	SE	121	57·4	14th ,,	30·6	9th ,,	55·8	41·9	48·9
		Kuch Bihar	.....												
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·594	29·669	+·089	Ely	58	93·8	11th ,,	75·7	8th ,,	90·4	77·9	84·2
		Bogra	Bogra	29·643	29·656	+·102	Calm	56	92·2	11, 12 ,,	75·7	8, 11 ,,	89·8	78·1	84·0
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·664	29·663	+·106	Calm	78	92·3	11th ,,	74·7	8, 9 ,,	88·4	77·3	82·8
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·686	29·660	+·078	ENE	147	91·6	11th ,,	74·2	8th ,,	87·9	78·7	83·3
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·660	29·670	+·088	ESE	78	92·2	11th ,,	74·1	8th ,,	87·9	77·9	82·9
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·675	29·669	+·078	Calm	80	91·5	11th ,,	73·9	8th ,,	87·8	77·8	82·5
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·681	29·689	+·070	Calm	87	89·8	11th ,,	74·9	8th ,,	86·7	78·6	82·7
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·686	29·670	+·080	SE & S	83	92·3	11th ,,	74·8	8, 9, 11 ,,	88·4	77·6	82·5
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·668	29·658	+·057	ESE	112	89·0	11th ,,	74·8	9th ,,	87·2	77·3	82·3
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·642	29·676	+·059	ENE	115	89·7	9, 13 ,,	75·1	9th ,,	87·6	77·0	82·3
		South Lushai Hills	.....												
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·488	29·621	+·089	SEly	100	92·5	11, 12 ,,	74·7	8th ,,	89·4	79·6	84·6
		Gaya	Gaya	29·271	29·597	+·070	Ely	131	92·9	11th ,,	74·8	8th ,,	90·3	78·2	84·2
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·3 4	29·606	+·095	Variable	226	91·3	11, 14 ,,	75·0	12th ,,	88·4	78 1[illegible]	83
			Buxar	29·423	29·615	+·105	E	165	91·5	11th ,,	75·3	8th ,,	88·1	78 0	83·1
			Arrah	29·461	29·601	+·101	ENE	73	95·4	13th ,,	75·5	8th ,,	90·5	79·4	85·0
		Saran	Chapra	29·495	29·628	+·121	ESE	128	92·3	11, 12 ,,	75·6	8th ,,	89·5	79·0	84·3
		Champaran	Motihari	29·455	29·634	+·111	ENE	149	94·0	11th ,,	74·9	8th ,,	91·0	78·3	84·7
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·506	29·635	—	ESE	128	93·7	12th ,,	76·2	8th ,,	90·1	79 5	84·8
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·514	29·632	+·092		130	93·0	12th ,,	75·2	8th ,,	89·7	78·8	84·3
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·523	29·635	+·113	SE	53	92·7	11th ,,	75·0	8th ,,	89·8	78·0	84·0
		Purnea	Purnea	29·577	29·654	+·104	NEly	109	93·7	11th ,,	75·2	8th ,,	90·1	79·4	84·8
		Malda	Malda												
		Santhal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·181	29·625	+·098	ESE & SSE.	145	93·1	11th ,,	75·8	8th ,,	87·7	77·2	82·5
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·514	29·567	+·030	Calm	76	91·7	11th ,,	75·8	8th ,,	90·1	77·6	83·9
			False Point	29·623	29·586	+·041	Variable	341	89·5	10th ,,	73·1	12th ,,	87·1	76·5	81·9
		Balasore	Balasore	29·588	29·590	+·067	SWly		92·9	11th ,,	75·7	10, 13 ,,	88·0	77·0	82·5
			[illegible]	29·604	29·553	—	Variable	329	90·7	10, 11	75·2	10th ,,	87·9	78·0	[illegible]

for the week ending Saturday, the 14th of July 1894.

Variation from normal mean.	Mean, 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. OF WEEK. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	RAINFALL. Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Since 16th May 1894. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	District.
—1·4	81·5	86	6·9	1·56	1·29	2·44	4·50	3·54	6·95	4·55	+2·40	16·32	15·92	+0·40	Burdwan.
—1·2	80·0	89	4·3	0·77											
					1·54	2·71	2·33	3·85	8·46	5·30	+3·16	23·70	17·78	+5·92	Birbhum.
—1·4	80·9	86	7·4	0·94	1·17	3·04	3·25	3·78	6·09	5·83	+1·16	20·23	18·18	+2·05	Bankura.
—0·8	82·8	84	3·3	1·14	2·39	3·40	3·50	3·63	4·64	6·01	—1·37	17·48	17·40	+0·08	Midnapore.
					3·03	2·55	4·33	3·73	5·13	4·94	+0·19	14·72	16·72	—2·00	Hooghly.
					1·79	3·00	4·50	4·02	6·09	5·49	+0·60	17·66	17·28	+0·38	Howrah.
—1·4	82·0	86	8·4	1·67	2·58	2·96	3·05	3·25	7·56	5·36	+2·20	18·15	18·12	+0·03	24-Parganas.
—1·2	82·1	80	6·3	1·66	1·66	3·22	5·00	3·95	6·02	5·56	+0·46	16·51	16·48	+0·03	Calcutta.
—1·3	81·2	85	7·0	3·05	1·48	2·09	2·80	3·19	6·71	4·89	+1·82		17·98		Nadia.
—1·1	81·1	90	6·6	0·44	1·28	2·17	2·00	3·24	8·79	5·24	+3·55	15·94	17·74	—1·80	Murshidabad.
—1·0	82·2	90	6·6	2·10	2·63	2·16	3·00	3·11	8·32	4·49	+3·83	21·04	19·39	+1·65	Jessore.
					1·71	2·35	2·67	3·08	6·61	5·31	+1·30	20·26	21·46	—1·20	Khulna.
—0·3	82·9	86	4·0	0·88	0·70	2·28	2·00	3·08	8·87	5·46	+3·41	16·26	20·14	—3·88	Rajshahi.
+0·7	81·8	86	3·7	1·71	1·59	2·62	2·80	3·37	6·75	6·16	+0·59	18·78	24·01	—5·23	Dinajpur.
+1·9	82·4	42	4·6	4·41	4·87	5·52	3·00	4·00	15·02	13·96	+1·06	36·79	50·96	—14·17	Jalpaiguri.
—0·3*	63·0	91	6·3	3·28	4·45	9·10	3·50	5·36	12·69	19·27	—6·58	44·73	54·85	—10·12	Darjeeling.
—	50·1	85	3·6	3·67											
					1·11	3·55	2·25	3·36	5·10	0·30	—4·20	37·53	49·56	—12·03	Kuch Bihar.
						3·03		2·75		7·14			35·36		Rangpur.
+0·8	84·0	84	5·7	0·17											
+0·7	83·6	82	3·7	0·24	0·61	2·56	1·50	3·04	7·13	5·90	+1·23	24·05	23·19	+0·86	Bogra.
—0·4	81·7	86	4·4	1·78	2·96	1·90	2·00	3·08	13·14	4·99	+8·15	29·16	19·86	+9·30	Pabna.
—0·6	82·0	67	8·0	2·96	2·81	2·49	2·75	3·34	10·39	5·80	+4·59	28·88	22·85	+6·03	Dacca.
0	82·2	88	5·1	3·84		2·58		3·34		5·71			28·06		Mymensingh.
—0·3	82·0	88	5·7	3·50		2·12		3·35		4·82			21·47		Faridpur.
+0·4	83·2	85	8·1	0·46	0·84	3·52	2 50	4·61	0·28	7·76	+1·52	29·03	30·72	—1·69	Backergunge.
+0·5	81·1	93	6·9	1·95		2·97		3·77		5·84			26·27		Tippera.
+1·1	81·2	88	5·6	1·06	2·74	5·05	4·00	4·74	13·36	10·14	+3·22	32·76	42·01	—0·25	Noakhali.
+1·2	80·8	88	8·1	3·05	2·62	6·71	4·50	4·85	16·47	12·77	+3·70	53·03	47·39	+5·64	Chittagong.
					2·49	3·79	3·90	4·70	3·06	7·62	—4·56	36·43	30·73	+5·70	South Lushai Hills.
						2·26		2·86		5·46			13·06		Patna.
—0·8	84·3	72	5·6	2·28											
—1·1	82·6	83	5·1	3·89	2·20	2·41	2·75	2·97	8·55	5·09	+3·46	16·96	12·06	+4·90	Gaya.
—1·7†	83·1	83	5·7	1·05											
—1·5	82·1	85	5·3	3 93	1.80	2·43	2·60	3·33		4·84			10·86		Shahabad.
+0·3	83·6	80	4·3	3·73											
—0·6	83·7	84	7·6	3·12	1·82	2·45	2·33	3·02	7·40	5·89	+1·60		13·41		Saran.
+0·6	84·3	81	4·3	0·30		2·90		2·52		6·54			16·01		Champaran.
—	83·0	89	4·0	1·59		2·43		2·54		5·90			14·65		Muzaffarpur.
—0·3	84·1	82	4·4	0·67	1·07	2·40	1·33	2·54	2·34	6·03	—3·69	8·17	15·35	—7·18	Darbhanga.
					2·00	1·97	2·33	3·27		5·11			13·06		Monghyr.
					4·48	2·03	2·50	3·08	8·15	5·07	+3·08	15·74	15·14	+0·60	Bhagalpur.
—0·3	82·7	85	6·6	6·39											
						2·45		3·33		7·43			24·05		Purnea.
+0·5	84·2	81	0·9	1·86											
					3·05	2·82	2·00	5·50	0·10	6·35	+2·75	22·70	20·98	+1·72	Malda.
					2·91	2·58	2·83	3·51	8·39	5·70	+2·69	20·72	16·98	+3·74	Sonthal Parganas.
—0·7	81·3	86	4·3	3·60											
—0·3	82·9	76	5·1	1·37		2·60		3·30		5·40			16·72		Cuttack.
—1·4	82·8	85	8·3	3·22											
—0·9	81·6	89	3·9	2·36		3·26		3·56		5·46			16·37		Balasore.
—	81·3	86	5·9	1·56		2·81		3·38		5·13			15·28		Puri.
—	79·9	88	4·3	2·89											
—1·5	75·9	89	9·0	4·16		2·67		4·13		5·90			15·56		Hazaribagh.
—1·5	74·8	91	7·6	3·90	4·04	2·69	5·00	4·46		5·35			15·46		Lohardagu.
						3·21		3·80		5·07			12·76		Palamau.
—	84·4	79	7·8	1·45											
					5·36	2·93	4·00	3·88	13·93	5·21	+8·72	28·10	14·90	+13·20	Manbhum
						2·82		3·75		5·05			15·79		Singhbhum.
—0·9	80·8	85	8·9	2·23											Sibsagar.
—0·7	80·9	92	7·4	0·70											Goalpara.
—0·1	81·3	90	5·4	0·54											Cachar.
+0·4	83·4	81	7·1	0·78											

ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
numbers denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the n
average of the rainfall returned received in the district, *i.e.*, from total rainfall at the subdivi

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 14th of July 1894.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 8th.	Monday, 9th.	Tuesday, 10th.	Wednesday, 11th.	Thursday, 12th.	Friday, 13th.	Saturday, 14th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	0·14	0·11	...	0·69	0·47	...	0·15	5	1·56	1·86	9·87	4·15	22·43	14·76
			Burdwan	0·49	0·09	...	0·63	0·25	0·10	...	4	1·56	2·12	6·20	4·29	15·49	15·30
			Katwa	0·26	0·17	0·06	0·26	0·21	0·11	0·19	6	1·26	2·19	6·09	4·17	13·28	16·79
			Raniganj	0·11	0·03	...	0·19	0·35	0·09	...	3	0·77	3·60	5·63	5·58	14·01	16·01
			Mankur				1·15	...	0·40					?			?
		Birbhum	Suri	0·08	0·18	...	...	0·02	0·26	0·42	3	0·96	3·57	5·46	5·96	23·08	18·57
			Hetampur	0·36	0·08	...	0·02	...	0·33	...	2	0·79	3·32	8·14	5·75	23·25	18·72
			Rampur Hát	1·85	0·98	...	...	0·02	...	0·03	2	2·88	1·44	11·79	4·39	24·79	16·42
			Bolpur	0·30	...	...	...	0·16	0·38	...	3	0·84	?	7·28	?	18·71	?
			Murari	1·80	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·41	3	2·36	?	6·45	?	15·20	?
			Labpur	...	...	...	...	...	0·59	...	1	0·59	?	4·40	?	16·76	?
		Bankura	Bankura	0·20	...	0·05	0·18	0·25	0·27	...	4	0·95	3·08	6·32	5·40	18·62	16·92
			Vishnupur	0·22	0·09	...	0·48	0·35	0·12	...	4	1·26	2·90	4·98	5·65	18·93	18·47
			Maliara	0·05	...	0·73	...	0·49	0·14	...	3	1·40	3·19	5·92	6·19	18·99	18·18
			Khatra	0·08	...	...	...	0·68	0·29	...	2	1·05	2·99	10·73	6·99		19·10
			Indas	0·42	...	0·12	0·84	0·28	...	...	4	1·66	?	5·43	?		?
			Kotalpur	...	...	...	1·05	0·42	0·32	...	3	1·79	?	6·92	?	18·49	?
			Onda	0·42	...	...	0·45	0·26	...	...	3	1·15	?	4·69	?	15·75	?
			Gangajalghati	...	...	0·26	0·15	0·13	0·11	...	4	0·65	?	7·09	?	23·51	?
			Raipur	0·17	...	...	...	0·68	0·30	0·26	3	1·24	?	4·59	?	16·09	?
			Sonamukhi	0·76	...	...	0·42	0·31	0·51	...	4	2·00	?	4·67	?	11·18	?
		Midnapore	Contai	0·05	...	...	0·11	0·50	0·07	...	2	0·73	3·53	4·28	6·40	21·71	17·92
			Tamluk	0·40	2·25	0·32	1·50	0·40	0·25	...	6	5·12	2·91	7·61	4·43	18·86	15·90
			Midnapore	...	...	...	0·11	0·51	0·24	0·07	3	0·93	3·05	1·78	5·86	13·45	16·54
			Ghatal	0·03	0·06	0·07	1·46	0·29	0·85	...	3	2·76	4·12	4·87	7·36	15·81	19·24
			Kukrahati	0·10	1·76	...	0·71	0·86	0·04	...	4	3·38	?	9·31	?	19·36	?
			Garhbeta	0·12	...	...	0·45	1·06	0·15	0·02	4	1·80	?	3·68	?	18·54	?
			Panskura	...	...	...	0·76	0·36	0·56	...	3	1·68	?	4·10	?	16·60	?
			Dantoon	0·41	...	...	...	0·62	...	...	2	1·03	?	3·08	?	...	?
		Hooghly	Serampore	1·22	0·43	0·03	1·40	0·34	0·12	0·03	5	3·57	2·32	4·98	4·58	12·95	16·33
			Hooghly	0·30	0·29	0·43	1·00	0·30	0·01	0·25	6	2·58	2·21	6·19	4·32	13·02	16·10
			Jahanabad	1·67	0·10	...	0·80	0·12	...	0·26	5	2·95	3·13	4·22	5·03	17·57	17·75
		Howrah	Howrah	0·03	0·71	0·11	0·44	0·14	0·05	0·14	5	1·62	2·67	8·31	5·11	16·62	17·18
			Mohesreka	1·02	0·43	...	0·09	0·15	0·27	...	4	1·96	3·33	3·87	5·88	18·67	17·34
			Ulubaria	0·16	0·72	...	0·45	0·40	0·17	...	5	1·90	?	3·43	?	18·01	?
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	...	0·23	0·11	0·91	0·31	0·11	...	5	1·67	4·05	7·19	6·98	18·21	19·38
			Diamond Harbour.	...	1·24	...	0·26	0·50	0·20	...	4	2·20	4·26	7·58	6·91	17·34	18·75
			Canning Town	...	0·90	...	...	0·80	...	0·10	3	1·80	?	5·43	?	17·07	?
			Alipore (Obsy.)	0·05	0·20	0·04	0·77	0·28	0·20	0·12	5	1·66	3·22	6·02	5·56	17·51	18·29
			Barrackpore	0·15	0·80	...	1·30	0·50	...	0·04	4	2·79	2·34	5·28	4·35	12·80	17·08
			Dum-Dum	...	0·46	1·47	0·80	0·32	...	2·00	5	5·05	2·11	8·69	4·46	20·88	17·13
			Barasat	...	...	...	0·75	0·32	...	1·73	3	2·80	2·05	6·02	4·20	13·83	16·48
			Basirhat	...	...	...	0·96	...	...	...	1	0·96	2·02	11·21	5·22	26·33	19·81
		Nadia	Ranaghat	1·54	...	...	0·18	0·23	...	...	3	1·95	2·42	6·46	4·69	14·80	17·06
			Krishnagur	1·02	0·91	0·02	0·37	0·40	0·28	0·05	5	3·05	1·80	5·49	4·66	20·46	16·02
			Chuadanga	1·18	...	0·34	...	0·01	0·08	...	2	1·61	2·30	8·54	5·22		18·83
			Meherpur	0·20	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	2	0·80	1·82	6·77	4·13	16·26	17·51
			Kushtia	1·37	...	...	0·63	...	...	...	2	2·00	2·12	8·28	5·25	24·25	20·51
		Murshidabad	Kandi	0·16	0·52	...	...	...	0·11	0·03	3	0·82	2·92	5·97	5·78	11·20	17·78
			Berhampore	0·23	0·03	...	...	0·18	...	...	2	0·44	2·23	8·44	5·08	16·21	17·42
			Lalbag	0·10	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	2	0·80	1·85	11·70	4·76	19·75	16·23
			Azimganj	0·15	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·23	1·92	8·16	4·56	16·02	17·30
			Jangipur	3·58	0·61	...	...	...	...	...	2	4·19	1·67	6·84	5·31	14·34	16·98
			Lalgola	0·80	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·20	2·41	11·00	5·95	19·10	18·92
			Akhriganj	0·51	0·45	...	...	0·09	...	...	2	1·05	?	7·47	?	18·21	?
			Patkabari	1·00	...	...	1·20	...	...	...	2	2·20	?	7·28	?	12·80	?
		Jessore	Narail	0·22	...	...	1·41	0·13	...	...	3	1·76	1·07	8·12	3·93	23·99	17·88
			Jessore	0·50	...	...	1·32	0·15	0·13	...	4	2·10	2·24	11·14	4·66	26·77	20·78
			Jhenidah	0·86	...	...	1·79	...	...	...	2	2·65	2·16	7·46	4·44	16·32	20·53
			Magura	2·09	...	...	2·09	...	0·12	...	3	4·21	2·35	7·55	4·58	20·69	20·22
			Bangaon	...	0·80	...	1·55	0·62	0·05	...	3	3·02	2·10	7·91	4·87	9·05	17·44
		Khulna	Satkhira	0·14	...	...	0·05	0·50	...	...	3	1·59	2·62	7·66	5·60	20·02	21·09
			Bagerhat	2·22	...	...	0·05	0·26	...	0·06	3	2·59	2·44	7·37	5·76	21·89	23·17
			Khulna	0·60	...	...	0·20	0·14	...	...	3	0·94	1·99	4·78	4·56	18·84	20·11
			Nakipur	1·50	...	...	0·71	0·76	...	1·24	4	4·21	?	6·46	?		?
			Rampal										?		?		?
		Rajshahi	Boalia	0·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·89	2·63	6·28	5·91	13·99	18·65
			Nutor	0·40	0·10	...	0·03	...	...	...	2	0·53	2·28	11·74	5·95	16·50	19·76
			Nawgaon	0·11	0·15	0·43	...	...	...	...	3	0·69	1·93	8·39	4·52	16·32	22·02
			Lalpur	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	1	0·50	?	8·47	?		?
			Manda	0·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·91	?	7·43	?		?
		Dinajpur	Mahadebpur	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·60	2·38	10·43	5·21	17·98	21·71
			Churaman	1·31	0·15	...	...	0·35	...	1·14	4	2·95	2·73	8·21	6·11	22·04	21·09
			Raiganj	0·16	...	...	0·59	...	...	0·65	3	1·40	2·42	6·01	6·21		24·29
			Dinajpur	0·39	0·02	...	0·31	...	0·23	0·61	4	1·56	2·56	4·34	6·60	18·53	27·93
			Balughat	0·25	1·07	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·32	3·03	4·72	6·70	15·04	24·58
			Thakurgaon	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	2	1·29	?	4·45	?	20·12	?
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	0·80	...	...	...	1·07	3·00	...	5	4·87	5·52	15·02	13·96	35·79	49·83
			Alipore Dooar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·45	?	48·21	?
			Fallacotta	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·45	?	5·45	?	26·50	?
			Debiganj	0·26	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	2	0·51	?	4·18	?	23·57	?
			Bhagalpur (Nagrakatta)	1·34	...	...	0·19	0·80	2·40	...	4	4·73	?	13·07	?	56·68	?
		Darjeeling	Buxa	1·99	0·52	...	0·09	0·01	5·54	...	3	8·15	12·51	14·29	27·85	66·46	86·21
			Siliguri	0·32	...	...	...	0·17	0·55	0·02	3	1·06	8·72	9·25	19·56	43·22	53·39
			Darjeeling	1·64	0·27	0·21	...	1·13	0·03	...	4	3·28	6·76	14·33	14·84	33·51	43·20
			Kalimpong	1·86	0·04	0·26	...	2·76	0·35	0·03	4	5·30	8·40	12·86	14·81	35·66	36·46
			Kurseong	2·18	...	2·16	...	2·04	3·29	0·05	4	9·72	?	21·88	?		?
			Pedong	2·24	?	0·51	0·11	1·26	0·09	0·11	5	4·32?	?	13·64	?	30·67	?
		Sikkim	Gnatong	0·82	0·50	0·56	0·39	0·02	0·13	0·35	7	3·67	?	12·05	?		?
		Tibet	Yatung	0·06	0·27	0·45	0·30	0·18	0·22	0·18	7	1·66	?	3·92	?		?
		Kuch Bihar	Dinhatta	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·39	2·81	1·04	6·62	32·49	46·02
			Kuch Bihar	0·30	...	0·45	...	0·05	1·12	...	3	1·92	4·60	5·82	11·15	41·07	55·94
			Mickliganj	0·28	...	0·05	...	0·08	0·36	...	3	1·37	3·20	9·50	9·06	37·01	45·58
			Mathabhanga	0·46	0·06	...	...	...	0·25	...	2	0·77	3·59	4·04	10·39	38·46	50·69
			Fulbari	0·22	...	...	...	...	1·74	...	2	1·96	?		?		?
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*)	0·62	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	2	0·76	2·15	2·77	5·29	17·85	26·43
			Rangpur	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·12	1	0·17	4·21	1·03	9·34		35·02
			Peerganj	0·10	...	...	...	0·66	0·10	...	3	0·86	?	3·00	?	15·76	?
			Kurigaon										3·62		7·17		38·40
			Gobindganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·55	?		?
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	0·27	...	1·02	...	...	0·04	0·18	3	2·11	2·93	4·55	7·53	23·40	42·37
			Ulipur	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·38	?	1·68	?	19·09	?
			Sundergunj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·80	?		?
		Bogra	Sherpur	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·28	2·73	9·98	6·04	22·62	23·41
			Nowkhilla	0·30	...	...	0·39	...	...	...	2	0·69	2·03	7·89	4·66	23·04	21·34
			Bogra	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·24	2·74	6·15	6·50	18·90	25·25
			Panchbibi	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·24	2·75	4·50	6·38	13·33	22·45
		Pabna	Pabna	1·42	...	...	2·67	...	...	0·05	2	4·14	1·69	22·10	4·80	37·54	19·22
			Sirajganj	1·46	...	...	0·23	0·03	0·06	...	2	1·78	2·30	4·17	5·01	13·33	20·26

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 14th of July 1894—contd.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 8th.	Monday, 9th.	Tuesday, 10th.	Wednesday, 11th.	Thursday, 12th.	Friday, 13th.	Saturday, 14th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	1·53	...	...	0·45	...	0·03	0·81	3	2·82	2·03	9·82	6·49	31·85	26·46
			Dacca	1·65	...	...	1·02	...	...	0·04	2	2·71	2·42	11·87	5·12	27·53	22·42
			Narayanganj	1·32	0·01	...	1·31	...	0·04	0·42	3	3·10	2·47	11·22	6·80	27·71	24·10
			Manikganj	1·21	0·01	...	1·16	...	0·16	0·06	3	2·60	2·14	8·02	4·80	21·18	18·44
			Jaydebpur	0·76	0·04	...	0·73	0·07	0·11	0·44	4	2·15	?	10·71	?	28·65	?
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj	...	...	...	1·30	0·08	0·13	...	2	1·81	2·34	10·30	5·38	29·88	29·02
			Atia (*Tangail*)	3·00	...	...	0·28						1·94		4·24		29·67
			Mymensingh	2·90	0·28	0·01	0·23	...	0·42	...	4	3·84	2·86	16·49	6·24	38·46	31·10
			Jamalpur	2·35	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	2	2·74	2·08	8·82	5·48	29·58	24·53
			Netrakona	0·72	...	0·46	...	...	0·39	...	3	1·57	2·77	7·11	7·19	49·02	24·97
			Subarnakhali	0·75	...	...	0·11	...	...	0·09	2	0·95	?	5·06	?	19·47	?
			Durgapur	0·70									?		?		?
			Sherpur Town	1·50									?		?		?
			Diwanganj	1·20									?		?		?
		Faridpur	Madaripur	...	...	...	0·59	...	...	...	1	0·59	2·26	7·66	4·85	22·55	22·01
			Faridpur	2·03	0·03	...	1·34	...	...	0·10	3	3·50	2·00	9·33	5·01	26·94	22·33
			Goalundo	1·60	...	...	0·61						2·09		4·60		20·08
		Backergunge	Patuakhali	0·37	...	...	0·05	0·28	0·29	0·08	3	0·98	4·45	11·07	9·10	27·07	35·83
			Pirojpur	0·24	...	...	...	0·31	0·37	0·46	4	1·38	2·04	7·52	6·74	25·00	26·47
			Barisal	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·35	3·18	11·00	0·54	32·93	26·01
			Gaurnadi	0·24	...	...	0·30	0·02					?		?		?
			Bhola	0·30	...	...	0·07	...	...	0·27	2	0·64	3·79	7·51	8·62	26·64	33·57
			Daulatkhan	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·27	0·40	3	0·87	?	9·42	?	39·95	?
			Bauphal	...	...	...	0·17						?		?		?
		Hill Tippera	Agartala	...	...	...	1·40	...	0·20				2·61		5·14		23·04
	Chittagong.	Tippera	Comilla	0·91	0·02	...	0·83	0·08	0·07	0·15	3	2·06	3·59	12·27	6·77	36·60	30·26
			Chandpur	2·94	1·27	...	0·05	...	...	...	2	4·26	3·10	10·34	6·07	30·39	26·55
			Brahmanbaria	0·08	0·14	...	2·33	0·54	0·10	...	4	3·19	2·56	8·88	4·76	32·42	24·61
			Ramchandrapur	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	1	0·50	?	8·25	?	20·20	?
			Nasirnagar	0·20	0·47	...	0·75	0·45	0·40				?		?		?
			Daudkandi	...	...	0·24	0·05	0·04	0·22	...	2	0·55	?	7·43	?	20·17	?
			Kasba										?		?		?
			Laksam	...	...	2·75							?		?		?
		Noakhali	Noakhali	0·34	0·54	...	0·04	...	0·08	0·06	3	1·06	4·48	10·41	9·02	37·20	40·23
			Feuny	0·40	0·12	0·05	3·55	...	0·10	0·20	5	4·42	5·61	16·31	10·65	44·46	43·74
			Harishpur	0·74	0·31								?		?		?
			Ramganj	2·45	0·23								?		?		?
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	0·50	0·45	0·60	0·20	...	0·25	0·12	6	2·12	9·14	20·99	17·25	60·13	56·76
			Chittagong		2·20	0·11	0·81	...	...	...	3	3·12	4·28	11·93	8·30	46·87	43·59
			Kutubdia	...	0·29	0·30							?		?		?
			Satkanya	...	1·80	0·63	0·58	...	0·85				?		?		?
			Kodala										?		?		?
			Fenoa										?		?		?
			Mirsarai	0·36	1·73	...	0·43	...	0·29	0·81	5	3·26	?	16·29	?	41·10	?
			Chandpur	...	2·05	0·10	0·30	...	0·09				?		?		?
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia	0·06	1·37	0·07	0·70	...	0·21	0·08	3	2·49	3·79	6·06	7·62	39·44	30·73
			Bundarban	0·23	1·80	0·21	1·30	...	1·11	0·21	6	4·86	?	10·52	?	37·05	?
	Patna.	Patna	Patna	1·87	0·20	...	...	0·21	...	...	3	2·28	2·09	7·18	5·24	14·12	13·61
			Dinapore	1·74	0·31	...	...	0·10	...	...	3	2·15	2·33	7·88	5·26		12·95
			Bihar	0·90	0·05	...	...	0·05	...	...	1	1·00	2·23	8·72	5·44		13·30
			Barh	0·25									2·38		5·89		12·31
			Bikram	3·76	...	0·11	...	0·11	...	...	3	3·98	?	12·25	?		?
			Hilsa										?		?		?
		Gaya	Aurangabad	0·60	0·02	0·10	...	0·56	...	...	3	1·28	2·32	10·19	4·92	19·52	12·02
			Gaya	2·06	1·08	0·07	...	0·65	0·03	...	3	3·89	2·23	13·67	4·59	21·58	12·09
			Nawadah	1·22	0·14	0·08	...	0·02	...	...	2	1·46	2·23	5·41	5·35	16·98	12·23
			Jahanabad	1·35	0·42	0·07	...	0·34	...	...	3	2·18	2·84	4·93	5·48	9·75	11·84
			Arwal	4·10	0·55	...	...	0·17	...	...	3	4·82	?	6·74	?	13·00	?
			Daudnagar	0·39	...	0·55	0·21	...	...	...	3	1·15	?	10·60	?	17·23	?
			Sherghati	0·67	...	...	...	1·02	...	...	2	1·69	?	8·11	?	13·02	?
			Rajauli	1·00	1·10	...	0·15	...	0·20	...	4	2·45	?	7·05	?		?
			Pakri Barawan.	0·41									?		?		?
		Shahabad	Buxar	3·60	0·22	...	...	0·11	...	...	3	3·93	2·29		4·65		10·28
			Dehri	0·23	0·06	0·24	...	0·52	...	...	3	1·05	2·24	7·69	4·52	22·17	10·30
			Bhabhua	1·68	0·03	0·49	...	0·03	...	...	2	2·23	2·03	4·03	5·22		11·08
			Sasaram	1·10	...	0·10	...	0·13	...	...	3	1·33	2·42	4·16	4·58	14·39	10·37
			Arrah	0·37	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	2	0·48	2·20	6·57	4·23	12·37	12·32
			Mohanea	2·80	0·02	2·21	...	...	...	...	3	5·03	?	11·00	?	21·11	?
			Khiri	2·55	0·25	1·15	...	0·35	...	...	4	4·30	?	8·80	?	12·40	?
			Ageaon	0·50	...	...	1·35	...	...	...	2	1·85	?	10·05	?	17·33	?
			Ramagar	2·83	...	...	...	0·82					?		?		?
			Koath	4·30	0·04	...	...	0·30	...	...	2	4·64	?	12·63	?	19·42	?
			Sikroul	2·90	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	2	3·30	?	10·48	?	18·53	?
			Bassowan	0·87	...	1·12	...	...	...	...	2	1·99	?	5·96	?		?
			Monaharpur	3·37	...	0·56	...	0·38					?		?		?
		Saran	Gopalganj	0·54	0·72	...	...	0·16	...	...	3	1·42	2·63	4·40	6·45	12·18	14·13
			Siwan	0·69	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·09	2	0·93	2·22	7·71	5·41		15·38
			Ekma	2·90	0·70	...	...	0·16	...	...	3	3·76	?	11·70	?		?
			Chapra	2·03	0·19		...	...	...	...	2	3·12	2·51	10·37	5·82	21·14	12·78
			Sveerepur	0·20	1·60	0·60	...	...	...	...	3	2·43	?	5·03	?		?
			Annour	1·00	0·50	...	...	0·53	...	...	3	2·03	?	5·95	?	13·41	?
			Basantpur	1·54	0·70								?		?		?
		Champaran	Motihari	0·24	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	1	0·30	2·39	1·70	6·11	10·39	15·35
			Bettiah	0·22									3·41		6·96		16·62
			Bagaha	0·10	0·58			0·17					?		?		?
			Burhurwa	...	1·04	...	...	0·02	...	...	1	1·06	?	3·52	?		?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	0·61	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	1	0·65	2·30	1·06	5·04	6·43	15·39
			Muzaffarpur	0·54	0·73	...	...	0·43					2·56		6·15		15·05
			Hajipur	1·22	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·63	2·44	6·81	5·61	13·05	18·49
			Paru	1·52				0·67					?		?		?
			Mahuwa										?		?		?
			Shuhar										?		?		?
			Pupri										?		?		?
		Darbhanga	Tajpur	0·71	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·36	2·00	2·65	6·05	10·73	14·76
			Darbhanga	0·66	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·67	2·30	2·50	6·33	5·69	15·43
			Madhubani	1·15	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	1	1·17	2·29	1·86	5·70		15·84
			Bahera	0·64									?		?		?
			Bosera	0·68	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	1	0·75	?	6·72	?	13·09	?
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Begu Sarai	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·05	1·02	5·60	4·92		12·58
			Monghyr	3·01	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	2	3·23	1·88	7·01	5·14	13·10	13·32
			Jamui	2·19	1·31	0·53	0·35	0·05	...	...	4	4·43	2·41	9·18	5·26	20·57	18·09
			Gogri	2·52									?		?		?
			Sheikhpura	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·50	?	4·70	?	11·12	?
			Chakai Bamde	3·78	0·12	0·01	...	0·30	0·05	...	3	4·16	?	11·75	?		?
			Chupreon	2·30									?		?		?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 14th of July 1894—*concld.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 8th.	Monday, 9th.	Tuesday, 10th.	Wednesday, 11th.	Thursday, 12th.	Friday, 13th.	Saturday, 14th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
BIHAR—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	1·65	...	...	0·63	...	...	...	2	2·28	2·18	5·76	5·70	11·88	16·66
			Bangaon (Sylabad.)	0·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·86	?	2·60	?	4·88	?
			Supaul ...	1·67	...	...	1·10	...	...	...	2	2·77	1·97	3·31	5·56	10·40	17·09
			Pratapganj ...	1·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·59	?	3·97	?	17·27	?
			Bhagalpur ...	5·45	0·11	0·34	0·49	...	...	...	4	6·39	2·09	9·53	4·34	16·79	13·64
			Banka ...	5·73	...	...	...	0·74	...	...	2	6·47	1·83		4·64		14·19
			Colgong ...	2·15	0·02	0·22	0·49	...	...	...	3	2·81	?	7·83	?	13·25	?
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	0·69	...	...	0·41	...	...	...	2	1·10	3·12	3·81	9·27	20·03	28·62
			Araria ...	1·10	...	...	...	0·52	0·20				2·80		7·90		23·96
			Purnea ...	1·49	...	...	...	0·37	...	...	2	1·86	2·16	4·07	5·85	16·54	20·29
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·30	?	10·52	?
			Barsoe ...	...	0·84	...	0·13						?		?		?
			Forbesganj ...	2·13	0·11	...	...	0·27	...	...	3	2·51	?	4·31	?		?
			Katiaganj ...	1·50	0·80	...	...	0·92	0·80	...	4	4·02	?	11·04	?	27·83	?
		Malda ...	Malda ...	3·78	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	2	3·88	2·71	10·31	6·05	22·69	19·71
			Chanchal ...	1·30	0·10	...	...	0·06	...	0·75	2	2·21	2·93	7·88	6·05	22·68	22·23
			Gajol ...	1·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·13	?	6·70	?	13·00	?
			Sibganj ...	3·71	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	2	4·21	?	7·16	?	16·65	?
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	2·18	0·20	..	...	..	...	0·01	2	2·39	2·89	7·08	6·61	17·98	19·87
			Godda ...	1·32	...	...	0·15	0·12	...	...	3	1·59	2·20	6·67	4·91	16·23	14·03
			Pakaur ...	1·62	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·92	2·73	4·80	6·31	17·01	19·83
			Naya Dumka ...	3·28	0·12	...	...	0·10	0·10	...	4	3·60	2·40	7·59	5·45	21·28	16·45
			Deoghur ...	2·11	0·03	...	...	0·04	...	...	1	3·18	2·32	9·54	5·70	25·70	15·88
			Jamtara ...	3·34	0·43	0·07	0·19	0·44	0·29	...	5	4·76	2·95	8·56	5·23	19·54	15·76
			Belbodda ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	10·94	?		?
			Nanihat ...	3·44	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	2	4·74	?	9·84	?		?
			Asseuboni ...	...	...	...	...	0·15					?		?		?
			Katikund ...	6·48	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	2	6·75	?	16·83	?	30·54	?
			Madhupur ...	3·83	0·36	...	...	0·07	0·04	...	4	4·30	?	11·83	?		?
			Sarwan ...	0·05	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	1	0·65	?	13·15	?	23·35	?
			Sarath ...	2·30	0·10	...	0·20	0·10	0·19	...	5	2·89	?	7·74	?	19·94	?
			Barkope ...	2·50	0·02	...	...	0·20	0·03	...	2	2·75	?	10·68	?		?
			Daurey ...	0·10	...	0·12	..	...	0·15	...	3	0·37	?	4·87	?		?
			Bhagya ...	2·39	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	2	2·62	?	5·01	?		?
			Mohespore ...	1·41									?		?		?
			Burharwa ...	2·01	0·34	...	...	...	0·01	...	2	2·36	?		?		?
			Sahibganj ...	3·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·00	?	7·75	?	15·41	?
			Chandi ...										?		?		?
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur										2·44		4·48		13·13
			Banki ...	...	1·06		0·45	0·11					2·18		5·86		17·61
			Cuttack ...			1·13		1·27					3·09		5·57		19·87
			False Point ...										3·31		6·17		17·50
			Kendrapara ...	...	0·02	0·73	...	1·67	0·05	0·02	2	2·49	2·85	3·22	5·09	23·40	14·01
			Jajpur ...	...	1·86	1·05	...	2·77	0·05	0·03	3	5·76	2·87	9·15	5·96	22·02	15·33
			Dharmsala ...	0·16	0·20		0·19						?		?		?
			Salipore ...	...	0·82	...	0·04	2·50	0·30				?		?		?
			Pal Lahara ...										?		?		?
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	...	2·10	0·15	...	2·48	...	...	3	4·73	?	7·08	?	15·94	?
			Chandbali ...	2·05	...	...	...	3·25	0·13	0·85	4	6·28	2·86	7·67	4·61		14·86
			Bhadrak ...	...	...	0·63	0·05	1·75	...	...	2	2·45	2·79	6·14	4·07		16·04
			Soro ...										3·47		5·40		15·22
			Balasore ...	...	...	0·17	0·11						3·64		6·00		17·41
			Jellasore ...	...	0·11	0·10	1·22	0·16	...	...	4	1·59	4·06	2·74	6·22	12·58	15·90
			Baripada ...	0·09	0·17	0·31	0·67	0·78	...	0·14	5	2·16	2·71	9·44	5·52	23·90	17·79
		Puri ...	Puri ...	...	...	0·42	0·34	0·70	0·10	...	4	1·56	2·33	3·18	4·08	8·11	13·53
			Khurda ...	0·29	...	0·18	0·05	2·37	0·02				2·91		5·08		16·68
			Bhanpur ...		1·00	0·96	1·50	1·09					2·07		5·17		15·14
			Gop ...										?		?		?
			Satpara ...	...	0·53	...	0·99						?		?		?
			Pipli ...	...	0·14		1·43	0·13					?		?		?
			Nayagarh ...	1·58		1·29	1·37	2·20					?		?		?
			Ranpur ...	0·08	..	0·36	0·10	0·21					?		?		?
			Kurmala ...		0·40	1·25	1·05						?		?		?
	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba *(Giridih)*.	3·50	0·78	0·15	...	0·52	0·07	...	4	5·02	3·15	8·12	5·57	22·10	15·25
			Hazaribagh ...	2·86	0·21	...	...	0·87	0·22	...	4	4·16	2·47		5·05		14·58
			Semtagurah ...										2·50		5·70		14·73
			Mahudi Hills										2·12		5·26		14·31
			Jhumra Hill										3·10		7·91		18·99
			Barhi ...	1·78	...	...	0·12	0·26	0·05	...	3	2·21	?	6·41	?	15·21	?
			Chatra ...	3·00	0·19	...	0·79	0·33	0·02				?		?		?
			Karagdeha ...	3·09	1·11	...	...	0·30	0·15				?		?		?
			Ramgar ...	...	...	...	...	1·50	0·10	2·50	3	5·10	?		?		?
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	1·38	0·39	0·08	0·29	0·87	0·20	...	5	3·21	3·25	5·64	5·64		15·19
			Ranchi ...	0·95	1·90	...	0·32	1·25	0·44	...	5	4·86	2·53	11·49	5·45	19·31	16·08
			Silli ...	2·20	...	...	...	1·20					?		?		?
			Palkot ...										?		?		?
			Tamar ...	0·68	0·90	...	...	0·65	...	...	3	2·23	?	7·31	?		?
			Chuinpur ...	0·27	0·04	0·09	0·34	0·40					?		?		?
		Palamau ...	Palamau ... *(Daltonganj)*.										3·21		5·67		12·76
			Balumath ...	1·25	...	...	...	0·70	0·12	...	3	2·07	?	9·68	?		?
			Husainabad ...	0·52	0·05	0·40	...	1·20	...	...	3	2·97	?	11·77	?	20·86	?
			Gurhwa ...	0·50	0·16	...	0·15	0·66	...	...	4	1·47	?	1·87	?		?
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	1·60	2·35	...	...	0·70	0·76	...	4	5·41	3·08	17·09	5·37	29·48	15·98
			Gobindpur ...	3·10	1·40	...	...	0·31	0·50	...	4	5·31	2·82	10·76	5·04	26·68	13·79
			Raghunathpur.	0·10	...	...	...	0·30	0·13	...	3	0·53	?	3·39	?	15·34	?
			Barabhum ...	0·85	0·45	0·22	...	0·87	0·27	...	5	2·66	?	5·96	?	17·50	?
			Jhalda ...	0·09	0·07	...	1·16	0·66	...	...	2	1·98	?	7·06	?	18·71	?
			Chas ...	3·13	1·60	...	...	0·41	0·30	...	4	5·44	?	14·15	?	22·37	?
			Pandra ...	2·52	0·05	...	0·02	0·30	0·16	...	3	3·05	?	9·49	?		?
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	0·78	0·31	0·34	0·17	0·55	0·07	0·01	5	2·23	2·83	3·57	5·05	12·18	15·79
			Chakardharpur.	0·29	...	0·04	0·67	0·38	...	...	3	1·38	?	3·89	?		?
			Ghatsila ...										?		?		?
			Baharagura	0·54	0·15	...	...	0·52	0·20				?		?		?
			Gailkura ...	0·41	1·05	...	...	0·91	0·09	...	2	2·46	?	8·20	?	14·72	?
			Kalikapur ...	0·40	0·19	...	...	1·14	...	0·10	4	1·92	?	5·03	?	11·54	?
			Monahorpur	0·25	0·95	...	0·87	...	0·58	...	4	2·65	?	?	?	?	?
			Kharswan ...										?		?		?

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least 0·10 inch of rain has fallen.

CALCUTTA, *the 17th July* 1894.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 14TH OF JULY 1894.

AT the close of the previous week weather was of ordinary monsoon character over Bengal, and fairly heavy rain was falling. On the 8th, or the first day of the present week, pressure was rising at the northern stations and falling over the southern half of the province, the fall increasing in amount towards the south-eastern districts, and being largest over the Bay. At the same time, wind directions at a few of the south-eastern stations began to show indraught towards the sea area. It was hence evident that a barometric depression was forming in the east of the Bay. Over Bengal rain had fallen rather abundantly from the 7th to the 8th, the rainfall being particularly heavy in the west of the province. On the 9th the depression over the Bay was developing slowly, and pressure had fallen in all districts, but owing to the indraught towards the depression, the monsoon winds were being drawn away from Bengal, and on the 9th the rainfall reported was light and local. On the 10th a further slow development of the depression in the Bay took place, and the small storm was probably nearly in the centre of the Bay and to the south-west of Akyab. Winds showed a strong indraught towards the small storm, and therefore again little rain was reported in Bengal on this day. It is probable also that on the 10th the small storm was beginning to move in a westerly direction, for on the morning of the 11th the centre had become much nearer to the South Orissa Coast, and was probably to the south-east of False Point. Hence on the 11th pressure was falling slowly to moderately in Orissa and in the south-western districts, while it had risen briskly over the remainder of the province. The centre of the small storm crossed the Orissa coast a little to the south of False Point shortly before 2 A.M. of the 12th, and at 8 A.M. of that day was some little distance to the south of Sambalpur. The storm was therefore moving rapidly in a westerly or west-north-westerly direction. It was not, however, a storm of much intensity, nor was the pressure at its centre very low, but it was accompanied by a most perfect cyclonic circulation of winds which particularly to the south of the storm, were decidedly strong. The storm having thus passed, inland, conditions became rather more favourable for rainfall in Bengal, and on the morning of the 12th the majority of stations reported rain. The storm, however, continued to advance in an almost westerly direction at an extremely rapid rate, the average speed being about 25 miles an hour for the 24 hours from 8 A.M. of the 12th to 8 A.M. of the 13th, and on the latter date it was in Central India. By the indraught towards the retreating storm, the monsoon current was to a great extent deflected from Bengal, and hence much less rain was received than is usually the case after the passage of a storm through Orissa. On the 13th, also, in the rear of the storm, pressure had risen very rapidly over the whole of the west of the province, the increase equalling nearly a quarter of an inch in Orissa. On the other hand pressure had begun to fall moderately to rapidly in Burma, and there was a slight tendency for winds to set up a circulation along the Burma coast, and conditions were therefore again favourable for the commencement of another barometric depression over the east of the Bay. On the 14th, or the last day of the week, pressure continued to fall rapidly at the eastern stations and in the east of the Bay, while a smaller fall was reported over the remainder of the province, though pressure was still in considerable excess generally. Winds at the eastern stations, however, showed very distinct indraught towards the Bay, indicating the continued existence and probable slight intensification of the depression over that area. With the formation of this second small storm, and by the indraught towards it, again the monsoon current blowing over Bengal began to fall off in force, and hence for the last two days of the week conditions were not very favourable for rainfall. It will be seen therefore for a considerable part of the week the monsoon current has been more or less deflected from Bengal, and hence the rainfall for the period has been decidedly smaller than usual.

Pressure.—The mean pressure for the week has been unusually high, and has been in excess by about a tenth of an inch. Indeed at several of the stations in Bihar, etc., the excess has averaged 0·11″. Owing to the passage of the small storm through Orissa, the excess over this area has been comparatively small, and at Cuttack it has only equalled 0·03″. In Assam the average pressure has been 0·074″ above the normal.

Temperature.—The general mean temperature of Bengal for the week has been below the normal by half a degree, but the defect has been mainly confined to South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. Indeed in North and East Bengal slight excess temperatures have been registered. In Assam the average mean temperature has been nearly normal.

Rainfall.—The general falls in Orissa and Chota Nagpur have equalled about three inches, and those in Bihar, East Bengal and South-West Bengal about two inches. The smallest falls have occurred in North Bengal, where they have averaged less than an inch and a half. The falls in Orissa and Chota Nagpur have been slightly in excess and in Bihar slightly in defect. On the other hand the defect has been large in South-West Bengal and very large in East and North Bengal. Expressed as percentages of the normal rainfall, the actual falls during the week have equalled the following amounts:—South-West Bengal 77 per cent., North Bengal 49 per cent., East Bengal 66 per cent., Bihar 90 per cent., Orissa 137 per cent., and Chota Nagpur 102 per cent.

Taking each Division to have an equal value in the calculation, the rainfall of Bengal for the week has equalled only 87 per cent. of the normal.

In Assam the rainfall has also been very small during the week. Silchar has received 0·78 inch, Sibsagar 0·70 inch and Dhubri 0·54 inch.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 14th of July 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
			Averages for week.				Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1894.	
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.	Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	93·2	75·2	87·9	77·7	82·8	—1·3	1·95	2·60	—0·65	3·32	3·54	—0·22	7·16	5·20	18·44	17·98
North Bengal	94·6	74·7	89·7	77·9	83·8	+0·6	1·40	2·89	—1·49	2·17	3·16	—0·99	6·97	6·96	23·22	29·85
East Bengal	92·3	73·9	87·6	77·7	82·6	+0·3	2·19	3·30	—1·11	2·64	3·90	—1·26	10·15	6·96	32·72	29·85
Bihar	95·4	73·8	89·6	78·6[1]	84·1[1]	—0·5[1]	2·18	2·42	—0·24	2·28	3·01	—0·73	6·13	5·76	15·47	15·18
Orissa	92·9	73·1	88·0	77·2	82·6	—0·0	3·08	2·05	+0·08	2·80	3·42	—0·62	4·93	5·35	16·24	16·27
Chota Nagpur	91·9*	70·3*	84·3*	73·5*	78·9*	—1·3*	2·88	2·82	+0·06	4·43	4·08	+0·35	8·18	5·61	18·21	15·21
Assam	95·6	74·0	89·7	77·5	83·7	—0·1										

[1] Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 17th July 1894.

A. Pedler,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 14th July 1894, *as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 14th July 1894.			Week ending Saturday, the 15th July 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	449	40,050	456	277	55,855	716
Jute	18	4,375	88	26	16,175	143
Firewood	48	29,025	426	148	1,06,875	1,635
Other articles	618	1,35,712	2,049	888	1,73,560	2,612
Total ...	1,133	2,09,162	3,019	1,339	3,52,465	5,106

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th July 1894, *on* 1,659 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	334,045*	*3,10,688 13 0	26,99,094 10	5,73,369 11 0	18,998 9 0	9,03,057 1 0	74,294	118,771	193,065
Or per mile of railway	.....	187 4 5	.....	345 9 9	11 7 3	544 5 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week ...	334,045	3,10,688 13 0	26,99,094 10	5,73,369 11 0	18,998 9 0	9,03,057 1 0	74,294	1,18,771	1,93,065
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding first 8 days of previous year ...	377,725	4,59,839 15 10	23,53,061 10	5,38,983 13 9	16,118 10 6	10,14,942 8 1	90,973	117,406	208,379
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	.....	285 8 5	.....	334 10 8	10 0 2	630 3 3	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 1½ weeks of previous year	377,725	4,59,839 15 10	23,53,061 10	5,38,983 13 9	16,118 10 6	10,14,942 8 1	90,973	1,17,406	208,379

* The decrease is due to figures for the corresponding period of 1893, having included exceptional pilgrim traffic *en route* for Puri.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th July 1894, *on* 22¼ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,526	4,667 13 0	9,204 20	371 14 0	13 0 0	5,052 11 0	1,066	122	1,188
Or per mile of railway	.....	209 12 8	.....	16 11 5	0 9 4	227 1 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week ...	19,526	4,667 13 0	9,204 20	371 14 0	13 0 0	5,052 11 0	1,066	122	1,188
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding first 8 days of previous year ...	18,560½	4,514 0 10	4,204 30	178 0 0	9 4 0	4,701 4 10	1,043	79	1,122
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year...	.....	202 14 1	.....	8 0 0	0 6 8	211 4 9	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 1½ weeks of previous year ...	18,560½	4,514 0 10	4,204 30	178 0 0	9 4 0	4,701 4 10	1,043	79	1,122

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th July 1894, *on* 161⅘ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,600	16,663 5 0	52,289 10	9,601 13 0	41 0 0	26,306 2 0	5,554½	3,356½	8,911
Or per mile of railway	.....	103 3 11	.....	59 7 10	0 4 1	162 15 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....
Total for 1 week ...	20,600	16,663 5 0	52,289 10	9,601 13 0	41 0 0	26,306 2 0	5,554½	3,356½	8,911
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding first 8 days of previous year	23,358	15,812 2 11	54,140 20	6,859 1 0	30 0 3	22,701 4 2	7,453	3,120	10,573
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	.....	97 15 6	.....	42 7 11	0 3 0	140 10 5	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 1½ weeks of previous year	23,358	15,812 2 11	54,140 20	6,859 1 0	30 0 3	22,701 4 2	7,453	3,120	10,573

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th July 1894, *on* 813 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	204,160	92,580 0 0	5,73,570 0	90,350 0 0	13,300 0 0	1,96,230 0 0	30,288	25,766	56,054
Per mile of railway	251	114 0 0	705 0	111 0 0	*2 0 0	*227 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week ...	204,160	92,580 0 0	5,73,570 0	90,350 0 0	13,300 0 0	1,96,230 0 0	30,288	25,766	56,054
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 8 days of previous year	222,596½	85,915 0 4	6,78,177 0	64,425 8 6	12,549 11 9	1,62,890 4 7	32,542	26,362	58,904
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	286	111 0 0	873 0	83 0 0	*2 0 0	196 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	222,596½	85,915 0 4	6,78,177 0	64,425 8 6	12,549 11 9	1,62,890 4 7	32,542	26,362	58,904

* Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th July 1894, *on* 125 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	37,520	10,710 0 0	34,920 0	2,900 0 0	400 0 0	14,010 0 0	3,767	1,905	5,672
Per mile of railway	300	86 0 0	279 0	23 0 0	3 0 0	112 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week ...	37,520	10,710 0 0	34,920 0	2,900 0 0	400 0 0	14,010 0 0	3,767	1,905	5,672
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 8 days of previous year	41,883	11,157 1 8	45,085 0	3,222 15 0	85 3 0	14,465 3 8	4,363	2,158	6,521
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	335	89 0 0	361 0	26 0 0	1 0 0	116 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	41,883	11,157 1 8	45,085 0	3,222 15 0	85 3 0	14,465 3 8	4,363	2,158	6,521

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th July 1894, *on* 86 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	21,750	5,830 0 0	13,030 0	1,010 0 0	90 0 0	6,930 0 0	2,487	737	3,224
Per mile of railway	253	68 0 0	152 0	12 0 0	1 0 0	81 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week ...	21,750	5,830 0 0	13,030 0	1,010 0 0	90 0 0	6,930 0 0	2,487	737	3,224
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 8 days of previous year	19,129½	5,595 0 0	11,430 0	982 0 0	87 0 0	6,664 0 0	1,894	1,800	3,694
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	222	65 0 0	133 0	11 0 0	1 0 0	77 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	19,129½	5,595 0 0	11,430 0	982 0 0	87 0 0	6,664 0 0	1,894	1,800	3,694

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending 7th July 1894, *on* 756 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	116,370	45,530	3,98,370	58,510	11,520	(*a*) 1,15,560	12,362	19,939	32,301
Or per mile of railway	153·93	60·23	526·94	77·39	15·24	152·86	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week ...	116,370	45,530	3,98,370	58,510	11,520	1,15,560	12,362	19,939	32,301
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 756 miles open	111,093	46,113	2,92,936	39,028	12,260	97,401	14,904	18,692	33,596
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	146·95	61·00	374·33	51·62	16·22	128·84	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	111,093	46,113	2,92,936	39,028	12,260	97,401	14,904	18,692	33,596

(*a*) Due to improvement in traffic.

Printed and published by JAMES PETTY at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 18th July 1894.

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1894.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 130.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—GREAT SANDY STRAIT.

Black buoy and leading beacons.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 11 of 1894) that a second Black buoy has been laid down opposite to the existing red buoy at No. 2 Cutting, through sheridan flats, Great Sandy strait. Also, that new Beacons have been erected for leading through No. 1 Cutting at the South White Cliffs, which must be kept in line until the black buoy is passed, when proceed as usual.

B. P. CREAGH, *Commdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the* 30*th June* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 131.

[Second Publication.]

AFRICA, NORTH-EAST COAST—RED SEA.

Perim harbour—Amended depth on Myrmidon shoal.

NOTICE to Mariners (No. 274 of 1894), issued by the British Admiralty, is re-published:—

The following information, relating to Myrmidon shoal, is the result of a recent examination by Commander A. Mostyn Field, R.N., H.M. Surveying Vessel *Egeria*:—

The blasting and dredging operations of the Perim Coal Company appear to have removed the central part of the shoal.

On the north-west portion of the shoal there is now a least depth of 25 feet at low water, and on the south-east portion a least depth of 24 feet at low water, bottom sand.

From the north-west extreme of the shoal, taking 5 fathoms as the limit, Pirie point light-house bears south, distant $2\frac{2}{10}$ cables; and Chevalier point, E. $\frac{1}{8}$ N. (N. 88° E.); and from the south-east extreme Pirie point light-house bears S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. (S. 16° W.), distant $1\frac{6}{10}$ cables; and Coal stacks pier extremity, W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. (N. 73° W.)

Approximate position, south-east extreme shoal, lat. 12° 38′ 25″ N., long. 43° 24′ 50″ E.

(*Variation*, 4° *Westerly in* 1894.)

B. P. CREAGH, *Commdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta

Published for general information.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the* 30*th June* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 132.

[Second Publication.]

CHINA SEA—SUMATRA, WEST COAST.

Reef westward of Pulo Mansalar.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 276 of 1894) of the existence of a reef, on which the sea breaks, lying about 8 miles westward of the west end of Pulo Mansalar.

Approximate position on plan No. 855, lat. 1° 40′ N., long. 98° 18′ E.

B. P. CREAGH, *Commdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 30th June* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 133.

[Second Publication.]

NEW ZEALAND, EAST COAST—OAMARU.

Alteration in character of South head light.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 286 of 1894) of the following alteration in the character of South head light, Oamaru :—

South head light is *flashing white*, showing a flash *every fourteen seconds*, between the bearings S. by W. (S. 11° W.), through west, and N.N.W. (N. 22° W.), visible in clear weather from a distance of 15 miles.

Approximate position, lat. 45° 6′ 40″ S., long. 171° 1′ 30″ E.

(*Variation*, 16° *Easterly in* 1894.)

B. P. CREAGH, *Commdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 30th June* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 134.

[Second Publication.]

JAPAN—INLAND SEA.

Light-houses under construction in approach to Miwara.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 289 of 1894) that light-houses are in course of construction in the Inland sea, approach to Miwara, in the undermentioned positions :—

1.	Lat. 34° 18′ 0″ N.,	Long.	133° 16′ 20″ E.	approximate.
2.	,, 34° 19′ 55″ ,,	,,	133° 4′ 35″ ,,	,,
3.	,, 34° 21′ 20″ ,,	,,	133° 10′ 20″ ,,	,,
4.	,, 34° 22′ 20″ ,,	,,	133° 8′ 10″ ,,	,,
5.	,, 34° 18′ 5″ ,,	,,	132° 59′ 30″ ,,	,,
6.	,, 34° 12′ 55″ ,,	,,	132° 55′ 10″ ,,	,,
7.	,, 34° 11′ 5″ ,,	,,	132° 55′ 15″ ,,	,,

Further information will be given respecting these light-houses, and the character of the lights to be exhibited, as soon as possible. No statement respecting them has yet been received from the Japanese Government.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 9th July* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 135.

[Second Pulication.]

AFRICA, NORTH-EAST COAST—RED SEA.

Alteration in character of Sheikh ul Abu light—North Massawa channel.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 291 of 1894) that the alteration in the character of Sheikh ul Abu light, North Massawa channel, has now been carried out.

Sheikh ul Abu light is now a *fixed white* light, visible in clear weather from a distance of 10 miles. The *red* sector has been abolished.

Approximate position, lat. 16° 2′ 10″ N., long. 39° 25′ 0″ E.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 9th July* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 136.

[Second Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—BANKA ISLAND, NORTH COAST.

Shoal near Malang Doyang.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 294 of 1894) of the existence of a coral reef southward of Malan Doyang, north coast of Banka island.

This reef, reported by the Master of the steam-vessel *Gier*, has a depth of 3 feet over it, and lies about one mile S. ¾ W. (S. 9° W.) from Malan Doyang.

Approximate position on chart No. 2757, lat. 1° 31′ 15″ S., long. 105° 30′ 40″ E.

(*Variation* 2° *Easterly in* 1894.)

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 9th July* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 137.

[Second Publication.]

INDIA, SOUTH—INDIAN OCEAN.

Ice.

THE following Notice to Mariners (No. 298 of 1894) issued by the British Admiralty, is republished:—

Telegraphic information has been received by the Shaw Savill and Albion Company, Limited, from the Commander of the steamship *Tainui*, that in the month of May 1894 ice was encountered in the undermentioned position:—

Latitude 44° 0′ S., long. 42° 0′ E.

Although this position is within the line shown, on the Antarctic Ice chart, where ice may be fallen in with, Icebergs do not appear to have been hitherto reported in the exact locality, and mariners are cautioned accordingly.

B. P. CREAGH, *Commdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 9th July* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 138.

[Second Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—SUMATRA EAST COAST.

Withdrawal of white buoys—Palembang or Moesi river.

THE following Notice to Mariners issued by the Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval forces in Netherlands India, No. 16, dated Batavia, the 9th June 1894, is republished :—

With reference to "Notice to Mariners" No. 45, 1889, notice is given that the *white buoys* near *Selat-Nama* and *Selat-Djaran*, Palembang or Moesi river, have been withdrawn.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

K. H. STEPHEN,
CALCUTTA, *the 9th July* 1894. *Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 139.

[Second Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.

Palmyras reef buoy adrift.

NOTICE is hereby given that Palmyras reef buoy has been reported adrift in Lat. 21° 06′ N., Long. 87° 53′ E. Mariners are cautioned accordingly.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

K. H. STEPHEN,
CALCUTTA, *the 9th July* 1894. *Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 124.

[Third Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—BORNEO, NORTH COAST.

Buoy marking Rifleman rock—Banguey west channel.

THE following Notice to Mariners, issued by the Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval forces in Netherlands India, No. 14, dated Batavia, the 21st May 1894, is republished for general information :—

The British North Borneo Company has given notice that a black buoy, surmounted by a white ball, has been placed on *Rifleman rock*, eastern side of northern entrance to *Banguey* west channel.

Approximate position, lat. 7° 20′ 15″ N., long. 117° 5′ E.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

K. H. STEPHEN,
CALCUTTA, *the 25th June* 1894. *Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 125.

[Third Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—SUMATRA WEST COAST.

Breakers between the islands Kersik and Katang Katang.

THE following Notice to Mariners, issued by the Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval forces in Netherlands India, No. 15, dated Batavia, the 31st May 1894, is republished for general information :—

The Commander of H. N. M. *Sumatra* reports to have seen breakers between the islands *Kersik* and *Katang Katang* in approximate latitude 1° 49′ S., long. 100° 36′ E.

This notice affects the charts:

No. 31. Westkust Sumatra. Pading tot Vlakkehoek 1887.
32. id. Periaman tot Indrapoera, 1878.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

K. H. STEPHEN,
CALCUTTA, *the 25th June* 1894. *Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 126.

[Third Publication.]

JAPAN—KIUSIU, NORTH-WEST COAST.

Imari gulf—Sunken rock in Hibi channel.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 256 of 1894) of the existence of a sunken rock (Kajimesone), of small extent and with depths of 8 to 10 feet on it at low water, lying in the northern part of Hibi channel with Moko sima eastern point, bearing N.N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. (N. 28″ E.), distant 7 cables; and north extreme of Kuro sima W. by S. $\frac{3}{8}$ S. (S. 74° W.).

Approximate position, lat. 33° 29′ N., long. 129° 46′ 25″ E.

(*Variation, 4° Westerly in* 1894.)

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

K. H. STEPHEN,
CALCUTTA, *the 25th June* 1894. *Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 127.

[Third Publication.

CHINA SEA—LIU KIU ISLANDS.

Nafakiang roads—Rock near Junk harbour entrance.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 257 of 1894) of the existence of a rock, six-tenths of a cable in length, north and south, and four-tenths of a cable in width, with a depth of one fathom on it at low water, lying in the approach to Junk harbour, with North Fort, bearing S. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. (S. 20° E.), distant $4\frac{1}{4}$ cables; and Sikihana saki S. W. by W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. (S. 65° W.).

Approximate position, lat. 26° 12$\frac{3}{4}$′ N., long. 127° 41$\frac{1}{3}$′ E.

(*Variation, 2° Westerly in* 1894.)

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 25th June* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 128.

[Third Publication.]

CHINA SEA—SINGAPORE STRAIT.

Ajax shoal light-vessel replaced by a temporary light-vessel.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 23, dated the 3rd February last, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given notice that, on 10th May 1894, Ajax shoal light-vessel was withdrawn and replaced by a temporary light-vessel, showing *two white* lights, placed vertically 10 feet apart, and visible in clear weather from a distance of 9 miles.

Approximate position, lat. 1° 14′ N., long. 103° 40$\frac{1}{2}$′ E.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 25th June* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 129.

[Third Publication.]

JAPAN—YEZO.

Alteration in Noshap Saki light.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 121, dated the 18th June 1894, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 263 of 1894) that on 9th April 1894, a new lens was established at Noshap (Noyshaf) Saki light-house, and the light was exhibited with the following alterations in its sectors :—

Noshap Saki light is a fifth order, *fixed* light, showing *white* from S. 70° E., through south and west, to N. 16° W.; and *red* from N. 16° W., through north, to N. 20° E., over Nekogashira reef (Mujoto rock).

Approximate position, lat. 43° 22′ 55″ N., long. 145° 49′ E.

(*Variation, 5° Westerly in* 1894.)

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 25th June* 1894.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 30 of 1894.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
RETURN of Joint-stock Companies for the year 1893-94 ...	1271
Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops	1308
Prices-current (retail) of Food-grains, Fire-wood, and Salt in the Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th July 1894	1312
Meteorological report of the Province of Bengal for the week ending Saturday, the 21st of July 1894	1318
Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 21st of July 1894	1320
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 15th to 21st July 1894	1325
RESULTS of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 15th to 21st July 1894	1326
Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, Jellinghee and Brahmapootra for the month of June 1894	1327
Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major and Minor works for the month of May 1894	1328
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 21st of July 1894	1329
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	1330

RETURN OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

No. I.

Abstract of Joint-stock Companies.

	Companies divided into shares.			Companies limited by guarantee, i.e., possessing no capital paid up.	
	Number of Companies.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Number of companies.	Number of members.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.		
Working at close of 1892-93	325	14,88,96,475	11,91,06,513		
Registered during 1893-94	92	59,12,745	4,33,643	4	6,420
Capital increased during 1893-94	7	24,50,000	.....		
Capital decreased during 1893-94	1	1,75,000	.....		
Ceased to work during 1893-94	15	30,00,000	8,90,289		
Working at close of 1893-94	402	15,40,84,220	12,52,06,623	4	6,420

No. II.

Joint-stock Companies registered during the year 1893-94.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—Banking, Loan, and Insurance Companies.		Rs.	Rs.	
		(*a*) *Banking and Loan Companies.*				
826	27th Feb. 1894	Rangpur Loan Office, Ld. ...	Banking business ...	20,000		Nababganj, Rangpur.
			Total of Banking and Loan Cos.	20,000		
		(*b*) *Insurance Companies.*				
748	27th April 1893	Khulna Family Relief Association Co., Ld	Life Insurance business	2,000		
751	16th May ,,	Tangail Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	15,000		Tangail town, Mymensingh.
752	20th ,, ,,	Bagirhat Mutual Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	7,500	3,885	Bagirhat, Khulna.
755	3rd June ,,	Basabati Poor Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	500		Basabati, Bagirhat, Khulna.
756	7th ,, ,,	Cachar Marine Fire Life Insurance and Banking Co., Ld.	Marine Fire Life Insurance and Banking business.	1,00,000		
757	10th June ,,	Government Security Benevolent Fund, Ld.	Life Insurance business	96,000	927	Barisal.
759	16th ,, ,,	Patuakhali Paribarik Hitaisi Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	8,400		Patuakhali.
760	17th ,, ,,	Chuckervertipara (Basabati) Mutual Pension Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	762	Asutosh Chakraverty's premises Basabati, Khulna.
764	11th July ,,	Calcutta Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000		No. 54, Mechuabazar Street, Calcutta.
768	29th ,, ,,	Rayerkat Family Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	500		Rayerkati, Backergunge.
770	7th August ,,	Family Maintenance Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	6,000		Chaudhurany's Ghat, Kalighat, 24-Parganas.
772	17th ,, ,,	Indian Provident Association, Ld.	Ditto ...	10,000		
773	17th ,, ,,	Bagerhat Hindu Marriage Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	10,000		Bagerhat, Khulna.
774	21st ,, ,,	Sarupkati Hitaisi Bhandar Co.,	Ditto ...	3,000		Sarupkati Bandor, Backergunge.
775	26th ,, ,,	Benga Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000		
776	2nd Sept. ,,	Vakilpara Universal Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	250		Bagerhat, Khulna.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	
		I.—BANKING, LOAN, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES—*contd.*				
		(*b*) *Insurance Companies*—contd.				
777	4th Sept. 1893	Purvapara Family Relief Association Co., Ld.	Life Insurance business	500		Rayerkati, Backergunge.
778	8th ,, ,,	Jalabari Life Insurance Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	10,000		Jalabari, Backergunge.
780	11th ,, ,,	Shekhak Surhid Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	10,938		Jhalokati, Backergunge.
781	14th ,, ,,	Ghatbhoge Mansa Union Family Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,000	69	Ghatbhoge Alaipur, Khulna.
782	18th ,, ,,	Bagerhat Family Pension Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	500		Bagerhat, Khulna.
783	25th ,, ,,	Indian Metropolitan Life Assurance Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,00,000		No. 7, Church Lane, Calcutta.
784	25th ,, ,,	Basanda Provident Fund Union, Ld.	Ditto ...	7,200		
785	28th ,, ,,	General Relief Association Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	15,900		Dacca Modur Janda.
787	30th ,, ,,	Public Friend Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,000		
790	6th October ,,	Baniaganty National Brothers Relief, Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	375		
793	23rd Nov. ,,	Basabati Nagpara Helping Pension Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	500		
795	4th Dec. ,,	Bhandaria Bharat Hitaisi Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	3,700		Bhandaria Bandor, Backergunge.
796	12th ,, ,,	Chitalmari Money Collecting Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,875		Chitalmari Bandor, Khulna.
797	13th ,, ,,	Universal Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,500		Rayerkati, Dakshinpara, Pirojpur, Backergunge.
798	15th ,, ,,	Rajapur Victoria Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	3,000		Rajapur, Backergunge.
799	16th ,, ,,	Gratuity Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	500		Jungalbadhal, Madhyapara, Jessore.
800	18th ,,	National Fund Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	15,000		Pirojpur, Backergunge.
801	19th ,, ,,	Champatola Jatrapur Union Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,875		
802	19th ,, ,	Karamara Poor Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	625		
803	28th ,, ,,	Wozirpur Family Life Provident Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	7,500		Wozirpur, Backergunge.
804	4th Jan. 1894	Birth Provident Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	500		Kuliadhair, Bagerhat, Khulna,
806	8th ,, ,,	Karapara Savings Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,000		Karapara, Khulna.
810	18th ,, ,,	Kartikdia Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,000		
811	18th ,, ,,	Basabati Nagpara Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,250		
812	23rd ,, ,,	Backergunge National Family Provident Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,200		Rayerkati, Backergunge.
813	29th ,, ,,	Barisal Sadharan Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ...	500		Birajmohan Roy Chaudhury's premises, Barisál.
814	3rd Feb. ,,	Baghutia Matrimonial Association Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	4,200		

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE COMPANIES—*concld.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(*b*) *Insurance Companies*—concld.				
816	6th Feb. 1894	Union Relief Fund Co., Ld. ...	Life Insurance business	2,500		Shasibhusan Mitra's premises, Rayerkati, Backergunge.
817	8th ,, ,,	Beneficial Fund Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	10,500		Abdul Aziz Chaudhury's premises, Barisal.
819	12th ,, ,,	Universal Children Relief Association, Ld.	Ditto ...	469		Bagerhat, Khulna.
821	13th ,, ,,	Rarhipara Bishot Family Provision Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	2,500		
822	16th ,, ,,	Poor Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,500		Baruikhat, Kachua, Khulna.
824	19th ,, ,,	Provident Association, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	7,000		
825	21st ,, ,,	Charkati Family Relief ...	Ditto ...	250		Charkati, Kachua, Khulna.
827	28th ,, ,,	Barisal Nirupaya Sahayya Samiti Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	1,250		Kalibari, Mohalla Barisal.
828	28th ,, ,,	Karapara Family Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	313		Karapara, Khulna.
829	28th ,, ,,	Telak Poor Family Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	625		Telak, Khulna.
830	7th March ,,	Utter Sahabazpore Bhabi Hitaisi Dhanagar Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,500		Kaliganj, Mahendiganj, Barisal.
831	13th ,, ,,	Avoynagar Family Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,000		Avoynagar, Narail, Jessore.
832	13th ,, ,,	Maghia Universal Charitable Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,250		Maghia, Kachua, Khulna.
835	17th ,, ,,	Rayerkati Poor Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	6,250		Rayerkati, Barisal.
836	19th ,, ,,	Itena Family Relief Association Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,000		Itena, Jessore.
837	19th ,, ,,	Chandsi Sangraha Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	7,200		Chandsi, Backergunge.
838	19th ,, ,,	Bar Paika Jana Hitaisi Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	500		Bar Paika Jhalokati, Barisal.
839	19th ,, ,,	Woozirpore Paribarik Dhana Sanchoy Co. Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	1,800		Woozirpur Gournadi, Barisal.
840	20th ,, ,,	Hindu Bibaha Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,800		
841	26th ,, ,,	Chingrakali Poor Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	3,125		Chingrakhali, Khulna.
842	27th ,, ,,	Great National Family Supporting Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	3,125		Mughia Barabati, Kachua, Khulna.
				5,24,745	5,643	
			Total Banking Loan and Insurance Cos.	5,44,745	5,643	
		II.—TRADING COMPANIES.				
		(*a*) *Merchants and Traders.*				
750	12th May 1893 ...	India Publishers, Ld. ...	Newspaper proprietary business.	2,00,000		
765	19th July ,, ...	East Bengal Joint-Stock Co., Ld.	General trade ...	20,000		Muktagachha, Mymensingh.
789	3rd Oct. ,, ...	Koke Dahara Trading Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000		Koke Dahara, Tangail, Mymensingh.
807	10th Jan. 1894 ...	Arrah Trading Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000		
808	16th ,, ,, ..	Ayurvedic Medicine Manufacturing Co. of India, Ld.	Manufacturing and selling Ayurvedic and other medicines.	20,000		Kalna, Burdwan.
				2,80,000		
		(*b*) *Navigation.*				
		(*c*) *Railways and Tramways.*				
788	2nd Oct. 1893 ...	Tezpore-Balipara Tramway Co., Ld.	Constructing tramways in Tezpore, Assam.	4,00,000		No. 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
				4,00,000		
		(*d*) *Co-operative Associations.*				
786	28th Sept. 1893 ...	Indian Pioneers Co., Ld. ...	Co-operative business ...	20,000		No. 14, College Square, Calcutta.
				20,000		

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	
		II.—TRADING COMPANIES—*concld.*				
		(e) *Shipping, Landing, and Warehousing.*				
			Total of Trading Cos. ...	7,00,000		
		III.—MILLS AND PRESSES.				
		(a) *Cotton Mills.*				
		(b) *Jute Mills.*				
		(c) *Mills for Cotton, Jute, Wool, Silk, Hemp, &c.*				
		(d) *Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses.*				
758	15th June 1893 ...	Standard Balers, Ld. ...	Pressing jute, cotton, &c.	5,00,000		No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
791	7th Oct. ,, ...	Ghaziabad Pressing Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000		
805	4th Jan. 1894 ...	Sulkea Pressing Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000		No. 12, Jackson's Lane, Calcutta
				7,00,000		
		(e) *Other Mills and Presses.*				
			Total Mills and Presses.	7,00,000		
		IV.—TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES.				
		(a) *Tea.*				
745	6th April 1893	Thora Jan Tea and Saw Mills Co., Ld.	Planting tea, &c. ...	1,00,000		
747	21st ,, ,,	Nagadoom Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivate tea, &c. ...	80,000		No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
753	20th May ,,	Rajnagar Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	4,00,000	3,20,000	No. 3-7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
754	2nd June ,,	Chota Nagpur Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	85,000		Ditto
762	29th ,, ,,	Baradighi Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,00,000	60,000	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
792	6th Nov. ,,	Sylhet-Tippera Tea Co., Ld.	Cultivate and manufacture tea, &c.	5,00,000		No. 31, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
794	29th ,, ,,	British Sylhet Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,00,000		Ditto
815	5th Feb. 1894	Silloah Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,25,000		No. 3-7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
818	9th ,, ,,	Dum Dumma Jhar Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	60,000		
823	16th ,, ,,	Choonabhutti Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,00,000		
834	17th March ,,	Hattikhira Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	6,00,000		No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
				27,50,000	3,80,000	
		(b) *Other.*				
809	17th Jan. ,,	Indian Husbandry Co., Ld. ...	Cultivating paddy, jute, vegetable, &c.	1,00,000		
				1,00,000		
			Total of Planting Cos.	28,50,000	3,80,000	

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	
		V.—Mining and Quarrying.				
		(a) *Coal.*				
769	4th Aug. 1893	Katras Jherria Coal Co., Ld....	Mining coal, &c. ...	5,00,000		
771	14th ,, ,,	Adjai Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,50,000		
				8,50,000		
		(b) *Other.*				
766	20th July 1893	Sutna Stone and Lime Co., Ld.	Mining and quarrying stone, lime, &c. ...	48,000	48,000	No. 5, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
749	4th May ,,	Amda Mining Co., Ld. ...	Prospecting and mining	2,00,000		No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
				2,48,000	48,000	
			Total mining and quarrying, &c.	10,98,000	48,000	
		VI.—Ice Manufacturing Cos.				
		VII.—Sugar Manufacturing Cos.				
		VIII.—Breweries.				
		IX.—Others.				
746	20th April 1893	Chota Nagpore Free Labour Supply Co., Ld.	Supplying labour both skilled and unskilled who may be in need of them.	20,000		
			Total Others ...	20,000		

No. III.

Companies limited by guarantee registered during the year 1893-94.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Number of members.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		I.—Banking, Loan and Insurance Companies.			
		(a) *Banking and Loan Companies.*			
		(b) *Insurance Companies.*			
763	1st July 1893 ...	Kurigram Mutual Helping Fund, Ld.	Life Insurance business	1,200	Madhyapara, Kurigram.
820	13th Feb. 1894 ...	National Marriage Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	Kurigram, Rangpur.
833	15th Mar. 1894 ...	Bikrampur Sangsthan Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ...	20	Lohajung, Dacca.
		II.—Trading Companies.			
		(a) *Merchants and Traders.*			
		(b) *Navigation.*			
		(c) *Railways and Tramways.*			
		(d) *Co-operative Associations.*			
		(e) *Shipping, Landing and Warehousing.*			

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Number of members.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		III.—MILLS AND PRESSES.			
		(*a*) *Cotton Mills.*			
		(*b*) *Jute Mills.*			
		(*c*) *Mills for Cotton, Jute, Wool, Silk, Hemp, &c.*			
		(*d*) *Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses.*			
		(*e*) *Other Mills and Presses.*			
		IV.—TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES.			
		(*a*) *Tea.*			
		(*b*) *Coffee and Cinchona.*			
		(*c*) *Others.*			
		V.—MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANIES.			
		(*Coal*).			
		VI.—ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.			
		VII.—SUGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.			
		VIII.—BREWERIES.			
		IX.—OTHER COMPANIES.			
761	20th June 1893 ...	Bengal Chamber of Commerce*	To promote and protect trade, commerce, &c.	200	No. 1, Clive Street, Calcutta.

* Registered under section 26 of the Act.

No. IV.

Joint-Stock Companies that have increased their capital during the year 1893-94.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Date of increase.	PREVIOUS CAPITAL.		PRESENT CAPITAL.		DIFFERENCES.	
				Nominal.	Paid up.	Nominal.	Paid up.	Nominal.	Paid up.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		I.—BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		(*a*) *Banking and Loan Companies.*							
467	2nd Feb. 1883	Chota Nagpur Banking Association, Ld.	6th May 1893	20,000	20,000	50,000	20,000	30,000	
		II.—TRADING COMPANIES.							
		III.—MILLS AND PRESSES.							
		(*a*) *Cotton Mills.*							
		(*b*) *Jute Mills.*							
625	18th Sept. 1890	Howrah Mills Co., Ld. ...	16th Aug. 1893	26,25,000	26,25,000	43,75,000	26,25,000	17,50,000	
		(*c*) *Mills for Cotton, Jute Wool, Silk, Hemp, &c.*							
		(*d*) *Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses.*							
		(*e*) *Other Mills and Presses.*							

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Date of increase.	Previous capital.		Present capital.		Difference.	
				Nominal.	Paid up.	Nominal.	Paid up.	Nominal.	Paid up.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		IV.—Tea and other Planting Companies.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		(a) *Tea.*							
519	5th Jan. 1886	Chulsa Tea Co. (Duars), Ld.	22nd Dec. 1893	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,50,000	4,00,000	50,000	
520	5th ,, ,,	Zurantee Tea Co. (Duars), Ld.	6th Jan. 1894	1,60,000	1,60,000	1,90,000	1,60,000	30,000	
494	27th Mar. 1884	Matelli Tea Co., Ld. ...	3rd Feb. ,,	2,00,000	2,00,000	3,50,000	2,00,000	1,50,000	
501	14th Aug. ,,	Iringmarrah Tea Co., Ld.	13th Mar. ,,	1,60,000	1,60,000	2,00,000	1,60,000	40,000	
		V.—Mining and Quarrying Companies.							
		(a) *Coal.*							
		(b) *Others.*							
621	30th Aug. 1890	Bengal Gold and Silver Mining Co., Ld.	6th June 1893	12,00,000	12,00,000	16,00,000	12,00,000	4,00,000	
		VI.—Ice Manufacturing Companies.							
		VII.—Sugar Manufacturing Companies.							
		VIII.—Breweries.							
		IX.—Other Companies.							

No. V.

Joint-Stock Companies that have reduced their capital during the year 1893-94.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Date of reduction.	Previous capital.		Present capital.		Difference.	
				Nominal.	Paid up.	Nominal.	Paid up.	Nominal.	Paid up.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		I.—Banking, Loan and Insurance Companies.							
		II.—Trading Companies.							
		III.—Mills and Presses.							
		IV.—Tea and other Planting Companies.							
		(a) *Tea.*							
427	15th Feb. 1882	Rungamattee Tea Co., Ld.	28th April 1893	3,50,000	3,50,000	1,75,000		1,75,000	
		V.—Mining and Quarrying Companies.							
		VI.—Ice Manufacturing Companies.							
		VII.—Sugar Manufacturing Companies.							
		VIII.—Breweries.							
		IX.—Other Companies.							

No. VI.

Joint-stock Companies that having ceased to work have gone into liquidation or have been finally dissolved (or otherwise become defunct) during the year 1893-94.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Date of going into liquidation.	Date of final dissolution.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.		
		I.—Banking, Loan, and Insurance Companies.				
		II.—Trading Companies.				
		(a) *Merchants and Traders.*				
671	11th Feb. 1891	O. Hanlon & Co., Ld. ...	10,000	10,000	18th Aug. 1893	18th Aug. 1893.
694	24th June ,,	Panari Trading Corporation, Ld.	2,00,000	...	31st Oct. ,,	
732	22nd Sept. 1892	Bengal Fisheries, Ld. ...	2,50,000	...	4th Nov. ,,	
426	11th Feb. 1882	W. Newman & Co., Ld. ...	3,50,000	3 50,000	7th Jan. 1891	22nd March 1894.
		III.—Mills and Presses.				
		(a) *Cotton Mills.*				
566	5th Jan. 1889	Calcutta Cotton Mills Co., Ld. ...	5,00,000	4,91,500	16th Nov. 1893	5th March 1894.
		IV.—Tea and other Planting Companies.				
		(a) *Tea.*				
365	19th March 1878	Bahadurpore Tea Co., Ld. ...	20,000	17,639	12th July 1893	12th July 1893.
678	23rd ,, 1891	Dhupguri Tea Co., Ld. ...	1,30,000	75,000	2nd Nov. ,,	
428	24th Feb. 1882	Lower Darjeeling Tea Co., Ld. ...	1,10,000	1,10,000	30th Jan. 1894	
647	3rd Nov. 1891	Moortee Tea Co., Ld. ...	2,00,000	1,05,000	3rd Feb. ,,	30th March 1894.
747	21st April 1893	Nagadoom Tea Co., Ld. ...	80,000	...	12th ,, ,,	
304	27th Nov. 1874	Chota Nagpur Tea Co., Ld. ...	2,50,000	2,50,000	2nd July 1892	6th March ,,
		V.—Mining and Quarrying Companies.				
697	4th Aug. 1891	Nowdeah Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	1,00,000	...	22nd April 1892	20th April 1893.
622	4th Sept. 1890	Pat-Pat Gold Mining Co., Ld. ...	10,30,000	7,41,840	24th Feb. 1893	7th June ,,
658	11th Dec. ,,	Mount Ophir Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	1,50,000	...	6th July ,,	
652	7th Nov. ,,	Mining and Prospecting Co., Ld.	4,50,000	1,43,450	22nd July 1892	22nd Aug. ,,
634	3rd Oct. ,,	Eastern Ranchi Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	2,00,000	...	30th Aug. 1893	
680	30th March 1891	Seraikela Mining Co., Ld. ...	5,00,000	...	9th Nov. ,,	9th Nov. ,,
689	13th May ,,	Jherriah Katra's Syndicate, Ld. ...	3,00,000	81,150	30th Jan. 1894	
666	23rd Jan. ,,	Padre's Hill Mining Co., Ld. ...	6,00,000	...	4th March 1893	2nd March 1894.
		VI.—Ice Manufacturing Companies.				
		VII.—Sugar Manufacturing Companies.				
		VIII.—Breweries.				
		IX.—Other Companies.				
676(b)	12th March 1891	Calcutta Hackney Carriage Co., Ld.	1,50,000	...	3rd June 1893	
726	2nd Aug. 1892	Driscoll's Patent Life and Property Saving Apparatus Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,00,000	...	7th ,, ,,	7th June 1893.

No. VII.

Companies limited by guarantee that having ceased to work have gone into liquidation or have been finally dissolved (or otherwise become defunct) during the year 1893-94.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Number of members.	Date of going into liquidation.	Date of final dissolution.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Nil.

No. VIII.

List of Joint-Stock Companies at work on 31st March 1894.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	
		I.—BANKING, LOAN, AND INSURANCE.				
		(a) *Banking or Loan Companies.*				
221	7th April 1869	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	Banking business ...	2,25,00,000	2,25,00,000	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
225	13th June 1870	Faridpur Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	19,820	Faridpur town.
226	25th Mar. 1871	Tippera Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	1,00,000	Gungagunge, Comilla, Tippera.
268	23rd Sept. 1873	Mymensingh Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ...	1,00,000	80,400	Mymensingh town.
270	17th Nov. ,,	Barisal Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	18,000	Barisal town.
301	5th Nov. 1874	Bogra Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	12,930	Bogra town.
326	26th Sept. 1875	Nasirabad Loan Office, Ld....	Ditto ...	50,000	28,160	Nasirabad town, Mymensingh.
333	12th April 1876	Jessore Loan Co., Ld. ...	Lending money ...	1,20,000	1,00,000	Jessore town.
336	26th June ,,	Sahar-Serpur Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	16,170	Sherpur town, Mymensingh.
342	29th July ,,	Munshiganj Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	12,010	Munshiganj, Dacca.
399	26th Feb. 1880	Hindu Union Bank, Ld. ...	Banking business ...	20,000	1,530	Jamalpur, Monghyr.
401	29th Mar. ,,	Dacca Loan Office, Ld. ...	Lending money ...	2,00,000	1,39,060	No. 25, Islampur, Dacca.
418	13th Aug. 1881	Sylhet Loan Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	11,320	Sylhet town.
467	21st Feb. 1883	Chota Nagpur Banking Association, Ld.	Banking business ...	50,000	20,000	Hazaribagh.
478	8th Aug. ,,	Pabna Bank, Ld. ...	Lending money ...	20,000	15,240	Raghabpore, Pabna.
484	19th Sept. ,,	Kishorganj Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ...	50,000	33,450	Kishorganj, Mymensingh.
509	2nd Mar. 1885	Noakhali Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	10,090	Noakhali, Sadar.
537	12th Feb. 1887	Tangail Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	50,000	40,540	Tangail, Mymensingh.
540	27th July ,,	Ghatail Sammiloni Dhan Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	20,000	Ghatail station, Gopalpore, Mymensingh.
542	4th Aug. ,,	Kurigram Loan Office,-Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	20,000	Madhyapara, Kurigram.
546	15th Sept. ,,	Khulna Loan Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	15,000	15,000	Khulna town.
553	2nd May 1888	Digh Pait Milit Dhan Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,00,000	26,680	Digh Pait, Jamalpur, Mymensingh.
574	23rd May 1889	Jalpaiguri Banking and Trading Corporation, Ld.	Banking business ...	1,00,000	15,720	Jalpaiguri.
597	24th Mar. 1890	Bankipore Loan Office, Ld.	Lending money ...	50,000	18,400	Bankipore, Patna.
663	13th Jan. 1891	Umballa Bank, Ld. ...	Banking business ...	2,00,000	.....	No. 6, Strand Road, Calcutta.
728	22nd Aug. 1892	Bagirhat Loan Co., Ld. ...	Lending money ...	10,000	5,645	Chandra Kanta Dass' Place, Bagirhat.
743	23rd Feb. 1893	Madaripur Loan Office, Ld.	Banking business ...	20,000	.....	Town Madaripur, Faridpur.
826	27th Feb. 1894	Rangpur Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	.....	Nobabgunge, Rangpur.
				2,39,55,000	2,32,80,165	
		(b) *Insurance Companies.*				
545	5th Sept. 1887	Triton Insurance Co., Ld.	Insurance business	22,50,000	4,50,000	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
748	27th April 1893	Khulna Family Relief Association Co., Ld.	Life Insurance business.	2,000	.....	
751	16th May ,,	Tangail Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	15,000	.....	Tangail town, Mymensingh.
752	20th ,, ,,	Bagerhat Mutual Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	7,500	3,885	Bagerhat, Khulna.
755	3rd June ,,	Basabati Poor Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	500	.....	Basabati, Bagerhat, Khulna.
756	7th ,, ,,	Cachar Marine Fire Life Insurance and Banking Co., Ld.	Marine, Fire, Life Insurance and Banking business.	1,00,000	.....	
757	10th ,, ,,	Government Security Benevolent Fund, Ld.	Life Insurance business.	96,000	927	Barisal.
759	16th ,, ,,	Patuakhali Paribarik Hitaisi Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	8,400	.....	Patuakhali.
760	17th ,, ,,	Chuckorvertipara (Basabati) Mutual Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	5,000	762	Asutosh Chakrovarty's premises, Basabati, Khulna.
764	11th July ,,	Calcutta Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	5,000	.....	No. 54, Mechuabazar Street, Calcutta.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—BANKING, LOAN, AND INSURANCE—*concld.*				
		(*b*) *Insurance Companies*—concld.		Rs.	Rs.	
768	29th July 1893	Rayerkati Family Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Life Insurance business.	500	.....	Rayerkati, Backergunge.
770	7th Aug. ,,	Family Maintenance Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	6,000	.....	Chaudhurany's Ghat, Kalighat, 24-Parganas.
772	17th ,, ,,	Indian Provident Association, Ld.	Ditto ditto	10,000	.....	
773	17th ,, ,,	Bagerhat Hindu Marriage Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	10,000	.....	Bagerhat, Khulna.
774	21st ,, ,,	Sarupkati Hitaisi Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	3,000	.....	Sarupkati Bandar, Backergunge.
775	26th ,, ,,	Bengal Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	5,000	.....	
776	2nd Sept. ,,	Vakilpara Universal Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	250	.....	Bagerhat, Khulna.
777	4th ,, ,,	Purvapara Family Relief Association Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	500	.....	Rayerkati, Backergunge.
778	8th ,, ,,	Jalabari Life Insurance Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	10,000	.....	Jalabari, Backergunge.
780	11th ,, ,,	Shekhok Surhid Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	10,938	.....	Jhalokati, Backergunge.
781	14th ,, ,,	Ghatbhoge Mansa Union Family Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	1,000	69	Ghatbhoge, Alaipur, Khulna.
782	18th ,, ,,	Bagerhat Family Pension Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	500	.....	Bagerhat, Khulna.
783	25th ,, ,,	Indian Metropolitan Life Assurance Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	1,00,000	.....	No. 7, Church Lane, Calcutta.
784	25th ,, ,,	Basanda Provident Fund Union Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	7,200	.....	
785	28th ,, ,,	General Relief Association Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	15,900	.....	Dacca, Madur Junda.
787	30th ,, ,,	Public Friend Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto	1,000	.....	
790	6th Oct. ,,	Baniaganty National Brothers Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	375	.....	
793	23rd Nov. ,,	Basabati Nagpara Helping Pension Fund, Ld.	Ditto ditto	500	.....	
795	4th Dec. ,,	Bhandaria Bharat Hitaisi Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	3,700	.....	Bhandaria, Bandar, Backergunge.
796	12th ,, ,,	Chetalmari Money Collecting Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	1,875	.....	Chitalmari Bandar, Khulna.
797	13th ,, ,,	Universal Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	1,500	.....	Rayerkati Dakshinpara, Pirojpur, Backergunge.
798	15th ,, ,,	Rajapur Victoria Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	3,000	.....	Rajapur, Backergunge.
799	16th ,, ,,	Gratuity Fund Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto	500	.....	Jangalbadhal, Madhyapara, Jessore
800	18th ,, ,,	National Fund Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto	15,000	.....	Pirojpur, Backergunge.
801	19th ,, ,,	Champatala Jatrapur Union Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	1,875	.....	
802	19th ,, ,,	Karamara Poor Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	625	.....	
803	28th ,, ,,	Wozirpur Family Life Provident Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	7,500	.....	Wozipur, Backergunge.
804	4th Jan. 1894	Birth Provident Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	500	.....	Kuliadhair, Bagerhat, Khulna.
806	8th ,, ,,	Karapara Savings Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	1,000	.....	Karapara, Khulna.
810	18th ,, ,,	Kartickdia Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	1,000	.....	
811	18th ,, ,,	Basabati Nagpara Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	1,250		
812	23rd ,, ,,	Backergunge National Family Provident Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	1,200	.....	Rayerkati, Backergunge.
813	29th ,, ,,	Barisal Sadharan Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ditto	500	.....	Biraj Mohan Roy Chaudhury's premises, Barisal.
814	3rd Feb. ,,	Baghutia Matrimonial Associaton Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	4,200	.....	
816	6th ,, ,,	Union Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	2,500	.....	Sasibhusan Mitra's premises, Rayiorkati, Backergnge.
817	8th ,, ,,	Beneficial Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	10,500	.....	Abdul Aziz Chaudhury's premises, Barisal.
819	12th ,, ,,	Universal Children Relief Association, Ld.	Ditto ditto	469	.....	Bagerhat, Khulna.
821	13th ,, ,,	Rahipara Bishot Family Provision Fund, Ld.	Ditto ditto	2,500		
822	16th ,, ,,	Poor Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	2,500	.....	Baruikhali, Kachua, Khulna.
824	19th ,, ,,	Provident Association, Ld.	Ditto ditto	7,000		
825	21st ,, ,,	Charkati Family Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	250	.....	Charkati, Kachua, Khulna.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—*concld.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(*b*) *Insurance Companies*—concld.				
827	28th Feb. 1894	Barisal Nirupaya Sahayya Samiti Fund, Ld.	Life Insurance business.	1,250	.....	Kalibari Mohala, Barisal.
828	28th ,, ,,	Karapara Family Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	813	.....	Karapara, Khulna.
829	28th ,, ,,	Telak Poor Family Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	625	.....	Telak, Khulna.
830	7th March ,,	Utter Sahabazpore Bhabi Hitaisi Dhanagar Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	1,500	.....	Kaliganj, Mehendiganj, Barisal.
831	13th ,, ,,	Avoynagar Family Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	1,000	.....	Avoynagar, Narail, Jessore.
832	13th ,, ,,	Mughia Universal Charitable Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	1,250	.....	Mughia, Kachua, Khulna.
835	17th ,, ,,	Rayerkati Poor Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	6,250	.....	Rayerkati, Barisal.
836	19th ,, ,,	Itena Family Relief Association Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	2,000	.....	Itena, Jessore.
837	19th ,, ,,	Chandsi Sangraha Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	7,200	.....	Chandsi, Backergunge.
838	19th ,, ,,	Bar Paika Jana Hitaisi Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	500	.....	Bar Paika, Jhalokati, Barisal.
839	19th ,, ,,	Woozirpur Paribarik Dhana Sanchoy Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	1,800	.....	Woozirpur, Gournadi, Barisal.
840	20th ,, ,,	Hindu Bibaha Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	1,800	.....	
841	26th ,, ,,	Chingrakhali Poor Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	3,125	.....	Chingrakhali, Khulna.
842	27th ,, ,,	Great National Family Supporting Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	3,125	.....	Mughia Barabati, Kachua, Khulna.
				27,74,745	4,55,643	
			Total Banking Loan and Insurance Companies.	2,67,29,745	2,37,35,808	
		II.—TRADING COMPANIES.				
		(*a*) *Merchants and Traders.*				
90	1st April 1863	R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ld.	Carrying on business of chemists and druggists.	5,00,000	4,67,000	No. 15, Government Place, Calcutta.
274	18th Dec. 1873	Agricultural Phosphates Co., Ld.	Manufacturing Phosphates.	1,00,000	85,000	No. 7, Church Lane, Calcutta.
383	20th Mar. 1879	Narail Trading Co., Ld. ...	General trade and lending money.	20,000	6,668	Narail, Jessore.
411	7th Feb. 1881	Pingna Trading Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,00,000	60,000	Pingna, Mymensingh.
440	31st May 1882	Co-operative Pharmacy Co., Ld.	Business of chemists and druggists.	50,000	29,940	No. 54, Sobha Bazar Street, Calcutta.
523	4th Feb. 1886	Great Eastern Hotel Wine and General Purveying Co., Ld.	Business of hotel-keeping and general dealers.	12,00,000	12,00,000	Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
549	8th Dec. 1887	Indian Tea Supply Co., Ld.	Dealer in Indian teas.	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
556	15th June 1888	H. Dear & Co., Ld. ...	Mercantile business	6,00,000	6,00,000	No. 5/8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
564	29th Nov. ,,	Bihar Commercial Co., Ld....	General trade ...	20,000	.....	
568	20th Feb. 1889	Chota Nagpur Carrying Co., Ld.	Carrying passengers and goods from Ranchi.	20,000	7,920	Hazaribagh.
570	5th Mar. ,,	Kayastha Trading Co., Ld....	General trade ...	20,000	9,060	Dumraon, Shahabad.
584	7th Nov. ,,	Jessop & Co., Ld. ...	Brass and iron founders.	9,00,000	9,00,000	No. 93, Clive Street, Calcutta.
591	4th Feb. 1890	Rajshahi Dhanes Co., Ld. ...	General trade ...	20,000	1,463	Lalore, Rajshahi.
594	24th ,, ,,	Calcutta Skating and Amusement Club, Ld.	Amusements ...	1,00,000	.....	No. 135, Canning Street, Calcutta.
606	16th May ,,	Tangra Tannery and Manure Co., Ld.	Tanning hides and crushing bones.	1,00,000	94,700	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
674	24th Feb. 1891	Bengal Timber Trading Co., Ld.	Trading in timber	1,00,000	55,000	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
692	29th May ,,	"Hitabadi" Printing and Publishing Co., Ld.	Printing and publishing newspaper.	25,000	3,350	No. 63, Bechu Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.
696	24th July ,,	Nagra Timber Co., Ld. ...	To work in timber...	40,000	40,000	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
698	8th Aug. ,,	Elysium Dramatic Co., Ld....	To establish a theatre in the heart of the town.	3,00,000	1,42,742	No. 14, Goa Bagan Street, Calcutta.
702	10th Sept. ,,	Tangail Trading Co., Ld. ...	General trade ...	50,000	2,090	Tangail, Mymensingh.
703	14th ,, ,,	Kinmond & Co., Ld. ...	Engineers, contractors, and builders.	10,000	7,000	No. 14, Old Court House Lane, Calcutta

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.*	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—TRADING COMPANIES *contd.* (*a*) *Merchants and Traders*—concld.		Rs.	Rs.	
708	5th Dec. 1891	Bihar Trading Co., Ld. ...	General trade ...	20,000	6,138	Bankipore, Patna.
710	11th ,, ,,	John King & Co., Ld ...	Engineers and contractors.	3,00,000	3,00,000	Victoria Engine Works, Howrah.
714	2nd Jan. 1892	Khulna Trading Co., Ld. ...	General trade ...	50,000	1,479	Khulna, Sadar.
716	18th Jan. ,,	Kurigram Model Co., Ld. ...	Stamp vendors and general traders.	20,000	7,810	Madhyapora Kurigram, Rangpur.
720	25th Mar. ,,	Oriental Trading Co., Ld. ...	Trade in timber ...	30,000	8,428	No. 187, Darmahatta Street, Calcutta.
729	1st Sept. ,,	Himalayan Trading Co., Ld.	General trade ...	50,000	.....	
750	12th May 1893	Indian Publishers, Ld. ...	Newspaper proprietary business.	2,[illegible]000	.....	
765	19th July ,,	East Bengal Joint Stock Co., Ld.	General trade ...	20,000	.....	Muktagacha, Mymensingh.
789	3rd Oct. ,,	Koko Dahara Trading Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	.....	Koko Dahara, Tangail.
807	10th Jan. 1894	Arrah Trading Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	.....	
808	16th ,, ,,	Ayurvedic Medicine Manufacturing Co. of India, Ld.	Manufacturing and selling Ayurvedic and other medicines.	20,000	.....	Kalna, Burdwan.
				53,25,000	43,35,788	
		(*b*) *Navigation.*				
456	8th Nov. 1882	Calcutta Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	Navigating in Bengal.	8,40,000	8,40,000	No. 38, Strand Road, Calcutta.
620	14th Aug. 1890	India General Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	Conveying goods and passengers.	80,00,000	70,74,400	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
705	3rd Oct. 1891	Eastern Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	Navigating business	3,00,000	.....	
				91,40,000	79,14,400	
		(*c*) *Railways and Tramways.*				
386	10th April 1879	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Co., Ld.	Constructing and working steam tramway.	17,50,000	17,50,000	No. 5-8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
425	30th Jan. 1882	Deoghur Railway Co., Ld. ...	Constructing railway from Baidyanath to Deoghur.	2,75,000	2,75,000	No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
492	18th Feb. 1884	Tarkessur Railway Co., Ld.	Constructing railway from Seoraphuli to Tarkessur.	17,50,000	17,50,000	No. 38, Strand Road, Calcutta.
567	15th Feb. 1889	Rangoon Steam Tramway Co., Ld.	Constructing tramway in Rangoon.	7,50,000	6,00,000	No. 5-8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
613	23rd June 1890	Bengal Provincial Railway Co., Ld.	Constructing railway between Tarkessur and Mogra.	8,00,000	2,02,179	No. 300, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
788	2nd Oct. 1893	Tezpore-Balipara Tramway Co., Ld.	Constructing Tramway in Tezpur, Assam.	4,00,000	.....	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, South.
				57,25 000	45,77,179	
		(*d*) *Co-operative Associations.*				
250	13th Feb. 1873	Asansol E. I. R. Co-operative Society, Ld.	Providing wines and spirits for the railway employés.	10,000	10,000	Durand Road, E. I. R.
263	25th May ,,	Buxar Co-operative Society, Ld.	Selling wines, beers, and oilman's stores.	4,000	4,000	No. 2, Buxar Road, Buxar.
439	30th May 1882	Northern Bengal Railway Co-operative Supply Association, Ld.	Supplying stores for the railway employés.	11,400	11,400	Saidpur, N. B. R.
548	30th Nov. 1887	Asansol Railway Co-operative Ice and Ærated Water Supply, Ld.	Supplying ice and ærated water for the railway employés.	16,000	16,000	Icehouse Tank Road, Asansol.
617	4th Aug. 1890	Jamalpur Co-operative Stores' Association, Ld.	Trade in co-operative stores.	8,000	4,000	Jamalpur, E. I. R.
695	10th July 1891	South Sylhet Supply Society, Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	12,000	.....	Matigungo, South Sylhet.
786	28th Sept. 1893	Indian Pioneers Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	20,000	.....	No. 14, College Square, Calcutta.
				81,400	45,400	

* Since added.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—TRADING COMPANIES—*concld.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(*c*) *Shipping, Landing, and Warehousing.*				
114	7th Aug. 1863	Calcutta Landing and Shipping Co., Ld.	Landing and shipping cargo.	5,00,000	4,20,000	No. 21, Strand Road, Calcutta.
120	15th Sept. ,,	Howrah Docking Co., Ld. ...	Improvement of existing docks and building and working others.	8,00,000	8,00,000	No. 5, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
661	23rd Dec. 1890	Cargo Boat Co., Ld. ...	Landing and shipping.	50,000	10,000	No. 134, Canning Street, Calcutta.
				13,50,000	12,30,000	
			Total of Trading Companies.	2,16,21,400	1,81,02,767	
		III.—MILLS AND PRESSES.				
		(*a*) *Cotton Mills.*				
128	9th Oct. 1863	Goosery Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	Manufacturing cotton twist and cloth, &c.	15,00,000	15,00,000	No. 104, Clive Street, Calcutta.
244	7th Aug. 1872	Bowreah Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	Spinning and weaving cotton.	18,00,000	18,00,000	No 5, Mission Row, Calcutta.
307	18th Dec. 1874	Dunbar Cotton Mill, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto, &c.	14,00,000	11,09,500	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
354	19th April 1877	Empress of India Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	Manufacturing cotton.	8,75,000	8,75,000	No. 55, Canning Street, Calcutta.
600	18th April 1890	Bengal Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Spinning and weaving cotton, &c.	10,00,000	2,92,922	No. 2, Amratala Street, Calcutta.
				65,75,000	55,77,422	
		(*b*) *Jute Mills.*				
259	21st April 1873	Budge-Budge Jute Mills Co., Ld.	Manufacturing jute, hemp, &c.	18,00,000	14,40,000	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
334	12th ,, 1876	Gauripur Co., Ld. ...	Manufacturing gunny bags.	12,00,000	12,00,000	No. 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
361	28th Sept. 1877	Kamarhatty Co., Ld. ...	Manufacturing and weaving jute, &c.	8,00,000	4,00,000	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
405	5th Oct. 1880	Union Jute Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto	12,00,000	9,00,000	No. 39, Strand Road, Calcutta.
461	30th Dec. 1882	Kanknarrah Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto	14,00,000	9,10,000	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
585	28th Nov. 1889	Sibpur Jute Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Spinning and weaving jute, &c.	10,00,000	10,00,000	No. 19, Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta.
619	8th Aug. 1890	Central Jute Mills Co , Ld....	Ditto ditto	7,00,000	6,99,250	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
625	18th Sept. ,,	Howrah Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto	43,75,000	26,25,000	Nos. 2 & 3, Clive Row, Calcutta.
627	24th ,, ,,	Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	14,00,000	14,00,000	No. 5, Mission Row, Calcutta.
718	16th March 1892	Hooghly Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto	37,80,000	33,38,880	No. 5-8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
725	1st Aug. ,,	Soorah Jute Mills Co., Ld....	Ditto ditto	7,00,000	7,00,000	No. 12, Jackson' Lane, Calcutta.
				1,83,55,000	1,46,13,130	
		(*c*) *Mills for Cotton, Jute, Wool, Silk, Hemp, &c.*				
415	20th June 1881	Bengal Silk Co., Ld. ...	Spinning and weaving silk.	3,50,000	3,50,000	No. 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
741	25th Jan. 1893	Oriental Hosiery Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Manufacturing thread from cotton, wool or silk and other knitted articles.	2,00,000	22,424	No. 5, Garstin's Place, Calcutta.
				5,50,000	3,72,424	
		(*d*) *Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses.*				
213	16th Sept. 1867	Nasmyth's Patent Press Co., Ld.	Pressing cotton, jute, &c.	4,00,000	4,00,000	No. 10, Clive Row, Calcutta.
257	10th April 1873	Calcutta Hydraulic Press Co., Ld.	Pressing and screwing cotton, jute and jute cuttings.	1,70,000	1,70,000	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
280	25th Feb. 1874	Watson's Patent Press Co., Ld.	Pressing and selling jute, jute cuttings, &c.	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		III.—MILLS AND PRESSES—*concld.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(*d*) *Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses*—concld.				
282	23rd April 1874	Ramkistopore Press Co., Ld.	Pressing and screwing cotton, jute, &c.	1,30,000	1,30,000	No. 14, Old Court House Lane, Calcutta.
287	13th July ,,	Riverside Press Co., (Watson's Patent), Ld.	Ditto ditto	3,00,000	2,99,800	No. 1, Lal Bazar, Calcutta.
290	24th ,, ,,	Strand Bank Press Co. (Watson's Patent), Ld.	Pressing jute, hides, &c.	2,50,000	2,50,000	No. 3, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.
382	17th March 1879	Chitpur Hydraulic Pressing Co., Ld.	Pressing cotton, jute, and other materials.	4,00,000	4,00,000	No. 14-2, Clive Row, Calcutta.
420	20th Sept. 1881	Canal Press Co., Ld. ..	Ditto ditto	2,40,000	2,40,000	No. 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
443	25th July 1882	Campordown Pressing Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	5,00,000	4,30,000	Ditto ditto.
480	13th Aug. 1883	India Pressing Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto	1,50,000	1,50,000	No. 5, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta.
610	18th June 1890	New Agra Pressing Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	70,000	63,000	No. 7, Mission Row, Calcutta.
758	15th June 1893	Standard Balers Co., Ld. ...	Pressing jute, cotton, &c.	5,00,000	.....	No. 7 Clive Row, Calcutta.
791	7th Oct. ,,	Ghaziabad Pressing Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	1,00,000	.....	
805	4th Jan. 1894	Salkeah Pressing Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,00,000	.....	No. 12, Jackson's Lane, Calcutta.
				36,10,000	28,32,800	
		(*e*) *Other Mills and Presses.*				
182	21st April 1865	Calcutta Central Press Co., Ld.	Printing, &c. ...	75,000	70,700	No. 5, Council House Street, Calcutta.
444	28th July 1882	Titaghur Paper Mills Co., Ld.	Manufacturing paper.	10,00,000	10,00,000	No. 136, Canning Street, Calcutta.
569	23rd Feb. 1889	Dehing Saw Mills Co., Ld....	Saw millers ...	1,00,000	40,700	No. 39, Cotton Street, Calcutta.
583	22nd Oct. ,,	Sissi Saw Mills and Trading Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	Debrughur, Assam.
587	18th Dec. ,,	Calcutta Flour Mills Co., Ld.	Milling and preparing flour.	1,50,000	1,50,000	No. 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.
590	28th Jan. 1890	Bengal Paper Mill Co., Ld.	Manufacturing paper.	8,00,000	8,00,000	No. 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
709	9th Dec. 1891	Dacca Steam Mill Co., Ld ...	Manufacturing oil, &c.	30,000	29,000	Factory premises Sutrapur, Dacca.
717	10th Feb. 1892	Imperial Paper Mills Co., Ld.	Manufacturing paper.	12,00,000	8,98,750	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
727	5th Aug. ,,	Berhampore Shambhu Mill Co., Ld.	Manufacturing oil, soorky and flour.	50,000	21,500	Doyanagore, Berhampore, Murshidabad.
733	22nd Oct. ,,	Cachar Saw Mill and Trading Co., Ld.	Saw and other mills for manufacturing oil, flour, &c.	50,000	.....	
744	10th March 1893	Calcutta Roller Flour Mills Co., Ld.	Manufacturing flour, oil, &c.	1,50,000	1,49,900	No. 1, Juggernath Dutt's Lane, Narcoldanga, 24-Perganas.
				38,05,000	33,63,550	
			Total Mills and Presses.	3,28,95,000	2,67,59,326	
		IV.—TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES.				
		(*a*) *Tea.*				
39	23rd Nov. 1859	Bengal Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea	10,00,000	9,48,526	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
40	21st Feb. 1860	Balasun Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
63	7th Aug. 1861	East India Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	10,00,000	10,00,000	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
68	18th Dec. ,,	Sylhet Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,50,000	1,49,633	Bustee, Gorakhpur.
78	13th May 1862	Ramghur Co., Ld. ..,	Ditto ditto ...	10,00,000	4,50,000	No. 16, Strand Road, Calcutta.
81	20th Nov. ,,	Soom Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
86	9th Mar. 1863	Punkabaree Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	2,50,000	2,18,342	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		IV.—TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES—*contd.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(*a*) *Tea*—contd.				
89	31st Mar. 1863	Dehra Doon Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea	20,00,000	8,78,000	Dehra Doon.
100	2nd May ,,	Central Cachar Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	10,00,000	10,00,000	No. 3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
103	6th ,, ,,	Bishnauth Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	11,00,000	8,25,000	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
111	15th July ,,	Eastern Cachar Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	7,00,000	7,00,000	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
137	12th Dec. ,,	Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	8,00,000	6,54,300	No. 3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
139	4th Jan. 1864	Durrung Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	5,00,000	4,65,000	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
144	20th Feb. ,,	Tukvar Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	12,00,000	7,34,300	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
207	24th Jan. 1867	Kuttal Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,00,000	1,00,000	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
212	8th Aug. ,,	Chandypore Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	2,50,000	2,50,000	No. 2, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.
218	15th ,, 1868	New Mutual Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea, &c.	1,20,000	1,17,750	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
220	19th Jan. 1869	Arcuttipore Tea Co., Ld. ...	Manufacturing tea	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 7, Church Lane, Calcutta.
227	30th May 1871	Cutlacherra Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	2,70,000	2,50,000	No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
233	15th Nov. ,,	Singell Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	6,25,000	6,25,000	No. 38, Strand Road, Calcutta.
234	4th Dec. ,,	Indian Terai Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,50,000	1,50,000	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
237	23rd Mar. 1872	Hoolungoorrie Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	4,00,000	4,00,000	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
238	4th April ,,	Central Terai Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	4,00,000	4,00,000	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
242	15th July ,,	Dossai and Parbuttiah Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	1,80,000	1,80,000	No. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
251	27th Feb. 1873	Holta Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	3,50,000	3,50,000	No. 3-7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
265	23rd July ,,	Kalacherra Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	2,75,000	2,75,000	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
271	26th Nov. ,,	Singbulli and Murmah Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	4,00,000	3,00,000	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
276	31st Dec. ,,	Puttareah Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea	2,00,000	2,00,000	Nos. 1-2, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta.
278	10th Jan. 1874	Springside Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,68,000	1,68,000	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
281	5th Mar. ,,	Mothola Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,50,000	1,38,000	No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.
292	7th Aug. ,,	Joonktollee Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	80,000	80,000	No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.
293	1st Sept. ,,	Burkhola Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	2,70,000	2,70,000	No. 5-8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
294	15th ,, ,,	Tingling Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,50,000	1,50,000	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
300	9th Oct. ,,	Phœnix Tea Co. (of Cachar), Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	6,25,000	5,35,000	No. 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
306	5th Dec. ,,	Lackatoorah Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	2,25,000	2,25,000	No. 7, Church Lane, Calcutta.
311	26th Feb. 1875	Second Mutual Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	2,35,500	2,03,000	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
312	6th Mar. ,,	Mim Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,60,000	1,59,000	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
313	20th ,, ,,	Geille Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	5,00,000	4,00,000	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
314	25th ,, ,,	Hoolmari Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,20,000	1,20,000	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
316	1st May ,,	Sapakati Tea Co., Ld. ...	Manufacturing tea	88,000	88,000	No. 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
317	5th ,, ,,	Rajabari Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
321	21st June ,,	Grob Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	6,00,000	5,00,000	No 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
330	25th Jan. 1876	North-Western Cachar Tea Co., Ld.	Cultivation of tea	2,76,000	2,76,000	No. 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.
331	21st Feb. ,,	Rungloo Rungliot Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	1,40,000	1,40,000	No. 6, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		IV.—TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES—*contd.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(*a*) *Tea*—contd.				
341	25th July 1876	Amluckie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation and manufacture of tea.	4,46,500	4,45,700	No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
345	31st Aug. ,,	Cachar Native Joint-Stock Co., Ld.	Cultivation of tea ...	1,00,000	67,905	Silchar, Cachar.
347	20th Nov. ,,	Teesta Valley Tea Co., Ld....	Ditto ditto ...	3,50,000	3,20,000	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
349	5th Jan. 1877	Dehing Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation and manufacture of tea.	10,00,000	9,00,000	No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.
356	2nd May ,,	Good Hope Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea ...	1,15,000	1,00,000	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
359	16th July ,,	Hotewar Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	56,000	56,000	Doranda in Chota Nagpur.
364	10th Jan. 1878	Singtom Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation and manufacture of tea.	1,60,000	1,60,000	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
368	12th July ,,	Hindu Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea ...	35,000	24,500	Darjeeling.
373	27th Sept. ,,	Loobah Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	7,00,000	5,45,300	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
377	16th Jan. 1879	Longview Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	3,44,000	3,44,000	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
378	16th ,, ,,	Darjeeling Tea and Cinchona Association, Ld.	Cultivation of tea and cinchona.	2 00,000	2,00,000	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
384	25th Mar. ,,	Kettela Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea ...	1,50,000	1,50,000	No 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
390	29th May ,,	Jalpaiguri Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	50,000	50,000	Jalpaiguri.
392	8th Aug. ,,	Washabarie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,50,000	1,50,000	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
397	5th Feb. 1880	Karnafuli Association, Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	3,60 000	3,00,000	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
398	14th ,, ,,	Nahartoli Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,60,000	1,60,000	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
410	7th ,, 1881	Ringtong Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	3,00,000	2,00,000	No. 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.
413	30th Mar. ,,	Sungma Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,30,000	1,17,000	No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
414	12th April ,,	Khobong Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	3,25,000	3,25,000	No. 3-7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
427	15th Feb. 1882	Rungamattee Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	1,75,000	1,75,000	No. 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.
431	14th Mar. ,,	Baintbarie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,60,000	1,60,000	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
432	21st ,, ,,	Tingri Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	5,25,000	5,23,500	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
437	25th April ,,	Ellenbarie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation and manufacture of tea.	1,50,000	1,50,000	No. 14, Clive, Street, Calcutta.
448	5th Sept. ,,	Pashok Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	2,50,000	2,50,000	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
453	28th ,, ,,	Northern Bengal Tea Corporation, Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	1,00,000	85,400	Jalpaiguri.
458	2nd Dec. ,,	Gurjang Jhora Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	50,000	50,000	Ditto.
460	29th ,, ,,	Phoolbarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	5,12,000	5,12,000	No. 7, Hare Street, Calcutta.
464	17th Feb. 1883	Bagracote Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	4,00,000	4,00,000	No. 10, Hare Street, Calcutta.
466	19th ,, ,,	Baintgoorie Tea Co. (Duars), Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	1,70,000	1,70,000	Ditto.
468	1st Mar. ,,	Needeem Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
474	11th July ,,	Bor Pukhurie Tea Co., Ld.	Cultivation of tea ...	1,50,000	1,50,000	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
475	12th ,, ,,	Gyabarie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
476	12th ,, ,,	Second Fallodhi Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	2.00,000	2,00,000	Ditto.
479	9th Aug. ,,	Mohurgong Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ..	1,60,000	1,60,000	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
486	28th Nov. ,,	Bargong Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,50,000	1,45,500	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
494	27th Mar. 1884	Matelli Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	3,50,000	2,00,000	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
498	28th May ,,	Kaliti Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	80,000	80,000	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
499	18th July ,,	Selim Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	15,00,000	9,50,500	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
500	19th ,, ,,	Tezpore and Gogra Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	6,50,000	5,98,800	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
501	14th Aug. ,,	Iringmarrah Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	2,00,000	1,60,000	No. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		IV.—TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES—*contd.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(*a*) *Tea*—contd.				
505	3rd Jan. 1885	Manabarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.
507	10th Feb. ,,	Nogadhoolie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,76,000	1,76,000	No. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
508	23rd ,, ,,	Hopetown Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,00,000	1,00,000	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
510	21st Mar. ,,	Hope Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	3,60,000	3,60,000	No. 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.
513	16th May ,,	Arya Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	36,575	36,160	Darjeeling.
514	26th ,, ,,	New Cinnatolliah Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	10,000	10,000	No. 3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
516	22nd Dec. ,,	Mandakata Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	Ditto.
517	22nd ,, ,,	Chincoorie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	Ditto
518	29th ,, ,,	Killcott Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 7, Hare Street, Calcutta.
519	5th Jan. 1886	Chulsa Tea Co. (Duars), Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	4,50,000	4,00,000	No. 10, Hare Street, Calcutta.
520	5th ,, ,,	Zurantee Tea Co. (Duars), Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	1,90,000	1,60,000	Ditto.
522	16th ,, ,,	Kallinugger and Khoreel Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
524	20th Feb. ,,	Bamockburn Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivate tea, &c. ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
526	18th March ,,	Jaipur Tea Estates, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
530	26th June ,,	Shakomato Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	2,50,000	2,50,000	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
531	8th July ,,	Singlo Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	12,00,000	12,00,000	No. 5-8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
533	29th ,, ,,	Chalouni Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.
550	25th Feb. 1888	Jetinga Valley Tea Co., Ld.	Cultivate tea ...	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 3, Mission Row, Calcutta.
555	5th June ,,	Okayti Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivate tea &c. ...	2,00,000	1,00,000	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
558	17th July ,,	New Glencoe Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivate tea ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
559	2nd Aug. ,,	Carron Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,50,000	1,50,000	No. 14, Clive Street, Calcutta
560	23rd ,, ,,	Nagaissuree Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	Ditto.
562	27th Sept. ,,	Gungaram Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivate tea, &c. ...	1,00,000	1,00,000	Ditto.
563	7th Nov. ,,	Kumai Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation tea ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
572	27th March 1889	Huldibaree Tea Association, Ld.	Cultivate tea ...	3,00,000	2,00,000	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
573	27th ,, ,,	Sath Bhaia Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	1,00,000	Ditto.
576	24th June ,,	New Chumta Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	1,00,000	Ditto.
579	6th Aug. ,,	Hantapara Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivate tea, &c. ...	2,00,000	1,29,000	Square, South, Calcutta. No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
580	15th ,, ,,	Anjuman Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivate tea ...	2,25,000	1,51,866	Jalpaiguri.
582	25th Sept. ,,	Chengmari Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivate tea, &c. ...	5,00,000	4,42,730	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
595	25th Feb. 1890	Negali Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivate tea ...	1,00,000	74,500	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
596	21st March ,,	Kumlai Tea Association, Ld.	Ditto ...	1,60,000	1,60,000	No. 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
601	3rd April ,,	Kisna Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	8,00,000	4,00,000	No. 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
603	3rd May ,,	Jaigon Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
604	14th ,, ,,	Gairkhata Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,50,000	2,50,000	No. 7, Church Lane, Calcutta.
609	9th June ,,	Jhirighat Native Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	18,000	Silchar, Cachar.
610	21st ,, ,,	Tyroon Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	1,00,000	No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
615	19th July ,,	Lohagur Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,10,000	2,10,000	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
629	25th Sept. ,,	Altadanga Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	30,000	28,650	Jalpaiguri.
633	30th ,, ,,	Nuddea Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	60,000	55,855	Amla, Nuddea.
675	9th Mar. 1891	Belgachi Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,50,000	...	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
683	10th April ,,	Atal Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,50,000	1,50,000	No. 31, Dalhousie Square South Calcutta.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		VI.—TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES—*concld.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(*a*) *Tea*—concld.				
686	22nd April 1891	Jaboka Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivate tea, &c. ...	5,00,000	4,50,000	No. 5-8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
687	5th May ,,	Pahargoomeah Tea Association, Ld.	Ditto ...	2,00,000	1,99,245	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
693	8th June ,,	Chamurchi Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	75,000	66,450	Jalpaiguri.
704	24th Sept. ,,	Killing Valley Tea Association, Ld.	Ditto ...	80,000	80,000	No. 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
706	23rd Oct. ,,	Nurbong Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,80,000	1,80,000	No. 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.
713	31st Dec. ,,	Glenburn Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,70,000	...	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
715	16th Jan. 1892	Monabarie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,60,000	78,980	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
739	29th Dec. ,,	Central Duars Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	4,00,000	1,60,000	Ditto.
742	4th Feb. 1893	Tilkah Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivate tea ...	40,000	...	No. 68, Strand Road, Calcutta.
745	6th April ,,	Thora Jan Tea and Saw Mills Co., Ld.	Planting tea, &c. ...	1,00,000	.....	
753	20th May ,,	Rajnagor Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivate tea, &c. ...	4,00,000	3,20,000	No. 3-7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
754	2nd June ,,	Chota Nagpur Tea Co., Ld....	Ditto ...	85,000	.....	Ditto.
762	29th ,, ,,	Baradighi Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,00,000	60,000	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta
792	6th Nov. ,,	Sylhet-Tipperah Tea Co., Ld.	Cultivation and manufacture of tea.	5,00,000	.....	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
794	29th ,, ,,	British Sylhet Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	2,00,000	.....	Ditto.
815	5th Feb. 1894	Silloah Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	2,25,000	.....	No. 3-7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
818	9th ,, ,,	Dum Doma Jhar Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	60,000	.....	
823	16th ,, ,,	Choonabhutti Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	2,00,000	.....	
834	17th Mar. ,,	Hatti Khira Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	6,00,000	.....	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
				4,47,63,575	3,63,56,386	
		(*b*) *Others.*				
322	29th June 1875	Sylhet Cultivating Co., Ld....	Agriculture ...	20,000	17,275	Panchas, Sylhet.
630	30th Sept. 1890	Patkoom Indigo and Trading Co., Ld.	Planting indigo ...	2,25,000	2,25,000	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
637	6th Oct. ,,	Ramnugger Indigo Concern, Ld.	Ditto ...	1,40,000	1,40,000	No. 22, Strand Road Calcutta.
809	17th Jan. 1894	Indian Husbandry Co., Ld....	Cultivating paddy jute, vegetable, &c.	1,00,000	.....	
		V.—MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANIES.		4,85,000	3,82,275	
		(*a*) (*Coal.*)	Total Tea and other Planting Cos.	4,52,48,575	3,67,38,661	
20	24th July 1858	Bengal Coal Co., Ld. ...	Mining coal ...	24,00,000	24,00,000	No. 2, Garstin's Place, Calcutta.
112	1st Aug. 1863	Equitable Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	8,00,000	8,00,000	No. 1-2, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta.
255	8th April 1873	Raneegunge Coal Association, Ld.	Ditto ...	9,00,000	8,25,000	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
262	16th May ,,	New Birbhum Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	7,20,000	7,20,000	No. 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
320	19th June 1875	Burrakur Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 39, Strand Road, Calcutta.
592	8th Feb. 1890	Damuda Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	4,00,000	4,00,000	No. 5-6, Hare Street, Calcutta.
660	18th Dec. ,,	Bengal Nagpur Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,25,000	2,25,000	No. 21, Canning Street, Calcutta.
670	10th Feb. 1891	Borrea Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	5,00,000	5,00,000	No. 136, Canning Street, Calcutta.
679	26th March ,,	Manbhum Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	40,000	No. 8, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
730	2nd Sept. 1892	South Burrakur Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,00,000	4,50,000	No. 5, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
731	17th ,, ,,	Baraboni Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,00,000	1,69,460	No. 18, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.
735	6th Dec. ,,	Burma Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	7,50,000	7,49,250	No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
769	4th Aug. 1893	Katras Jherriah Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,00,000	.....	
771	14th ,, ,,	Adjai Coal Co. Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,50,000	.....	
				86,45,000	75,78,710	

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		V.—MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANIES—*concld.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		Others.				
339	30th June 1876	Rajmahal Stone Co., Ld. ...	Mining Stone ...	2,50,000	2,50,000	No. 13, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
381	15th Feb. 1879	Bengal Stone Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	80,000	80,000	No. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
477	14th July 1883	Arakan Petroleum Oil Co., Ld.	Refining and manufacturing petroleum oil.	4,00,000	3,80,650	No. 5, Mission Row, Calcutta.
766	20th ,, 1893	Sutua Stone and Lime Co., Ld.	Mining and quarrying stone, lime, &c.	48,000	48,000	No. 5, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
614	27th June 1890	Kharsawan Gold Syndicate, Ld.	Prospecting and mining.	2,00,000	1,65,000	No, 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
618	8th Aug. ,,	Western Bengal Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	5,50,000	5,13,000	No. 7, Church Lane, Calcutta.
621	30th ,, ,,	Bengal Gold and Silver Mining Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	16,00,000	12,00,000	Ditto.
623	4th Sept. ,,	Sonapet Proprietary Gold Mining Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto .	17,24,000	17,24,000	No. 136, Canning Street, Calcutta.
629	27th ,, ,,	Dumra Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	5,55,500	5,55,500	No. 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
631	30th ,, ,,	Patkoom Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ditto	1,50,000	99,500	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
639	8th Oct. ,,	Western Patkoom Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	12,12,000	12,12,000	No. 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
643	16th ,, ,,	Sonagiri Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	1,10,000	.....	No. 135, Canning Street, Calcutta.
650	5th Nov. ,,	Excelsior Land and Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	1,50,000	.....	No. 60, Cross Street, Calcutta.
657	29th ,, ,,	Palganj Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	3,00,000	3,00,000	Nos. 5-8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
664	21st Jan. 1891	Cossye River Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	1,00,000	.....	No. 22, Canning Street, Calcutta.
665	22nd ,, ,,	Sonepur Syndicate, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	60,000	47,438	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
666(a)	24th ,, ,,	Juggotpore Syndicate, Ld. ..	Ditto ditto ...	1,00,000	34,650	Ditto.
667	28th ,, ,,	Borobhoom Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	32,000	32,000	No. 38, Strand Road, Calcutta.
668	6th Feb. ,,	Beru Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	1,00,000	.....	No. 6, New China Bazar, Calcutta.
669	9th ,, ,,	Burma Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	50,000	.....	No. 3, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
672	11th ,, ,,	Dhatu Prospecting and Mining Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	1,00,000	.....	No. 4, Hare Street, Calcutta.
673	24th ,, ,,	Sonapahar Gold Prospecting and Mining Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	6,00,000	4,73,410	Nos. 3-7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
676	10th March ,,	Pachete Trading Corporation, Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	5,00,000	4,00,000	Ditto.
677	21st ,, ,,	Rajdoha Mining Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	25,00,000	7,26,550	No. 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
681	31st ,, ,,	Metala Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	2,20,000	.....	No. 2, Radha Bazar Lane, Calcutta.
682	6th April ,,	Singhbhum Mining and Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	1,00,000	.. ..	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
699	13th Aug. ,,	Kallyanpur-Behar Gold Mining Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	9,00,000	.....	No. 26, Strand Road, Calcutta.
749	4th May 1893	Amda Mining Co., Ld. ..	Ditto ditto ...	2,00,000	.....	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
				1,28,91,500	82,41,698	
			Total of Mining & Quarrying Cos.	2,15,36,500	1,58,20,408	
		VI.—ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.				
367	9th July 1878	Bengal Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Manufacturing ice ...	5,00,000	4,95,000	No. 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
389	28th May 1879	Jamalpore Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Ditto	10,000	7,120	Jamalpur, E. I. R.
481	14th Aug. 1883	Crystal Ice Supply Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
656	22nd Nov. 1890	Oriental Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,00,000	44,300	No. 4, Hatti Bagan Road, Intally.
721	6th April 1892	Dacca Ice Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,000	.....	
			Total of Ice Manufacturing Cos.	8,13,000	7,46,420	
		VII.—SUGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.				
319	11th June 1875	Carew & Co., Ld. ...	Manufacturing sugar, rum and other articles.	16,00,000	16,00,000	No. 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
				16,00,000	16,00,000	

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		VIII.—BREWERIES.		Rs.	Rs.	
		IX.—OTHER COMPANIES.				
470	14th March 1883	Bengal Telephone Co., Ld....	Constructing telephonic lines.	10,00,000	8,80,000	No. 7, Council House Street, Calcutta.
586	3rd Dec. 1889	Mohes Chunder Land Reclamation and Agricultural Improvement Co., Ld.	Promoting agricultural improvements, &c.	2,50,000	2,50,000	Nos. 1 & 5, Mohes Chunder Chaudhuri's Lane, Bhawanipur.
593	22nd Feb. 1890	Pioneer Glass Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Manufacturing glass	3,00,000	2,23,385	No. 3, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.
635	3rd Oct. ,,	Bengal Tarpaulin Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Manufacturing tarpaulins.	50,000	.....	
651	6th Nov. ,,	"Peshwa" Floating Syndicate, Ld.	To set afloat wrŏck steamer *Peshwa*.	50,000	.....	No. 219, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta.
654	13th ,, ,,	Thompson's Carriage Co., Ld.	Conducting carriage service in Calcutta.	5,000	.....	No. 4, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
676(*a*)	13th March 1891	Pneumatic Husking (Schumacher's Patent) Syndicate, Ld.	Milling and preparing paddy.	40,000	33,650	No. 3, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.
685	20th April ,,	Garden Reach Land Syndicate, Ld.	Traffic in lands and houses in Calcutta and suburbs.	8,00,000	2,52,813	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
700	17th Aug. ,,	Indian Metals Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Manufacturing brass, copper, kansa, &c.	2,00,000	.....	
707	27th Oct. ,,	Thomson's Ink and Chemical Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Manufacturing and selling ink.	50,000	15,825	No. 69, New China Bazar, Calcutta.
711	11th Dec. ,,	Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Relieving and maintaining family of a deceased member.	50,000	12,000	Town, Barisal.
712	12th ,, ,,	India General Gas Co., Ld. ...	Manufacturing gas...	4,00,000	.....	Bankipore, Patna.
719	23rd March 1892	Bengal Safety Match Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Manufacturing safety matches.	40,000	9,299	No. 15, Pollock Street, Calcutta.
722	8th April ,,	Indian Match Factory, Ld....	Manufacturing matches.	70,000	24,311	No. 66, College, Street, Calcutta.
734	2nd Nov. ,,	Indian Ærating Gas Factories, Ld.	Manufacturing carbonic acid gas.	2,00,000	.....	
738	28th Dec. ,,	"Ruby" Patent Mica Non-conducting Boiler Composition Syndicate, Ld.	Manufacturing mica engine packing and lubricants.	1,10,000	.....	No. 102, Clive Street, Calcutta.
740	7th Jan. 1893	National Union Fund Co., Ld.	Provide for payment of a lump sum of money to the heirs of a deceased shareholder.	5,000	1,950	No. 4, Nobokumar Raha's Lane, Calcutta.
746	20th April ,,	Chota Nagpur Free Labour Supply Co., Ld.	Supply labour both skilled and unskilled, to those who may be in need of them.	20,000	.....	
			Total Others ...	36,40,000	17,03,233	

No. IX.

List of Companies limited by guarantee at work on 31*st March* 1894.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of the Company.	Number of members.	Situation o registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		I.—BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
		(*a*) *Banking or Loan Companies.*			
		(*b*) *Insurance Companies.*			
763	1st July 1893	Kurigram Mutual Helping Fund, Ld.	Life insurance business.	1,200	Madhyapara, Kurigram.
820	13th Feb. 1894	National Marriage Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	Kurigram, Rangpur.
833	15th Mar. ,,	Bikrampur Sangsthan Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ...	20	Lohajung, Dacca.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of the Company.	Number of members.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		II.—Trading Companies. (a) *Merchants and Traders.* (b) *Navigation.* (c) *Railways and Tramways.* (d) *Co-operative Associations.* (e) *Shipping, Landing and Warehousing.* III.—Mills and Presses. (a) *Cotton Mills.* (b) *Jute Mills.* (c) *Mills for Cotton, Jute, Wool, Silk, Hemp, &c.* (d) *Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses.* (e) *Other Mills and Presses.* IV.—Tea and other Planting Companies. (a) *Tea.* (b) *Coffee and Cinchona.* (c) *Others.* V.—Mining and Quarrying Companies. VI.—Ice Manufacturing. VII.—Sugar Manufacturing. VIII.—Breweries. IX.—Others.			
761	20th June 1893	Bengal Chamber of Commerce ...	To promote and protect trade commerce, &c.	200	No. 1, Clive Street, Calcutta.

No. X.

Statement of Fees realised during the year 1893-94.

Name of Company.	Purpose for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realised.	Amount.	Fees realised under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hoolmaree Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Dehra Dun Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Jooktollee Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Phoolbaree Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Killcott Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Lackeetoorah Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Moortee Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Sissi Saw Mills and Trading Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Thorajan Tea and Saw Mills Co., Ld.	For registering Memorandum of Association	40	125 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto Articles of ditto ...	40	5 0 0	
Rójdoha Mining Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Damuda Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto special resolution.	79	5 0 0	
Tyroon Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Burkhola Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Calcutta Landing and Shipping Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bengal Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bengal Paper Mill Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realised.	Amount.	Fees realised under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Crystal Ice Supply Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Rajabari Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Cachar Saw Mill and Trading Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Arcuttipore Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Pashok Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Hantapara Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' sheet	48	5 0 0	
Bengal Safety Match Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Galle Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Jetinga Valley Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Okayti Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Gyabaree Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Amluckie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bainthurie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Calcutta Hospital Nurse's Institution.	Ditto ditto list of governing body.	...	...	5 0 0
Central Terai Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Khobong Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Holta Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Lower Darjeeling Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Runglee Rungliot Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Manbhum Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Jhorriah Katra's Syndicate, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Teesta Valley Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Tingri Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
East India Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Jaigon Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Deoghur Railway Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Hindu Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Northern Bengal Railway Co-Operative Supply Association, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Chota Nagpur Free Labour Supply Co., Ld.	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Washabarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing special resolution ...	79	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto notice of removal of registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Central Duars Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Darjeeling Tea and Cinchona Association, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bishnauth Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Needeem Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Hotewor Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Rumlai Tea Association, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Kaleti Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Kumai Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Chengmari Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Eastern Cachar Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Loobah Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Grob Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Kalacherra Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Nowdeah Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ditto liquidators' final return.	187	5 0 0	
Nagadoom Tea Co., Ld. ..	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	115 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto situation of registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto list of members, &c.	227	25 0 0	
John King & Co., Ld. ...	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Kutal Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Kettela Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realised.	Amount.	Fees realised under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Jaboka Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Karnfauli Association, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Arya Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Cutlacherra Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Balasun Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Nagadoom Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto agreement ...	28	5 0 0	
Thoro Jan Tea & Saw Mills Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto agreement ...	28	5 0 0	
Barisal Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
District Charitable Society ...	Ditto ditto proceedings of meeting.	...	...	5 0 0
Chota Nagpur Banking Association, Ld.	Ditto ditto increase of capital	57	60 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto new regulations	76	5 0 0	
Khulna Family Relief Association, Ld.	For registering memoranda of association.	40	40 0 0	
Second Fallodhi Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Killing Valley Tea Association, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Rungamatti Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto minute ...	18	5 0 0	
Assansol E. I. R. Co-operative Society, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
H. Dear & Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Sissi Saw Mills & Trading C., Ld....	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Holta Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto removal of registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Sonapahar Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	64	5 0 0	
Khobong Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	64	5 0 0	
Seraikela Mining Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	64	5 0 0	
Chota Nagpur Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	64	5 0 0	
Pachotte Trading Corporation, Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	64	5 0 0	
Amda Mining Co., Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of association.	40	175 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	For registering articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Tarkessur Railway Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bargong Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
New Cinnatolliah Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Mandakata Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Chinoocorie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Kallinagar and Khorcel Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Central Cachar Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Chandypur Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Singlo Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Kisna Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Chota Nagpur Banking Association, Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolution.	79	5 0 0	
Jalpaiguri Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Northern Bengal Tea Corporation, Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ramnagar Indigo Concern, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Needeom Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Kumlai Tea Association, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Lohagur Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Hotewar Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Nahartoli Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Durrung Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bengal-Nagpur Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
India Publishers, Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of association.	40	175 0 0	
Ditto ...	For registering articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Sakhi Samit ...	For filing list of governing body ...	...	...	5 0 0
Calcutta Roller Flour Mills Co., Ld.	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Jamalpore Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Strand Bank Press Co., Ld. ...	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realised.	Amount.	Fees realised under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Tritore Insurance Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Northern Bengal Tea Corporation, Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Jalpaiguri Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Gurgang Jhora Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Mount Ophir Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of removal of registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Jaipur Tea Estates, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Anjuman Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Tangail Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of association	40	40 0 0	
Irringmarah Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bengal Stone Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bankipore Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Washabarie Tea Co., Ld. ...	For searching ...	220(c)	1 0 0	
Triton Insurance Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Bor Pukhurie Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Agricultural Phosphates Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Gairkhata Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Baintbarie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto notice of removal of registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Hitabodi Printing and Publishing Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Ambikanagor Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Eastern Ranchi Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Calcutta Roller Flour Mills Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Manbhum Coal Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording notice of removal of registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Rajnagar Tea Co., Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of association	40	275 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Begerhat Mutual Relief Co., Ld. ...	Ditto memorandum of association	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Family Benefit Fund.	For filing list of governing body ...	...	...	5 0 0
Anjuman Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Huldibarie Tea Association, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Dumra Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Western Patkoom Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Kalacherra Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Kaliti Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Lohagur Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Grob Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Sath Bhaia Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Indian Match Factory, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Amda Mining Co., Ld. ...	Ditto notice of situation of registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Faridpur Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bengal Gold and Silver Mining Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Pabna Bank, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Chota Nagpur Carrying Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Anjuman Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto dit proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Tippera Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Nogali Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Dehing Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
India Pressing Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto notice of removal of registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realised.	Amount.	Fees realised under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Nonai Tea Co., Ld. ...	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association.	For filing annual report ...	...	...	5 0 0
Chota Nagpur Tea Co., Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of association.	40	120 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Shakomato Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Pabna Bank, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Imperial Paper Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Ambikanagore Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Family Relief Fund Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Chota Nagpur Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto notice of situation of registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto liquidators' consent ...	43	5 0 0	
Basabaty Poor Pension Fund Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Kumai Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Chengmari Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Pahargoomeah Tea Association, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Washabarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Rajnagor Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording two agreements	28	10 0 0	
Eastern Ranchi Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Ambikapore Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Kumlai Tea Association, Ld. ...	For filing and recording notice of removal of registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Bengal Gold and Silver Mining Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto new regulations	76	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto increase of capital.	57	40 0 0	
Driscoll's Patent Life and Property Saving Apparatus Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolutions	79	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto liquidators' final report.	187	5 0 0	
Pat-Pat Gold Mining Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	187	5 0 0	
Pahargoomeah Tea Association, Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Cachar Marine Fire and Life Insurance and Banking Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of Association.	40	125 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Negali Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Huldibaree Tea Association, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bengal Timber Trading Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Gurjang Jhora Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Eastern Ranchi Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Oriental Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld.	For filing and recording shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Eastern Ranchi Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	For copying resolution ...	220(e)	0 8 0	
Budge-Budge Jute Mills Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Government Security Benevolent Fund, Ld.	For registering memorandum of Association.	40	125 0 0	
Chota Nagpur Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording two agreements	28	10 0 0	
Indian Tea Supply Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Gurjang Jhora Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Nadia Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Hindu Union Bank, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Ghatail Sammiloni Dhana Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bogra Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Standard Balers, Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of Association.	40	325 0 0	
Ditto ...	For registering articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto notice of situation of registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Mutual Hindu Family Pension Fund	For searching ...	...	...	2 0 0
Patuakhali Paribarik Hetaisi Fund Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	For registering articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Chakrovartipara (Basabali) Mutual Pension Fund Ld.	Ditto memoranda of Association	40	40 0 0	
"Ruby" Patent Mica non-conducting Boiler Composition Syndicate Ld.	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Mutual Hindu Family Pension Fund	For copying memorandum ...	...	...	0 12 0
Bengal Chamber of Commerce ...	For registering memorandum of Association	26	110 0 0	
Jalpaiguri Banking and Trading Corporation, Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realised.	Amount.	Fees realised under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dacca Loan Office, Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Bengal Chamber of Commerce ...	Ditto Ditto license ...	26	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto articles of Association.	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office.	64	5 0 0	
Indian Tea Supply Co., Ld. ..	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	10 0 0	
Central Cachar Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Loobah Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Eastern Cachar Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Pingna Trading Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Altadanga Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Jamalpore Co-operative Stores Association, Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Tangail Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Calcutta Roller Flour Mills Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto articles of Association	40	5 0 0	
Bengal Fisheries, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Raniganj Coal Association, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Chamurchi Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Kuregram Model Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bogra Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Bowreah Cotton Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Jherriah Katra's Syndicate, Ld. ...	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Baradighi Tea Co., Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of Association	40	225 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto articles of Association.	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Dighpait Milit Dhana Bhandar Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Puttareah Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Kurigram Mutual Helping Fund, Ld.	For registering memorandum of Association	40	210 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto articles of Association.	40	5 0 0	
Bengal Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Tangail Trading Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Nuddea Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Jessore Loan Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing Co, Ld.	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Kumlai Tea Association, Ld. ...	For filing and recording special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Altadanga Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Kishoreganj Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	15 0 0	
Pioneer Glass Manufacturing Co., Ld.	For searching	220(e)	1 0 0	
Mount Ophir Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	For filing and recording extraordinary resolution.	173	5 0 0	
Nagadhoolie Tea Co., Ld. ..	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Kurigram Model Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
New Chumta Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Nagra Timber Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
India Pressing Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto notice of removal of registered office.	64	5 0 0	
"Indian Daily News" ...	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Nuddea Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Chuckervertipara (Basabati) Mutual Pension Fund, Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of situation of registered office.	64	5 0 0	
India Publishers, Ld. ...	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Chamurchi Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bengal Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolutions.	79	15 0 0	
Oriental Trading Co., Ld. ..	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
"Ruby" Patent Mica Non-conducting Boiler Composition Syndicate, Ld.	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Ditto, ditto ...	For copying memorandum of Association	220(e)	1 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realised.	Amount.	Fees realised under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto notice of situation of registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Bahadurpore Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording resolution ...	173	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto liquidators' final report.	187	5 0 0	
Hope Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
New Chumta Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Mymensing Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Burma Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto special resolution.	79	5 0 0	
Triton Insurance Co., Ld. ...	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Universal Provident Fund Society	For registering memorandum with Rules	...	...	50 0 0
Dacca Loan Office, Ld. ...	For filing and recording shareholders list	48	5 0 0	
Triton Insurance Co., Ld. ...	For copy, certificate of incorporation ...	220(e)	3 0 0	
eneral Index ...	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
engal Fisheries, Ld. ...	For filing and recording notice of removal of registered office.	64	5 0 0	
East Bengal Joint Stock Co., Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Sutna Stone and Lime Co., Ld. ...	Ditto memorandum of Association.	40	100 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of registered office	64	5 0 0	
Kallyanpur Bihar Gold Mining Co., Ld.	For filing and recording notice of removal notice of situation of registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Jalpaiguri Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Sahar Serpur Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Universal Provident Fund Society...	For registering rules and situation of office.	...	...	10 0 0
Nasirabad Loan Office Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Noakhali Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders list	48	5 0 0	
"Ruby" Patent Mica Non-conducting Boiler Composition Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of situation of office.	64	5 0 0	
Patuakhali Paribarik Hitaisi Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of situation of office.	64	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Triton Insurance Co., Ld. ...	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	For copying memorandum of Association.	220(e)	6 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	For copy certificate of incorporation ...	220(e)	3 0 0	
Rairkati Family Pension Fund ...	For registering memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Oriental Hosiery Manufacturing Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet memorandum.	74	5 0 0	
Northern Bengal Tea Corporation, Ld.	For filing and recording proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Basabati Poor Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto notice of situation of office ...	64	5 0 0	
Government Security Benevolent Fund, Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	64	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Nurbong Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto balance sheet	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto shareholders' list ...	48	5 0 0	
"Ruby" Patent Micca non-conducting Boiler Composition Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto special resolution ...	79	5 0 0	
Katras Jherriah Coal Co., Ld. ...	For registering memorandnm of Association.	40	325 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Barobani Coal Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto shareholders' list ..	48	5 0 0	
Family Maintenance Co., Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office	64	5 0 0	
Bagerhat Loan Co , Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Central Jute Mill Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
O. Hanlon and Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto liquidators' final report.	187	5 0 0	
Doveton College ...	For searching ...	...	...	1 0

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realised.	Amount.	Fees realised under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Green & Co., Ld. ...	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Calcutta Flour Mills Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Oriental Hosiery Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
"Ruby" Patent Mica Non-conducting Boiler Composition Syndicate, Ld.	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	For copying special resolutions ..	220(e)	1 8 0	
Borobhoom Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
John King & Co., Ld. ...	For searching	220(e)	1 0 0	
Adjai Coal Co., Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of Association.	40	250 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto Articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Jheereeghat Native Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ..	74	5 0 0	
Co-operative Pharmacy Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Cachar Native Joint-Stock Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Howrah Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto increase of capital	57	175 0 0	
Barrakar Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet .	74	5 0 0	
O. Hanlon Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto resolution for winding up.	173	5 0 0	
Indian Provident Association, Ld.	For registering memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Bagerhat Hindu Marriage Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office ...	64	5 0 0	
Berhampore Shambhu Mill Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
New Agra Pressing Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Sarupkati Hitaisi Bhandar Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto Articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office	64	5 0 0	
Rangoon Steam Tramway Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Doveton College ..	For copying rules ...	...	...	2 0 0
Mining and Prospecting Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording liquidators' account.	186	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ditto liquidators' final report.	187	5 0 0	
Howrah Docking Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Indian Match Factory, Ld, ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Thompson's Carriage Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto notice of removal of office.	64	5 0 0	
Bengal Pension Fund Co., Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto Articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Eastern Ranchi Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Kamarhatty Co , Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ..	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Kanknarah Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Great Eastern Hotel Wine and General Purveying Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Jalpaiguri Banking and Trading Corporation, Ld.	Ditto ditto proceedings of meeting.			
Eastern Ranchi Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ditto resolution for winding up.	74 173	5 0 0 5 0 0	
Imperial Paper Mills Co., Ld. ..	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Nasmyth's Patent Press Co , Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Elysium Dramatic Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Madaripur Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Vakilpara Universal Relief Co., Ld.	For registering Memorandum of Association	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office	64	5 0 0	
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Central Jute Mills Co., Ld. ...	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Gouripore Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Howrah Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Purvapara Family Relief Association Co., Ld.	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto Articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Kanknarrah Co., Ld. ...	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Gairkhata Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Soorah Jute Mills Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Nagra Timber Co., Ld. ...	For searching	220(e)	1 0 0	
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld. ...	For filling and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Elysium Dramatic Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Empress of India Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ..	74	5 0 0	
Doveton College ...	For searching	...	...	1 0 0

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realised.	Amount.	Fees realised under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Jalabari Life Insurance Co., Ld. ...	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto Articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office	64	5 0 0	
South Barrakar Coal Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Universal Mutual Family Relief Fund.	For registering memorandum with rules	...	...	55 0 0
Pioneer Glass Manufacturing Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Shekhak Surhid Bhandar Co., Ld....	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto Articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Dacca Steam Mill Co., Ld. ...	For filing or recording balance sheet ..	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Shekhak Surhid Bhandar Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto notice of situation of registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Chitpore Hydraulic Pressing Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Kurigram Mutual Helping Fund, Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of situation of registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Hope Town Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Ghatbhoge Mansa Union Family Relief Co., Ld.	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Tangra Tannery and Manure Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ramkistopore Press Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bagerhat Family Pension Co., Ld....	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office	64	5 0 0	
Camperdown Pressing Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Canal Press Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Katras Jherriah Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto an agreement ...	28	5 0 0	
Adjai Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto an agreement ...	28	5 0 0	
Tangail Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto articles of association.	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto notice of situation of office.	64	5 0 0	
Pashok Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Tangra Tannery and Manure Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Indian Metropolitan Life Assurance Co., Ld.	For registering Memorandum of Association	40	125 0 0	
Basanda Provident Fund Union Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto Articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Buxar E. I. R. Co-operative Society, Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Anjuman Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Altadanga Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Mohesh Chunder Land Reclamation and Agricultural Improvement Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance meeting	74	5 0 0	
General Relief Association Co., Ld.	For registering Memorandum of Association	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto Articles of Association.	40	5 0 0	
Indian Pioneers Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto Articles of Association.	40	5 0 0	
National Union Fund Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto new regulations	76	5 0 0	
Sylhet Loan Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Titaghur Paper Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Indian Metropolitan Life Assurance Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of situation of office.	64	5 0 0	
Damuda Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto notice of removal of office.	64	5 0 0	
Public Friend Co., Ld. ...	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto Articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Tezpore Balipara Tramway Co., Ld.	Ditto Memorandum of Association	40	275 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto Articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office	64	5 0 0	
Koke Dahara Trading Co., Ld. ...	Ditto Memorandum of Association	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto Articles of Association ..	40	5 0 0	
Madaripur Loan Office Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording notice of situation of office.	64	5 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realised.	Amount.	Fees realised under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
"Ruby" Patent Mica Non-conducting Boiler Composition Syndicate Co., Ld.	For searching ...	220(*e*)	1 0 0	
Dhatu Prospecting and Mining Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ...	220(*e*)	1 0 0	
Baniganty National Brothers Relief Co., Ld.	For registering Memorandum of Association	40	40 0 0	
Darjeeling Tea and Cinchona Association, Ld.	For filing and recording special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Ghaziabad Pressing Co., Ld. ...	For registering Memorandum of Association	40	125 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto Articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Indian Pioneers' Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording of notice of situation of office.	64	5 0 0	
Ghaziabad Pressing Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto agreement ...	28	5 0 0	
India General Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	10 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Mohes Chunder Land Reclamation and Agricultural Improvement Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Northern Bengal Railway Co-operative Supply Association Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Panari Trading Corporation Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Berhampore Shambhu Mills Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Calcutta Cotton Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	79	5 0 0	
Soorah Jute Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto notice of removal of office.	64	5 0 0	
Panari Trading Corporation, Ld.	Ditto ditto resolution for winding up.	173	5 0 0	
Jamalpore Co-operative Stores Association, Ld.	Ditto ditto new regulations.	76	5 0 0	
Panari Trading Corporation, Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of situation of office.	64	5 0 0	
Tangra Tannery and Manure Co., Ld.,	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Panari Trading Corporation, Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of removal of office.	64	5 0 0	
Dhupguri Tea Co. Ld. ...	Ditto ditto resolution for winding up.	173	5 0 0	
Tilkah Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto notice of removal of office.	64	5 0 0	
John King & Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bengal Fisheries, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto resolution for winding up.	173	5 0 0	
Sylhet-Tippera Tea Co., Ld. ...	For registering Memorandum of Association	40	325 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto tion Articles of Association	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office	64	5 0 0	
Calcutta Roller Flour Mills Co., Ld.	For filing and recording shareholders' list.	48	5 0 0	
Triton Insurance Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	20 0 0	
Seraikela Mining Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto liquidators' account.	186	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto liquidators' final return.	187	5 0 0	
Altadanga Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Dhatu Prospecting and Mining Syndicate, Ld.	For searching ...	220(*e*)	1 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	For copying proceedings of meeting ...	220(*e*)	2 4 0	
Calcutta Roller Flour Mills Co., Ld.	For filing and recording notice of situation of office.	64	5 0 0	
Jalpaiguri Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Calcutta Cotton Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto special resolution.	79	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto resolution for winding up.	173	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto notice of removal of office.	64	5 0 0	
Doveton College ...	For filing and recording new rules and annual reports.	...	...	10 0 0
Basabati Nagpara Helping Fund Co., Ld.	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
General Relief Association, Ld. ...	For filing and recording notice of situation of office.	64	5 0 0	
Dhatu Prospecting and Mining Syndicate, Ld.	For searching ...	220(*e*)	1 0 0	
Pioneer Glass Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	220(*e*)	1 0 0	
Pachote Trading Corporation, Ld.	For filing and recording special resolution	79	5 0 0	
British Sylhet Tea Co., Ld. ...	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	175 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto Articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office.	64	5 0 0	
"Ruby" Patent Mica Non-conducting Boiler Composition Syndicate, Ld.	For searching ...	220(*e*)	1 0 0	
Kinmond & Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto special resolution.	79	5 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realised.	Amount.	Fees realised under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Khulna Family Relief Association Co., Ld.	For filing and recording shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Northern Bengal Tea Corporation, Ld.	Ditto ditto proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Sylhet Cultivating Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Dhatu Mining and Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Bengal-Nagpur Coal Co., Ld. ...	For copying certificate of incorporation...	220(e)	3 0 0	
British Sylhet Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording agreement ...	28	5 0 0	
Soorah Jute Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Bhandaria Bharat Hitaisa Bhandar Co., Ld.	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto Articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office.	64	5 0 0	
Bengal Provincial Railway Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Jalpaiguri Banking and Trading Corporation, Ld.	Ditto ditto proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Jaboka Tea Co., Ld. ...	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Chitalmari Money Collecting Fund Co., Ld.	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto Articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Gurjang Jhora Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording special resolutions.	79	10 0 0	
Chuckervertipara (Basabati) Mutual Pension Fund, Ld.	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Universal Relief Fund Co., Ld. ...	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office.	64	5 0 0	
Jaboka Tea Co., Ld. ...	For copying shareholders' list ...	220(e)	0 8 0	
Rajapur Victoria Fund Co., Ld. ...	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office.	64	5 0 0	
Green & Co., Ld. ...	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Gratuity Fund Co., Ld. ...	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office.	64	5 0 0	
Champatala Jatrapur Union Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Green & Co., Ld. ...	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Ditto ...	For copying Memorandum and Articles of Association.	220(e)	8 8 0	
National Fund Co., Ld. ...	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office.	64	5 0 0	
Karamara Poor Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Chulsa Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording special resolutions.	79	15 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto increase of capital.	57.	15 0 0	
Kayastha Trading Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Wazirpur Family Life Provident Fund Co., Ld.	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto Articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office.	64	5 0 0	
Rairkati Family Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	64	5 0 0	
Dhatu Prospecting and Mining Syndicate, Ld.	For filing and recording notice of removal of office.	64	5 0 0	
Nadia Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Poor Pension Fund Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	79	5 0 0	
Birth Provident Fund, Ld. ...	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Salkeah Pressing Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ...	40	125 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto Articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Calcutta Roller Flour Mills Co., Ld.	For filing and recording special resolutions	79	20 0 0	
Zurantee Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	79	25 0 0	
Triton Insurance Co., Ld. ...	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	For copying two certificates of incorporation.	220(e)	6 0 0	
Karapara Saving Fund Co., Ld. ...	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Pioneer Glass Manufacturing Co., Ld.	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Kumlai Tea Association, Ld. ...	For filing and recording special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Arrah Trading Co., Ld. ...	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Patkoom Indigo and Trading Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	

NAME OF COMPANY.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realised.	Amount.	Fees realised under Act XXI of 1866.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Patkoom Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bihar Trading Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Koke Dabara Trading Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto notice of situation of office.	64	5 0 0	
New Birbhum Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheets ...	74	10 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Ayurvedic Medicine Manufacturing Co. of India, Ld.	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Indian Patent Stone Co., Ld. ...	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Indian Husbandry Co., Ld. ..	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	125 0 0	
Kallyanpur Bihar Gold Mining Co., Ld.	For filing and recording notice of removal of office.	64	5 0 0	
Kartikdia Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Basabati Nagpara Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	40	40 0 0	
Karapara Saving Fund Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording notice of situation of office.	64	5 0 0	
Kurigram Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Dhatu Prospecting and Mining Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolutions	79	30 0 0	
"Ruby" Patent Mica Non-conducting Boiler Composition Syndicate, Ld.	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Calcutta Flour Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Backergungo National Family Provident Fund Co., Ld.	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office	64	5 0 0	
Calcutta Roller Flour Mills Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Sonapet Proprietary Gold Mining Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Bihar Trading Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Goosery Cotton Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Shekhak Surhid Bhander Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Barisal Sadharan Sahayya Samiti Co., Ld.	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto Aarticles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office	64	5 0 0	
...ndard Balers, Ld.	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
...rriah-Katras Syndicate, Ld. ..	For filing and recording special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto resolution for winding up	173	5 0 0	
...ver Darjeeling Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	173	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Dum Durma Jhar Tea Co., Ld. ...	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	105 0 0	
"Ruby Patent Mica Non-conducting Boiler Composition Syndicate, Ld.	For filing and recording notice of removal of office.	64	5 0 0	
Bagerhat Mutual Relief Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Moortee Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto resolutions for winding up.	173	10 0 0	
Mateli Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto increase of capital	57	75 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Baghutia Matrimonial Association Co., Ld.	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Nagadoom Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording resolution for winding up.	173	5 0 0	
Sulon Tea Co., Ld. ...	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	190 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto Articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office.	64	5 0 0	
Union Relief Fund Co., Ld. ...	Ditto Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office	64	5 0 0	
Calcutta Flour Mills Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Beneficial Fund Co., Ld. ...	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto Articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office	64	5 0 0	
Khulna Loan Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Watson's Patent Press Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Rajshahi Dhanes Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Dum Dumma Jhar Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto Articles of Association.	40	5 0 0	
Nagadoom Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Universal Children Relief Association, Ld.	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office	64	5 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realised.	Amount.	Fees realized under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Birth Provident Fund, Ld. ...	For registering notice of situation of office	64	5 0 0	
Calcutta Trades Association ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
National Marriage Fund, Ld. ...	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	590 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto Articles ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office	61	5 0 0	
Barhipara Bishot Family Provision Fund, Ld.	Ditto Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Watson's Patent Press Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Union Jute Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bengal Silk Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bagerhat Mutual Relief Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Sibpur Jute Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Charkati Family Relief Co., Ld. ...	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Shakomato Tea Co., Ld. ...	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Matelli Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording agreement ...	28	5 0 0	
Poor Family Relief Fund Co., Ld....	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Choonabhutti Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	40	175 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto Articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Pneumatic Husking (S. P.) Syndicate, Ld.	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Kamarhatty Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Kanknarrah Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bagerhat Mutual Relief Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto notice of situation of office.	64	5 0 0	
Provident Association, Ld. ...	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ..	Ditto Articles of Association...	40	5 0 0	
Garden Reach Land Syndicate, Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Ranigunge Coal Association, Ld. ...	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Government Security Benevolent Fund, Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Central Dooars Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Gouripore Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	10 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Ghatbhoge Mansa Union Family Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Atal Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Ramgurh Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Sylhet-Tippera Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Chuckervertipara (Basabati) Mutual Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ayurvedic Medicine Manufacturing Co. of India, Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of situation of office.	64	5 0 0	
Poor Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	64	5 0 0	
Barisal Nirupaya Sahayya Samiti Fund, Ld.	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office	64	5 0 0	
Rangpur Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto Memorandum of Association	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto Articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Karapara Family Relief Co., Ld. ...	Ditto Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office	61	5 0 0	
Tilak Poor Family Relief Co., Ld. ...	Ditto Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office	64	5 0 0	
Dunbar Cotton Mill, Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Springside Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Padres Hill Mining Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto liquidators' final report.	187	5 0 0	
Calcutta Cotton Mills, Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ..	187	5 0 0	
Baintgooree Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Chulsa Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Zurantee Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bagracote Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Singell Tea Co , Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Chota Nagpur Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realised.	Amount.	Fees realised under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chota Nagpur Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording liquidators' final report.	187	5 0 0	
Mothola Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Carew & Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Riverside Press Co. (W. P.), Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders list	48	5 0 0	
Uttar Sahabazpore Bhabi Dhanagar Fund Co., Ld.	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto Articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office	61	5 0 0	
Basabati Nagpara Helping Pension Fund, Ld.	For filing and recording notice of situation of office.	64	5 0 0	
Sylhet Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Equitable Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Khulna Trading Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Tingling Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Soom Tea Co., Ld. ..	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Burrakur Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto list	48	5 0 0	
Ringtong Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Howrah Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Matelli Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Damuda Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
National Union Fund Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Ghatbhoge Mansa Union Family Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of situation of office.	61	5 0 0	
Bagerhat Hindu Marriage Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	4	5 0 0	
Dehra Doon Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Avoynagor Family Pension Fund, Ld.	For registering Memorandum of Association	40	40 0 0	
Empress of India Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bengal Telephone Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Irigmarrah Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto increase of capital	57	20 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Maghia Universal Charitable Co., Ld.	For registering Memorandum of Association	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office	64	5 0 0	
Basabati Mutual Pension Fund Co., Ld.	For filing and recording shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Jamalpore Ice Co., Ld. ..	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Baradighi Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Good Hope Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Dehing Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Selim Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Punkabarie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Singbulli and Murmah Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Methodist Trust Association ...	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Imperial Paper Mills Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Tezpore and Gogra Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Nuddea Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Bikrampur Sangsthan Samiti, Ld....	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto Articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office	64	5 0 0	
Berhampore Shambhu Mill Co., Ld.	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Bengal Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Crystal Ice Supply Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Rangoon Steam Tramway Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Hattikhira Tea Co., Ld. ...	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	735 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto Articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realised.	Amount.	Fees realised under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	
Borea Coal Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Rairkati Poor Relief Fund Co., Ld.	For registering Memoranda of Association	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office	64	5 0 0	
Jessop & Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Itena Family Relief Association Co., Ld.	For registering Memoranda of Association	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto Articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office	64	5 0 0	
Bar Paika Jana Hitaisi Fund Co,. Ld.	Ditto Memorandum of Association	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office	64	5 0 0	
Chandsi Sangraha Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto Memorandum of Association	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto Articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office	64	5 0 0	
Woozirpur Paribarik Dhana Sanchoy Co., Fund, Ld.	Ditto Memorandum of Association	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of office	64	5 0 0	
Indian Teral Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Longview Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Palganj Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Burma Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Carron Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Nagaisuree Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
North-Western Cachar Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Hindu Bibaha Fund Co., Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Rangpore Loan Office, Ld. ...	For filing and recording notice of situation of office.	64	5 0 0	
Nuddea Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Vakilpara Universal Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Bengal Paper Mill Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Singtom Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Hoolungooree Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
W. Newman & Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto liquidator's final return.	187	5 0 0	
Dedarkosh Tea Co., Ld. ...	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Buxar E. I. R. Co-operative Society, Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Sonapet Proprietory Gold Mining Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Berhampur Shambhu Mill Co., Ld....	Ditto ditto proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Chingrakhali Poor Relief Co., Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto notice of situation of office.	64	5 0 0	
Agricultural Phosphates Co., Ld. ...	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
Tukvar Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Soorah Jute Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Chitpore Hydraulic Pressing Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bengal Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
New Mutual Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Second Mutual Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Charkati Family Relief Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto notice of situation of office.	64	5 0 0	
Great National Family Supporting Fund Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of Association.	40	40 0 0	
Phœnix Tea Co , of Cachar, Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Munshiganj Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Joonktollee Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Great National Family Supporting Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of situation of office.	64	5 0 0	
Agricultural Phosphates Co., Ld. ...	For copying memorandum of Association	220(s)	1 0 0	
Sutna Stone and Lime Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
South Barakur Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Barkhola Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	

NAME OF COMPANY.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realised.	Amount.	Fees realised under Act XX of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Shekhak Surhid Bhandar Co., Ld....	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Ayurvedic Medicine Manufacturing Co. of India, Ld.	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Moortee Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto liquidators' final return.	187	5 0 0	
Hattikhira Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto notice of situation of office.	64	5 0 0	
Salkeah Pressing Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	64	5 0 0	
Rajnagar Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Kharsawan Gold Syndicate, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Mim Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Pashok Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
	Total ...	.....	13,028 4 0	156 12 0

PRATAPA CHANDRA GHOSHA,

Registrar of Companies.

The 30th May 1894.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 21st July, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
	BENGAL.		
	BURDWAN DIVS.		
1	Burdwan July 21, '94	1·56	Weather—cloudy and hot. More rain needed. Prospects of *aus*, jute and sugarcane fair. Transplantation of *aman* continues, but is impeded in parts for want of sufficient rain. Prices of common rice:—
	Kalna ...	1·00	
	Katwa ...	1·80	
	Raniganj ...	1·79	
			Srs.
			Burdwan ... ... 13 to 15 }
			Kalna ... ... 9½ to 13 } per rupee.
			Katwa ... ... 13½ }
			Raniganj ... ... 13 }
2	Birbhum „ 21, '94	0·67	Weather—rainy. High easterly winds. Transplantation going on. Rice sells between 13 and 16 seers in Sadar and 14 and 16 seers in Rampur Hát. Cattle doing well, as the pastures have resuscitated.
	Rampur Hát ...	1·87	
3	Bankura „ 21, '94	3·10	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation of rice in progress all over the district. Manufacture of indigo has begun. Prices of coarse rice:—
	Vishnupur ...	2·18	
			Srs.
			Bankura ... ... 16½ } per rupee.
			Vishnupur ... ... 16 }
4	Midnapore „ 21, '94	2·14	Weather—rainy. Prospects of crops favourable. Prices of common rice:—
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 14 }
			Contai ... ... 15 } per rupee.
			Tamluk ... ... 12 }
			Ghatal ... ... 13 to 14 }
5	Hooghly „ 21, '94	1·73	Weather—cloudy with rather light rain. Prospects of all crops (*aus*, jute, and *aman*) favourable everywhere. Prices tending to stiffen slightly. Prices of common rice:—
	Serampore ...	2·20	
	Jahanabad ...	2·48	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 10 }
			Serampore ... ... 10½ to 13 } per rupee.
			Jahanabad ... ... 14 to 15 }
6	Howrah „ 21, '94	1·79	Weather—fine and calm. Transplantation of paddy going on. Jute and sugarcane doing well. Prices continue moderate. Common rice sells at:—
	Ulubaria ...	1·99	
			Srs.
			Howrah ... ... 10 } per rupee.
			Ulubaria ... ... 11 to 12 }
			Water and fodder-supply sufficient.
	PRESIDENCY DIVS.		
7	24-Parganas „ 21, '94	1·59	Weather—hot, cloudy and rainy. Transplantation of *aman* continues. *Aus* and jute doing well. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 11 to 13 4 }
			Barasat ... ... 11 4 } per rupee.
			Basirhat ... ... 11 7 }
			Diamond Harbour ... ... 11 11 }
8	Nadia „ 21, '94	2·17	Rain off and on during the first part of the week, but now apparently a slight break has set in, and the weather is very hot and close. Condition of standing crops fair, but more rain is wanted. Slight outbreak of cattle-disease in the Sadar subdivision. Common rice sells from 11 to 13½ seers per rupee.
	Meherpur ...	0·36	
	Chuadanga ...	1·07	
	Ranaghat ...	1·53	
9	Murshidabad „ 21, '94	0·11	Weather—hot. Transplantation of *aman* paddy progressing. Mulberry and sugarcane seem to be promising. Indigo on low lands has been submerged in some places at Jangipur. Fodder sufficient for cattle. Common rice sells at 12½ seers per rupee.
10	Jessore „ 21, '94	1·14	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation of *aman* going on. *Aus* being harvested and indigo manufactured. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at—
	Jhenida ...	0·52	
	Magura ...	0·75	
	Narail ...	1·45	
	Bangaon ...	1·40	
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 12 0 }
			Jhenida ... ... 10 11 }
			Magura ... ... 12 0 } per rupee.
			Narail ... ... 10 0 }
			Bangaon ... ... 11 to 13 0 }
11	Khulna „ 21, '94	1·93	Weather—hot and sultry. Cultivation of lands and transplantation of *aman* going on. Condition of standing crops fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
	Bagerhat ...	1·69	
	Satkhira ...	0·71	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
RAJSHAHI DIVN.			
12	Rajshahi July 21, '94 Nator ... Naugaon ...	1·07 1·02 0·31	Weather—hot and cloudy with occasional rain. Prospects of standing crops good, but more rain is wanted for all crops, specially for jute and *aus* paddy. No cattle-disease. Water and fodder-supply ample. Rice selling from 10 to 12½ seers per rupee.
13	Dinajpur „ 21, '94 Thakurgaon ...	0·51 0·52	Weather—hot and cloudy. Progress of *haimanti* cultivation impeded for want of rain. Rain very urgently needed. Foot disease in cattle reported from many places. Fodder and drinking water sufficient. Rice selling from 11 to 12 seers per rupee.
14	Jalpaiguri „ 21, '94	1·13	Weather—close and hot. More rain badly wanted. Transplanting of *haimanti* paddy seedlings going on in Sadar, but retarded in Alipur. Prospects of *bhadoi* and jute continue favourable in Sadar, but less so in Alipur. Prices of common rice :— Srs. Sadar ... ... 13 } per rupee. Alipur ... ... 10 or 12 } No want of fodder and no cattle-disease.
15	Darjeeling „ 21, '94 Siliguri ...	1·40 2·51	Weather—in the hills bright and dry by day, wet at night; hot in the Terai. *In the hills :—Bhutta, bhadoi dhan, marua* and potatoes ripening. *Bara marua* being transplanted. *Shama, kangni* and *phaphur* being harvested. *In the Terai :*—Rain is needed for *bhadoi* and jute crops. *Aghani* being transplanted. Prices of coarse rice :— Srs. Hills ... ... 8 to 13 } per rupee. Terai ... ... 11 to 13 }
16	Rangpur „ 21, '94 Nilphamari ... Kurigaon ... Gaibanda ...	0·42 0·29 Nil 0·14	Weather—cloudy with light occasional showers. Rain urgently needed. Transplantation of *aman* is checked for want of rain. Price of rice 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
17	Bogra „ 21, '94 Sherpur ... Naukhila ...	0·09 0·10 0·15	Weather—very hot with occasional showers. Transplantation retarded for want of rain. Much rain wanted. State of standing crops not yet unfavourable. Common rice selling at 11¼ seers per rupee. Fodder available.
18	Pabna „ 21, '94	0·13	Weather—fair and inclined to be hot. Prospects of *aman* rice, sugarcane and jute continue fair in Sadar subdivision. More rain wanted in Sirajganj subdivision. Harvesting of *aus* in progress. Common rice selling at 11 seers per rupee at Sadar and 10 seers at Sirajganj. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
DACCA DIVN.			
19	Dacca „ 21, '94	0·41	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Harvesting of jute and *aus* rice going on. Prospects good. Fodder available. Common rice selling from 8 to 11 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.
20	Mymensingh „ 21, '94	0·69	Weather—fair. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice sells at 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water available. Condition of cattle good.
21	Faridpur „ 21, '94 Goalundo ... Madaripur ...	1·38 0·21 1·48	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops fair. *Aus* paddy and jute are being cut in some places in the district. Common rice sells at— Srs. Sadar ... ... 10 } per rupee. Madaripur ... ... 11 } Goalundo ... ... 12 } No cattle-disease reported from any part of the district. Fodder available.
22	Backergunge „ 21, '94	1·77	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells from 9 to 12 seers per rupee. Sowing and transplantation of *aman* begun. Fodder and water sufficient.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.			
23	Tippera „ 21, '94	0·29	Weather—seasonable. *Aus* is being reaped in most places. Jute is being reaped. Both are bumper crops. Prospects of standing crops excellent. Price of rice is falling— Srs. Sadar— Kotwali ... ... 11 } per rupee. Muradnagar ... ... 11 Brahmanbaria— Sarail ... ... 12-13 Nabinagar ... ... 16 Chandpur— Haziganj ... ... 11 Matlab 14¼
24	Noakhali „ 21, '94	3·07	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *aus* good. Harvesting of it commenced. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at— Srs. c. Sadar ... ... 11 10 } per rupee. Fenny ... ... 13 0 }
25	Chittagong „ 21, '94	2·91	Weather—warm with light occasional showers. Cultivation is forward, but more rain is wanted. Sowing of late rice nearly over. Transplantation of seedlings continues. Prospects fair. Water and fodder sufficient. Prices steady.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
	BIHAR.		
	PATNA DIVISION.		
26	Patna, July 21, '94	0·16	Weather—hot. Prospects favourable. Weeding of *bhadoi* in progress. Sowing of rice nearly completed. Transplanting of *marua* and early rice in progress, but rain urgently required. Fodder and water for cattle ample. Prices continue normal. Common rice sells at—
	Barh ...	0·10	
	Bihar ...	0·45	
	Dinapore ...	0·11	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 14½ }
			Barh ... ... 13 } per rupee.
			Bihar ... ... 15 }
			Dinapore ... ... 15 }
27	Gaya, „ 21, '94	1·36	Weather—cloudy and warm. Sowing of paddy and weeding of *bhadoi* crops going on. Prospects good. Common rice sells at—
	Aurangabad ...	0·04	
	Jahanabad ...	Nil	
	Nawada ...	0·46	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 13 }
			Jahanabad ... ... 13½ } per rupee.
			Aurangabad ... ... 15 }
			Nawada ... ... 15 }
			Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
28	Shahabad, „ 21, '94	0·31	Weather—hot with easterly wind. *Bhadoi* doing well. Sowing of winter rice continues and transplantation going on. Prospects good.
	Buxar ...	1·00	
	Bhabua ...	0·47	
	Sasaram ...	0·69	
29	Saran, „ 21, '94	0·74	Weather—hot and seasonable. *Bhadoi* doing well. Weeding of *makai*, *kodo*, *kangni*, and *marua* going on. Winter paddy is being transplanted. Prospects satisfactory. Fodder and water plentiful. Prices of common rice:—
	Siwan ...	0·14	
	Gopalganj ...	Nil	
			Srs.
			Chapra ... ... 12 }
			Siwan ... ... 13 } per rupee.
			Gopalganj ... ... 13 }
30	Champaran, „ 21, '94	0·78	Weather—very hot; showers during the last three days. Transplantation of *bhadoi* and *aghani* not progressing owing to insufficient rain, but weeding is in progress. Price of common rice 13½ seers per rupee.
31	Muzaffarpur, „ 21, '94	0·80	Weather—hot. Rain very urgently wanted. Rice transplantation seriously retarded. Standing crops in Sitamarhi as also in parts of Sadar subdivision fading generally. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee.
	Sitamarhi ...	0·17	
	Hajipur ...	0·32	
32	Darbhanga, „ 21, '94	Nil	Weather—hot and cloudy at times. Rain continues to hold off, and *bhadoi* crops are suffering for want of it. Transplanting operations are also seriously retarded in consequence. Rain is badly wanted everywhere. Condition of cattle good. Price of common rice rising.
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.		
33	Monghyr, „ 21, '94	0·55	Weather—hot, sultry, and occasionally cloudy. *Bhadoi* sowings done. *Makai*, *marua* and other *bhadoi* crops doing well. Paddy sowings nearly finished. Indigo and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water ample. Small-pox amongst cattle in Chakai thana in Jamui subdivision and in Sadar. Prices of common rice:—
	Begusarai ...	Nil	
	Jamui ...	1·31	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 11 to 15 }
			Begusarai ... ... 12 } per rupee.
			Jamui ... ... 14 }
34	Bhagalpur, „ 21, '94	0·44	Weather—dry and hot, but cloudy towards the close of the week. *Bhadoi* crops doing well, but rain is urgently wanted for *aghani* rice. Prices steady at Sadar. Common rice 13½ to 16½ seers per rupee, but prices have gone up at Supaul owing to absence of rain. Prospects of indigo fair. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Madhipura ...	0·96	
	Supaul ...	Nil	
35	Purnea, „ 21, '94	0·59	Weather—hot and cloudy at times. Prospects of *bhadoi* and jute continue to be satisfactory. Transplantation of *aghani* has been stopped for want of rain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice 15 seers per rupee.
	Kishanganj ...	1·05	
	Araria ...	0·87	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops
BIHAR—*concld.*			
Bhagalpur Divn.—*concld.* 36	Malda July 21, '94	Not reported.	Weather—hot and cloudy with occasional light showers. Transplantation of winter rice progressing. Prospect of *bhadoi* crops continues favourable. Ordinary rice sells at 11¼ to 17 seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.
	Chanchal ...	1·40	
	Shibganj ..	0·40	
	Gazole ...	0·75	
37	Santhal Parganas „ 21, '94	2·63	Weather—very sultry for the last few days. Paddy is being transplanted satisfactorily and the crop is doing well. Price of rice 13 to 14 seers per rupee.
	Deoghur ...	0·41	
	Godda ...	0·29	
	Jamtara ...	2·03	
	Rajmahal ...	1·29	
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divn. 38	Cuttack „ 21, '94	2·47	Weather—seasonable. *Beali* and *sarad* lands are being reploughed and weeded. Low lands under water on account of flood of rivers. Condition of cattle generally good. Common rice sells at—

	Srs. c.	Srs. c.	
Sadar	9 8	to 11 13	per rupee.
Jajpur	10 0	to 11 13	
Kendrapara	10 8	to 13 0	
Banki		14 0	

39	Balasore „ 21, '94	1·52	Weather—rainy; fine for the last two days. Transplantation in progress. Weeding is now started. With good rain the young crop is doing well and a short spell of fair weather will be beneficial. Prices of common rice :—

	Srs.	
Bhadrak	15 to 16	per rupee.
Balasore	14	

40	Puri „ 19, '94	4·84	Weather—cloudy with showers of rain. Transplantation, weeding and puddling of *sarad* going on. *Beali* is being weeded. State of miscellaneous crops good. Rice sells from 11¾ to 15¾ seers per rupee.
	CHOTA NAGPUR.		
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
Chota Nagpur Divn. 41	Hazaribagh July 21, '94	1·15	Weather—seasonable. Sowings of paddy nearly completed in many places. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 11 to 13¼ seers per rupee.
42	Lohardaga „ 21, '94	2·64	Weather—hot and cloudy. Prospect of *bhadoi* crops continues favourable. Sowing of lowland paddy finished. Transplantation of winter paddy commenced. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
43	Palamau „ 19, '94	0·68	Weather—seasonable. There has been less rain this week in most parts of the district, and prospects of *bhadoi* crops are therefore generally better. But they have been considerably damaged in some parts. Rice selling at 12 seers 6 chitaks to 16 seers per rupee.
44	Manbhum „ 21, '94	1·77	Weather—seasonable. *Bhadoi* crops doing well. Transplantation actively going on. Price of common rice 10 to 14 seers per rupee.
	Govindpur ...	2·52	
45	Singhbhum „ 21, '94	2·68	Rain during week fairly well distributed. Transplanting operations in full swing. Rice selling from 10 to 15 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,
The 24th July 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SO			KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria italica.*)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer arietinum.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION. 1	Burdwan ...	14 8	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 11		...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0
2	Birbhum ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0		...	...	...	12 12	12 12	18 0
3	Bankura ...	13 4	14 9	13 4	...	...	...	12 8	13 0		...	...	...	17 10	17 10	16 0
4	Midnapore ...	14 0	13 5	11 0	...	...	...	11 4	12 4		...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8
5	Hooghly ...	14 6	14 6	11 12	20 8	20 8	...	7 8	7 8		...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 0		...	...	...	...	..	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. 7	24-Parganas ...	...	14 0	11 4	18 0	17 12	20 0	8 0	8 0		...	...	...	19 0	18 8	20 0
8	Calcutta ...	12 10	12 14	12 8	18 10	18 13	17 3	7 5	7 7		9 11	9 2	8 0	20 0	18 13	16 0
9	Nadia ...	18 0	18 0	14 8	22 8	22 8	21 0	6 8	6 8		...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 12
10	Murshidabad ...	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0		...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0
11	Jessore ...	12 4	10 14	10 0	13 0	...	13 0	9 8	9 8		...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	9 8		...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 8
RAJSHAHI DIVISION. 13	Rajshahi ...	15 0	13 0	15 0	26 4	24 0	24 0	10 8	10 8		...	...	...	18 0	16 8	19 8
14	Dinajpur ...	13 13	13 13	13 4	...	...	...	9 12	9 10		...	...	...	15 10	15 10	16 0
15	Jalpaiguri .	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	8 8	9 0		...	...	...	14 0	15 0	15 0
16	Darjeeling ..	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 0	5 0		...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0
17	Rangpur .	12 8	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 0		...	...	...	15 0	13 8	16 0
18	Bogra ...	15 15	15 15	13 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 12		...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0
19	Pabna ...	18 0	19 8	17 4	22 8	22 8	20 10	6 0	6 0		...	...	...	16 8	16 8	17 4
DACCA DIVISION. 20	Dacca ...	13 1	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0		...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 12
21	Mymensingh ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0		...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8
22	Faridpur ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	7 8	6 8		...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 0
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 4		...	...	...	13 4	13 4	13 0

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers, Katwa 1
B At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 10 seers, Ta
E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore (Bha
F At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
G In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rup reported, Magra Hát 10 seers, Baduria 10½ seers.
H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) and Ranaghat 10 seers.
I In the Kandi and Jangipur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
J In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 9 seers, Magura 9¾ seers, Narail 9½ seers, and Bangaon 10 seers.

Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th July, 1894.

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea Mays.*)			Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus Indicus.*)			Firewood.			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Districts.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
															BENGAL.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...	...	...	17 0	17 12	23 0	60 0	60 0	108 0	A 11 3	11 6	11 11	3 9 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	B 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
...	...	...	13 5	13 5	12 0	320 0	300 0	280 0	C 10 8	10 8	10 5	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Bankura.	3	
...	...	...	17 0	16 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	D 10 8	10 8	10 12	3 12 0	3 9 0	3 11 6	Midnapore.	4	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 6	160 0	160 0	120 0	E 10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 6 0	Hooghly.	5	
...	...	...	13 0	11 0	12 10	120 0	105 0	105 0	F 9 0	10 0	10 10	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Howrah.	6	
...	...	...	18 0	19 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	G 10 8	10 8	11 0	3 5 0	3 5 6	3 6 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
20 0	18 13	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	85 0	85 0	90 0	12 1	11 13	10 8	3 5 0	3 6 0	3 13 0	Calcutta.	8	
...	...	...	17 12	18 0	23 12	128 0	128 0	128 0	H 10 0	10 0	11 6½	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	Nadia.	9	
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	I 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 9 0	3 10 0	3 7 0	Murshidabad.	10	
...	...	...	18 0	16 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	J 10 8	9 2	9 14	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	Jessore.	11	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	K 10 0	9 0	9 2	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Khulna.	12	
...	...	...	19 4	19 0	20 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	L 9 9	9 9	9 9	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 8	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	Dinajpur.	14	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	M 10 0	9 8	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 15 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
20 0	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	N 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	Darjeeling.	16	
...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	72 0	72 0	100 0	O 8 0	10 2	8 8	3 10 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 9	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bogra.	18	
...	...	...	18 12	18 12	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	P 10 0	9 12	10 8	3 10 3	3 10 3	3 9 6	Pabna.	19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	Q 8 0	8 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 9 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	120 0	120 0	R 8 0	8 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	...	S 10 2	10 0	10 4	3 14 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	Faridpur.	22	
...	...	...	10 8	11 0	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	T 10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Backergunge.	23	

K In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Bagerhat 8 seers and Satkhira 10½ seers.
L In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Nator 9 seers and Naugaon 8¾ seers.
M At Alipur the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
N At Silliguri the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
O In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Gaibanda 10 seers, Nilphamari 9 seers and Kurigaon 8 seers.
P At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
Q In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madanganj 11½ seers, Manikganj 9 seers, Mirkadimhát 11 seers and Munshirhat 11 seers.
R In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kagmari 10 seers, Netrakona 8 seers, Kishorganj 9 seers and Jamalpur 9½ seers.
S In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madaripur 9½ seers and Goalundo 10 seers.
T In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*continued.*																
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	9 0	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 12	12 0*	10 0	10 0	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	9 6	10 4	9 14	11 4	...	...	...
26	Chittagong ...	10 4	10 4	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna ...	18 0 / 17 0	Red 18 8 White. 17 0	16 8 / 14 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 12	15 8	22 0	21 0	23 0
28	Gaya ...	13 12	13 8	13 12	20 0	20 0	20 4	9 8	9 8	9 8	13 8	14 0	13 0	16 4	16 4	18 4
29	Shahabad ...	14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0 to 13 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...
30	Saran ...	15 8	15 12	15 4	19 0	19 8	21 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	12 8	12 12	13 0	...	...	...
31	Champaran ...	15 8	15 8	14 0	21 8	21 8	23 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	13 8	14 0	13 4	...	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	14 0	14 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ...	15 12	15 12	12 9	18 8	19 12	19 11	10 0	11 0	12 5	13 0	13 0	13 11	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr ...	14 2 to 15 12	15 12 to 16 13	15 12	15 12	17 13	21 0	8 8	9 7	10 0	12 8	13 1	12 0	...	...	...
35	Bhagalpur ...	16 6	16 6	15 2	20 3	20 3	20 3	10 1	11 7	11 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	18 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	13 8	13 8	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	13 2	13 2	11 13	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 8	11 13	11 3	14 7	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...
41	Puri ...	10 8	14 6	8 8	...	...	..	9 3	7 8	8 0	14 0	14 7	13 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ...	12 0	12 0 Red.	12 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	13 12	13 5	12 4	...	.	...
43	Lohardaga ...	10 8 / 7 8 to 9 0	11 0 White. 7 4 to 9 0	10 0 8 0 to 9 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	12 0	10 0	10 0 to 11 0	15 0	14 0	12 0 to 13 8	...	...	...
44	Palamau ...	10 2	12 6	13 8	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	12 15	11 4	11 13	14 10	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	14 0	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	8 8	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	11 0 to 12 8	...	...	...
46	Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	11 0	9 0	8 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...

* Common rice at Brahmanbaria is returned at 15 seers 3 chitaks per rupee. The rate given is apparently for new *aus* rice.

U In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chandpur 9 seers and Brahmanbaria 9 seers 2 chitaks.

V At Fenny Hát the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

W At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.

X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10 seers, Bihar 10 seers and Dinapore 10 seers.

Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nawada 9 seers, Jahanabad 10 seers and Aurangabad 9½ seers.

Z In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10 seers, Sasaram 10 seers and Bhabhua 9½ seers.

a At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

b In the Sitamarhi and Hajipur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

c In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madhubani 11 seers and Samastipur 10 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th July, 1894.

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th July, 1894—(concluded).

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea Mays.*)			Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			Firewood.			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Districts.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
															BENGAL—*continued.*		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...	...	...	8 0	5 8	7 8	...	...	...	U 9 0	8 0	10 13½	4 0 0	4 2 0	3 12 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	V 9 0	9 0	9 7	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 14 0	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	90 0	W 10 0	10 0	9 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Chittagong.	26	
															BIHAR.		
19 0	19 8	21 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	X 11 0	11 0	11 4	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	Y 10 0	10 0	9 12	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	Gaya.	28	
...	...	...	16 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	Z 10 8	10 0	10 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Shahabad.	29	
17 8	17 0	21 8	20 0	21 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Saran.	30	
17 0	17 0	20 12	19 0	19 0	20 12	180 0	180 0	160 0	a 10 8	10 8	7 13½	3 12 0	3 13 0	4 12 0	Champaran.	31	
17 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	b 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 10 0 to 3 12 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
18 8	19 12	20 12	18 0	19 12	21 5	176 0	176 0	176 0	c 10 8	10 12	10 4	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 14 6	Darbhanga.	33	
...	10 8 to 19 15	24 3	17 8	16 13 to 17 14	23 1	147 0 to 168 0	126 0 to 168 0	126 0 to 168 0	d 10 0	10 0	10 12	3 8 0	3 7 6	3 14 0	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
20 3	18 15	22 11	17 10	18 5	21 7	138 8	138 0	126 8	e 10 0	10 1	10 8	3 14 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
...	...	...	14 0	20 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	f 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 10 6	3 10 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
16 0	16 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	120 0	130 0	200 0	g 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
															ORISSA.		
...	..	...	15 2	15 12	19 11	80 0	80 0	80 0	h 10 12	10 12	9 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 6 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 12	130 0	130 0	160 0	i 10 8	10 8	11 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Balasore.	40	
...	...	...	14 7	14 7	15 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	j 11 0	11 0	10 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Puri.	41	
															HOTA NAGPUR.		
14 0	16 0	18 0	14 12	15 0	17 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	k 8 6	8 0	9 0	4 13 6	4 8 0	4 4 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
14 0	14 0	18 0	10 0 Big. 10 0 Small. 14 0	10 0 15 0	13 0 18 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 12	9 0	9 4	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 2 0	Lohardaga.	43	
...	...	...	13 8	14 1	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	l 10 10	10 10	10 10	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	Manbhum.	45	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	Singhbhum.	46	

d In the Begusarai and Jamui subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
e In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Banka 9 seers 6 chitaks, Madhipura 9 seers and Supaul 10 seers.
f In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishanganj 10 seers and Araria 9 seers.
g In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10½ seers, Godda 9 seers, Jamtara 9 seers, Pakur 10½ seers, and Rajmahal 10 seers.
h In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jajpur 9 seers, Kendrapara 9 seers, and Banki 11 seers.
i At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
j At Khurda the retail price o salt is 10 seers per rupee.
k At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
l At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee

Published for general information.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 2 0	3 1 6	3 3 0	2 2 3	2 2 0	2 4 6	5 6 3	5 6 0	5 0 0	4 3 0	4 2 6	3 14 0
2	Sirajganj ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 14 0
3	Dacca ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 3 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0
4	Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 9 0
5	Chittagong ...	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0
6	Patna ...	2 3 0 (Red.) 2 5 0 (White.)	2 1 6 (Red.) 2 5 6 (White.)	2 7 6 (Red.) 2 14 0 (White.)	1 12 6	1 12 0	1 14 6	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	2 11 0	2 10 6	2 9 9
7	Cuttack ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	4 5 0	4 5 0	3 10 0	3 4 0	3 9 0	2 12 0
8	Balasore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
9	Puri ...	3 11 0	2 12 0	4 10 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	5 5 0	5 0 0	2 12 0	2 11 0	3 0 0

CALCUTTA,
The 24th July, 1894.

OF 40 SEERS.

MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Corocana.*)			KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria italica.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
...	...	...	4 2 0	4 6 0	4 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2 7 0	2 8 0	1 13 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

1316b

Bengal on the 15th July, 1894.

MAIZE.		ARHAR OR THUR, CAJAN PEA. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
6 2 0 0		2 7 6	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	3 13 0	Calcutta.
	...	...	...	...	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 8 0	Sirajganj.
	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 9 0	Dacca.
	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 2 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Narayanganj.
	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Chittagong.
6 1 14 6		1 11 0	1 12 0	1 11 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Patna.
	...	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 6 0	Cuttack.
	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Balasore.
	...	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Puri.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Station Observations.											
				Air Pressure			Wind.		Temperature.						
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·475	29·520	—·003	ENE	100	93·7	16th July	76·7	18th July	90·1	79·2	84·7
			Raniganj	29·250	29·531	+·021	ESE	85	94·2	16th ,,	75·9	17th ,,	90·1	77·1	83·6
		Birbhum	.....												
		Bankura	Bankura	29·261	29·509	+·030	Ely	143	94·1	16th ,,	75·6	18, 19 ,,	89·8	77·5	83·7
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·426	29·521	+·015	NE	140	92·3	21st ,,	76·1	17, 18 ,,	88·9	77·5	83·2
		Hooghly	.....												
		Howrah	.....												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·522	29·491	—·026	Ely & SWly.	374	90·2	16th ,,	77·5	17th ,,	87·6	79·6	83·7
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·546	29·513	—·011	Variable	130	90·6	15th ,,	77·2	18th ,,	88·5	78·6	83·6
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·537	29·532	+·033	E	157	92·3	15, 16 ,,	76·2	17, 18 ,,	90·2	78·2	84·2
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·529	29·514	+·009	E	102	94·7	16th ,,	77·3	16th ,,	91·0	79·0	85·0
		Jessore	Jessore	29·549	29·529	—·014	ESE	127	93·0	16th ,,	76·9	17th ,,	89·7	78·4	84·1
		Khulna	.....												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·527	29·546	+·030	Ely	118	93·1	16th ,,	76·1	17th ,,	89·7	78·4	84·0
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·500	29·575	+·048	E	32	96·6	15, 16 ,,	77·2	17th ,,	92·8	79·5	86·2
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·362	29·602	+·051	ESE	63	94·9	16th ,,	76·6	18th ,,	91·8	77·5	84·7
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22·883	—	—·012	E		69·6	15th ,,	56·2	17, 18 ,,	66·5	57·5	62·0
			Gnatong	?	?	?	NW	99	57·9	15, 18 ,,	40·1	16th ,,	56·7	42·0	49·3
		Kuch Bihar	.....												
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·507	29·582	+·030	Ely	63	96·3	16th ,,	77·2	16th ,,	92·4	78·8	85·6
		Bogra	Bogra	29·550	29·563	+·046	ESE	65	95·2	16th ,,	78·7	16th ,,	91·8	79·6	85·7
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·566	29·565	+·029	Variable	64	93·3	16th ,,	76·7	19th ,,	89·7	78·6	84·2
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·592	29·560	+·001	SE	213	92·1	16th ,,	77·2	18th ,,	88·7	78·8	83·8
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·569	29·579	+·022	Ely	100	92·7	16th ,,	77·0	17th ,,	89·3	78·8	84·0
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·585	29·579	+·027	SEly	112	91·0	16th ,,	77·4	17th ,,	88·4	79·5	84·0
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·593	29·551	+·015	Variable	77	91·3	15th ,,	77·4	21st ,,	87·7	78·9	83·3
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·596	29·580	+·018	E	133	93·3	16th ,,	76·3	16th ,,	89·4	76·9	83·2
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·596	29·586	+·022	SEly	148	90·0	15th ,,	74·8	20, 21 ,,	86·5	76·7	81·6
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·573	29·607	+·004	SEly	140	87·7	18th ,,	76·1	16, 17, 20, ,,	86·3	76·8	81·5
		South Lushai Hills	.....												
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·403	29·535	+·015	E	162	94·5	21st ,,	79·7	18th ,,	92·4	81·6*	86·5*
		Gaya	Gaya	29·192	29·515	+·001	ESE	185	95·5	16th ,,	75·8	16th ,,	93·4	78·8	86·1
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·218	29·518	+·029	SE	315†	96·3	17th ,,	76·0	18th ,,	92·4	77·3	85·0
			Buxar	29·335	29·525	+·035	E	145	93·0	15th ,,	76·7	21st ,,	90·9	78·8	84·9
			Arrah	29·380	29·519	+·038	SE	60	94·9	15—17 ,,	79·6	17—19 ,,	93·6	80·4	87·1
		Saran	Chapra	29·407	29·542	+·055	Variable	116	94·3	15th ,,	78·6	18, 19 ,,	93·7	80·4†	86·0†
		Champaran	Motihari	29·381	29·560	+·054	ENE	91	96·0	15th ,,	76·9	15, 17 ,,	94·0	78·2	86·1
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·423	29·552	—	ENE & ESE.	128	95·7	15th ,,	78·2	15, 18 ,,	93·3	79·5	86·5
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·435	29·553	+·026	ESE	140	96·4	16th ,,	78·2	17, 18 ,,	93·7	79·1	86·4
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·424	29·535	+·038	Ely & Calm.	49	95·2	16th ,,	76·0	16th ,,	92·1	78·8	85·4
		Purnea	Purnea	29·489	29·565	+·032	E	102	96·7	16th ,,	79·2	18, 19, ,,	92·9	80·8	86·9
		Malda	Malda						Observations not received.						
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·085	29·526	+·028	SEly	176	93·1	16th ,,	73·3	16th ,,	89·2	77·4	83·3
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·454	29·475	—·052	Variable	100	90·7	16th ,,	76·8	17, 18 ,,	87·5	78·4	83·0
			False Point	29·521	29·483	—·057	SW	320	88·5	16th ,,	75·1	16th ,,	86·1	77·8	82·0
		Balasore	Balasore	29·467	29·469	—·023	Sly, NEly	196	90·4	15th ,,	75·7	17th ,,	87·7	78·2	83·0
		Puri	Puri	29·518	29·473	—	SW	415	89·2	15, 21 ,,	73·6	18th ,,	86·3	77·7	82·0
			Gopalpur	29·525	29·485	—	SWly	412	88·7	16th ,,	75·6	17th ,,	85·1	77·7	81·4
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·575	29·506	—·012	Variable	267	88·7	16th ,,	71·8	20th ,,	85·8	73·4	79·6
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·458	29·510	+·010	Variable	210	85·5	16th ,,	70·4	20th ,,	83·1	72·1	77·6
		Palamau	Daltonganj	—	—	—	Variable	106	93·3	15, 16 ,,	70·0	18, 20 ,,	91·2	77·6	84·4
		Manbhum	.....												
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	28·779	29·479	—·003	Variable	83	92·4	16th ,,	75·2	17th ,,	89·3	76·6	83·0
Assam.	.....	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·324	29·609	—·006	Calm		94·2	17th ,,	74·0	16th ,,	91·0	76·4	83·7
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·524	29·592	+·037	NNE	90	91·2	16th ,,	78·1	16th ,,	89·8	79·3	84·6
		Cachar	Silchar	29·545	29·599	—·009	Calm		97·1	17th ,,	75·3	16th ,,	92·7	77·3	85·0

* Mean for 4 days. † Mean for 3 days.

he week ending Saturday, the 21st of July 1894.

					DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										
					OF WEEK.				RAINFALL.						
									Since 1st of month.			Since 16th May 1894.			
	Mean, 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	DISTRICT.
·4	82·2	85	7·3	1·56	1·94	2·35	3·75	3·31	8·59	6·90	+1·90	18·26	18·27	−0·01	Burdwan.
·9	80·8	91	5·3	3·75											
					1·09	2·57	2·67	3·32	9·55	7·87	+1·68	21·79	20·35	+4·44	Birbhum.
	84·2	88	7·3	3·10	2·90	2·42	3·75	3·69	9·89	8·25	+1·64	23·13	20·60	+2·53	Bankura.
·6	83·2	83	3·9	2·15	2·96	2·70	3·75	3·52	7·60	8·71	−1·11	20·44	20·10	+0·34	Midnapore.
·2					2·00	2 63	2·33	3·52	7·13	7·57	−0·44	16·72	19·35	−2·63	Hooghly.
					1·86	2·83	2·50	4·18	7·35	8·32	−0·37	19·52	20·11	−0·59	Howrah.
·5	83·0	88	8·9	3·07	1·83	2·63	3·33	3·85	9·39	7·99	+1·40	15·98	20·75	−0·77	24-Parganas.
·1	82·3	87	7·3	1·59	1·59	2·72	3·00	4·00	7·61	8·28	− 0·67	18·10	19·20	−1·10	Calcutta.
·3	83·6	83	6·3	2·17	1·13	1·83	2·00	3·23	7·84	·672	+1·12		19·81		Nadia.
·6	81·7	91	7·1	0·11		2·22		3·24		7·46			19·96		Murshidabad.
·4	83·5	88	5·9	1·14	1·56	1·04	3·00	3·41	9·88	6·43	+3·45	22·60	21·33	+1·27	Jessore.
					1·56	3·12	3·00	4·43	8·17	8·43	−0·26	21·82	24·58	−2·76	Khulna.
	84·2	84	4·7	1·15	0·83	2·48	2·33	3·55	9·70	7·94	+1·76	17·09	22·62	−5·53	Rajshahi.
						2·14		2·95		8·30			26·15		Dinajpur.
·3	82·6	87	5·7	0·53											
·4	82·4	84	5·4	1·17	1·13	5·93	2·00	4·10	16·15	19·89	−3·74	37·92	56·89	−18·97	Jalpaiguri.
·2	61·4	95†	8·7	1·40		0·09		4·95		25·36			60·94		Darjeeling.
	51·0	88	5·0	2·36											
					1·48	4·41	3·00	3·75	6·58	13·71	−7·13	39·01	53·97	−14·96	Kuch Bihar.
						2·58		2·08		9·72			37·94		Rangpur.
·0	84·7	83	5·9	0·42											
·4	84·1	84	5·9	0·09	0·16	2·55	0·75	3·13	7·29	8·45	−1·16	24·21	25·74	−1·53	Bogra.
·2	82·0	88	8·6	0·60	0·37	1·97	0·50	2·95	13·51	6·96	+6·55	29·53	21·83	+7·70	Pabna.
·3	81·4	89	8·6	1·26	0·68	3·30	2·75	3·82	11·07	9·10	+1·97	29·56	26·15	+3·41	Dacca.
·6	81·5	87	7·3	0·69	1·09	2·80	2·20	3·64	11·57	8·51	+3·06	35·76	30·86	+4·90	Mymensingh.
·8	82·6	89	6·6	1·38	1·04	2·12	2·33	3·08		6·94			23 59		Faridpur.
·4	81·9	89	9·9	2·09	1·67	3·96	3·75	4·95	10·95	11·72	−0·77	30·70	34 68	−3 98	Backergunge.
·7	81·1	94	6·9	0·39	0·77	2·90	2·50	3·71	10·50	8·74	+1·76	31·98	29·17	+2·81	Tippera.
·4	79·7	91	6·9	3·07	3·57	5·04	5·50	4·67	16·93	15·18	+1·75	36·33	47·05	−10·72	Noakhali.
·3	79·9	88	9·0	2·65	8·42	6·49	5·50	4·43	21·29	19·26	+2·03	57·85	53·88	+3·97	Chittagong.
					3·12	3·69	5·00	5·25	6·18	11·31	−5·13	39·55	34·42	+5·13	South Lushai Hills.
					0·21	1·91	0·75	2·61		7·37			14·97		Patna.
1·3*	85·0	80	6·1	0·16	0·02	2·27	1·50	2·88	9·17	7·36	+1·81	17·58	14·33	+3·25	Gaya.
·6	83·3	80	5·3	1·36											
1·4	85·2	79	4·6	0·74											
·5	83·9	81	5·0	1 33	0·79	2·23	2·00	2·91	6·35	7·07	−0·52	17·10	13·09	+4·01	Shahabad.
1·8	84·8	85	2·4	0·31											
1·5	85·3	80	6·7	0·74		2·02		2·43		7·91			15·43		Saran.
1·2	83 7	80	5·1	0·78	0·65	1·85	2·50	2·19	2·91	8·39	−5·48	11·04	17·86	−6·82	Champaran.
	83·3	85	4·6	0·80	0·51	2 04	1·67	2·44	2·62	7·94	−5·32	10·58	16·69	−6·11	Muzaffarpur.
1·4	84·1	79	5·9	Nil	0·10	1·97	0·33	2 11	2·44	8·00	−5·56	8·27	17·32	+9·05	Darbhanga.
					0·62	2·17	2·00	3·03	7·88	7·28	+0·60	17·26	15·23	+2·03	Monghyr.
·7	85·0	79	5·9	0·44		2·11		3·12		7·18			17·25		Bhagalpur.
2·1	85·4	81	1·0	0·59	0·98	3·26	2·00	3·37		10 69			27 31		Purnea.
						2·11		3·38		8·48			23·09		Malda.
0·2	82·0	85	3·1	2·63	1·64	2·48	2·83	3·78	10·03	8·18	+1·85	22·36	19·46	+2·90	Sonthal Parganas.
1·1	83·1	79	6·7	2·40		2·97		3·40		8·37			19·69		Cuttack.
0·7	81·2	89	8·7	8·27											
0·5	82·6	90	5·3	1·61		2·94		3·65		8·40			19·31		Balasore.
	81·7	89	7·6	5·99		3·07		3·53		8·20			18·35		Puri.
	80·6	87	5·0	5·63											
0·3	77·2	83	7·6	1·28		2·64		3·95		8·54			18·20		Hazaribagh.
0·6	75·1	90	7·4	2·04	2·23	2·70	4·00	3·90		8·05			18·16		Lohardaga.
	8·30	78	5·4	0·72	0·72	2·29	3·00	3·45	3·61	7·96	−4·35		15·05		Palamau.
					2·00	2·65	4·00	4·00	15·93	7·86	+8·07	30·10	17·55	+12·55	Manbhum
0·3	80·7	85	7·6	2·68	2·68	3·62	3·00	3·55	6·25	8 67	−2·42	14·86	19·41	−4·55	Singhbhum.
1·2	80·4	91	6·0	1·18											Sibsagar.
0·9	83·0	85	5·4	0·49											Goalpara.
1·1	81·2	89	8·9	4·77											Cachar.

n years. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
rs denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal
the past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returned received in the district, *i.e.*, from total rainfall at the subdivisional

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 21st of July 1894.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 15th.	Monday, 16th.	Tuesday, 17th.	Wednesday, 18th.	Thursday, 19th.	Friday, 20th.	Saturday, 21st.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	...	0·10	0·40	0·35	...	...	...	3	0·85	2·41	10·72	6·56	23·28	17·17
			Burdwan	...	0·03	0·29	0·76	0·43	0·05	...	3	1·50	2·85	7·76	7·14	17·05	18·15
			Katwa	...	0·10	0·50	0·18	0·27	0·56	...	5	1·61	1·80	7·70	5·97	14·89	18·59
			Raniganj	...	0·08	0·09	0·49	0·23	...	1·96	4	3·75	2·99	9·38	8·57	17·76	19·00
			Mankur	...	...	1·46	0·58	...	...	...	2	2·04	?	7·96	?	17·74	?
		Birbhum	Suri	...	0·06	0·20	0·15	0·09	0·0	...	2	0·67	2·01	6·13	8·57	23·75	21·18
			Hetampur	...	0·09	0·28	0·34	1·01	...	0·03	2	0·75	3·03	8·89	8·78	24·00	21·75
			Rampur Hát	...	0·80	0·69	0·15	0·10	...	...	4	1·84	2·06	13·63	6·45	20·63	18·48
			Bolpur	...	0·36	1·02	0·28	0·19	0·14	0·08	5	2·17	?	9·45	?	20·88	?
			Murari	...	0·15	0·10	...	...	...	...	2	0·25	?	6·70	?	15·45	?
			Labpur	...	...	0·52	0·28	...	...	...	2	0·80	?	5·20	?	17·56	?
		Bankura	Bankura	...	0·07	1·03	1·05	0·35	...	...	3	3·10	2·01	9·42	8·31	21·72	19·83
			Vishnupur	...	0·42	0·32	0·75	0·57	...	0·33	5	2·39	1·70	7·37	7·35	21·32	20·17
			Maliara	...	0·07	0·89	0·73	0·90	...	1·27	4	3·86	2·57	9·78	8·76	22·85	20·75
			Khatra	...	...	0·95	0·99	0·29	...	...	3	2·23	2·49	12·96	8·58		21·59
			Indas	...	0·13	0·28	1·12	0·04	...	...	3	1·56	?	6·19	?		?
			Kotulpur	...	0·51	0·75	1·05	...	...	...	3	2·31	?	9·23	?	20·80	?
			Onda	1·00	0·80	0·60	0·76	...	...	...	4	3·16	?	7·85	?	18·91	?
			Gangajalghati	...	0·25	0·73	0·64	0·12	...	...	4	1·74	?	8·83	?	25·55	?
			Raipur	...	0·75	0·91	...	1·24	...	0·12	4	3·02	?	7·61	?	19·11	?
			Sonamukhi	...	0·35	0·43	0·43	0·23	...	0·11	5	1·55	?	6·22	?	12·73	?
		Midnapore	Contai	10·00	0·68	1·03	1·85	1·00	0·05	...	5	5·27	3·25	9·55	9·05	26·98	21·17
			Tamluk	...	0·32	0·50	2·04	0·05	...	...	3	2·90	3·01	10·51	7·44	21·76	18·91
			Midnapore	0·04	0·29	0·91	0·83	0·07	...	...	3	2·14	2·37	3·92	8·23	15·59	18·91
			Ghatal	...	0·27	0·14	0·95	0·17	...	...	4	1·53	2·17	9·40	9·23	17·34	21·41
			Kukrahati	...	0·84	0·43	1·23	0·53	...	...	4	3·03	?	12·34	?	22·31	?
			Garhbeta	...	...	...	2·16	0·62	...	...	2	2·78	?	6·46	?	21·2	?
			Panskura	...	0·08	0·85	0·70	0·01	...	...	2	1·64	?	5·74	?	18·24	?
			Dantoon	...	0·20	0·83	0 52	0·36					?		?		?
		Hooghly	Serampore	...	...	0·49	0·60	0·96	...	...	2	2·05	2·57	7·03	7·15	15·00	18·91
			Hooghly	...	...	0·78	0·49	0·40	...	0·06	5	1·73	2·99	7·92	7·31	15·35	19·09
			Jahanabad	...	0·09	...	1·78	0·35	...	...	2	2·22	2·34	6·44	8·27	19·79	20·09
		Howrah	Howrah	...	...	...	0·22	0·04	0·63	...	...	3	1·79	2·60	10·10	7·71	18·41	19·78
			Mohesreka	...	...	...	0·07	1·75	0·10	...	...	2	1·92	3·06	5·79	8·04	20·59	20·40
			Ulubaria	...	0·37	0·08	0·80	0·57	...	...	3	1·82	?	5·25	?	19·83	?
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	Sangor Island	0·71	0·35	1·55	0·31	0·15	...	...	5	3·07	3·27	10·26	10·25	21·28	22·05
			Diamond Harbour.	0·74	0·12	0·75	0·90	0·50	...	...	5	3·01	2·69	10·59	9·60	20·35	21·44
			Canning Town	...	...	0·55	0·52	...	0·25	...	3	1·32	?	6·75	?	18·39	?
			Alipore (Obsy.)	0·03	...	0·18	0·83	0·35	...	...	3	1·39	2·72	7·61	8·28	19·10	21·01
			Barrackpore	...	...	0·48	1·04	0·11	...	0·03	3	1·66	2·52	6·94	6·87	14·52	19·60
			Dum-Dum	...	...	0·69	0·25	0·22	...	...	3	1·07	2·66	9·76	7·12	21·05	19·79
			Barasat	...	...	0·30	0·72	...	...	...	2	1·02	2·37	7·04	6·57	14·85	18·85
			Basirhat	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·24	...	2	1·15	2·22	12·35	8·14	27·48	22·73
		Nadia	Ranaghat	...	...	0·68	0·85	...	...	...	2	1·53	2·05	7·99	6·74	16·33	19·11
			Krishnagar	...	0·15	0·62	0·77	0·51	0·62	...	4	2·17	1·83	7·66	6·49	22·63	17·85
			Chuadanga	...	0·47	0·40	0·13	0·07	...	...	3	1·07	1·58	9·61	6·80		20·41
			Meherpur	...	...	0·17	0·15	0·04	0·09	...	2	0·45	1·74	8·22	6·36	16·71	19·25
			Kushtia	...	...	0·30	0·13	...	...	...	2	0·43	1·94	8·71	7·19	24·08	22·45
		Murshidabad	Kandi	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	1	0·12	2·37	6·09	8·15	11·32	20·15
			Berhampore	...	0·05	0·05	0·01	...	...	...	Nil	0·11	2·27	8·55	7·35	16·32	19·69
			Lalbag	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·30	2·22	12·00	6·98	2·05	18·45
			Azimganj	...	0·10	0·05	0·05	0·06	...	0·10	2	0·36	2·26	8·52	6·82	15·38	19·56
			Jangipur	...	1·09	0·18	...	0·69					2·01		7·32		18·99
			Lalgola	...	0·30	0·20	...	0·20	0·50	...	4	1·20	2·17	12·80	8·12	20·30	21·09
			Akhriganj	...	1·35	...	0·03	0·06	0·03	...	1	1·47	?	8·94	?	19·08	?
			Patkabari	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	1	0·10	?	7·35	?	12·00	?
		Jessore	Narail	...	0·16	0·20	1·09	...	1·35	...	4	2·80	1·85	10·92	5·78	20·79	19·73
			Jessore	...	...	0·37	0·35	0·03	0·39	...	3	1·14	2·04	12·28	6·70	27·91	22·82
			Jhenidah	...	0·14	0·20	0·18	...	0·06	...	3	0·58	2·06	8·04	6·50	16·90	22·59
			Magura	...	...	0·31	0·32	...	1·25	0·03	3	1·91	1·85	9·46	6·43	22·60	22·07
			Bangaon	...	...	0·30	1·05	...	...	...	2	1·35	1·92	9·26	6·79	10·40	19·54
		Khulna	Satkhira	...	...	0·71	...	...	...	0·42	2	1·13	2·83	8·79	8·43	21·15	23·02
			Bagerhat	0·16	0·10	0·60	0·77	...	...	...	4	1·63	3·71	9·09	9·47	23·12	26·88
			Khulna	...	...	0·49	0·22	...	1·22	...	3	1·93	2·82	6·71	7·38	20·77	22·03
			Nakipur	...	...	...	0·60	0·54	...	0·04	3	1·78	?	8·24	?		?
			Rampal	...									?		?		?
	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	Baalia	...	...	0·06	0·31	0·34	0·02	0·34	...	3	1·07	2·58	7·35	8·40	15·06	21·23
			Nator	...	...	0·07	0·95	...	...	0·10	...	2	1·12	2·50	12·86	8·45	19·62	22·20
			Naugaon	...	...	0 18	0·13	...	...	...	...	2	0·31	2·37	8·30	6·89	16·03	24·30
			Lalpur	...	1·50	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	2	1·60	?	10·07	?		?
			Nanda	...	...	0·11	...	0·16	...	...	...	2	0·27	?	7·70	?		?
		Dinajpur	Mahadebpur	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·21	2·45	10·64	7·06	18·19	24·16
			Churaman	...	...	0·39	0·30	0·54	...	0·15	...	4	1·38	1·80	9·59	8·00	23·42	22·98
			Raiganj	...	...	...	...	0·23						2·54		8·75		26·83
			Dinajpur	...	...	...	0·11	0·09	0·15	0·11	0·05	3	0·51	2·82	4·85	9·42	19·04	30·75
			Bulughat	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	0·16	2	0·38	1·01	5·10	7·71	15·42	25·59
			Thakurgaon	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·47	1	0·50	?	4·95	?	21·02	?
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	...	0·01	0·10	...	0·04	0·96	0·02	2	1·13	5·93	16·15	19·80	36·92	55·76
			Alipore Dooar	...	...	...	...	...	1·93	...	1	1·93	?	6·58	?	45·14	?
			Fallacotta	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·15	0 50	3	0·80	?	6·25	?	27·30	?
			Debiganj	...	0·10	...	...	0·18	0·05	0·08	2	0·41	?	4·59	?	23·08	?
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).	...	...	0·23	0 13	6·00	0·18	0·13			?		?		?
		Darjeeling	Baxa	...	0·25	4·22	...	4·36	3·33				0·20		37·05		95·41
			Siliguri	...	...	0·39	0·06	1·40	0·12	...	3	2·06	4·25	11·31	23·81	45·28	57·04
			Darjeeling	0·08	0·02	0·90	0·02	0·06	0·25	0·07	2	1·40	6·77	15·73	21·61	39·01	49·97
			Kalimpong	...	...	0·02	...	0·10	...	...	2	1·02	4·15	13·88	18·96	34·68	40 01
			Kurseong	...	0·09	...	...	4·06	0·26	0·26	3	4·67	?	26·55	?		?
			Padong	0·03	0·05	0·13	0·02	0·49	0·06	0·50	3	1·28	?	15·53	?	41·50	?
		Sikkim	*Gnatong*														
		Tibet	*Yatung*														
		Kuch Bihar	Dinhatta	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	0·02	1	0·24	2·93	1·28	9·55	32 73	48·05
			Kuch Bihar	...	0·34	...	0·02	...	0·26	0·29	2	0·81	4·27	6·43	15·42	41·08	50·21
			Mickliganj	...	0·57	0·40	0·06	0·04	1·95	0·37	4	3·39	4·89	12·89	13 05	40·40	50·47
			Mathabhanga	...	0·27	0·02	0·20	0·13	0·27	0·80	5	1·69	5·55	5·73	15 04	40·15	56·24
			Fulbari	...	0·32	...	...	...	0·15	0·26	2	1·23	?	4·46	?		?
		Rangpur	Bhawanigani (*Gaibanda*).	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	0·02	Nil	0·03	2·19	2·80	7·48	17·88	28·62
			Rangpur	...	...	...	...	0·32					2·67		12·01		38·29
			Peerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·00	?	15·76	?
			Kurigaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·12	1	1·12	2·41	3·05	9·68	24·40	40·81
			Gobindganj	...	...	...	0·08						?		?		?
			Bogdogra (*Nilphamari*)	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·13	0·11	2	0·31	3·04	4·86	10·57	22·71	45·41
			Ulipur	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	...	1	0·32	?	2·00	?	19·41	?
			Sunderganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·80	?		?
		Bogra	Sherpur	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	1	0·10	2·41	10·08	8·45	22·72	25·82
			Nowkhilla	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	1	0·15	2·22	8·04	6·88	23·19	28·56
			Bogra	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	Nil	0·09	2·72	6·24	9·22	18·99	28·24
			Panchbibi	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	1	0·30	2·87	4·80	9·25	13·63	35·32
		Pabna	Pabna	...	...	0·06	0·07	...	...	...	Nil	0·13	1·70	22·23	6·59	37·67	21·02
			Sirajganj	...	0·04	0·08	...	0·41	...	0·07	1	0·60	2·24	4·77	7·31	13·93	22·00

North Bengal.

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 21st of July 1894—contd.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 15th.	Monday, 16th.	Tuesday, 17th.	Wednesday, 18th.	Thursday, 19th.	Friday, 20th.	Saturday, 21st.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj ...	...	0·25	0·12	0·12	...	0·05	0·05	3	0·59	3·88	10·41	10·37	32·44	30 34
		Dacca ...	...	0·03	..	0·12	...	...	0·24	2	0·41	3·44	12·28	8·56	27·94	25 86
		Narayanganj ...	...	0·58	0·03	0·13	...	0·14	0·29	4	1·19	3·30	12·41	10·10	28·90	27 40
		Manikganj ...	...	...	0·03	0·15	0·06	0·07	0·22	2	0·53	2·50	9·15	7·36	21·71	21·00
		Jaydebpur ...	...	0·40	0·03	0·03	0·45	0·05	1·00	3	1·96	?	12·67	?	30·61	?
	Mymensingh	Kishorganj ...	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	1·74	2	2·05	2·87	12·85	8·25	31·93	31·80
		Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	0·47	...	...	1	0·47	2·75	9·05	6·99	20·89	23 42
		Mymensingh	...	0·03	0·25	...	0·01	0·25	0·15	5	0·69	3·04	17·18	9 28	37·15	34 14
		Jamalpur ...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	0·30	2	0·78	2·99	9·69	7·57	30·36	26·62
		Netrakona ...	...	...	0·22	...	...	0·75	0·47	3	1·44	3·25	8·55	10 44	50·46	28 22
		Subarnakhali ...	...	...	1·02	...	...	...	0·11	2	1·13	?	6·79	?	21·29	?
		Durgapur ...	...	...	...	1·51	0·40	0·10	0·40	4	2·40	?	11·10	?	48·10	
		Sherpur Town ...	...	...	...	0·21	...	0·12	0·15	3	0·78	?	7·65	?	31·87	?
		Diwanganj ...										?		?		?
	Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	0·06	0·50	0·92	...	0·06	...	2	1·54	2·38	9·20	7·23	24·09	24·39
		Faridpur ...	...	...	0·16	0·18	...	0·02	0·12	4	1·38	1·83	10·71	6·84	28·32	24 16
		Goalundo ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	1	0·21	2·14	8·60	6·74	24·79	22·22
	Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	...	0·40	0·28	0·40	...	0·20	0·81	5	2·09	4·65	13·16	13·75	29·16	40·48
		Pirojpur ...	...	0·13	0·44	0·78	...	...	...	3	1·35	3·27	8·87	10 01	26·41	29 74
		Barisal ...	...	...	0·80	0·64	0·05	0 20	0·08	5	1·77	3·46	12·77	10·00	34·70	31·37
		Gaurnadi ...	...	...	0·36	1·12	...	0·26	...	3	1·74	?	10·73	?	30·70	?
		Bhola ...	...	...	0·97	0·17	0·13	0·05	0·15	4	1·47	4·44	8·98	13 06	28·11	38·01
		Daulatkhan ...	...	...	0·70	0·23	0·08	0·50	...	3	1·51	?	10·93	?	41·46	?
		Bauphal ...	...	...	0·52	...	...	0·62	0·37	3	1·51	?	13·93	?		?
	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	...	0·82	0·16	...	...	0·10	...	3	1·08	2·14	8·52	7·28	26·01	25·78
	Tippera ...	Comilla ...	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·21	...	1	0 29	3·25	12·56	10·02	36·89	33·51
		Chandpur ...	...	0·19	0·07	...	...	0·14	...	2	0·40	3·28	10·74	9·95	31·29	29·85
		Brahmanbaria	0·44	0·42	0·17	0·20	...	0·03	0·04	4	1·30	2·92	10·18	7·68	33·72	27·53
		Ramchandrapur.	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·60	?	8·85	?	20·89	?
		Nasirnagar ...	0·20	0·15	...	0·05	0·30	0·35				?		?		?
		Daudkandi ...	0·20	...	...	0·18	...	...	0·40	3	0·78	?	8·21	?	20·95	?
		Kasba ...										?		?		?
		Laksam ...										?		?		?
	Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	...	...	0·35	0·27	0·62	1·63	0·20	5	3·07	5·22	13·48	14·84	40·27	45·45
		Feuny ...	0·78	0·60	...	0·25	0·24	2 07	0·12	6	4·06	4 86	20·37	15·51	48·52	48·60
		Harishpur ...	...	0·04	0·33							?		?		?
		Ramganj ...	...	...	0·15	...	0·67	2·21	0·06	3	3·08	?	13·20	?	32 30	?
	Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar...	0·02	0·30	0·60	2·07	1·78	1·80	0·15	6	6·72	8·04	27·71	25·29	64·85	64 80
		Chittagong ...	...	0·40	0·02	0·77	0·24	1·25	0·23	5	2·91	4·95	14·84	13 25	48·78	48 54
		Kutubdia ...	0·18	0·83	0·22							?		?		
		Satkunya ...	...	1·48	0·12	0·40	0 30	2·10				?		?		
		Kodala ...										?		?		
		Fenoa ...										?		?		
		Mirsarai ...	...	0·10	0·02	0·48	1·58	2·50	...	4	4·68	?	20·97	?	45·78	?
		Chandpur ...	1·00	...	0·19	0·42	0·76	1·06				?		?		?
	South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia...	...	0·31	...	0·22	0·11	2·34	0·12	5	3·12	3 61	0·18	11·31	42·36	34 42
		Bundarban ...	0·06	1·31	0·05	0·35	0·12	0·67	0·15	5	2·71	?	12·23	?	38·76	?
Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	...	...	...	0·03	0·07	0·06	...	..	Nil	0·16	2·00	7 34	7·24	14·28	15 61
		Dinapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	1	0·11	1·61	7·90	6·87		14·56
		Bihar ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	1	0·45	1·98	9·17	7·42		15·28
		Barh ...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	1	0 10	2·04		7·93		14·35
		Bikram ...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·26	...	1	0·33	?	12·58	?		?
		Hilsa ...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·17	..	...	1	0·22	?	9·96	?		?
	Gaya ...	Aurangabad ...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	Nil	0·04	2·70	10·23	7·62	19·56	14 72
		Gaya ...	...	0·56	...	...	0·04	0·41	0·35	...	3	1·36	2·44	15·03	7·03	22·04	14·55
		Nawadah ...	...	0·20	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	2	0·46	1·65	5·87	7·00	17·44	13 88
		Jahannabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	1	0·60	2·30	5·53	7·78	19·35	14·14
		Arwal ...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·13	...	...	2	0 30	?	7·04	?	13·30	?
		Daudnagar...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·06	...	Nil	0·14	?	10·74	?	17·37	?
		Sherghati ...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	1	0·38	?	8·40	?	13·40	?
		Rajauli ...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	1	0·05	?	7·70	?		?
		Pakri Barawan.	1·13	...	0·10							?		?			?
	Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	...	0·70	0·08	0·14	0·08	0·09	0·24	3	1·33	1·87		6·52			12 19
		Dehri ...	...	...	...	0·70	0·04	...	...	1	0·74	2·31	8·43	7·43	22·01		13·21
		Bhabhua ...	...	0·44	0·01	0·05	0·22	0·11	...	3	0·83	2·08	5·46	8·20			14 06
		Sasaram ...	...	...	...	0·59	0·10	0·05	...	2	0·74	1·99	4·30	6·57	15·13		1·36
		Arrah ...	0·07	...	0·18	0·02	0·06	...	...	1	0·33	1·60	6·90	5·83	12·70		13·02
		Mohanea ...	...	...	0·07	...	0·05	...	...	Nil	0·12	?	11·72	?	21·23		?
		Khiri ...	...	...	..	0·25	0·25	...				?		?			?
		Ageaon ...	...	...	0·15	...	0·15		...	2	0·30	?	10·95	?	17·03		?
		Ramagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	...	1	0·44	?	9·17	?			?
		Koath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	12·63	?	19·42		?
		Sikroul ...	...	...	0·05	0·03	0·12	...	...	2	1·10	?	11·58	?	19·63		?
		Bassowan ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·36	?			?
		Monaharpur	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	1	0·28	?	9·11	?			?
	Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·02	Nil	0·05	1·95	4·45	8·40	12·23		16·08
		Siwan ...	...	0·05								2 31		7·72			15·64
		Ekma ...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	0·08	1	0·24	?	11·93	?			?
		Chapra ...	...	...	0·02	0·01	0·35	...	0·36	2	0·74	1·79	11·11	7·61	21·88		14·57
		Scorcopur ...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	1	0·60	?	6·53	?			?
		Annour ...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	1	1·00	?	6·95	?	14·41		?
		Basantpur ...	...	...	0·72	...	...	..	0·30	2	1·11	?	6·83	?	13·89		?
	Champaran...	Motihari ...	0·14	...	0·15	...	...	0·36	0·13	4	0·78	1·45	2·48	7·56	21·17		16·80
		Bettiah ...	...	...	0·06	...	...	0·46	...	1	0·52	2·26	3·33	9·22			18·88
		Bagaha ...	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	Nil	0·11	?	3·34	?			?
		Burhurwa ...	...	1·18	...	...	0·02	..	...	1	1·20	?	4·72	?			?
	Muzaffarpur	Sitamahi ...	0·17	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	1	0·20	1·66	1·26	7·60	6·63		17·04
		Muzaffarpur	...	...	0·83	...	...	..	...	1	0·83	2·06	3·20	8·21			17·11
		Hajipur ...	...	...	0·10	0·13	0·28	...	...	3	0·60	2·41	7·41	8·02	14·25		15·90
		Paru ...										?		?			?
		Mahuwa ...										?		?			?
		Shuhar ...	1·21	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	2	1·31	?		?			?
		Pupri ...										?		?			?
	Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·15	2·65	8·20	10·73		16·91
		Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·13	2 50	8·46	5·69		17·56
		Madhubani ...	...	0·04	0·06	...	...	0·19	..	1	0·29	1·62	2·15	7·32			17·46
		Bahera ...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·50	?	3 76	?			?
		Rosera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	6·72	?	13·00		?
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begu Sarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·20	5·00	7·12	16·26		14 78
		Monghyr ...	...	...	0·20	0·17	0·18	...	...	3	0·55	2·18	7·56	7·56	13·65		15·50
		Jamui ...	...	0·09	0·47	0·10	...	0·05	...	3	1·31	2·14	10·40	7·40	21·88		15·23
		Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	1	0·05	?		?			?
		Shaikhpura...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·70	?	11·12		?
		Chakai Bamda.	...	0·24	0·37	0·38	...	0·04	...	3	1·03	?	12·78	?			?
		Chupreon ...	...	...	...	...	0·30					?		?			?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 21st of July 1894—*concld.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 15th.	Monday, 16th.	Tuesday, 17th.	Wednesday, 18th.	Thursday, 19th.	Friday, 20th.	Saturday, 21st.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
Bihar—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	0·38	...	0·46	0·12	...				2·17		7·87		18·83
			Banguon (Syfabad.)	...	0·19	0·26	0·46	...	...	...	3	0·91	?	3·51	?	5·79	?
			Supaul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·67	3 31	7·13	10·40	18·09
			Pratapganj ...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·48	...	2	0·66	?	4·63	?	17·93	?
			Bhagalpur ...	...	0·38	...	0·46	0·12	...	...	3	0·96	2·38	10·49	6·72	17·75	16·02
			Banka ...	...	...	0·60	0·09	0·09	...	...	1	0·78	2 33	14·77	0·97	0	16 52
			Colgong ...	...	0 59	...	0·13	0·07	...	...	2	0·79	?	8·62	?	13·04	?
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	0·10	...	0·93	...	0·28	...	3	1·33	2·78	5·14	12·05	22·36	31·40
			Araria ...	...	...	...	0·64	0·05	0·35	...	2	1·02	3·37		11·27		27·33
			Purnea ...	...	...	0·09	0·48	0·02	...	...	1	0·59	3·04	4·06	9·49	17·13	23·93
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	0·30	0·06	0·45	...	...	...	2	0·81	?	5·11	?	11·33	?
			Barsoe ...	...	0·81								?		?		?
			Forbesganj ...	...	...	0·13	0·17	0·62	0·35	...	4	1·27	?	5·58	?		?
			Kaliaganj ...	...	...	...	0·35	...	0·70	...	2	1·05	?	12·69	?	28·88	?
		Malda ...	Malda ...	...									2·34		8·39		22·05
			Chanchal ...	...	0·13	0·56	0·66	...	0·05	...	3	1·40	1·88	9·38	8·53	24·08	24·11
			Gajol ...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·75	?	7·45	?	14·35	?
			Sibganj ...	...	0·22	...	0·08	0·10	...	0·03	2	0·43	?	7·59	?	17·08	?
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	0·52	0·07	0·02	0·07	...	...	2	1·28	2·10	8·98	8·71	19·26	21 97
			Godda ...	...	...	0·21	0·02	0·05	...	0·02	1	0·31	2·30	6 98	7·21	16·54	16·33
			Pakaur ...	...	1·26	0·67	0·11	1·29	...	...	4	3·33	2·35	8·13	8·66	20·34	22·18
			Naya Dumka	...	1·22	0·29	0·70	0·17	0·23	0·02	5	2·63	2·76	10·22	8·21	23·01	19·21
			Deoghur ...	...	0·03	0·12	0·17	0·09	...	...	2	0·41	2·65	9·95	8·35	27·11	18·53
			Jamtara ...	...	...	0·28	1·08	0·38	0·05	0·08	3	1·87	2·69	10·43	7·92	21·51	18·45
			Belbodda ...	...									?		?		?
			Nunihat ...	...	...	...	0·05	0·25	...	0·35			?		?		?
			Asseuboni ...	...	0·20	0·40	0·10	...	...	...	3	0·70	?	12·55	?		?
			Katikund ...	...	1·19	0·41	...	...	...	0·48	3	2·08	?	18·91	?	32·03	?
			Medhupur ...	...	0·07	0·08	0·26	...	0·02	...	1	0·43	?	12·26	?		?
			Sarwan ...	...	...	0·46	...	0·05	...	...	1	0·51	?	13·06	?	23·86	?
			Sarath ...	...	0·06	0·25	0·47	0·14	0·10	0·08	4	1·10	?	8·84	?	21·04	?
			Barkope ...	...	...	0·23	0·30	0·35	...	0·31	4	1·19	?	11·87	?		?
			Danrey ...	...									?		?		?
			Bhagya ...	...	0·60	0·14	0·11	...	...	0·09	3	0·94	?	5 95	?		?
			Mohespore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Barharwa ...	...	0·29	0·16	0·16	0·19	...	...	4	0·80	?		?		?
			Sahibganj ...	...	0·23	0·38	0·18	0·11	...	...	4	0·90	?	8·65	?	16 31	?
													?		?		?
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	0·90	2·23	0·37		0·06					2·24		6·72		15·37
			Banki ...	...	0·16	0·83	0·55						3·38		9·24		20·99
			Cuttack ...	...	0·26	1·62	0·47						3·11		8·68		22·08
			False Point ...	0·04	1·80	4·59	1·27	0·04	0·28	0·25	5	8·27	3·46	13·05	9·63	22·50	20·96
			Kendrapara ...	0·06	3·13	1·55	1·02	...	...	0·17	4	5·93	3·28	9·15	8·37	29·33	18·19
			Jajpur ...	0·28	0·75	1·90	1·50	...	...	...	4	4·43	2·85	13·58	8·81	27·35	21·17
			Dharmsala ...		0·19	0·86							?		?		?
			Salipore ...	...	0·70	1·05	0·34	0·42					?		?		?
			Pal Lahara ...										?		?		?
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	...	0·41	1·40	2·43	...	...	...	3	4·24	?	11·32	?	20·18	?
			Chandbali ...	...	1·55	4·50	7·80	...	...	...	3	13·85	2·77	21·52	7·38		17 63
			Bhadrak ...	...	0·19	1·96	5·74	...	...	...	3	7·89	2·05	14·03	7·02		19 59
			Soro ...										2·02		7·42		17 24
			Balasore ...	...	0·18	0·95	0·20	0·10	...	...	4	1·52	3·12	8·66	0·12	18·41	20·53
			Jellasore ...										3 90		10·12		19·80
			Baripada ...	...	0·53	0·80	0·49	...	...	...	3	1·82	3·16	11·20	8·08	25·80	20·95
		Puri ...	Puri ...	1·41	0·70	2·52	0·07	0·04	0·65	...	5	5·99	3·19	9·17	7·27	14·10	16·72
			Khurda ...			1·18	0·48						3·26		8·34		19 04
			Bhanpur ...	...	0·55	1·06	0·37						2·37		7·54		15·51
			Gop ...										?		?		?
			Satpara ...	1·47	0·39	1·45	0·25						?		?		?
			Pipli ...	0·52	1·30	1·07	...	0·12					?		?		?
			Nayagarh ...										?		?		?
			Ranpur ...		0·60	0·53	0·44	0·42					?		?		?
			Kurmala ...	...	0·47	1·35	0·80	...					?		?		?
		Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	0·08	...	0·33	0·21	...	...	2	0·02	2·22	8·74	7·79	23·72	17·47
			Hazaribagh ...	...	...	1·18	0·62	...	0·43	0·05	3	1·28	2·39		8·34		16·97
			Semtagursh ...										2·56		8·26		17·33
			Mahudi Hills										2·49		7·75		16·80
			Jhumra Hill										3·52		10·53		22·51
			Barhi ...	...	0·21	0·16	0·19	...	...	...	3	0·56	?	6·97	?	15·77	?
			Chitra ...	0·78	...	0·38	0·59	...	0·21	...	4	1·96	?	11·03	?	17·15	?
			Karagdeha ...	...	...	...	1·07	...	...	...	1	1·07	?		?		?
			Ramgar ...	...	...	...	0·80	1·40	...	0·30			?		?		?
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	0·35	...	0·20	0·69	0·08	...	...	3	1·41	2·37		8·01		17·56
			Ranchi ...	...	...	...	0·48	0·98	0·42	0·48	0·69	5	3·05	3·03	14·54	8·48	22·36	19·11
			Silli ...	...	...	...	1·20						?		?		?
			Palkot ...	...	...	...		0·47					?		?		?
			Tumar ...	...	...	0·03	1·45	1·52	0·04	0·19	0·92	4	4·15	?	11·46	?		?
			Chainpur ...	...	...	0·12	0·50	0 36	0·14					?		?		?
		Palamau ...	Palamau ... (*Daltonganj*).	0·01	...	0·39	0·08	0·10	...	0·14	3	0·72	2·29	3·61	7·96		15·05
			Balumath ...	0·10	...	...	0·34	0·35	...	0·15	4	0·94	?	10·92	?		?
			Husainabad ...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·03	?	11·80	?	20·89	?
			Garhwa ...	...	...	...	0·23	0·62	0·09	...	2	0·94	?	12·81	?		?
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	0·10	0·20	1·21	0·26	...	...	4	1·77	2·71	16·86	8·08	3·35	18·69
			Gobindpur ...	...	...	0·55	0·95	0·21	...	0·51	4	2·22	2·59	12 08	7·63	23·90	16·38
			Raghunathpur.	...	...	0·25	0·72	0·20	...	...	3	1·17	?	4·56	?	16·51	?
			Barabhum ...	...	...	0·70	2·27		...	...	2	2·97	?	8·93	?	20·47	?
			Jhulda ...	...	0·64	2·18	0·02	0·08	0·13	...	3	3·05	?	10·11	?	21·76	?
			Chas ...	...	0·16	0·38	1·15		...	0·18			?		?		?
			Pandra ...	...	0·80	0·92	...	0·70	...	1·22	4	3·64	?	13·13	?		?
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	...	0·04	0·90	0·32	0 01	...	1·41	3	2·68	3·62	6·25	8·67	14·86	19 41
			Chakardharpur.	...	0·62	0·80	0·02	0·23	0·31	...	4	1·98	?	5·87	?		?
			Ghatsila ...	...	0·33	0·42	1·34	0·07	0·07	0·04	3	2·17	?	8·87	?		
			Buharagura ...	...	...	1·27	0·46	0·30					?		?		?
			Gaikura ...	...	0·28	0·42	1·34	0·07	0·07	0·04			?		?		?
			Kalikapur ...	...	1·13	1·40	0·62	0·12	...	...	4	3·26	?	8·28	?	14·80	?
			Monahorpur	...	1·18	...	...	0·31					?		?		
			Kharswan ...										?		?		?

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least ·10 inch of rain has fallen.

CALCUTTA, *the 24th July* 1894.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 21ST OF JULY 1894.

AT the close of the previous week a small storm was forming in the north of the Bay, and by the indraught towards it the monsoon current which had been flowing over Bengal began to fall off in force, and hence rainfall was becoming much lighter than it had been. On the 15th, or the first day of the week under review, pressure had fallen over the whole province, the fall being largest in the north of the Bay and at the eastern stations. Winds also showed a very decided cyclonic circulation, which extended over the whole of the north of the Bay and the greater part of Bengal. The centre of this circulation was probably to the west of the centre of the Bay in the latitude of Puri. On the 16th pressure was falling rapidly in Orissa, particularly at False Point, which reported a fall exceeding a tenth of an inch, while it was falling slowly in the west of the province and rising at the eastern stations. The small storm had apparently advanced in a north-north-westerly direction, and was at 8 A.M. of the 16th some little distance to the south-east of False Point, while it was also probably intensifying to a considerable extent. On the 17th the storm had advanced again in a north-north-westerly direction, and was within the north-west angle of the Bay, the centre being a short distance only to the south-east of Balasore. The storm had increased rapidly in intensity, and there had been a fall of pressure at Balasore of more than a fifth of an inch, while a decidedly rapid fall had occurred over the whole of the south-western districts of Bengal. A very strong cyclonic circulation of winds accompanied the storm, and it extended over the whole of Bengal and the northern half of the Bay. The centre of the small cyclonic storm then crossed the coast to the south of Balasore soon after noon of the 17th, and the exceedingly low pressure of 29·169 inches was recorded at that station at 1 P.M. This pressure is about a third of an inch below the normal of the day. Probably also, as the centre did not actually touch Balasore, at the actual centre of the storm a pressure of only about 29 inches existed. The pressure recorded at Balasore even is an unusually low pressure for a cyclonic storm of the rains. The storm gave very strong winds and stormy and very squally weather over a large part of the Bay, and particularly in the north-west angle, and from Balasore it is reported that during the early part of the storm the flag-staff with the storm signals hoisted on it was blown down, and hence the signals could no longer be hoisted there.

Either immediately before crossing the coast, or as the storm advanced inland it began to change its line of advance, and instead of moving in a north-north-westerly direction it advanced almost due west. Hence at 8 A.M. on the 18th the centre of the storm was a little to the south-east of Sambalpur in the Central Provinces, having thus advanced about 200 miles since the previous day in almost a due westerly direction. On the 19th the centre of the storm was to the south-east of Seoni, or about 240 miles to the west of its position on the 18th, while on the 20th the centre was near Pachmarhi, and on this day it had advanced in a west by north direction through about 120 miles. On the 21st, or the last day of the week under review, the centre of the storm was a little to the north-west of Indore, and had thus advanced about 200 miles in a west-north-westerly direction. Throughout its passage across the Peninsula it gave rather strong winds, and as it approached the western side of the Peninsula it created a strong indraught of monsoon winds from the Arabian Sea towards it. It hence has caused very heavy weather in the western districts of India, and probably also in the Arabian Sea.

The storm therefore has been a very important one, as it gave heavy weather from about the 14th or 15th up till certainly the 21st, in both the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea and over the head of the Peninsula as well. During the passage of the storm inland through the north of Orissa, in addition to the stormy weather with very strong winds and the very low pressures which were recorded, some very heavy falls of rain were reported. Thus from 8 A.M. of the 16th to the 18th Chandbali received 12·3 inches of rain, and Bhadrak also in the Balasore district 7·7 inches. A heavy wave of monsoon winds advanced in the rear of the storm, but owing to the westerly direction taken by it, the monsoon current was mainly deflected towards the Central Provinces, and therefore away from Bengal. Hence the monsoon current affecting Bengal during the week has again been rather feeble, except in the south-western districts and Orissa, which were more or less affected by the storm. The rainfall for the week has therefore been in very large defect in North and East Bengal and Bihar; the defect has been much smaller in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, while on the other hand the fall in Orissa has been nearly twice as large as usual.

Pressure.—The distribution of pressure during the week has been to a great extent governed by the storm, and while the mean pressure recorded in Orissa and at the neighbouring stations in Bengal shows a decided defect, over the remainder of the province decided excess pressures have been registered. Hence Cuttack and False Point show defects of between 0·05″ and 0·06″, while on the other hand excess pressures of 0·03″ to 0·05″ have been recorded in Bihar and North Bengal.

Temperature.—Owing to the rather scanty rainfall, the mean average temperature in North and East Bengal and Bihar has been nearly a degree higher than the normal, while on the other hand very slight defects have been registered over the remainder of Bengal. For

the whole Province, however, the variation has been only an excess of about a fifth of a degree In Assam the small excess of 0·3° has been recorded.

Rainfall.—An average fall of nearly five inches has been registered in Orissa or nearly two inches in excess of the normal. In South-West Bengal, East Bengal and Chota Nagpur the falls have averaged between one and two inches only, or falls much smaller than usual, while in North Bengal and Bihar the amounts recorded have only averaged between half an inch and an inch. These amounts are about two inches in defect of the normal in North and East Bengal, about an inch and a half in defect in Bihar, and nearly an inch less than the normal in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur.

Expressed as percentages of the normal rainfall the actual falls during the week have equalled the following amounts:—South-West Bengal 66 per cent., North Bengal 24 per cent., East Bengal 46 per cent., Bihar 32 per cent., Orissa 163 per cent., and Chota Nagpur 63 per cent. Taking each division to have an equal value in the calculation, the rainfall of Bengal for the week has equalled only 66 per cent. of the normal fall.

In Assam the rainfall has also been generally light during the week; Cachar has received 4·77 inches, Sibsagar 1·18 inches, and Dhubri only 0·49 inch.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 21st of July 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1894.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	94·7	75·6	89·5	78·3	84·0	—0·4	1·63	2·45	—0·82	2·72	3·59	—0·87	8·79	7 65	20·07	20·43
North Bengal	96·6	76·1	91·4	78·7	85·1	+0·9	0·68	2·82	—2·14	1·78	3·22	—1·44	7·05	9·78	23·90	32·67
East Bengal	93·3	74·3	88·0	78·1	83·1	+0·3	1·64	3·51	—1·87	3·24	4·10	—0·86	11·79	10·47	34·36	33·36
Bihar	99·3	73·3	92·6	79·3	86·0	+1·1	0·72	2·23	—1·51	1·76	2·77	—1·01	6·85	7·99	16·19	17·41
Orissa	90·7	73·6	86·5	78·0	82·3	—0·8	4·87	2·98	+1·89	3·54	3·55	—0·01	9·80	8·33	21·11	19·25
Chota Nagpur	92·4*	70·4*	86·1*	74·0*	80·1*	—0·2*	1·72	2·71	—0·99	3·38	3·68	—0·50	9·90	8·32	19·93	17·92
Assam	97·1	74·0	91·2	77·7	84·4	+0·3										

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 24th July 1894.

A. PEDLER,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 15th to 21st July 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Faht.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.		Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1894.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°				Inches.	
July	15th	155·3	7·9	29·599	84·7	89·6	10·9	78·7	80·2	0·973	78·4	82	ESE, SSE and calm.	67	0·01	Partially cloudy, d, lr.
„	16th	147·1	4·3	·545	82·1	85·8	7·6	78·2	78·1	·912	76·4	83	E and ESE ...	260	0·05	Chiefly cloudy, o, d.
„	17th	139·1	4·4	·455	81·5	87·6	9·8	77·8	78·6	·941	77·4	88	E, ESE and SSE	256	0·85	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p.
„	18th	148·5	2·2	·500	81·7	88·3	11·1	77·2	79·5	·980	78·6	91	SE by S, SSW and S by E.	109	0·66	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
„	19th	149·0	5·5	·526	83·9	88·1	9·4	78·7	80·6	1·002	79·3	86	SSE, SW and SSW.	123	Nil	Partially cloudy, o.
„	20th	159·7	5·6	·516	84·5	90·1	10·9	79·2	81·2	1·019	79·8		SSW and calm ...	62	„	Partially cloudy, o, g, t.
„	21st	153·0	5·0	·497	83·6	90·7	11·3	79·4	80·1	0·981	78·6		Calm and variable	50	0·38	Partially cloudy, o, t.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		29·520
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		29·509
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		34·9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		93·2
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		83·1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		83·5
The extreme variation of temperature		13·5
The maximum temperature		90·7
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		21
		%
The mean relative humidity		86
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		86
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st July 1894		1·95
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		2·53
The total fall from 1st January to 21st July 1894		26·44
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		29·61

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the New Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; lr, lightning reflection.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 23rd July 1894.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 15th to 21st July 1894.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Faht.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
July ...	15th ...	29·654	84·4	90·0	11·2	78·8	88·6	83·5	1·081	81·6	80	0·06
,, ...	16th ...	·588	82·9	87·0	8·2	78·8	83·1	78·5	·915	76·6	81	0·04
,, ...	17th ...	·478	83·2	88·5	10·7	77·8	83·1	79·5	·961	78·0	85	0·36
,, ...	18th ...	·551	83·4	90·0	13·2	76·8	82·6	80·5	1·014	79·7	91	1·67
,, ...	19th ...	·562	84·9	91·0	12·2	78·8	87·6	82·5	1·044	80·6	80	0·13
,, ...	20th ...	·547	85·0	91·0	12·0	79·0	88·0	82·3	1·028	80·1	77	...
,, ...	21st ...	·544	85·9	92·0	12·2	79·8	86·6	81·5	1·009	79·5	80	...

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	29·561
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	84·2
The extreme variation of temperature	15·2
The maximum temperature	92·0
	%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	82
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st July 1894	2·26

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

J. H. Gilliland,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Office, India,
The 23rd July 1894.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra for the month of June 1894.

DATE.		RIVER GANGES.																RIVER BHAGIRATHI.		RIVER JALANGI.		RIVER BRAHMAPUTRA.	
		Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Sarupganj.		Gowhatty.	
	Miles.	86		134	48	90		177	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	691	120						
	Distance.	From Allahabad ...		From Allahabad ...	From Mirzapur ...	From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar ...	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahibganj ...	From Benares	From Rampur Boalia ...						
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st	...	Below zero. 1·92	204·30	Below zero. 1·75	195·05	Below zero. 1·33	167·72	6·65	140·88	Below zero. 0·37	101·48	1·00	69·00	0·81	42·81	13·25	22·19	2·75	36·49	1·83	6·13	21·70	170·46
2nd	...	2·00	204·22	1·75	195·05	1·42	167·63	6·70	140·93	0·29	101·56	1·08	69·08	0·87	42·87	13·25	22·19	2·87	36·61	1·83	6·13	20·20	168·96
3rd	...	2·00	204·22	1·75	195·05	1·42	167·63	6·60	140·83	0·33	101·52	1·08	69·08	0·87	42·87	13·25	22·19	2·96	36·70	1·83	6·13	19·20	167·96
4th	...	2·00	204·22	1·75	195·05	1·42	167·63	6·80	141·03	0·25	101·60	1·25	69·25	0·87	42·87	12·92	21·86	3·00	36·74	2·00	6·30	18·10	166·86
5th	...	2·00	204·22	1·75	195·05	1·42	167·63	7·10	141·33	0·17	101·68	1·33	69·33	1·04	43·04	12·50	21·44	3·00	36·74	2·75	7·05	17·30	166·06
6th	...	2·00	204·22	1·50	195·30	1·42	167·63	7·10	141·33	0·12	101·73	1·33	69·33	1·08	43·08	12·00	20·94	3·04	36·78	4·08	8·33	17·00	165·76
7th	...	2·00	204·22	1·25	195·55	1·42	167·63	7·15	141·38	Above zero. 0·25	102·10	1·42	69·42	1·21	43·21	11·75	20·69	3·17	36·91	2·81	7·13	17·10	165·86
8th	...	1·92	204·30	1·33	195·47	1·42	167·63	7·20	141·43	0·42	102·27	1·58	69·58	1·25	43·25	11·75	20·69	3·25	36·99	3·00	7·30	17·10	165·86
9th	...	1·92	204·30	1·33	195·47	1·42	167·63	7·00	141·23	0·67	102·52	1·92	69·92	1·21	43·21	11·67	20·61	3·21	36·95	2·58	6·88	17·40	166·16
10th	...	1·92	204·30	1·29	195·51	1·33	167·72	7·30	142·03	0·83	102·68	2·08	70·08	1·46	43·46	11·50	20·44	3·21	36·95	2·75	7·05	18·20	166·96
11th	...	1·92	204·30	1·25	195·55	1·33	167·72	8·00	142·73	1·00	102·85	2·25	70·25	1·64	43·64	11·25	20·19	3·25	36·99	2·75	7·05	18·60	167·36
12th	...	1·75	204·47	1·25	195·55	1·42	167·63	8·00	142·23	1·08	102·93	2·67	70·67	1·75	43·75	11·17	20·11	3·37	37·11	2·75	7·05	18·00	166·76
13th	...	1·75	204·47	1·17	195·63	1·33	167·72	8·60	142·83	1·33	103·18	2·92	70·92	1·90	43·90	11·25	20·19	3·42	37·16	2·75	7·05	18·20	166·96
14th	...	1·58	204·64	1·17	195·63	1·17	167·88	8·70	142·93	1·58	103·43	3·00	71·00	2·10	44·10	11·33	20·27	3·79	37·53	2·75	7·05	17·50	166·26
15th	...	1·42	204·80	1·17	195·63	1·00	168·05	8·70	142·93	2·17	104·02	3·42	71·42	2·48	44·48	11·67	20·61	4·12	37·86	4·17	8·47	16·00	164·76
16th	...	1·17	205·05	1·17	195·63	0·83	168·22	9·20	143·43	2·42	104·27	3·83	71·83	2·73	44·73	11·67	20·61	4·46	38·20	4·21	8·51	16·10	164·86
17th	...	1·00	205·22	1·00	195·80	0·50	168·55	10·75	144·98	2·50	104·35	4·08	72·08	3·25	45·25	11·58	20·52	4·75	38·49	5·00	9·30	16·10	164·86
18th	...	0·42	205·80	0·92	195·88	0·25	168·80	12·40	145·63	2·75	104·60	4·25	72·25	3·50	45·50	11·42	20·36	5·12	38·86	5·50	9·80	16·70	165·46
19th	...	Above zero. 0·42	206·64	0·42	196·38	0·08	168·97	13·00	147·23	4·50	106·35	4·50	72·50	3·71	45·71	11·42	20·36	5·62	39·36	5·58	9·88	17·70	165·46
20th	...	0·75	206·97	Above zero. 0·09	196·88	0·08	168·97	13·20	147·43	5·58	107·43	5·33	73·33	3·87	45·87	11·42	20·36	6·08	39·82	5·00	9·30	18·50	167·26
21st	...	1·25	207·47	0·50	197·30	Above zero. 0·33	169·38	13·30	147·53	6·17	108·02	6·50	74·50	4·08	46·08	11·50	20·44	6·50	40·24	4·58	8·88	18·80	167·56
22nd	...	2·50	208·72	0·75	197·55	1·00	170·05	13·80	148·03	6·50	108·35	7·17	75·17	4·42	46·42	12·08	21·02	7·25	40·99	4·83	9·13	18·90	167·66
23rd	...	3·08	209·30	1·83	198·63	1·33	170·38	14·60	148·83	6·92	108·77	7·67	75·67	4·92	46·92	12·67	21·61	8·33	42·07	5·00	9·30	19·10	167·86
24th	...	4·00	210·22	4·00	200·80	1·92	170·97	14·80	149·03	7·08	108·93	8·17	76·17	5·83	47·83	12·92	21·86	9·08	42·82	6·00	10·30	19·10	167·86
25th	...	12·00	218·22	7·50	204·30	2·75	171·80	15·80	150·03	8·25	110·10	9·00	77·00	6·02	48·02	13·42	22·36	9·83	43·57	6·83	11·13	20·10	168·86
26th	...	15·42	221·64	12·17	208·97	7·00	176·05	17·70	151·93	9·83	111·68	9·92	77·92	7·75	49·75	13·58	21·52	10·92	44·66	7·25	11·55	21·30	170·06
27th	...	21·42	227·64	17·50	214·30	11·75	180·80	20·00	154·23	11·75	113·60	10·50	78·50	8·50	50·50	14·00	22·94	12·04	45·78	10·00	14·30	21·90	170·66
28th	...	26·25	232·47	22·00	218·80	16·83	185·88	22·50	156·73	14·58	116·43	12·42	80·42	9·83	51·83	14·67	23·61	13·25	48·99	11·08	15·38	22·50	171·26
29th	...	30·08	236·30	28·17	224·97	21·58	190·63	24·30	158·53	16·75	118·60	14·50	82·50	12·17	54·17	15·25	24·19	15·17	48·91	11·92	16·22	23·00	171·76
30th	...	31·42	237·64	30·00	226·80	24·00	193·05	25·80	160·03	18·58	120·43	16·00	84·00	14·25	56·25	16·00	24·94	16·83	50·57	12·92	17·22	23·20	171·96

CALCUTTA,
The 24th July 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of May 1894, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1894-95.						Tollage, 1893-94.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
Orissa Circle.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Taldanda Canal System	714	1	3	6,347	11	9	2,667	0	4	2,740	5	10
Kendrapara ditto	4,123	14	3	4,123	14	3	1,359	2	0	10,303	14	2
High Level, Range I	.....			152	9	6	.....			1,374	8	3
Ditto, ,, II	.....			8	4	3	.....			271	11	0
Ditto, ,, III	.....			4	1	3	.....			149	12	6
Jajpur Canal ...	.....			9	8	0	.....			23	13	10
Total Orissa Circle ...	4,837	15	6	10,646	1	0	4,026	2	4	14,864	1	7
South-Western Circle.												
Midnapore Canal ...	10,376	7	0	20,309	8	9	6,189	13	3	14,820	1	3
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	7,120	5	6	14,651	3	0	4,121	2	0	9,929	2	9
Total South-Western Circle... ...	17,496	12	6	34,960	11	9	10,310	15	3	24,749	4	0
Sone Circle.												
Patna Canal System ...	150	0	0	4,524	15	6	150	0	0	3,531	11	3
Arrah ditto ...	2,131	6	0	5,780	4	3	2,528	3	0	5,610	14	0
Buxar ditto ...	776	10	3	1,977	1	3	610	10	6	1,822	8	3
Total Sone Circle ...	3,058	0	3	12,282	5	0	3,288	13	6	10,965	1	6
Grand Total ...	25,392	12	3	57,889	1	9	17,625	15	1	50,578	7	1

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1894-95.						Tollage, 1893-94.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	...	...	...	...	...	264 15 0	2	...	66 10 9	1,405	1,540	1,723 9 0
Total Orissa Circle	...	...	...	...	...	264 15 0	2	...	66 10 9	1,405	1,540	1,723 9 0

Total Navigation Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1894-95.						Earnings, 1893-94.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Orissa Canals ...	4,837	15	6	10,911	0	0	4,092	13	1	16,587	10	7
Midnapore Canal ...	10,376	7	0	20,309	8	9	6,189	13	3	14,820	1	3
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	7,120	5	6	14,651	3	0	4,121	2	0	9,929	2	9
Sone Canals ...	3,058	0	3	12,282	5	0	3,288	13	6	10,965	1	6
Total ...	25,392	12	3	58,154	0	9	17,692	9	10	52,302	0	1

Calcutta,
The 24th July 1894.

G. C. Maconchy,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of May 1894, *as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.*

Canals.	Tollage, 1894-95.						Tollage, 1893-94.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	14,572	4	6	31,428	6	3	17,762	1	9	38,285	5	9
Tolly's Nala ...	5,157	11	0	10,874	7	6	5,296	0	0	11,262	10	6
Total ...	19,729	15	6	42,302	13	9	23,058	1	9	49,548	0	3
Orissa Coast Canal ...	5,010	15	3	10,029	1	0	5,211	4	9	12,365	3	3
Nadia Rivers ...	4,798	10	0	10,193	15	0	6,552	2	6	13,818	5	6
Grand Total ...	29,539	8	9	62,525	13	9	34,821	9	0	75,731	9	0

Calcutta,
The 24th July 1894.

G. C. Maconchy,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 21st July 1894, *as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 21st July 1894.			Week ending Saturday, the 22nd July 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	509	51,723	684	199	39,510	625
Jute	12	4,550	80	11	4,225	55
Firewood	54	29,400	431	81	30,575	504
Other articles	746	1,81,263	2,337	849	1,74,790	2,674
Total ...	1,321	2,66,936	3,532	1,140	2,49,100	3,858

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th July 1894, on 1,659 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	318,444*	2,77,255 4 0*	26,90,498 20	5,76,198 1 0	18,987 8 0	8,72,440 13 0	74,071	106,529	181,500
Or per mile of railway	.....	167 1 11	.....	347 5 1	11 7 2	525 14 2	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1 week of half-year	334,045	3,10,688 13 0	26,99,694 10	5,73,369 11 0	18,998 9 0	9,03,057 1 0	74,204	1,18,771	193,065
Total for 2 weeks ...	652,489	5,87,944 1 0	53,89,592 30	11,49,567 12 0	37,986 1 0	17,75,497 14 0	149,265	2,25,300	374,565
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	304,487½	3,03,864 5 0	18,99,463 30	4,55,852 3 1	14,282 10 6	7,73,999 2 7	75,737	92,562	168,299
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	188 10 10	.....	283 0 9	8 13 11	480 9 6	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 2½ weeks of previous year	682,212½	7,63,704 4 10	42,52,525 0	9,94,836 0 10	30,401 5 0	17,88,941 10 8	1,66,710	2,09,968	376,678

* The decrease is due to pilgrims for Juggernath having travelled during the corresponding period.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th July 1894, on 22½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	25,102*	5,523 10 0	6,544 20	287 14 0	12 0 0	5,823 8 0	1,170	106	1,276
Or per mile of railway	.....	248 4 0	.....	12 15 0	0 8 8	261 11 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1 week of half-year	19,526	4,667 13 0	9,204 20	371 14 0	13 0 0	5,052 11 0	1,066	122	1,188
Total for 2 weeks ...	44,628	10,191 7 0	15,749 0	659 12 0	25 0 0	10,876 3 0	2,236	228	2,464
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,716	3,731 4 5	6,671 10	205 8 0	12 13 9	3,949 10 2	903	63	968
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	167 11 2	.....	9 3 9	0 9 3	177 8 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 2½ weeks of previous year ...	34,276½	8,245 5 3	10,876 0	383 8 0	22 1 9	8,650 15 0	1,946	144	2,090

* The increase is due to "Olta Rath Jattra" festival.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th July 1894, on 161⅝ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,188	15,526 14 0	43,385 20	7,922 2 0	41 0 0	23,490 0 0	5,503	3,312½	8,815½
Or per mile of railway	.....	96 3 2	.....	49 1 4	0 4 1	145 8 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1 week of half-year	20,600	16,663 5 0	52,289 10	9,601 13 0	41 0 0	26,306 2 0	5,554½	3,356½	8,911
Total for 2 weeks ...	40,788	32,190 3 0	95,674 30	17,523 15 0	82 0 0	49,796 2 0	11,057½	6,669½	17,726½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,680½	14,327 15 0	37,893 0	6,033 10 0	29 4 9	20,390 13 9	6,104	2,797	8,901
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	88 12 4	.....	37 6 2	0 2 11	126 5 5	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 2½ weeks of previous year	44,038½	30,140 1 11	92,033 20	12,892 11 0	59 5 0	43,092 1 11	13,557	5,917	19,474

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th July 1894, on 813 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	168,200	78,790 0 0	4,84,060 0	80,910 0 0	12,190 0 0	1,71,890 0 0	29,208	25,860	55,068
Or per mile of railway	207	97 0 0	595 0	100 0 0	*2 0 0	199 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1 week of half-year*	204,160	92,580 0 0	5,73,570 0	90,350 0 0	13,300 0 0	1,96,230 0 0	30,288	25,766	56,054
Total for 2 weeks ...	372,360	1,71,370 0 0	10,57,630 0	1,71,260 0 0	25,490 0 0	3,68,120 0 0	59,496	51,626	1,11,122
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	151,820½	62,694 0 1	4,78,416 0	71,674 7 6	10,588 14 9	1,44,957 6 4	28,500	22,278	50,778
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	195	81 0 0	616 0	92 0 0	*2 0 0	*175 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	374,417	1,48,609 0 5	11,56,593 0	1,36,100 0 0	23,138 10 6	3,07,847 10 11	61,042	48,610	109,652

* Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th July 1894, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,260	10,390 0 0	40,520 0	2,870 0 0	60 0 0	13,320 0 0	3,781	1,891	5,672
Or per mile of railway	250	83 0 0	324 0	23 0 0	.....	106 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1 week of half-year	37,520	10,710 0 0	34,920 0	2,300 0 0	400 0 0	14,010 0 0	3,767	1,905	5,672
Total for 2 weeks ...	68,780	21,100 0 0	75,440 0	5,750 0 0	460 0 0	27,330 0 0	7,548	3,796	11,344
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	28,465	8,741 4 4	50,868 0	3,119 6 0	49 9 0	11,941 3 4	3,781	1,891	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	228	70 0 0	407 0	25 0 0	.....	95 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	70,348	19,898 6 0	25,953 0	6,572 5 0	131 12 0	26,435 7 0	8,144	4,049	12,193

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th July 1894, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
otal traffic for the week ...	18,040	5,570 0 0	10,020 0	1,060 0 0	90 0 0	6,660 0 0	2,487	737	3,224
r per mile of railway ...	210	65 0 0	123 0	13 0 0	1 0 0	77 0 0	.....	.....	.....
or previous 1 week of half-year	21,750	5,830 0 0	13,030 0	1,090 0 0	90 0 0	6,960 0 0	2,487	737	3,224
Total for 2 weeks ...	39,790	11,400 0 0	23,050 0	2,040 0 0	180 0 0	13,590 0 0	4,974	1,474	6,448
COMPARISON.									
otal for corresponding week of previous year	17,726½	4,917 0 0	10,526 0	909 0 0	46 0 0	5,882 0 0	1,717	1,553	3,270
er mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	206	57 0 0	122 0	11 0 0	.....	68 0 0	...	...	...
otal to corresponding date of previous year	36,856	10,512 0 0	21,956 0	1,901 0 0	133 0 0	12,546 0 0	3,611	3,353	6,964

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending 14th July 1894, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Train Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	101,050	40,680	3,77,630	49,970	10,240	(a) 1,00,890	12,491	19,403	31,894
Or per mile of railway	133·66	53·81	499·51	66·10	13·54	133·45	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1 week of half-year	116,370	45,530	3,98,370	58,510	11,520	1,15,560	12,362	19,939	32,301
Total for 2 weeks ...	217,420	86,210	7,76,000	1,08,480	21,760	2,16,450	24,853	39,342	64,195
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 756 miles open	95,886	36,051	2,02,778	38,742	11,839	86,632	12,128	14,435	26,563
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	126·83	47·69	387·27	51·24	15·66	114·59	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	206,979	82,164	5,75,774	77,770	24,090	1,84,033	27,032	33,127	60,159

(a) Due to improvement in traffic.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 7th July 1894	8,207	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	13,057	0	0
Decrease	4,850	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 7th July 1894	160	14	9
Corresponding period of 1893	256	0	4
Decrease	95	1	7
Receipts from 1st to 7th July 1894	8,207	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	13,057	0	0
Decrease	4,850	0	0

Printed and published by JAMES PETTY at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 25th July 1894.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 31 of 1894.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
RESOLUTION on the annual returns shewing the working of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal during the year 1893	1333
Liberality of Kumar Narendra Lal Khan of Midnapore ...	1337
Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops	1338
Meteorological report of the Province of Bengal for the week ending Saturday, the 28th of July 1894	1342
Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 28th of July 1894	1344
RESULTS of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 22nd to 28th July 1894... ...	1349
Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 22nd to 28th July 1894	1350
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 28th of July 1894	1350
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	1351

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL RETURNS SHEWING THE WORKING OF THE CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1893.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT,—MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 28th July, 1894.

RESOLUTION—No. 3053Med.

READ—

The Annual Returns on the working of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for the year 1893.

Read again—

The Triennial Report on the working of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for the three years 1890—92, and the Resolution recorded on it by Government.

The detailed Report on the administration of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal, which is prepared by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals once in three years, was submitted last year, and he has therefore on this occasion merely forwarded with brief notes the usual annual returns showing the working of those institutions during 1893. An important question connected with the medical administration of the Province engaged the attention of Government during the year, viz., the propriety and the possibility of improving the pay and prospects of the Civil Hospital Assistant class, so as to attract better men into the service, and thus enable Government to insist on higher qualifications in candidates for employment as Civil Hospital Assistants. The whole question was referred to the consideration of a Committee, who were appointed in the month of December: their report had not been received when the year closed. Earlier in

the year, however, as a first step towards the improvement of their position, the Lieutenant-Governor, on the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, allowed supernumerary Civil Hospital Assistants when unemployed to draw their full grade pay of Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 instead of a reduced salary of Rs. 10, as was formerly the case.

2. *Number of dispensaries.*—The number of dispensaries open at the close of the year 1893, from which statistics were received for incorporation in the Provincial Returns, was 339, against 299 in the previous year. Of this increase of 40 in the number of dispensaries, 24 were new institutions opened during the year, the remainder being dispensaries of older standing, such as those maintained by the Irrigation Department and the Court of Wards, and also the Dufferin Hospitals for women, the statistics of which have now for the first time been included in the annual returns.

3. Two Local Fund dispensaries were sanctioned at Samastipur and Sherghati, but not opened. Orders also were passed for bringing three more private dispensaries on the Government list, but two of these were not opened during the year, and no returns were received from the third. Besides these, there are 13 dispensaries already in existence, maintained or aided by the Court of Wards and the Lady Dufferin Fund, the statistics of which have not been included in the present returns, though they will be included in future. The Lieutenant-Governor commends the action of Dr. Harvey in arranging for the inclusion of these institutions, without which the returns did not show the true measure of charitable medical relief afforded in Bengal. Since the close of the year instructions have been issued to the Board of Revenue to require the managers of all dispensaries in Wards' estates to bring them under Government supervision and to make them conform to the rules of the Dispensary Manual. Similarly, it was decided, in communication with the Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, that all their dispensaries and hospitals in these Provinces should be brought under the same supervision.

4. *Number of patients treated.*—The total number of patients treated during the year was 1,926,528, against 1,613,771 of the previous year, showing an increase of 312,757. Excluding the number of patients (62,129) treated in those hospitals which have now for the first time been included in the Provincial Returns, the real increase was 250,628, against an increase of 117,717 in 1892 over the figures for 1891. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice this steady advance in the figures of attendance, since it affords the best testimony to the good management and popularity of the charitable dispensaries in the mufassal. The daily average attendance of patients rose from 12,320 in 1892 to 15,426 in 1893. In 14 dispensaries the increase in the number of patients was over 3,000 in each case, the most marked among them being Laheria Serai (Darbhanga) and Gopalganj (Faridpur), where the increase respectively was 14,506 and 7,149; on the other hand, there was a decrease of 2,000 and upwards in six cases, the largest being in Madhubani, where the number fell off by 7,849. The increase is generally attributed either to the growing popularity of the institution, or to the greater unhealthiness of the year, or to both causes; but these explanations are not always either convincing or consistent. For instance, an increase of nearly 7,000 in the Darbhanga Dispensary has been ascribed to the "excessive prevalence of malarial fevers," whilst the falling off of 7,849 at Madhubani in the same district is said to be due to the "healthiness of the year." The falling off of 2,102 patients at Chanchal in the Malda district is reported to have been occasioned by the temporary "absence of the permanent incumbent (medical subordinate in charge) on privilege leave," a reason which, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, is most insufficient.

5. *In-door patients*—One hundred and sixty-three dispensaries received both in-door and out-door patients, as against 148 in the previous year, the total number of in-patients treated being 40,589, against 37,845 in 1892, thus showing an increase of 2,744 persons. The total number of beds available rose from 2,357 in 1892 to 2,511, but the daily average of attendance was 1,693 only, which shows that full advantage is not yet taken of the accommodation provided for in-patients at hospitals. The attention of the managing bodies of these charitable institutions is again drawn to the remarks in the Resolution of last year pointing out the advisability of providing suitable accommodation

(1) for the relatives of patients near the dispensaries, and (2) for moribund cases and pauper patients. It is gratifying to notice that with a larger number of in-patients treated during the year, viz. 40,589, against 37,845 of the previous year, the number of deaths in hospitals fell off from 5,107 to 5,059, the death-rate of inmates being thus reduced from 13·49 to 12·46 per cent. The percentage of mortality was as usual largest in the hospitals along the pilgrim route to Puri, the proportion rising in one case as high as 49 per cent. of the patients treated. Evidently a large proportion of the sufferers were in a moribund condition when received into the hospital.

6. *Out-door patients.*—The table in the margin shows that, with the exception of a single year (1885), the number of out-door patients has gone on increasing every year during the last decade, the number having almost doubled during that period. It is satisfactory to notice that twenty-two dispensaries had an average daily attendance of 100 and upwards in 1893 as against sixteen which reached this standard in the previous year. The largest average daily attendance (267) was at the Municipal dispensary at Chapra.

Year.	Number of patients treated.	Increase over previous year.
1	2	3
1884	965,555	.....
1885	960,218	—5,337
1886	1,006,457	46,239
1887	1,055,465	49,008
1888	1,106,700	51,235
1889	1,179,843	73,143
1890	1,239,850	60,007
1891	1,460,195	220,345
1892	1,575,926	115,731
1893	1,885,939	310,013

7. *Diseases treated.*—As usual, "malarial fevers" contributed the largest number of cases treated at the dispensaries, forming no less than 21·1 per cent. of the total number of cases treated both in-door and out-door, against a percentage of 19·2 in the previous year. The number of fever cases rose from 320,113 in 1892 to 408,043 during 1893, and even allowing for the figures returned from the new dispensaries, it is clear that there was a very large increase in the number of fever patients, and that in the year 1893 fever was very common. Cases of bowel-complaints (dysentery and diarrhœa) rose from 71,781 to 87,243. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals attributes the unusual prevalence of these diseases to the prolonged and heavy rains of the year, and though the Sanitary Commissioner's vital statistics show that the fever mortality was not high, the ratio being only 20·78 per thousand as against 22·84 in 1892, it is clear that a larger proportion of fever patients came to the dispensaries for relief. The number of cases of cholera and small-pox fell off from 9,795 and 191 in 1892 to 8,077 and 91 respectively; and although it is well known that such cases are only in rare instances brought to a hospital, it may be inferred from a comparison of the figures for the two years that these diseases were on the whole less prevalent during the year 1893 than during 1892. The statistics in the Sanitary Commissioner's Report fully corroborate this inference. The number of lepers who attended at the hospitals was 3,286, against 2,769 in 1892, the largest number being treated at the Darbhanga and Laheria Serai dispensaries, viz., 209 and 138 respectively.

8. *Surgical operations.*—The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that the total number of surgical operations, both major and minor, increased from 86,915 in 1892 to 92,476 during the year under review, for it is on the success of these operations that the fame and popularity of charitable dispensaries largely depends. The largest numbers of major operations were performed in the hospitals named in the margin, whilst in twelve hospitals more than a thousand operations of both kinds were performed, Dacca and Monghyr heading the list with 3,380 and 3,360 operations respectively. The officers who performed 150 or more major operations were the following:—

Dacca	632
Gaya	607
Chapra	482
Bankipore	480
Monghyr	465
Arrah	288
Burdwan	237
Cuttack ...	234
Muzaffarpur	231

Assistant Surgeon Apurba Krishna Das (Chapra) ...	326
Surgeon-Major R. H. Whitwell (Gaya)	266
Assistant Surgeon Ram Kali Gupta (Bankipore) ...	255
Apothecary J. Burnett (Dacca)	243
Assistant Surgeon Lalit Mohan Laha (Monghyr) ...	227
Assistant Surgeon Nritto Gopal Mitter (Arrah) ...	207
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Price (Burdwan) ...	190
Assistant Surgeon Sheik Mohomed Hosain (Barh) ...	184

The number of operations for cataract (extraction of the lens) fell off from 2,333 in 1892 to 2,221 during 1893. The officers named in the margin were responsible for the largest number of these operations, whilst ten other officers carried out fifty operations and upwards. The number of lithotomies performed during the year as compared with the previous year fell from 191 to 143. Surgeon-Major Whitwell (Gaya) operated in the largest number of cases, viz. 21. Eight ovariotomies were performed, and in five cases death occurred: this result is explained by the fact that only the very worst cases submit to operation. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals is requested in future, when mentioning the names of officers who are conspicuous for activity in surgery, to state the names of the hospitals to which they were attached.

Surgeon-Major R. H. Whitwell (Gaya)	170
Assistant Surgeon Apurba Krishna Das (Chapra) ...	146
Assistant Surgeon Nritto Gopal Mitter (Arrah) ...	113
Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. G. Price (Burdwan)	107
Assistant Surgeon Ram Kali Gupta (Bankipore)...	102

9. *Sex of patients.*—The total number of females treated during the year, both as in-door and out-door patients. was 299,187, against 249,410, showing an increase of 49,777, or 19 per cent. Although this represents but an infinitesimal fraction of the female population of these provinces, the advance is satisfactory, and it is expected that, with the gradual increase in suitable accommodation provided by the construction of Dufferin Hospitals throughout the province, the number of female applicants for medical help will increase, though the progress is necessarily slow. The average daily attendance of female in-patients was no more than 346, although 718 beds were available for them.

10. *Income and expenditure.*—The total income of the dispensaries during 1893, inclusive of the opening balance of Rs. 25,289, was Rs. 6,14,737, against Rs. 5,48,699 of the previous year, which included a larger opening balance of Rs. 35,327. The net increase in the income was Rs. 76,076, due to a large extent to the inclusion of the statistics of a number of dispensaries for the first time this year. The increase was contributed largely by Government (Rs. 13,457), by Local as distinguished from Municipal Funds (Rs. 25,162), and by subscriptions from natives of India (Rs. 35,232). The latter appear chiefly under institutions which had not been included in the returns in previous years.

11. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 5,86,365 against Rs. 5,23,544, showing an increase of Rs. 62,821. This increase was due mainly to the newly-included dispensaries, but there was also some additional expenditure on salaries of medical officers and subordinate establishment, bazar and European medicines, diet, and miscellaneous charges. Whilst reviewing this subject, it may be noticed that future returns are expected to show a perceptible saving of expenditure on European medicines under the scheme lately sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, which contemplates the supply from England at wholesale prices of such drugs, instruments, and medical necessaries as cannot be better obtained in India, and the supply of tinctures and other alcoholic preparations from a leading Calcutta house at a greatly reduced cost. Government have with this object made the important concession of allowing the firm to obtain duty-free the amount of country spirit required for those preparations. Although the expenditure on diet on the whole shows an increase, as noticed above, the annual cost of maintenance of each patient was Rs. 39-7-2 in 1893 as against Rs. 40-6-5 of the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor would expect to see the cost of diet of in-patients at dispensaries increase rather than decrease, as was the case in 1893. Towards the total expenditure of Rs. 5,63,737 (excluding the amount invested during the year), Government contributed in cash Rs 41,434 or 7·35 per cent. But besides this, in the majority of instances Government supplied the medical officers, who are the mainstay and support of the dispensaries all over the province. No part of the salaries of Civil Surgeons is debited to the dispensaries situated at district head-quarters, which are daily visited by them; and at subdivisional head-quarters Government pays the salary of the Assistant Surgeon or Civil Hospital Assistant for doing his regular work, whilst the local dispensary has only to pay Rs. 20 or Rs 10 a month, respectively, for the services of these highly-trained medical subordinates; thus the ostensible contribution of 7·35 per cent. of the expenditure represents only a small portion of the pecuniary assistance actually rendered by Government.

12. *Inspections.*—One hundred and fifty-four dispensaries were inspected by Civil Surgeons four times (the minimum fixed by the Dispensary Manual) or upwards during the year, as against 119 in the previous year. Although the figures show improvement, the results are still far from satisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor thoroughly supports the serious injunction of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals to all medical officers that inspection is one of the most important of their duties, and His Honour expects them to discharge it as fully as possible. Sir Charles Elliott is glad to find that Dr. Harvey personally inspected 28 dispensaries at district head-quarters, 6 at subdivisions, and 14 outlying dispensaries between the date of his taking over charge of the Medical Department on the 8th November 1893 and the middle of May 1894. For this energy and industry, as well as for the ability with which he has administered the Department since he took charge, the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are due to him. His Honour also desires to acknowledge his obligations to Surgeon-Colonel J. G. Pilcher and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newman, both of whom officiated as Inspector-General at different times during the year 1893.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. A. BOURDILLON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

LIBERALITY OF KUMAR NARENDRA LAL KHAN OF MIDNAPORE.

No. 3005L.S.-G., dated Calcutta, the 26th July 1894.

From—J. H. TEMPLE, Esq., Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the correspondence ending with your letter No. 659M., dated the 7th July 1894, in which you report that the proposal to devote the donation of Rs. 30,000 made by Kumar Narendra Lal Khan of Midnapore to perpetuate the memory of his father to the endowment of a zenana hospital at that place has been abandoned, and that it has been decided to spend that amount in the construction of a bridge over the Jhalka nalla.

2. In reply, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the liberal offer made by the donor, and, in supersession of Government order No. 2484Med., dated the 28th July 1893, I am to request that you will be so good as to convey to him an expression of His Honour's acknowledgment of his liberality. This letter will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 28th July, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
	BENGAL.		
	Burdwan Divn.		
1	Burdwan July 28, '94	3·64	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *aus*, jute, and sugarcane fair. Transplantation of *aman* continues. More rain needed in parts. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice :—
	Kalna ...	0·73	
	Katwa ...	0·97	
	Raniganj ...	6·12	
			Srs.
			Burdwan ... ... 11 to 15 }
			Kalna ... ... 9½ to 13 }
			Katwa ... ... 12½ } per rupee.
			Raniganj ... ... 13 }
2	Birbhum „ 28, '94	1·81	Weather—stormy during the middle of the week. Transplantation proceeding. So far things look promising. Common rice sells from 13 to 16 seers per rupee. Cattle doing fairly well, but straw is very dear.
	Rampur Hát ...	0·56	
3	Bankura „ 28, '94	3·24	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation is in progress. Prospects good. Prices of coarse rice :—
	Vishnupur ...	8·67	
			Srs.
			Bankura ... ... 16 }
			Vishnupur ... ... 16 } per rupee.
4	Midnapore „ 28, '94	4·08	Heavy rain during the week, excessive in Contai. Prospects continue favourable, except in some submerged area in Contai. Prices of common rice :—
	Contai ...	24·97	
	Ghatal ...	11·22	
	Tamluk ...	10·22	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 14 }
			Contai ... ... 8 to 11 } per rupee.
			Tamluk ... ... 12 }
			Ghatal ... ... 13 to 14 }
5	Hooghly „ 28, '94	1·67	A cyclonic gale in the early part of the week. Transplantation going on. Prospects good generally. There were complaints of insufficient rain in Kristonagore, Serampore, but since the cyclone it must have received enough. Prices of common rice :—
	Serampore ...	2·29	
	Jahanabad ...	7·37	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 10 }
			Serampore ... ... 10 to 12 } per rupee.
			Jahanabad ... ... 12 to 14 }
			Prices rising in Serampore and Jahanabad.
6	Howrah .. 28, '94	3·52	Weather—cool and cloudy. Prospects of crops favourable. Prices continue normal. Common rice sells at—
	Ulubaria ...	4·66	
			Srs.
			Howrah ... ... 10 }
			Ulubaria ... ... 11 to 12 } per rupee.
			Fodder and water-supply ample.
	Presidency Divn.		
7	24-Parganas „ 28, '94	3·61	Weather—cloudy and rainy. *Aus* and jute doing well. Transplantation of *aman* going on. Heavy rainfall is reported to have caused some damage to crops in the Diamond Harbour subdivision. A few cases of cattle-pox reported from Sadar and Basirhat. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 11 to 13 4 }
			Barasat ... ... 10 10 }
			Diamond Harbour ... ... 11 11 } per rupee.
			Basirhat ... ... 11 7 }
8	Nadia „ 28, '94	1·01	Stormy weather during the first part of the week; now it is more settled. Prospects of standing crops fair, but more rain is wanted in places. Price of common rice stationary at 11½ to 13½ seers per rupee. Slight outbreak of cattle-disease in the Sadar subdivision.
	Kushtia ...	1·50	
	Meherpur ...	1·70	
	Chuadanga ...	1·30	
	Ranaghat ...	1·02	
9	Murshidabad „ 28, '94	0·81	Weather—hot and cloudy at times. *Aman* paddy still being transplanted, but rain is much wanted. Sugarcane, jute and mulberry doing well. Fodder sufficient for cattle. Common rice sells at 12½ seers per rupee.
10	Jessore „ 28, '94	1·45	Weather—cloudy, windy and rainy. Transplantation of *aman* in progress. *Aus* being harvested, jute steeped and indigo manufactured. Prospects fair. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice :—
	Jhenida ...	0·90	
	Magura ...	1·81	
	Narail ...	3·10	
	Bangaon ...	2·30	
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 12 0 }
			Jhenida ... ... 11 4 }
			Magura ... ... 12 8 } per rupee.
			Narail ... ... 10 0 }
			Bangaon ... ... 11 to 13 0 }
11	Khulna „ 28, '94	1·54	Weather—warm and showery. Transplantation of *aman* going on. Prospects of rice crop good. Jute has improved lately, and in some parts of the district is a full crop. Cutting of jute not yet commenced. Price of rice 10 seers 10 chitaks to 12 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Bagerhat ...	2·92	
	Satkhira ...	2·88	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
RAJSHAHI DIVN.			
12	Rajshahi July 28, '94	0·62	Weather—unseasonable because not moist enough. Except in Nator the want of rain is very much felt. All crops are suffering from drought. Supply of water and fodder ample. No cattle-disease. Rice selling from 10 to 14 seers per rupee.
	Nator ...	1·55	
	Naugaon ...	Nil	
13	Dinajpur „ 28, '94	0·16	Weather—very hot and cloudy. Cultivation of *haimanti* is much impeded and *bhadoi* is being injured for want of rain. Jute steeping in many places has been stopped for want of water. Foot disease of cattle reported from many places. Fodder and drinking water sufficient. Rice selling from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
	Thakurgaon ...	0·74	
14	Jalpaiguri „ 28, '94	1·92	Weather—cloudy with storms at times; no regular wet weather. The want of regular rain is being badly felt. Up to date no very serious damage has been done to either the jute or the rice crops. The price of common rice ranges from 10 to 14 seers per rupee.
15	Darjeeling „ 28, '94	3·79	Weather—cloudy and wet in the hills, hot in the Terai. *In the hills* :—*Bhutta, marua, bhadoi dhan, shama* and *kangni* ripening. *Aghani dhan* and *bara marua* progressing favourably. *In the Terai* :—Rain needed for crops on high land. Jute generally looks well. Transplanting of rice backward. Prices of coarse rice:—
	Siliguri ...	0·88	
			Srs.
			Hills ... ... 8 to 12 } per rupee.
			Terai ... ... 11 to 13 }
16	Rangpur „ 28, '94	1·20	Weather—very hot with occasional light showers. Steeping of jute and transplantation of *aman* very much retarded. Rain very urgently needed. Price of common rice 9½ to 12 seers per rupee.
	Kurigaon ...	Nil	
	Gaibanda ...	0·47	
	Nilphamari ...	0·39	
17	Bogra „ 28, '94	0·25	Weather—hot. State of standing crops seems to be unfavourable. Transplantation of *aman* stopped for want of rain. Common rice sells at 10½ seers per rupee. Fodder available.
	Sherpur ...	0·51	
	Naukhila ...	0·10	
18	Pabna „ 28, '94	0·85	Weather—hot with occasional showers. Prospects continue fair, though more rain wanted at Sirajganj. Common rice selling at 11 seers per rupee at Sadar and 10 seers at Sirajganj; at latter place jute selling from Rs. 4-10 to Rs. 6-6 a maund. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
DACCA DIVN.			
19	Dacca „ 28, '94	3·96	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of jute and *aus* paddy going on. Fodder available. Common rice selling from 9 to 14 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.
20	Mymensingh „ 28, '94	1·04	Weather—fair. Transplantation of *aman* plants is being retarded for want of rain. The river is falling. Condition of jute is good. Harvesting of *aus* paddy continues. Common rice sells at 10 seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water available.
21	Faridpur „ 28, '94	0·91	Prospects of crops fair, but more rain required soon. *Aus* and jute harvest nearly over. Price of rice 10 to 12 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder available.
	Goalundo ...	0·27	
	Madaripur ...	1·31	
22	Backergunge „ 28, '94	2·95	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops fair. Ordinary rice sells from 9 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.			
23	Tippera „ 28, '94	3·30	Weather—seasonable. Reaping of *aus* has commenced in the Sadar subdivision and nearly completed in the Brahmanbaria and Chandpur subdivisions. Jute is also being reaped. Planting of *aman* has commenced. Prospects of standing crops good. Price of rice falling—
			Srs. c.
			Sadar—
			Kotwali ... ... 13 5 } per rupee.
			Muradnagar 11 0
			Brahmanbaria—
			Bancharampur 11 0
			Kasba 16 0
			Chandpur—
			Chandpur 14 0
			Haziganj 11 8
24	Noakhali „ 28, '94	4·04	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of *aus* crop good. Harvesting of *aus* continues. Transplantation of *aman* commenced. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
			Srs.
			Noakhali ... ... 11 } per rupee.
			Fenny ... ... 13 }
25	Chittagong „ 28, '94	1·81	Weather—warm at Sadar; elsewhere rainy. Transplantation of *aus* crop is over. Cultivation and sowing of late rice continue. Prospects fair, but more rain is wanted. Water and fodder sufficient. Prices continue normal.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION. 26	Patna July 28, '94	0·72	Weather—hot and cloudy every now and then. *Bhadoi* crops doing very well, but rain urgently wanted for transplantation of rice. Prices continue normal. Common rice sells at—
	Dinapore ...	2·16	
	Bihar ...	1·82	
	Barh ...	0·92	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 14⅓ }
			Bihar ... ... 15 } per rupee.
			Dinapore ... ... 15 }
			Barh ... ... 13 }
27	Gaya „ 28, '94	3·12	Weather—cloudy and warm. Sowing of paddy completed and transplantation begun. Prospects favourable. Common rice sells at—
	Aurangabad ...	8·26	
	Jahanabad ...	2·74	
	Nawada ...	1·48	Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 13 }
			Nawada ... ... 16 } per rupee.
			Jahanabad ... ... 13¼ }
			Aurangabad ... ... 15 }
			Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
28	Shahabad „ 28, '94	0·43	Weather—not very hot; easterly wind blowing. *Bhadoi* doing well till now. Transplantation of paddy going on. Rain wanted specially in the Head-quarters subdivision.
	Buxar ...	0·93	
	Bhabua ...	4·54	
	Sasaram ...	2·21	
29	Saran „ 28, '94	0·41	Weather—generally cloudy with east wind. *Makai* and *kodo* coming up well. Rain wanted for the transplanting of paddy except on chour lands. Fodder and water plentiful. Prices of common rice :—
	Siwan ...	0·38	
	Gopalganj ...	0·24	Srs.
			Chapra ... ... 12 }
			Siwan ... ... 13 } per rupee.
			Gopalganj ... ... 13 }
30	Champaran „ 28, '94	0·42	Weather—hot with occasional high east wind. Transplantation of *bhadoi* and *aghani* paddy is at a standstill for want of sufficient rain. Common rice selling at 12½ seers per rupee.
31	Muzaffarpur „ 28, '94	0·12	Weather—east wind blowing throughout; cloudy at times during day time. Both in the Sadar and Sitamarhi subdivisions rain is badly wanted and the crops are fading. The recent rain in Hajipur has done good to standing crops. Foot-and-mouth disease of cattle reported from Ranisaidpur in the Sitamarhi subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice :—
	Hajipur ...	5·62	
	Sitamarhi ...	0·06	Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 10 0 }
			Sitamarhi ... ... 10 0 } per rupee.
			Hajiur ... ... 12 4 }
32	Darbhanga „ 28, '94	0·15	Weather—hot and cloudy at times. Rain continues to hold off, and the prospects are extremely gloomy. A little rain is reported to have fallen at Samastipur and Madhubani which benefited the *makai* crop, which is at present the most hopeful crop on the ground. *Marua* and paddy seedlings are in a very bad way. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Price of common rice ranges from 11 to 11½ seers per rupee.
	Samastipur ...	0·88	
	Madhubani ...	0 29	
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 33	Monghyr „ 28, '94	1·84	Weather—very hot; occasionally cloudy with strong easterly wind. Transplantation of paddy going on, and that of *marua* almost done. *Makai* crops which were sown late are growing well. Indigo and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease prevailing in Chakai thana. Prices of common rice :—
	Begusarai ...	2·21	
	Jamui ...	1·26	Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 11 to 14 }
			Begusarai ... ... 11 } per rupee.
			Jamui ... ... 13 }
34	Bhagalpur „ 28, '94	1·92	Weather—cloudy and rather wet early in the week; lately hotter. Very little rainfall in the north of the district. Transplanting of *bhadoi* paddy is still in progress. Indian-corn and *marua* are still too backward to allow of a definite report about them. Rain is much wanted in parts of the northern division of the district. Prices slightly higher. Common rice sells at 13½ to 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Banka ...	2·58	
	Madhipura ...	0·59	
	Supaul ...	0·31	
35	Purnea „ 28, '94	0·32	Weather—hot. *Bhadoi* and jute doing well, but want rain. Rain wanted badly for transplantation of *aghani* paddy. Prices of common rice :—
	Kishanganj ...	2·15	
	Araria ...	0·97	Srs.
			Purnea ... ... 12 }
			Kishanganj ... ... 12 } per rupee.
			Araria ... ... 15 }

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops
BIHAR—*concld.*			
Bhagalpur Divn.—*concld.* 36	Malda July 28, '94	0·45	Weather—strong wind for some days; cloudy with occasional showers. Very little rain during the week. *Bhadoi* crops are suffering for want of rain, and transplanting of winter rice is retarded. Common rice selling at 12 to 15¾ seers per rupee. No want of fodder.
	Chanchal ...	0·22	
	Shibganj ..	0·41	
	Gazole ...	0·93	
37	Sonthal Parganas „ 28, '94	2·01	Weather—seasonable. Heavy showers lately have done good for planting.
	Deoghur ...	2·55	
	Godda ...	2·32	
	Pakour ..	0·60	
	Jamtara ...	6·49	
	Rajmahal ...	1·25	
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divn. 38	Cuttack ...	...	Report not received.
39	Balasore ...	...	Ditto.
40	Puri ...	...	Ditto.
	CHOTA NAGPUR.		
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
Chota Nagpur Divn. 41	Hazaribagh July 28, '94	2·45	Weather—seasonable; light rain during the v completed. Transplanting of *marua* has been finished in parts of the district and is approaching completion in the rest. Transplanting of winter rice continues and average progress has been made. Excessive rain has damaged Indian-corn to the extent of half in several thanas. All other crops are doing well. Prices normal. Common rice selling at 12 to 13½ seers per rupee.
	Giridi ...	2·92	
42	Lohardaga „ 28, '94	4·08	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Transplantation of winter paddy is being carried on vigorously. Prospect of *bhadoi* favourable. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
43	Palamau „ 26, '94	5·33	Light monsoon until Wednesday (25th) when very heavy rain fell measuring nearly 5 inches. *Bhadoi* crops are being sown; but prospects are only fair, as there has been too much rain for them. Paddy seedlings promise well. *Marua* is being transplanted. Rice selling at 11¼ to 16⅛ seers per rupee.
44	Manbhum „ 28, '94	5·53	Abundant rain. *Aman* paddy being transplanted. *Bhadoi* crops thrown back by excessive rain. Rice sells at 10 to 14 seers per rupee.
	Govindpur ...	7·27	
45	Singhbhum „ 28, '94	6·32	Weather—rainy and cloudy during the week. Crops are looking excellent. Transplanting continues. Price of rice 10 to 15 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,
The 31st July 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.											
				Air Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature.						
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	29·416	29·461	—·060	Variable	128	91·7	22nd July	75·2	27th July	88·3	77·6	83·0
			Raniganj ...	29·204	29·486	—·015	SEly	110†	91·7	23rd ,,	75·4	26th ,,	87·8	77·0	82·5
		Birbhum	.....												
		Bankura	Bankura ...	29·204	29·451	—·040	Calm & Ely.	118	92·1	22, 23 ,,	74·6	26th ,,	87·4	76·9	82·2
		Midnapore	Midnapore ...	29·373	29·467	—·047	S	163	92·3	23rd ,,	74·1	23, 24 & 26 ,,	87·7	76·2	81·9
		Hooghly	.....												
		Howrah	.....												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·496	29·465	—·059	SSW	489	89·2	22nd ,,	74·0	24th ,,	84·8	77·6	81·2
		Calcutta	Calcutta ...	29·462	29·449	—·077	Variable	151	90·6	22nd ,,	76·2	25, 26 ,,	86·5	77·8	82·2
		Nadia	Krishnagar ...	29·477	29·472	—·033	SEly	213	90·8	24th ,,	75·7	26th ,,	88·5	77·6	83·1
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·477	29·492	—·035	SEly	114	92·2	24th ,,	76·3	26th ,,	88·9	78·2	83·6
		Jessore	Jessore ...	29·502	29·482	—·059	SSE	153	90·0	23 & 28 ,,	74·9	25th ,,	87·7	76·6	82·2
		Khulna	.....												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·477	29·495	—·000	Ely	144	90·1	22nd ,,	77·1	24—27 ,,	88·6	78·2	83·4
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur ...	29·463	29·539	+·016	E	67	95·6	23rd ,,	78·2	25—28 ,,	91·3	78·8	85·1
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri ...	29·328	29·567	+·021	SEly	84	95·4	23rd ,,	76·1	25, 26 ,,	91·8	77·7	84·8
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling ...	22·860	—	+·003	Variable	98	69·6	23rd ,,	56·7	25th ,,	65·8	58·2	62·0
			Gnatong ...	19·210	—	—	SEly	104	59·9	26th ,,	43·1	22, 26 ,,	56·1	44·7	50·4
		Kuch Bihar	.....												
		Rangpur	Rangpur ...	29·472	29·547	0	Calm	88	95·3	23rd ,,	76·7	23rd ,,	91·7	77·8	84·8
		Bogra	Bogra ...	29·513	29·526	+·008	SEly	109	95·7	23rd ,,	76·2	26th ,,	91·8	78·2	85·0
		Pabna	Sirajganj ...	29·527	29·525	—·012	Variable	111	93·3	23rd ,,	75·2	26th ,,	89·0	77·3	83·2
East Bengal.	Dacca ...	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·557	29·531	—·030	SEly	270	91·1	23rd ,,	76·2	25th ,,	87·5	77·7	82·6
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·540	29·550	+·001	ESE	144	92·7	23rd ,,	76·6	25th ,,	89·1	77·7	83·4
		Faridpur ...	Faridpur ...	29·539	29·532	—·013	Ely	162	90·5	23rd ,,	75·9	26th ,,	87·7	77·4	82·6
		Backergunge	Barisal ...	29·554	29·512	—·018	Calm	128†	89·8	23rd ,,	74·9	24th ,,	86·1	76·9	81·5
	Chittagong ...	Tippera	Comilla ...	29·567	29·557	—·007	E	172	92·8	23rd ,,	74·8	23, 25 ,,	88·5	75·9	82·2
		Noakhali	Noakhali ...	29·552	29·542	—·023	SEly	201	90·5	22nd ,,	75·3	25th ,,	85·8	75·9	80·9
		Chittagong	Chittagong .	29·541	29·575	—·031	SEly	185	89·2	23rd ,,	75·6	25th ,,	85·5	76·3	80·9
		South Lushai Hills ...	.....												
Bihar.	Patna ...	Patna	Bankipore ..	29·363	29·406	—·022	E	182	95·5	23rd ,,	78·2	24, 26 ,,	91·7	80·0	85·0
		Gaya	Gaya ...	29·165	29·490	—·025	Ely	182	96·0	22nd ,,	76·3	25th ,,	90·7	78·2	84·5
		Shahabad	Dehri ...	29·193	29·492	+·014	Variable	443	95·3	22nd ,,	76·0	25th ,,	89·6	78·3	84·0
			Buxar ...	29·366	29·497	+·017	E	173	93·5	22nd ,,	75·8	24th ,,	90·3	78·9	84·6
			Arrah ...	29·344	29·484	+·006	Variable	89	95·4	22nd ,,	77·5	24th ,,	92·7	79·9	86·3
		Saran	Chapra ...	29·368	29·499	+·024	Variable	178	96·3	23rd ,,	77·6	25th ,,	92·6	79·5	86·0
		Champaran	Motihari ...	29·344	29·523	+·023	ESE	168	97·0	23rd ,,	76·9	22nd ,,	92·4	78·6	85·6
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur*	29·398	29·527	—	ESE	171†	97·2	23rd ,,	77·2	26th ,,	93·4	78·8	86·2
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga ...	29·398	29·515	—·006	ESE	164	97·0	23rd ,,	76·7	26th ,,	92·8	79·2	86·0
		Monghyr	...												
	Bhagalpur...	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur ...	29·385	29·496	+·011	Calm & Ely.	101†	94·2	24th ,,	76·5	26, 27 ,,	90·3	78·4	84·4
		Purnea	Purnea ...	29·452	29·519	—·003	ESE	148	95·2	23 & 24 ,,	76·2	26th ,,	91·8	79·0	85·4
		Malda	Malda ..						Observations not received.						
		Sonthal Parganas ...	Naya Dumka	29·437	29·478	—·011	Variable	213	93·1	24th ,,	73·8	26th ,,	86·0	77·1	82·6
Orissa.	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Cuttack	29·497	29·519	—·019	SW		87·7	22 & 27 ,,	74·3	25th ,,	83·9	77·3	80·6
			False Point...	29·564	29·527	—0·9	W	339	86·9	22nd ,,	73·1	25th ,,	83·8	77·4	80·6
		Balasore	Balasore ...	29·467	29·495	—·035	SW		90·9	22nd ,,	73·8	24th ,,	85·2	76·8	81·0
		Puri ...	Puri ...	29·586	29·540	—	W	370	88·7	22, 27 & 28 ,,	75·6	23rd ,,	85·6	78·1	81·9
			Gopalpur ...	29·603	29·564	—	SW	390	88·7	22nd ,,	76·1	25th ,,	86·0	78·3	82·2
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh ..	27·542	29·479	—·045	Variable	285	86·7	22nd ,,	71·3	26th ,,	82·3	72·9	77·6
		Lohardaga	Ranchi ...	27·424	29·476	—·026	Variable	227	86·5	22nd ,,	69·9	26, 27 ,,	80·7	71·9	76·3
		Palamau	Daltonganj ...												
		Manbhum	.....												
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa ...	28·755	29·457	—·037	SW	60	91·9	23rd ,,	74·2	26th ,,	86·6	75·4	81·0
Assam.	.....	Sibsagar	Sibsagar ...	29·305	29·589	—·025	SW		96·2	24th ,,	77·0	25, 27 ,,	92·2	78·9	85·5
		Goalpara	Dhubri ...	29·492	29·560	—·012	Ely	165	93·2	23rd ,,	78·1	25, 26 ,,	90·6	79·8	85·2
		Cachar	Silchar ...	29·532	29·586	—·022	Calm & Ely.		96·1	22nd ,,	75·3	26, 27 ,,	93·4	76·9	85·2

* Mean for 4 days. | † Mean of 6 days. | ‡ Mean of 5 days.

Explanation.—Summary—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The mean are the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the stations in the district reading in returns divided by the number of stations.

the week ending Saturday, the 28th of July 1894.

Normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.									District.
					Of week.				Rainfall.					
									Since 1st of month.			Since 16th May 1894.		
					Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	
—1·6	79·9	90	8·7	3·64	2·44	2·65	3·75	3·61	11·33	9·55	+1·78	20·70	20·92	—0·22	Burdwan.
—1·2	79·8	91	8·0	4·22											
					1·40	2·96	3·00	3·65	10·95	10·83	+0·12	26·19	23·31	+2·88	Birbhum.
—1·2	79·6	89	6·9	3·24	4·65	3·45	4·75	4·27	14·54	11·70	+2·84	27·78	24·05	+3·73	Bankura.
—1·7	80·0	88	6·4	3·85	12·51	8·24	4·25	3·46	20·11	11·95	+8·16	32·95	23·34	+9·61	Midnapore.
					3·85	3·48	3·67	3·74	10·98	11·05	—0·07	20·57	22·83	—2·26	Hooghly.
					4·02	3·09	4·00	4·25	11·97	11·41	+0·56	23·54	23·20	+0·34	Howrah.
—2·5	79·8	93	9·9	13·56	6·20	3·31	3·83	4·23	15·59	11·39	+4·20	26·18	24·06	+2·12	24-Parganas.
—0·9	80·1	90	9·4	3·61	3·61	3·68	4·00	4·85	11·22	11·96	—0·74	21·71	22·88	—1·17	Calcutta.
—0·5	80·8	87	9·1	1·01	1·32	2·29	4·00	3·68	9·16	8·96	+0·20		22·05		Nadia.
—0·2	80·3	91	9·1	0·81	0·90	2·25	2·17	3·55		9·71			22·21		Murshidabad.
—1·9	81·3	89	8·3	1·45	1·44	2·45	4·20	3·66	11·32	8·88	+2·44	21·04	23 78	+0·26	Jessore.
					2·51	2·73	4·00	4·35	10·68	11·16	—0 48	24·33	27·31	—2·98	Khulna.
)	82·3	87	6·0	0·72	1·03	2·48	3·00	3·34	10·73	10·37	+0·36	18·12	25·05	—6·93	Rajshahi.
+1·0	82·6	82	4·7	0·20	0·15	2·57	0·40	3 48	7·44	10·87	—3·43	19·47	28·72	—9·25	Dinajpur.
-2·1	82·9	82	6·0	2·31	·1·02	4·41	4·00	4·50	18·07	24·30	—6 23	39·84	61·30	—21·46	Jalpaiguri.
-0·4	61·3	94	9·1	3·79	2·65	6·72	5·00	5·27	19·82	32·08	—12·26	51·86	67·66	—15·80	Darjeeling.
.	51·8	91	5·1	3·92											
					0·37	4·31	1·50	4·21	6·95	18·02	—11·07	30·38	58·28	—18·90	Kuch Bihar.
-0·6	84·3	81	6·0	1·20		2·53		3·07		12·25			40 47		Rangpur.
-1·7	82·4	84	4·6	0·25	0·35	2·76	1·50	3·18	7·64	11·21	—3·57	24·56	28·50	—3·94	Bogra.
0·8	81·6	87	8·1	0·60	0·73	1·84	2·50	3·53	14·24	8·80	+5·44	30·26	23 67	+6·59	Pabna.
-1·1	81·0	90	8·6	2·55	2·62	3·02	5·25	4·02	13·69	12·12	+1·57	32·18	29·17	+3·01	Dacca.
0·8	82·1	85	6·1	1·04		3·19		3·95		11·70			34·05		Mymensingh.
-0·2	81·7	87	6·1	1·91		3·06		4·12		10·00			26 65		Faridpur.
-1·0	80·6	87	8·9	2·97	3·43	4·04	5·50	5·09	14·38	15·76	—1·38	34·13	38·72	—4·59	Backergunge.
0·2	80·3	94	8·1	3·23		3·14		4·37		11·88			32·31		Tippera.
0·5	80·2	89	5·9	4·04	3·60	4·96	5 50	5·27	20·63	2·14	+0·89	39·93	52·01	—18·08	Noakhali.
0·2	79·3	91	8·7	1·67	7·99	6·16	4·50	5·19	29·28	25 42	+3·86	65·84	60·04	+5 80	Chittagong.
			•		5·23	4·81	5·00	4·50	11·41	16·12	—4·71	44·78	39·23	+5·55	South Lushai Hills.
1·3	84·3	79	8·0	0·72	1·41	3·19	1·75	3·29		10·56			18 16		Patna.
0·1	83·4	83	6·1	3·12	3·75	3·09	2·50	3·25	12·92	10·36	+2·56	21·30	17·33	+3·97	Gaya.
0·3	?	?	7·1	4·36											
0·8	83·0	83	6·6	0 00	2·40	3·07	3·20	3·42	8·95	10·14	—1·19	19·50	16·16	+3·34	Shahabad.
1·7	83·8	84	5·1	0·43											
1·3	83·5	81	10·0	0·41	0·33	3·17	1·33	3·31	8·10	11·08	—2·98	17·27	18·60	—1·33	Saran.
0·8	84·6	80	4·9	0·42	1·61	2·45	2·00	2·67	4·52	10·84	—6·32	12·65	20 31	—7·66	Champaran.
	83·7	85	5·8	0·14		2 49		3·08		10·43			19·18		Muzaffarpur.
1·5	83·7	79	5·6	0·15	0·39	2·20	0·67	3·12	2·82	10·20	- 7·38	8·65	19·52	—10·87	Darbhanga.
					1·76	2·85	2·33	3·67	9·64	10·13	—0·49	1·02	18 08	+0·94	Monghyr.
1·3	83·5	82	6·9	1·92		2·52		3·49		9·70			19·77		Bhagalpur.
1·0	83·5	82	1·3	0·32	1·51	3·03	2·67	3·49		13 72			30·34		Purnea.
•					0·34	1·90	2·00	3 39		10 36			24 90		Malda.
0·1	80·5	88	5·0	2·01	2·59	2·77	3·17	4·05	12·62	10·35	+1·67	24·95	22·23	+2·72	Sonthal Parganas.
0·3	80 5	79	8·7	4·67		2·90		3·53		11·36			22·68		Cuttack.
0·2	80·1	89	9 4	5·85											
0·1	79·5	92	5·9	14·18		3·20		3·43		11·60			22·60		Balasore.
	81·0	84	8 6	1·97		3·04		3 30		11·24			21 39		Puri.
	80·2	86	5·6	0·87											
0·9	74·6	91	10·0	3·34		3·48		5·03		12 02			21·68		Hazaribagh.
0·4	74·1	92	9·0	4·08	4·05	3·40	4·50	4·73		11 45			21·56		Lohardaga.
						2·20		3·40		10·16			17·25		Palamau.
					6·38	2·61	5·00	4·18	22·31	10·47	+11·84	33·48	20·16	+13·32	Manbhum
0·5	78·6	88	9·7	6·32	6·32	4·15	5·00	4 10	12·57	12·82	—0·25	21·18	23·56	—2·38	Singhbhum.
0·2	81·3	91	8·3	0·69											Sibsagar.
0·8	82·9	85	5·1	0·46											Goalpara.
0·5	82·5	85	6·0	1·33											Cachar.

years. The variations are *negatives* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positives* when greater.
denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 28th of July 1894.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 22nd.	Monday, 23rd.	Tuesday, 24th.	Wednesday, 25th.	Thursday, 26th.	Friday, 27th.	Saturday, 28th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	...	0·63	...	0·10	...	...	2	0·73	2·47	11·45	9·03	24·01	19·04
			Burdwan ...	...	1·31	1·11	0·53	0·06	...	0·63	4	3·61	2·18	11·37	9·32	20·66	20·33
			Katwa ...	...	0·23	0·45	0·19	0·10	...	0·16	5	1·13	2·48	8·83	8·45	16·02	21·07
			Raniganj ...	...	0·96	2·19	0·26	0·71	0·04	0·06	4	4·22	3·48	13·00	12·05	21·98	22·48
			Mankur ...	...	0·55	1·50	0·50	...	...	0·27	4	2·82	?	10·78	?	20·50	?
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	...	0·03	0·77	0·64	0·18	0·02	0·17	4	1·81	2·34	7·94	10·91	25·56	23·52
			Hetampur ...	...	...	1·18	0·40	0·19	...	...	3	1·77	3·68	10·86	12·46	25·77	25·43
			Rampur Hát ...	...	...	0·37	0·15	0·04	...	0·05	2	0·61	2·86	14·24	9·31	27·24	21·84
			Bolpur ...	0·33	0·06	0·62	0·20	0·04	...	...	3	1·25	?	10·70	?	22·13	?
			Murari ...	...	...	0·40	0·30	...	...	0·10	3	0·80	?	7·50	?	16·25	?
			Labpur ...	0·71	...	0·41	0·25	...	...	...	3	1·37	?	6·57	?	18·93	?
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	0·90	0·77	1·28	0·24	0·05	...	4	3·24	2·70	12·66	11·01	24·96	22·83
			Vishnupur ...	...	2·05	2·18	2·08	2·03	...	0·32	5	8·66	3·13	16·03	10·48	29·98	23·30
			Maliara ...	...	0·69	0·03	0·42	0·49	0·05	0·52	5	2·80	3·01	12·58	12·37	25·65	24·36
			Khatra ...	...	0·64	0·90	1·80	0·42	...	0·14	5	3·90	4·38	16·86	12·96		25·97
			Indas ...	...	2·00	1·62	0·32	...	...	0·33	4	4·27	?	11·26	?		?
			Kotalpur ...	...	1·35	2·85	0·35	...	...	...	3	4·55	?	13·78	?	25·35	?
			Onda ...	...	1·80	2·30	0·70	0·60	...	...	4	5·40	?	13·25	?	24·31	?
			Gangajalghati ...	...	1·48	0·55	0·54	0·33	...	...	4	2·90	?	11·73	?	28·45	?
			Raipur ...	0·45	1·21	3·50	1·38	0·85	...	...	5	7·39	?	15·00	?	26·50	?
			Sonamukhi ...	...	0·74	1·41	1·46	0·19	...	...	4	3·80	?	10·02	?	16·53	?
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	1·75	4·24	15·29	3·10	...	...	...	4	24·38	3·50	33·03	13·24	51·36	24·76
			Tamluk ...	0·28	1·82	7·90	0·17	0·02	...	...	4	10·19	3·20	20·70	10·84	31·95	22·11
			Midnapore ...	...	0·75	2·46	0·77	0·10	...	...	4	4·08	2·93	8·00	11·16	19·67	21·84
			Ghatal ...	1·04	2·35	7·11	0·55	0·06	0·25	0·03	5	11·39	3·22	17·79	12·75	28·73	24·63
			Kukrahati ...	0·54	2·38	4·01	0·17	...	...	...	4	7·10	?	19·44	?	29·40	?
			Garhbeta ...	...	1·50	...	0·64	0·50	...	1·11	5	5·25	?	11·71	?	26·57	?
			Panskura ...	0·29	2·74	5·61	0·35	...	...	...	4	8·99	?	14·73	?	27·23	?
			Dantoon ...	...	3·50	10·31	2·50		0·13	0·11			?		?		?
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	0·05	0·41	1·66	0·17	...	...	...	3	2·29	4·09	9·32	11·24	17·29	22·90
			Hooghly ...	0·16	...	1·30	0·29	0·01	...	...	3	1·67	3·06	9·59	10·97	17·02	22·75
			Jahanabad ...	0·90	1·21	4·86	0·40	...	0·09	0·13	5	7·59	2·70	14·03	10·97	27·38	22·79
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	0·79	0·30	1·85	0·21	...	...	0·37	5	3·52	3·24	13·62	10·95	21·93	23·02
			Mohesreka ...	0·08	1·05	3·12	0·27	...	...	...	3	4·52	2·94	10·31	11·88	25·11	23·34
			Ulubaria ...	0·06	1·30	4·12	0·12	0·06	...	0·20	4	5·86	?	11·11	?	25·69	?
	Presidency.	24-Parganas...	Sangor Island	1·30	1·51	7·69	2·22	...	...	0·84	5	13·56	4·11	23·82	14·36	34·84	26·76
			Diamond Harbour.	1·52	3·57	9·90	1·10	0·02	...	...	4	16·41	3·44	27·00	13·04	36·76	24·88
			Canning Town	...	1·95	2·00							?		?		?
			Alipore (Obsy.)	0·42	0·34	2·36	0·41	0·06	...	0·02	4	3·61	3·68	11·22	11·96	22·71	24·69
			Barrackpore ...	...	0·25	1·48	0·19	...	...	...	3	1·92	3·89	8·86	10·76	16·44	23·49
			Dum-Dum ...	...	0·34	1·00	0·32	...	...	...	3	1·66	3·40	11·42	10·52	23·61	23·19
			Barasat ...	...	0·35	0·72	0·30	0·29	...	...	4	1·66	2·97	8·70	9·54	16·51	21·82
			Basirhat ...	...	0·57	0·85	0·37	0·17	...	...	4	1·96	2·84	11·32	10·98	23·44	25·57
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	...	...	0·06	0·86	0·10	...	...	3	1·02	2·56	9·01	9·30	17·35	21·67
			Krishnagar ...	...	0·41	0·21	0·14	0·22	0·03	...	4	1·01	2·29	8·67	8·78	23·04	20·14
			Chuadanga ...	0·35	0·37	0·35	0·18	0·15	0·11	...	5	1·41	2·09	11·02	8·89		22·50
			Meherpur ...	0·11	0·65	0·58	0·05	0·22	0·03	...	4	1·64	1·98	9·86	8·34	18·35	21·23
			Kushtia ...	0·20	0·53	0·17	0·20	0·40	...	...	5	1·50	2·28	10·21	9·47	20·18	24·73
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	0·08	...	1·08	0·64	...	...	0·05	2	1·85	2·57	7·94	10·72	13·17	22·72
			Berhampore	...	0·11	0·57	0·11	0·02	...	...	3	0·81	1·88	9·36	9·23	17·13	21·57
			Lalbag ...	0·30	0·30	0·25	...	...	0·20	0·50	5	1·35	2·12	13·55	9·10	21·40	20·57
			Azimganj ...	0·28	...	0·36	0·08	0·05	...	...	2	0·77	2·36	9·20	9·17	16·15	21·91
			Jangipur ...	...	...	0·06	0·08	0·09	...	0·01	Nil	0·24	2·53		9·85		21·52
			Lalgola ...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	1	0·40	2·07	13·20	•10·19	20·70	23·16
			Akhriganj ...	...	...	0·17	0·04	0·07	0·04	0·04	1	0·36	?	9·30	?	20·04	?
			Patkabari ...	...	0·70	0·50	...	...	...	...	2	1·20	?	8·55	?	14·10	?
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	0·13	1·00	0·18	0·35	0·09	...	0·25	5	2·00	1·05	12·92	7·73	23·79	21·08
			Jessore ...	0·02	0·80	0·23	0·10	0·22	0·08	...	4	1·45	3·27	13·73	9·97	29·36	20·09
			Jhenidah ...	...	0·21	0·20	0·10	0·33	0·07	...	4	0·71	2·05	8·95	8·55	17·81	24·64
			Magura ...	0·15	0·03	0·13	0·20	...	...	0·03	3	0·54	2·42	10·09	8·85	23·14	24·49
			Bangaon ...	0·10	0·65	0·85	0·38	0·32	...	...	5	2·30	2·54	11·56	9·33	12·70	22·10
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	...	1·41	...	0·78	0·27	...	0·60	4	3·06	2·44	11·85	10·87	24·21	26·36
			Bagerhat ...	0·20	0·80	0·55	0·95	0·42	...	...	5	2·92	3·25	11·92	12·72	26·44	30·13
			Khulna ...	...	0·07	0·35	0·50	0·02	...	...	3	1·54	2·49	8·25	9·87	22·31	25·42
			Nakipur ...	...	2·90	2·78	0·82	0·14	...	...	4	6·64	?	14·88	?		?
			Kampal ...										?		?		?
	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	...	...	0·40	0·04	0·12	0·06	...	2	0·62	1·91	7·97	10·40	15·68	23·14
			Nator ...	0·15	0·76	0·05	0·19	0·30	...	...	4	1·45	2·21	14·31	10·66	21·07	24·47
			Naugaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	3·16	8·90	10·05	10·63	27·55
			Lalpur ...	0·20	0·14	0·10	1·12						?		?		?
			Nanda ...	...	0·81	0·09	0·31	...	...	...	2	1·21	?	8·91	?		?
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·86	10·04	10·52	18·19	27·02
			Churaman ...	...	...	...	0·09	0·09	...	...	Nil	0·18	2·44	9·77	10·44	23·09	25·42
			Raiganj ...	...	...	...		0·13	...	...	1	0·13	2·13	6·37	10·88		28·06
			Dinajpur ...	...	0·04	...	0·04	...	0·02	0·06	Nil	0·16	2·86	5·01	12·28	19·20	33·61
			Balughat ...	0·18	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	1	0·26	2·58	5·36	10·29	15·68	28·17
			Thakurgaon ...	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	1	0·27	?	5·23	?	20·89	?
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	0·17	0·07	0·73	0·04	...	0·79	0·12	4	1·92	4·41	18·07	22·30	38·84	60·17
			Alipore Dooar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	6·58	?	45·14	?
			Fallacotta ...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·30	...	2	0·40	?	6·65	?	27·70	?
			Debiganj ...	0·22	0·47	0·10	...	...	0·30	0·13	5	1·22	?	5·81	?	21·20	?
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakutta)	0·42	0·54	0·09	0·30	...	1·03	2·25	5	4·63	?	24·37	?	67·93	?
		Darjeeling ...	Baxa ...	...	...	...	0·57	0·19	0·20	0·30	4	1·26	8·61	28·07	45·66	81·16	104·02
			Siliguri ...	0·50	...	0·06	0·10	0·10	0·22	0·06	5	1·04	7·15	13·25	30·96	47·22	64·79
			Darjeeling ...	0·05	0·15	0·14	1·37	1·43	0·23	0·42	6	3·79	4·48	19·56	29·09	43·70	54·15
			Kalimpong ...	0·05	0·24	0·40	2·18	0·63	0·03	0·11	5	3·59	6·04	17·47	25·60	38·27	47·25
			Kurseong ...	...	0·09	0·63	1·25	1·33	0·23	0·03	5	4·16	?	30·71	?		?
			Pedong ...	1·13	0·07	0·16	1·43	0·38	0·27	0·10	6	3·54	?	19·07	?	45·10	?
		Sikkim ...	*Gnatong* ...	1·29	0·41	0·16	0·74	0·19	0·21	0·22	7	3·92		18·33			
		Tibet ...	*Yatung* ...	0·19	0·27	0·25	0·07	...	0·08	0·47	4	1·33	?	6·21			
		Kuch Bihar...	Dinhatta ...	...	0·20	0·01	...	0·14	...	...	2	0·35	3·06	1·63	12·61	33·08	52·01
			Kuch Bihar...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	1	0·13	4·04	6·56	20·36	41·81	65·15
			Mickliganj ...	0·38	0·28	0·05	...	...	...	...	2	0·71	4·86	13·60	18·81	41·11	55·33
			Mathabhanga	0·03	0·11	0·04	0·09	0·03	...	...	1	0·30	4·38	6·03	20·32	40·45	60·09
			Futbari ...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	Nil	0·05	?	4·51	?		?
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	0·40	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·10	2	0·55	2·67	3·35	10·15	18·43	31·29
			Rangpur ...	0·26	0·91	0·02	...	0·01	...	...	2	1·20	2·69	2·65	14·70		40·98
			Peerganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·00	?	15·76	?
			Kurigaon ...	0·20	0·54	0·40							2·46		12·04		43·27
			Gobindganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Bagdogra (*Nilpamari*)	0·04	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	1	0·15	2·30	5·01	12·87	22·86	47·71
			Ulipur ...	2·16	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	2	2·41	?	4·41	?	21·82	?
			Sunderganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·80	?		?
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·51	2·97	10·59	11·42	23·23	28·70
			Nowkhilla ...	...	...	0·15	...	0·35	...	...	1	0·10	2·98	8·14	9·86	23·29	26·50
			Bogra ...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	1	0·25	2·85	6·49	12·07	19·24	31·00
			Panchbibi ...	...	...	...	0·03	0·22	...	...	2	0·52	2·23	5·32	11·48	14·15	37·55
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	...	...	...	0·40	0·12	...	...	3	0·85	1·74	23·08	8·33	38·52	22·76
			Sirajganj ...	0·07	0·86	0·06	0·22	0·10	0·04	...	2	0·60	1·93	5·37	9·24	14·53	24·53
				0·01	0·10	0·36	0·06	0·07	...	...							

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 28th of July 1894—contd.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 22nd.	Monday, 23rd.	Tuesday, 24th.	Wednesday, 25th.	Thursday, 26th.	Friday, 27th.	Saturday, 28th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
	Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj...	0·33	0·30	0·16	0·35	0·41	...	0·11	6	1·66	3·08	12·07	13·45	34·10	33·42
			Dacca ...	1·57	0·31	0·09	0·65	1·17	...	0·17	5	3·96	2·80	16·24	11·36	31·00	28·06
			Narayanganj	1·03	0·74	0·17	0·23	0·54	...	0·12	6	2·83	3·71	15·24	13·81	31·73	31·71
			Manikganj ...	0·81	0·06	0·34	0·10	0·71	...	...	4	2·42	2·50	11·17	9·80	23·73	23·50
			Jaydebpur ...	0·02	1·35	0·03	0·24	0·35	0·08	...	3	2·07	₹	14·74	₹	32·68	₹
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj ...	...	0·21	...	0·27	...	...	...	2	0·48	2·80	13·33	11·05	32·41	34·20
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	0·80	0·30	...	0·50	...	...	3	1·60	2·45	11·25	9·44	28·49	25·87
			Mymensingh	0·03	0·15	0·04	0·25	0·17	0·40	...	4	1·04	3·53	18·22	12·81	40·19	37·67
			Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·43	...	...	...	0·43	2·85	10·03	10·42	30·79	29·47
			Netrakona ...	...	0·16	0·42	0·12	...	...	...	3	0·70	4·33	9·25	14·77	51·16	32·55
			Subarnakhali	...	...	0·72	0·14	0·15	...	...	3	1·01	₹	7·80	22·21	48·40	₹
			Durgapur ...	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·10	...	2	0·30	₹	12·20	₹	32·50	₹
			Sherpur Town	...	...	...	0·28	0·18	0·17	...	3	0·63	₹	8·28	₹		₹
			Diwanganj ...										₹		₹		₹
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	0·54	0·56	0·02	0·13	...	0·44				2·92		10·15		27·31
			Faridpur ...	1·25	0·23	...	0·19	0·24	...	...	4	1·91	2·95	12·02	9·79	30·23	27·11
			Goalundo ...	0·30	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	2	0·75	3·30	9·35	10·04	25·54	25·52
		Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	0·08	0·83	1·38	0·41	0·80	0·17	...	5	3·67	5·08	16·83	18·83	32·83	45·56
			Pirojpur ...	0·24	0·24	0·41	0·74	0·81	0·08	...	5	2·52	3·47	11·39	13·48	28·93	33·21
			Barisal ...	0·15	0·91	0·62	0·12	0·53	0·62	...	6	2·95	3·51	15·72	13·51	37·65	33·88
			Gaurnadi ...	0·10	0·16	0·14	0·12	0·88	0·13	...	6	1·52	₹	12·25	₹	33·22	₹
			Bhola ...	0·25	0·15	1·37	0·80	1·55	0·40	0·05	6	4·57	4·18	13·55	17·24	32·68	42·19
			Daulatkhan	0·25	0·13	2·21	0·50	0·40	0·48	...	6	3·97	₹	14·90	₹	45·43	₹
			Bauphal ...	0·43	1·60		0·80	2·58	0·48				₹		₹		₹
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	1·21	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·25	3	1·96	2·34	10·48	9·62	27·97	28·12
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	0·30	0·81	1·70	0·15	0·09	0·15	0·10	6	3·30	4·03	15·86	14·05	40·19	37·54
			Chandpur ...	0·25	0·11	0·85	0·64	0·44	0·40	...	6	2·69	4·27	13·45	14·22	33·98	34·10
			Brahmanbaria	...	0·65	0·05	0·11	0·10	0·20				1·91		9·59		20·44
			Ramchandra-pur.	0·50	...	...	...	0·60	0·20	...	3	1·30	₹	10·15	₹	22·10	₹
			Nasirnagar...	0·30	0·50	0·10							₹		₹		₹
			Dandkandi ...	0·28	0·82	0·15	0·50	0·18	0·05	0·55	6	2·53	₹	10·74	₹	23·48	₹
			Kasba ...										₹		₹		₹
			Laksam ...	...	2·39								₹		₹		₹
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	0·72	0·16	1·74	0·70	0·32	...	0·40	6	4·04	5·26	17·52	20·10	44·31	50·71
			Feuny ...	0·88	0·28	0·75	1·05	...	...	0·20	5	3·16	4·06	23·53	20·17	57·68	53·26
			Harishpur ...	0·56	0·89	1·98	2·15	0·76					₹		₹		₹
			Ramganj ...	1·39	0·51	0·31	...	1·54	...	...	4	3·75	₹	17·65	₹	36·05	₹
		Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar...	0·70	5·15	6·51	1·10	0·68	...	0·04	5	14·18	7·46	41·89	32·75	81·03	72·26
			Chittagong ...	...	0·60	0·75	0·17	0·20	...	...	4	1·81	4·86	16·65	18·11	59·50	53·40
			Kutubdia ...	0·68	2·72	2·50							₹		₹		
			Satkanya ...	1·28	1·83	1·44	1·05	0·33					₹		₹		
			Kodala ...										₹		₹		₹
			Fenoa ...										₹		₹		₹
			Mirsarai ...	0·07	0·65	0·60	0·52	...	...	0·32	4	2·16	₹	23·13	₹	47·94	₹
			Chandpur ...	1·80	0·93	1·52	0·26						₹		₹		₹
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia...	3·23	1·17	0·05	0·12	0·55	...	0·11	5	5·23	4·81	14·41	16·12	47·79	39·23
			Bundarban ...	1·21	0·95	1·29	0·29	0·17	0·07	...	5	3·98	₹	16·21	₹	42·74	₹
	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	...	...	0·68	...	0·04	...	...	1	0·72	3·13	8·06	10·37	15·00	18·74
			Dinapore ...	...	...	2·11	...	0·05	...	...	1	2·16	3·50	10·15	10·37		18·06
			Bihar ...	...	...	1·30	0·42	0·10	...	...	3	1·82	3·32	10·99	10·74		18·60
			Barh ...	...	...	0·76	...	0·16	...	...	2	0·92	2·81		10·74		17·16
			Bikram ...	...	0·64	0·38	...	0·22	...	...	3	1·24	₹	13·82	₹		₹
			Hilsa ...	...	...	...	0·66	0·25	...	...	2	0·91	₹		₹		₹
		Gaya ...	Aurangabad	0·15	...	3·17	4·87	0·07	...	...	3	8·26	2·67	18·49	10·29	27·82	17·39
			Gaya ...	0·08	...	1·49	1·47	0·03	...	0·05	2	3·12	4·13	18·15	11·16	26·00	18·06
			Nawadah ...	...	0·07	0·62	0·71	0·08	...	...	2	1·48	2·85	7·35	9·85	18·92	16·73
			Jahanabad ...	0·68	...	0·15	1·26	0·05	...	...	3	2·14	2·34	7·67	10·12	12·49	16·48
			Arwal ...	...	0·20	...	0·37	0·10	...	...	3	0·67	₹	7·71	₹	13·97	₹
			Daudnagar...	0·13	0·06	2·00	1·72	0·15	...	0·02	4	4·08	₹	14·52	₹	21·45	₹
			Sherghati ...	0·29	...	0·19	0·68	0·53	...				₹		₹		₹
			Rajauli ...	...	3·40	...	0·48	...	...	0·69	3	4·48	₹	12·18	₹		₹
			Pakri Barawan.	...	0·24	0·32	...	...	...	0·20	3	0·76	₹	11·34	₹		₹
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	0·02	...	0·29	0·25	0·04	...	...	2	0·60	3·12		9·64		15·22
			Dehri ...	0·51	...	0·30	3·23	0·27	0·05	...	4	4·36	2·60	12·79	10·12	27·27	15·90
			Bhabhua ...	...	0·13	1·23	2·79	0·15	0·03	...	4	4·33	2·95	9·79	11·15		17·01
			Sasaram ...	0·19	...	0·40	1·52	0·05	0·06	...	3	2·22	2·95	9·79	11·15		15·80
			Arrah ...	0·20	0·11	0·18	0·02	...	...	...	3	0·51	3·16	7·41	8·99	17·35	13·21
			Mohanea ...	0·05	...	0·77	6·65	0·03	0·12	...	3	7·02	₹	8·34	₹	28·25	17·08
			Khiri ...	...	...	1·40	1·10	0·10	...	...	3	2·60	₹	11·90	₹	15·50	₹
			Ageaon ...	...	0·10								₹		₹		₹
			Ramagar ...	...	0·22	0·16	0·07	...	...	...	2	0·45	₹	9·62	₹		₹
			Koath ...	0·50	...	0·65	0·60	...	...	0·20	4	1·95	₹	14·58	₹	21·37	₹
			Nikroul ...	0·23	...	2·50	0·35	0·07	...	...	3	3·15	₹	14·73	₹	22·78	₹
			Bassowan ...	1·18	...	0·67	1·02	0·14	...	...	4	3·01	₹	9·27	₹		₹
			Monaharpur	...	...	0·71	0·98	...	...	...	2	1·69	₹	10·80	₹		₹
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	1	0·19	3·12	4·64	11·52	12·42	19·20
			Siwan ...	...	0·27	0·11	...	...	...	...	2	0·38	3·16	8·14	10·88		18·80
			Ekma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil	Nil	₹	11·93	₹		₹
			Chapra ...	...	...	0·41	...	...	...	...	1	0·41	3·24	11·52	10·85	22·29	17·81
			Seerecpur ...	...	...	1·30	...	...	...	...	1	1·30	₹	7·83	₹		₹
			Annour ...	...	...	1·27	...	...	...	...	1	1·27	₹	8·22	₹	15·68	₹
			Basantpur ...	...	...	0·74	...	...	...	...	1	0·74	₹	7·57	₹	14·63	₹
		Champaran...	Motihari ...	0·12	...	0·29	...	0·01	...	...	2	0·42	2·11	2·90	9·67	11·59	18·91
			Bettiah ...	1·62	...	0·08	1·09	...	...	...	2	2·79	2·78	6·12	12·00		21·66
			Bagaha ...	...	...	0·29	0·27	...	...	...	2	0·56	₹	3·90	₹		₹
			Burhurwa ...	...	...	...	0·22						₹		₹		₹
		Musaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·03	2·43	1·29	10·03	6·66	19·47
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	0·05	...	0·04	...	...	2	0·09	2·80	3·29	10·60	17·50	19·50
			Hajipur ...	...		4·74	0·60	0·70					2·65		10·67		18·95
			Paru ...										₹		₹		₹
			Mahuwa ...	...	0·50								₹		₹		₹
			Shiuhar ...										₹		₹		₹
			Pupri ...										₹		₹		₹
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	...	...	0·75	...	0·13	...	...	2	0·88	2·51	3·53	10·71	11·61	19·42
			Darbhanga ...	...	...	0·09	...	0·04	0·02	...	Nil	0·15	2·13	2·65	10·58	5·84	19·08
			Madhubani...	...	...	0·04	...	0·06	...	..	Nil	0·10	1·96	2·25	9·28		19·42
			Bahera ...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	..	1	0·30	₹	4·06	₹		₹
			Rosera ...	0·12	...	0·62	...	...	...	...	2	0·74	₹	7·46	₹	13·82	₹
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begu Sarai ...	...	...	1·08	1·07	0·06	...	...	2	2·21	2·17	7·81	9·29	18·47	16·95
			Monghyr ...	...	...	1·19	0·50	0·15	...	...	3	1·84	2·80	9·40	10·12	15·40	18·30
			Jamui ...	...	...	0·72	0·49	0·03	...	...	2	1·24	3·57	11·73	10·97	23·12	18·80
			Gogri ...	0·43	...	1·21	0·54	0·17	...		...	2·35	₹		₹		₹
			Shaikhpura...	...	...	...	1·30	...	...	...	1	1·30	₹	6·00	₹		₹
			Chakai Bamda.	...	...	2·45	0·43	0·45	0·08	...	3	3·41	₹	16·19	₹		₹
			Chupreon ...	...	0·81								₹		₹		₹

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 28th of July 1894—*concld.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 22nd.	Monday, 23rd.	Tuesday, 24th.	Wednesday, 25th.	Thursday, 26th.	Friday, 27th.	Saturday, 28th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
Bihar—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	0·52	...	0·07	...	...	1	0·59	2·71		10·58		21·54
			Bangaon (Sylabad).	...	...	0·36							?		?		?
			Supaul ...	...	...	0·23	...	0·08	...	...	1	0·31	2·51	3·62	0·64	10·71	21·17
			Pratapganj ...	...	...	1·37	...	...	0·32	0·12	3	1·81	?	0·44	?	10·74	?
			Bhagalpur ...										2·58		9·30		18·60
			Banka ...	...	...	1·00	0·84	0·14	...	...	3	2·58	2 20	17·35	9·17		18·72
			Colgong ...	0·10	...	0·15	0·19	0·20	...	...	4	0·64	?	9·26	?	13·68	?
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	0·68	1·19	...	...	0·37	0·62	4	2·86	3·27	8·00	15·32	25·12	34·67
			Araria ...	...	...	0·62	...	...	0·33	0·40	3	1·35	3·12		14·39		30·45
			Purnea ...	...	...	...	0·04	0·28	...	...	1	0·32	2·70	4·98	12·19	17·45	26·03
			Goudwara (Korah).	...	...	...	0·06	0·05	...	...	Nil	0·11	?	5·22	?	11·44	?
			Barsoe ...	...	...	...	...	0·10					?		?		?
			Forbesganj ...	...	...	0·80	0·15	...	0·09	0·55	3	1·59	?	7·17	?		?
			Kaliaganj ...	0·31	...	0·18	0·41	...	...	...	3	0·90	?	13·59	?	29·78	?
		Malda ...	Malda ...	0·12	...	...	...	0·22	0·10	0·01	3	0·45	1·71		10·10		23·76
			Chanchal ...		...	0·06	...	0·16	...	...	1	0·22	2·09	9·50	10·62	24·30	20·20
			Gajol ...	0·48	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	2	0·78	?	8·23	?	15·13	?
			Sibganj ...	...	0·07	0·17	...	0·14	...	...	2	0·38	?	7·97	?	17·48	?
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	0·90	...	0·23	0·12	0·02	...	3	1·27	2·42	10·25	11·13	20·53	24·30
			Godda ...	...	0·05	1·68	0·50	0·09	0·05	...	2	2·35	1·94	9·33	9·15	18·89	18·27
			Pakaur ...	...	0·07	0·21	...	0·32	...	...	2	0·60	2·87	8·73	11·3	20·94	25·05
			Naya Dumka	...	0·01	1·25	0·28	0·45	0·02	...	3	2·01	2·74	12·23	10·95	25·92	21·95
			Deoghur ...	...	...	1·61	0·57	0·37	0·20	0·09	4	2·84	3·12	12·79	11·47	20·96	21·65
			Jamtara ...	...	0·66	4·53	0·67	0·50	0·10	...	5	6·46	3·50	16·89	11·42	27·07	21·95
			Belhodda ...										?		?		?
			Nanihat ...										?		?		?
			Asseuboni ...	...	0·77	0·28	0·34	0·10					?		?		?
			Katikund ...	...	...	2·20	0·32	...	...	...	2	2·61	?	21·52	?		?
			Modhupur ...	...	...	0·48	0·63	0·20	0·15	...	4	1·46	?	13·72	?		?
			Sarwan ...	...	0·75	0·50	0·30	0·40	...	...	4	1·95	?	15·61	?	25·81	?
			Sarath ...	0·06	...	1·49	0·20	0·17	0·06	0·25	4	1·83	?	10·67	?	22·87	?
			Barkope ...	...	...	1·59	0·22	0·10	...	...	3	1·91	?	13·78	?		?
			Danrey ...	0·30	0·15	0·60	0·45	0·12	...	...	5	1·62	?		?		?
			Bhagya ...	0·8	...	0·15	...	...	...	...			?		?		?
			Mohespore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Barharwa ...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	1	0·22	?		?		?
			Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	0·21	0·08	0·06	...	1	0·35	?	9·00	?	16·66	?
			Chandi ...										?		?		?
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	...	0·30	2·00	1·68						3·10		9·62		18·47
			Banki ...	...	0·48	1·50	...						1·92		11·16		22·01
			Cuttack ...	...	0·46	2·10							3·2		12·20		26·50
			False Point ...	0·05	0·54	1·23	3·33	...	0·70	...	4	5·85	3·40	10·50	13·03	28·44	24·36
			Kendrapara ...	...	0·23	2·03	5·14	...	...	...	3	7·40	2·94	16·55	11·31	36·73	21·13
			Jajpur ...	...	0·21	2·93	5·10						3·49		12·30		24·06
			Dharmsala ...	0·84	0·34								?		?		?
			Salipore ...	...	0·26	1·65	3·93						?		?		?
			Pal Lahara ...										?		?		?
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	...	0·20	2·80	4·71						?		?		?
			Chandbali ...	...	0·35	2·75	4·50						3·29		10·67		20 92
			Bhadrak ...	...	0·50	3 05	5·08						2·90		10·52		22·40
			Soro ...	0·30	3·64	5·04	...	...	0·07	...	3	9·05	3·81		11·23		21 05
			Balasore ...	0·25	0·91	5·65	5·79	...	0·06				3·12		12·24		23·65
			Jellasore ...										3 51		13·63		23 31
			Baripada ...										3·09		11·77		24·04
		Puri ...	Puri ...	0·20	0·22	0·79	0·65	0·02	...	...	4	1·97	2·38	11·14	9·65	16·07	19·10
			Khurda ...	0·38	0·29	1·05	1·23						3·83		12·87		23 77
			Bhunpur ...	0·18	0·05	0·17	0·94						2·54		10·08		18·05
			Gop ...										?		?		?
			Satpara ...	...	...	0·27							?		?		?
			Pipli ...	0·08	0·88	1·87							?		?		?
			Nayagarh ...										?		?		?
			Ranpur ...	1·67	0·16	0·51	0·83						?		?		?
			Kurmala ...	...	0·65	0·58							?		?		?
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Puchamba (*Giridih*).	...	0·38	2·05	0·28	0·21	0·07	0·14	5	3·13	3·00	11·87	10·79	25·85	20·47
			Hazaribagh ...	0·03	0·24	0·38	1·68	0·07	0·15	0·09	5	3·34	2·78		11·12		19·75
			Seontagurah ...										3·20		11·55		20·02
			Mahudi Hills										3·51		11·26		20·31
			Jhumra Hill										4·83		15·36		27·34
			Barhi ...	...	0·06	0·49	0·54	0·40	...	...	3	1·49		8·46	?	17·26	?
			Chitra ...	0·51	...	1·50	3·15	0·63	...	0·18	5	5·97	?	16·0	?	23·12	?
			Karaglcha ...	0·55	0·57	0·65	0·41	0·40	...	...	5	2·58	?	13·61	?		?
			Ramgar ...	...	0·50	2·05							?		?		?
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	0·21	0·30	3·00	0·51	...	...	4	4·02	3·28		11·29		20·64
			Ranchi ...	...	...	1·30	1·90	0·55	0·22	0·10	5	4·07	3·52	18·61	12·00	26·43	22·63
			Silli ...	...	...	1·20	0·30	...	...	1·00	3	2·50	?		?		?
			Palkot ...	...	...	3·50	1·55	4·00					?		?		?
			Tamar ...	...	0·05	1·00	0·98	0·76	...	...	3	3·37	?	14·85	?		?
			Chainpur ...	1·80	0·55	5 70	0 38	0·07					?		?		?
		Palamau ...	Palamau ...										2·20		10·16		17·25
			(*Daltonganj*).														
			Balumath ...	0·08	1·30	0·36	2·50	0·38	...	0·15	5	4·77	?	15·39	?		?
			Husainabad ...	...	...	0·42	5·65	0·26					?		?		?
			Garhwa ...			0·31	3·04	0·25					?		?		?
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	3·10	1·15	0·55	...	0·73	4	5·53	2·48	24 39	10·56	36·78	21·17
			Gobindpur ...	...	0·21	4·85	0·70	1·05	0·12	0·3	6	7·23	2·74	20 21	10·37	36·13	19·12
			Raghunathpur.	...	0·50	1·40	0·70	0·29	...	...	4	2·89	?	7·45	?	19·40	?
			Barabhum ...	...	...	1·50	0·00	0·32	0·05	...	3	2·77	?	1·70	?	23·24	?
			Jhalda ...	...	2·11	0·82	0·27	...	0·57	...	4	3·77	?	13·88	?	35 64	?
			Chas ...	...	...	1·09	0·41	0·15	...	...	3	1·65	?	17·07	?	41·93	?
			Pandra ...	...	...	0·37	1·71	0·26	0·57	0·06	...	4	2·97	?	16·10	?	?
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	0·05	0·09	2·70	2·15	1·18	0·05	0·10	4	6·32	4·15	12·57	12·82	21·18	21·56
			Chakardharpur.	...	0·05	2·55	3·07	0·93	0·11	0·21	5	6·92	?	12·79	?		?
			Ghutsila ...			0·80							?		?		?
			Baharagora		0·80	2·48	1·18	0·05	0·20				?		?		?
			Gaikura ...	...	0·40	2·47	2·54	1·71					?		?		?
			Kalikapur ...	...	1·52	1·94	2·16	0·49	...	0·04	4	6·15	?	14·43	?	20·95	?
			Mimahorpur	...	..	4·13	2·31	0·08	...	...	3	7·12	?		?		?
			Kharswan ...										?		?		?

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least 0·10 inch of rain has fallen.

CALCUTTA, *the* 31*st July* 1894.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 28TH OF JULY 1894.

DURING the previous week a cyclonic storm had advanced from the north-west angle of the Bay across the coast a little to the south of Balasore, and had travelled in an almost westerly direction across India. It had given extremely heavy weather and excessive rainfall to many of the districts it had passed through, particularly in the western districts of India, and on the 21st, or the last day of that week, its centre was a little to the north-west of Indore. On the 22nd the storm had advanced in a north-westerly direction and its centre was near Mount Abu. On the 23rd it had advanced into Lower Sind, and on the 23rd though a depression was still indicated over that area it was very feeble, and on the 24th the depression had entirely disappeared. Thus the storm which first formed a little to the west of the centre of the Bay about the 14th instant continued to exist quite up to the 23rd or for ten days, during which period it also advanced in directions varying in different parts of its course from north-north-westerly to westerly over a path probably seventeen or eighteen hundred miles long, giving heavy weather and abundant rain practically throughout its existence. It has therefore been a storm of exceptional nature.

At the beginning of the week under review while this first storm was still in existence conditions were again becoming disturbed in the Bay. On the 22nd, or the first day of the week, pressure was falling at all except a few of the south-western stations, the fall being largest in the north-east angle of the Bay. It is probable that even on this day a small storm was forming, and the weather at Akyab on the 22nd was extremely suspicious with a falling barometer during the day, while to the south very strong winds and very squally weather were reported from Diamond Island. On the 23rd the observations indicated that a feeble storm existed partly over the head of the Bay and partly over the Sunderbans with a centre to the south of Barisal, where pressure was 0·13 inch in defect. It is uncertain whether this storm was the continuation of the disturbance indicated in the north-east angle of the Bay on the 22nd, but if it is, the disturbance must have moved in a north-westerly direction during the 24 hours from the 22nd to the 23rd. During the 23rd the storm commenced to move in a westerly direction, and up to 4 P.M. of that date it had not intensified to any extent, but remained a feeble disturbance. From that time, however, it commenced to deepen and intensify rapidly, and at 8 A.M. of the 24th it was a deep and rather severe storm, the centre being about 30 to 40 miles to the south-east of Calcutta, where a pressure of only 29·203″ was recorded or 0·318″ below the normal. With the rapid deepening of the storm the cyclonic circulation of winds became much stronger and extended over the whole of Bengal. The main force of the winds was to the south and south-east of the storm, and a severe gale of wind blew at Saugor Island and the Sandheads, commencing from about midnight on the 23rd, and for several hours the wind velocity at Saugor Island averaged more than 60 miles an hour. At noon of the 24th the centre of the storm was about 25 or 30 miles to the south-south-west of Calcutta, the centre having passed apparently close to Diamond Harbour, and at this time the direction of its movement must have been a little to the north of west. Its rate of advance then became very slow for some hours, and up to 10 P.M. the storm had made little further advance, and its centre was still to the south-west of Calcutta and south-east of Midnapore. This retardation appears to have been due to an alteration in the direction of its movement which was taking place, for it is always the case that storms move very slowly while recurving. After 10 P.M. it moved almost in a north-westerly direction, and at 8 A.M. on the 25th the centre was to the south of Bankura and nearer to that station than to Midnapore. The pressure at Bankura on the 25th at 8 A.M. was 29·274″ or 0·211″ in defect, and it is probable the storm was already commencing to fill up slightly, though it was still accompanied by strong cyclonic winds. On the 26th at 8 A.M., the storm was entering Baghelkhand, and had hence moved across Chota Nagpur during the 24 hours at an average rate of about 12 miles an hour in a west-north-westerly direction. The depression at the centre of the storm was much smaller than on the previous day, and probably did not exceed a tenth of an inch, but it was still accompanied by a fairly strong cyclonic circulation of winds. On the 27th the storm had marched nearly westwards and the centre was near Sutna, and the storm was still a shallow depression only, while on the 28th, or the last day of the week, it had almost completely filled up.

During the passage of the storm in addition to the very low pressures recorded and the very strong cyclonic circulation of winds, which gave very stormy weather with rough sea at the head of the Bay, and rather squally or somewhat stormy weather over a large part of Bengal, the storm also gave heavy rainfall over the south-western part of the province, the falls being exceedingly heavy near the path of the centre. Thus on the morning of the 24th Contai in the Midnapore district reported 15·29 inches of rain, Dantoon also in the Midnapore district 10·31 inches, Diamond Harbour 9·90 inches, and Tamluk, Ghatal and Saugor Island each more than 7 inches. On the 25th Mohanea, Shahabad district, reported 6·65 inches, and Aurangabad, Kendrapara, Jajpur, Akhyapada, Chandbali, Bhadrack and Balasore from four to six inches, and so on.

Pressure.—The variation of pressure during the week has been dependent on the formation and movement of the storm just described. The mean pressure for the week varies from an excess pressure of 0·01 inch to 0·02 inch at the extreme northern stations to a defect of nearly 0·08 inch at Calcutta and defects of about 0·05 inch and 0·06 inch at Saugor Island, Jessore, Midnapore, Cuttack, &c.

Temperature.—The mean average temperature for the week has been in defect by from about 1° to 2° in South-West Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, while it has been nearly normal or slightly in excess in the other districts. For the whole of the province the mean variation has been a defect of two-thirds of a degree: on the other hand in Assam there has been an excess of 1·5°.

Rainfall.—The average rainfall in Orissa has equalled nearly 6 inches, while in Chota Nagpur it has averaged about 5 inches and in South-West Bengal nearly 4 inches. In East Bengal an average fall of 2·81 inches is recorded, and in Bihar 1·80 inches. Exceedingly small falls only have been reported from North Bengal, which has averaged the small amount of 0·50 inch. The falls have been very abundant and above the normal in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal, while large defects are reported in Bihar and East Bengal and exceedingly large defects in North Bengal, some parts of which indeed have received little or no rain.

Expressed as percentages of the normal rainfall, the actual falls during the week have equalled the following amounts:—South-West Bengal 128 per cent., North Bengal 18 per cent., East Bengal 76 per cent., Bihar 64 per cent., Orissa 183 per cent., and Chota Nagpur 148 per cent. Taking each division to have an equal value in the calculation, the rainfall of Bengal for the week has equalled 103 per cent. of the normal fall.

In Assam the rainfall has also been generally light during the week; Cachar has received 1·23 inches, Sibsagar 0·69 inch, and Dhubri only 0·46 inch.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 28th of July 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.					Rainfall.								
	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1894.
		Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	92·3	74·0	87·5	77·3	82·4	—1·7	3·09	2·88	+0·81	3·74	3·85	—0·11	12·48	10·53	23·76	23·31
North Bengal ...	95·7	75·2	90·7	76·0	84·4	+0·9	0·50	2·82	—2·32	1·56	3·71	—2·15	8·15	12·60	24·40	35·49
East Bengal ...	92·8	74·8	87·2	76·8	82·0	—0·2	2·81	3·72	—0·91	4·40	4·46	—0·06	14·60	14·19	37·17	37·08
Bihar ...		73·8	91·4	78·8	85·1	+0·8	1·80	2·83	—1·03	2·20	3·43	—1·23	8·65	10·82	17·99	20·24
Orissa ...	90·9	73·1	84·9	77·6	81·3	—2·5	5·70	3·12	+2·58	3·00	3·43	—0·43	16·36	11·45	27·67	22·37
Chota Nagpur ...	91·9*	69·9*	83·2*	73·4*	78·3*	—1·3*	4·81	3·25	+1·56	4·71	4·59	+0·12	14·71	11·57	24·74	21·17
Assam ...		75·3	92·1	78·5	85·3	+1·5										

Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 31st July 1894.

A. PEDLER,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 22nd to 28th July 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1894.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
July	22nd	148·5	2·8	29·476	83·2	89 5	10·1	79·4	80·2	0·993	79·0	88	SSE, NNE and variable.	79	0·04	Chiefly cloudy, o, g d.
,,	23rd	137·1	0·5	·414	81·3	86·6	7·9	78·7	79·3	·976	78·5	91	WNW and NNW	161	2·08	Cloudy, o, g, d, p.
,,	24th	129·5	1·4	·235	79·5	82·4	5·9	76·5	78·0	·941	77·4	93	NE, ENE and ESE	300	0·82	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p.
,,	25th	124·5	0·9	·361	80·3	82·7	6·6	76·1	77·8	·919	76·7	89	S and SSW ...	221	0·24	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p.
,,	26th	146·5	6·3	·546	81·6	86·3	10·3	76·0	77·5	·889	75·7	83	SSW, SW and SW by S.	126	0·03	Partially cloudy, o, g, d.
,,	27th	143·4	6·1	·667	82·7	87·4	9·0	78·4	78·3	·910	76·4	81	S and SSW ...	74	0·02	Partially cloudy, d.
,,	28th	148·1	2·5	·558	83·4	86·6	7·5	79·1	79·5	·956	77·9	83	S by W, SW, and SW by S.	132	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, lr.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·457
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·527
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	20·5
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	92·6
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	81·7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·1
The extreme variation of temperature	13·5
The maximum temperature	89·5
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	23
	%
The mean relative humidity	87
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	87
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th July 1894	3·23
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	3·45
The total fall from 1st January to 28th July 1894	29·67
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	33·06

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; lr, lightning reflection.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA; J. H. GILLILAND,

Calcutta, the 30th July 1894. *For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 22nd to 28th July 1894.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Faht.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
July ...	22nd ...	29·539	85·1	90·5	10·9	79·6	85·9	82·3	1·057	80·9	85	0·80
,, ...	23rd ...	·463	83·2	88·0	9·7	78·3	85·1	82·1	1·058	81·0	87	0·31
,, ...	24th ...	·222	79·9	82·9	6·1	76·8	78·0	76·5	·894	75·8	93	2·22
,, ...	25th ...	·395	80·4	85·0	9·2	75·8	79·6	77·5	·917	76·6	91	0·35
,, ...	26th ...	·580	82·2	89·0	13·7	75·3	84·6	78·5	·894	75·8	76	0·10
,, ...	27th ...	·639	84·7	90·5	11·7	78·8	86·6	80·5	·960	78·0	76	...
,, ...	28th ...	·591	82·9	87·0	8·2	78·8	85·2	82·1	1·057	80·0	87	0·60

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	29·490
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	82·6
The extreme variation of temperature	15·2
The maximum temperature	90·5
	%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	85
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th July 1894	4·38

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

J. H. Gilliland,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Office, India,
The 30th July 1894.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 28th July 1894, *as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 28th July 1894.			Week ending Saturday, the 29th July 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	369	50,838	500	306	66,825	777
Jute	21	6,600	86	12	2,700	53
Firewood	86	58,400	822	136	66,725	1,096
Other articles	554	1,23,562	1,752	720	1,42,850	2,082
Total ...	1,030	2,39,400	3,160	1,174	2,79,100	4,008

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st July 1894, on 1,659 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	207,084	2,73,604 3 0	26,07,337 30	5,57,297 8 0	17,828 4 0	8,48,129 15 0	78,459	104,969	183,428
Or per mile of railway	.....	164 9 0	.....	335 14 9	10 11 11	511 3 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	652,489	5,87,944 1 0	53,89,592 30	11,49,567 12 0	37,986 1 0	17,75,497 14 0	149,265	225,300	374,565
Total for 3 weeks ...	919,573	8,60,948 4 0	79,96,950 20	17,06,865 4 0	55,814 5 0	26,23,627 13 0	237,724	330,269	557,993
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	272,783	2,66,925 11 9	20,18,664 20	4,67,146 5 10	14,056 14 6	7,48,129 0 1	74,490	90,650	165,140
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	165 11 10	.....	290 1 0	8 11 8	464 8 6	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 3½ weeks of previous year	954,995½	10,30,630 0 7	62,71,189 20	14,61,982 6 8	44,458 3 6	25,37,070 10 9	241,200	300,618	541,818

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st July 1894, on 22¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,117	4,988 12 0	8,071 10	314 14 0	11 0 0	5,314 10 0	1,110	78	1,188
Or per mile of railway	.....	224 3 5	.....	14 2 5	0 7 11	238 13 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	44,628	10,191 7 0	15,749 0	659 12 0	25 0 0	10,876 3 0	2,236	228	2,464
Total for 3 weeks ...	66,745	15,180 3 0	23,820 10	974 10 0	36 0 0	16,190 13 0	3,346	306	3,652
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,364	4,103 1 10	20,091 30	440 9 0	9 10 0	4,553 4 10	901	91	992
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	184 6 6	.....	19 12 10	0 6 11	201 10 3	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 3½ weeks of previous year ...	51,640½	12,348 7 1	30,967 30	824 1 0	31 11 9	13,204 3 10	2,847	235	3,082

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st July 1894, on 161⅗ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*20,500	*14,846 7 0	40,915 10	7,241 12 0	38 0 0	22,126 3 0	5,789½	3,061	8,850½
Or per mile of railway	.....	91 15 9	.....	44 13 11	0 3 9	137 1 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	40,788	32,190 3 0	95,674 30	17,523 15 0	82 0 0	49,796 2 0	11,057½	6,669½	17,726½
Total for 3 weeks ...	61,348	47,036 10 0	1,36,590 0	24,765 11 0	120 0 0	71,922 5 0	16,847	9,730½	26,577½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,234	12,596 15 9	89,350 0	6,042 15 6	25 14 0	19,365 13 3	6,321	2,134	8,455
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	78 0 9	.....	41 2 6	0 2 7	119 5 10	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 3½ weeks of previous year	63,272½	42,737 1 8	1,81,389 20	19,535 10 6	85 3 0	62,357 15 2	19,878	8,051	27,929

* The increase is in outward traffic principally from Delhi, Umballa, and Kalka stations.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st July 1894, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	172,050	78,720 0 0	6,37,760 0	1,07,560 0 0	14,240 0 0	2,00,520 0 0	29,890	23,477	53,367
Or per mile of railway	212	97 0 0	784 0	132 0 0	*2 0 0	231 0 0	.....	.....	...
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	372,360	1,71,370 0 0	10,57,630 0	1,71,230 0 0	25,490 0 0	3,68,120 0 0	59,496	51,626	111,122
Total for 3 weeks ...	544,410	2,50,090 0 0	16,95,390 0	2,78,820 0 0	39,730 0 0	5,68,640 0 0	89,386	75,103	164,489
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	146,876½	64,184 14 5	4,55,037 0	85,514 10 6	11,376 4 1	1,61,075 13 0	28,595	22,397	50,992
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	180	83 0 0	586 0	110 0 0	*2 0 0	195 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	521,2·3½	2,12,793 14 10	16,11,630 0	2,21,614 10 6	31,514 14 7	4,68,923 7 11	89,637	71,037	160,674

* Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st July 1894, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	30,810	10,020 0 0	46,070 0	3,740 0 0	330 0 0	14,090 0 0	3,994	1,678	5,672
Or per mile of railway	246	80 0 0	369 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	113 0 0	...	.....	.....
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	68,780	21,100 0 0	75,440 0	5,750 0 0	460 0 0	27,310 0 0	7,548	3,796	11,344
Total for 3 weeks ...	99,590	31,120 0 0	1,21,510 0	9,490 0 0	790 0 0	41,400 0 0	11,542	5,474	17,016
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	27,005	9,881 13 8	37,587 0	2,704 7 0	248 4 0	12,834 8 8	3,094	1,678	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	216	79 0 0	301 0	22 0 0	2 0 0	103 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	79,353	29,780 3 8	1,83,549 0	9,076 12 0	383 0 0	39,239 15 8	12,138	5,727	17,865

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st July 1894, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,250	5,600 0 0	14,860 0	1,320 0 0	110 0 0	7,030 0 0	2,487	737	3,224
Or per mile of railway	201	65 0 0	173 0	16 0 0	1 0 0	82 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	39,790	11,400 0 0	23,650 0	2,010 0 0	180 0 0	13,590 0 0	4,974	1,474	6,448
Total for 3 weeks ...	57,040	17,000 0 0	38,510 0	3,330 0 0	290 0 0	20,620 0 0	7,461	2,211	9,672
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	14,730	4,678 0 0	12,838 0	865 0 0	87 0 0	5,630 0 0	1,671	1,553	3,224
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	171	54 0 0	149 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	65 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	51,586	15,190 0 0	34,794 0	2,760 0 0	220 0 0	18,176 0 0	5,282	4,906	10,188

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending 21st July 1894, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
traffic for the week on 756 es open	103,860	40,680	3,41,300	47,700	9,070	(a) 97,540	13,431	16,244	29,675
r mile of railway	137·38	53·81	451·46	63·21	12·00	129·02	.....	.....	.....
previous 2 weeks of half- r	217,420	86,210	7,76,000	1,08,480	21,760	2,16,450	24,853	39,342	64,195
Total for 3 weeks ...	321,280	1,26,890	11,17,300	1,56,270	30,830	3,13,990	38,284	55,586	93,870
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding period previous year on 756 miles 1	84,431	32,213	2,60,357	33,547	9,847	75,607	13,040	15,785	28,825
nile of corresponding week previous year	111·68	42·61	344·39	44·37	13·03	100·01	.....	.....	.....
to corresponding date of vious year	291,410	1,14,377	8,36,131	1,11,317	33,946	2,59,640	40,022	48,912	88,984

(a) The increase compared with the corresponding period is due to improvement in traffic.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 14th July 1894	11,877	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	13,234	0	0
Decrease	1,357	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 14th July 1894	232	14	1
Corresponding period of 1893	259	7	9
Decrease	26	9	8
Receipts from 1st to 14th July 1894	20,084	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	26,291	0	0
Decrease	6,207	0	0

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 21st July 1894	12,279	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	11,951	0	0
Increase	328	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 21st July 1894	240	12	3
Corresponding period of 1893	234	5	5
Increase	6	6	10
Receipts from 1st to 21st July 1894	32,363	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	38,242	0	0
Decrease	5,879	0	0

Printed and published by JAMES PETTY at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 1st August 1894.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 32 of 1894.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
WORKING of the fire-brigade in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in the Municipality of Howrah during the year 1893-94	1355
Report on the working of the Licensed Warehouse and Firebrigade Act 1 of 1893 in Calcutta during the year 1893-94	1360
Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops	1364
Prices-current (retail) of Food-grains, Fire-wood, and Salt in the Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st July 1894	1368
Statement showing the stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta	1374
Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of July 1894	1375
Meteorological report of the Province of Bengal for the week ending Saturday, the 4th of August 1894	1376
Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 4th of August 1894	1378
ABSTRACT of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of July 1894	1383
Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 29th July to 4th August 1894	1383
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 29th July to 4th August 1894	1384
Vital Statistics of the District of Bengal for the month of June 1894	1385
Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of June 1894	1388
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 4th of August 1894	1389
Eastern Bengal State Railway for the month of May 1894	1390
Bengal Central Railway for the month of May 1894	1392
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	1393

THE following is published for general information.

J. A. BOURDILLON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WORKING OF THE FIRE-BRIGADE IN THE TOWN AND SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF HOWRAH DURING THE YEAR 1893-94.

No. 7021, dated Calcutta, the 20th July 1894.

From—SIR JOHN LAMBERT, K.C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of Government, a report on the working of the Fire-Brigade in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and in the Municipality of Howrah for the year 1893-94.

2. During the year 35 fires occurred, at 28 of which the Brigade was in attendance; of the remaining seven fires, one was extinguished by the local police and six by the residents of the locality.

3. The estimated value of property destroyed during the year was Rs. 7,81,755.

4. There were four fires in buildings licensed under Acts IV of 1883 and I of 1893, in which property to the value of Rs. 2,90,665 was destroyed.

5. The five most serious fires that occurred during the year may be briefly noticed as follows:—

I.—On the 11th April, at 12-10 A.M., a fire broke out on board the steam flat *Gwalior* and the flats *Sherpur* and *Talup* which were moored off Juggernath Ghat. It was extinguished by the Fire-Brigade and Port Commissioners' floating fire-engine by 6 P.M. The loss of cargo consisting of bales of jute was valued at Rs. 70,000, and the damage done to the vessels was estimated at Rs 30,000, in all Rs. 1,00,000.

II.—On the 7th December at 12-40 A.M., a fire was reported on board the flat *Khyber*, which was lying off Cossipur Ghat, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 1,16,194 to the cargo which consisted of jute, gunny bags and salt. This fire was not extinguished until 6 P.M. on the following day.

III.—On the 1st January 1894, at 3-30 A.M., a fire, which lasted till noon, occurred on board the flat *Serajganj* lying off Ruthtolla Ghat, by which jute to the value of Rs. 85,772 was destroyed.

At these three river fires, it was found necessary to form bridges of boats between the shore and the burning vessels, to enable the Fire-Brigade to get the hose on board.

IV.—On the 1st of April 1893 a fire occurred in a brick godown belonging to the Strand Bank Press at Chitpur, in which a large quantity of jute was stored; the loss was estimated at Rs. 1,25,000.

V.—On the 16th February 1894, at 11-45 A.M., a fire broke out at the Howrah Jute Mills, by which damage to the extent of Rs. 1,26,565 was caused. This fire lasted over three days, and 18,600 maunds of jute were damaged by fire and water.

6. During the year there were two prosecutions under the Explosives Act IV of 1884, in which one conviction was obtained.

7. A memorandum of the fires which occurred and a statement showing receipts and expenditure on behalf of the Brigade are enclosed.

Memorandum of fires in Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.

Number.	Date.	Locality with section letter.	Duration of fire.	Approximate value of property destroyed.	Remarks showing nature of damage done, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Town.	Rs.	
1	11th April 1893 ...	Juggunnath Ghat, 1st division, Port Police.	15½ hours	1,00,000	Steam flat *Gwalior* and flats *Sherpur* and *Talup* laden with jute. Value of cargo destroyed about Rs. 70,000; damage to flats about Rs. 30,000. Insured.
2	13th „ „ ...	Clive Row, Section G., Town ...	25 minutes	300	Ghee, kerosine oil and sundries. Not insured.
3	15th May „ ...	Jaun Bazar, Section M., Town ...	2 hours and 10 minutes	2,500	Fifteen tiled huts and household property. Not insured.
4	3rd June „ ...	Posta Bazar, Section E., Town ...	1 hour and 15 minutes	150	A wooden building and a tiled hut containing tobacco, potatoes, &c.
5	29th September „ ...	Pathooriaghatta, Section E., Town.	5 hours and 30 minutes	37,000	A brick warehouse containing 1,600 maunds of cotton. Insured.
6	25th November „ ...	Chowringhee Road, Section M., Town.	1 hour and 15 minutes	82,500	A brick building with corrugated iron roof containing Chinese and Japanese curiosities. Insured for Rs. 50,000.

Memorandum of fires in Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.—concluded.

Number.	Date.	Locality with section letter.	Duration of fire.	Approximate value of property destroyed.	Remarks showing nature of damage done, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Town.—concluded.	Rs.	
7	29th November 1893	Koilaghat, 2nd Division, Port Police.	1 hour	5,300	A boat laden with tobacco leaves, flour, &c. Not insured.
8	7th December ,,	Cossipore Ghat, 1st Division, Port Police.	41 hours and 20 minutes	1,16,194	River flat *Khyber* laden with jute, gunny bags and salt. Partly insured.
9	16th ,, ,,	Phear's Lane, Section H, Town ...	3 hours	2,500	Eleven tiled huts. Not insured.
10	1st January 1894	Ruthtollah Ghat, 1st Division, Port Police.	8 hours and 30 minutes	85,772	The flat *Serajganj* laden with 13,105 maunds of jute (bales and drums).
11	5th March ,,	Gooloo Ostugar's Lane, Section C, Town.	1 hour	60	One tiled house. Not insured. The fire was extinguished by the local police.
12	29th ,, ,,	Church Lane, Section L, Town ...	4 hours and 10 minutes	70,000	One brick store-room containing belting, hose, paint, canvas, oil and old packing cases. Insured.
Total 12 fires					
			Suburbs.		
1	1st April 1893	Chitpur, Section B, Suburbs, Strand Bank Press.	24 hours	1,25,000	A two-storied brick godown containing a number of drums of jute and a quantity of assorted loose jute. Insured.
2	12th ,, ,,	Watgunge, Section M, Suburbs ...	1 hour and 40 minutes	325	Sixteen tiled huts. Not insured.
3	29th September ,,	New Docks, Section L, Suburbs...	2 hours and 30 minutes	600	A range of huts occupied by natives employed in the New Docks.
4	30th December ,,	Cossipore, Section A, Suburbs ...	1 hour and 20 minutes	1,600	A tiled hut with eight compartments in which were stored 203 bags of castor seed and husks and 500 to 600 empty gunny bags.
5	18th January 1894	Chitpur, Section B, Suburbs ...	3 hours	30	A tiled hut with two rooms, the roof of which caught fire. Not insured.
6	21st February ,,	Mujudi Lane, Section H, Suburbs	30 minutes	50	A *golpatta* hut. The fire was extinguished by the residents of the neighbourhood.
7	25th ,, ,,	Mirzabagan, Section C, Suburbs	3 hours and 45 minutes	2,100	A brick godown containing loose jute and bundles of rope.
8	26th ,, ,,	Chetla, Section K., Suburbs ...	4 hours	2,400	Twenty-five straw-roofed and tiled huts occupied as dwelling-houses and store godowns for paddy and rice. Not insured.
9	14th March ,,	Tiljulla, Section G., Suburbs ...	1 hour and 10 minutes	50	Five huts. Not insured.
10	14th ,, ,,	Moonshiganj, Section M., Suburbs.	24 hours and 35 minutes.	400	Eleven stacks of straw. Not insured.
11	14th ,, ,,	Ditto ditto ...	18 hours and 15 minutes.	60	Four stacks of straw. Not insured.
12	23rd ,, ,,	Shawapur, Section J., Suburbs ...	1 hour and 25 minutes	150	One tiled house. Not insured.
13	27th ,, ,,	Puddopooker, Watgunge, Section M., Suburbs.	2 hours and 5 minutes	412	Twelve thatched huts. Not insured.
Total 13 fires	.....	.....	.....	1,33,177	
			Howrah.		
1	19th September 1893	Howrah	35 minutes	10	One tiled hut in the shop of Poorno Chunder Dhang. The fire was put out by the residents of the locality.
2	3rd February 1894	Goosery	1 hour and 50 minutes	2,000	One large godown containing tarpaulins, paint, oil and pitch, the property of Mr. Stalkart. Not insured.
3	16th ,, ,,	Ramkistopur	3 days, 3 hours and 15 minutes.	1,26,565	A large brick-built godown in the premises of the Howrah Jute Mills, stored with 18,600 maunds of jute in bales and drums. Building and jute insured for Rs. 1,20,000.
4	27th ,, ,,	Sibpur, Kazipara, Rajabazar ...	1 hour	110	Four straw-roofed huts. Not insured.
5	1st March ,,	Cullen Place, Howrah	4 hours and 37 minutes	17,237	A large tile-roofed godown and four tile-roofed dwelling-houses. Godown contained 40,000 gunny bags and 35 maunds of cotton. Not insured.
6	2nd ,, ,,	Nundi Bazar, Howrah	1 hour and 30 minutes	200	Seven straw-roofed dwelling-houses. Not insured.
7	4th ,, ,,	Bantra, Domepara, Howrah ...	Time of outbreak of fire 3-3 A.M., extinguished before the arrival of Fire-Brigade at 3-50 A.M., by people of the locality.	40	Two *golpatta* huts. Not insured.
8	5th ,, ,,	Kazipara, Sibpur	Time of outbreak of fire 2-30 P.M., extinguished before the arrival of Fire-Brigade at 2-50 P.M., by people of the locality.	30	One straw-roofed dwelling-house. Not insured.
9	9th ,, ,,	Baksarah, Sibpur	Time of outbreak of fire 2-50 P.M., extinguished before the arrival of Fire-Brigade at 3-30 P.M., by people of the locality.	60	Two straw-roofed huts. Not insured.
10	30th ,, ,,	South Bantra	25 minutes. The fire was extinguished by the residents before the Fire-Brigade arrived.	60	Two thatched huts. Not insured.
Total 10 fires			Total ...	1,46,302	
		Total number of fires at which the Brigade were in attendance.	28		
		Extinguished by local police ...	1		
		Extinguished by people of locality	6		
		Total ...	35 GRAND TOTAL ...	7,81,755	

CALCUTTA,
The 20th July 1894.

J. LAMBERT,
Commissioner of Police.

Statement showing the actual Receipts and Disbursements of the Fire-Brigade Fund for the year ending 31st March 1894.

Receipts.	Budget estimate for 1893-94.	Actual receipts for 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Balance on 31st March 1893	7,878 0 0	7,877 14 10	.....	.....	
Contribution of 80 per cent. from Town Corporation ...	23,750 0 0	5,663 4 0	.....	18,086 12 0	
Ditto ditto from Cossipore and Chitpur Municipality.	26,750 0 0	14,589 0 0	.....	12,161 0 0	
Contribution of 80 per cent. from Manicktollah Municipality.	650 0 0	1,083 9 7	433 9 7	.....	
Contribution of 80 per cent. from Howrah Municipality	5,750 0 0	4,068 0 0	.....	1,682 0 0	
Fines under Jute Warehouse Act	52 0 0	5 0 0	.....	47 0 0	
Fees for licenses for letting off fireworks in Town ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ditto, ditto in Suburbs ...	30 0 0	.....	.....	30 0 0	
Hire of fire engines	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	
Fees under Petroleum Act	4,000 0 0	4,286 0 0	286 0 0	.....	
Fines under ditto	18 0 0	76 0 0	58 0 0	.....	
Rent of telephone lines	.....	302 8 0	302 8 0	.....	
Sale-proceeds of hose	200 0 0	448 10 0	248 10 0	.....	
Total ...	61,390 0 0	30,521 15 7	1,328 11 7	32,106 12 0	

Payments.	Budget estimate for 1893-94.	Actual charges for 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Establishment at Lal Bazar.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1 Superintendent, at Rs. 250	3,000 0 0	3,367 12 0	367 12 0	.....	
1 Chief Engineer, ,, 210	2,520 0 0	2,520 0 0	.....	.....	
1 Engineer, ,, 100	1,200 0 0	1,226 0 9	26 0 9	.....	
1 Driver, ,, 150	1,800 0 0	1,766 2 1	.....	33 13 11	
Exchange compensation allowance	.....	776 1 9	776 1 9	.....	
1 Native Driver, at Rs. 18	216 0 0	162 10 8	.....	53 5 4	
1 Fireman, ,, 10	120 0 0	120 0 0	.....	.....	
1 Tindal, ,, 20	240 0 0	240 0 0	.....	.....	
1 Ditto, ,, 16	192 0 0	192 0 0	.....	.....	
1 Ditto, ,, 10	120 0 0	120 0 0	.....	.....	
7 Khalasees, ,, 8 each	672 0 0	640 0 0	.....	32 0 0	
11 Ditto, ,, 7 ,, ...	924 0 0	952 0 0	28 0 0	.....	
11 Syces, ,, 8 ,, ...	1,056 0 0	990 0 0	.....	66 0 0	
Personal allowance of 3 tindals'	72 0 0	48 0 0	.....	24 0 0	
1 Writer at Rs. 20	240 0 0	240 0 0	.....	.....	
1 Inspector ,, 150	1,350 0 0	1,050 0 0	.....	300 0 0	
Travelling allowance of ditto	360 0 0	210 0 0	.....	150 0 0	
Total ...	14,082 0 0	14,620 11 3	1,197 14 6	659 3 3	
Contingencies.					
Feed and keep of horses, including shoeing and veterinary attendance.	3,300 0 0	3,700 13 1	400 13 1	.....	
Stable gear and repair of harness, &c.	700 0 0	385 4 0	.....	314 12 0	
Lighting Engineer's and Driver's quarters and the Fire-Brigade stables.	360 0 0	360 0 0	.....	.....	
Accoutrements for the European members of the Fire-Brigade supplied every year.	1,100 0 0	453 8 6	.....	646 7 6	
Extra allowance of European members of the Brigade at Rs. 5 each for attendance at fires.	1,500 0 0	995 0 0	.....	505 0 0	
Rent	1,680 0 0	1,590 0 0	.....	90 0 0	
Pension	1,401 0 0	1,280 2 2	.....	120 13 10	
Gratuities to persons giving notice of fires	50 0 0	20 0 0	.....	30 0 0	
Cost of new engines with fittings and accessories ...	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	3,000 0 0	
Canvas hose	2,000 0 0	2,513 6 0	513 6 0	.....	
Purchase of horses	1,200 0 0	1,416 0 0	216 0 0	.....	
Harness for horses	500 0 0	150 0 0	.....	350 0 0	
Repairs of buildings	1,000 0 0	841 10 0	.....	158 6 0	
Implements	500 0 0	996 1 0	496 1 0	.....	
Repairs of engines and breakvans	1,500 0 0	3,611 6 0	2,111 6 0	.....	
Maintenance of telegraph lines	4,000 0 0	2,995 0 0	.....	1,005 0 0	
Coal, wood and engine stores	2,500 0 0	3,482 9 6	982 9 6	.....	
Total ...	26,291 0 0	24,790 12 3	4,720 3 7	6,220 7 4	
Howrah establishment.					
Superintendent	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Absentee allowance of ditto	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	
1 Engineer, at Rs. 138	1,728 0 0	1,728 0 0	.....	.....	
2 Tindals, ,, 10 each	240 0 0	240 0 0	.....	.....	
1 Fireman, ,, 10	120 0 0	120 0 0	.....	.....	
3 Tindals, ,, 8 each	288 0 0	288 0 0	.....	.....	
7 Khalasees, ,, 8 ,, ...	672 0 0	192 0 0	.....	480 0 0	
5 Ditto, ,, 7 ,, ...	924 0 0	1,344 0 0	420 0 0	.....	
6 Ditto, ,, 7 ,, ...					
1 Engine driver, at Rs. 10	216 0 0	.....	.....	216 0 0	
3 Syces, at Rs. 7 each	288 0 0	270 0 0	.....	18 0 0	
Total ...	4,476 0 0	4,192 0 0	430 0 0	714 0 0	

PAYMENTS.	Budget estimate for 1893-94.	Actual charges for 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Contingencies.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Feed and keep of horses including sheing and veterinary attendance.	850 0 0	917 9 9	67 9 9	.....	
Stable gear and repair of harness	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	
Clothing	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	
Rewards to informers giving notice of fires	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	
Repairs of engines and breakvans	1,000 0 0	1,108 15 0	108 15 0	.....	
Implements	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	
Purchase of horses	600 0 0	.....	.....	600 0 0	
Harness for horses	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	
Repairs and construction of buildings and look-out ...	250 0 0	117 4 0	.....	132 12 0	
Contingencies, coal, soap, cotton waste, &c.	500 0 0	404 6 8	.....	95 9 4	
Canvas hose	.....	750 12 0	750 12 0	.....	
Rent and taxes	.....	77 7 0	77 7 0	.....	
Total ...	3,800 0 0	3,376 6 5	1,004 11 9	1,428 5 4	
Bhawanipur.					
2 Tindals, at Rs. 10 each	240 0 0	240 0 0	.....	.....	
3 Khalasees, ,, 8 ,, ...	288 0 0	272 0 0	.....	16 0 0	
9 Ditto, ,, 7 ,, ...	756 0 0	693 0 0	.....	63 0 0	
Total ...	1,284 0 0	1,205 0 0	.....	79 0 0	
Watgunge.					
2 Tindals, at Rs. 10 each	240 0 0	240 0 0	.....	.....	
1 Khalasee, ,, 8	96 0 0	96 0 0	.....	.....	
11 Khalasees, ,, 7 each	924 0 0	931 0 0	7 0 0	.....	
Total ...	1,260 0 0	1,267 0 0	7 0 0	.....	
Palmer's Bridge.					
2 Tindals, at Rs. 10 each	240 0 0	240 0 0	.....	.....	
2 Khalasees, ,, 8 ,, ...	192 0 0	184 0 0	.....	8 0 0	
10 Ditto, ,, 7 ,, ...	840 0 0	840 0 0	.....	.....	
Total ...	1,272 0 0	1,264 0 0	.....	8 0 0	
Chitpur.					
1 Engineer, at Rs. 126	1,440 0 0	1,441 11 7	1 11 7	.....	
2 Tindal and fireman, ,, 10 each	240 0 0	240 0 0	.....	.....	
1 Fireman, ,, 10	120 0 0	120 0 0	.....	.....	
5 Khalasees, ,, 8 each	480 0 0	192 0 0	.....	288 0 0	
7 Ditto, ,, 7 ,, ...	588 0 0	840 0 0	252 0 0	.....	
3 Syces, ,, 8 ,, ...	288 0 0	270 0 0	.....	18 0 0	
1 Engine-driver, ,, 18 ,, ...	216 0 0	192 0 0	.....	24 0 0	
Total ...	3,372 0 0	3,295 11 7	253 11 7	330 0 0	
Contingencies.					
Feed and keep of horses	850 0 0	959 9 9	109 9 9	.....	
Stable gear and repair of harness	50 0 0	1 0 0	.....	49 0 0	
Repair of engines and breakvans	800 0 0	169 4 0	.....	630 12 0	
Purchase of hose	1,000 0 0	855 12 0	.....	144 4 0	
Purchase of horses	600 0 0	766 0 0	166 0 0	.....	
Harness for horses	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	
Coal, oil and engine stores	500 0 0	904 13 11	404 13 11	.....	
Repairs of buildings	400 0 0	381 6 9	.....	18 9 3	
Clothing	100 0 0	4 0 0	.....	96 0 0	
Total ...	4,600 0 0	4,041 14 5	680 7 8	1,238 9 3	
Travelling allowance for inspecting petroleum depôt ...	360 0 0	471 3 0	111 3 0	.....	
Establishment for collecting the rates and fees payable under Act I (B.C.) of 1893—					
Town Municipality	750 0 0	.....	.....	750 0 0	
Cossipore and Chitpur Municipality	250 0 0	.....	.....	250 0 0	
Howrah Municipality	250 0 0	.....	.....	250 0 0	
Manicktollah Municipality	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	
Total ...	1,300 0 0	.....	.....	1,300 0 0	
	62,097 0 0	58,524 10 11	8,405 4 1	11,977 9 2	
Balance on 31st March 1893	7,081 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
Advance recoverable.					
Amount advanced to Superintendent, Reserve Force, for feed and keep of horses, unadjusted.	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	
GRAND TOTAL ...	69,178 0 0	59,024 10 11	8,405 4 1	11,977 9 2	

CALCUTTA POLICE OFFICE,
The 20th July 1894.

J. LAMBERT,
Commissioner of Police.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE LICENSED WAREHOUSE AND FIREBRIGADE ACT I OF 1893 IN CALCUTTA DURING THE YEAR 1893-94.

No. 16J., dated Calcutta, the 12th July 1894.

From—J. G. RITCHIE, Esq., Officiating Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report, under section 41 of Act I of 1893 (B.C.), of the Warehouses in Calcutta for the year ended 31st March 1894.

2. During the first quarter of the year under review the levying of license fees was suspended under orders of the Government of Bengal contained in their letter No. 192T.M., dated the 1st June 1893, pending the publication of the Licensed Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act of 1893, which had passed the Bengal Council on the 1st of April 1893, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The said Act was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th June 1893, and under orders of the Government of Bengal, No. 299T.M., dated the 26th June 1893, license fees were levied for the first quarter of the year under the old Act (IV of 1883), and notices issued to owners or occupiers of new warehouses under section 6 of Act I of 1893 (B.C.)

3. It was, however, found that there were several technical objections to the levying of fees under the Act, and on representations being made to Government, a short amending Act was passed in the Bengal Legislative Council, towards the close of the year under report, by which the Commissioners were authorised to levy fees on old warehouses for the last three quarters of 1893-94, according to the provisions of the old Act of 1883, and to levy fees on depôts of straw, hay, wood, &c., for these quarters under section 346 of Act II of 1888, which had been repealed by Act I of 1893. The operation of Bengal Act I of 1893 was thus practically postponed to the 1st of April 1894.

4. On the 18th of July 1893, the Commissioners received intimation from the Commissioner of Police of the appointment of Mr. G. E. Marklew as an Inspector of Warehouses under section 8, clause 1 of Act I of 1893.

5. Under the old Act the Commissioners received 20 per cent. of the collections towards the cost of inspection, collection and assessment of warehouses. This arrangement having been altered by Act I of 1893, a representation was made to the Government of Bengal on the subject. The Bengal Government, in their letter No. 3987M., dated 16th December 1893, directed the Commissioner of Police to make a provision for the cost of assessment and collection for warehouses in his Budget, and the latter made provision for Rs. 750 under this head for the Corporation of Calcutta for the last three quarters of 1893-94.

6. During the year under review licenses were renewed for 101 old warehouses, the license for one warehouse was cancelled, and license fees for 10 warehouses still remained to be paid when the year came to a close.

7. The following statement shows the number of applications for license received and their result:—

Number of applications.	Nature of application.	Number sanctioned.	Number refused.	Number pending.
356	Straw, hay, wood, &c., warehouse ...	343	1	12
3	Jute warehouse	1	1	1
359		344	2	13

8. The following statement shows the number of notices issued under section 6 of Act I of 1893, and their result:—

Number of notices issued.	Number served.	Number refused.	Number not served, no trace having been found.	Number not served, parties being away from Calcutta.
653	528	33	82	10

9. The total amount realised during the year ending 31st March 1894 is shown in the following statement:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
License fee for the first quarter of 1893-94	...	7,039	9	2
Do. for the last three quarters of 1893-94	...	20,328	3	7
Mutation fee and miscellaneous ...	...	99	0	0
Total	...	27,466	12	9

10. The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements of the Warehouse Fund during the year 1893-94:—

Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To license fees for jute warehouses for 1st quarter.	7,039 9 2		By amount paid to the Commissioner of Police.	5,663 4 0	
Do. do. during last three quarters.	20,328 3 7		By 20 per cent. of receipts for 1st quarter transferred to Inspection Fund.	1,427 11 6	
Miscellaneous receipts during 1st quarter.	99 0 0	27,466 12 9	Contribution towards establishment for last 3 quarters.	750 0 0	
To balance at the commencement of the year—					7,840 15 6
			By balance at the close of the year—		
In the Bank of Bengal ...	.....	208 6 4			
Total ...	.....	27,675 3 1	In the Bank of Bengal	.....	19,834 3 7
			Total ..	.....	27,675 3 1
To 20 per cent. of the receipts during 1st quarter.	1,427 11 6				
Contribution towards establishment for the last three quarters.	750 0 0				
		2,177 11 6	By Jute Warehouse Inspection Establishment.	2,175 2 9	
Contribution from General Revenues to meet the deficit.	.....	66 11 6	Stationery	20 0 0	
			Miscellaneous contingencies ...	46 0 9	
			Interest on overdraft	3 3 6	
To balance at the commencement of the year—					2,244 7 0
			Contribution to General Fund—		
In the Bank of Bengal ...	6,781 3 3		Balance at the close of the year—		
Less as shown above	208 6 4				
	6,572 12 11		In the Bank of Bengal	19,336 0 5	
			Less as shown above	19,834 3 7	
Less due to General Fund. 6,571 5 7				101 12 10	
To Collector, Income-tax. 11 6 4			Less due to General Fund ...	101 12 10	
	6,572 12 11			.....	
Total ...	.....	2,244 7 0	Total ...	.....	2,244 7 0

11. Appended is a complete list of licensed warehouses in Calcutta for the year 1893-94.

Complete list of the Jute Warehouses licensed in Calcutta for the year 1893-94.

No.	Name of street and number of premises.	Names of License-holders.	Annual assessment	Annual license fee.
	LICENSED UNDER SECTIONS 4—6, ACT II (B. C.) OF 1872.		Rs	Rs.
1	1 Ahcereetollah Street	Korum Chand	1,200	200
2	169 do.	Kissen Chand, Bhoom Sing... ...	3,000	300
3	170 do.	Do. do.	1,368	200
4	172 do.	Sristydhur Dey	1,200	200
5	87 to 87-53 Durmahatta Street ...	Ram Narain, Agent	9,0 0	900
6	195 do.	Sreedhur Mondol	480	50
7	138-39 do.	Do.	360	50
8	7 Doorga Churn Mookerjee's Street ...	Peary Mohun Biswas	360	50
9	4 Hurro Chunder Mullick's Street ...	Prolhad Chundra Shaw	800	100
10	6 Do. do. ...	Mokoondo Soondery Dassee ...	912	100
11	14 Do. do. ...	Gobin Chand Dutta	1,860	200
12	23 Do. do. ...	Radha Romon Shaw	9 0	100
13	27 Do. do. ...	Chunder Seekhur, Radhicalall Shaw .	600	100
14	28 Do. do. ...	Benode Behary Khan	720	100
15	28 Jorabagan Street	Rameshur Aitch	984	100
*16	31 to 31-4 Manick Bose's Ghat Street ...	Sreematee Nobinkissoree Dassee ...	900	100
17	8 Noyan Soor's Ghat Lane... ...	Gooroogobind Shaw and others ...	1,300	200
18	57 Strand Road	Judoonath Shaw Chowdhury ...	1,740	200
19	7 Sobha Bazar Street	Chunder Seekhur, Sreekanto Shaw Pramanick	960	100
20	12 Do. do.	Sarodaprasad Soor	600	100
21	71-1 Do. do.	Deno Nath Shaw	720	100
22	73 Do. do.	Dhuniram, Kassinath Shaw... ...	2,580	300
23	91-92 Do. do.	Sreedhur Mondol	1,800	200
24	98-2 Do. do.	Juggobundhoo, Sarat Chunder Shaw ...	3,000	300
	LICENSED UNDER SECTION 7, ACT II (B. C.) OF 1872.			
25	20 Bonomally Sircar's Street ...	Gooroo Churn Paul and others ...	420	50
26	206 Chitpore Road	Kanie Lall Khan	1,350	200
27	247-48 do.	Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co. ...	21,000	2,000
28	16 Hurro Chundra Mullick's Lane ...	Hurrendro Coomar, Rajendro Coomar and Sojendro Coomar Roychowdhry ...	900	100
29	26-27 Jorabagan Street	Peary Mohun Dutt	1,476	200
30	26-27 H-1-A Strand Road ...	Secretary, I. G. S. N. Co., Ld. ...	3,078	400
31	3 to 3-3 Sobha Bazar Street ...	Lolit Mohun Shaw & others ...	7,920	800
32	10 do.	Jullodhur Shaw & others	1,344	200
33	95-96 do.	Juggat Mohun Shaw	2,400	300
34	98 do.	Sitanath Shaw Chowdhury	3,000	300
	LICENSED UNDER ACT II OF 1872 AS AMENDED BY ACT II OF 1875.			
35	144 Durmahatta Street	Secretary to the Port Commissioners ...	4,800	500
36	45 Durga Churn Mookerjee's Street and 202-1 Chitpore Road ...	Umbica Churn Mitter	1,800	200
37	24 Hurro Chunder Mullick's Lane ...	Khetter Mohun Biswas	300	50
*38	36 Manick Bose's Ghat Street ...	Sreematee Kaminee Dasee	1,536	200
39	7 Noyan Soor's Ghat Road ...	Shumbhoonath & Gobinnath Chowdhury	1,000	100
40	67-2 and 67-31-H-1 Strand Road ...	Messrs. Stanley and Co.	31,916	2,000
41	67 27-H-1-B do. ...	Secretary, I. G. S. N. Co., Ld. ...	3,078	400
42	100 Sobha Bazar Street ...	Sreedhur, Sham Dass Mondol ...	1,500	200
	LICENSED UNDER SECTION 6, ACT V (B.C.) OF 1879.			
43	76-2, 80 & 80-1 Durmahatta Street ...	Behary Lall Pyne	3,300	400
44	143 and 143-1 do. ...	Goorogobind Shaw	9,000	900
45	202 do. ...	Gobind Chand Dutt & Nobin Ch. Dutt...	4,000	400
46	5 Durga Churn Mookerjee's Street ...	Jugul Kissore Agurwalla	1,380	200
*47	6 do. ...	Doyal Chand Shaw	808	100
48	5 Hurro Chunder Mullick's Street ...	Joggobundhoo, Soshee Mohun Shaw Pramanick	1,440	200
*49	16 do. ...	Gooroo Churn Shaw	960	100
50	9 Noyan Soor's Ghat Lane ...	Nobin Chunder Coondoo and others ...	1,200	200
51	46 Manick Bose's Ghat Street ...	Nityanund Shaw	1,632	200
52	1 Noyan Soor's Ghat Street ...	Sreemotee Sabeetry Soondary Dassee ...	840	100
53	62 Nimoollah Ghat Street ...	Managing Agent, India Pressing Co., Ld.	12,000	1,200
54	5 Shova Bazar Street	Bissumbur Mullick	2,500	300
55	90 do.	Debnath Shaw and others	2,400	300

* In these cases the license fee for 1893-94 remained unpaid when the year came to an end.

No.	Name of street and number of premises.	Names of License-holders.	Annual assessment.	Annual license fee.
	LICENSED UNDER SECTION 6, ACT IV (B. C.) OF 1883.		Rs.	Rs.
56	13-6 Hurro Chunder Mullick's Street ...	Bissonath, Luchmeenath Pramanick ...	960	100
57	82 Nimtollah Ghat Street	Joodoonath Shaw Chowdhury ...	2,400	300
58	67-9 Strand Road	Messrs. Macneil & Co.	6,600	700
59	5 Aheerretollah Street	Thansing Korum Chand	1,800	200
60	98-1 Shova Bazar Street	Juggobundhoo, Sarat Chunder Shaw Chowdhury	900	100
61	11 Hurro Chunder Mullick's Street ...	Dwarka Nath Shaw	900	100
62	44 Manick Bose's Ghat Street ...	Debendro Deb Dass	1,680	200
63	135 Durmahatta Street	Bhim Churn, Sooroop Chander Roy ...	3,600	400
64	58 Nimtollah Ghat Street	Managing Agent, India Pressing Co. Ld.	4,860	500
65	178 to 178-4 Upper Chitpore Road and 2 to 2-2 Ramkanto Bose's Street ...	Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co. ...	3,240	400
66	67-9-H-1 Strand Road	Managing Agent, I. G. S. N. Co. Ld. ...	4,452	500
67	42-43 Doorga Churn Mookerjee's Street	Dinobundhoo, Pranbundhoo Shaw ...	4,320	500
68	78-79 Shova Bazar Street	Mothoorakant Shaw Chowdhury ...	2,520	300
69	135 Ballighatta Road	Messrs. George, Henderson & Co. ...	1,200	120
70	1 Budree Dass Temple Street ...	Goopeemohun Roy	960	96
*71	2 Do.	Fookeer Chand Sickdar	540	54
72	19 Do.	Hurrish Chunder Dutt	300	50
*73	25 Do.	Tran Nath Banerjee	480	50
74	24-A Canal West Road	Lolitmohun, Brindabun Shaw ...	720	72
75	25 Do.	Do. do.	540	54
76	29 Do.	Goopeemohun Roy	1,310	131
77	31 Do.	Mohima Chunder Coondoo	840	84
78	32 Do.	Do. do.	720	72
79	35-4-1 Do.	Taraprosunno Roy and others ...	980	98
80	35-5 Do.	Parbatty Churn Roy and others ...	1,200	120
81	37-1 Do.	Hurrish Chunder Dutt	480	50
82	39-2 Canal West Road	Hurish Chunder Dutt	1,200	120
83	39-3 Do.	Kally Sunkar and Tarucknath Coondoo	600	60
84	39-1 Do.	Soorji Coomar and Gooroo Ch. Shaw ...	720	72
85	1 Chitpore Bridge Road	Sreehory Shaw	1,400	140
86	308 Upper Circular Road	Manager, E. B. S. Railway ...	6,000	600
87	1 Gailiffe Street	George Henderson and Co. ...	9,600	960
88	1-1 Do.	Do. do.	1,800	180
89	9 Garden Reach Road	Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. ...	2,880	288
90	6 Gooripara Road	Messrs. Bird & Co.	2,000	200
*91	6 Budree Das Temple Street ...	Sonatun Dey	480	50
92	56 and 57 Gouribari Lane ...	Ramkristo Pattuck & Parbatty Ch. Roy	573	57-4-9
93	4 Budree Das Temple Street ...	Aukhoy Coomar Mozumdar ...	1,020	102
94	58 Gouribari Lane	Hurrish Chunder Dutt	720	72
95	93-94 Shova Bazar Street ...	Laul Behary Sadh Khan	720	100
96	67-5 Strand Road	I. G. S. N. Company, Ld.	5,400	600
97	19 Hurro Ch. Mullick's Street ...	Nilmadhab Shaw and others ...	2,160	300
98	97 Shova Bazar Street	Sitanath Shaw Chowdhry	420	50
99	24 Budree Das Temple Street ...	Gooroo Churn Shaw	600	60
100	*72 Sobha Bazar Street	Judoonath Pramanick	1,800	200
101	17-1 & 18 Manick Bose's Ghat Street ...	Monmathanath Dutt	600	100
102	12 Hurro Chunder Mullick's Street ...	Brojolall Roy and Benode Lall Roy ...	3,480	400
103	77 Durmahatta Street	Behary Lall Pyne	1,080	200
104	*140-7 to 140-14 Durmahatta Street ...	S. M. Monmohiney Dassee	1,140	200
105	7 & 7-1 Hurro Chunder Mullick's Street	Jogendra Nath Chuckerbutty ...	648	100
106	7 Dhunia Bagan Lane	Raye Churn Shaw	450	50
107	29-1 Canal West Road	Goopeemohun Roy	960	96
108	13 Hurro Chunder Mullick's Street ...	Aughore Nath Mozoomdar	1,171	200
109	6 Chitpore Bridge Approach ...	Abhoy Churn Ghattuck	180	50
110	12 Gailliffe Street	Nilmadhub Sickdar & Jadub Ch. Sickdar	480	50
111	17, & 18 Hurro Chunder Mullick's Street	Radharamon Shaw	972	100

* In these cases the license fee for 1893-94 remained unpaid when the year came to an end.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 4th August, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
	BENGAL.		
	BURDWAN DIVN.		
1	Burdwan Aug. 4, '94	2·90	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *aus* and sugarcane good. Transplantation of *aman* continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Kalna ...	Not reported.	
	Katwa ...	4·76	
	Raniganj ...	3·48	
			Srs.
			Burdwan ... ... 11½ to 14½
			Kalna ... ... Not reported } per rupee.
			Katwa 12 12/16
			Raniganj 13
2	Birbhum ,, 4, '94	4·04	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation still in progress. Common rice sell from 13 to 15½ seers per rupee. Some cattle-pox reported from Rampu Hát, but otherwise cattle doing well.
	Rampur Hát ...	2·15	
3	Bankura ,, 4, '94	2·08	Weather—showery. Transplantation of paddy seedlings still in progress Prospects generally fair. Coarse rice selling at 16 seers per rupee.
	Vishnupur ...	1·21	
4	Midnapore ,, 28, '94	2·42	Weather—rainy. Prospects continue good. Police-station Shabang report beds of seedlings under water retarding transplantation. Parts of Conta and Tamluk continue submerged. Prices of common rice:—
	Contai ...	0·97	
	Tamluk ...	0·81	
	Ghatal ...	1·86	
			Srs.
			Sadar 14
			Contai ... ... 12 } per rupee.
			Tamluk 11
			Ghatal ... ... 12 to 14
5	Hooghly ,, 4, '94	4·69	Weather—showery with occasional sunshine. *Aman* cultivation progressing Jute, *aus* and sugarcane all doing well except in parts of Serampore wher their condition is said to be only moderate. Prices stationary. Prices c common rice:—
	Serampore ...	2·37	
	Jahanabad ...	0·95	
			Srs.
			Sadar 10
			Serampore ... ... 10 to 12 } per rupee.
			Jahanabad ... ... 12 to 14
6	Howrah ,, 4, '94	0·99	Weather—cloudy and showery. Prospects of crops generally favourable. Price continue normal. Common rice sells at—
	Ulubaria ...	0·94	
			Srs.
			Howrah ... ... 10 } per rupee.
			Ulubaria ... ... 11 to 12
			Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
	PRESIDENCY DIVN.		
7	24-Parganas ,, 4, '94	0·63	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation of *aman* continues. *Aus* and jute doing well. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sell at—
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 11 to 13 4
			Barasat ... ... 10 10 } per rupee.
			Basirhat 11 7
			Diamond Harbour 11 11
8	Nadia ,, 4, '94	7·60	Weather—raining now and then. *Aman* still being transplanted. *Bhadoi* i ears, and harvesting has commenced. Indigo manufacture going o Prospects of all crops good. No cattle-disease reported. Common ric selling from 11¼ to 12 seers per rupee.
	Kushtia ...	3·92	
	Meherpur ...	4·72	
	Chuadanga ...	5·50	
	Ranaghat ...	5·49	
9	Murshidabad ,, 4, '94	3·51	Weather—hot and cloudy. *Bhadoi* and jute plants progressing well. Indig sugarcane and mulberry seem fair. Fodder sufficient for cattle. Commo rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.
10	Jessore ,, 4, '94	1·95	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation of *aman*, harvesting of *aus* and manu facture of indigo still going on. Prospects fair. No cattle-disease reported Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at—
	Jhenida ...	7·56	
	Magura ...	6·16	
	Narail ...	2·16	
	Bangaon ...	2·65	
			Srs. c.
			Sadar 12 0
			Jhenida 11 4
			Magura ... ... 11 8 } per rupee.
			Narail 10 0
			Bangaon ... ... 10 to 13 0
11	Khulna ,, 4, '94	3·34	Weather—warm and showery. Prospects of standing crops good. Transplants tion of rice goes on. Rice sells at 10 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder an water sufficient. No cattle-disease.
	Bagerhat ...	2·38	
	Satkhira ...	2·29	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
RAJSHAHI DIVN. 12	Rajshahi Aug. 4, '94	2·32	Weather—rainy and seasonable. The rain has done much good to the crops. Sowing of *aman* in full swing. *Aus* being harvested in some places. Supply of fodder and water ample. No cattle-disease. Price of rice varies from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
	Nator ...	1·95	
	Naugaon ...	1·29	
13	Dinajpur ,, 4, '94	4·03	Weather—hot and cloudy. *Haimanti* paddy progressing in places. *Bhadoi* suffering from want of rain. Jute steeping in places stopped for want of water. Much rain very urgently needed. Foot-disease of cattle reported from places. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. Rice selling from 9 to 11 seers per rupee.
	Thakurgaon ...	1·34	
14	Jalpaiguri ,, 4, '94	15·42	Weather—cloudy and cool. Good rainfall has benefited jute. Transplanting of *haimanti* paddy seedlings in full swing. More rain wanted in Alipur subdivision. Price of rice from 10 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water plentiful.
15	Darjeeling ,, 4, '94	8·54	Weather—cloudy and wet throughout the district: hot in the Terai. *In the hills :—Bhutta*, potatoes, *bhadoi dhan* and *kangni* ripening. *Aghani* and *marua* doing well. *In the Terai :—Bhadoi* paddy in ear; early *bhadoi* being harvested. Late rain has improved crops. *Aghani* seedlings being transplanted. Jute much improved. Prices of coarse rice:—
	Siliguri ...	8·.2	
			Srs.
			Hills ... ... 8 to 12 } per rupee.
			Terai ... ... 11 to 12 }
16	Rangpur ,, 4, '94	3·36	Weather—cloudy and rainy at times. Steeping of jute and transplanting of *aman* still being retarded for want of sufficient rain. More rain urgently wanted. Common rice 8 to 11 seers per rupee. The rise in the price appears to be temporary on account of bad weather. Cattle-disease reported from Govindganj in Gaibanda subdivision. Insect-pest appeared in certain places of that subdivision and found to destroy paddy.
	Gaibanda ...	3·13	
	Kurigaon ...	Not reported.	
	Nilphamari ...	2·32	
17	Bogra ,, 4, '94	4·05	Weather—hot with occasional showers. Prospects of standing crops much improved by the recent rainfall. Transplantation of *aman* going on. More rain wanted. Common rice selling at 10½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water available.
	Sherpur ...	4·05	
	Naukhila ...	6·07	
18	Pabna ,, 4, '94	4·42	Weather—seasonable. Prospects continue fair, though more rain wanted at Sirajganj. Common rice selling at 11 seers per rupee at Sadar and 10 seers at Sirajganj; at the latter place jute selling at Rs. 5 to Rs. 6-8 a maund. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
DACCA DIVN. 19	Dacca ,, 4, '94	3·35	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Harvesting of jute and *aus* rice going on. Prospects of standing crops good. Rivers rising slightly, but more water is needed for the *aman* crop. Fodder available. Common rice selling from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.
20	Mymensingh ,, 4, '94	3·72	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops improved owing to rain during the week. Common rice sells at 10 seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water available.
21	Faridpur ,, 4, '94	3·98	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops fair, but more rain required. *Aus* and jute still being harvested. Common rice sells at 11½ seers per rupee at Sadar and at Madaripur and 12 seers at Goalundo. No cattle-disease. Fodder available.
	Goalundo ...	4·39	
	Madaripur ...	3·97	
22	Backergunge ,, 4, '94	4·08	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of the crops generally good. Transplantation of *aman* paddy is in progress. Common rice sells from 9 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Pirojpur ...	4·00	
	Patuakhali ...	4·67	
	Bhola ...	4·54	
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 23	Tippera ,, 4, '94	5·83	Weather—seasonable and rainy. *Aus* reaping is in full swing all over the district. It is a bumper crop. Jute reaping has commenced; yield good. *Roa* paddy is being planted vigorously. Prospects of standing crops good. Prices of rice falling—
			Srs.
			Sadar—
			Muradnagar ... ... 17 }
			Daudkandi ... ... 11 }
			Brahmanbaria—
			Kasba ... ... 16 }
			Baucharampur ... ... 13 } per rupee.
			Chandpur—
			Chandpur ... ... 14 }
			Matlab ... ... 11½ }
24	Noakhali ...	...	Report not received.
25	Chittagong ,, 4, '94	12·55	Weather—warm; latterly seasonable. Cultivation and sowing of *aman* crop continue. Prospects fair. Water and fodder sufficient. Prices have slightly fallen.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
	BIHAR.		
	PATNA DIVISION.		
26	Patna Aug. 4, '94	4·30	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Prospects very good. Indian-corn ripening in places. Rice being transplanted on low lands, but more rain wanted for upland transplantation. Prices almost normal. Common rice selling at—
	Bihar ...	4·63	
	Dinapore ...	2·99	
	Barh ...	4·30	
			Srs.
			Sadar 14½
			Bihar ... ... 15 } per rupee.
			Dinapore 14½
			Barh 13
27	Gaya „ 4, '94	3·73	Weather—rainy and cloudy. Transplantation of paddy going on. *Bhadoi* crops doing well. Common rice sells at—
	Nawada ...	2·94	
	Jahanabad ...	5·01	
	Aurangabad ...	4·56	
			Srs.
			Sadar 13
			Aurangabad ... ... 15½ } per rupee.
			Nawada 16
			Jahanabad 13½
			Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
28	Shahabad „ 4, '94	4·87	Weather—rainy. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops favourable, except in the Buxar subdivision, where they are reported to be not doing so well owing to excessive rain, and Indian-corn more damaged than the other crops. Paddy transplantation in progress.
	Buxar ...	7·65	
	Bhabua ...	3·00	
	Sasaram ...	6·09	
29	Saran „ 4, '94	4·42	Weather—seasonable. Rainfall of the week has done much good to the *bhadoi* crops. Transplanting of paddy going on. Fodder and water plentiful. Prices of common rice:—
	Siwan ...	13·95	
	Gopalganj ...	5·04	
			Srs. c
			Chapra 12 0
			Siwan ... ... 13 0 } per rupee.
			Gopalganj 12 6
30	Champaran „ 4, '94	6·12	Weather—cloudy and rainy. There has been good rain though further showers are required. Transplantation of paddy in progress. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops very fair. Common rice selling at 12½ seers per rupee.
31	Muzaffarpur „ 4, '94	3·61	Weather—seasonable with occasional rain. Prospects have much improved since the last report. Rainfall general throughout the district. Transplantation of rice briskly going on everywhere. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of rice fallen to 11 seers per rupee.
	Hajipur ...	2·75	
	Sitamarhi ...	8·31	
32	Darbhanga „ 4, '94	4·78	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Rainfall of the week has done immense good to *bhadoi* crops and has saved the paddy seedlings which were withering. Transplanting of *marua* and winter rice is in full swing everywhere. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Common rice sells at 11 seers per rupee.
	Samastipur ...	3·81	
	Madhubani ...	4·37	
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.		
33	Monghyr „ 4, '94	9·22	Weather—hot and generally cloudy with showers and east and west wind. Transplantation of winter paddy is being carried on vigorously. *Marua*, sugarcane and indigo doing well. Excessive rain and Ganges flood have damaged the *makai* crop to some extent. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle disease in some villages towards Chakai. Prices of common rice:—
	Begusarai ...	5·99	
	Jamui ...	3·14	
			Srs.
			Monghyr ... ... 11 to 13
			Begusarai ... ... 12 } per rupee.
			Jamui 13 9/16
34	Bhagalpur „ 4, '94	5·93	Weather—seasonable. Transplanting of *bhadoi* paddy still in progress. More rain wanted in the north of the district. Common rice sells at 13 to 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Banka ...	6·89	
	Madhipura ..	5·47	
	Supaul ...	Not reported.	
35	Purnea „ 4, '94	6·76	Weather—hot and rainy. The rain that has fallen has been most timely both for the transplanting of *aghani* and for the ripening of *bhadoi*; but Amoor, Kadwa and Balarampur thanas report no rain, in consequence of which both *bhadoi* and *aghani* are suffering.
	Kishanganj ...	3·81	
	Araria ...	4·50	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops
BIHAR—*concld.*			
Bhagalpur Divn.—*concld.* 36	Malda Aug. 4, '94	3·19	Weather—cloudy with occasional showers. Sufficient rain has fallen during the week. ***Bhadoi*** crops much benefited. Transplanting of winter paddy progressing. Ordinary rice sells at 11½ to 14½ seers per rupee. No want of fodder.
	Chanchal ...	4·38	
	Shibganj ..	2·02	
	Gazole ...	3·19	
37	Sonthal Parganas „ 4, '94	3·49	Heavy rain during part of the week. Rice doing well. *Bhadoi* crops also getting on satisfactorily.
	Deoghur ...	4·34	
	Godda ...	4·74	
	Pakour ..	11·23	
	Jamtara ...	Not reported.	
	Rajmahal ...	2·37	
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divn. 38	Cuttack ...	...	Report not received.
39	Balasore ...	...	Ditto.
40	Puri ...	...	Ditto.
	CHOTA NAGPUR.		
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
Chota Nagpur Divn. 41	Hazaribagh Aug. 4, '94	5·40	Weather—seasonable. Transplanting of winter rice is being vigorously pushed on. All crops are doing well and prospects are favourable. Prices steady. Common rice selling at 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Water and grazing abundant.
42	Lohardaga „ 4, '94	5·58	Weather—hot and cloudy. Transplantation of winter paddy in full progress. Prospect of ***bhadoi*** continues favourable. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
43	Palamau „ 2, '94	5·75	Constant rain during the week from the west. Weather now seems to be clearing up. The constant rain has still further damaged the *makai* crop. Transplantation up paddy has begun but not yet in full swing. Rice selling from 10 seers 9 chitaks to 16 seers 14 chitaks per rupee.
44	Manbhum „ 4, '94	7·66	Constant and heavy rain. Paddy doing well. Indian-corn suffering from excessive rain. Rice sells at 10 to 15 seers per rupee.
	Govindpur ...	3·27	
45	Singhbhum „ 4, '94	3·93	Weather—rainy with heavy storms. Prospects so far very good. *Bhadoi* crops promising. Price of rice from 10 to 16 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,
The 7th August 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION. 1	Burdwan ...	12 8	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	9 4	10 0	9 8	12 12	13 2	11 4	...	...	...
2	Birbhum ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	10 8	12 12	15 0	12 0	...	...	...
3	Bankura ...	13 5	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	11 14	12 8	10 0	15 10	15 10	11 2	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	14 8	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	13 7	14 8	11 14	...	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	14 6	14 6	11 12	20 8	20 8	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 6	8 10	11 0	12 0	10 12	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. 7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	11 8	17 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	...	...	...
8	Calcutta ...	13 5	12 10	12 8	20 0	18 10	17 2	7 7	7 5	7 12	9 11	9 8	10 0	20 0	...	19 0
9	Nadia ...	18 0	18 0	14 8	22 8	22 8	21 0	6 8	6 8	8 7	11 5	11 7	10 6	...	...	...
10	Murshidabad ...	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 8	11 4	...	...	...
11	Jessore ...	10 0	12 4	10 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	10 12	8 0	10 9	11 12	9 0	...	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION. 13	Rajshahi ...	15 0	15 0	13 8	24 0	26 4	24 0	10 2	10 8	9 12	10 14	11 10	10 14	...	...	...
14	Dinajpur ...	13 3	13 13	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	9 9½	11 7	12 0	12 9½	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri ...	13 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 0	5 8	12 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...
17	Rangpur ...	13 0	12 8	13 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	8 2	10 12	10 8	11 4	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	15 0	15 15	13 2	...	...	...	9 9	9 12	8 4	10 8	12 0	10 8	...	...	...
19	Pabna ...	17 4	18 0	17 4	21 12	22 8	24 0	6 2	6 0	6 0	12 0	11 0	11 12	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION. 20	Dacca ...	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 8	10 0	10 8	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...
22	Faridpur ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 12	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers, Katwa 11 seers 11 chitaks, and Raniganj 10½ seers.
B At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 10 seers, Tamluk 10½ seers and Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks.
E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10½ seers and Jahanabad 10 seers.
F At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
G In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 9 seers 2 chitaks, Barasat 10 seers, Magra Hát 10 seers and Baduria 10½ seers.
H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers, Chuadanga 10 seers, Meherpur 10 seers and Kanagnat 10 seers.
I In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kandi 10 seers and Jangipur not reported.
J In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 9 seers 9 chitaks, Magura 9¾ seers, Narail 9½ seers, and Bangaon 10 seers.

the Districts of Bengal on the 31st July, 1894.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)			Firewood.		Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			District.	Number.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.									BENGAL.	
...	...	...	...	...	...										
...	...	...	...	...	...										
...	...	...	...	...	...										
...	...	...	...	...	...										
...	...	...	...	...	...										
...	...	...	...	...	...										
...	...	...	...	...	...										
16 0	...	...	...	...	...										
...	...	...	...	...	...										
...	...	...	...	...	...										
...	...	...	...	...	...										
...	...	...	...	...	...										
...	...	...	...	...	...										
...	...	...	...	...	...										
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0										
...	...	...	...	...	...										
...	...	...	...	...	...										
...	...	...	...	...	...										
...	...	...	...	...	...										
...	...	...	...	...	...										
...	...	...	...	...	...										
...	...	...	...	...	...										
...	...	...	...	...	...										
...	...	...	...	...	...										
...	...	...	...	...	...										
...	...	...	...	...	...										

S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
60 0	106 0	10 8	A	11 3	11 9						3 10 0	3 9 0	3 8 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.	
160 0	160 0	11 0	B	11 0	11 0						3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2		
320 0	280 0	10 5	C	10 5	10 5						3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Bankura.	3		
200 0	200 0	10 8	D	10 8	10 12						3 12 0	3 12 0	3 11 6	Midnapore.	4		
160 0	120 0	10 0	E	10 0	10 0						3 12 0	3 12 0	3 6 0	Hooghly.	5		
120 0	105 0	9 4	F	9 0	10 10						3 14 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Howrah.	6		
00 0	100 0	11 0	G	10 8	11 0						3 4 0	3 5 0	3 5 6	24-Parganás	7	Presidency Division.	
85 0	90 0	12 1		12 1	10 8						3 5 0	3 5 0	3 12 0	Calcutta.	8		
28 0	128 0	10 4	H	10 0	10 9						3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Nadia.	9		
00 0	200 0	10 8	I	10 8	10 8						3 9 0	3 9 0	3 7 0	Murshidabad.	10		
20 0	120 0	10 0	J	10 8	10 0						4 0 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Jessore.	11		
60 0	160 0	9 0	K	10 0	9 2						3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	Khulna.	12		
0 0	240 0	9 9	L	9 9	9 9						4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 8	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.	
0 0	160 0	10 0		10 0	10 0						3 14 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	Dinajpur.	14		
0 0	120 0	9 0	M	10 0	10 0						3 12 0	4 0 0	3 15 0	Jalpaiguri.	15		
0 0	120 0	8 0		8 0	8 0						4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	Darjeeling.	16		
0 0	80 0	10 0	N	8 0	9 0						4 0 0	3 10 0	4 8 0	Rangpur.	17		
0	90 0	9 12		9 12	9 12						3 13 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bogra.	18		
0	200 0	9 12	O	10 0	10 8						3 9 3	3 10 3	3 10 6	Pabna.	19		
0	120 0	9 0	P	8 0	10 0						4 0 0	4 0 0	3 11 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.	
0	120 0	8 0	Q	8 0	10 0						4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21		
0	...	10 2	R	10 2	10 4						3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Faridpur.	22		
0	80 0	10 0	S	10 0	10 0						4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Backergunge.	23		

rupee are :—Bagerhat 8 seers and Satkhira 10½ seers.
rupee are :—Nator 9 seers and Naugaon 8¾ seers.
rupee.
upee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers, Kurigaon 8 seers, and Nilphamari 9 seers.
per rupee.
er rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers ½ chitak, Manikganj 9 seers Mirkadimhát 10 seers
s.
rupee are :—Kagmari 10 seers, Netrakona 8 seers, Kishorganj 9 seers and Jamtara

... the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madaripur 9½ seers and Goalundo 10 seers.
In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																		
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*continued.*		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																			
24	Tippera ...	10 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 8	12 0	9 12	...	...	...			
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 6	10 8	10 4	11 4	...	...	...			
26	Chittagong ...	10 0	10 4	10 0	...	...	...	10 12	11 0	9 0	12 4	12 8	11 4	...	...	...			
BIHAR.																			
PATNA DIVISION.																			
27	Patna ...	17 8 16 0	Red 18 0 White. 17 0	17 0 14 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	21 0	22 0	23 0			
28	Gaya ...	13 12	13 12	14 0	19 8	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 8	13 0	15 4	16 4	17 8			
29	Shahabad ...	13 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0 to 13 12	12 0 to 13 0	13 8	...	...	...			
30	Saran ...	15 0	15 8	15 8	19 0	19 0	21 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	...	...	...			
31	Champaran ...	15 0	15 8	14 8	21 8	21 8	22 8	8 8	8 8	9 0	12 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	...			
32	Muzaffarpur ...	14 0	14 0	14 8	19 8	20 0	19 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	...			
33	Darbhanga ...	14 12	15 12	12 9	17 8	18 8	20 4	9 4	10 0	12 9	12 0	13 0	14 3	...	...	...			
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																			
34	Monghyr ...	14 2 to 15 3	14 2 to 15 12	14 0 to 15 4	16 12	15 12	21 0	9 7	8 8	8 0 to 10 0	11 8	12 8	11 0 to 12 0	...	...	...			
35	Bhagalpur ...	15 2	16 6	15 2	18 15	20 3	21 7	10 1	10 1	11 6	13 14	13 14	13 14	...	...	...			
36	Purnea (Kasba)	16 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...			
37	Malda (English Bazar).	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...			
38	Sonthal Parganas.	13 8	13 8	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...			
ORISSA.																			
ORISSA DIVISION.																			
39	Cuttack ...	13 2	13 2	11 7	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 8	11 3	11 13	14 7	...	...	...			
40	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...			
41	Puri ...	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 0	13 12	14 0	13 0	...	...	...			
CHOTA NAGPUR.																			
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.																			
42	Hazaribagh ...	12 0	12 0 Red.	12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	13 8	13 12	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	...			
43	Lohardaga ...	10 0 7 0 to 9 0	10 8 White. 7 8 to 9 0	10 0 to 11 0 8 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	10 0 to 11 0	14 0	15 0	12 0 to 13 0	...	...	...			
44	Palamau ...	12 6	10 2	13 8	16 14	...	23 10	10 11	10 11	10 11	11 4	11 4	13 8	...	...	...			
45	Manbhum ...	14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	8 8 to 9 0	9 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 8 8	12 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	11 0 to 12 8	...	...	...			
46	Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	8 0	9 0	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...			

* Price of common rice at Brahmanbaria 15 seers 3 chitaks per rupee and at Chandpur 14 seers.

T In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chandpur 9 seers and Brahmanbaria 10 seers.

U At Fenny Hát the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

V At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.

W In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 11 seers, Bihar 10 seers and Dinapore 10 seers.

X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Aurangabad 9½ seers, Jahanabad 10 seers and Nawada 9 seers.

Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10½ seers, Sasaram 10 seers and Bhabhua 9½ seers.

Z In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 10 seers 6 chitaks, Gopalganj (Mirganj) 11 seers 3 chitaks.

a At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

b In the Hajipur and Sitamarhi subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th August, 1894.

f Bengal on the 31st July, 1894—(concluded).

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)			FIREWOOD.		SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
														BENGAL—*continued.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T 10 0	9 0	10 8	3 14 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	Tippera.	24	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U 9 4	9 0	9 7	4 2 0	4 4 0	3 13 0	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 80	0 80	V 10 0	10 0	9 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Chittagong.	26	
														BIHAR.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 130	0 130	W 11 0	11 0	11 4	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Patna.	27	PATNA DIVISION.
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 160	0 160	X 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	Gaya.	28	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 120	0 120	Y 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 12 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	Shahabad.	29	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	0 160	0 180	Z 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Saran.	30	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 180	0 160	a 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Champaran.	31	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 160	0 160	b 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 10 0 to 3 12 0	3 10 0 to 3 12 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
...	...	...	19 12	19 12	21 14	0 176	0 176	c 10 8	10 8	10 4	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 14 6	Darbhanga.	33	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 117 0 to 0 168 0	0 160	d 10 8	10 0	10 12	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 14 0	Monghyr.	34	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 138	8 126	4 e 10 0	10 0	10 12	4 0 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 320	0 320	f 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 100	0 160	0 9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 120	0 140	g 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
														ORISSA.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 80	0 80	h 10 12	10 12	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.	39	ORISSA DIVISION.
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 130	0 160	i 10 8	10 8	11 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 9 0	Balasore.	40	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 80	0 80	0 11 0	11 0	12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 5 0	Puri.	41	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	22 8									CHOTA NAGPUR.		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	26 0	0 240	0 240	j 8 0	8 6	9 0	4 7 0	4 13 6	4 4 6	Hazaribagh.	42	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 160	0 140	0 8 8	8 12	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	Lohardaga.	43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11½	7 5	8 2½	...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	k 10 10	10 10	10 10	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 11 0	Manbhum.	45	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 100	0 100	0 8 0	8 0	9 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	Singhbhum.	46	

ivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
is the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
alt per rupee are :—Banka 10 seers, Madhipura 9½ seers and Supaul 10 seers.
salt per rupee are :—Kishanganj 10 seers and Araria 10 seers.
f salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10½ seers, Godda 9 seers, Jamtara 9 seers, Pakur 10½ seers,

alt per rupee are :—Jajpur 9 seers, Kondrapara 9 seers, and Banki 11½ seers.
seers per rupee.

j At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
k At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale)

OF 40 SEERS.

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BES	
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R.
1	Calcutta ...	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 3 0	2 0 0	2 2 3	2 5 0	5 6 0	5
2	Sirajganj ...	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	5 8 0	5
3	Dacca ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	5
4	Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	4
5	Chittagong ...	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3
6	Patna ...	2 3 6	Red. 2 3 0	2 7 0	1 14 0	1 12 6	1 14 6	3 14 0	3 1
		2 7 6	White. 2 5 0	2 14 0					
7	Cuttack ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	4 5 0	4
8	Balasore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 1
9	Puri ...	3 8 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4

MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)			KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria italica.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 2 0	4 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2 7 6	2 7 0	1 13 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

1372*b*

CALCUTTA,
The 7th August, 1894.

; the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st July, 1894.

GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer Arietinum.*)			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (*Zea Mays.*)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
3 0	2 0 0	2 9 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 3 0	2 7 6	2 1 0	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 12 0	Calcutta.
12 0	2 6 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	3 12 0	3 11 0	3 9 0	Sirajganj.
0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 11 0	Dacca.
12 0	2 8 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 2 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Narayanganj.
4 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Chittagong.
14 0	1 12 6	1 14 6	2 1 0	2 1 0	1 14 6	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Patna.
Biri or Kalai 4 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.
14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 9 0	Balasore.
0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 5 0	Puri.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

NAMES OF MARTS.	STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—												
	1st week of August 1893.	1st week of Sept. 1893	1st week of Oct. 1893	1st week of Nov 1893.	1st week of Dec. 1893.	1st week of Jan. 1894	1st week of Feb. 1894.	1st week of March 1894.	1st week of April 1894.	1st week of May 1894.	1st week of June 1894.	1st week of July 1894.	1st week of August 1894.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghata	8,86,000	8,67,000	7,10,500	4,83,000	4,11,000	3,19,000	6,07,000	6,68,000	9,32,500	8,45,000	8,81,000	7,36,000	5,90,000
Ultadanga	1,09,400	65,000	61,300	53,300	45,400	42,000	53,700	54,900	54,300	58,000	50,700	56,100	52,200
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	6,64,900	6,84,500	7,06,700	6,25,600	4,77,000	6,42,100	5,60,600	6,48,800	6,20,600	5,79,400	5,71,600	5,73,500	5,80,300
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	2,000	2,500	3,000	2,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,500	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,500
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,31,800	1,21,900	1,17,600	1,06,000	97,600	1,10,300	1,29,900	1,34,300	2,09,500	2,17,350	1,85,600	1,71,100	1,60,700
21 Minor bazars (estimated)..	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Baidyabati, Nowabganj, Bhadreshwar, and Chandernagore.	43,300	26,750	10,844	17,344	19,256	17,687	19,138	41,875	58,750	22,400	8,125	8,300	12,425
Total ..	23,27,400	22,57,650	20,99,944	17,77,244	15,41,756	16,23,087	18,62,838	20,39,875	23,68,150	22,14,150	21,99,025	20,37,000	18,88,125
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	12,897 (on 3rd August 1893.)	18,819 (on 3rd Sept. 1893.)	25,127 (on 3rd Oct. 1893.)	8,583 (on 3rd Nov. 1893.)	19,280 (on 3rd Dec. 1893.)	42,934 (on 3rd Jan. 1894.)	38,003 (on 3rd Feb. 1894.)	21,835 (on 3rd March 1894.)	19,584 (on 3rd April 1894.)	18,153 (on 3rd May 1894.)	14,148 (on 3rd June 1894.)	9,472 (on 3rd July 1894.)	9,381 (on 3rd August 1894.)
On boats unloaded ... By Port Commissioners' returns.	56,451 (1st to 3rd August 1893.)	23,091 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1893.)	30,729 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1893.)	32,866 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1893.)	35,114 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1893.)	50,635 (3rd to 5th Jan. 1894.)	64,956 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1894.)	49,070 (1st to 3rd March 1894.)	28,147 (1st to 3rd April 1894.)	31,166 (1st to 3rd May 1894.)	45,286 (1st to 3rd June 1894.)	32,563 (2nd to 4th July 1894.)	40,563 (1st to 3rd August 1894.)
By Canal returns	19,787 (1st to 3rd August 1893.)	31,941 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1893.)	34,228 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1893.)	13,581 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1893.)	11,339 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1893.)	51,134 (3rd to 5th Jan. 1894.)	1,35,369 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1894.)	66,412 (1st to 3rd March 1894.)	23,321 (1st to 3rd April 1894.)	18,632 (1st to 3rd May 1894.)	19,619 (1st to 3rd June 1894.)	10,550 (2nd to 4th July 1894.)	23,281 (1st to 3rd August 1894.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	24,16,535	23,31,501	21,64,901	18,32,274	16,07,489	17,67,790	21,01,166	21,77,192	24,39,202	22,82,101	22,69,078	20,89,585	19,61,350
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	13½ lakhs	12½ lakhs	11 lakhs	7½ lakhs	5½ lakhs	7 lakhs	10½ lakhs	11½ lakhs	13½ lakhs	12½ lakhs	12½ lakhs	10½ lakhs	9 lakhs

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 6th August, 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of July 1894.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·539		
The average pressure of July from 24 years' registers ...	29·537		
The highest pressure in the month	29·767	13th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29·192	24th	16
The range of pressure	0·575		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	102·7		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	413·1		
	⊖		
The mean temperature of the month	82·3		
The average temperature of July from 24 years' registers ...	83·5		
The highest temperature in the month	90·8	14th	
The lowest temperature in the month	75·7	11th	
The range of temperature during the month	15·1		
The mean daily range of temperature	8·9		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	12·4	14th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	88		
The average humidity of July from 24 years' registers ...	85		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·966		
The average vapour tension of July from 9 years' registers ...	1·002		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	8·25		
The average cloud proportion of July from 17 years' registers	8·06		
The total rainfall of the month	11·34		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	10·02		
The average fall of July from 48 years' registers ...	12·84		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	2·36	24th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	26		
The average number of rainy days in July from 24 years' registers	25		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	⊖ 139·3		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	52·4		
The greatest sun temperature	159·7	20th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	69·6	20th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	76·5		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	1·6		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	3·2	27th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	132·4		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	308·0	12th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	23·0	24th	9 to 10 A.M.

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N. 12, N.E. 17, E. 83, S.E. 101, S. 171, S.W. 170, W. 104, N.W. 20, Calm 67.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0·6 higher; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 6th August 1894.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Station Observations.											
				Air Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature.						
				Mean barometric height 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·501	29·546	+·014	Variable	92	89·7	29th July, 3rd Aug.	76·7	31st July & 1st Aug.	87·7	78·4	83·1
			Raniganj	29·256	29·537	−·010	Variable	45	91·2	4th ,,	75·9	30th July & 1st Aug.	87·8	77·1	82·5
		Birbhum	.....												
		Bankura	Bankura	29·282	29·530	−·002	Variable	86	91·1	4th ,,	76·6	1, 2 ,,	88·3	78·0	83·2
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·474	29·469	+·016	S & SW	110	91·3	4th ,,	74·6	31st July	89·4	76·7	83·1
		Hooghly	.....												
		Howrah	.....												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·598	29·567	+·035	SW	406	88·2	3, 4 ,,	77·5	1st Aug.	85·8	79·7	82·8
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·588	29·555	+·024	SWly	147	88·1	4th ,,	75·7	1st ,,	86·0	78·1	82·0
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·553	29·548	−·002	S	131	90·3	29th July	75·7	31st July	87·4	77·6	82·5
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·529	29·544	+·005	Southerly	99	89·6	3rd Aug.	76·3	31st ,,	86·8	78·1	82·4
		Jessore	Jessore	29·570	29·550	−·001	Southerly	64	90·5	4th ,,	74·9	30th ,,	87·4	76·8	82·1
		Khulna	.....												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·521	29·540	−·002	SSW	131	88·1	29th July, 4th Aug.	77·1	31st ,, & 1st Aug.	85·2	78 3	81·8
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·468	29·544	−·020	SE	41	88·6	29th July & 3rd Aug.	75·7	31st July	86·9	77·8	82·4
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·535	29·577	−·028	SEE	103	89·4	29th July	75·1	29, 30 ,,	86·7	76·6	81·7
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22·855	—	−·023	Variable	74	66·1	30, 31 ,,	56·7	29th ,,	64·2	58·1	61·2
			Gnatong	19·210	—	—	SE	90	57·9	30th ,, & 4th Aug.	43·6	3rd Aug.	55·8	45·3	50·6
		Kuch Bihar	.....												
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·486	29·563	−·017	E & SE	92	90·8	30th July	76·7	1st ,,	87·8	78·1	83·0
		Bogra	Bogra	29·539	29·552	−·012	E	67	92·2	29th ,,	75·7	30th July	88·1	77·7	82·9
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·559	29·558	−·015	SE	100	88·8	29th ,,	76·2	30, 31 ,,	86·4	78·0	82·2
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·602	29·576	+·013	SEly	220	89·1	29th ,,	76·2	1st Aug.	86·1	78·1	82·1
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·568	29·578	−·010	SE	122	87·7	29th ,,	76·6	30th July	85 8	77·7	81·7
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·586	29·580	−·005	Calm & Sly	130	89·0	29th ,,	75·9	30, 31 ,,	85·4	77·5	81·5
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·614	29·573	+·016	Calm & SEly	120	86·8	29th ,,	75·4	30th ,,	84·9	77·1	80·9
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·611	29·595	+·001	E	176	86·9	29th ,, & 2nd Aug.	74·8	29th ,,	84·8	75·8	80·3
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·608	29·598	−·003	SE		86·0	29th July	75·8	31st ,, & 1st Aug.	84·1	76·5	80·3
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·606	29·641	+·032	SE		85·7	3rd Aug.	74·1	31st July 1 & 2 Aug.	82·2	74·7	78·5
		South Lushai Hills	.....												
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·394	29·529	−·002	W	83	93·0	29th July	75·2	31st July	85·7	78·0	81·9
		Gaya	Gaya	29·218	29·545	+·015	Wly	153	92·4	29th ,,	73·8	31st ,,	86·0	76·6	81·3
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·246	29·549	+·026	SWly	264*	93·3	4th Aug.	76·0	30, 31 ,, & 1st Aug.	87·1*	77·7	82·2*
			Buxar	29·333	29·526	0	Variable	107	90·5	29th July	74·8	1st ,,	85·8	76·6	81·2
			Arrah	29·375	29·516	−·001	Wly	72	92·4	29th ,,	75·5	31st July	87·5	78·0	82·8
		Saran	Chapra	29·301	29·524	+·003	Variable	95	92·3	29th ,,	76·1	31st ,,	86·9	77·8	82·4
		Champaran	Motihari	29·358	29·539	0	ENE	125	93·5	29th ,,	75·9	30th ,,	86·5	77·5	82·0
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur*	29·393	29·524	—	ESE	79	93·2	29th ,,	76·7	31st ,,	86·5	78 6	82·5
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·415	29·533	−·016	SEly	99	91·5	29th ,,	76·7	31st ,,	86·3	78·4	82·4
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·411	29·523	−·002	SE	59	91·2	29th ,,	75·0	31st ,,	86·2	77·6	81·9
		Purnea	Purnea	29·463	29·541	−·001	SEly	116	92·2	30th ,,	76·2	31st ,, & 1st Aug.	88·3	78·0*	82·0*
		Malda	Malda	29·503*	29·526*	−·026*	SE*	60*	89·1*	*30th ,, & 3rd Aug.	77·0*	31st July	86·3*	78·4*	82·7*
		Santhal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·083	29·527	−·001	Variable	83	89·1	29th July	74·8	31st ,,	84·9	77·2	81·0
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·568	29·591	+·047	SW		92·2	4th Aug.	73·8	1st Aug.	89·3	77·4	83·4
			False Point	29·642	29·605	+·055	WSW	279	89·5	31st July	75·1	2nd ,,	87·3	77·7	82·5
		Balasore	Balasore	29·565	29·567	+·021	SWly	180	90·4	4th Aug.	75·7	31st July & 1st Aug.	87·2	77·3	82 3
		Puri	Puri	29·642	29·597	—	W	326	89·7	31st July	74·1	2nd ,,	87·0	78·9	83·0
			Gopalpur	29·647	29·608	—	SW	322	90·7	2nd Aug.	75·6	31st July & 1st Aug.	87·3	77·5	82·4
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·602	29·516	+·005	W	202	85·2	29th July	69·3	31st July	81·7	72·6	77·2
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·491	29·517	+·008	SWly	154	84·5	29th ,,	70·9	31st ,, & 2nd Aug.	81·5	72·0	76·8
		Palamau	Daltonganj												
		Manbhum	.....												
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	28·833	29·536	+·000	WSW	70	89·9	3rd Aug.	73·7	1st ,,	88·0	76·6	82·3
Assam.	.....	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·316	29·603	−·014	Calm		90·2	2nd ,,	77·5	4th ,,	86·5	76·6	81·5
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·511	29·570	−·002	E	117	89·2	20th July	76·1	2nd ,,	86·0	78·3	82·2
		Cachar	Silchar	29·574	29·629	+·020	Calm		93·0	31st ,,	76·2	1, 3 ,,	89·7	77·0	83·4

* Mean for 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The mean are the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in question stations in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one of which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

for the week ending Saturday, the 4th of August 1894.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.

Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	Of week. Mean for district.	Of week. Normal mean.	Of week. Average number of rainy days.	Of week. Normal number of rainy days.	Rainfall. Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Since 1st of month. Normal mean.	Since 1st of month. Variation.	Since 16th May 1894. Mean for district.	Since 16th May 1894. Normal mean.	Since 16th May 1894. Variation.	District.
−1·4	80·7	88	9·9	3·16	3·85	3·78	4·78	4·02	1·42	1·58	−0·16	24·55	24·10	+0·45	Burdwan.
−1·0	80·8	87	8·1	3·88	3·56	4·06	6·00	4·07	1·89	2·23	−0·34	29·75	27·37	+2·38	Birbhum.
−0·1	80·3	88	7·9	2·08	2·09	3·99	3·75	3·50	1·29	2·26	−0·97	29·87	28·04	+1·83	Bankura.
−0·2	80·7	85	6·0	2·49	2·17	3·73	4·25	3·68	1·37	2·35	−0·98	35·12	27·07	+8·05	Midnapore.
					3·02	3·52	3·67	4·42	1·21	2·12	−0·91	23·59	26·35	−2·76	Hooghly.
					2·42	3·71	3·50	4·53	2·27	2·04	+0·23	25·96	26·91	−0·95	Howrah.
−0·8	81·5	89	9·6	1·28	2·26	3·26	3·33	4·26	1·35	1·93	−0·58	28·14	27·32	+1·12	24-Parganas.
−1·0	80·9	87	9·4	0·63	0·63	3·48	2·00	4·40	0·51	1·89	−1·24	22·34	26·36	−4·02	Calcutta.
−1·1	81·3	86	9·1	7·60	5·82	2·60	5·00	3·65	1·75	1·31	+0·44	27·20	24·65	−2·55	Nadia.
−1·3	79·6	96	9·9	3·51	3·57	3·10	4·60	3·75	1·25	1·92	−0·67	21·28	25·31	−4·03	Murshidabad.
−2·1	82·1	91	9·4	1·95	4·21	3·08	4·00	4·06	0·79	1·78	−0·99	28·25	26·86	+1·39	Jessore.
					2·58	3·57	3·33	4·60	0·97	1·90	−0·93	26·91	30·88	−3·97	Khulna.
−1·5	80·8	92	8·1	2·17	1·88	2·87	3·67	3·38	0·81	1·60	−0·79	20·00	27·02	−7·02	Rajshahi.
−1·7	79·8	92	10·0	3·81	4·22	2·63	4·00	3·56	0·85	1·45	−0·60	23·99	31·35	−7·36	Dinajpur.
−0·9	78·4	94	9·7	15·73	15·42	3·86	6·00	3·95	0·66	3·28	+0·38	55·26	65·16	−9·90	Jalpaiguri.
−1·2	60·0	99	9·9	8·54	15·63	6·13	7·00	5·17	10·00	3·61	+0·39	67·49	73·79	−6·30	Darjeeling.
—	49·0	94	9·6	9·33	3·92	3·98	5·25	3·90	2·50	2·25	+0·25	43·30	62·26	−18·96	Kuch Bihar.
−0·8	80·4	93	8·6	3·36	2·86	2·78	4·25	2·93	1·32	1·01	+0·31	25·15	43·25	−18·10	Rangpur.
−0·2	81·1	89	7·4	5·30	4·39	2·88	4·00	3·57	0·77	1·36	−0·59	20·55	31·38	−1·83	Bogra.
−0·7	80·4	91	10·0	5·22	4·82	3·00	4·00	3·60	0·24	1·22	−0·98	35·08	26·67	+8·41	Pabna.
−1·8	79·9	94	9·7	5·61	5·73	4·21	5·25	4·35	1·63	2·10	−0·47	37·91	33·38	+4·53	Dacca.
−0·7	79·6	91	8·7	3·72		3·46		3·93		1·63			37·51		Mymensingh.
−1·3	80·2	93	7·9	3·98	4·35	3·73	5·00	4·08	1·33	1·80	−0·47	31·53	30·38	+1·15	Faridpur.
−1·2	80·6	90	9·6	4·24	4·41	4·40	5·00	4·83	1·05	2·39	−1·15	38·54	43·12	−4·58	Backergunge.
−1·6	78·7	95	9·7	6·25		4·20		4·11		2·29			36·51		Tippera.
−0·9	79·2	93	7·1	7·72		6·29		5·35		3·13			58·30		Noakhali.
−2·6	77·1	94	9·9	12·22		7·98		5·09		3·31			68·02		Chittagong.
					2·70	6·14	6·00	5·15	0·48	3·23	−2·75	47·48	45·37	+2·11	South Lushai Hills.
3·1	79·7	92	10·0	4·30	4·17	2·79	4·50	3·28	0·81	1·37	−0·56		29·95		Patna.
3·0	79·2	92	8·4	3·73	4·33	3·67	5·00	3·62	1·41	1·81	−0·40	25·63	21·00	+4·63	Gaya.
1·4*	80·6	87	9·6	4·18											
2·0	79·0	93	9·4	7·83	5·46	3·19	4·00	3·88	0·87	1·88	−1·01	24·96	19·35	+5·61	Shahabad.
·4	80·3	94	9·3	4·87											
·7	79·6	93	10·0	4·42	9·06	2·36	5·00	3·18	2·66	1·28	+1·38	26·33	20·96	+5·37	Saran.
·3	80·2	91	8·3	6·12		2·27		2·51		1·51			22·58		Champaran.
	79·8	90	8·4	3·61	4·92	2·19	3·67	3·17	1·54	1·20	+0·34		21·37		Muzaffarpur.
·3	80·0	95	8·9	4·78	5·01	2·62	5·33	3·35	1·65	1·27	+0·38	13·66	22·14	−8·48	Darbhanga.
					6·17	3·56	5·00	3·53	0·86	1·60	−0·74	25·17	21·64	+3·53	Monghyr.
·8	81·0	91	9·7	5·93	5·88	2·81	3·50	3·47	0·78	2·82	+2·04	22·59	22·58	+0·01	Bhagalpur.
·5*	80·4	92	6·9	6·76	5·65	3·04	5·33	3·49	2·08	1·57	+1·41	26·94	33·38	−6·44	Purnea.
·9*	80·5	92*	9·0*	3·19	3·86	3·60	6·00	3·90	1·40	1·98	−0·58	28·10	28·59	−0·49	Malda.
	79·3	92	9·4	3·49	5·37	3·55	5·17	4·01	1·77	1·63	+0·14	30·32	25·78	+4·54	Sonthal Parganas.
—	81·3	78	7·6	1·10		2·47		3·43		1·45			25·15		Cuttack.
	80·6	87	8·9	1·12											
	80·2	92	5·3	1·24		3·30		3·74		2·07			25·99		Balasore.
	81·6	88	7·1	1·06		2·65		3·25		1·91			24·04		Puri.
	81·1	85	4·1	1·66											
	74·3	91	10·0	4·08		3·69		4·69		2·17			25·67		Hazaribagh.
	74·7	90	9·9	5·58	3·14	4·37	4·00	5·22	1·69	2·74	−1·05		25·03		Lohardaga.
						4·25		4·55		1·84			21·50		Palamau.
	79·2	87	9·9	3·93	5·70	3·93	5·00	4·40	5·32	2·32	+3·00	42·27	24·09	+18·18	Manbhum
	79·0	97	9·9	2·61	3·93	4·05	5·00	4·40	3·04	2·58	+0·46	25·11	27·01	−2·50	Singhbhum.
	79·5	93	9·4	2·75											Sibsagar.
	80·4	91	9·6	4·11											Goalpara.
															Cachar.

. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
oting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal
ast ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returned received in the district, *i.e.*, from total rainfall at the subdivisional

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 4th of August 1894.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 29th.	Monday, 30th.	Tuesday, 31st.	Wednesday, 1st.	Thursday, 2nd.	Friday, 3rd.	Saturday, 4th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	0·11	1·32	0·30	1·65	...	0·20	5	3·58	2·96	2·13	1·43	27·59	22·60
			Burdwan ...	0·30	0·08	1·71	0·65	...	0·16	0·26	4	3·16	3·31	1·07	1·52	23·82	23·64
			Katwa ...	...	1·90	1·58	0·05	...	0·47	0·18	5	4·78	3·30	1·30	1·38	20·80	24·37
			Raniganj ...	0·24	1·87	0·61	0·43	0·65	0·02	0·00	5	3·88	3·15	1·16	1·48	25·86	25·63
			Mankur ...	...	1·90	1·50	1·62	...	0·10	...	4	6·02	?	1·62	?	25·58	?
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	0·01	0·07	0·76	0·03	0·27	0·55	1·45	5	4·04	4·44	2·30	2·30	20·60	27·96
			Hetampur ...	0·22	0·30	1·10	0·19	0·45	0·34	0·45	7	3·05	4·03	1·43	2·07	28·82	29·46
			Rampur Hat	0·51	0·04	0·50	0·03	0·42	0·45	1·05	6	3·63	3·71	1·95	2·1	30·84	25·05
			Bolpur ...	0·32	0·14	0·58	1·58	0·76	0·08	1·12	6	4·78	?	3·74	?	26·01	?
			Murari ...	1·23	3·70	0·82	...	...	...	0·20	4	5·95	?	0·20	?	22·20	?
			Labpur ...	...	...	1·21	0·39	0·31	...	1·15	4	3·06	?	1·85	?	21·99	?
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	0·60	0·02	0·08	0·46	0·70	0·15	0·07	4	2·08	3·83	1·38	2·39	27·04	26·36
			Vishnupur ...	...	0·22	0·25	0·37	0·05	0·03	0·09	3	1·01	4·26	0·54	2·40	30·90	27·56
			Malitta ...	0·19	1·07	0·59	1·42	0·08	0·37	...	5	3·72	4·13	1·87	2·20	29·37	28·49
			Khatra ...	...	0·17	...	0·78	0·58	...	...	3	1·53	3·75	1·36	2·04		29·72
			Indas ...	...	0·26	0·50	1·05	...	...	3·28	4	5·09	?	4·35	?		?
			Kotalpur ...	...	0·65	...	0·19	...	...	3·90	3	4·74	?	4·09	?	30·09	?
			Onda ...	0·52	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·77	?	Nil	?	25·08	?
			Gangajalghati	0·72	0·48	...	1·83	0·39	...	0·49	5	3·73	?	2·53	?	32·18	?
			Raipur ...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	1	0·27	?	0·27	?	26·77	?
			Sonamukhi ...	0·26	0·75	0·10	2·16	1·07	...	0·07	5	4·71	?	3·60	?	21·24	?
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	0·13	...	0·30	0·42	0·11	0·05	...	4	1·01	3·06	0·58	2·17	52·37	28·72
			Tamluk ...	...	0·28	0·07	0·44	0·74	0·24	...	4	1·77	3·24	1·42	1·93	33·72	26·35
			Midnapore ...	0·15	0·37	0·77	0·76	0·06	...	0·31	5	2·42	3·67	1·13	2·29	22·09	25·51
			Ghatal ...	...	1·07	0·05	0·40	1·84	0·02	0·10	4	3·48	4·06	2·36	2·08	32·21	28·69
			Kukrahati ...	...	0·32	0·04	0·32	...	0·21	0·27	4	1·16	?	0·80	?	30·65	?
			Garhbeta ...	0·06	0·34	...	0·36	...	...	0·45	3	1·21	?	0·81	?	27·78	?
			Panskura ...	0·30	0·16	0·09	2·24	0·14	0·56	1·00	6	4·49	?	3·09	?	31·72	?
			Dantoon ...	...	...	0·21	0·55						?		?		?
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	...	0·83	0·04	1·87	0·17	...	0·02	3	2·93	3·40	2·06	1·84	20·22	26·30
			Hooghly ...	0·06	0·71	3·43	0·29	0·01	0·06	0·05	3	4·61	5·08	0·49	1·97	21·71	25·83
			Jahanabad ...	...	0·29	0·07	0·11	0·26	0·33	0·38	5	1·44	4·09	1·08	2·55	28·82	26·88
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	...	...	0·25	0·38	0·06	0·21	0·03	3	0·93	3·36	0·74	1·67	22·02	26·38
			Mohesreka ...	...	0·03	0·01	2·75	0·28	0·23	0·54	4	3·84	4·06	3·80	2·40	28·05	27·40
			Ulubaria ...	...	0·05	...	0·06	0·03	0·04	0·02	1	0·80	?	0·75	?	26·49	?
		24-Parganas ...	Saugor Island	0·74	...	...	0·41	0·02	0·08	...	2	1·28	3·84	0·54	1·67	36·12	30·60
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	0·54	0·50	0·34	0·21	...	4	1·30	3·32	0·85	1·55	38·15	28·20
			Canning Town	...	0·75	0·30	0·05	...	...	...	2	1·10	?	0·05			?
			Alipore Observy.	...	0·05	0·07	0·09	0·27	0·13	0·02	2	0·63	3·48	0·51	1·80	22·34	28·17
			Barrackpore	...	1·57	0·29	2·32	0·31	...	...	4	4·21	3·31	2·03	1·84	20·73	26·80
			Dum-Dum ...	...	0·45	0·52	0·45	...	0·46	...	4	1·88	3·10	0·91	1·68	25·49	26·29
			Barasat ...	...	0·15	...	0·71	1·24	...	...	3	2·10	2·94	1·95	1·58	18·61	24·76
			Basirhat ...	...	1·37	...	0·88	0·07	...	0·27	3	2·59	3·04	1·22	1·44	32·03	28·61
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	...	...	2·28	0·23	2·98	...	...	3	5·49	2·76	3·21	1·89	22·84	24·43
			Krishnagar ...	...	3·71	3·01	0·17	0·59	0·07	0·05	4	7·60	2·50	0·88	1·14	31·24	22·64
			Chuadanga ...	0·22	3·65	0·27	0·02	0·54	0·59	...	6	6·09	2·51	1·96	1·25		25·04
			Meherpur ...	1·75	1·42	0·77	0·10	0·65	0·04	0·08	6	5·71	2·47	1·77	0·97	24·06	23·70
			Kushtia ...	0·35	0·82	2·20	0·20	0·35	0·03	0·35	6	4·30	2·74	0·93	1·31	30·48	27·47
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	0·61	2·42	0·74	0·12	0·08	...	0·13	5	4·10	3·17	0·33	1·89	17·27	25·89
			Berhampore	0·14	2·71	0·21	0·06	0·06	...	0·33	4	3·51	3·25	0·45	2·07	20·64	24·82
			Lalbag ...	0·40	0·70	...	0·50	...	0·40	0·20	5	2·20	2·33	1·10	1·19	23·60	22·90
			Azimganj ...	0·30	0·20	1·05	0·06	0·50	0·10	...	5	3·11	3·19	0·66	2·02	19·26	25·10
			Jangipur ...	0·38	0·51	0·43	0·80	0·09	...	0·20	5	2·41	3·12	1·09	1·92		24·64
			Lalgola ...	...	...	1·00	1·10	1·50	1·10	...	4	4·70	3·52	3·70	2·44	23·40	26·08
			Akhriganj ...	0·32	0·17	0·41	0·17	0·70	0·12	4·06	7	5·95	?	5·05	?	25·30	?
			Patkabari ...	...	2·00	...	0·59	...	...	0·60	3	3·10	?	1·10	?	17·20	?
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	0·03	1·81	0·07	...	...	0·43	...	2	2·34	3·29	0·43	1·95	31·13	24·97
			Jessore ...	0·84	1·13	0·42	0·09	0·10	0·03	0·08	3	1·55	3·57	0·36	2·15	31·31	29·66
			Jhenidah ...	0·12	2·24	4·65	0·18	0·28	0·05	...	5	7·54	2·75	0·51	1·65	25·35	27·39
			Magura ...	0·27	3·20	1·14	1·35	0·17	0·06	0·07	5	6·26	3·02	1·65	1·64	29·40	27·51
			Bangaon ...	...	1·05	0·90	0·28	0·12	...	0·30	5	2·35	2·78	1·00	1·49	15·65	24·88
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	0·03	0·90	...	...	0·76	...	0·12	3	1·81	3·29	0·88	1·79	26·02	29·65
			Bagerhat ...	1·32	0·75	0·08	...	0·24	...	0·20	4	2·58	4·26	0·43	2·26	29·02	34·39
			Khulna ...	0·3	1·70	...	0·12	1·45	0·04	...	3	3·31	3·16	1·61	1·64	25·65	29·58
			Nakipur ...	0·58	0·82								?		?		?
			Rampal ...										?		?		?
		Rajshahi ...	Bonila ...	0·02	0·18	0·50	0·44	0·58	0·03	0·57	5	2·32	3·09	1·02	1·81	18·00	26·23
			Nator ...	...	0·22	1·20	0·03	0·50	0·04	...	3	1·99	2·76	0·57	1·56	23·06	27·23
			Nangaon ...	...	0·60	0·49	...	0·20	...	0·05	3	1·34	2·77	0·25	1·43	17·97	30·32
			Lalpur ...	0·70	1·20	...	...	...	0·30	0·50	4	2·70	?	(0·80)	?		?
			Bagha ...	1·31	0·20	...	...	...	0·05	2·51	5	4·07	?	2·56	?		?
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur ...	...	1·22	0·51	...	...	...	...	2	1·73	2·19	Nil	1·30	19·02	29·21
			Churaman ...	1·48	2·13	4·47	0·14	0·13	0·65	0·09	6	9·09	2·57	1·01	1·21	32·69	27·09
			Raiganj ...	1·18	0·80	3·62	1·56	0·04	0·23	...	5	7·33	2·44	1·83	1·05		31·40
			Dinajpur ...	1·23	0·12	1·37	0·03	0·32	...	0·01	5	4·03	2·64	1·26	1·50	23·23	36·25
			Balughat ...	0·37	2·38	1·92	...	...	0·31	...	4	4·98	3·33	0·31	2·09	20·66	31·50
			Thakurgaon ...	...	0·19	0·23	0·22	0·70	...	...	4	1·34	?	0·92	?	22·23	?
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	2·39	3·35	0·04	1·05	0·30	3·50	4·21	6	15·42	3·86	9·66	3·28	55·26	64·03
			Alipore Doour	0·52	0·42	...	...	1·00	1·51	0·52	5	3·97	?	3·03	?	40·11	?
			Fallacotta ...	1·20	0·30	...	0·50	0·15	2·10	1·10	6	5·35	?	3·85	?	33·05	?
			Debiganj ...	0·26	0·38	0·11	0·50	...	0·10	1·28	6	2·63	?	1·88	?	27·83	?
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakata).	3·39	0·53	0·10	0·40	2·08	2·47	1·00	7	10·06	?	6·94	?	78·89	?
		Darjeeling ...	Baxa ...	10·41	0·06	0·52	0·60	4·10	6·26	6·03	7	29·78	6·51	17·89	4·11	110·94	110·53
			Siliguri ...	2·30	1·25	0·02	1·15	1·62	5·15	3·88	7	16·27	5·20	11·90	3·34	63·49	69·99
			Darjeeling ...	0·72	1·32	1·77	1·65	0·85	1·08	1·14	7	8·64	6·29	4·73	3·30	52·24	60·74
			Kalimpong ...	0·67	0·46	1·29	0·30	0·69	1·10	3·44	7	7·91	6·52	5·59	3·68	46·18	53·77
			Kurseong ...	1·92	3·25	2·04	1·50	1·96	1·62	2·97	7	15·26	?	8·05	?		?
			Pedong ...	0·48	1·13	2·80	0·77	2·13					?		?		?
		Sikkim ...	*Gnatong* ...	1·24	0·08	3·85	1·38	0·60	0·23	0·85	7	9·33	?	3·56	?	?	?
		Tibet ...	*Yatung* ...	0·20	0·36	0·79	0·30	0·54	0·34	0·38	7	3·00	?	1·56	?	?	?
		Kuch Bihar ...	Dinhatta ...	...	0·41	0·10	0·21	0·08	1·02	0·21	5	2·03	3·02	1·52	2·07	33·11	55·03
			Kuch Bihar ...	0·04	0·08	0·20	0·71	0·50	2·08	0·20	5	4·41	3·81	4·03	1·58	40·22	68·96
			Mickliganj ...	0·78	3·44	...	0·81	0·17	0·63	0·33	6	6·16	4·71	1·94	3·09	47·27	60·04
			Mathabhanga	0·07	0·47	0·09	0·27	0·17	1·77	0·23	5	3·07	4·37	2·44	2·25	43·52	64·99
			Falbari ...	0·10	0·50	0·30	1·15	0·17	0·32	0·09	6	3·23	?	2·33	?		?
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	0·05	1·07	0·51	1·49	0·01	0·20	0·02	4	3·26	3·23	1·08	1·16	21·09	34·53
			Rangpur ...	0·07	0·68	1·20	1·30	0·01	0·03	0·07	3	3·36	3·01	1·41	1·23		43·99
			Peerganj ...	...	0·84	0·56	...	0·15	0·10	...	4	1·65	?	0·25	?	17·41	?
			Kurigram ...	...	0·23	1·10	0·15	...	0·08	0·83	4	2·19	2·51	0·86	1·04	27·23	45·78
			Gobindganj ...	...	1·90	0·50	...	0·43	0·50	0·08	4	3·41	?	1·01	?		?
			Bagdogra (*Silpha puri*)	0·80	0·31	0·14	0·97	0·10	...	0·29	6	2·61	2·37	1·36	1·60	25·47	50·08
			Ulipur ...	...	0·32	1·12	0·45	0·22	...	...	4	2·11	?	0·67	?	23·93	?
			Sundergunj ...	...	...	...	3·67	...	...	...	1	3·67	?	3·67	?		?
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	...	3·10	0·85	0·10	...	0·80	...	4	4·85	2·80	0·90	1·21	28·08	31·59
			Nowkhilla ...	...	4·86	0·80	0·11	0·30	0·04	...	4	6·11	3·29	0·45	1·81	29·40	29·88
			Bogra ...	...	2·45	1·40	0·08	0·12	1·25	...	4	5·30	2·86	1·45	1·01	24·54	33·95
		Pabna ...	Panchbibi ...	0·24	2·25	0·94	...	0·20	...	0·07	4	3·70	2·58	0·27	1·39	17·85	40·13
			Pabna ...	0·08	2·30	1·71	0·03	0·12	0·12	...	4	4·42	3·05	0·27	1·22	42·94	25·81
			Sirajganj ...	0·32	3·02	1·07	0·16	0·04	0·01	...	4	5·22	2·94	0·21	1·21	19·74	27·47

North Bengal.

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 4th of August 1894—contd.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 29th July.	Monday, 30th July.	Tuesday, 31st July.	Wednesday, 1st.	Thursday, 2nd.	Friday, 3rd.	Saturday, 4th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	0·14	0·48	6·70	1·06	0·43	...	0·23	6	9·04	4·28	1·72	2·01	43·14	37 70
			Dacca	0·08	0·51	2·22	0·10	0·09	0·28	0·07	4	3·35	4·13	0·64	2·22	35·25	32 70
			Narayanganj	0·07	1·00	2·66	1·30	0·26	0·15	0·10	6	5·54	4·61	1·81	2·24	37·27	35 72
			Manikganj	0·24	1·13	1·15	2·13	0·23	0·07	0·02	5	4·97	3·80	2·45	1·92	28·70	27·30
			Jaydebpur	0·11	1·27	1·90	0·73	0·27	0·31	0·12	7	4·71	?	1·43	?	37·39	?
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj	...	1·23	...	0·22	0·11					3·71		1·09		38·40
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	6·50	1·35	...	0·30	...	...	3	8·15	3·13	0·30	1·47	30·64	29·00
			Mymensingh	0·37	0·73	1·25	1·07	0·23	0·05	0·02	5	3·72	3·27	1·37	1·08	43·91	40 94
			Jamalpur	0·19	0·85	3·21	...	...	1·97	...	4	6·22	3·52	1·07	1·56	37·01	32·99
			Netrakona	1·25	1·05	0·85	0·85	0·15	0·19				3·66		1·75		36·21
			Subarnakhali	0·55	4·33	1·43	...	0·23	...	0·56	5	7·10	?	0·79	?	29·31	?
			Durgapur	0·70	...	2·70	1·40	0·40	0·50				?		?		?
			Sherpur Town	...	0·18	1·60	1·25	0·10					?		?		?
			Diwanganj	...	0·50	3·50							?		?		?
		Faridpur	Madaripur	0·25	0·01	1·63	0·97	0·07	...	0·95	5	4·48	3·70	1·99	1·94	30·26	31·10
			Faridpur	0·28	0·63	2·25	0·38	0·08	0·30	0·06	5	3·98	4·06	0·82	1·96	34·21	31 17
			Goalundo	0·07	0·86	2·66	0·45	0·50	0·05	0·19	5	4 58	3·34	1·19	1·49	30·12	28·86
		Backergunge	Patuakhali	1·72	1·80	0·55	0·25	0·09	0·29	0·05	5	4·51	5·40	0·68	2·70	37·38	50·95
			Pirojpur	1·47	1·61	0·45	0·05	0·23	0·19	0·84	6	4·84	4·43	1·31	2·32	33·77	37 64
			Barisal	1·05	1·08	0 68	0·08	0·09	...	1·10	4	4·08	4·25	1·27	2·04	41·73	38·13
			Gaurnadi	...	0·35	1·64	0·13	0·02	0·14	2·04	5	4·32	?	2·33	?	36·54	?
			Bhola	1·92	0·70	0·61	0·35	0·51	0·06	0 03	5	4·18	3·51	0·95	1·73	36 86	45·70
			Daulatkhan	1·61	0·90	0·70	0·85	0·45	0·51	0·10	7	5·12	?	1·91	?	50·85	?
			Bauphal	0·48	1·52	0·25	...	...	0·30	...	4	2·55	?	0·30	?		?
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala	0·12	...	1·90							4·00		1·70		32·12
		Tippera	Comilla	1·30	3·49	0·74	0·07	...	0·11	0·21	5	5 83	5·63	0·30	2·87	46·02	43·17
			Chandpur	0·18	3·00	3·87	0·90	0·07	0·10	6·50	6	8·62	4·01	1·57	2·71	42·60	38·11
			Brahmanbaria	0·50	0·65	...	2·60	0·18	0·03				3·14		1·79		32·58
			Ramchandrapur.	4·00	0·50	1·50	...	...	0·00	...	4	6·00	?	0·60	?	28·70	?
			Nasirnagar	1·10	...	0·40		1·20					?		?		?
			Daudkandi										?		?		?
			Kasba										?		?		?
			Laksam										?		?		?
		Noakhali	Noakhali	0·52	2·43	1·05	2·38	0·48	0·10	0·16	7	7 72	4·70	3·12	3·81	53·03	58·41
			Fenny	5·45	2·15	0·55			0·16				4·87		2·45		58·13
			Harishpur	2·79	7·44								?		?		?
			Ramganj	1·69	1·55	5·16	1·75	0·64	...	0·59	6	11·38	?	2·98	?	47·43	?
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	5·17	6·01	4·50	4·98	0·87	2·70	1·00	7	25·23	8·66	9·55	3·29	106·26	80 92
			Chittagong	0 78	4·10	6·15	1·00	0·45	0 32				7·30		3·38		60·70
			Kutubdia	3·08		5·05	1·91						?		?		?
			Satkania	0·83	1·60	3·88	0·62	...	0·25	1·62	6	8·50	?	2·49	?		?
			Kodala										?		?		
			Fenua										?		?		?
			Mirsarai	0·76	4·30	3·85	3·15	...	0·11				?		?		?
			Chandpur			...	1·30		...	0·40			?		?		?
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia	0·24	0·26	1·72	0·12	0·04	0·11	0·21	6	2·70	0·14	0·48	3·23	50·49	45·37
			Bundarban	0·21	0·08	0·94	0·59	0·06	0·04	0·22	4	2·14	?	0·91	?	44·88	?
Bihar.	Patna.	Patna	Patna	2·30	0·12	0·06	0·30	0·02	...	0·90	5	4·30	2·71	1·22	1·50	19·30	21·45
			Dinapore	0·49	0·48	1·17	0·77	0·08	...	...	4	2·99	2·35	0·85	1·28		20·41
			Bihar	...	3·07	1·03	0·53	...	...	...	3	4·63	3·24	0·53	1·36		21·84
			Barh	1·72	2·10	0·30	0·18	...	0·37	0·10	6	4·77	2·84	0·65	1·35		20·00
			Bikram	...	...	3·75	0·70	0·12	...	1·06	4	5·63	?	1·88	?		?
			Hilsa	...	2·16	1·12	0·72	0·15	...	...	4	4·15	?	0·87	?		?
		Gaya	Aurangabad	2·75	0·34	1·34	0·13	...	...	0·48	5	5·04	3·90	0·61	2·08	32·86	21·29
			Gaya	0·10	1·25	1·65	0·12	0·25	0·09	0·27	6	3·73	3·45	0·73	1·71	29·79	22·11
			Nawadah	0·40	1·82	0·39	0·25	0·08	...	...	4	2·94	3·43	0·33	1·58	21·86	20·16
			Jahanabad	0·06	0·61	0·09	2·85	0·50	0·61	...	5	5·02	3·89	3·96	1·88	18·11	20·37
			Arwal	3·72	1·42	0·77	0·07	...	...	...	3	5·98	?	0·07	?	19·95	?
			Daudnagar	0·16	0·22	0·37	0·17	...	...	0·28	5	1·20	?	0·45	?	22·65	?
			Sherghati	1·18	0·71	0·18	...	...	...	...	3	2·07	?	Nil	?	17·16	?
			Rajauli	0·35	0·60	...	...	...	...	1·50	3	2·45	?	1·50	?		?
			Pakri Barawan.	0·40	0·34	0·50	...	...	0·31	0·20	5	5·35	?	0·51	?		?
		Shahabad	Buxar	6·14	0·02	0·48	0·95	0·06	0·06	0·12	4	7·83	2·97	1·19	1·55		18·19
			Dehri	3·15	0·08	0·06	0·81	...	...	0·08	2	4·18	3·56	0·89	2·20	31·45	19·46
			Bhabhua	0·29	2·03	0·22	0·28	...	0·03	0·29	5	3·14	3·61	0·60	2·24		20 62
			Sasaram	5·45	0·09	0·19	0·30	...	...	0·03	3	6·06	3·18	0·33	1·85	23·31	19·98
			Arrah	3·09	1·09	0·54	0·13	0·02	0·33	0·87	6	6·07	2·63	1·35	1·57	19·38	19·71
			Mohanea	0·55	0·65	0·35	1·44	...	...	0·05	4	3·04	?	1·49	?	31·89	?
			Khiri	0·90	0·50	...	0·50	...	...	1·10	4	3·00	?	1·60	?	18 50	?
			Ageaon	2·10	0·70	1·35	...	...	0·40	0·90	5	5·45	?	1·30	?	24·18	?
			Ramagar	...	1·70	0·38	1·05	0·02	0·19	0·19	5	3·53	?	1·45	?		?
			Koath	...	0·40	1·07	1·70	0·07	...	0·30	4	3·54	?	2·07	?	24·91	?
			Sikroul	0·95	0·25	0·30	0·33	0·06	0·60	0·13	6	2·62	?	1·12	?	25·40	?
			Bassowan	2·06	0·09	0·13	0·83	...	...	...	3	3·11	?	0·83	?		?
			Monaharpur	0·68	1·14	0·08	0·64	0·04	...	1·97	4	4·55	?	2·95	?		?
		Saran	Gopalganj	2·14	1·25	1·52	0·08	0·05	1·30	0·04	4	6·38	1·98	1·47	1·00	18·80	21·18
			Siwan	5·70	5·92	1·15	1·18	...	0·56	1·87	6	16·38	2·21	3·61	1·36		21·01
			Ekma	...	1·30	1·80	0·20	0·16	...	1·33	5	6·79	?	3·60	?		?
			Chapra	...	1·00	0·52	2·22	0·24	...	0·44	5	4·42	2·88	2·90	1·49	26·71	20·60
			Seeroepur	1·50	0·50	...	0·50	0·50	...	...	4	3·30	?	1·80	?		?
			Annour	...	0·50	0·85	...	...	...	0·97	3	2·32	?	0·97	?	18·00	?
			Basantpur	1·23	0·24	0·83	...	...	...	...	3	2·30	?	Nil	?	10·93	?
		Champaran	Motihari	...	2·13	1·27	0·19	0·02	2·14	0·37	5	6·12	2·33	2·72	1·54	17·71	21·24
			Bettiah	8·50	1·13	...	0·82	2·20					2·20		1·47		23·86
			Bagaha	0·05	0·46	1·43	1·15	0·05	0·25	0·09	4	3·48	?	1·54	?		?
			Burhurwa	0·77	0·86	0·13	0·04	...	0·14	0·48	5	2·42	?	0·66	?		?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	...	3·37	3·77	0·62	0·55	0·04	0·90	5	9·25	1·41	2·11	0·87	15·91	20·91
			Muzaffarpur	...	2·18	...	0·04	...	0·67	0·01	2	2·90	2·46	0·72	1·24		21·96
			Hajipur	...	0·05	0·75	0·63	0·04	0·38	0·73	4	2·60	2·06	1·80	1·50		21·21
			Paru					0·15					?		?		?
			Mahuwa	3·62	0·12	0·12							?		?		?
			Shiuhar	0·76	1·50	...	0·80	...	2·50	2·10	5	7·66	?	5 40	?		?
			Pupri										?		?		?
		Darbhanga	Tajpur	0·06	1·14	2·38	0·12	...	0·63	...	4	4·33	2·60	0·75	1·23	15·94	22·03
			Darbhanga	0·02	0·27	2·47	0·25	0·86	0·75	0·16	6	4·78	2·69	2·02	1·31	10·02	22·28
			Madhubani	...	1·66	2·08	0·17	0·46	0·14	1·40	6	5·91	2·66	2·17	1·27		22·08
			Bahera	1 80	2·16	1·09	...	0·78					?		?		?
			Rosera	...	1·04	2·46	0·41	0·25	...	...	4	4·16	?	0·66	?	17·99	?
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Begu Sarai	0·94	1·52	2·60	0·52	0·41	...	...	5	5·99	3·18	0·93	1.36	21·46	20·13
			Monghyr	0·14	1·88	5·98	0·84	0·02	0·21	0·15	6	9·23	3·99	1·22	1·73	24·71	22 22
			Jamui	0·06	2 63	0·17	0·18	0·07	0·18	...	4	3·29	3·50	0·43	1·70	26·41	22·30
			Gogri	...	1·42	2·05	0·62	...	0·95	...	4	4·94	?	1·47	?		?
			Shaikhpura	...	1·50	0·54	0·50	...	...	...	3	2·54	?	0·50	?	14·96	?
			Chakai Bamdo	...	1·20	0·75	0·06	...	0·26	...	3	2·27	?	0·32	?		?
			Chupreon	...	2·65	...	1·40	...	0·72				?		?		?
			Gidhour				0·13	0·08	0·17	0·19	3?	0·57?		0·57			

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 4th of August 1894—*concld.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 29th July.	Monday, 30th July.	Tuesday, 31st July.	Wednesday, 1st.	Thursday, 2nd.	Friday, 3rd.	Saturday, 4th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
Bihar—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	2·49	2·52	0·60	0·06	...	0·84	4	6·51	2·24	1·30	1·33		23·78
			Bangaon (Sylabad).	...	0·98	1·43	0·43	0·26	...	...	4	3·10	?	0·69	?		?
			Supaul ...	...	0·26	3·10	0·66	0·04	5·05	0·27	4	4·38	2·70	1·02	1·34	15·09	23·87
			Pratapganj ...	...	0·36	3·53	1·30	0·92	0·31	0·47	6	6·89	?	3·09	?	26·63	?
			Bhagalpur ...	...	2·97	2·84	0·03	...	...	0·09	2	5·93	3·31	0·18	1·45	25·60	21·91
			Banka ...	0·18	4·25	1·78	...	0·68	...	...	4	6·89	2·97	0·68	1·52		21·69
			Colgong ...	...	0·55	1·94	0·01	0·80	0·15	...	4	3·45	?	0·96	?	17·13	?
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	0·43	0·53	1·03	6·68	0·15	0·58	2·97	7	6·37	2·98	4·38	1·81	31·49	37·65
			Araria ...	...	...	1·75	0·87	0·90	0·50	0·09	4	3·81	2·91	2·06	1·35		33·36
			Purnea ...	...	0·70	3·56	1·43	0·22	0·85	...	5	6·76	3·23	2·50	1·55	24·21	29·86
			Gondwara (Korah).	0·90	2·80	2·84	...	...	0·10	...	4	6·64	?	0·10	?	18·08	?
			Barsoe ...	...	1·45	2·92	0·35	0·38	0·08	0·42	5	5·60	?	1·23	?	21·76	?
			Forbesganj ...	0·15	1·10	1·70	0·45	0·50	2·60	1·02	7	7·52	?	4·57	?		?
			Kaliaganj ...	1·19	0·80	0·20	1·20	1·50	0·70	1·25	7	6·84	?	4·65	?	30·62	?
		Malda ...	Malda ...	0·70	0·63	0·13	0·15	0·34	1·22	0·02	6	3·19	2·82	1·73	1·48	27·36	26·58
			Chanchal ...	0·58	0·68	2·20	0·07	0·70	0·15	0·15	6	4·53	4·39	1·07	2·47	28·84	30·59
			Gajol ...	1·85	1·65	3·30	0·27	0·07	0·10	...	6	8·14	?	1·34	?	23·27	?
			Sibganj ...	0·63	0·59	0·80	...	...	0·18	0·03	4	2·23	?	0·21	?	19·69	?
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	0·45	0·62	0·90	0·03	0·35	0·21	...	5	2·56	3·02	0·59	1·25	23·09	27·41
			Godda ...	...	2·72	1·95	0·70	0·22	0·17	0·20	6	5·06	3·50	1·20	1·65	23·95	21·86
			Pakaur ...	0·46	2·04	2·65	...	0·08	0·91	0·28	5	12·42	1·98	1·27	1·08	33·36	27·03
			Naya Dumka	0·30	0·60	0·35	0·12	1·78	0·14	0·14	7	3·49	4·02	2·18	2·12	29·41	26·57
			Deoghur ...	...	2·60	0·59	0·03	0·83	0·27	0·05	4	4·37	4·10	1·18	1·07	34·32	25·75
			Jamtara ...	...	0·17	0·00	0·12	2·70	1·27	...	4	4·32	3·98	4·09	1·72	32·39	25·93
			Belbodda ...	1·10	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·60	?	Nil	?		?
			Nanihat ...	...	...	0·60	...	...	0·50	...			?		?		?
			Asansboni ...	1·80	0·20	...	...	1·20	0·79	...	5	4·81	?	0·98	?	4·04	?
			Katikund ...	1·22	1·79	0·82	...	0·79	0·19	...	1	0·44	?	0·34	?		?
			Madhupur ...	...	0·02	0·08	...	0·31	0·03	...	4	4·40	?	2·00	?	30·21	?
			Sarwan ...	2·00	0·40	...	...	0·80	...	1·20	5	3·82	?	2·04	?	20·69	?
			Sarath ...	...	0·88	0·90	0·90	0·30	0·84	...	4	4·12	?	0·82	?		?
			Barkope ...	0·08	2·50	0·72	...	...	0·10	0·72			?		?		?
			Danrey ...	...	0·33	0·15	...	0·23	...	...	4	2·84	?	0·82	?		?
			Bhagya ...	0·48	1·54	...	0·23	...	...	0·59	4	9·29	?	2·78	?		?
			Mohespore ...	3·41	...	3·10	...	1·73	1·02	0·03	6	2·72	?	0·77	?		?
			Barharwa ...	1·15	0·19	0·61	...	0·14	0·42	0·21	4	3·60	?	1·12	?	20·26	?
			Sahibganj ...	...	0·38	2·10	0·02	0·74	0·36	...			?		?		?
			Chandi ...														
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	·4			0·14	0·34					2·36		1·17		20·83
			Banki ...	...	...	0·08							1·37		0·63		24·28
			Cuttack ...	...	0·18								2·99		1·73		20·40
			False Point ...	...	...	...	0·08	0·55	0·40	...	2	1·12	3·08	1·12	2·07	29·56	27·44
			Kendrapara ...	0·05	0·12	0·52	0·02	1·10	0·03	...	3	1·84	3·01	1·15	2·07	38·59	24·14
			Jajpur ...	0·40	0·70	0·58	0·32	0·57					2·93		1·06		27·59
			Dharmsala ...	0·50		0·40	0·20						?		?		?
			Salipore ...	0·15	...	0·10	0·17	0·41					?		?		?
			Pal Lahara ...										?		?		?
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	...	0·66	0·20	0·60	0·10									
			Chandbali ...	...	0·80	0·43	0·05	3·60					?		?		?
			Bhadrak ...	...	0·49	0·05		0·40					3·99		2·75		?
			Soro ...	...	0·10	0·19							3·25		1·73		24·91
			Balasore ...	0·71	0·18	...	...	...	0·12	0·11	4	1·12	2·03		1·88		25·74
			Jellasore ...										3·85	0·23	2·33		23·98
			Baripada ...										3·35		1·82		27·50
													2·96		2·07		26·06
		Puri ...	Puri ...	0·08	...	0·88	0·10	...	...	...	2	1·06					27·00
			Khurda ...	0·75	0·66	0·24	0·89	0·14					2·80	0·10	1·54	17·13	21·40
			Bhanpur ...	...	...	0·85	0·02	0·60					2·58		1·04		20·35
			Gop ...										2·66		2·09		20·71
			Satpara ...	...	...	0·03							?		?		?
			Pipli ...	0·07	0·43	0·25							?		?		?
			Nayagarh ...	...	0·98								?		?		?
			Ranpur ...	1·3	...		0·36						?		?		?
			Kurmala ...			1·30							?		?		?
													?		?		?
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	0·11	1·12	...	...	0·08	0·07	0·23	3	1·61	3·48	0·38	1·74	27·46	23·95
			Hazaribagh ...	3·05	0·13	0·06	0·02	0·77	...	0·05	3	4·08	4·55	0·84	2·67		24·30
			Semtagurah ...										2·88		1·59		23·60
			Mahudi Hills										3·12		2·03		23·43
			Jhumra Hill										4·42		2·83		31·76
			Barhi ...	0·22	0·24	0·06	...	0·11	...	0·38	4	1·10	?	0·40	?	18·27	?
			Chitra ...	2·13	0·45	0·21	0·21	0·30	...	...	5	3·30	?	0·51	?	26·42	?
			Karagdeha ...	0·18	0·66	0·07	...	0·19	0·94	1·44	5	3·48	?	2·57	?		?
			Ramgar ...	2·50									?		?		?
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	0·03	0·85	0·19	...	0·24	...	...	4	2·21	4·10	0·24	2·59		24·94
			Ranchi ...	0·70	0·24	...	...	2·85	...	0·28	4	4·07	4·03	3·13	2·89	31·50	27·26
			Silli ...	...	...	...	...	3·50	...	3·00	2	6·50	?	6·50	?		?
			Palkot ...	2·08	0·30	...	...						?		?		?
			Tamar ...	0·03		0·07	0·58	1·21	...	1·78	3	3·67	?	3·57	?		?
			Chainpur ...	1·00	0·11	0·05	0·38						?		?		?
		Palamau ...	Palamau ...	0·22	1·70	0·66	0·11	0·04	...				?		?		?
			(*Daltonganj*).										4·25		1·84		21·50
			Balumath ...	0·65	1·06	0·15	0·25						?		?		?
			Husainabad ...		1·64	0·34	0·42						?		?		?
			Garhwa ...	0·19		0·33	0·24	...	1·48				?		?		?
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	...	0·11	5·75	1·60	0·80	4	7·66	4·41	7·66	2·76	44·44	21·55
			Gobindpur ...	0·70	0·25	...	0·15	0·70	0·80	1·26	6	3·92	3·45	2·97	1·88	40·05	22·57
			Raghunathpur.	0·27	0·55	...	0·15	...	...	1·57	4	2·54	?	1·72	?	21·94	?
			Barabhum ...	...	1·50	...	1·50	0·60	1·00	1·00	5	6·50	?	5·00	?	20·74	?
			Jhalda ...	0·57	...	...	1·54	0·14	0·22	...	4	2·47	?	1·90	?	38·11	?
			Chas ...	0·15	0·16	0·16	0·05	0·15	0·88	...	5	1·55	?	1·08	?	43·48	?
			Pandra ...	...	0·58	0·80	0·33	0·09	1·00	0·98	5	3·78	?	2·40	?		?
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibasa ...	0·01	0·70	0·18	0·56	0·08	0·45	1·95	5	3·93	4·05	3·04	2·58	25·11	25·61
			Chakardharpur.	0·70	0·27	1·09	0·28	1·10	2·96	0·05	6	6·45	?	4·39	?		?
			Ghatsila ...										?		?		?
			Baharagura	0·40	0·30	0·12	0·26	0·50					?		?		?
			Gaikura ...	0·34	1·20	1·20	0·86	0·22	...	1·38	6	5·20	?	2·46	?		?
			Kalikapur ...	1·02	...	0·21	1·14	1·10	...	0·22	5	3·09	?	2·46	?		?
			Monoharpur	...	3·15	...	...	...	0·74	2·00	3	5·89	?	2·74	?	24·04	?
			Kharswan ...										?		?		?

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are missing the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least 1 inch of rain has fallen.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th August* 1894.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 4TH OF AUGUST 1894.

DURING the previous week a small cyclonic storm had passed across South Bengal and through Chota Nagpur, and had filled up near Sutna at the end of the week. In the rear of the storm a heavy wave of monsoon winds flowed over the province, but it was deflected mainly over the south-western and western districts, and the remainder of the province received comparatively little rain. On 29th July, or the first day of the week under review, pressure fell moderately to briskly over the whole province, and became in moderate defect, while at the same time westerly winds began to set in over the west of the province. These westerly winds appeared to shew that the Bombay branch of the monsoon current, represented by the westerly winds, was penetrating across India, and was giving a certain amount of interaction with the branch of the monsoon coming from the Bay, which was giving south-easterly and easterly winds over the remainder of the province. As is generally the case when such interaction occurs, heavy rain began to fall in the western districts of Bengal, and on the 29th many of the Bihar stations reported heavy rain, Bettiah receiving 8·50 inches, Buxar 6·14 inches, Siwan 5·17 inches, and several stations falls of two inches and upwards. Over the remainder of the province, however, rainfall was light. On the 30th pressure had fallen over the eastern half of the province, the fall being largest at Dinajpur, while it had risen over the west and south-west of the province, and a distinct but feeble barometric depression had formed with a centre near Dinajpur, round which a very distinct circulation of winds appeared. Hence conditions had become particularly favourable for rainfall over practically the whole province, and falls exceeding five inches were reported at Atia, Fenny, Harishpur, Cox's Bazar, and Siwan, while very numerous stations reported amounts of more than three inches. On the 31st the feeble depression had moved in a westerly direction, and was lying along the foot of the hills from about Purnea westwards, and on the 1st of August it had almost disappeared, or had become merged into the monsoon trough of low pressure which at this time was lying almost along the foot of the hills. This trough of low pressure continued in this position and in the eastern parts of the North-Western Provinces for several days. Up till the 2nd pressure over Bengal also remained below the normal, but on this date and on the 3rd it was in considerable excess, but owing to a brisk fall on the 4th it again became slightly in defect. It will hence be seen that conditions for the greater part of this period remained favourable for good general rainfall, particularly in the northern and eastern districts, and on several days exceedingly heavy falls were reported. Towards the end of the week, however, as the conditions became less favourable, the rainfall grew much lighter and more local.

Hence during the week under review an average rainfall of about six inches has been reported in Bihar and East Bengal and of nearly five inches in North Bengal. Chota Nagpur has received nearly four inches, and South-West Bengal a little more than three inches. Orissa on the other hand has received less than two inches of rain.

Pressure.—The mean pressure for the week has not varied very much from the normal. Slight excess pressures of about 0·02″ and 0·03″ have been registered at the southern stations in such cases as Cuttack, Balasore, Saugor Island, Calcutta, Chittagong, &c. Towards the north of the province on the other hand slightly defective pressures have been registered, and stations like Jalpaiguri, Dinajpur, Rangpur, &c., report defects of about 0·02″. In Assam the general average pressure has been almost normal.

Temperature.—Owing to the heavy rainfall during the week the mean temperature has averaged about a degree below the normal, the defect being largest in East Bengal and Bihar. In Assam an average defect of 1·3° has been recorded, but the defect has been mainly confined to Sibsagar, and in other districts the temperature has been almost normal.

Rainfall.—Falls of about six inches have occurred in East Bengal and Bihar, while in North Bengal the fall has been 4·56 inches and in Chota Nagpur 3·78 inches. In South-West Bengal an average fall of three and a quarter inches is reported, and in Orissa of a little less than two inches. Large excess falls have therefore occurred in Bihar and in East and North Bengal. In Chota Nagpur and in South-West Bengal the falls have been almost normal, while in Orissa the rainfall has been in decided defect.

Expressed as percentages of the normal rainfall, the actual falls during the week have equalled the following amounts:—South-West Bengal 96 per cent., North Bengal 147 per cent., East Bengal 138 per cent., Bihar 189 per cent., Orissa 67 per cent., and Chota Nagpur 96 per cent. Taking each division to have an equal value in the calculation, the rainfall of Bengal for the week has equalled 122 per cent. of the normal fall.

In the following districts where the falls have been unusually light since the beginning of the monsoon season, the average falls for the week have been as follows:—Rajshahi 1·88 inches, Dinajpur 4·52 inches, Jalpaiguri 15·42 inches, Darjeeling 15·63 inches, Kuch Bihar 3·92 inches, Rangpur 2·86 inches, Muzaffarpur 4·92 inches, and Darbhanga 5·01 inches.

In Assam during the week Silchar has received 4·11 inches, Dhubri 2·75 inches, and Sibsagar 2·61 inches.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 4th of August 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.								
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1894.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	91·3	74·6	87·4	77·8	82·6	—1·0	3·24	3·36	—0·12	4·17	4·06	+0·11	1·34	1·87	27·00	26·97
North Bengal	92·2	75·1	86·9	77·8	82·3	—1·0	4·56	3·10	+1·46	4·39	3·50	+0·89	1·53	1·62	38·96	38·59
East Bengal	89·1	74·1	85·0	76·9	81·0	—1·4	6·31	4·57	+1·74	5·00	3·44	+0·56	1·65	2·24	43·48	41·65
Bihar	93·5	73·8	86·5	77·7	82·1	—1·9	5·62	2·98	+2·64	4·69	3·48	+1·21	1·54	1·55	23·61	23·22
Orissa	92·2	73·8	87·6	77·8	82·7	—0·4	1·95	2·89	—0·94	2·02	3·51	—0·59	0·98	1·82	29·62	25·26
Chota Nagpur	89·9*	69·3*	83·7*	73·7*	78·8*	—0·9*	3·78	3·94	—0·16	4·13	4·69	—0·56	2·30	2·31	28·52	25·11
Assam	93·0	76·1	87·4	77·3	82·4	—1·3										

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 7th August 1894.

A. Pedler,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of July 1894.

		Inches.	Date.
The mean pressure at 10 A.M during the month	... ...	29·577	
		°	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month	... ...	84·5	
The highest temperature during the month	... ...	92·0	14th & 21st
The lowest temperature during the month	... ...	75·3	26th
The absolute range of temperature during the month	... ...	16·7	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	10·7	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	13·7	14th & 26th
		%	
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month	... ...	83	
		Inch.	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month	... ...	·987	
		Inches.	
The total rainfall of the month ...	... ...	13·23	
The greatest fall in 24 hours ...	... ...	2·22	24th
The number of rainy days in the month ...	... ...	21 days	

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 6th August 1894.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 29th July to 4th August 1894.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
July ...	29th ...	29·566	82·0	84·7	5·4	79·3	83·6	80·5	1·001	79·2	87	...
,, ...	30th ...	·580	82·1	86·4	8·6	77·8	83·6	78·5	·908	76·3	79	0·04
,, ...	31st ...	·612	82·2	87·5	10·7	76·8	84·6	79·5	·941	77·4	79	0·05
August ...	1st ...	·607	81·4	87·0	11·2	75·8	81·6	79·5	·981	78·6	91	0·07
,, ...	2nd ...	·627	82·7	89·0	12·6	76·4	84·6	81·0	1·011	79·6	85	0·44
,, ...	3rd ...	·662	84·4	90·0	11·2	78·8	80·1	79·0	·978	78·6	95	0·15
,, ...	4th ...	·571	85·3	90·7	10·9	79·8	87·0	82·5	1·051	80·8	82	0·02

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	... ...	29·604
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days	... ...	82·9
The extreme variation of temperature	... ...	14·9
The maximum temperature	... ...	90·7
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	... ...	85
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 29th July to 4th August 1894	... ...	0·77

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 6th August 1894.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 29th July to 4th August 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather
1894.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
July	29th	104·2	0·3	29·523	82·8	84·2	4·2	80·0	79·8	0·979	78·6	87	WSW, and SW by S.	148	0·02	Chiefly cloudy o, g, d.
,,	30th	125·5	Nil.	·547	81·5	85·3	6·6	78·7	78·4	·933	77·1	87	WSW and W ...	187	0·08	Cloudy, o, g, d.
,,	31st	134·5	,,	·567	81·4	85·7	7·9	77·8	77·6	·897	75·9	84	W and WSW ...	157	0·10	Cloudy, o,g, d, p.
Aug.	1st	145·9	3·0	·558	80·7	85·1	9·6	75·5	78·2	·931	77·1	89	WSW and WNW	118	0·01	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d.
,,	2nd	147·2	5·9	·586	82·4	87·1	10·3	76·8	79·6	·974	78·4	88	SSW and S ...	86	0·40	Partially cloudy, o, g, d, p.
,,	3rd	150·0	4·7	·598	82·8	87·9	9·9	78·0	79·8	·977	78·5	87	S by E and SSW	121	0·02	Chiefly cloudy, o, d.
,,	4th	150·6	2·9	·532	83·1	88·0	7·7	80·3	79·4	·955	77·8	84	SSW and WSW ...	120	0·36	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		29·559
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		29·573
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		16·8
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		91·8
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		82·1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		82·9
The extreme variation of temperature		12·5
The maximum temperature		88·0
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		15
		%
The mean relative humidity		87
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		86
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 29th July to 4th August 1894		0·99
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		3·70
The total fall from 1st January to 4th August 1894		30·66
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		36·76

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA; J. H. GILLILAND,

Calcutta, the 6th August 1894. *For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births. Number registered.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Deaths. Cholera. Number registered.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox. Number registered.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever. Number registered.	Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury. Number registered.	Injury. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other causes. Number registered.	Other causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total of all Causes. Number registered.	Total of all Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Number registered.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,880	3,248	27·96	93	·72	4	·02	1,773	15·24	44	·36	30	·24	571	4·92	2,515	21·60	2,378	20·40	
	Birbhum	797,833	2,240	33·60	44	·60	2	·02	1,006	15·12	15	·12	24	·36	392	5·88	1,483	22·20	1,524	22 92	
	Bankura	1,069,668	2,836	31·80	96	·84	6	·06	1,447	16·20	27	·24	39	·36	507	5·64	2,102	23·52	1,460	16·32	
	Midnapore																				
	Hooghly including Serampore.	1,076,710	2,007	22·32	59	·60	3	·02	1,336	14·88	104	1·08	53	·48	259	2·88	1,814	20 16	1,593	17·64	Return not received up to date.
	Howrah	721,211	1,460	24·24	78	1·20	4	·06	499	8·28	156	2·52	44	·72	248	4·08	1,029	17·04	998	16·56	
Presidency	24-Parganas																				Ditto.
	Calcutta	681,560	728	12·72	111	1·92	59	·96	527	9·24	127	2·16	31	·48	564	9·84	1,419	24 96	1,275	22·44	
	Nadia	1,644,108	2,833	20·64	56	·36	1	·007	1,956	14·16	9	·06	124	·84	266	1·92	2,412	17·52	2,299	16·68	
	Murshidabad	1,250,946	2,920	27·96	44	·36	...	...	1,492	14·28	4	·03	80	·72	211	1·92	1,831	17·52	1,953	18·72	
	Jessore																				Ditto.
	Khulna	1,177,652	1,996	20·28	16	·12	...	...	993	10·08	4	·03	82	·72	236	2·40	1,331	13·56	1,667	16·92	
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	1,313,336	2,401	21·84	36	·24	...	...	1,884	17·16	2	·01	81	·72	129	1·08	2,132	19·44	2,515	22·92	
	Dinajpur	1,555,835	2,903	22·32	66	·48	10	·07	2,621	20·16	4	·02	56	·36	141	1·08	2,898	22·32	2,870	22·08	
	Jalpaiguri	681,352	1,231	21·60	37	·60	...	...	1,604	28·20	73	1·20	22	·36	66	1·08	1,802	31·68	1,763	30·96	
	Darjeeling	223,314	444	23·88	12	·60	...	...	472	25·32	255	13·68	9	·48	127	6·72	875	46·92	733	39·24	
	Rangpur	2,065,464	4,329	25·08	6	·02	7	·03	3,824	22·20	1	·004	68	·36	192	1·08	4,098	23·76	3,925	22·80	
	Bogra	817,494	1,403	20 52	16	·12	26	·36	927	13·56	7	·09	44	·60	116	1·68	1,138	16·68	1,282	18·72	
	Pabna	1,362,392	1,954	17·16	24	·12	9	·07	1,545	13·56	4	·02	80	·60	80	·60	1,742	15·24	2,034	17·88	
Dacca	Dacca	2,420,656	3,629	17·88	60	·24	17	·07	2,062	10·20	107	·48	84	·36	595	2·88	2,925	14·40	2,807	13·80	
	Mymensingh	3,472,186	5,084	17·52	204	·60	6	·12	4,595	15·84	33	·10	102	·24	614	2·04	5,616	19·32	4,828	16·68	
	Faridpur	1,797,320	2,548	16·92	25	·12	25	·12	1,738	11·52	26	·12	89	·48	294	1·92	2,189	14·52	2,006	13·32	
	Backergunge	2,153,995	4,454	24·72	35	·12	12	·06	2,058	11·40	36	·12	151	·84	991	5·40	3,281	18·24	3,611	18·84	
Chittagong	Tippera	1,752,035	2,273	15·36	11	·07	1	·006	1,510	10 08	14	·08	97	·60	223	1·44	1,856	12·48	2,128	14·28	
	Noakhali	1,109,633	1,823	21·60	13	·12	29	·24	1,177	13·92	6	·06	77	·84	98	1·08	1,400	16·56	1,932	22·92	
	Chittagong	1,290,167	3,470	32·16	135	1·20	...	...	2,233	20·76	52	·48	94	·84	170	1·56	2,694	24·96	2,286	21·24	
Patna	Patna	1,769,004	3,1 2	22·20	718	4·80	15	·09	3,044	20·64	153	·96	75	·48	758	5·04	4,763	32·28	4,193	28·44	
	Gaya	2,138,331	3,980	22·32	2,409	13·44	32	·12	4,036	22·56	103	·48	87	·48	576	3·12	7,245	40·56	4,713	26·40	
	Shahabad																				Ditto.
	Saran	2,467,477	5,483	26·64	2,135	10·32	2	·009	3,927	19·08	285	1·32	156	·72	2,117	10·20	8,622	41·88	4,599	22·32	
	Champaran	1,859,465	3,380	21·72	5,4 8	35·04	...	...	3,737	24·00	53	·24	95	·60	919	5·88	10,212	66·00	4,019	25·92	
	Muzaffarpur	2,711,445	5,014	22·08	4,477	19·80	9	·03	6,655	29·40	129	·48	170	·72	933	4·08	12,373	54·72	5,674	25·08	
	Darbhanga	2,801,955	4,888	20·88	3,535	15·12	2	·008	6,061	25·92	203	·84	135	·48	516	2·16	10,152	44·76	6 203	26·52	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	2,036,021	4,064	23·88	2,296	12·96	154	·84	3,798	22·32	40	·12	127	·60	467	2·64	6,792	39·96	4,760	27·60	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,636	4,1 3	24·12	740	4·32	53	·24	3,784	22·32	49	·24	87	·48	470	2·76	5,183	30·48	4,205	24·72	
	Purnea																				Ditto,
	Malda	814,919	1,488	21·84	30	·36	...	...	1,083	14·76	8	·10	27	·36	60	·96	1,134	16·68	1,316	19·32	
	Sonthal Parganas	1,754,196	3,987	27·24	195	1·32	22	·12	2,670	18·12	22	·12	62	·36	205	1·32	3,165	21·60	2,191	14·88	
Orissa	Cuttack	1,937,671	3,9[illegible]	30 96	310	1·80	113	·60	1,757	10·80	290	1 68	124	·72	926	5 64	3,520	21·72	4,337	26·76	
	Balssore	984,625	2,702	32·52	882	10·56	37	·36	843	10·08	255	3·00	52	·60	501	6·00	2,570	30·96	3,075	37·08	
	Puri	944,998	2,398	30·00	96	1·20	18	·12	462	5·28	254	3·12	37	·36	992	12·12	1,789	22·68	3,518	44·64	
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	2,987	30·72	247	2·52	14	·12	2,137	21·60	28	·24	61	·60	408	4·20	2,865	29·52	2,263	23·28	
	Lohardaga	1,128,885	3,615	38·40	8	·08	1	·009	1,070	11·28	136	1·44	52	·48	834	8·76	2,101	22·32	2,106	22·92	
	Palamau	596,770	1,613	33·00	3,220	64·68	1	·01	1,005	20·16	31	·60	32	·60	182	3·60	4,471	89·88	1,340	26·88	
	Manbhum	1,193,328	1,983	19·92	457	4·56	8	·07	1,641	16·44	50	·48	31	·24	337	3·24	2,524	25·32	1,979	19·80	
	Singhbhum	545,488	937	20 52	87	1·80	4	·08	619	13·44	41	·84	28	·60	123	2·64	902	19·80	772	16·92	
	Total	60,649,272	118,370	23·52	28,447	5·52	769	·12	87,457	17·28	3,240	·60	2,902	·48	18,300	3·60	141,295	27·84	111,129	21·96	
Average of corresponding month of previous five years			Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		17,117	3·36	1,296	·24	70,877	13·92	3,082	·60	3,122	·60	15,635	3·00	111,129	21·96			
Difference + or —			.....		+11,330	+2·16	—527	—·12	+16,580	+3·36	+158	Equal	—130	—·12	+2,755	+·60	+30,166	+5·88			

Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,
The 4th August 1894.

W. H. GREGG, Surgeon-Lieut.-Col., Dir. Publ. Health, Coml.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, AUGUST 8, 1894.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 *and over during the month of June* 1894.

DISTRICTS.		TOWNS.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.												AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		REMARKS.
						CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INJURY.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.				
				Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1	Burdwan	34,477	47	*16·32*	8	*2·76*	...	...	43	*14·88*	3	*·96*	3	*·96*	12	*4·08*	69	*24·00*	76	*26·40*	*Return not received up to date.*
Midnapore ...	2	Midnapore																				
Hooghly ...	3	Hooghly and Chinsura	33,066	40	*14·40*	7	*2·52*	1	*·36*	50	*18·12*	5	*1·80*	3	*1·08*	11	*3·96*	77	*27·84*	83	*30·12*	
	4	Serampore	35,952	44	*14·64*	2	*·60*	...	...	20	*6·60*	15	*4·92*	...	...	12	*3·96*	49	*16·32*	67	*22·32*	
Howrah ..	5	Howrah	116,606	122	*12·48*	14	*1·44*	1	*·09*	51	*5·16*	31	*3·12*	9	*·84*	46	*4·68*	152	*15·60*	127	*12·96*	
	6	Cossipore-Chitpur ...																				
	7	Maniktala																				
	8	Barrasore																				
	9	South Suburban ...																				
24-Parganas...	10	Khorda or South Barrackpore.																				*Ditto.*
	11	Naihati																				
	12	Nawabganj or North Barrackpore.																				
Calcutta ...	13	Calcutta	681,560	728	*12·72*	111	*1·92*	59	*·96*	527	*9·24*	127	*2·16*	31	*·48*	564	*9·84*	1,419	*24·96*	1,275	*22·44*	
Nadia ...	14	Krishnagar	25,500	24	*11·28*	...	...	...	...	31	*14·52*	...	...	...	...	8	*3·72*	33	*18·24*	23	*10·80*	
	15	Santipur	30,437	54	*21·24*	...	...	...	...	39	*15·36*	...	...	2	*·72*	1	*·36*	42	*16·44*	26	*10·20*	
Murshidabad {	16	Murshidabad City ...	35,576	28	*9·36*	...	...	...	...	42	*14·16*	2	*·60*	...	...	3	*·96*	47	*15·84*	56	*18·84*	
	17	Berhampore	23,515	13	*6·60*	...	...	...	...	22	*11·16*	...	...	...	...	5	*2·52*	27	*13·68*	34	*17·28*	
Rajshahi ...	18	Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	30	*16·80*	1	*·48*	...	...	26	*11·52*	...	...	1	*·48*	1	*·48*	29	*16·20*	39	*21·84*	
Pabna ...	19	Sirajganj	23,267	23	*11·76*	...	...	2	*·96*	4	*2·04*	...	...	1	*·48*	1	*·48*	8	*4·08*	25	*12·84*	
Dacca ...	20	Dacca	82,321	88	*12·72*	3	*·36*	...	...	65	*9·36*	18	*2·52*	2	*·24*	48	*6·96*	136	*19·80*	147	*21·36*	
Chittagong ...	21	Chittagong	24,069	20	*9·96*	1	*·48*	...	...	29	*14·40*	7	*3·48*	3	*1·44*	9	*4·44*	49	*24·36*	57	*28·32*	
Patna {	22	Patna City	165,199	255	*18·48*	25	*1·80*	1	*·07*	178	*12·84*	52	*3·72*	15	*1·08*	68	*4·92*	339	*24·60*	317	*22·92*	
	23	Bihar	47,723	155	*38·88*	58	*14·52*	...	...	82	*20·52*	11	*2·76*	1	*·24*	31	*7·68*	183	*45·96*	120	*30·12*	
	24	Dinapore	44,419	66	*17·76*	13	*3·48*	...	...	65	*17·52*	3	*·72*	1	*·24*	51	*13·68*	133	*35·88*	63	*16·92*	
Gaya ...	25	Gaya	80,383	117	*17·40*	11	*1·56*	...	...	161	*24·00*	41	*6·12*	2	*·24*	51	*7·56*	266	*39·60*	239	*35·64*	
Shahabad ... {	26	Arrah																				*Ditto.*
	27	Sasaram																				
Saran	28	Chapra	57,352	54	*11·28*	5	*·96*	...	...	34	*7·08*	4	*·72*	8	*1·56*	39	*8·16*	90	*18·72*	97	*20·28*	
Champaran ...	29	Bettiah	22,780	25	*13·08*	24	*49·44*	...	...	44	*23·16*	6	*3·12*	...	...	22	*11·52*	166	*87·36*	86	*45·24*	
Muzaffarpur {	30	Muzaffarpur	49,192	103	*25·08*	97	*23·64*	...	...	82	*19·92*	3	*·72*	8	*1·92*	51	*12·36*	241	*58·68*	145	*35·28*	
	31	Hajipur	21,487	63	*35·16*	15	*8·28*	...	...	33	*18·36*	10	*5·52*	2	*1·08*	21	*11·64*	81	*45·12*	67	*37·32*	
Darbhanga ...	32	Darbhanga	73,561	128	*20·88*	20	*3·24*	...	...	61	*9·84*	51	*8·28*	3	*·48*	77	*12·48*	212	*34·56*	185	*30·12*	
Monghyr ...	33	Monghyr	57,077	134	*28·08*	8	*1·68*	16	*3·36*	43	*9·00*	6	*1·20*	2	*·36*	70	*14·64*	145	*30·48*	116	*24·36*	
Bhagalpur ...	34	Bhagalpur	69,106	139	*24·12*	5	*·84*	1	*·12*	97	*16·80*	20	*3·36*	2	*·24*	52	*9·00*	177	*30·72*	167	*30·72*	
Cuttack ...	35	Cuttack	47,186	91	*23·04*	1	*·24*	...	...	28	*7·08*	4	*·96*	1	*·24*	18	*4·56*	52	*13·20*	60	*15·24*	
Balasore ...	36	Balasore	20,775	82	*47·28*	35	*20·16*	...	...	9	*5·16*	1	*·48*	...	...	12	*6·84*	57	*32·88*	53	*30·60*	
Puri ..	37	Puri	28,794	36	*15·00*	...	...	...	...	23	*9·48*	19	*7·80*	1	*·36*	36	*15·60*	79	*32·88*	215	*89·52*	
Lohardaga ...	38	Ranchi	20,306	54	*31·80*	6	*3·48*	...	...	29	*17·40*	1	*·48*	4	*2·28*	12	*7·08*	52	*30·72*	56	*33·00*	
		Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	1,973,080	2,763	*16·80*	540	*3·24*	81	*·48*	1,918	*11·64*	440	*2·64*	105	*·60*	1,332	*8·04*	4,416	*26·76*	4,021	*24·36*	
		Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	...	Complete average figures of past 5 years are not available.		725	*4·32*	72	*·36*	1,494	*9·00*	416	*2·52*	89	*·48*	1,225	*7·44*	4,021	*24·36*	...	...	
		Difference + or — ...	...	...	...	—185	*—1·08*	+9	*+·12*	+424	*+2·64*	+24	*+·12*	+16	*+·12*	+107	*+·60*	+395	*+2·40*	...	...	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 4th August 1894.

W. H. GREGG, *Surgeon-Lieut.-Col., Dip. Publ. Health, Camb.,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Supplementary Vital Statistics of Districts and of Towns in Bengal for May 1894 *received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 7th July* 1894.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.														Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	
					Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.			
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Presidency	24-Parganas	1,892,033	3,516	22·20	84	·48	8	·04	2,109	13·32	98	·60	96	·60	318	1·92	2,713	17·16	2,449	15·48
	Calcutta	681,560	803	14·04	93	1·56	82	1·44	655	11·52	178	3·12	26	·36	587	10·32	1,621	28·44	1,475	25·92
	Total	2,573,593	4,319	20·04	177	·72	90	·36	2,764	12·84	276	1·20	122	·48	905	4·20	4,334	20·16	3,924	18·24
	Total for the Province	71,069,643	174,787	29·40	30,512	5·04	1,178	·12	136,298	22·92	3,841	·60	2,817	·36	22,904	3·84	197,550	33·24	148,507	24·96
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	Not available, as birth registration was introduced from the commencement of 1892.		25,430	4·20	2,062	·24	96,604	16·20	3,447	·48	2,608	·36	18,356	3·00	148,507	24·96	...	...
	Difference + or −	.....	.....	.....	+5,082	+·84	−884	−·12	+39,694	+6·72	+394	+·12	+209	Equal.	+4,548	+·84	+49,043	+8·28	...	...
Districts.	*Towns.*																			
24-Parganas	Cossipore-Chitpore	31,423	34	12·96	5	1·80	.....	.....	13	4·92	4	1·44	.....	.....	3	1·08	25	9·48	59	22·44
	Maniktala	32,865	23	8·28	6	2·12	.....	.....	17	6·12	6	2·12	.....	.....	6	2·12	35	12·72	37	13·44
	Barnagore	34,278	27	9·36	...	...	.....	.....	19	6·60	6	2·04	1	·24	6	2·04	32	11·16	67	23·40
	South Suburban	69,642	69	11·88	5	·84	1	·12	78	13·44	13	2·16	4	·60	15	2·52	116	19·92	69	11·88
	Khordah or South Barrackpore	35,647	12	3·96	3	·96	.....	.....	26	8·64	1	·24	1	·24	4	1·32	35	11·76	56	18·84
	Naihati	29,724	46	18·48	3	1·20	.....	.....	37	14·88	7	2·76	3	1·20	13	5·16	63	25·32	60	24·12
	Nawabganj or North Barrackpore.	20,980	2	1·08	5	2·76	.....	.....	31	17·64	5	2·76	.....	.....	2	1·08	43	24·48	40	22·80
Calcutta	Calcutta	681,560	803	14·04	93	1·56	82	1·44	655	11·52	178	3·12	26	·36	587	10·32	1,621	28·44	1,475	25·92
	Total	936,119	1,016	12·96	120	1·44	83	·96	876	11·16	220	2·76	35	·36	636	8·04	1,970	25·20	1,863	23·88
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,329,521	3,440	17·64	576	2·88	113	·48	3,000	15·36	594	3·00	105	·48	1,467	7·44	5,855	30·12	4,970	25·56
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	Complete average figures of past five years are not available.		945	4·80	134	·60	2,037	10·44	459	2·28	100	·48	1,295	6·60	4,970	25·56	.....	.....
	Difference + or −	.....	.....	.....	−369	−1·92	−21	−·12	+963	+4·92	+135	+·72	+5	Equal	+172	+·84	+885	+4·56	.....	.....

OFFICE OF SANY. COMMR. FOR BENGAL,
The 4th August 1894.

W. H. GREGG, *Surgn.-Lieut.-Col., Dip. Publ. Health, Camb.,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1894-95.

Areas leased for irrigation up to end of June 1894.

CIRCLE.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED. Long-term leases.	Five years, kharif.	Annual leases. Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.	Rainfall, 1894-95. During month.	Rainfall, 1894-95. Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1893-94. During month.	Rainfall, 1893-94. Up to end of month.	REMARKS.
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
ORISSA ...	Cuttack ...	Taldanda, 1st reach ...	1,342	77	}	17	.....	.....	5,591	.....	128	9	.....	.....	137	5,728	16·70	18·35	5·40	42·10	
		Ditto, 2nd ,, ...	566	62																	
		Machgaon	776	14	14	346	.....	.....	5,773	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,773	17·60	18·20	5·95	40·20	
																	12·59	15·44	8·76	40·50	
		Kendrapara	1,067	182·46	25·76	38,092	1	.....	37,899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,899	16·95	16·95	5·85	41·75	
		Gobri	372·82	51	33·90	503	40	.....	484	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	484	20·06	21·32	5·36	46·30	
		Do. Extension	648	41·89	24·99	895	9	.....	571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	571	No gauge.				
		Patamundi	885	66·83	24·90	4,829	11	.....	4,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,350	16·75	17·34	5·40	41·45	
		High Level, Range I ...	608	253	.....	941	.....	.....	10,562	.....	850	.....	.....	.....	850	11,421	8·04	11·88	8·72	33·02	
		Ditto, do. II ...	727·16	17·66	10·89	821	42	.....	294	.....	128	.....	.....	.....	128	422	No gauge.				
		Jaipur Canal	700	Not observed.		.....	.....	.....	1,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,040	Ditto.				
	Balasore ...	High Level, Range III ...	727·16	81·94	17·83	364	116	.....	3,117	.....	80	8	.....	.....	88	3,205	7·62	11·80	9·76	24·75	
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	46,808	219	.....	69,681	.....	1,195	17	.....	.....	1,212	70,893	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,313	.....	155	126	.....	.....	281	49,594	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SOUTH-WESTERN.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	1,411	41	.....	.....	10,057	.....	62,713	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,713	10·88	13·49	20·70	33·04	28 days discharging.
		Panchkura	522	.....	.....	.....	1,518	.....	5,698	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,698	11·75	15·55	13·97	29·52	2 days discharging.
	Howrah ...	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	765	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	765	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,575	.....	69,176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,176	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,908	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,908	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SONE ...	Shahabad ...	Western Main	4,342	708	7	4,261	5,702	13,925	.....	325	.....	.....	.....	178	503	14,428	7·39	7·41	6·56	8·31	
		Buxar	1,226	89	63	12,907	14,667	40,285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	990	990	41,275					
		Arrah	2,000	532	403	34,502	37,747	96,638	.....	1,529	.....	.....	.....	2,170	10,699	107,337	3·89	3·89	8·64	12·22	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	453	390	537	690	1,609	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	1,659	9·23	9·23	11·87	15·28	
		Patna				17,931	19,021	53,989	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,730	1,730	55,619					
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	70,135	77,827	206,346	.....	1,854	.....	.....	.....	12,118	13,972	220,318	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235,673	.....	1,769	.....	.....	.....	13,081	14,850	250,523	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand total ...	.....	.....	.....	116,946	89,621	206,346	133,857	1,854	1,195	17	.....	12,118	15,184	360,387	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235,673	105,221	1,769	155	126	.....	13,081	15,131	356,925	.....	.....	.....	.....	

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th August 1894.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 4th August 1894, *as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 4th August 1894.			Week ending Saturday, the 5th August 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	482	49,390	586	278	67,775	907
Jute	20	8,175	114	32	17,350	263
Firewood	96	56,800	819	130	74,925	1,110
Other articles	779	1,77,930	2,439	774	1,88,675	2,605
Total ...	1,377	2,92,295	3,958	1,214	3,48,725	4,885

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of May 1894, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1894.		1893.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1894.	1893.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	3,621	28,506	2,039	31,148	32,127	33,187	.....	1,060
Cotton, raw	5	323	127	205	328	332	.....	4
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	401	.....						
Ditto, Indian	218	275	2,219	418	3,053	2,637	421	.....
Piece-goods, European	2,134	.....						
Ditto, Indian	16	14						
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	26	14						
Non-intoxicating—			.....	.....	57	.....	57	.....
Cinchona bark	.....	.....						
Others	14	3						
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....						
Myrabolams	.....	.....						
Cutch	11	.....						
Turmeric	51	587	.....	.....	660	.....	660	.....
Aniline dyes	.....	.....						
Others	11	.....						
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	82	60						
Rice in the husk	1,062	10,972						
Rice not in the husk	6,842	2,119	2,214	2,438	8,961	4,652	4,309	.....
Jawar and bajra	.....	.....						
Gram and pulse	1,531	2,460						
Others	11	150	1,051	7,199	16,328	8,250	8,078	.....
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....						
Raw	.....	.....						
Skins of sheep, &c.—			7	535	774	542	232	.....
Dressed or tanned	9	765						
Raw	.....	.....						
Horns	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Jute—								
Raw	15	5,916	.....	4,828	5,931	4,828	1,103	.....
Gunnybags and cloth	320	487	573	1,104	807	1,677	.....	870
Lac—								
Stick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....
Liquors—								
Beer	31	.....						
Spirits	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	94	.....
Wines	63	.....						
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....						
Brass, do.	.....	.....						
Copper, wrought	.....	.....						
Brass, do.	138	30	1,028	157	1,129	1,185	.....	56
Iron	844	21						
Others	73	23						
Oils—								
Kerosine	5,211	32	4,352	338	5,243	4,690	553	.....
Castor	16	.....						
Cocoanaut	206	.....						
Others	847	36	437	29	1,105	466	639	.....
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	1,719						
Rape and mustard	474	1,401						
Til or jinjili	.....	58						
Poppy	3	.....	336	6,045	3,944	6,381	.....	2,437
Earth-nuts...	.....	.....						
Castor	.....	.....						
Others	104	185						
Opium	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
Paper and pasteboard	79	104	.....	.....	183	.....	183	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	58	2						
Dried fruits and nuts	4	2	728	502	2,889	1,230	1,659	.....
Others	1,521	1,302						
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines and tenders and parts thereof.	.....	.....						
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ...	.....	.....						
Materials—			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron.	.....	.....						
Other sorts	.....	.....						
Salt	6,855	133	4,197	71	6,988	4,268	2,720	.....
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	27	.....	.....	27	.....	27	.....

Staples.	1894.		1893.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1894.	1893.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	1,005	501	60	418	1,506	478	1,028	.....
Pepper	51	.....						
Ginger	.....	846						
Chillies	282	430	.....	.....	1,861	.....	1,861	.....
Cardamoms	.....	24						
Others	140	88						
Stone and lime	2,271	42	.....	.....	2,313	.....	2,313	.....
Sugar—								
Refined or crystalized, including sugar-candy.	167	181	515	1,925	3,177	2,440	737	.....
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,520	1,309						
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	5	1,308	1	1,400	1,313	1,401	.....	88
Timber	385	107	132	125	552	257	295	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	169	3,134						
Manufactured—			106	2,712	3,313	2,818	495	.....
Cigars	.....	.....						
Other sorts	4	6						
Wool, raw	.....	189	.....	.....	189	.....	189	.....
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	7,076	2,659	6,818	3,582	9,735	10,400	.....	665
Total ...	46,002	68,612	26,940	65,179	1,14,614	92,119	27,675	5,180

Statement of principal commodities carried on the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of May 1894.

INCREASES.

	Tons.		Tons.
Rice	4,309	Salt	2,720
Ruhtolla, A. ghát, and a few stations on the Bihar and Northern Sections show increase under this head, due to demand in the Eastern districts where scarcity prevailed.		Ordinary fluctuation.	
		Betel nuts	1,028
		Large despatches from Calcutta to up stations make up the increase.	
Jute, raw	1,103	Stone and lime	2,313
The increase was chiefly in despatches from Kushtea, Pachooria and Sirajganj.		Road metal to Barasat and Ballygunge stations.	

DECREASES.

	Tons.
Coal and coke	1,060
Ordinary fluctuation.	

J. SHAW,
for Examiner of Accounts.

CALCUTTA, *the 2nd August* 1894.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of May 1894, *as compared with the same month of the previous year.*

Staples.	1894.		1893.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1894.	1893.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,535	.....	796	151	1,535	947	588	.....
Cotton, raw	.....	32	.....	.....	32	.....	32	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	154	.....						
Ditto, Indian	2	.....	357	14	441	371	70	.....
Piece-goods, European	282	.....						
Ditto, Indian	3	.....						
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than Opium	.....	.....						
Non-intoxicating—			.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Cinchona Bark	.....	.....						
Others	2	1						
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....						
Myrabolams	.....	.....						
Cutch	1	.....						
Turmeric	19	187	.....	.....	207	.....	207	.....
Aniline Dyes	.....	.....						
Others	.....	.....						
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	.....	.....						
Rice in the husk	119	18						
Do. not in the husk	551	8	9	129	559	138	421	.....
Jawar and Bajra	.....	.....						
Gram and pulse	27	519						
Others	.....	1	47	651	084	698	.....	14
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....						
Raw	.....	.....	.....	28	28	28	.....	.....
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	28						
Raw	.....	.....						
Jute—								
Raw	.....	37	.....	94	37	94	.....	57
Gunny bags and cloth	21	6	21	6	27	27	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Liquors—								
Beer	.....	.....						
Spirits	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Wines	2	.....						
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....						
Brass, ditto	.....	.....						
Copper, wrought	.....	.....						
Brass, ditto	13	8	64	16	153	80	73	.....
Iron	105	.....						
Others	8	19						
Oils—								
Kerosine	240	.....	136	.....	240	136	104	.....
Castor	.....	.....						
Cocoanut	20	.....	165	.....	342	165	177	.....
Others	322	.....						
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	1	226						
Rape and mustard	317	100						
Til or gingelly	.....	.....						
Poppy	.....	.....	155	434	644	589	55	.....
Earth-nuts	.....	.....						
Castor	.....	.....						
Others	.....	.....						
Paper and pasteboard	23	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	2	.....						
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	.....	143	132	888	275	613	.....
Others	297	589						
Railway Plant and Rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines and tenders and parts thereof—								
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	.....	.....						
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers and keys of steel and cast iron.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....						
Salt	501	4	278	.....	505	278	227	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	25	348	.....	761	373	761	.....	388
Pepper	.....	.....						
Ginger	.....	.....						
Chillies	9	366						
Cardamoms	.....	.....						
Others	10	46	.....	.....	431	.....	431	.....
Stone and lime	520	.....	.....	.....	520	.....	520	.....
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	21	175						
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	124	1,051	59	1,230	1,371	1,295	76	.....
Timber	45	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	45	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	118	50						
Manufactured—			114	32	170	146	24	.....
Cigars	.....	.....						
Other sorts	2	.....						
All other articles of merchandise	408	457	2,417	394	925	2,811	.....	1,886
Total	5,912	4,270	4,761	4,078	10,188	8,839	3,094	2,345

Statement of principal commodities carried on the Bengal Central Railway during the month of May 1894.

Increases.

	Tons.
Coal	588
For Flotilla consumption and for sugar works at Tarpur.	
Stone and lime	520
Road metal from E. I. Railway to Barasat.	

The increases and decreases in other commodities are due to ordinary fluctuation of traffic, and call for no special remarks.

J. Shaw,
for Examiner of Accounts.

Calcutta, *the 2nd August* 1894.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th July 1894, on 1,659 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*262,529	*2,65,599 2 0	24,28,584 0	5,66,292 7 0	18,065 10 0	8,49,918 3 0	76,517	106,131	182,648
Or per mile of railway	.....	160 1 6	.....	341 5 6	10 14 3	512 5 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	949,573	8,60,948 4 0	79,96,950 20	17,06,865 4 0	55,814 5 0	26,23,627 13 0	227,724	330,260	557,933
Total for 4 weeks ...	1,212,102	11,26,538 6 0	1,04,25,534 20	22,73,157 11 0	73,879 15 0	34,73,576 0 0	304,241	436,400	740,641
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	296,620	2,88,619 0 7	20,82,907 10	4,29,988 11 2	13,211 5 4	7,31,819 0 1	75,783	87,316	163,099
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	179 3 5	.....	266 15 10	8 3 3	454 6 6	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 4½ weeks of previous year	1,251,615½	13,19,249 1 2	83,54,096 30	18,91,971 1 10	57,669 8 10	32,68,889 11 10	316,983	387,934	704,917

* The decrease is due to figures for the corresponding period of 1893 having included traffic on account of Oolta Ruth Jatra festival and pilgrims returning from "Juggernath."

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th July 1894, on 22¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
otal traffic for the week ...	*15,786	*3,704 7 0	5,200 30	224 13 0	9 0 0	3,938 4 0	1,120	68	1,188
r per mile of railway	.....	166 7 10	.....	10 1 8	0 6 6	177 0 0	.....	.....	.....
or previous 3 weeks of half-year	66,745	15,180 3 0	23,820 10	974 10 0	36 0 0	16,190 13 0	3,346	306	3,652
Total for 4 weeks ...	82,531	18,884 10 0	29,021 0	1,199 7 0	45 0 0	20,129 1 0	4,466	374	4,840
Comparison.									
otal for corresponding week of previous year	22,360	5,190 3 8	3,307 0	131 9 0	4 1 6	5,325 14 2	939	73	1,012
r mile of railway correspond-ng week of previous year ...	.....	233 4 4	.....	5 14 7	0 2 11	239 5 10	.....	.....	.....
otal for corresponding 4½ weeks of previous year ...	74,200½	17,538 10 0	34,274 30	955 10 0	35 13 3	18,530 2 0	3,786	308	4,094

* "Oolta Ruth Jattra" having fallen in the corresponding period of 1893; hence the falling off.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 28th July 1894, on 161⅝ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	*17,046	*12,354 5 0	38,070 10	7,102 14 0	*39 0 0	19,586 3 0	5,736	2,990	8,726
per mile of railway	.....	76 8 9	.....	44 9 1	0 3 10	121 5 8	.....	.....	.....
previous 3 weeks of half-ar...	61,348	47,036 10 0	1,36,590 0	24,765 11 0	120 0 0	71,922 5 0	16,847	9,730½	26,577½
Total for 4 weeks ...	79,294	59,390 15 0	1,75,560 10	31,958 9 0	159 0 0	91,508 8 0	22,583	12,720½	35,303½
Comparison.									
al for corresponding week of evious year	24,847	14,898 1 3	30,190 30	5,196 13 0	20 13 6	20,124 11 9	6,428	2,671	9,099
mile of railway correspond-g week of previous year ...	.....	92 4 11	.....	32 3 2	0 2 11	124 11 0	.....	.....	.....
al for corresponding 4½ weeks previous year	88,119½	57,635 2 11	2,11,589 10	24,732 7 6	115 0 6	82,482 10 11	26,306	10,722	37,028

* In the corresponding period of 1893 passengers travelled to visit the bathing fair at Hurdwar.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 28th July 1894, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	167,570	79,500 0 0	7,78,190 0	1,31,560 0 0	27,300 0 0	2,38,360 0 0	29,170	27,756	56,926
Or per mile of railway	206	98 0 0	957 0	162 0 0	*20 0 0	*280 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	544,410	2,50,090 0 0	16,95,390 0	2,78,820 0 0	39,730 0 0	5,68,640 0 0	89,386	75,103	164,489
Total for 4 weeks ...	711,980	3,29,590 0 0	24,73,580 0	4,10,380 0 0	67,030 0 0	8,07,000 0 0	1,18,556	102,859	221,415
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	156,248	69,945 9 2	6,52,606 0	1,00,409 3 0	28,697 4 3	2,07,152 0 5	28,860	24,319	53,179
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	201	89 0 0	840 0	141 0 0	*21 0 0	251 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	677,541½	2,81,839 8 0	22,64,236 0	3,31,023 13 6	63,212 2 10	6,76,075 8 4	118,497	95,356	213,853

* Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 28th July 1894, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	29,000	10,580 0 0	46,320 0	3,900 0 0	210 0 0	14,690 0 0	3,976	1,696	5,672
Or per mile of railway	232	85 0 0	371 0	31 0 0	2 0 0	118 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	99,590	31,120 0 0	1,21,510 0	9,490 0 0	790 0 0	41,400 0 0	11,542	5,474	17,016
Total for 4 weeks ...	128,590	41,700 0 0	1,67,830 0	13,390 0 0	1,000 0 0	56,090 0 0	15,518	7,170	22,688
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	29,468	10,807 6 4	43,769 0	3,344 10 0	64 1 0	14,216 1 4	3,976	1,696	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	236	86 0 0	350 0	27 0 0	1 0 0	114 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	126,821	40,587 10 0	1,77,309 0	12,421 6 0	447 1 0	53,456 1 0	16,114	7,423	23,537

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 28th July 1894, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	24,200	5,840 0 0	11,570 0	1,030 0 0	280 0 0	7,150 0 0	1,671	1,553	3,224
Or per mile of railway	281	68 0 0	135 0	12 0 0	3 0 0	83 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	57,040	17,000 0 0	38,510 0	3,330 0 0	290 0 0	20,620 0 0	7,461	2,211	9,672
Total for 4 weeks ...	81,240	22,840 0 0	50,080 0	4,360 0 0	570 0 0	27,770 0 0	9,132	3,764	12,896
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,398	5,434 0 0	10,154 0	782 0 0	334 0 0	6,550 0 0	1,671	1,553	3,224
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	191	63 0 0	118 0	9 0 0	4 0 0	76 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	67,984	20,624 0 0	44,948 0	3,548 0 0	554 0 0	24,726 0 0	6,953	6,459	13,412

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending 28th July 1894, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	97,550	39,300	3,57,170	46,230	10,940	(a) 96,470	13,637	16,050	29,687
Or per mile of railway	129·03	51·99	472·45	61·15	14·47	127·61	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	321,280	1,26,890	11,17,300	1,56,270	30,830	3,13,990	38,284	55,586	93,870
Total for 4 weeks ...	418,830	1,66,190	14,74,470	2,02,500	41,770	4,10,460	51,921	71,636	123,557
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 756 miles open	77,649	29,863	1,61,832	22,838	10,478	63,179	13,040	15,130	28,170
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	102·71	39·50	214·06	30·21	13·86	83·57	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	369,959	1,44,240	9,97,963	1,84,155	44,424	3,22,819	53,112	64,042	117,154

(a) The increase compared with the corresponding period is due to better traffic.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 28th July 1894	13,764	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	7,666	0	0
Increase	6,098	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 28th July 1894	260	14	1
Corresponding period of 1893	150	4	11
Increase	119	9	2
Receipts from 1st to 28th July 1894	46,127	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	45,908	0	0
Increase	219	0	0

Printed and published by JAMES PETTY at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 8th August 1894.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 33 of 1894.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
RESOLUTION on the Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1893	1397
Irrigation operations of canals in Bengal during the rabi season, 1893-94	1412
Comparative Returns of Traffic carried on the canals in Bengal classed as Major works and Minor works and Navigation for the years 1893-94 and 1892-93	1419
Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops	1437
Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 5th to 11th August 1894	1441
Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal for the month of July 1894	1442
TABLE of Rainfall recorded at Stations in Bengal for the month of July 1894	1444
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 5th to 11th August 1894 ...	1457
Meteorological report of the Province of Bengal for the week ending Saturday, the 11th of August 1894	1458
Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 11th of August 1894	1460
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 11th of August 1894	1464
East Indian Railway for the month of June 1894	1465
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	1467

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1893.

RESOLUTION.

POLICE.

Dated Calcutta, the 14th August 1894.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1893.

Read also—

The Report for the year 1892 and the orders of Government thereon.

Mr. E. R. Henry held the office of Inspector-General throughout the year, except for a period of 19 days spent on privilege leave, when Mr. A. H. Giles officiated for him. The present report was received in print punctually on the 1st July. The reports from the Divisional Commissioners, which were due to Government on the 20th March, were all received within the month, with the exception of that from the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, which, as was the case last year, was more than a month late.

2. *Constitution of the force.*—The sanctioned strength of the Bengal Police at the close of the year was 77 superior officers (including 8 probationers), as compared with 89 superior officers (including 15 probationers) at the close

of 1892. The reduction of 12 in the number of superior officers is due to the reorganization of the service sanctioned by Government in its Resolution of the 27th May 1893, the object of which was that District Superintendents of Police should be provided for every district in Bengal, and that Assistant Superintendents should only be provided for the most important subdivisional charges and as a reserve for leave vacancies. The effect of the reorganization has been to increase the number of District Superintendents from 43 to 45, and to reduce the number of Assistant Superintendents from 27 to 19, and of probationers from 15 to 8. The sanctioned strength of subordinate officers and men, including Military and Railway Police was 23,719, against 23,390 at the end of 1892.

3. *Changes in the number of investigating centres and in the recruitment of the investigating staff.*—In accordance with the recommendations of the Police Redistribution Committee, which provide for the reduction of 188 investigating centres, 145 have been abolished during the year, and steps have been taken to still further reduce the number. An important change was also introduced in the system of recruitment of the investigating staff, the appointments of new men (other than those promoted from the grade of head-constable to the grade of Sub-Inspector) being now made on the results of competitive examinations. Only those candidates who are of good moral character and have passed the Entrance examination and satisfied certain physical tests are allowed to compete; selections are not made purely in the order of the marks which candidates obtain, but care is taken to secure a due proportion in the representation of different classes, such as Muhammadans and Hindus, Biharis and Bengalis; and selected candidates are put through a probationary course of instruction after their selection. The number of men selected at the two examinations held in 1893 was 35 and 60 respectively, but it is as yet too early to form any comparison between the men thus selected and those recruited under the old system. The Lieutenant-Governor shares, however, in the belief expressed by Mr. Henry that the new system will lead to the recruitment of a higher and more capable class of investigating officers.

4. *Expenditure by the Department.*—The expenditure on the Bengal Police (excluding the Military Police in the South Lushai Hills, the Presidency Police, and the provincial expenditure on village police and on pounds) for the past financial year was Rs. 43,54,930, the corresponding figure for the previous year being Rs. 43,00,062 and that for 1891-92, Rs 42,26,193. The figures for 1893-94 are, however, departmental figures only, and have not yet been verified by the Accountant-General. The actual expenditure distributed among the several heads in 1893-94 and the two preceding years is shown in the following table:—

Serial number.	Heads of charges.	Actual expenditure for 1891-92.	Actual expenditure for 1892-93.	Actual expenditure for 1893-94.	Increase in 1893-94.	Decrease in 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Inspecting agency	1,23,387	1,38,078	1,50, 653	12,575	...
2	Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents	4,60,133	4,44,795	4,72,019	27,224	...
3	Pay of executive police and establishment with good conduct pay and batta allowance	28,33,148	28,66,852	28,47,001	...	19,848
4	Travelling allowance	92,093	93,268	1,01,634	8,366	...
5	Fixed boat establishment	56,983	55,658	57,005	1,347	...
6	Special, regular and contract contingencies	5,14,882	5,63,216	5,91,105	27,859	...
7	Government contribution to the Municipal and Railway Police ...	1,45,022	1,38,195	1,35,510	...	2,685
	Total ...	42,26,193	43,00,062	43,54,930	77,401	22,533
	Net increase ...	...	...	...	54,868	...

The increase of Rs. 54,868 in expenditure over that incurred in 1892-93 is accounted for partly by the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent in charge of the special branch, and by the grant of exchange compensation allowance to European officers, and partly to an increase under the head of "Contract contingencies," due to the repairs of damage done by storms, and to prisoners in many places being escorted by rail or steamer instead of by land, as well as to the excessive rainfall of the year which rendered travelling by boat necessary in the interior of certain districts.

5. *Working of the Town Police.*—The town police force was increased in Backergunge, and in nine districts of the Burdwan, Presidency, Chittagong, and Orissa Divisions. The result of the changes effected should have been summed up in a statement showing the strength of the new force substituted for the old in each district, and the increase or decrease in cost. It appears that the total number of town chaukidars appointed during the year was 406 in place of 332 constables employed in 1892. In the 24-Parganas the experiment of replacing constables by local and acclimatized town chaukidars was tried for the first time in three municipalities, and the system will be still further extended. In the Rajshahi Division the town police consist of a mixed force of constables and chaukidars in all districts, except Darjeeling and Bogra. In the Patna Division the work of the town chaukidars in Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga is said to have been on the whole satisfactory, but in Saran, where the District Superintendent of Police is said to have paid insufficient attention to his duties, the results of the year are far from successful. In Patna City and Dinapore the self-checking system of patrol introduced in 1892 was again worked with marked success, the number of burglaries in the Patna City having decreased from 477 in 1891 to 397 in 1893, while 20 burglars were arrested at night by the rounds officers. In Gaya and Shahabad the system has not proved so successful, and this the Inspector-General of Police attributes to the superior officers not sufficiently interesting themselves in its working details—a complaint which the Lieutenant-Governor hopes will not recur. In the Bhagalpur Division all the districts, except the Sonthal Parganas, employ chaukidars on town duty, and their work is said to have been generally satisfactory, especially in the town of Bhagalpur itself.

The Lieutenant-Governor believes that by the substitution of chaukidars for constables in the ordinary municipalities of Bengal, an increase of efficiency and economy should be secured, but that there are municipalities in which a turbulent element exists which cannot be kept in order by chaukidars alone. In future reports the results of the changes effected should be briefly summarised, showing their financial effect and the advantages supposed to have been gained, and it should be stated whether the substitution of chaukidars for constables has been completed as far as is desirable or not.

6. *Street lighting.*—The exceptional difficulties under which the work of the town police is carried on has been alluded to more than once in former reports, and not the least of these is the want of light which is essential to the efficient guarding of houses and property. The proposal that municipalities in which there are no street lamps should contribute towards the cost of supplying oil for the lanterns of the watch and ward police has not been generally adopted, some municipalities refusing to contribute on the ground of want of funds, or because the expenditure is not legally chargeable to them. In 36 districts, 620 new lamps have been erected, but the Inspector-General believes that this represents but little real improvement. It is not creditable to such municipalities as those of North and South Barrackpore that no street lamps are provided by them.

7. *Rural Police.*—Reports have been called for by Government from Commissioners of Divisions on the working of the Chaukidari Act, and the effect of the changes introduced by the new law of 1892, with special reference to the progress made in extending the provisions of the Act to villages in which it has not hitherto been in force, and to the steps taken for the improvement of the position and status of the chaukidars. These reports are now before Government, but the Inspector-General has briefly summarised in his report the results achieved during the year. From Statement E it appears that the total number of chaukidars in the province in 1892 and 1893 was as follows:—

Class of chaukidars.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
Under Act VI of 1870	96,787	101,517	4,730	.....
Under Regulation XX of 1817 ...	53,665	48,696	.....	4,969
Number of chakran chaukidars ...	18,629	17,911	.....	718
Other chaukidars	2,991	3,428	437	.....
Total ...	172,072	171,552	5,167	5,687

It will be seen that some progress was made during the year in extending the provisions of Act VI of 1870. In the Burdwan Division 1,251 Act VI men were substituted for Regulation chaukidars, of whom 987 belong to the Bankura district. There are still more than 21,000 Regulation chaukidars in this division—an excessive number—which should be rapidly reduced. The number of chakran chaukidars is 11,383, and the important question of the resumption of chakran lands in this division has lately been under consideration. A procedure for the resumption and assessment of such lands is contained in Part II of Act VI of 1870, and some progress in this direction has already been made. It has now been decided to steadily apply the principles of the existing law and to gradually extend the provisions of the Act to all places to which it is applicable. The Commissioner of the Division has been directed to recommend an officer in each district for appointment as Commissioner under section 58 of the Act, and to take steps for undertaking systematic operations in all districts of the Division without delay. In the Dacca, Presidency, and Chittagong Divisions, and in all the districts of Rajshahi, Act VI of 1870 is in force, and, with few exceptions, all the chaukidars are under the Act. In the Patna Division, 2,426 chaukidars were appointed under Act VI of 1870, and the number of Regulation chaukidars was reduced by 3,322. This action, however, appears to have been confined to Shahabad and Saran, and His Honour hopes that greater attention will now be given to this matter in other districts. In Orissa Act VI of 1870 is not in force, and the state of the village watch is said to be as unsatisfactory as ever. The question of the reorganization of the whole chaukidari system in this Division is now under the consideration of Government.

8. The efforts made to induce men of better position to enlist as chaukidars have met with varying success in different portions of the Province. In the Dacca Division the majority of the population being Muhammadans, the question of caste is of less importance than in other places; but a marked improvement has been effected in the class of men recruited. In Bhagalpur a few Rajputs and Chattris were induced to accept employment, and in the Burdwan Division about 1 in 12 of the men newly appointed are said to be of better caste. In other districts but little improvement seems to have been made. There can be no doubt that in Eastern Bengal generally the improvement in the status of the chaukidar is principally due to the punctuality with which his salary is now paid, and to the fact that there has been a general tendency to raise the rate of salary. The Lieutenant-Governor enquired into this matter during his recent tour in the eastern districts, and was gratified to find that wherever he went the chaukidars appeared to be a fine, smart, well set up body of men, in receipt of regular salaries, and in many cases certainly constituting most respectable representatives of the Musalmans of the delta. This improvement was most marked in the Backergunge, Noakhali and Khulna districts.

9. The habit of treating chaukidars as menial servants has frequently been referred to as one of the causes of the unpopularity of the post, and the Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that very few instances of such treatment have been reported during the past year. In Birbhum a head-constable and a constable, and in Midnapore a Sub-Inspector and a constable, were punished for requiring chaukidars to do menial work, but no cases are reported from the Dacca and Presidency Divisions, and only one from each of the Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and Chittagong Divisions. In Patna three

instances are reported, and in all the police in fault were suitably dealt with. In regard to the payment of rewards, the Lieutenant-Governor has constantly impressed upon district officers the importance of adequately rewarding good work done by the village police, and of being less indiscriminate in the matter of punishments; but he regrets to observe that in some districts his remarks have not borne fruit. In the Presidency Division a sum of Rs. 758 only was distributed as rewards amongst over 16,000 chaukidars, and in the Burdwan Division only about one chaukidar in every 200 received a reward. In the Rajshahi district the insignificant sum of Rs. 39 was distributed as rewards amongst 3,136 chaukidars, and in Mymensingh 20 per cent. of the force were punished, but only ·05 per cent. were rewarded. In Patna also there was but little improvement in this respect as compared with last year There has, however, been some improvement in the totals for the whole province, the number of chaukidars rewarded by judicial officers having risen from 585 to 593, and the number rewarded departmentally from 859 to 1,273, while the total amount disbursed in rewards has risen from Rs. 7,644 to Rs. 10,367. The percentage of chaukidars rewarded to the total number in the province has risen from ·8 to 1·13, but the Lieutenant-Governor considers that there is still much room for improvement, and he hopes that in future greater attention will be paid to this important question by all district officers.

10. *Additional Police.*—In consequence of the disturbances arising out of the anti-kine-killing agitation in the Patna Division, additional police were quartered in various villages in the Gaya, Shahabad, and Patna districts, the cost being realized from the villagers. The additional force entertained at Krokir-char in the Dacca district in 1892, and at Lahiri in Darbhanga, were retained throughout the year.

11. *Military Police.*—By the reorganization of the force which was sanctioned at the commencement of the year, three companies of 100 men each, including officers, have been formed with their head-quarters at Dumka, Bhagalpur, and Dacca respectively. Detachments from all three companies were sent to Keonjhar in consequence of the disturbances in that State, and detachments from the Dumka and Bhagalpur companies were also on duty in Bihar in connection with the anti-kine-killing agitation. Great attention was paid during the year to instructing the men in drill and musketry practice, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to bear witness to the general smartness and efficiency of the force.

12. *Casualties.*—The following table shows the details of casualties during the past three years:—

		1891.		1892.		1893.	
1.	Retirement on pension or gratuity	452 or	1·9 per cent.	420 or	1·8 per cent.	412 or	1·74 per cent.
2.	Resignation	760 „	3·2 „	722 „	3·1 „	728 „	3·09 „
3.	Dismissal ...	588 „	2·5 „	586	2·5 „	624 „	2·66 „
4.	Discharge ...	225 „	·9 „	125	·5 „	220 „	·93 „
5.	Desertion ...	40 „	·2 „	51	·2 „	42 „	·18 „
6.	Death ...	517 „	2·2 „	551	2·4 „	415 „	1·93 „
	Total ...	2,582 or	10·9 „	2,455 or	10·5 „	2,481 or	10·5 „

The average percentage of casualties for the three years previous to 1891 was 12·4. The variations in the figures under the different heads during the last two years are slight, and do not call for any special remark.

13. *Torture and extortion by the police.*—The record of offences of this class is fortunately not a serious one. The number of cases of torture reported fell from 32 to 17, and of these only five were finally returned as true. Two cases ended in conviction and 12 were reported to be false. In 5 of these the complainant was prosecuted under section 211, I. P. C., but only 4 were decided during the year, and in one only was a conviction obtained. None of the cases of torture were of special importance, the worst apparently being that of a head constable and a constable of Mymensingh and a constable of Dacca, who were charged with torturing a boy and causing his death. The last accused absconded, but the first two were convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Judge to five years' and one year's rigorous imprisonment respectively. The High Court, however, took a lenient view of the case, and on appeal acquitted the constable and convicted the head-constable of assault only, sentencing him to a short term of imprisonment.

The number of cases of extortion brought against the police fell from 92 to 70, of which only 14 ended in conviction. The number returned as false was 37, and in 14 of these the complainant was prosecuted, 8 of these cases ending in acquittal, and 4 in conviction, while 2 remained pending at the close of the year. The practical impunity with which false charges of extortion were brought against the police in the Dinajpur district was referred to in last year's Resolution. During the past year the number of cases reported has fallen from 42 to 19. Of these four only were true, and of the remainder prosecutions were instituted against the complainants under section 211 or section 182, I. P. C., in 8 cases, with the result that two ended in conviction and four in acquittal, while the remainder were pending trial at the close of the year. Great attention was paid by the Magistrate of the district, Mr. Tute, to this important question of Police administration, and to him is in a large measure due the credit of the improvement effected. Under Government order No. 5600J., dated 28th December 1893, District Superintendents at head-quarters and Inspectors at sub-divisions have been directed to enquire personally into all cases of torture brought against the police, and the attention of police officers has been drawn to the importance of making a sifting enquiry into all charges in which the police are concerned.

14. *Punishments.*—The following table shows the number of punishments inflicted on members of the police force during the past three years:—

Year.	Judicial convictions under Penal Code.			Under Act V of 1861.			Departmental punishment.		
	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1891	260	·8	1·2	112	·3	·5	4,234	39·2	14·3
1892	245	·7	1·0	120	·1	·5	4,223	41·0	14·0
1893	237	·4	1·0	126	·3	·5	4,863	42·4	16·7

There has thus been a considerable increase in the number of men and officers departmentally punished as compared with last year, and the Inspector-General accepts this as an indication of closer supervision on the part of superior officers rather than of a falling off in the general good conduct of the force. The Lieutenant Governor is not altogether satisfied with this explanation, and is disposed to think that there is a tendency among District Superintendents to inflict too frequent punishments. He concurs with an observation which has been recorded by Mr. Nolan, the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, in his Annual Divisional Report, that in this respect there is often too much zeal and too little justice, and that probably much good would result by making the treatment of police officers in regard to punishments and promotions accord more nearly with that prevalent in other departments. The Inspector-General is requested to look into this matter and satisfy himself that punishments are inflicted with more discrimination than appears to be the case at present. It is observed that the number of men wearing good conduct stripes at the close of 1893 was 9,019, being an increase of 714 as compared with 1892. Good conduct allowances amounting to Rs. 17,656, or sufficient for 1,471 men at the rate of Re. 1 each per mensem, were disbursed during the year, and special money rewards were paid to 2,160 officers and men, while 76 received special promotion.

15. *Inspections.*—Mr. Henry was on inspection tour for 135 days, and Mr. Giles, when acting for him, for 19 days. As Deputy Inspector of the Northern and Western Range, Mr. Giles and Mr. Pratt were out on tour for 197 days in all, and Mr. Daly and Mr. Wilcox for 196 days. The head-quarters of every district and 27 sub-divisions were inspected during the year either by the Inspector-General of Police or by one of the Deputy Inspectors-General. From the statement given in paragraph 39 of the Report, it appears that, generally speaking, there has been a change of Inspecting officers as compared with last year, and that only 12 out of the 45 districts in the province have been inspected twice running by the same officer. In future reports the districts shown in this statement should be arranged in their official geographical order, and not alphabetically, as has been done in the present report.

The Inspector-General has given a complete list showing the number of days spent on inspection duty in each district by the District Superintendent of Police, and the Lieutenant-Governor notices that insufficient inspections were made by Mr. Wilcox (24-Parganas), Colonel Ramsay (Muzaffarpur), Mr. Ryland (Rangpur), Mr. Goldsbury (Jalpaiguri), Mr. Boileau (Saran), Mr. Orr (Mymensingh), Mr. Livesay (Tippera), Mr. Biswas and Mr. Daly (Noakhali), and Mr. Patten (Palamau). On the other hand, in some districts the number of days spent on tour by District Superintendents of Police was far in excess of the prescribed standard. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Inspector-General that no advantage is to be gained by this excessive touring where no improvement in work results, and he approves of the proposal to issue a circular impressing on all officers the necessity of making their inspections more thorough and more instructive to their subordinates.

16. *Crime.*—The incidence of crime in Bengal, division by division, for the two years 1892 and 1893, is shown in the following statement:—

Divisions.	Police.		Population.	Cases (of cognizable crime), *vide* columns 4 and 6 of statement A, Part I, *minus* cases refused under 157, C.P.C., and cases under serial No. 57 in that statement.		Proportion of police to population.	Proportion of police to cases of cognizable crime investigated.				Proportion of cases of cognizable crime investigated to population.			
	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1893.	1892.		1893.		1892.		1893.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		10		11	
						Policeman. Persons.	Policeman.	Cases.	Policeman.	Cases.	Case.	Persons.	Case.	Persons.
Burdwan ...	3,608	3,653	7,688,818	9,938	10,121	1 to 2,104	1 ,,	2·7	1 ,,	2·7	1 to	773	1 to	759
Presidency ...	3,478	3,481	7,853,566	10,608	10,243	1 ,, 2,256	1 ,,	3·0	1 ,,	2·9	1 ,,	740	1 ,,	766
Rajshahi	2,506	2,507	8,019,187	10,379	10,544	1 ,, 3,198	1 ,,	4·1	1 ,,	4·2	1 ,,	772	1 ,,	760
Dacca	2,201	2,211	9,844,127	11,173	11,294	1 ,, 4,452	1 ,,	5·0	1 ,,	5·1	1 ,,	881	1 ,,	871
Chittagong (excluding Chittagong Hill Tracts).	1,076	1,080	4,082,795	5,063	4,552	1 ,, 3,780	1 ,,	4·7	1 ,,	4·2	1 ,,	806	1 ,,	896
Patna	4,290	4,498	15,811,014	18,449	17,763	1 ,, 3,515	1 ,,	4·3	1 ,,	3·9	1 ,,	857	1 ,,	890
Bhagalpur ...	2,122	2,111	8,582,490	11,994	10,289	1 ,, 4,065	1 ,,	5·6	1 ,,	4·8	1 ,,	715	1 ,,	834
Orissa	1,511	1,537	4,047,752	4,947	5,338	1 ,, 2,633	1 ,,	3·2	1 ,,	3·4	1 ,,	848	1 ,,	758
Chota Nagpur ...	1,586	1,637	4,628,792	5,019	5,818	1 ,, 3,011	1 ,,	3·2	1 ,,	3·7	1 ,,	922	1 ,,	795
Grand Total ...	22,328	22,615	70,558,141	87,570	85,962	1 ,, 3,119	1 ,,	3·9	1 ,,	3·8	1 ,,	805	1 ,,	820

The proportion of police to cognizable crime investigated in Bengal in 1893 was one policeman to 3·8 cases, which is lower than the proportion in any other province in 1892, except Madras, where it was 1 to 4·9. In the latter calculation, however, petty cases under special local laws are included, and if these be excluded, the proportion will be higher in Madras than in Bengal. In the North-Western Provinces the proportion of police to investigated crime was one policeman to 3·5 cases, and in Bombay it was 1 to 1·3.

17. *Police tests.*—The following table compares the working of the police during the past three years, according to the tests which have been prescribed for the purpose:—

		Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported, (*a*1).	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided, (*a*4).	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial. *b*(3).
1		2	3	4
Classes I to V taken together	1891	75	68	53
	1892	75	70	55
	1893	66	74	59
Classes I to VI taken together	1891	81	81	69
	1892	81	83	71
	1893	75	86	75

According to test (*a*1), the figures for the past year are lower than in the two preceding years, because the rules about investigating petty cases have been relaxed; but according to tests (*a*4) and (*b*3) they show a steady improvement, which has been attributed by the Inspector-General of Police mainly to the employment of Court Sub-Inspectors as prosecutors in Magistrates' courts. Mr. Henry points out that under the new system of recruitment officers with higher educational qualifications are being drafted into the police force, and that it will be possible to select from them an improved class of Court Sub-Inspectors better qualified by education and knowledge of law to conduct cases in the Courts. The most important test of police work is (*a*4), and though the percentage according to this test (74 per cent. for classes I to V) was lower than the percentage in 1892 in any other province, except Assam and Punjab, in each of which it was 70 only, the results as compared with those of previous years cannot be considered unsatisfactory.

18. *Reported crime of the province.*—The Inspector-General has shown in the table in paragraph 47 of his report the number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported in the province during the past two years; but here, as in other places where he deals with crime by classes, or remarks on the tendency of crime to increase or decrease, the corresponding figures for at least ten years should be given, and he should bring forward statistics to illustrate his remarks, similar to those given in Departmental Return No. I.

The number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the last four years is as follows :—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5
Cognizable	117,443	128,472	146,185	137,898
Ditto excluding sanitary offences (serial 57).	89,041	95,553	106,106	101,803
Non-cognizable	116,554	119,072	121,624	121,490

The total decrease in cognizable offences was thus 8,287, but excluding sanitary offences, which fell off by 4,096, the net decrease in cognizable crime is 4,191. In the Inspector-General's opinion the decrease is smaller than might have been expected, considering the improvement in the prices of food-grains in 1893, and he attributes this to the sustained improvement in the reporting of crime in consequence of the discretion allowed to the police to abstain from enquiring into certain petty classes of theft, and to the increased attention paid to holding chaukidari parades, and in questioning chaukidars as to occurrences in their villages. Prices in 1893 were, however, higher at least in Eastern Bengal than in 1891.

19. *False cases.*—The total number of cases declared false was 6,103, or 150 less than in the preceding year, and the percentage of such cases to the number reported was 4·4 as compared with 4·2 in 1892, and an average of 5·4 in the three preceding years. The number of false cases in which prosecutions were instituted fell from 743 to 725, but there was a rise from 246 to 270 in the number in which convictions were obtained. The improvement was most marked in the Dinajpur district, where the number of successful prosecutions under section 211, I.P.C., in false cases rose from 9 to 21,—a result which is attributed to the personal attention paid to the subject by Mr. Tute, the District Magistrate. In marked contrast to this in Rangpur, with a larger number of false cases, only two were successfully prosecuted. Under Mr. Marindin in Bhagalpur, out of 40 prosecutions, 25 resulted in the conviction of the accused. The number of cases in which compensation was awarded under section 560, C.P.C., fell from 805 to 676. The falling off is to be regretted, as the power given to Magistrates under the section is one of the most useful means of checking the indiscriminate institution of false prosecutions.

20. *Abstention from enquiry by the police under section* 157, *C.P.C.*—The percentage of cases of house-breaking in which the police abstained from making enquiry, to the number reported, was 33·9, as compared with 10·5 in

1890, 13·4 in 1891, and 38·2 in 1892. In theft cases the percentage was 16·5, the corresponding figures for 1890, 1891 and 1892 being 8·7, 10·3, and 17·5 respectively. The variation in the figures of different divisions is remarkable and in some divisions the abstentions seem to have been unduly numerous. While the percentage of burglary cases not enquired into to the number reported was over 40 in the Chota Nagpur, Bhagalpur, and Patna Divisions, it fell below 30 in the Presidency, Rajshahi, and Dacca Divisions, and below 20 in Chittagong and Orissa. In the Patna Division, of the number of burglary cases investigated, only 1 in 12 was successfully prosecuted; and in Gaya, out of 2,247 cases reported and 924 investigated, only 69 ended in conviction. These figures indicate that the most careful supervision on the part of District Superintendents of Police is necessary to prevent the abuse by subordinate police officers of the powers given to them by section 157, C. P. C. General instructions as to the manner in which these powers should be exercised have been issued by Government and are embodied in the revised Police Code. The Inspector-General remarks that the Code was not published in time for these instructions to have any effect on the figures of the year under review: they were, however, issued and circulated before the Code was published, and the intention of Government in regard to them was fully explained in the Resolution on the Report on the administration of the Police for 1891. As was stated in that Resolution, the instructions are intended rather by way of general guidance than as laying down any rigid rule to be observed in all cases, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that district officers will see that they are intelligently acted up to by the subordinate police.

21. In paragraph 56 of his report the Inspector-General has given a general analysis of crime, but it would have been better if the information had been thrown into the form of a table showing the figures for former years, as follows:—

Year.	Number of cases—			Number not enquired into.	Number declared false.	True cases.	Enquired into—			Number of convictions.	Percentage of convictions to true cases.
	Reported true during the year.	Taken up from the preceding year.	Total.				By police Sub-Inspector.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1889	119,656	1,476	121,132	6,562	6,995	107,575	93,823	3,224	97,047	47,226	41·3
1890	117,443	1,787	119,230	4,910	6,417	107,903	94,116	3,016	97,132	49,050	43·4
1891	128,472	1,247	129,719	6,740	6,631	116,348	102,198	2,662	104,860	54,779	44·5
1892	146,185	1,239	147,424	17,977	6,253	123,194	107,516	2,542	110,058	64,328	45·5
1893	137,898	1,102	139,000	15,112	6,103	117,785	102,705	2,862	105,567	60,252	45·3

It will thus be seen that there has been a steady increase in the percentage of cases ending in conviction to the number of true cases reported. As regards persons, the Inspector-General has given a statement on page 43 of the report, showing the proportion of persons convicted and acquitted to the number arrested, as well as to the number brought to trial. These ratios appear progressively good, but they are calculated on an unsound basis, and the statement itself is faulty, inasmuch as the distinction between the percentage of convictions to total arrests, and between the percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial, rests solely on the accident of persons having been arrested, without taking into account those whose cases were still pending at the close of the year. The proportion should be calculated on the number of persons whose cases were actually disposed of during the year; and the percentage of persons convicted and of persons acquitted in such cases should aggregate 100. Calculated on this basis, the following table shows the number of persons convicted and acquitted during the year, and the percentage of such convictions to the total number of persons whose cases were disposed of:—

Year.	Convicted—		Total.	Acquitted—		Total.	Total disposed of.	Percentage of convictions.	Percentage of acquittals.
	By Magistrate.	By Sessions.		By Magistrate.	By Sessions.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1889	66,997	1,318	68,315	33,634	1,365	34,999	103,314	66·1	33·9
1890	68,673	1,230	69,903	33,771	1,041	34,812	104,715	66·8	33·2
1891	73,559	1,463	75,022	34,552	1,222	35,774	110,796	67·7	32·3
1892	84,008	1,668	85,676	34,444	1,348	35,792	121,468	70·5	29·5
1893	79,922	1,463	81,385	32,644	1,100	33,744	115,129	70·7	29·3

There has thus, with regard to persons as well as cases, been a steady improvement during the last five years in the results of trials and in the percentage of convictions.

22. *Results of Sessions cases.*—The total number of cases tried before the Court of Sessions was 1,123, of which 781 ended in conviction and 342 in acquittal. Out of 2,563 persons put on trial in these cases, 1,463 were convicted and 1,100 were acquitted. The percentage of convictions in cases rose from 67·8 to 69·5, and in persons from 55·3 to 57·0. These figures show that, as regards both persons and cases, there has been a decided improvement in the results of Sessions trials as compared with 1892. As regards persons committed for trial, out of the 46 districts, 32 (as against 29 last year) secured the conviction of 50 per cent. or more: as regards cases, Manbhum is the only district in which the number ending in acquittal was in excess of the number ending in conviction. The Commissioner attributes the failure at the Manbhum Sessions—and his remarks apply equally to the Hazaribagh and Lohardaga figures—to the long delay between commitment and trial, and to the want of careful supervision on the part of the police. The average detention of prisoners tried at the Sessions was 86 days in Hazaribagh, 70 at Ranchi, and 55 at Purulia. Such delays are excessive, especially at Ranchi, which is the head-quarters of the Judicial Commissioner, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that arrangements may be made for the more frequent holding of Sessions at these places. In the Patna Division the results of Sessions trials were unsatisfactory in all districts, except Shahabad, Champaran, and Saran. With the exception of Manbhum, Darbhanga shows the worst results of any district in the province, only 16 persons having been convicted against 35 acquitted. In Muzaffarpur only 33 persons, and in Gaya only 23 were convicted, against 53 and 28 respectively acquitted. As remarked by Mr. Caspersz, (who submitted the District Report from Chittagong as Magistrate, and had been Sessions Judge throughout the greater part of the year) one of the chief causes of the break-down of cases at the Sessions is the failure on the part of Magistrates to sufficiently realize that it is a duty they owe to the accused to thoroughly sift cases before commitment, carefully scrutinizing police diaries, and clearing up discrepancies in cases where the accused are ultimately committed for trial. With these remarks the Lieutenant-Governor entirely agrees, and he trusts that they will be borne in mind by all Magistrates when committing cases for trial to the Sessions.

23. The number of true cases reported during 1893 and previous years is shown in the following table:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Class I ...	2,891	2,901	2,872	2,818	2,874	2,765	2,817	2,843
,, II ...	4,542	4,546	4,622	4,704	4,340	4,824	4,606	4,568
,, III ...	22,803	22,234	25,247	27,824	25,085	28,288	38,325	31,463
,, IV ...	2,682	2,427	2,405	2,334	2,210	2,220	2,268	2,082
,, V ...	40,090	36,131	38,381	41,082	38,078	39,841	44,870	43,098
,, VI ...	27,003	27,753	30,159	33,950	38,439	43,903	51,986	47,748
Total ...	99,941	95,992	103,686	112,660	111,026	121,841	130,932	131,792

The decrease of 8,140 in the total number of true cases reported occurred chiefly in classes III, V and VI.

24. From paragraph 61 to paragraph 150, the Inspector-General of Police, according to precedent, deals with the details of the year's crime, class by class and Division by Division. In future reports it will be convenient for him to commence his remarks on each class by a brief statement shewing the principal heads of crime included in that class. Such a statement is prefixed to his report on class III (paragraph 85).

25. *Class I.—Offences against the State and public tranquillity.*—There was an increase of 26 cases only under this class as compared with 1892. Cases of coining fell from 162 to 128, and of 173 persons tried in these cases, 87 were convicted and 86 acquitted. True cases of rioting show but little variation during the last five years, the number for 1893 being 2,218, against 2,192 in 1892 and an average of 2,204 in the three preceding years. That most of the cases tried were petty in their nature is indicated by the fact that only 229 out of the 10,510 persons actually tried came before the Sessions Court. In the

Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahi, Chittagong, and Bhagalpur Divisions there was a falling off in the number of true cases of rioting reported; and in the Patna, Dacca, and Orissa Divisions there was an increase of 111, 34 and 13 cases respectively. The increase in the Patna Division is partly accounted for by the outbreak of lawlessness, due to the strained relations between Hindus and Muhammadans on the subject of the slaughter of cattle. In Gaya there were 17 occurrences from this cause, five cases, in which 30 persons were concerned, resulting in conviction, the remaining cases proving unsuccessful on trial. The quartering of additional police on the localities concerned in these riots has had an excellent effect, and there has now been a cessation of disturbance. Two riots in Shahabad and Saran were specially serious because of the evidence they bore of premeditation and conspiracy on the part of a large body of Hindus who collected secretly from considerable distances, and appeared unexpectedly on the scene, prepared to use violence in support of their determination to put down or to punish the slaughter of cattle. In the first case, which occurred at Koath, the riot arose out of a dispute in connection with the disappearance of a Brahmini bull, and five Muhammadans and seven Hindus were prosecuted and convicted, a force of punitive police being also quartered in the village. The other and still more important case occurred in the village of Basantpur in the Saran district. A mob of Hindus attempted to rescue a number of cattle that were being taken to Dinapore for commissariat purposes, and had been placed for safety inside the thana under the protection of the Police. Inspector Gyatri Prosonno Ghosal, with a small force of police, after giving the rioters ample warning, was compelled to fire on them, with the result that two of them were so severely wounded that they subsequently died. Although the accused were ultimately acquitted for want of sufficient identification, the action of the Inspector in ordering his men to fire on the rioters was held by the Judge who tried the case, and by the Government, to have been justified, and he has since been rewarded with promotion for the courage and due sense of responsibility shown by him on the occasion. In the Dacca Division there has been an increase of 34 in the number of true cases of riot, and this in spite of the extensive preventive measures taken under sections 106 and 107, C. P. C., in all districts of the division, with the exception of Mymensingh. No doubt, however, as Mr. Savage has stated, in a district like Backergunge, where rights and tenures are in a state of inextricable confusion, possession is considered more than nine points of the law, and it is generally accepted as cheaper and easier to fight and run the risk of punishment, than to seek redress in the Civil Courts. In the Rajshahi district an important case of riot occurred between two opposing members of the Nator family, known as the Bara and Chota Taraf, and occupied the time of the Courts for many days. In the course of the riot a man's head was cut off and carried away, and the body was claimed by both parties as that of one of their adherents. In the Chittagong Division, the only case of any importance was one in which Mr. King, of the Assam-Bengal Railway, was wounded by villagers armed with fishing spears and lathies. In this case eight of the accused were convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

26. *Class II.—Serious offences against the person.*—Cases of this class fell from 4,666 to 4,568, the decrease occurring under all heads except "Hurt by dangerous weapons," "Attempts at and abetment of suicide," "Other murders," and "Attempts at murder." The percentage of convictions in cases and for persons tried shows improvement. In the former the percentage was 45·7, against 43·3 in 1892 and an average of 43·4 for the four preceding years, and in the latter it was 48·9, against 45·6 in 1892 and an average of 44·9 for the four years from 1889 to 1891. Of the 6,861 persons sent up for trial, 1,166 were tried by the Sessions Court. Here also there was an improvement as compared with former years, the percentage of convictions having risen from 47·9 in 1889 and 50·4 in 1892, to 52·3 in 1893. The number of true cases of murder reported increased from 351 to 356. The percentage of these cases ending in conviction was 25·5, or practically the same as last year; but the percentage of persons convicted to the number tried rose from 20·7 to 25·5. There were five cases of murder by dacoits, and 10 by robbers, against 8 and 15 respectively in 1891. The one case of murder by robbers in the Presidency Division occurred in the 24-Parganas, and in this a constable was beaten to death at night by some

robbers, whom he had surprised in the act of robbing a goldsmith's shop. The murderers succeeded in escaping detection; but, as the Inspector-General points out, the case illustrates the desirability of having the watch and ward police working in pairs—an arrangement that has already been carried out in most towns. "Murders by poison" have fallen from 21 to 16, but under "Other murders" there was an increase of 18 cases, from 307 to 325. In the Burdwan Division, the results of trials under the latter head were the worst of any division in the province, the number of persons convicted being only 7, to 44 acquitted. A remarkable case occurred in the Khulna district, in which the accused, being enraged with his wife, a girl of 11 or 12 years of age, for not supplying him with water, attacked her and gouged her eyes out, causing her death. The man was sentenced by the Sessions Judge to be hanged, but the sentence was commuted by the High Court to one of seven years' transportation. In the Patna district an unhappy case occurred in which a post-office employé, in a fit of insanity, shot his bearer dead. An extraordinary case is reported from the Cuttack district, in which some raiyats, who were resisting distraint of their crops, severely injured one of the servants of the zamindar, and in order to support a charge of murder against the latter's party killed an old man of their own side.

27. *Class III.—Serious offences against property.*—There has been a decrease of 1,872 cases in this class, the number having fallen from 33,325 to 31,453. The decrease occurred under all serials of crime, except in cases of house-trespass (serial 37), in which there was an increase of 23 only. There was a decrease of 91 in true cases of dacoity, the number having fallen from 317 in 1892 to 226. The remedial measures taken to check this serious form of crime were enumerated in last year's report, and the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to think that they have already met with a fair measure of success. With the exception of the Chota Nagpur Division, where the increase was merely nominal, the only divisions which do not show a decrease in true cases of dacoity are Burdwan and Dacca, where the numbers rose from 42 and 18 to 62 and 26 respectively. Of the 62 cases in the Burdwan Division, no less than 27 occurred in the Midnapore district and 21 in Bankura. In these districts there has been in the past a noticeable suppression of crime, and the police either did not report cases, or reported them as minor offences. Instances of this suppression were brought to light during the year, and the officers to blame were punished. In Bankura a case which occurred as far back as 1890 was detected, two persons being sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment each—an excellent piece of work for which the credit is due to Sub-Inspector Ram Sadoy Mookherjee. A notorious bad character, Sarfaraz Khan, who is believed to have organized several dacoities in this district, was imprisoned during the year, and his organization has been broken up. In the Dacca Division the chief increase occurred in the Mymensingh district, where the number of cases rose from 6 to 17. In the opinion of the Inspector-General, the district is underpolieed, and this defect was noticed also by the Police Redistribution Committee who have recommended an increase to the district force of 9 officers and 80 men. In the Rajshahi Division the decrease in the number of cases is most marked in the Rangpur and Dinajpur districts, and is attributed by the Commissioner to the cessation of the agricultural distress which aggravated crime of this kind beyond the normal standard in 1892. At the same time he notices the improvement in the working of the police as a contributory cause. In Rangpur an important case was brought to a successful issue through the courage of the complainant who fired on the dacoits, and the promptness of a head constable who arrested some of the men as they were about to leave by train. Five men in this case were sentenced to ten years' imprisoment each, and the head-constable and complainant were rewarded. In the Patna Division the number of cases of dacoity fell from 76 to 42, the decrease being most conspicuous in the Gaya district, where occurrences under this serial fell from 42 to 11. Of these, however, not a single case was detected—a result which is discreditable to the district police. The decrease in the number of cases is attributed by the Magistrate to the preventive measures taken against bad characters living in the centre of the district, who had been neglected in former years, and who were responsible for the great outbreak of dacoity in

1891 and 1892. That this is probably the correct explanation of the decrease in the number of cases is borne out by the fact that there was no decrease in the Jahanabad subdivision, where least attention was paid to bad characters—a reproach which the Lieutenant Governor hopes will be removed during the present year.

28. Cases of robbery fell from 197 to 184, but while the percentage of convictions in cases has fallen from 42·6 to 42·3, that of persons has risen from 52·4 to 59·9. The number of true cases of mischief by fire rose from 375 to 396. Only 23 persons were convicted in these cases against 113 acquitted. The worst Divisions in this respect are Rajshahi and Presidency, with 97 and 72 cases, respectively, and only one person convicted.

29. *Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.*—The number of cases under this class fell from 2,268 to 2,082. Judicial results show a slight falling off, the percentage of convictions in cases being 21·1 against 21·7, and that of persons 28·2 as compared with 30·1 in 1892. As the majority of these offences are compoundable, more favourable results can hardly be expected.

30. *Class V.—Minor offences against property.*—Cases of this class decreased from 44,870 to 43,098, and if burglaries be included, the figures for the two years become 76,219 true cases in 1892 and 72,715 in 1893. The number of true cases of burglary fell from 31,349 to 29,617, being a decrease of 1,732 cases, and of theft from 30,529 to 29,098, or a decrease of 1,431. That the decrease is not more marked, considering the favourable harvests of 1893, may be attributed to the improvement in reporting occurrences. About 66 per cent. of burglary and 72 per cent. of theft cases were investigated, and in the former only about 1 in 9, and in the latter less than 2 in 5, were successfully worked out. In the Patna Division there was a decrease of 859 cases of burglary as compared with last year, the decrease occurring chiefly in the Gaya and Champaran districts. The percentage of cases in which the police abstained from enquiry is still too high, though it has fallen from 53 to 40·7, the figures for the Darbhanga district for the two years being 70·7 and 51·8. In the Darbhanga district, moreover, the great disproportion between the number of burglaries and thefts, of which there were 1,461 and 441 cases respectively, leaves no room for doubt that crime under the latter serial is still largely concealed, and the attention of the District Officers should be specially directed to the matter. As an illustration of the successful working of the anthropometrical system may be instanced a case of theft which occurred in the 24-Parganas, in which the accused, who had taken service under an assumed name, was identified by anthropometric measurements, and three previous convictions having been proved against him by this means, was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

31. *Class VI.—All other cases.*—There has been a net decrease of 4,238 cases under this class, which is accounted for chiefly by a decrease of 4,098 under "Public and local nuisances," and of 634 in prosecutions under the Salt Act. Prosecutions under the Excise laws fell from 2,732 to 2,509. The number of cases of bad livelihood instituted rose from 2,638 to 2,944, and of these, 151, as compared with 91 in 1892, were instituted by petition before the Magistrate. In Lohardaga, out of 19 cases prosecuted, only one proved successful, and this very unsatisfactory result is no doubt due to the inordinate delay in taking up cases, the average duration of which from the date of issue of process was 135 days. In Palamau there were only 4 prosecutions during the year, and not a single one proved successful. In Singhbhum and Burdwan, results were almost as bad, only one out of 16 prosecutions in the former and 7 out of 23 in the latter ending in conviction. The importance of trying a certain number of these cases in the villages of the accused has been referred to in previous years, and the Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that the number of cases so tried has risen from 843 to 1,168. Instances of delay, however, in disposing of cases are still very numerous. Thus in Jessore one case lasted 596 days from the date of issue of process, one in Bogra lasted 280 days, and one in Midnapore 244 days, while in seven other districts cases are shown as having lasted over 200 days. Judicial results for the whole province show a great improvement, and are the best on record for many years, 72 per cent. of the cases instituted, as compared with 71 per cent. last year, having proved successful.

The number of persons shown in the registers as under surveillance at the close of the year was 42,107, as compared with 45,151, and the decrease is attributed to the greater attention paid to the subject, which has led to the exclusion from the registers of some persons who had hitherto been needlessly included. A confidential register, containing the biographies of all persons registered for C. class surveillance, has been opened at the head-quarters of each district for the Magistrate's information, and he can thus satisfy himself whether the surveillance is really necessary or not, and whether it may safely be relaxed. The number of salt prosecutions fell from 2,006 to 1,099, the decrease occurring chiefly in Chittagong, Midnapore, and the Orissa Division, the latter being the tract where it has recently been asserted in the House of Commons and in the native newspapers that there had of late been unusual and excessive activity in prosecuting such cases. As an average, 15 seers of salt was attached for each person convicted.

32. *Non-cognizable crime.*—The following table shows the increase or decrease under each class of non-cognizable crime in 1892 and 1893:—

	Number of cases.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892.	1893.		
1	2	3	4	5
Class I ...	8,994	9,278	284	.....
,, II ...	20	20	.....	.....
,, III ...	823	959	136	.....
,, IV ...	57,264	58,252	988	.....
,, V ...	10,015	10,958	943	.....
,, VI ...	13,585	13,576	.....	9
Special laws ...	30,923	28,447	.....	2,476
Total ...	121,624	121,490	2,351	2,485
Net decrease ...	.....	.....	.....	134

None of the cases call for special remark, but the Lieutenant-Governor notices that, as regards judicial results, there is, in many districts, a remarkable excess of acquittals over convictions. Thus in Midnapore the number of persons acquitted to persons convicted was 1,469 to 1,419, in Bogra it was 341 to 336, in Chittagong it was 1,306 to 1,032, in Champaran it was 1,165 to 797, and in Purnea it was 555 to 456. Again, in Palamau there were 199 persons acquitted to 156 convicted, whereas in the neighbouring district of Manbhum there were 516 convictions and only 43 acquittals. Such figures awaken the fear that sufficient care is frequently not taken by Magistrates to see that there is fairly strong *primâ facie* evidence against the accused before the prosecution is admitted.

33. *Remands.*—The following table shows the percentage of remands in police cases sent up for trial:—

	Percentage of A forms disposed of at first hearing.	Percentage of A forms remanded once.	Percentage of A forms remanded twice.	Percentage of A forms remanded thrice.	Percentage of A forms remanded four times.	Percentage of A forms remanded five times.	Percentage of A forms remanded six times.	Percentage of A forms remanded more than six times.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1890 ...	34·0	19·8	12·8	9·7	6·9	4·3	2·7	5·5	2·4
1891 (*a*) ...	30·9	22·3	15·2	10·2	6·9	4·5	2·5	4·9	2·6
1892 (*b*) ...	37·8	24·5	15·2	9·0	5·1	2·7	1·5	1·7	2·1
1893 (*b*) ...	36·8	24·5	15·8	9·1	5·2	2·6	1·3	1·8	2·4

(*a*) Including Chittagong Hill Tracts.
(*b*) Excluding ditto ditto.

The percentage of A forms disposed of at the first hearing and of those remanded more than six times is not quite so good as in 1892, but the variations are slight, and the figures are a great improvement on those of former years.

The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the improvement noticed last year has been generally maintained in all Divisions.

34. The number of cases of security for keeping the peace under section 107, C. P. C., has fallen from 4,020 to 3,938, being a decrease of 82 cases. In future reports it should be stated how many of the persons required to find security were able to do so, and how many had to go to jail in default.

35. *Anthropometry.*—A detailed report on the working of the anthropometric system for the identification of criminals was submitted to Government on the 1st May 1894, and the Inspector-General has not therefore thought it necessary to do more than make a few passing remarks on the subject. It would, however, have been well in this report to have briefly summarized the results attained and to have shown the number of criminals actually identified by means of the system during the year. The instruments used in measuring have been improved by mechanical additions which reduce the chances of inaccuracy in taking measurement to a minimum, the system of search has been made exhaustive, and the use of thumb impressions as the final test in the office of search has been adopted with the most successful results. From the separate report referred to above, it appears that the measurements of over 11,000 dangerous and habitual criminals have been permanently recorded. The system was put to the test of actual working for the first time towards the close of the year, and instructions were issued to all District Superintendents of Police requiring them to account separately for all unidentified persons in their districts, and to submit their nominal roll and measurement cards to the central office. The number of successful identifications thus secured in the eight months up to the 1st April 1894 was 48, and it is interesting to compare these figures with the corresponding figures in France, where in the second year of the working of the Bertillon system, the number of successes under similar conditions was only 49. These results justify the belief expressed by the Inspector-General that the system in Bengal has now been established on a firm and practical working basis, and that in a few years, especially if the system is introduced in the North-Western Provinces, the Central Office will be able to account for a large proportion of the persons who would otherwise have remained unknown to the police. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to hear that cordial assistance was rendered to the police engaged in measuring habituals by the officers of the Jail Department.

36. Mr. Henry brings to the notice of Government the good work done by Messrs. Giles, Daly, Pratt and Wilcox as Deputy Inspectors-General, and acknowledges his special obligations to Mr. Showers, who acted as his Personal Assistant throughout the year. The names of the District Superintendents of Police, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors who are mentioned in paragraph 42 of the report will be noted in the Appointment Department.

37. To Mr. Henry himself the thanks of Government are due for the zeal with which he has devoted himself to police work. His management of the department has been sound and sensible, and in particular he has developed anthropometry with such assiduity and energy that he has placed it on a firm basis as a useful agency for the identification of criminals.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF CANALS IN BENGAL DURING THE RABI SEASON, 1893-94.

No. 1029*I*.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 14th August 1894.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Statements Nos. I, II and III showing irrigation operations of canals in Bengal during the *rabi* season, 1893-94.

OBSERVATIONS.—The area irrigated during the *rabi* season of 1893-94 was 76,762 acres against 133,202 acres in 1892-93, showing a decrease of 57·62 per cent.

2. The rainfall during the year in each of the eight districts was less than that of the previous year, the average being 1·04 inches against 4·71 in 1892-93. The excess rainfall of the preceding year was, however, mainly in February, and there was a heavier fall in October 1893 than in October 1892, which materially affected the area leased.

3. From the Midnapore Canal, where there was no irrigation of rabi in 1892-93, 6,213 acres of boro rice were irrigated during the year, while from the Eden Canal 138 acres only of boro rice, sugar-cane and potatoes, were irrigated against 2,191 acres in 1892-93, showing a decrease of 2,053 acres. In the Sone Circle the area irrigated was 60,061 acres less than that irrigated in 1892-93, and in the Orissa Circle the decrease was 539 acres.

4. The details of the increase or decrease in the irrigation of the *rabi* crops from each canal during the year 1893-94, compared with those of the previous year, are given in the following statement:—

Canal.	Areas irrigated in rabi season.		More.	Less.
	1892-93.	1893-94.		
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Orissa ... Taldunda Canal ...	264	113	.....	151
Orissa ... Koudrapara Canal ...	2,004	1,866	.....	138
Orissa ... High Level Canal, Ranges I, II and III and Jajpur Canal.	325	76	.....	250
Midnapore Canal	.....	6,213	6,213	.....
Eden Canal	2,191	138	.....	2,053
Sone ... Patna Canal	11,377	9,721	.....	1,656
Sone ... Arrah do.	53,174	35,728	.....	17,446
Sone ... Buxar do.	61,644	22,425	.....	39,219
Saran Canal	2,222	482	.....	1,740
Total ...	133,202	76,762	6,213	62,653
Net decrease ...	.....	.....	.....	56,449

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of the statements Nos. I, II and III be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and submitted to the Government of India, Public Works Department, for information.

Ordered also that copies of this Resolution and of the statements be forwarded to the Commissioners of the Orissa, Burdwan, and Patna Divisions, the Collectors of the Cuttack, Midnapore, Burdwan, Hooghly, Patna, Shahabad, Gaya, and Saran districts, the Superintending Engineers of the Orissa, South-Western and Sone Circles, and the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. ODLING,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. I.—Rabi Statement.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE RABI SEASON, 1893-94.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of Bengal.

Districts.	Area in acres.	Culturable acres.	Area irrigated.		1893-94 as compared with 1892-93.		Rainfall for four months.										Remarks.
			1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.	November.		December.		January.		February.		Total.		
							1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Acres.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
Cuttack	Information not available.	Information not available.	2,587	2,054	...	533	0·86	0·08	...	...	2·13	...	1·66	0·18	4·65	0·26	Average rainfall of 11 stations.
Balasore			7	1	...	6	0·77	0·10	...	...	1·38	...	3·05	0·19	5·20	0·29	Average of rainfall at Bhadrak and Aquapada stations.
Midnapore			...	6,213	6,213	...	4·90	0·09	...	...	0·35	...	4·35	0·21	9·60	0·30	Rainfall at Midnapore station.
Burdwan			1,559(a)	14	...	1,545	2·00	0·09	...	...	0·70	...	5·58	0·57	8·28	0·66	Rainfall at Edilpur station.
Hooghly			632(a)	124	...	508	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	0·73	Rainfall at Gopalnagar.
Gaya	3,015,680	2,356,000	5,624	4,616	...	1,008	...	0·26	...	...	0·35	0·05	1·50	0·86	1·85	1·17	Rainfall at Daudnagar station.
Patna	1,329,920	1,039,000	5,753	5,105	...	648	0·02	0·10	...	...	0·83	...	1·63	1·11	2·48	1·21	Ditto at Patna station.
Shahabad	2,806,400	2,192,500	114,818	58,153	...	56,665	...	0·36	...	...	0·59	0·50	2·41	1·07	3·00	1·93	Ditto at Arrah station.
Saran	1,680,000	1,312,500	2,222	482	...	1,740	...	0·38	...	...	1·36	0·84	1·31	1·29	2·67	2·51	Ditto at Sewan station.
Total ...	.....	.....	133,202	76,762	6,213	62,653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* As per Revenue Report for 1892-93.
(a) Irrigated by the Eden Canal only.

Calcutta,
The 7th August 1894.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. II.—Rabi Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1893-94.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Nature of Crops.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Midnapore.	Burdwan.	Hooghly.	Gaya.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Garden and orchards	25	...	...	...	...	2	...	94	...	121
Sugarcane	...	...	...	14(a)	8(a)	413	1,080	17,491	...	19,006
Cereals — Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	626	281	14,286	436	15,629
Cereals — Barley	...	...	...	...	...	1,663	1,872	9,279	...	12,814
Cereals — Rice	1,161	...	6,213(b)	...	116(b)	...	...	...	...	7,490
Cereals — Miscellaneous	3	...	...	...	...	1,335	...	3,371	...	4,709
Pulse — Gram, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	144	131	3,256	...	3,531
Pulse — Miscellaneous	399	...	...	...	...	16	285	4,113	31	4,844
Fodder crops — Grass, lucerne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	42
Fibres — Cotton	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270
Dyes — Indigo	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	321
Dyes — Turmeric, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs — Opium	...	...	...	...	...	394	611	656	15	1,676
Drugs — Tobacco, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Oilseeds — Mustard, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	83
Oilseeds — Castor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	91
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	23	845	5,263	...	6,131
Hot weather	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total Rabi, 1893-94	2,054	1	6,213	14	124	4,616	5,105	58,153	482	76,762
Total Rabi, 1892-93	2,587	7	...	1,559	632	5,624	5,733	114,818	2,222	133,202

(a) Sugarcane and potatoes.
(b) Boro paddy.

Calcutta,
The 7th August 1894.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATIO OPERATIONS OF FASL RAB 893

Sta of 'ga d Canals i Ca

Nature of Crops.	Taldanda Canal.	Kendrapara Canal.	High Level Canal, Ranges I, II, and III, and Jajpur Canal.	Midnapore Canal.	Eden Canal.	Patna Canal.	Arrah Canal.	Buxar Canal.	Saran Canal.	Total.	Remarks.
	Mahanadi.	Brahmini-Byturni.	Acquapada-Jajpur.	Cossye.	N. D. and Embankment.	Eastern Sone.	Arrah.	Buxar.	Gandak.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Garden and orchards	17	8	...	...	...	2	35	59	...	121	
Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	22(*a*)	1,493	11,344	6,147	...	19,006	
Cereals ... Wheat ...	...	...	...	...	...	907	7,366	6,020	436	15,629	
Barley ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,535	7,200	2,079	...	12,814	
Rice	...	1,086	75	6,213(*b*)	116(*b*)	...	...	...	...	7,430	
Miscellaneous ...	3	...	...	...	...	1,335	2,985	386	...	4,709	
Pulse ... Gram, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	275	1,908	1,348	...	3,531	
Miscellaneous ...	81	318	...	...	...	301	4,090	23	31	4,844	
Fodder crops ... Grass, lucerne ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	42	
Fibres ... Cotton ...	12	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	
Dyes ... Indigo ...	...	196	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	321	
Turmeric, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Drugs ... Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,005	476	180	15	1,676	
Tobacco, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	
Oilseeds ... Mustard, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	26	...	83	
Castor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	91	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	868	6	5,257	...	6,131	
Hot weather	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Total Rabi, 1893-94 ...	113	1,866	76	6,213	138	9,721	35,728	22,425	482	76,762	
Total Rabi, 1892-93 ...	264	2,004	326	...	2,191	11,377	53,174	61,644	2,222	133,202	

(*a*) Sugarcane and patatoes
(*b*) Boro paddy.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th August 1894.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. I.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1892-93 *and* 1893-94 *in Canal Districts of Bengal.*

Districts.	Area in acres.	Culturable acres.	Area irrigated.										Rainfall.		
			Kharif, 1893-94.			Rabi, 1893-94.			Whole year, 1893-94.						
			Total area.	In comparison with kharif, 1892-93.		Total area.	In comparison with 1892-93.		Total area.	In comparison with 1892-93.		Percentage of increase or decrease.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
				Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Inches.	Inches.	
Cuttack	Information not available.		50,696	...	75,268	2,054	...	533	52,950	...	75,801	41·12 decrease.	39·28	38·88	(—) 1·02
Balasore			16,652	...	15,542	1	...	6	16,653	...	15,548	51·71 „	40·15	35·26	(—) 12·17
Midnapore ...			81,525	...	8,807	6,213	6,213	...	87,738	...	2,594	97·13 „	30·37	33·20	(+) 9·31
Burdwan ...			10,656	...	25,809	14	...	1,545	10,670	...	27,354	28·08 „	27·79	37·01	(+) 33·17
Hooghly			1,838	...	31,724	124	...	508	1,962	...	32,232	5·73 „	...	32·51	...
Gaya	3,015,680	2,356,000	38,379	1,974	...	4,616	...	1,008	42,995	966	...	102·29 increase	21·89	31·75	(+) 45·04
Patna	1,329,920	1,039,000	31,393	...	486	5,105	...	648	36,498	...	1,134	96·98 decrease	42·06	36·95	(—) 12·14
Shahabad ...	2,806,400	2,192,500	224,191	17,636	...	58,153	...	56,665	282,344	...	39,029	87·85 „	36·13	39·58	(+) 9·54
Saran	1,680,000	1,312,500	900	...	438	482	...	1,740	1,382	...	2,178	38·82 „	33·81	42·07	(+) 24·43
Total ...	...	...	456,430	19,610	158,074	76,762	6,213	62,653	533,192	966	195,870	73·23 decrease	...	...	...
			Net decrease 138,464			Net decrease ... 56,440			Net decrease 194,904						

CALCUTTA,
The 7th August 1894.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. II.—Annual Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Nature of crops.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Midnapore.	Burdwan.	Hooghly.	Gaya.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Garden and orchards	25	...	...	...	...	2	...	94	...	121
Sugarcane	36	181	...	14	8	634	1,135	31,588	...	33,596
Cereals ... Wheat ..	...	...	...	...	...	626	281	14,286	436	15,629
Barley ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,663	1,872	9,279	...	12,814
Rice ...	52,021	16,471	87,738	10,656	1,954	38,088	31,338	192,500	900	431,666
Miscellaneous ...	3	...	...	...	...	1,405	...	3,534	...	4,942
Pulse ... Gram, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	144	131	3,256	...	3,531
Miscellaneous ...	399	...	...	...	...	16	285	4,113	31	4,844
Fodder crops ... Grass, lucerne ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	42
Fibres ... Cotton ...	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270
Dyes ... Indigo ...	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	421
Turmeric, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs ... Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	394	611	656	15	1,676
Tobacco, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Oilseeds ... Mustard, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	83
Castor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	91
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	23	845	5,478	..	6,346
Hot weather	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	17,216	...	17,217
Total, 1893-94 ...	52,950	16,653	87,738	10,670	1,982	42,995	36,498	282,344	1,382	533,192
Total, 1892-93 ...	128,751	32,201	90,332	37,024	34,194	42,029	37,632	321,373	3,560	728,096

Calcutta,
The 7th August 1894.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. III.—Annual Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

Nature of Crops.	Taldanda Canal.	Kendrapara Canal.	High Level Canal, Ranges I, II and III, and Jajpur Canal.	Midnapore Canal.	Eden Canal.	Patna Canal.	Arrah Canal.	Buxar Canal.	Saran Canal.	Total.	Remarks.
	Mahanadi.	Brahmini-Byturni.	Acquapada-Jajpur.	Cossye.	Northern Drainage and Embankment.	Eastern Sone.	Arrah.	Buxar.	Gandak.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Garden and orchards	17	8	.....	...	.....	2	35	59	...	121	
Sugarcane	10	25	182	...	22	1,769	20,297	11,291	...	33,596	
Cereals ... Wheat	...	...	.....	...	.....	907	7,366	6,920	436	15,629	
Cereals ... Barley	...	...	.....	...	.....	3,535	7,200	2,079	...	12,814	
Cereals ... Rice	12,356	32,793	23,343	88,631	11,717	69,426	115,166	77,334	900	431,666	
Cereals ... Miscellaneous ...	3	...	.....	...	.....	1,405	2,985	549	...	4,942	
Pulse ... Gram, &c. ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	275	1,908	1,348	...	3,531	
Pulse ... Miscellaneous ...	81	318	.....	...	.....	301	4,090	23	31	4,844	
Fodder crops ... Grass, lucerne ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	42	...	...	42	
Fibres ... Cotton	12	258	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	270	
Dyes ... Indigo	...	196	.....	...	.....	...	125	...	...	321	
Dyes ... Turmeric, &c. ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Drugs ... Opium ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1,005	476	180	15	1,676	
Drugs ... Tobacco, &c. ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	...	...	3	
Oilseeds ... Mustard, &c. ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	57	26	...	83	
Oilseeds ... Castor	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	91	...	...	91	
Miscellaneous	...	...	.....	...	.....	868	6	5,472	...	6,346	
Hot weather	...	...	1	...	.....	...	14,177	3,039	...	17,217	
Total, 1893-94 ...	12,479	33,598	23,526	88,631	11,739	79,493	174,024	108,320	1,382	533,192	
Total, 1892-93 ...	36,591	67,728	56,633	91,217	71,333	79,661	175,645	145,728	3,560	728,096	

Calcutta,
The 7th August 1894.

K. H. STPEPHEN,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Government of Bengal,

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURNS OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE CANALS IN BENGAL

CLASSED AS

MAJOR WORKS AND MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION

For the years 1893-94 and 1892-93.

GOVERNMENT OF BENG

MA

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Orissa Ca

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1893-94.				
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Dov
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Boat Traffic.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	To
Boats (private and Government). Rafts ...	7,150	1,13,867 / 3,096	1,19,111	4,982	1,06,990	99,860	1. Cotton, raw and manufactured	1,175¼	47	1,222¼	1,412	
							2. Woollen goods, raw and manufactured ...	...	...	...	...	
							3. Dyes and tans	...	...	...	11	
							4. Rice ...	9,652½	24,094½	33,747	11,833	28,
							5. Other food-grains ...	5,473	1,931	7,404	6,319½	2,
							6. Hides and skins	17	1,220	1,237	52	1,
Carrying operations.							7. Liquors ...	...	...	...	...	
							8. Metals ...	71¾	28½	100¼	108	
							9. Oils ...	3,422	7¼	3,429¼	3,734½	
							10. Oil-seeds ...	581	1,053¼	1,634¼	633	1,
Boating (Government)	...	23,999	23,932	67	18,829	18,829	11. Provisions ...	18½	...	18½	4½	
							12. Salt ...	625	1,216½	1,841½	1,297½	1,
							13. Spices ...	5,739	90	5,829	6,504	
							14. Sugar ...	79½	1,031¼	1,110½	102	1,
							15. Tobacco ...	4¼	158	162¼	1	
Total ...	7,150	1,40,962	1,43,043	5,049	1,25,819	1,18,689	16. Building materials ...	1,021½	2,109	3,130½	843	1,
							17. Miscellaneous goods.	2,101¼	7,446½	9,547¾	1,745¼	8,
							18. Timbers	C. ft. ...	C. ft. 462	C. ft. 462	C. ft. ...	C. f 3,
								Tons. 38	Tons. 530½	Tons. 568½	Tons. 66	To 1,
Taldanda Canal System.	12	17,930	14,365	3,577	6,540	6,528	19. Firewood ...	542⅝	1,164½	1,706⅞	339½	
							20. Bamboos ...	...	41	41	2	
							21. Coal and coke	120	32	152	47	
Kendrapara Canal System	6,771	78,311	83,905	1,177	80,271	73,500	22. Jute ...	36½	430	466½	8½	
							23. Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	
							Total, Boat Traffic.	Tons. 30,717⅞ C. ft. ...	Tons. 42,630¾ C. ft. 462	Tons. 73,348⅝ C. ft. 462	Tons. 35,052¼ C. ft. ...	To 49, C. 3,
							Raft Traffic.					
High Level Canal, Range I.	285	38,474	38,548	212	34,064	33,779	24. Timber in logs	C. ft. 1,10,250	C. ft. 1,74,819	C. ft. 2,85,069	C. ft. 96,060	C. f 1,81,
							25. Squared timber.	...	...	...	...	
High Level Canal, Range II.	49	3,709	3,691	66	3,029	2,980	26. Sleepers, broad gauge.	...	...	...	...	
							27. Sleepers, metre gauge.	...	...	...	...	
High Level Canal, Range III.	..	2,031	2,026	5	1,628	1,628	28. Scantlings ...	...	...	...	1,308	
							29. Poles ...	...	...	...	...	
							30. Firewood ...	...	...	...	...	
Jajpur Canal	13	507	508	12	287	274	31. Bamboos ...	C. ft. 388 No. 10,980	C. ft. 2,04,282 No. 3,67,500	C. ft. 2,04,670 No. 3,78,480	C. ft. 1,148 No. 22,600	C. 2,19, N 1,86,
							32. Reeds ...	...	...	...	...	
							Total, Raft Traffic.	C. ft. 1,10,638 No. 10,980	C. ft. 3,79,101 No. 3,67,500	C. ft. 4,89,739 No. 3,78,480	C. ft. 98,516 No. 22,600	C. 4,01, N 1,86,
							Grand Total	Tons. 30,717⅞ C. ft. 1,10,638 No. 10,980	Tons. 42,630¾ C. ft. 3,79,563 No. 3,67,500	Tons. 73,348⅝ C. ft. 4,90,201 No. 3,78,480	Tons. 35,052¼ C. ft. 98,516 No. 22,600	To 49, C. 4,05, N 1,86,
Total ...	7,130	1,40,962	1,43,043	5,049	1,25,819	1,18,689						

Calcutta,
The 9th August 184.

IGATION DEPARTMENT.

RKS.

he years ending 31*st March* 1894 *and* 1893.

	Tonnage.											Ton-mileage.											
	1893-94.						1892-93.					1893-94.						1892-93.					
tal.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.
4	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
ns.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
,492	39,79	1,66,001	58,820	24,814	12,454	7,866	16,786	1,89,0	58,703	18,025	11,555	3,179	13,78,144	95,14,422	14,38,699	2,45,214	2,15,418	47,479	3,67,367	74,10,194	10,09,852	2,38,441	1,90,110	17,454
11																								
,693																								
,072½																								
,150																								
121½																								
,766¾																								
,100¼																								
14																								
,673½																								
538																								
483																								
21																								
432																								
259½																								
ft.																								
397																								
ns.																								
368½																								
835																								
141																								
94																								
241½																								
1																								
ns.																								
502																								
ft.																								
397																								
ft.																								
023																								
308																								
80																								
t.																								
960																								
450																								
ft.																								
330																								
150																								
s.																								
502																								
t.																								
727	3,09,747¾						2,97,109¼						1,28,30,307						1,02,23,448					
150																								

	Value of goods.											Number of passengers.											
	1893-94.						1892-93.					1893-94.						1892-93.					
tal.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.
4	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
ns.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
,492																								
11																								
,693																								
,072½																								
,150																								
121½																								
,766¾																								
,100¼																								
14																								
,673½																								
538																								
483																								
21																								
432																								
259½																								
ft.																								
397																								
ns.																								
368½																								
835																								
141																								
94																								
241½																								
1																								
ns.																								
502																								
ft.																								
397																								
ft.																								
023																								
308																								
80																								
t.																								
960																								
450																								
ft.																								
330																								
150																								
s.																								
502																								
t.																								
727	71,09,437						84,69,728						2,03,901½						1,16,057½					
150																								

K. H. STEPHEN,

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR WORKS.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Midnapore Canal for the years ending 31st March 1894 and 1893.

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1893-94.			1892-93.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Boat Traffic.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.
Boats (private and Government).	5,233	1,19,416	1,17,805	6,844	1,19,363	1,14,130	1. Cotton, raw and manufactured.	1,002	161	1,163	1,267	91	1,358	3,69,691	4,10,003	75,59,349	72,15,858	1,22,50,436	1,27,50,164	2,03,653	2,05,804
Rafts							2. Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
							3. Dyes and tans...	.....	233	233	.....	810	810									
							4. Rice ...	176	20,154	20,330	227	23,163	23,390								
							5. Other food-grains	10,746	21,216	31,962	7,958	18,261	26,219								
							6. Hides and skins	.....	311	311	1	184	185								
							7. Liquors ...	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	27								
							8. Metal ...	435	192	677	543	194	737								
							9. Oils ...	2,544	2	2,546	2,455	.....	2,455								
							10. Oil-seeds ...	1,850	2,849	4,699	1,559	4,188	5,747								
Fines and sundries...	.....	.....					11. Provisions ...	1,050	2,342	3,392	1,070	1,569	2,639								
							12. Salt ...	10,874	1	10,875	11,383	628	12,011								
							13. Spices ...	753	.....	753	785	14	799								
							14. Sugar ...	810	2,838	3,687	1,174	2,555	3,729								
							15. Tobacco ...	847	91	938	784	30	814								
							16. Building materials.	425	4,724	5,149	468	4,100	4,568								
							17. Miscellaneous goods.	3,640	4,023	7,663	3,485	4,410	7,895								
							18. Timber ...	160	16	176	80	.....	80								
							19. Firewood ...	34	314	348	63	300	363								
							20. Bamboos ...	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....								
							21. Coal and coke ...	2,159	36	2,195	2,022	10	2,032								
							22. Jute ...	2	277	279	27	1,042	1,069								
							23. Treasure ...	.....	28	28	.....	21	21								
							Total, Boat Traffic...	Tons. 37,596	Tons. 59,309	Tons. 97,405	Tons. 35,378	Tons. 61,570	Tons. 96,948								

							24. Timber in logs	809	17,133	17,942	2,931	32,066	34,997											
							25. Squared timber	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
							26. Sleepers, broad gauge.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
							27. Sleepers, metre gauge.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
							28. Scantlings ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
							29. Poles ...	180	1,09,872	1,10,052	18	1,43,944	1,43,962											
							30. Firewood ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
							31. Bamboos ...	555	41,891	42,446	2,224	36,928	39,152											
							32. Reeds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
							Total, Raft Traffic	C. ft. 1,544	C. ft. 1,68,896	C. ft. 1,70,440	C. ft. 5,173	C. ft. 2,12,938	C. ft. 2,18,111											
Total ...	5,233	1,19,416	1,17,805	6,844	1,19,363	1,14,130	GRAND TOTAL	Tons. 37,696 C. ft. 1,544	Tons. 59,809 C. ft. 1,68,896	Tons. 97,405 C. ft. 1,70,440	Tons. 35,378 C. ft. 5,173	Tons. 61,570 C. ft. 2,12,938	Tons. 96,948 C. ft. 2,18,111	3,69,691	4,10,033	75,59,349	72,15,858	1,22,60,436	1,27,50,164	2,03,653	2,05,804				

CALCUTTA,
The 9th August 1894.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR WORKS.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Hijli Tidal Canal for the years ending 31st March 1894 and 1893.

	Demands.		Collection during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo.	1893-94.			1892-93.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Boat Traffic.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.
Boats (private and Government).	1,084	57,540	57,220	2,809	53,865	52,181	1. Cotton, raw and manufactured.	356	...	356	429	...	429	1,78,649	1,68,239	34,04,711	30,63,802	42,37,488	50,54,814	60,681	42,488
Rafts ...							2. Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							3. Dyes and tans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							4. Rice ...	182	34,066	34,248	42	36,132	36,174								
							5. Other food-grains	2	394	396	...	77	77								
							6. Hides and skins	...	49	49	...	70	70								
							7. Liquors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							8. Metals ...	22	5	27	41	18	59								
							9 Oils ...	3,227	...	3,227	1,787	...	1,787								
							10. Oil-seeds ...	30	252	282	52	38	90								
Fines and sundries.	...	85					11. Provisions ...	351	32	383	210	127	337								
							12. Salt ...	4,789	...	4,789	4,910	...	4,910								
							13. Spices ...	1	...	1	2	...	2								
							14 Sugar ...	1,178	13	1,191	1,003	...	1,003								
							15. Tobacco ...	4,111	12	4,123	3,697	...	3,697								
							16. Building materials.	900	182	1,082	645	83	728								
							17. Miscellaneous goods.	582	6,331	6,913	679	6,819	7,498								
							18. Timber ...	165	45	210	132	16	148								
							19. Firewood ...	17	167	184	2	71	73								
							20. Bamboos ...	12	55	67	1	88	89								
							21. Coal and coke ...	2,039	7	2,046	1,043	...	1,043								
							22. Jute ...	4	330	334	1	1,784	1,785								
							23. Treasure ..	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Total, Boat Traffic	Tons. 17,968	Tons. 41,940	Tons 59,908	Tons. 14,676	Tons. 45,323	Tons. 59,999								

| | | |

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WO

MA

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Sone C

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1893-94.		
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	To
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Boat Traffic.	Tons.	Tons.	T
Boats (private and Government).	596	43,415	50,548	478	50,431	49,835	1. Cotton, raw and manufactured.	594	29	
							2. Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	...	115	
Rafts		7,015					3. Dyes and tans ...	1	99	
							4. Rice ...	345	2,656	3,
							5. Other food-grains ...	23	2,063	2,
							6. Hides and skins ...	1	214	
							7. Liquors ...	...	...	
Carrying operations.							8. Metals ...	206	11	
							9. Oils ...	52	2	
							10 Oil-seeds ...	62	14,472	14,
Boating (Government) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11. Provisions ...	13	4	
							12. Salt ...	4,295	32	4,
							13. Spices ...	28	14	
							14. Sugar ...	5	548	
Fines and sundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15. Tobacco ...	1,620	79	1,
							16. Building materials ...	626	4,452	5,
							17. Miscellaneous goods	3,186	7,476	10,
							18. Timber ...	199	23	
							19. Firewood ...	19	19	
							20. Bamboos ...	711	15	
Total ...	596	50,430	50,548	478	50,431	49,835	21. Coal and coke ...	688	16	
							22. Jute ...	...	...	
							23. Treasure ...	...		
							Total, Boat Traffic ...	Tons. 12,674	Tons. 32,338	To 45,
							Raft Traffic.	Tons.	Tons.	T
							24. Timber in logs ...	...	13	
Patna Canal System	262	23,098	22,954	406	21,094	20,832	25. Squared timber ...	...	...	
							26. Sleepers, broad gauge	...	392	
							27. Sleepers, metre gauge	...	...	
							28. Scantlings ...	...	912	
Arrah Canal System ...	75	19,842	19,876	41	18,287	18,212	29. Poles ...	...	4,731	4,
							30. Firewood ...	...	2,412	2,
							31. Bamboos ...	...	9,361	9,
							32. Reeds ...	...	...	
Buxar Canal System ...	259	7,490	7,718	31	11,050	10,791				
							Total, Raft Traffic ...	Tons. ...	Tons. 17,821	T 17
Total ...	596	50,430	50,548	478	50,431	49,835	Grand Total ...	Tons. 12,674	Tons. 50,159	T 62

Calcutta,

The 9th August 1894.

EPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

ORKS.

the years ending 31*st March* 1894 *and* 1893.

1892-93.			Tonnage.						Ton-mileage.						Value of goods.						Number of passengers.					
			1893-94.			1892-93.			1893-94.			1892-93.			1893-94.			1892-93.			1893-94.			1892-93.		
Up.	Down.	Total.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Cadal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
460	48	508																								
6	127	133																								
...	...	...																								
884	5,486	6,370																								
1,669	5,297	6,966																								
...	256	256																								
...	...	...																								
106	26	132																								
26	...	26																								
54	9,818	9,872																								
6	7	13																								
1,082	...	4,082																								
31	57	88																								
4	704	708																								
999	101	1,100																								
512	3,262	3,774																								
3,644	8,396	12,040																								
167	44	211																								
4	2	6																								
755	28	783	37,256	42,021	19,274	31,192	38,285	29,048	2,582,963	2,286,976	390,513	3,109,521	1,930,038	631,640	25,59,302	26,65,276	9,14,710	20,02,567	23,98,537	13,31,261	9,582	26,988	16,092	9,151	23,373	16,419½
340	172	512																								
...	...	...																								
...	1	1																								
ons.	Tons.	Tons.																								
3,749	33,832	47,581																								
ons.	Tons.	Tons.																								
15	16	31																								
...	17	17																								
...	1,201	1,201																								
...	46	46																								
...	720	720																								
...	7,142	7,142																								
...	1,777	1,777																								
...	11,003	11,003																								
...	...	...																								
ons.	Tons.	Tons.																								
15	21,922	21,937																								
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.																								
3,764	55,754	69,518		98,551			98,525			5,260,452			5,571,199			61,19,288			57,32,365		52,662			48,943½	

K. H. STEPHEN,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMEN OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the years ending 31st March 1894 and 1893.

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1893-94.			1892-93.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Boat Traffic.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.
							1. Cotton, raw and manufactured.	18	78	96	...	155	155								
Boats (private and Government).	2,361	3,16,838					2. Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Rafts							3. Dyes and tans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							4. Rice ...	8,690	94,299	1,02,989	2	1,62,332	1,62,334								
							5. Other food-grains	31	5,844	5,875	187	3,270	3,457								
							6. Hides and skins	...	203	203	...	189	189								
			3,22,493	370	3,70,477	3,68,116	7. Liquors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							8. Metals ...	287	304	591	381	152	533								
							9. Oils ...	11,908	511	12,419	15,816	429	16,245								
							10. Oil-seeds ...	278	6,064	6,342	217	6,274	6,491								
							11. Provisions ...	1,444	11,392	12,836	1,734	8,490	10,224								
							12. Salt ...	51,824	9,867	61,691	61,136	9,881	71,017								
							13. Spices ...	7	6,841	6,848	20	7,032	7,052								
Fines and sundries ...	...	3,664					14. Sugar ...	5	907	912	19	645	664								
							15. Tobacco ...	56	27	83	28	35	63								
							16. Building materials.	2,511	39,292	41,803	1,146	46,035	47,181	8,51,462	16,86,160	75,36,740	2,62,84,967	4,52,90,341	68,16,500	31,576	30,528
							17. Miscellaneous goods.	4,096	5,01,185	54,281	3,154	34,872	38,026								
							18. Timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							19. Firewood ...	19	1,04,446	1,04,465	...	94,630	94,630								
							20. Bamboos ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							21. Coal and coke ...	23,964	1,825	25,789	20,609	8,661	29,270								
							22. Jute ...	55	97,635	97,690	38	1,16,337	1,16,375								
							23. Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Total, Boat Traffic	Tons. 1,05,193	Tons. 4,29,720	Tons. 5,34,913	Tons. 1,04,487	Tons. 4,99,419	Tons. 6,03,906								

| | | |

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Tolly's Nala for the year ending 31st March 1894 and 1893.

	Demands.		Collection during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1893-94.			1892-93.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Boat Traffic.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.
Tollage.							1. Cotton, raw and manufactured	...	271	271	2	317	319								
Boats (private and Government) ...	716	84,529					2. Woollen goods raw and manufactured ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Rafts ...		...					3. Dyes and tans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							4. Rice ...	305	72,135	72,440	15	67,999	68,014								
							5. Other food-grains ...	9	814	823	...	743	743								
			86,288	124	92,005	91,289	6. Hides and skins	...	6	6	...	1	1								
							7. Liquors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							8. Metals ...	20	1,045	1,065	4	400	404								
							9. Oils ...	84	3,204	3,288	53	4,236	4,289								
							10. Oil-seeds ...	...	2,102	3,102	7	2,452	2,459								
							11. Provisions ...	104	2,673	2,777	58	4,117	4,175								
Fines and sundries ...	...	1,167					12. Salt ...	2,862	5,904	8,766	4,101	6,585	10,686								
							13. Spices ...	...	1,255	1,255	2	3,065	3,067								
							14. Sugar ...	...	15	15	...	17	17								
							15. Tobacco ...	115	1,430	1,545	159	1,284	1,443								
							16. Building materials ...	406	37,617	38,023	182	43,045	43,227	9,39,261	5,74,606	30,34,203	49,96,038	1,27,11,493	1,36,81,891	37,086	38,210
							17. Miscellaneous goods ...	654	28,386	29,040	697	27,746	28,443								
							18. Timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							19. Firewood ...	52	13,485	13,537	18	14,951	14,969								
							20. Bamboos ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							21. Coal and coke ...	196	11,581	11,777	45	9,415	9,460								
							22. Jute ...	2	761	763	...	1,836	1,836								
							23. Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
								Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.								
							Total, Boat Traffic	4,809	1,82,684	1,87,493	5,343	1,88,209	1,93,552								

| | | |

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Nadia Rivers for the years ending 31st March 1894 and 1893.

	Demands.		Collection during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1893-94.			1892-93.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Boat Traffic.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.
Boats (private and Government).	459	1,71,166	1,71,500	193	1,65,628	1,65,169	1. Cotton, raw and manufactured.	1	42	43	2	64	66	7,89,852	7,60,127	...	...	3,97,04,550	3,66,58,316	50,720	69,303
Rafts							2. Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
							3. Dyes and tans	4	51	55	1	48	49								
							4. Rice ...	4,257	23,442	27,699	5,317	14,562	19,879								
							5. Other food-grains	5,985	39,294	45,279	4,072	35,454	39,526								
							6. Hides and skins	.....	121	121	.....	.....	.....								
							7. Liquors ...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....								
							8. Metals ...	1,632	238	1,870	2,300	357	2,657								
							9. Oils ...	11,503	40	11,543	8,543	9	8,552								
							10. Oil-seeds ...	686	31,289	31,975	781	24,569	25,350								
							11. Provisions ...	2,776	4,944	7,720	2,485	2,945	5,430								
							12. Salt ...	27,358	150	27,508	30,622	.....	30,622								
							13. Spices ...	1	261	262	15	343	358								
							14. Sugar ...	107	854	961	11	951	962								
							15. Tobacco ...	163	5,728	5,891	401	5,132	5,533								
							16. Building materials.	1,862	1,111	2,973	2,553	777	3,330								
							17. Miscellaneous goods.	47,439	62,453	1,09,892	39,970	67,093	107,063								
Fines and sundries ...	.....	68					18. Timber ...	77	32	109	48	25	73								
							19. Firewood ...	590	419	1,009	127	461	588								
							20. Bamboos ...	7	.....	7	6	.....	6								
							21. Coal and coke ...	9,689	331	10,020	8,910	317	9,227								
							22. Jute ...	18	37,536	37,554	6	47,017	47,023								
							23. Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
							Total, Boat Traffic ...	Tons. 1,14,156	Tons. 2,08,336	Tons. 3,22,492	Tons. 1,06,170	Tons. 2,00,124	Tons. 3,06,294								

| | | |

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Orissa Coast Canal for the years ending 31st March 1894 and 1893.

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1893-94.			1892-94.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Boat Traffic.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.
							1. Cotton, raw and manufactured.	389	...	389	201	4	205								
ats (private and Government).	3,247	94,865					2. Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	...	...	...	...	...	...								
fts ...							3. Dyes and tans...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							4. Rice ...	1,221	29,179	30,400	254	17,651	17,905								
							5. Other food-grains	161	257	421	166	...	166								
							6. Hides and skins	...	23	23	...	62	62								
			95,889	2,382	59,079	55,832	7. Liquors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							8. Metal ...	19	5	24	44	...	44								
							9 Oils ...	7,912	43	7,955	3,139	1	3,140								
							10. Oil-seeds ...	674	168	842	...	108	108								
							11. Provisions ...	353	201	554	125	109	234								
							12. Salt ...	2,704	37	2,741	2,162	7	2,169								
ies and sundries	.....	159					13. Spices ..	74	2	76	5	2	7								
							14. Sugar ...	842	11	853	308	5	313								
							15. Tobacco ...	1,237	...	1,237	583	...	583								
							16. Building materials.	163	277	440	242	195	437								
							17. Miscellaneous goods.	1,526	2,563	4,089	1,056	643	1,699	1,74,848	1,00,807	56,50,378	32,19,748	37,67,976	22,97,260	1,04,172	60,435
							18. Timber ...	28	366	394	10	157	167								
							19. Firewood ...	507	16	523	198	49	247								
							20. Bamboos ...	44	8	52	4	2	6								
							21. Coal and coke ...	1,310	41	1,351	656	9	665								
							22. Jute ...	1	298	299	...	464	464								
							23. Treasure ...	...	1	1	...	1	1								
								Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.								
							Total, Boat Traffic ...	19,168	33,496	52,664	9,153	19,469	28,622								

							24. Timber in logs	515	22,676	23,190	1,193	20,986	22,179											
							25. Squared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...											
							26. Sleepers, broad gauge.	...	...	...	...	...	...											
							27. Sleepers, metre gauge.	...	...	...	...	...	...											
							28. Scantlings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
							29. Poles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
							30. Firewood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
							31. Bamboos ...	7,456	21,942	29,398	4,205	16,625	20,830											
							32. Reeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
							Total, Raft Traffic	C. ft. 7,971	C. ft. 44,617	C. ft. 52,588	C. ft. 5,398	C. ft. 37,611	C. ft. 43,009											
Total ...	3,247	95,024	95,889	2,382	59,079	55,832	GRAND TOTAL	Tons. 19,168 C. ft. 7,971	Tons. 33,496 C. ft. 44,617	Tons. 52,664 C. ft. 52,588	Tons. 9,153 C. ft. 5,398	Tons. 19,469 C. ft. 37,611	Tons. 28,622 C. ft. 43,009	1,74,848	1,00,807	56,50,378	32,19,748	37,67,976	22,97,250	1,04,172	60,495				

CALCUTTA,
The 9th August 1894.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Summary of comparative returns of Traffic carried on the Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works and Minor Works and Navigation for the years ending 31st March 1894 and 1893.

Canals.	Demands.		Collections.		Total tonnage up and down		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	1893 94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93	189 -94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MAJOR WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.
Orissa Circle.												
Taldanda Canal system	17,942	6.540	14,365	6,528	39,790¾	16,686½	13,78,144	3.67,367	7,74,603	3,22,422	24,967	2,852
Kendrapara Canal system	85,082	80,271	82,905	73,509	1,66,001	1,88,969	95,14,422	74,10,194	53,39,750	67,48,340	127,141	75,809
High Level Canal, Range I ...	38,759	34,064	38.548	33.779	58,820	58,703	14,38,599½	19,99,852	5,87,570	8.95,218	22,164⅓	14,038⅓
Ditto Range II ...	3,758	3,029	3.691	2,980	24,814¾	18,025	2,45,214½	2,38,441	2,51,592	3,25,524	19,146	12,410
Ditto Range III ...	2,031	1,628	2.026	1,628	12,454¼	11,555¾	2,15,448	1,90,140	1,06,241	1,01,116	11,391	8,226
Jajpur Canal	520	287	503	274	7,861⅓	3,179	47,479	17,451	1,09,678	77,108	5,092	3,622
Total Orissa Circle ...	1,48,092	1,25,819	1,43,043	1.18.689	3,09,747¾	2,97,109¼	1,28,39,307	1,02,23,448	71,69,437	84,69,728	209,901⅓	116,957⅓
South-Western Circle.												
Midnapore Canal	1,24,649	1,19,363	1,17,805	1,14,130	3.69,691	4,10,003	75,59,349	72,15,858	1,22,50,436	1,27,50,164	203,653	205,804
Hijili Tidal Canal	59,309	53,865	57,220	52,181	1,78,649	1,68,239	34,04,741	30,63,802	42,37,488	50,54,814	60,081	42,488
Total South-Western Circle ...	1,83,958	1,73,228	1,75,025	1,66,311	5,48,340	5,78,242	1,09,64,090	1,02,79,660	1,64,87,924	1,78,04,978	263,734	248,292
Sone Circle.												
Patna Canal system	23,360	21,094	22,954	20,832	37,256	31,192	25,82,963	31,09,521	25,39,302	20,02,567	9,582	9,151
Arrah Canal system	19,917	18,287	19,876	18,212	42,021	38,285	22,86,976	18,30,038	26,65,276	23,98,537	26,988	23,373
Buxar Canal system	7,749	11,050	7,718	10,791	19,274	29,048	3,90,513	6,31,640	9,14,710	13,31,261	16,092	16,419⅓
Total Sone Circle ..	51,026	50,431	50,548	49,835	98,551	98,525	52,60,452	55,71,199	61,19,288	57,32,365	52,662	48,943⅓
Total Major Works ...	3,83,076	3,49,478	3,68,616	3,34.835	9,56,638¾	9,73,876¼	2,90,63,849	2,60,74,307	2,97,76,649	3,20,07,071	526,297½	414,193
MINOR WOKRS AND NAVIGATION.												
Circular and Eastern Canals ...	3,22,863	3,70,477	3,22,493	3,68,116	8.51,462	16,86,150	75,36,740	1,52 84,967	4.52,30,341	5,48,16.500	31,576	30,528
Tolly's Nala	86,412	92,005	86,288	91,289	3.39,261	5,74,606	30,34,203	49,96,038	1,27,11,493	1,36,31,891	37,036	38,210
Nadia Rivers	1,71,693	1 65,628	1,71,500	1,65,169	7.89,852	7,60,127	.....	.....	3,97,04,550	3,66,58,316	50,720	69,302
Orissa Coast Canal	98,271	59,079	96,889	55,832	1,74,848	1,00,807	56,60,378	32,19,748	37,67,976	22,97,250	104,172	60,435
Total Minor Works and Navigation ...	6,79,239	6,87,189	6,76,170	6,80,406	21,55,423	31,21,690	.....	.....	10,14,14,360	10,74,03,957	223,554	198,475

Note.—Traffic moving from Calcutta is "up," and that moving towards Calcutta is "down."

CALCUTTA,
The 9th August 1894.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 11th August, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
	BENGAL.		
BURDWAN DIVN.			
1	Burdwan Aug. 11, '94	1·22	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation of *aman* progresses rapidly. Standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Kalna ...	0·93	
	Katwa ...	2·58	
	Raniganj ...	5·69	
			Srs.
			Burdwan ... ... 11½ to 14 }
			Kalna ... ... 10 to 13 }
			Katwa ... ... 12½ } per rupee.
			Raniganj ... ... 14 }
2	Birbhum ,, 11, '94	3·88	Transplantation still in progress. Young paddy and sugarcane look pretty well so far. Common rice sells from 13 to 16 seers per rupee. Cattle doing fairly well, but some disease reported from Rampur Hát.
	Rampur Hát ...	2·45	
3	Bankura ,, 11, '94	2·72	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation still going on. Prospects generally fair. Coarse rice selling at 16 seers per rupee both at Sadar and Vishnupur.
	Vishnupur ...	0·23	
4	Midnapore ,, 11, '94	2·46	Weather—rainy. Prospects continue favourable. The damage in Contai will be compensated by the deposit of silt. Transplantation in full swing. Standing crops doing well. Prices of common rice:—
	Contai ...	0·31	
	Tamluk ...	1·33	
	Ghatal ...	4·50	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 14 }
			Contai ... ... 12½ }
			Tamluk ... ... 11 } per rupee.
			Ghatal ... ... 12 to 14 }
5	Hooghly ,, 11, '94	1·11	Ordinary monsoon weather. Prospects of all crops good except in Kristanagar (Serampore), where jute and *aus* are said to be no more than 4 annas. Prices rising gradually. Prices of common rice:—
	Serampore ...	0·46	
	Jahanabad ...	2·17	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 10 }
			Serampore ... ... 10 to 11½ } per rupee.
			Jahanabad ... ... 13 }
6	Howrah ,, 11, '94	1·74	Weather—cloudy and cool. Prospects of crops favourable. Transplantation of paddy continues. Prices continue normal. Rice sells at—
	Ulubaria ...	0·29	
			Srs.
			Howrah ... ... 10 }
			Ulubaria ... ... 11½ } per rupee.
PRESIDENCY DIVN.			
7	24-Parganas ,, 11, '94	1·02	Weather—cloudy and rainy. *Aus* and jute doing well. Transplantation of *aman* going on. Cattle-disease reported from Barasat. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 11 to 13 8 }
			Barasat ... ... 10 10 }
			Diamond Harbour ... ... 11 11 } per rupee.
			Basirhat ... ... 11 7 }
8	Nadia ,, 11, '94	1·85	Weather has been of light monsoon character. Harvesting of *aus* has commenced: prospects of *aman* good, of jute and indigo fair. Twenty-five cattle died of cow-pox in Sadar subdivision during the week. Price of common rice ranges from 11½ to 13½ seers per rupee.
	Kushtia ...	2·37	
	Meherpur ...	2·25	
	Chuadanga ...	0·85	
	Ranaghat ...	1·07	
9	Murshidabad ,, 11, '94	1·65	Weather—hot and at times cloudy with drizzling rain. Reaping of *bhadoi* paddy going on in some places. Jute plants thriving well. Indigo, mulberry, and sugarcane seem fair. *Aman* paddy much in want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient for cattle, and no cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.
10	Jessore ,, 11, '94	0·70	Weather—hot and cloudy. Manufacture of jute and indigo and harvesting of *aus* going on. Transplantation of *aman* in progress. Prospects of lowland *aman* good. Indigo somewhat injured by heavy rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of rice:—
	Magura ...	3·00	
	Narail ...	1·54	
	Jhenida ...	1·06	
	Bangaon ...	0·80	
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 12 0 }
			Jhenida ... ... 12 0 }
			Magura ... ... 12 0 } per rupee.
			Narail ... ... 10 0 }
			Bangaon ... ... 10 to 12 0 }
11	Khulna ,, 11, '94	1·14	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Prospects of standing crops generally good. Transplantation of *aman* paddy going on. More rain wanted in Satkhira subdivision. Rice sells at 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Bagerhat ...	2·50	
	Satkhira ...	1·24	

BENGAL—*concld.*

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
Rajshahi Divn.	12	Rajshahi Aug. 11, '94	0·95	Weather—too dry and hot. The rain has not been equally distributed, and Naugaon and Sadar are suffering for want of it. It is very much wanted; but it is raining heavily at the time of report. *Aus* is being harvested in places. *Aman* is being transplanted slowly for want of moisture. Otherwise outlook is not bad. There is no cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water-supply ample. Rice selling from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
		Nator ...	2·73	
		Naugaon ...	0·62	
	13	Dinajpur ,, 11, '94	2·54	Weather—hot and cloudy. There has been good rainfall in some parts of the district, but slight in others. More rain urgently required. Cultivation in some parts progressing. Foot-disease of cattle abating somewhat. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. Rice selling from 9 to 11 seers per rupee.
		Thakurgaon ...	10·40	
	14	Jalpaiguri ,, 11, '94	11·92	Weather—very wet. Rain has done immense good to the crops. Prospects of both *haimanti* rice and jute have much improved. Outturn of *bhadoi* paddy will also be fair. Cattle-disease reported from Dumdim and Rajganj thanas.
	15	Darjeeling ,, 11, '94	7·18	Weather—cloudy, wet and cool throughout the district. *In the hills*:—*Bhutta*, potatoes, *kangni* and *shama* being harvested. *Aghani dhan* and *marua* progressing favourably. *In the Terai*:—Transplanting of *aghani dhan* favoured by rain. Crops generally improved. Jute steeping commenced. Prices of coarse rice:— Srs. Hills ... ... 7 to 12 } per rupee. Terai ... ... 11 }
		Siliguri ...	17·10	
	16	Rangpur ,, 11, '94	5·58	Weather—cloudy with showers almost daily. The rain has done immense good. Transplantation of *aman* is now going on throughout the district. More rain is, however, wanted for transplantation and for steeping of jute. Harvesting of *aus* and jute continues. The insect-pests reported last week prove to be grasshoppers. They are now reported to have done little or no injury to the crops. Price of rice 8 to 11 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease reported this week.
		Nilphamari ...	5·98	
		Gaibanda ...	4·42	
		Kurigaon ...	1·99	
	17	Bogra ,, 11, '94	6·51	Weather—cloudy and rainy at times. Good rainfall all over the district, but still more rain wanted. *Aus* and jute being cut in places. Outturn of latter crop estimated at 14 annas. Transplantation of *aman* in full swing. Common rice selling at 10½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
		Sherpur ...	6·05	
		Naukhila ...	2·44	
	18	Pabna ,, 11, '94	2·34	Weather—seasonable and cloudy. Prospects of crops good at Sadar, but not so at Sirajganj, where more rain and flood-water wanted. Common rice sells at 11 seers per rupee at Sadar and 10 seers at Sirajganj. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
Dacca Divn.	19	Dacca ,, 11, '94	Not reported.	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Harvesting of jute and *aus* rice going on. Prospects of standing crops good. Rivers slightly rising. Fodder available. Common rice selling from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.
	20	Mymensingh ,, 11, '94	7·68	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice sells at 10 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available.
	21	Faridpur ,, 11, '94	4·82	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Harvesting of *aus* and jute still continues. Prospects of *aman* and sugarcane fair. Common rice sells at 11 seers per rupee at Sadar, Goalundo, and Madaripur. Cattle-disease reported from the Madaripur subdivision. No want of fodder.
		Goalundo ...	3·47	
		Madaripur ...	1·36	
	22	Backergunge ,, 11, '94	5·49	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
Chittagong Divn.	23	Tippera ,, 11, '94	5·53	Good rainfall. *Aus*, a bumper crop, is still being harvested, and jute, a very good crop, is being cut. Prospects of the standing crops are excellent. Price of rice has risen slightly. Sadar— Srs. c. Laksam and Chaudagram ... ... 16 0 } Moradnagar ... ... 13 0 } Brahmanbaria— Brahmanbaria ... ... 15 8 } per rupee. Kasba ... ... 12 0 } Chandpur— Matlab ... ... 13 8 } Hajiganj ... ... 13 5 }
	24	Noakhali ,, 11, '94	6·72	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. *Aus* is being harvested. Transplantation of *aman* is in progress. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:— Srs. Noakhali ... ... 10 } per rupee. Feuny ... ... 11 }
	25	Chittagong ,, 11, '94	5·22	Weather—warm and showery. *Aus* being harvested in places. Transplantation of *aman* has begun. Prospects fair. Prices stationary. Water and fodder sufficient. A slight outbreak of cattle-disease in the Sadar subdivision.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR.			
26	Patna, Aug. 11, '94	1·26	Weather—hot and cloudy. Prospects of autumn rice and Indian-corn very good. The latter is ripening in places. Rain still wanted for upland rice. Prices almost normal. Common rice selling at —
	Dinapore ...	0·76	
	Bihar ...	0·14	
	Barh ...	3·11	
			Srs.
			Sadar 14½
			Barh ... ... 12½ per rupee.
			Bihar 15
			Dinapore 14¼
27	Gaya, „ 11, '94	3·91	Weather—rainy and cloudy. Transplantation of paddy continues. *Bhadoi* crops doing fairly well. More rain urgently wanted in Nawada subdivision. Common rice sells at —
	Nawada ...	0·50	
	Aurangabad ...	9·33	
	Jahanabad ...	3·24	
			Srs.
			Sadar 13
			Aurangabad ... ... 15½ per rupee.
			Nawada 16
			Jahanabad 12½
			Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
28	Shahabad, „ 11, '94	4·71	Weather—cloudy with west wind and occasional heavy showers. *Bhadoi* crops not doing well in Buxar subdivision owing to excessive rain. Prospects fair in other subdivisions. Paddy transplantation going on. Sugarcane good.
	Buxar ...	5·16	
	Sasaram ...	3·99	
	Bhabua ...	2·18	
29	Saran, „ 11, '94	3·07	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops good. Transplantation of paddy going on. Fodder and water plentiful. Prices of common rice: —
	Siwan ...	2·43	
	Gopalganj ...	4·42	
			Srs. c
			Chapra 11 8
			Siwan ... ... 13 0 per rupee.
			Gopalganj 12 6
30	Champaran, „ 11, '94	6·30	More or less rain daily. Transplantation of rice in progress. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops fair. Common rice selling at 12 and 12½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
31	Muzaffarpur, „ 11, '94	2·94	Weather—seasonable with occasional rainfall. Standing crops doing well. Transplantation of winter rice is being vigorously pushed on. Prospects favourable. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water abundant. Common rice selling at 11 seers per rupee.
	Hajipur ...	3·52	
	Sitamarhi ...	2·04	
32	Darbhanga, .. 11, '94	4·08	Weather—cloudy and sultry at times. Heavy rain this morning (11th), apparently general. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops very good. Transplanting of rice in full swing everywhere. The Kamla is rising. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Common rice sells at 11 to 12 seers per rupee.
	Madhubani ...	8·55	
	Samastipur ...	2·40	
33	Monghyr, „ 11, '94	1·65	Weather—hot, generally cloudy and occasionally rainy. *Makai* and other standing crops doing well. Indian-corn fields are being reploughed. Transplantation of winter paddy vigorously continues. Indigo and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Small-pox amongst cattle towards Chakai still prevailing. Prices of common rice :—
	Begusarai ...	1·12	
	Jamui ...	2·10	
			Srs.
			Monghyr ... ... 11 to 13
			Begusarai ... ... 12 per rupee.
			Jamui 13 12/16
34	Bhagalpur, „ 11, '94	5·90	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops favourable. Transplanting of paddy going on. Rice selling at 14 to 16 seers per rupee.
	Banka ...	1·60	
	Madhipura ..	6·29	
	Supaul ...	9·18	
35	Purnea, „ 11, '94	1·21	Weather—cloudy and hot. The rain has benefited both the transplantation of *aghani* and the ripening of *bhadoi*. Jute and *bhadoi* being harvested. Araria reports fall in price of rice.
	Kishanganj ...	9·84	
	Araria ...	9·65	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops
BIHAR—*concld.*			
Bhagalpur Divn.—*concld.* 36	Malda Aug. 11, '94	2·39	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation of winter rice continues. *Bhadoi* paddy in ears. Jute being harvested in some places. Common rice selling at 10 to 14¼ seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.
	Chanchal ...	0·68	
	Shibganj ..	0·31	
	Gazole ...	2·25	
37	Santhal Parganas „ 11, '94	1·64	Weather—warm and moist. *Makai* doing very well. Paddy also very promising. Rice sells at 13 to 14 seers per rupee.
	Deoghur ...	1·68	
	Godda ...	1·76	
	Jamtara ...	4·24	
	Pakour ..	2·33	
	Rajmahal ...	1·19	
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divn. 38	Cuttack „ 11, '94	0·90	Weather—seasonable. Puddling and transplantation of *sarad* going on in the tracts not flooded. Early *beali* in these tracts is in ears, and prospects of late *beali* are improving. Prospects are gloomy in those parts which were submerged under flood of the rivers. The crops in these tracts have been seriously damaged. Common rice sells at— Srs. c. Srs. c. Sadar ... ... 9 14 to 12 8 Jajpur ... ... 10 0 to 11 13 Kendrapara ... ... 10 8 to 13 0 Banki ... ... 13 0 } per rupee.
39	Balasore „ 11, '94	2·45	Weather—cloudy with a little rain. The damage to crops from flood in the Bhadrak subdivision is estimated at from 2 to 3 annas; it is very little in the Sadar subdivision. It is expected to be made good in both subdivisions. Transplantation and weeding going on. *Beali* promises well and is expected to yield 16 annas and 15 annas in the Sadar and Bhadrak subdivisions respectively. Coarse rice sells at— Srs. Balasore ... ... 13½ Bhadrak ... ... 15 to 16 } per rupee.
40	Puri „ 9, '94	1·06	Weather—cloudy with drizzling showers of rain. Puddling, transplanting and weeding of *sarad* still going on. *Beali* is being weeded. State of miscellaneous crops good. Rice sells from 12 to 15½ seers per rupee.
	Khurda ...	4·51	
	Banpur ...	1·53	
	CHOTA NAGPUR.		
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
Chota Nagpur Divn. 41	Hazaribagh Aug. 11, '94	5·91	Weather—seasonable. Transplanting of paddy is approaching completion in many places. All crops promise well except Indian-corn, which has been damaged by excessive rain. Prices normal. Common rice selling at 12 to 13 seers per rupee.
	Giridi ...	2·72	
42	Lohardaga „ 11, '94	8·69	Weather—hot. Transplantation of winter paddy continues. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops good. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
43	Palamau „ 9, '94	3·70	Constant rain. *Makai* being weeded. Paddy and *marua* being transplanted. Prospects of paddy-crop excellent so far. Rice selling at 11¼ to 15 seers 3 chitaks per rupee.
44	Manbhum „ 11, '94	2·30	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation of paddy nearly complete. Indian-corn damaged by the rain. Rice sells at 10 to 15 seers per rupee.
	Govindpur ...	5·33	
45	Singhbhum „ 11, '94	1·00	Weather—sun and clouds alternating, with light showers. Crops in good condition and promising good outturn. Price of rice from 10 to 15 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,
The 14th August 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 5th to 11th August 1894.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
August ...	5th ...	29·521	82·7	87·0	8·7	78·3	84·3	81·2	1·025	80·0	87	0·32
,, ...	6th ...	·526	84·2	89·5	10·7	78·8	85·6	81·5	1·022	79·9	84	...
,, ...	7th ...	·547	83·9	89·0	10·2	78·8	86·6	81·5	1·009	79·5	80	...
,, ...	8th ...	·625	84·4	90·0	11·2	78·8	86·4	80·0	·937	77·3	74	0·39
,, ...	9th ...	·620	84·0	89·0	10·0	79·0	87·1	82·0	1·026	80·0	80	...
,, ...	10th ...	·566	83·2	87·0	7·7	79·3	84·6	82·5	1·084	81·7	91	0·48
,, ...	11th ...	·513	82·9	87·0	8·2	78·8	85·6	82·5	1·071	81·3	88	0·54

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days		29·560
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		83·6
The extreme variation of temperature		11·7
The maximum temperature		90·0
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days		83
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 5th to 11th August 1894		1·73

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

J. H. Gilliland,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India.

Meteorological Office, India,
The 13th August 1894.

Meteorological Report of the Province of

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative stations.	Station Observations.												
				Air Pressure.					Wind.		Temperature.					
				Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Lowest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·677	29·256	29·491	29·536	+·001	S32E	97	93·7	75·2	88·2	78·5	83·4	—1·5
			Raniganj	29·445	29·075	29·256†	†29·537†	+·010	S73E	75†	94·2	75·4	88·7	77·4	83·1	—1·1
		Birbhum	.....													
		Bankura	Bankura	29·428	29·027	29·272†	29·520†	+·010	S86E	102	94·1	74·0	88·6	77·5	82·9	—0·9
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·620	29·198	†29·450	29·544	+·010	S31E	129	94·3	74·1	88·5	77·3	82·9	—1·1
		Hooghly	.....													
		Howrah	.....													
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·741	29·278	29·562	29·531	—·003	S27W	428	90·2	74·0	86·1	79·2	82·7	—1·5
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·764	29·237	29·505	29·532	—·006	S13W	135	90·6	75·7	87·0	78·0	82·5	—0·7
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·739	29·326	29·546	2 ·541	+·012	S29E	159	92·8	75·2	86·5	77·7	83·1	—0·8
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·728	29·356	29·534	29·549	+·005	S43E	100	94·7	75·3	88·7	78·3	83·5	—0·6
		Jessore	Jessore	29·751	29·357	29·505	29·545	—·011	S36E	116	93·0	74·9	87·7	77·1	82·5	—1·9
		Khulna	.....													
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·725	29·362	29·531	29·550	+·018	S42E	132	93·1	75·1	88·1	78·3	83·2	—0·4
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·602	29·369	29·498	29·573	+·025	S67E	41	96·6	73·3	90·5	78·4	84·5	+0·5
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·553	29·224	29·361	29·601	+·036	N87E	81	95·4	75·1	90·4	77·3	83·9	+1·4
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·033	22·803	22·883	—	+·006	N70E	78	60·6	56·2	65·9	57·0	61·9	—0·2
			Gnatong	—	—	—	—	—	S34E	107	59·9	39·0	56·3	43·7	50·0	—
		Kuch Bihar	.....													
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·694	29·384	29·508	29·584	+·015	S79E	79	96·3	75·7	90·7	78·2	84·5	+0·7
		Bogra	Bogra	29·741	29·425	29·553	29·566	+·025	S65E	75	95·7	75 2	90·0	78·2	84·2	+0·8
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·762	29·451	29·571	29·570	+·014	S42E	88	93·3	74·7	87·9	77·6	82·8	—0·4
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·791	29·456	29·604	29·578	+·002	S39E	215	92·1	74·2	87·3	78·3	82·8	—1·0
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·764	29·453	29·577	29·587	+·014	S62E	122	92·7	74·1	87·6	77 8	82·7	—0·1
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·774	29·439	29·592	29·586	+·009	S45E	112	91·5	73·9	86·9	78·0	82·4	—0·4
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·777	29·427	29·607	29·595	+·011	S32E	104	91·3	74·4	86·4	77·9	82·2	—0·2
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·789	29·467	29·612	29·595	+·014	S68E	151	93·3	74·8	87·4	76·3	81·9	—0·2
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·764	29·435	29·603	29·593	+·002	S60E	162	90·5	74·3	85·7	76·7	81·2	—0·1
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·750	29·432	29·588	29·623	+·006	S47E	162	89·7	74·1	85·4	76·3	80·9	—0·1
		South Lushai Hills	.....													
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·570	29·309	29·404	29·538	+·007	S72E	154	95·5	74·7	90·4	79·5	84·8	—0·1
		Gaya	Gaya	29·354	29·109	29·204	29·530	+·004	S82E	159	96·0	73 8	90·5	78·0	84·3	—0·8
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·365	29·145	29·231	29·532	+·027	S45E	295	96·3	75·0	89·0	78·4?	83·7?	—0·7
			Buxar	29·489	29·274	29·345	29·537	+·032	N73E	136	93·5	75·3	88·8	79·0	83·4	—0·8
			Arrah	29·539	29·296	29·383	29·523	+·026	S81E	85	95·4	75·5	91·4	79·4	85·4	+0·6
		Saran	Chapra	29·583	29·328	29·414	29·547	+·046	S79E	122	96·3	75 6	90·8	79·1*	85·0*	0
		Champaran	Motihari	29·535	29·297	29·378	29·557	+·039	N74E	129	97·0	74·0	91·6	78·3	85·0	+0·7
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur*	29·595	29·337	29·423*	29·553*	—	S74E	127	97·2	76·2	91·7	79·3	85·6	—
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·608	29·346	29·432	29·549	+·013	S69E	140	97·0	75·2	91·3	78·9	85·1	+0·6
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....													
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·620	29·306	29·427	29·539	+·027	S63E	56	95·2	75·0	90·1	78·2	84·2	0
		Purnea	Purnea	29·689	29·374	29·87	29·504	+·020	N81E	151	96·7	75·2	90·9	79·6	85·2	+0·9
		Malda	Malda	Observations incomplete.												
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·278	28·910	29·090	29·533	+·016	S47E	160	93·1	73·3	88·2	77·3	82·8	—0·4
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·648	29·347	29·518	29·540	—·003	S59W	96	91·7	74·3	87·2	77·9	82·6	—1·6
			False Point	29·731	29·368	29·588	29·551	—·001	S 8W	317	89·5	73·1	85·8	77·0	81·9	—1·2
	Orissa	Balasore	Balasore	29·685	29·306	29·521	29·523	—·001	S33W	194	92·9	73·8	87·0	77·1	82·1	—1·3
		Puri	Puri	29·700	29·443	29·589	29·544	—	S85W	362	90·7	73·0	86·8	78·2	82·5	—
			Gopalpur	29·693	29·451	29·598	29·59	—	S63W	349	90·7	75·6	86·5	77·7	82·1	—
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·723	27·441	27·589	29·4	—·009	S27W	258	88·7	69·3	83·6	73·1	78 4	—0·7
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·611	27·306	27·475	29·52	+·008	S50W	190	86·5	69·9	82·0	72·3	77·2	—1·0
		Palamau	Daltonganj	?	?	?	?	?	S38W	143	93·3	73·0	88·1	76·0	82·6	—
		Manbhum	.....													
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	28·914	28·607	28·809	29·511	0	S73W	72	92·4	74·2	88·1	76·3	82·3	—1·1
Assam.	.....	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·519	29·227	29·339	29·625	+·002	S12E	49	96·2	74·0	89·9	77·5	83·7	—0·6
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·716	29·413	29·530	29·598	+·023	N75E	115	93·2	76·1	88·0	78·7	83·4	+0·4
		Cachar	Silchar	29·753	29·430	29·566	29·620	—·001	N76E	71	92·4	74·8	91·3	76·9	84·1	+0·6

* Mean of 30 days. † Mean of 30 days. ‡ Mean of 24 days.

For the month of July 1894.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.

Cloud.			Rainfall										DISTRICT.
			Of month.					Since 16th May 1894.					
Mean cloud amount, 8 A. M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A. M.	Rainfall.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	
8·4	—0·1	13·49	13·75	11·36	+2·39	20·00	15·35	23·11	22·52	+0·59	34·25	29·94	Burdwan.
5·9	—	16·32											
			12·28	12·67	—0·39	15·00	17·10	27·52	25·37	+2·15	31·33	32·10	Birbhum.
7·4	—	13·36	15·33	13·29	+2·04	19·00	17·61	28·57	25·04	+2·93	32·25	33·49	Bankura.
4·7	—	9·29	20·90	13·32	+7·58	17·75	15·24	33·72	24·73	+8·99	32·75	29·25	Midnapore.
			12·79	12·45	+0·34	19·00	16·88	22·38	24·22	—1·84	29·67	32·71	Hooghly.
			12·11	13·03	—0·92	17·50	18·51	24·69	24·78	—0·09	34·33	34·08	Howrah.
9·3	+1·0	24·64	16·59	13·15	+3·44	17·00	17·52	27·17	25·90	+1·27	27·17	33·85	24-Parganas.
8·4	—1·3	11·34	11·34	13·44	—2·10	18·00	17·41	21·83	26·17	—4·34	37·00	33·44	Calcutta.
8·0	—	15·39	13·02	10·24	+3·38	16·80	15·44		23·33			31·83	Nadia.
8·3	—0·9	12·42		10·88			15·69		23·09			31·39	Murshidabad.
7·7	—1·5	15·32	14·85	10·19	+4·66	17·20	15·67	27·57	25·23	+2·34	37·06	33·81	Jessore.
			12·28	12·86	—0·58	16·33	18·86	25·93	29·03	—3·10	34·66	38 20	Khulna.
5·9	—	10·55	11·46	11 59	—0·13	14·00	15·29	18·86	26·28	—7·42	26·00	31·01	Rajshahi.
6·3	—	7·50	11·98	12·13	—0·15	13·00	15·51	24·04	29·86	—5·82	27·20	32·28	Dinajpur.
6·4	—	23·49	23·83	25·66	—1·83	18·00	19·35	45·60	61·52	—15·92	41·00	45·26	Jalpaiguri.
8·6	—0·2	23·33	25·43	34·85	—9·42	20·75	24·05	58·97	70·75	—11·78	48·50	51·90	Darjeeling.
5·4	—	24·10											
			8·38	19·74	—11·36	12·25	17·47	40·54	59·99	—19·45	37·00	44·80	Kuch Bihar.
7·0	—	4·60	5·37	13·99	—8·62	10·50	15·44	22·47	42·38	—19·91	32·00	37·13	Rangpur.
5·9	—	10·34	11·86	12·75	—0·89	12·00	15·05	24·21	30·03	—5·82	29·00	33·35	Bogra.
8·0	—	10·38	18·81	10·57	+8·24	12·00	15·08	31·11	25·42	+5·69	31·00	33·14	Pabna.
8·9	+1·0	18·75	17·78	14·12	+3·66	19·00	17·13	34·47	31·26	+3·21	42·25	37·35	Dacca.
7·3	—	20·57	16·18	13 59	+2·59	15·40	16·89	40·37	35 75	+4·62	40·20	38·93	Mymensingh
7·1	—	15·78	13·97	11·90	+2·07	16·00	16·37	30·20	28·54	+1·66	35·67	36 05	Faridpur.
9·3	—	18·93	17·73	17·98	—0·25	21·25	21·51	37·48	40·91	—3·43	44·02	43·94	Backergunge.
8·1	—	21·92	16·57	13·82	+2·75	18·00	17·93	38·05	34·53	+3·52	41·50	39·81	Tippera.
6·9	—	22·12	27·38	23·27	+4·11	24·00	22·19	56·76	55·12	+1·64	49·50	44·09	Noakhali
9·0	+1·1	27·11	42·63	31·06	+11·57	24·50	21·79	79·17	65·66	+13·51	54·00	45·00	Chittagong.
			16·63	10·04	—2·41	22·00	22·00	50·01	42·11	+7·90	50·00	47·35	South Lushai Hills.
7·3	—1·0	11·14		11·93			14·03		19·54			22·75	Patna.
6·4	—2·6	21·14	15·84	12·23	+3·61	15·00	14·08	24·25	19·18	+5·07	25·00	22 23	Gaya.
9·3	—	16·08											
6·9	—	20·36		11·30			14·65		17·43			22·61	Shahabad.
5·2	—	12·41											
8·5	—	13·04	14·50	12·18	+2·32	12·67	13·64	23·55	19·69	+3·86	21·95	22·66	Saran.
5·4	—	6·30	11·03	11·57	—0·54	11·00	11·67	20 54	21 04	—0·50	20·64	22·43	Champaran.
5·6	—	6·51		11·42			12·89		20·14			22·73	Muzaffarpur.
6·3	—0·8	5·41	6·17	11·59	—5·42	6·67	12·88	12·00	20·90	—8·90	12·50	23·17	Darbhanga.
			14·95	12·07	+2·88	13·33	15·63	24·33	19·96	+4·37	22·71	25·35	Monghyr.
7·4	—	17·70		11·04			15·18		21·37			27·03	Bhagalpur.
2·2	—5 8	9·24		15·45			16·47		32·05			30·86	Purnea.
			13·11	11·99	+1·12	16·00	16·12	27·70	26·62	+1·08	29 99	30·79	Malda.
5·3	—	13·54	15·30	12·86	+2·44	16·00	17·23	27·63	24·14	+3·49	28 12	31·31	Santhal Parganas.
7·2	—0·4	10·40		12·31			14·84		23 90			28·04	Cuttack.
8·9	+0·7	19·50											
5·2	—	23·46		13·01			15·25		23·00			28·86	Balasore.
7·5	—	12·10	11·66	11·99	—0·33	16·33	14·51	21 09	22·32	—1·24	25·75	26·04	Puri.
4·8	—	13·13											
9·1	—0·2	17·68		13·52			19·24		23·21			31·86	Hazaribagh.
8·7	—	17·25		13·11			15·87		23·21			33 07	Lohardaga.
7·1	—	15·85	15·85	12·56	+3·29	18·00	16·45	23·91	19·65	+4·26	26·06	30·23	Palamau.
			22·78	12·07	+10·71	19·00	17·53	37·44	21·68	+15·76	34·08	31·13	Manbhum.
9·0	—	13·46	13·46	14·27	—0·81	18·00	17·15	22·07	24·99	—2·92	26·61	32·17	Singhbhum.
8·0	—1·2	6 06											Sibsagar.
6·8	+0·5	4·71											Goalpara.
3·5	+0·3	14·83											Cachar.

Table of Rainfall recorded at statio

sion.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	1·85	1·10	1·70	0·76	1·74	1·16	0·14	0·11	...	0·69	0·47	...	0·15	...	0·10	0·40	0·35	...
			Burdwan ...	0·03	0·50	0·55	0·77	0·39	1·05	1·35	0·49	0·09	...	0·63	0·25	0·10	...	...	0·03	0·29	0·76	0·43
			Katwa ...	0·23	0·56	1·21	0·03	0·05	1·60	0·55	0·26	0·17	0·06	0·26	0·21	0·11	0·19	...	0·10	0·50	0·18	0·27
			Raniganj ...	0·07	0·57	0·20	...	0·58	0·95	2·49	0·11	0·03	...	0·19	0·35	0·09	...	...	0·08	0·09	0·49	0·23
			Mankur ...	...	...	1·11	...	0·63	...	2·63	...	...	...	1·15	...	0·40	...	...	...	1·46	0·58	...
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	...	0·07	0·49	0·11	0·06	0·07	3·70	0·08	0·18	...	...	0·02	0·26	0·42	...	0·06	0·29	0·15	0·09
			Hetampur ...	0·11	0·07	0·55	2·20	1·59	...	2·83	0·36	0·08	...	0·02	...	0·33	...	...	0·09	0·28	0·34	0·61
			Rampur Hát ...	...	0·78	0·14	...	0·59	2·15	5·25	1·85	0·98	...	...	0·02	...	0·03	...	0·80	0·69	0·15	0·20
			Bolpur ...	0·27	1·17	1·36	...	0·17	...	3·47	0·30	...	...	...	0·16	0·38	...	...	0·36	1·02	0·28	0·29
			Murari ...	...	0·49	0·33	0·95	0·36	1·30	0·75	1·80	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·41	...	0·15	0·10	...	...
			Lalpur ...	0·90	0·25	0·60	...	...	0·55	1·61	...	...	...	...	...	0·59	...	...	...	0·22	0·28	...	
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	2·05	0·10	0·25	...	1·35	1·53	0·20	...	0·05	0·18	0·25	0·27	...	...	0·07	1·03	1·65	0·35
			Vishnupur ...	...	1·63	0·37	0·54	0·35	...	0·83	0·22	0·09	...	0·48	0·35	0·12	...	...	0·42	0·32	0·75	0·57
			Malliara ...	0·12	1·14	0·34	1·16	...	...	1·76	0·05	...	0·72	...	0·49	0·14	...	...	0·07	0·80	0·73	0·90
			Khatra ...	0·30	5·56	0·46	0·85	0·11	0·21	2·19	0·08	...	...	...	0·68	0·29	...	...	...	0·95	0·99	0·29
			Indas ...	...	0·70	0·62	0·32	...	0·20	1·93	0·42	...	0·12	0·84	0·28	...	...	...	0·12	0·28	1·12	0·04
			Kotalpur ...	...	0·18	0·31	3·32	...	0·80	0·52	...	...	...	1·05	0·42	0·32	...	...	0·51	0·75	1·05	...
			Onda ...	1·50	0·20	0·63	...	0·15	1·06	...	0·42	...	...	0·45	0·28	...	...	1·00	0·80	0·60	0·76	...
			Gangaja'ghati ...	0·12	2·25	0·26	1·12	...	0·37	2·32	...	...	0·26	0·15	0·13	0·11	...	...	0·25	0·73	0·64	0·12
			Raipur ...	...	1·79	...	0·29	0·40	0·48	0·89	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·30	0·26	...	0·75	0·91	...	1·24
			Sonamukhi ...	...	0·04	0·57	...	0·35	...	0·81	0·76	...	...	0·42	0·31	0·51	...	...	0·35	0·48	0·43	0·23
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	0·32	0·04	...	0·65	...	0·63	1·91	0·05	...	...	0·11	0·50	0·07	...	0·66	0·08	1·03	1·85	1·00
			Tamluk ...	0·00	0·34	0·02	1·30	0·10	0·26	0·41	0·40	2·25	0·32	1·50	0·40	0·25	...	...	0·32	0·50	2·03	0·05
			Midnapore ...	0·17	0·42	0·03	0·07	0·05	0·11	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·51	0·24	0·07	0·04	0·20	0·91	0·83	0·07
			Ghatal ...	0·22	0·27	0·43	0·09	0·42	0·48	0·20	0·03	0·06	0·07	1·46	0·29	0·85	...	...	0·27	0·14	0·95	0·17
			Kukrahaty ...	0·13	0·10	...	3·59	...	1·11	1·00	0·10	1·76	...	0·71	0·86	0·04	...	...	0·84	0·43	1·23	0·53
			Garhbeta ...	0·10	1·15	0·14	0·11	0·05	0·01	0·32	0·12	...	...	0·45	1·06	0·15	0·02	...	...	...	2·16	0·62
			Panskura ...	...	1·75	0·04	...	...	0·55	0·08	...	...	...	0·76	0·36	0·56	...	...	0·08	0·85	0·70	0·01
			Dantoan ...	0·24	0·10	0·36	...	1·05	0·30	...	0·41	...	...	...	0·62	...	...	...	0·20	0·83	0·52	0·36
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	6·31	0·11	0·23	...	0·02	0·74	...	1·22	0·43	0·03	1·40	0·34	0·12	0·03	...	...	0·49	0·60	0·96
			Hooghly ...	0·18	0·16	0·39	...	0·29	0·74	1·85	0·50	0·29	0·43	1·00	0·30	0·01	0·25	...	...	0·78	0·49	0·40
		Howrah ...	Jahanabad ...	...	0·34	0·14	0·27	...	0·41	0·11	1·67	0·10	...	0·80	0·12	...	0·26	...	0·09	...	1·78	0·35
			Howrah ...	0·15	3·10	0·13	1·09	0·69	0·82	0·91	0·03	0·71	0·11	0·44	0·14	0·05	0·14	...	...	0·22	0·94	0·66
			Mohesreka ...	0·58	0·03	0·10	0·75	0·04	0·26	0·15	1·02	0·43	...	0·09	0·15	0·27	...	...	0·37	0·07	0·80	0·57
			Ulubaria ...	0·11	...	0·14	0·12	0·20	0·44	0·32	0·16	0·72	...	0·45	0·40	0·17	...	...	0·07	0·06	0·75	0·10
	Presidency.	24-Parganas...	Saugor Island ...	0·22	0·04	0·07	2·24	...	0·05	2·30	..	0·23	0·11	0·91	0·31	0·11	...	0·71	0·35	1·55	0·31	0·15
			Diamond Harbour.	...	0·30	...	3·05	...	1·66	0·37	...	1·24	...	0·26	0·50	0·20	...	0·74	0·12	0·75	0·90	0·50
			Canning Town ...	0·38	...	...	...	...	2·65	0·00	...	0·90	...	...	0·80	...	0·10	...	...	0·55	0·52	...
			Alipore (Observatory).	0·08	0·94	0·15	1·23	0·26	1·29	0·41	0·05	0·20	0·04	0·77	0·28	0·20	0·12	0·03	...	0·18	0·83	0·55
			Barrackpore...	0·36	0·15	0·25	...	0·05	1·03	0·65	0·15	0·80	...	1·30	0·50	...	0·04	...	...	0·48	1·04	0·11
			Dum-Dum ...	0·20	1·05	0·19	0·17	...	1·30	0·13	...	0·46	1·47	0·80	0·32	...	2·00	...	...	0·90	0·25	0·22
			Baraset ...	...	0·24	0·30	0·44	...	2·12	0·12	...	...	...	0·75	0·32	...	1·73	...	...	0·30	0·72	...
			Basirhat ...	...	1·56	0·86	...	0·38	0·45	1·00	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·91
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	0·60	...	0·73	0·54	...	...	2·64	1·54	...	...	0·18	0·23	...	...	...	...	0·88	0·85	...
			Krishnagar ...	0·15	0·34	1·03	0·23	0·50	0·01	0·18	1·02	0·91	0·02	0·37	0·40	0·28	0·05	...	0·15	0·62	0·77	0·01
			Chuadanga ...	...	0·37	4·46	0·80	...	...	1·30	1·18	...	0·34	...	0·01	0·08	...	...	0·47	0·40	0·13	0·07
			Meherpur ...	...	2·20	1·57	0·15	0·77	...	1·28	0·20	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·15	0·04
			Kushtia ...	0·10	0·25	2·20	0·35	0·40	0·05	2·93	1·37	...	...	0·63	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·13	...
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	...	0·65	0·30	0·58	0·12	0·87	2·63	0·16	0·52	...	...	...	0·11	0·03	...	...	...	0·12	...
			Berhampore...	0·11	0·02	0·69	0·41	0·38	0·71	5·68	0·24	0·03	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	0·05	0·05	0·01	...
			Lalbagh ...	3·00	0·90	0·30	0·20	0·10	6·30	0·10	0·10	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...
			Azimganj ...	0·45	0·76	0·88	0·18	0·10	0·46	5·10	0·15	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·05	0·05	0·66
			Jangipur ...	...	0·64	0·19	0·21	0·02	0·25	1·35	3·58	0·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·09	0·18	...	0·69
			Lalgola ...	...	0·80	3·00	0·80	0·20	0·30	5·30	0·80	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·20	...	0·20
			Akhriganj ...	0·12	0·72	0·40	0·23	0·29	0·21	4·45	0·51	0·45	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	1·35	...	0·03	0·00
			Patkabari ...	...	2·50	1·00	0·30	...	...	1·25	1·00	...	...	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	0·18	1·52	1·56	0·04	0·34	1·73	0·99	0·22	...	...	1·41	0·13	...	...	...	0·16	0·20	1·09	...
			Jessore ...	0·06	1·61	4·36	...	0·18	1·33	1·51	0·50	...	...	1·32	0·15	0·13	...	...	...	0·37	0·35	0·03
			Jhenidah ...	0·09	...	2·04	0·21	0·06	1·18	1·23	0·86	...	...	1·79	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·20	0·18	...
			Magura ...	0·07	0·40	1·27	0·08	0·05	0·72	0·75	2·09	...	...	2·00	...	0·12	...	...	...	0·31	0·32	...
			Bangaon ...	0·14	0·35	1·05	...	...	0·55	2·80	...	0·80	...	1·55	0·62	0·05	...	...	...	0·30	1·05	...
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	0·45	...	1·06	...	0·31	3·45	0·80	0·14	...	...	0·05	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·71	...	...
			Bagerhat ...	0·10	0·04	0·15	0·50	0·84	2·00	1·15	2·22	...	...	0·05	0·26	...	0·06	0·16	0·10	0·00	0·77	...
			Khulna ...	0·30	0·07	0·05	0·70	0·15	2·02	0·55	0·60	...	...	0·20	0·14	...	...	...	...	0·49	0·23	...
			Nakipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	1·25	1·50	...	...	0·71	0·76	...	1·24	...	...	0·80	0·54	...
			Rampal ...	0·10	0·25	...	0·61	1·30	0·42	1·86	1·11	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·51	0·31	...	0·91	...
	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ..	Bogra ...	0·07	0·11	0·45	0·38	1·19	...	3·19	0·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·31	0·34	0·02
			Nator ...	0·18	0·25	5·55	1·85	0·45	0·03	2·90	0·40	0·10	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·95	...	...
			Naogaon ...	...	0·70	0·93	0·71	0·79	3·42	1·35	0·11	0·15	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·13	...	...
			Lalpur ...	...	2·55	2·10	...	...	3·12	0·20	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	0·10	...	...
			Manda ...	1·11	1·11	0·51	0·14	0·06	3·01	0·41	0·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	0·16	...
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur ...	...	1·45	4·98	0·47	0·41	0·08	2·44	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	...
			Churamon ...	...	0·19	3·26	0·24	...	0·41	1·16	1·31	0·15	...	...	0·35	...	1·14	...	0·39	0·30	0·54	...
			Raiganj ...	...	...	2·74	...	0·17	0·35	1·35	0·16	...	...	0·59	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	0·23	...
			Dinajpur ...	0·03	0·52	1·24	0·04	0·19	0·21	0·45	0·39	0·02	...	0·31	...	0·33	0·61	...	...	0·11	0·09	0·15
			Balooghat ..	...	0·15	1·14	...	0·78	0·42	0·96	0·25	1·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...
			Thakurgaon...	0·29	0·54	1·41	...	0·11	0·34	0·45	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	...	...	...	0·03	...
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	2·95	1·76	1·29	0·19	0·64	2·50	0·80	0·80	...	...	...	1·07	3·00	...	...	0·01	0·10	...	0·04
			Alipore Duar ...	...	0·48	...	0·42	0·57	...	3·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Falacotta ...	1·20	0·30	0·80	...	1·20	0·25	1·25	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...
			Debiganj ...	0·20	1·30	1·92	...	...	0·15	0·10	0·26	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·18
			Bhagalpur (Nagrakatta).	0·51	1·08	0·20	2·96	0·70	2·40	0·49	1·34	...	...	0·10	0·80	2·40	...	...	...	0·23	0·13	6·00
NORTH BENGAL.		Darjeeling ...	Buxa ...	0·40	0·07	0·78	1·50	0·14	2·97	0·28	1·09	0·52	...	0·09	0·01	5·54	...	...	0·25	4·22	...	4·36
			Siliguri ...	0·71	0·02	2·48	0·44	0·80	3·35	0·59	0·32	...	...	...	0·17	0·55	0·02	...	...	0·39	0·06	1·49
			Darjeeling ...	1·81	0·55	1·50	3·53	0 67	1·18	1·81	1·64	0·27	0·21	...	1·13	0·03	...	0·08	0·02	0·80	0·02	0·06
			Kalimpong ...	1·29	0·04	0·57	4·05	0·45	0·81	0·35	1·86	0·04	0·26	...	2·76	0·65	0·03	...	...	0·92	...	0·10
			Mungpoo ...	0·33	0·41	1·67	3·38	1·06	2·36	2·64	0·43	...	...	...	1·11	0·38	...	...	...	1·27	...	0·35
			Kurseong ...	1·82	1·21	2·00	2·22	0·78	0·97	3·16	2·18	...	2 16	...	2 04	3·29	0·05	...	0·09	...	...	4·06
			Pedong ...	2·48	0·29	0·58	2·90	1·35	0·83	0·89	2·24	0·61	0·51	0·11	1·26	0·09	0·11	0·03	0·05	0·13	0·02	0·49
		British Bhutan	Gnatong ...	2·12	1·15	1·19	1·62	1·20	0·68	0·51	0·82	0·50	0·56	0·39	0·92	0·13	0·35	0·04	0·33	0·60	0·12	0·20
		Tibet ...	Yatong ...	0·77	0·18	0·24	0·71	0·24	0·10	0·02	0·06	0·27	0·45	0·39	0·18	0·22	0·18	0·08	0·17	0·04	0·02	0·08
		Kuch Bihar ..	Dinhatta ...	...	...	0·15	0·15	...	...	0·35	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...
			Kuch Bihar ...	0·85	...	1·64	0·05	0·03	0·15	1·18	0·39	...	0·45	...	0·08	1·12	...	...	0·04	...	0·03	...
			Mekhliganj ...	1·30	...	4·45	0·25	...	1·00	1·13	0·28	...	0·05	...	0·68	0·36	...	...	0·57	0·40	0 00	0·04
			Mathabhanga	0·63	...	1·19	0·06	0·11	0·09	1·19	0·46	0·06	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	0·27	0·02	0·20	0·13
			Fulbari ...	...	0·04	0·35	...	...	0·34	0·54	0·22	...	...	...	...	1·74	...	...	0·02	...	...	...
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	...	0·17	0·08	0·30	0·06	0·08	1·32	0·62	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...
			Rangpur ...	...	0·08	0·05	0·46	0·06	0·06	0·15	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·12	...	...	...	0·22	0·07
			Leeryanj ...	...	...	1·10	0·18	...	0·10	0·76	0·10	...	...	...	0·66	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kurigaon ...	0·35	0·12	0 90	...	...	0·02	0·70	...	...	...	0·20	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gobindganj ...	...	...	1·90	...	0·40	0·60	1·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*) ...	0·03	1·28	0·66	0·10	0·03	0·27	0·07	0·27	...	1·62	...	...	0·04	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·07
			Ulipur ...	...	...	...	0·98	...	...	0·32	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32
			Sunderganj ...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	0·20	0·25	0·55	0·30	0·15	5·25	1·90	1·12	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...
			Nowkhilla ...	...	0·45	1·00	...	0·99	1·86	2·90	0·30	...	...	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15
			Bogra ...	0·20	0·33	2·20	0·10	0·44	0·12	2·52	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...
			Panchbibi ...	...	1·93	0·30	0·49	0·11	...	1·53	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...
		Pabna ...	Pahna ...	0·08	0·46	12·22	0·11	0·12	0·06	4·91	1·42	...	...	2·07	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·06	0·07	...
			Sirajganj ..	0·06	0·05	0·32	0·18	0·37	0·06	0·65	1·46	...	...	0·25	0·03	0·06	...	...	0·04	0·08	...	0·41

gal in July 1894.

23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1894 to 31st July 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st July.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological division.
...	0·63	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·11	1·32	18	13·30	12·88	10·57	1·85	25·44	21·16	Kalna ...	Burdwan.		
1·31	1·11	0·53	0·06	...	0·63	0·30	0·08	1·71	19	16·45	13·49	11·22	1·71	22·78	22·23	Burdwan.			
0·23	0·45	0·19	0·10	...	0·16	...	1·90	1 58	24	14·80	12·31	9·94	1·90	19·50	22·58	Katwa.			
0·96	2·19	0·26	0·71	0·64	0·06	0·24	1·87	0·61	19	16·85	16·32	13·72	2·49	24·70	24·10	Raniganj.			
0·55	1·50	0·50	...	...	0·27	...	1·90	1·50	13	?	14·18	?	2 63	23·06	?	*Mankur.*			
0·03	0·77	0·64	0·18	0·02	0·17	0·01	0·97	0·76	14	17·90	8·68	12·70	3·70	20·30	25·33	Suri ...	Birbhum.		
...	1·18	1·40	0·19	...	...	0·22	0·30	1·10	15	17·21	12 28	14·14	2·83	27·39	27·88	Hetampur.			
...	0·37	0·15	0·04	...	0·05	0·51	0·64	0·50	16	16·18	15·89	10·88	5·25	28·89	22·90	Rampur Hát.			
0·06	0·62	0·20	0·04	...	...	0·32	0·14	0·58	19	?	11·74	?	3·47	23·17	?	*Bolpore.*			
...	0·40	0·30	...	...	0·10	1·23	3·70	0·82	17	?	13·25	?	3·70	22·00	?	*Morari.*			
...	0·41	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	1·21	12	?	7·78	?	1·61	20·14	?	*Lalpur.*			
0·90	0·77	1·28	0·24	0·05	...	0·00	0·02	0·08	17	17·45	13·36	12·47	2·05	25·66	23·96	Bankura ...	Bankura.		
2·05	2·18	2·08	2·04	...	0·32	...	0·22	0·25	21	16·82	16·60	12·01	2·18	30·45	24·78	Vishnupur.			
0·69	0·63	0·42	0·49	0·05	0·52	0·19	1·07	0·59	20	18·18	14·43	14·11	1·76	27·30	26·41	Maliara.			
0·04	0·90	1·80	0 42	...	0 14	...	0·17	...	18	18·00	17·03	14·58	5·56	30·66	27·78	Khatra.			
2·00	1·62	0·22	...	...	0·33	...	0·26	0·50	18	?	12·02	?	2·00	24·45	?	*Indas.*			
1·35	2·85	0·35	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	15	?	14·43	?	3·32	26·00	?	*Kotalpur.*			
1·80	2·30	0·70	0·60	...	...	0·52	0·25	...	18	?	14·02	?	2·30	25·08	?	*Onda.*			
1·48	0·55	0·54	0·33	...	...	0·72	0·48	...	20	?	12·93	?	2·32	29·65	?	*Gangajalghati*			
1·21	3·50	1·38	0·85	...	...	...	...	...	17	?	15·00	• ?	3·50	26·50	?	*Raipur.*			
0·74	1·41	1·46	0·19	...	...	0·26	0·75	0·10	20	?	11·13	?	1·46	17·64	?	*Sonamukhi.*			
4·24	15·29	3·10	...	...	...	0·13	...	0·30	17	15·80	34·36	15·03	15·29	51·79	26·55	Contai ...	Midnapore ...		
1·82	7·00	0·17	0·02	...	...	...	0·28	0·07	19	12·58	21·05	11·98	7·90	32·30	23·44	Tamluk.			
0·75	2·46	0·77	0·10	...	...	0·15	0·37	0·77	16	16 20	9·29	12·54	2·46	20·96	23·30	Midnapore.			
2·35	7·11	0·55	0·06	0·25	0·03	...	1·07	0·05	19	16·36	18·01	13·74	7·11	29·85	25·62	Ghatal.			
2·38	4 01	0·17	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·04	18	?	19·89	?	4·01	20·94	?	*Kukrahaty.*			
...	1·50	0·64	0·50	..	1·11	0·06	0·34	...	17	?	12·11	?	2·16	26·97	?	*Garhbeta.*			
2·74	5·61	0·35	...	...	...	0·30	0·16	0·09	13	?	15 28	?	5·61	27 78	?	*Panskura.*			
3·50	10·31	2·50	...	0·13	0·11	...	...	0·21	17	?	21·75	?	10·31	28·51	?	*Dantoon.*			
0·41	1·66	0·17	...	...	...	...	0·83	0·04	16	18·00	10·19	12·79	1·40	18·16	24·53	Serampore ...	Hooghly.		
...	1·30	0·20	0·01	...	...	0·06	0·71	3·43	20	16·85	13·79	12·08	3·43	21·22	24·83	Hooghly.			
1·21	4·86	0·40	...	0·09	0·13	...	6 20	0·07	18	15·79	14·39	12·48	4·86	27·04	24·31	Jahanabad.			
0·30	1·85	0·21	...	...	0·37	...	...	0·25	21	18·75	13·87	12·51	3·10	22·18	24·56	Howrah ...	Howrah.		
1·05	3·12	0·27	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·01	14	18·27	10·35	13·55	3·12	25·15	24·99	Mohesreka			
1·30	4·12	0·12	0·06	...	0·20	...	0·05	...	18	?	11·16	?	4·12	25·74	?	*Ulubaria.*			
1·51	7·69	2·22	...	...	0·84	0·74	...	...	20	17·50	24·56	16·53	7·69	35·68	28·92	Saugor Island	24-Parganas.		
3·57	9·90	1·10	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·54	18	18·20	27·54	14·81	9·90	37·30	26·64	Diamond Harbour.			
1·05	2·00					...	0·75	0·30		?		?			?	*Canning Town.*			
0·34	2·36	0·41	0·06	...	0·02	...	0·05	0·07	18	19·00	11·34	13·44	2·36	21·83	12·17	Alipore (Observatory).			
0·25	1·48	0·19	...	...	...	...	1·37	0·39	17	16·45	10·52	12·16	1·48	18·10	24·92	Barrackpore.			
0·34	1·00	0·32	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·52	19	17·70	12·39	11·90	2·00	24·58	24·58	Dum-Dum.			
0·35	0·72	0·30	0·29	...	...	...	0·15	...	15	17 15	8·85	10·89	2·12	16·66	23·10	Barasat.			
0·57	0·85	0·37	0·17	...	...	...	1·37	...	13	17·35	15·60	12·60	6·45	30·81	27·19	Basirhat.			
...	0·06	0·86	0·10	...	...	...	...	2·28	12	14·45	11·29	10·16	2·64	19·63	22·53	Rangahat ...	Nadia.		
0·41	0·21	0·14	0·22	0·03	...	...	3 71	3·01	21	15·75	15·39	10·14	3·71	30·36	21·49	Krishnagar.			
0·37	0·35	0·08	0·15	0·11	...	0·22	3·55	0·27	17	15·04	15·06	10·21	4·46	22·52	23·79	Chuadanga.			
0·65	0·58	0·05	0·22	0 03	...	1·75	1·42	0·77	16	15·50	12·80	9·82	2·20	22·29	22·72	Meherpur.			
0·53	0·17	0·20	0·40	...	...	0·35	0·82	2 20	18	16·50	13·58	10·88	2·63	29·55	26·14	Kushtia.			
...	1·08	0·64	...	...	0·05	0·61	2·42	0·74	15	16·13	11·71	12·00	2·63	16·94	24·54	Kaudi ...	Murshidabad		
0·11	0·57	0·11	0·02	...	...	0·14	2·71	0·21	14	15·80	12·42	10·38	5·08	20·19	22·74	Berhampore.			
0·30	0·25	...	...	0·20	0·50	0·40	0 70	...	17	15·57	14·65	13 30	0·30	22·70	21·78	Lalbagh.			
...	0·36	0·08	0·05	...	...	0·30	0·20	1·95	15	16·28	11·74	10·34	5·10	18·60	23·08	Azimganj.			
...	0·06	0·08	0·09	...	0·01	0·38	0·51	0·43		15·37		10·99			22·71	Jangipur.			
...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	1·00	14	15·00	14·20	11·26	5·30	21·70	24·23	Lalgola.			
...	0·17	0·04	0·07	0·04	0·04	0·32	0·17	0·41	14	?	10·20	?	4·45	20·94	?	*Akhriganj.*			
0·70	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	2·00	...	10	?	10·55	?	2·50	16·10	?	*Patkabari.*			
1·00	0·18	0·35	0·00	...	0·25	0·03	1·81	0·07	19	14·53	14·83	9·05	1·81	30·70	23·01	Narail ...	Jessore.		
0·80	0·23	0·10	0·22	0·08	...	0·04	1·13	0·42	18	17·31	15·32	11·35	4·35	30·95	27·47	Jessore.			
0·21	0·20	0·10	0·33	0·07	...	0·12	2·26	4·65	16	16·05	15·98	9·70	4·65	24·84	25·80	Jhenidah			
0·03	0·13	0·20	...	...	0·03	0·27	3·20	1·14	16	15·74	14·61	10·25	3·20	27·75	25·88	Magura.			
0·65	0·85	0·38	0·32	...	...	...	1·05	0·90	17	14·75	13·51	10·61	2·80	23·65	24·01	Bangaon			
1·41	...	0·78	0·27	...	0·60	0·03	0·90	...	15	18·20	12·78	12·35	3·45	25·14	27·85	Satkhira	Khulna.		
0·80	0·55	0·95	0·42	...	...	1·32	0 75	0·08	19	20·05	14·07	14·74	2·22	28·59	32·19	Bagerhat.			
0·67	0·35	0·50	0·02	...	...	0·03	1·70	...	15	18·32	9·98	11·50	2·02	24·04	27·05	Khulna.			
2·90	2·78	0·82	0·14	...	...	0·58	0·82	...	15	?	16·28	?	2·90	24·71	?	*Nakipur.*			
0·58	0·54	0·53	0·52	0·31	0·48	1·53	...	...	20	?	13·24	?	1·86	25·77	?	*Rampal.*			
...	0·40	0·04	0·12	0·06	...	0·02	0·18	0·50	13	14·85	8·07	11·67	3·19	16·38	24·40	Boalia ..	Rajshahi.		
0·76	0·05	0·19	0·30	...	...	...	0·22	1·20	16	15·15	15·73	11·86	5·50	22·49	25·65	Nator			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·49	13	15·88	9·99	11·25	3·42	17·72	28 78	*Naugaon.*			
0·14	0·10	1·12				0·70	1·20	...		?		?			?	*Lalpur.*			
0·81	0·09	0·31	...	...	...	1·31	0·20	...	13	?	10·25	?	3·01	17·42	?	*Manda.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·22	0·51	9	14·50	12·37	11·41	4·98	20·07	27·91	Mahadebpur	Dinajpur.		
...	...	...	0·09	0·09	...	...	1·48	2·13	4·47	16	14·55	17·85	11·90	4·47	31·68	26·87	Churamon.		
...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	1·18	0·80	3·52	12	17·07	11·87	12·25	3·52	26·15	30·33	Raiganj.		
0·04	...	0·04	...	0·02	0·06	1·28	0·12	1·37	15	15·70	7·78	13·45	1·37	21·97	34·78	Dinajpur.			
...	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·37	2·38	1·92	13	15·75	10·03	11·63	2·38	20·35	29 38	Balughat.			
...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·23	12	?	5·64	-	1·43	21·31	?	*Thakurgaon.*			
0·07	0·73	0·04	...	0·79	0·12	2·30	3·33	0·04	18	19·35	23·83	25·06	3·33	45·60	61·52	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	0·42	...	7	?	7 52	?	3·18	46·08	?	*Alipore Duar.*			
...	...	...	0·10	0·30	...	1·20	0·30	...	14	?	8·15	?	1 25	39·20	?	*Falacotta.*			
0·47	0 10	...	...	0·30	0·13	0·26	0·38	0·11	17	?	6·56	?	1·92	25·95	?	*Debiganj.*			
0·54	0·09	0·30	...	1·03	2·25	3·39	0·53	0·10	24	?	28·39	?	0·09	71·95	?	*Bhagalpur* (*Nagrakatta*).	Darjeeling.		
...	...	0·57	0·19	0·20	0·30	10·41	0·96	0·52	21	23·75	40·86	48·01	10·41	96·05	106·37	Buxa ...			
...	0·06	0·10	0·10	0·22	0·96	2·30	1·25	0·92	20	22·50	17·72	32·01	3·35	51·09	69·71	Siliguri.			
0·15	0·14	1·37	1·43	0·23	0·42	0·72	1·32	1·77	22	25·80	23·33	30·07	3·53	47·51	58·41	Darjeeling.			
0·24	0·40	2·19	0·53	0·08	0·11	0·57	0·46	1·20	20	24·13	19·79	28·42	4·05	40·59	51·49	Kalimpong.			
0·32	0·98	1·72	0·82	0·91	0 41	0·60	1·54	1 82	21	?	24·64	?	3·38	53·73	?	Mungpoo.			
0·09	0·63	1·25	1·33	0·23	0·63	1·92	3·25	2·04	22	?	37·92	?	4·06	73·88	?	*Kurseong*			
0·07	0·16	1·43	0·38	0·27	0·10	0·48	1·13	2·60	25	?	23·28	?	2·90	49·31	?	*Pedong* ...	British Bhutan.		
0·41	0·16	0·74	0·19	0 21	0·92	1·24	0·68	3·85	29	/	24·10	?	3·85	63·88	?	Gnatong ...	British Bhutan.		
0·27	0·25	0·07	...	0 08	0·47	0·29	0·36	0·79	22	?	7·65	?	0·79	?	?	Yatung.	Tibbet.		
0·20	0·01	...	0·14	...	...	...	0·41	0·10	9	16·75	2·14	13·56	0·41	33·89	62·99	Dinhatta ...	Kuch Bihar.		
...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·08	0·20	11	17·89	6·88	2·256	1·64	42·13	67·40	Kuch Bihar.		
0·28	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·78	3·44	...	16	17·42	17 82	20·44	4·45	46·33	66·95	Mickliganj.		
0·11	0·04	0·09	0·03	...	...	...	0·07	0·47	0·09	13	17·83	6·66	22·30	1·19	41·07	62·60	Matabhanga.		
...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·50	0·30	10	?	5·41	?	1·74	42·07	?	*Fulbari.*		
...	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·10	0·05	1·07	0·51	9	12·26	4·98	12·24	1·32	20·06	33·40	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	Rangpur.	
0·91	0·02	...	0·01	...	...	...	0·07	0·08	1·20	9	14·75	4·60	10·48	1·20	19·30	42·74	Rangpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·84	0·56	9	?	4·40	?	1·10	17·16	?	*Peerganj.*		
0·04	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	1·10	11	12·50	5·62	13·40	1·12	26·30	43·72	Kurigram.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·50	6	?	6·10	?	1·90	15·77	?	*Gobindganj.*		
...	0·11	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·31	0·14	13	14·46	6·26	13·73	1·62	24·11	48·60	Bardogra. (*Nilphamari.*)			
...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	0 32	0·12	8	?	5·85	?	2·16	23·26	• ?	*Ultpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·80	?	1·40	17·40	?	*Sunderganj.*			
...	0·15	...	0·36	...	...	...	3·10	0 85	14	16·60	14·54	13·01	5·25	27·18	30·35	Sherput.	Bogra.		
...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	4·66	0·90	11	14·93	13·80	11 37	4·66	28 95	28·03	Nowkhilla.			
...	...	0·03	0·22	...	...	...	2·45	1·40	11	15·25	10·34	13·97	2·52	23·09	32·98	Bogra.			
...	...	0·40	0·12	...	...	0·24	2·25	0·94	12	14·00	8·75	12·60	2·25	27·50	28·73	Panchbibi.			
0·36	0·06	0·22	0·10	0·04	...	0·08	2·36	1·71	12	16·65	27·23	10·17	12·22	42·67	24·60	Pabna	Pabna ...		
0·10	0·36	0 06	0·07	...	...	0·32	3 02	1·67	12	13·50	10·38	10·97	3·02	19·53	26·24	Sirajganj.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj	0·05	0·11	1·83	0·13	3·65	1·56	1·25	1·53	...	...	0·45	...	0·03	0·81	...	0·25	0·12	0·12	...	0·05
		Dacca ...	0·03	1·04	1·70	0·07	2·06	3·03	1·23	1·65	...	...	1·02	...	...	0·04	...	0·03	...	0·12	...	...
		Narainganj	0·07	0·23	3·86	0·39	0·74	1·89	1·01	1·32	0·01	...	1·31	...	0·04	0·42	...	0·58	0·03	0·15	...	0·14
		Manikganj	...	0·37	0·41	0·40	0·41	1·85	2·58	1·21	0·01	...	1·16	...	0·16	0·06	...	...	0·03	0·15	0·06	0·07
		Joydebpur ...	0·04	1·91	0·66	0·20	0·83	2·83	2·19	0·76	0·04	...	0·73	0·07	0·11	0·44	...	0·40	0·03	0·03	0·45	0·05
	Mymensingh..	Kishoreganj	0·42	1·84	1·88	...	1·17	2·97	0·71	...	...	...	1·30	0·08	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	...
		Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	1·80	...	...	3·30	0·80	3·00	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	...
		Mymensingh	0·11	0·88	2·74	4·55	0·82	0·75	2·80	2·90	0·28	0·01	0·23	...	0·42	...	...	0·03	0·25	...	0·01	0·25
		Jamalpur ...	0·20	0·22	0·55	0·75	0·61	0·75	3·00	2·35	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	...	...	0·39	...	...	...
		Netrokona ...	...	1·29	2·05	...	0·72	0·41	1·07	0·72	...	0·46	...	...	0·39	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	0·75
		Subarnakhali	0·22	0·11	2·55	...	0·21	0·50	0·52	0·75	...	...	0·11	...	...	0·09	...	...	1·62	...	...	...
		Durgapur ...	0·40	2·80	2·00	0·40	1·30	1·40	2·10	0·70	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	1·50	0·40	0·10
		Sherpur Town	0·50	0·43	0·80	0·46	0·71	0·38	2·09	1·50	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	0·31	...	0·42
		Dewanganj ...	...	0·50	...	...	1·00	...	3·10	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	0·28	2·11	0·80	0·99	2·17	0·62	...	...	...	0·59	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·50	0·92	...	0·06
		Faridpur ...	...	0·22	0·80	0·96	0·50	1·20	2·15	2·03	0·03	...	1·34	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·16	0·18	...	0·22
		Goalundo ...	...	0·30	4·35	...	0·20	0·43	0·90	1·60	...	...	0·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21
	Backergunge...	Patuakhali ...	0·20	0·80	2·83	0·41	0·10	0·43	5·35	0·37	...	...	0·05	0·28	0·20	0·08	...	0·40	0·26	0·40	...	0·20
		Pirojpur ...	0·24	0·32	1·15	0·33	0·30	1·75	2·05	0·24	...	...	...	0·51	0·37	0·46	...	0·13	0·44	0·78	...	...
		Barisal ...	0·05	0·10	2·04	0·77	0·15	0·57	6·37	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·64	0·05	0·20
		Gournaddi ...	0·07	0·47	1·85	1·35	0·99	1·71	1·95	0·24	...	...	0·34	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·36	1·12	...	0·26
		Bhola ...	0·07	0·17	1·62	0·22	0·38	1·58	2·83	0·30	...	...	0·07	...	...	0·27	...	...	0·97	0·17	0·13	0·03
		Doulatkhan ...	0·10	0·34	2·84	0·11	...	2·05	3·11	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·27	0·40	...	...	0·70	0·23	0·08	0·50
		Bauphal ...	...	2·90	1·05	0·69	0·78	2·50	4·33	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	...	...	0·62
Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartola ...	...	...	0·33	0·51	...	2·90	1·60	...	...	...	1·40	...	0·20	...	...	0·82	0·16	...	...	0·10
	Tippera ...	Comilla ...	0·30	2·20	1·40	0·75	0·45	4·10	1·01	0·91	0·02	...	0·83	0·08	0·07	0·15	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·21
		Chandpur ...	0·25	...	0·52	0·18	0·75	3·54	0·84	2·94	1·27	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·07	...	...	0·19
		Brahmanbaria	0·08	0·35	0·25	0·42	0·03	3·63	1·03	0·08	0·14	...	2·33	0·54	0·10	...	0·44	0·42	0·17	0·20	...	0·03
		Ramchandrapur.	1·40	1·25	...	...	3·50	1·60	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...
		Nasirnagar ...	0·15	0·35	0·06	0·30	0·20	3·60	0·32	0·20	0·47	...	0·75	0·45	0·40	0·60	0·20	0·15	...	0·05	0·30	0·30
		Daudkandi ...	0·12	0·34	0·96	1·50	2·20	1·46	0·28	...	...	0·24	0·05	0·04	0·22	...	0·20	...	...	0·18	...	...
		Kasba ...	...	0·05	...	...	6·35	2·00	0·95	0·15	...	...	...	0·25	0·20	1·65	1·23	1·12	...	...	0·15	0·25
		Laksham ...	...	0·89	1·15	...	2·67	1·60	...	...	...	2·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	0·46	0·48	0·72	1·48	0·08	3·68	2·45	0·34	0·54	...	0·04	...	0·08	0·06	...	...	0·35	0·27	0·62	1·68
		Fenny ...	0·20	1·82	1·42	0·33	0·30	4·32	3·50	0·40	0·12	0·05	3·55	...	0·10	0·20	0·78	0·60	...	0·25	0·24	2·07
		Harishpur ...	0·06	3·16	2·62	0·48	1·05	4·42	0·92	0·74	0·31	0·03	0·05	...	0·11	...	...	0·04	0·33	0·44	1·76	3·55
		Ramganj ...	0·28	0·42	0·33	3·11	...	4·00	...	2·45	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·67	2·22
	Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar ...	2·39	2·50	3·30	2·90	1·30	3·30	3·18	0·50	0·45	0·60	0·20	...	0·25	0·12	0·02	0·30	0·60	2·07	1·78	1·88
		Chittagong ...	0·14	4·95	1·53	0·10	0·11	1·22	0·74	...	2·20	0·11	0·81	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·02	0·77	0·24	1·22
		Kutubdia ...	0·61	3·95	2·60	1·00	1·15	2·39	1·15	...	0·29	0·30	0·42	...	0·98	...	0·18	0·83	0·22	0·98	0·11	0·81
		Satkanya ...	0·60	1·75	2·86	1·22	0·48	0·88	2·84	...	1·86	0·63	0·58	...	0·85	0·30	...	1·48	0·12	0·40	0·30	2·11
		Kodala ...	0·90	0·72	0·07	0·53	0·61	0·09	...	1·63	0·07	1·22	...	0·03	0·00	0·01	0·13	0·10	0·29	0·27	0·56	0·96
		Fenoa ...	5·55	0·85	0·03	1·26	0·95	1·73	0·30	1·10	...	1·50	...	...	2·45	...	0·24	...	1·45	0·19	0·85	0·21
		Mirsarai ...	0·12	4·40	1·04	0·07	0·39	3·09	2·06	0·36	1·73	...	0·43	...	0·29	0·81	...	0·10	0·02	0·48	1·58	2·55
South Lushai Hills.		*Chandpur* ...	5·45	2·05	0·15	0·25	0·46	2·25	...	2·05	0·10	0·51	...	0·09	0·11	...	1·00	0·09	0·42	0·76	1·06	0·44
	Rangamati ...		0·10	0·56	0·36	0·09	0·13	0·92	1·41	0·06	1·37	0·07	0·70	...	0·21	0·08	...	0·31	...	0·22	0·11	2·33
		Bandarban ...	0·25	0·31	1·37	0·24	0·81	0·58	2·10	0·23	1·80	0·21	1·30	...	0·11	0·21	0·06	1·31	0·05	0·35	0·12	0·66
		Demagiri ...	0·67	0·21	0·25	0·37	0·72	2·48	1·17	...	3·36	...	0·42	...	2·65	0·04	...	...	0·05	0·55	0·95	2·00
Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	...	...	0·69	2·95	0·38	0·16	0·72	1·87	0·20	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·07	0·00	...
		Dinapore ...	...	...	1·34	1·60	0·77	0·60	1·42	1·74	0·31	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...
		Bihar ...	...	0·14	0·52	2·40	1·31	1·88	1·47	0·90	0·05	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...
		Barh ...	...	...	0·50	1·10	0·10	0·49	0·90	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...
		Bickram ...	0·08	1·25	...	2·13	1·33	0·67	2·81	3·76	0·18	0·11	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·2
		Hilsa ...	0·18	...	0·10	2·95	1·55	0·35	1·57	2·80	0·21	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·17	...
	Gaya ..	Aurungabad...	0·03	1·06	0·12	1·43	2·21	3·96	0·10	0·60	0·02	0·10	...	0·56	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...
		Gaya ...	0·38	1·76	1·88	1·03	0·53	1·72	2·48	2·06	1·08	0·07	...	0·65	0·03	...	...	0·56	...	0·04	0·41	0·8
		Nawada ...	0·40	...	0·02	1·07	0·37	0·09	2·00	1·22	0·14	0·08	...	0 02	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·20	...	...
		Jahanabad ...	0·10	...	..	1·23	0·81	0·11	0·50	1·35	0·42	0·07	...	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8
		Arwal ...	...	...	0·34	0·78	0·80	...	...	4·10	0·55	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·13	...
		Daudnagar ...	5·85	0·21	0·03	1·72	1·05	0·07	0·52	0·39	...	0·55	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·0
		Sherghati ...	0·52	...	0·53	3·08	...	1·48	0·86	0·67	...	...	...	1·02	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...
		Rajauli ...	...	0·50	...	0·60	0·75	1·75	1·00	1·60	1·10	...	0·15	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...
		Pakri Barawan.	...	...	3·95	1·75	0·35	2·25	0·64	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·13	...	0·10	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	Buxar ...								3·60	0·22	..	...	0·11	...	...	...	0·70	0·08	0·14	0·08	0·0
		Dehri ...	...	0·17	0·29	0·80	2·85	2·02	0·51	0·23	0·06	0·24	...	0·52	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·04	...
		Bhabhua ...	2·00	0·02	0·09	0·10	0·04	0·13	0·02	1·08	0·03	0·49	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·44	0·01	0·05	0·22	0·1
		Sasaram ...	...	...	...	0·88	0·80	0·82	0·33	1·10	...	0·10	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·10	0·0
		Arrah ...	0·11	...	0·74	0·81	1·15	0·85	2·43	0·37	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	0·07	..	0·18	0·02	0·06	
		Mohanea ...	...	0 20	0·10	0·25	2·40	3·02	...	2·80	0·02	2·21	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·07	...	0·05	...
		Khiri ...	0·20	...	0·20	0·50	0·30	1·86	0·30	2·55	0·25	1·15	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·25	...
		Ageaon ...	...	...	1·75	0·50	1 80	2·75	2·00	0·50	...	...	1·35	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·15	...
		Ramagar ...	0·02	...	0·26	0·80	0·05	0·43	2·02	2·83	...	...	...	0·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4
		Koath ...	3·42	2·35	0·27	0·53	0·63	0·27	0·52	4·30	0·04	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sikroul ...	0·27	1·08	1·20	0·37	1·20	1·61	1·45	2·90	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·95	0·03	0·12	...
		Bassawan ...	2·00	...	...	0·10	0·91	...	0·96	0·87	...	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Monaharpur	...	1·00	...	1·03	0·87	1 63	...	3·37	..	0·56	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...
	Saran ..	Gopalganj ...	0·50	0·04	...	1·36	...	0·36	0·12	0·54	0·72	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4
		Siwan ...	3·28	0·05	0·59	0·31	0·67	0·10	1·78	0·69	...	...	0·75	...	...	0·09	...	0·05	...	...	...	...
		Ekma ...	2·05	...	3·95	1·09	...	0·55	0·30	2·90	0·70	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...
		Chapra ...	...	0·39	1·34	1·63	0·16	1·77	1·96	2·93	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·01	0·85	...
		Scereepur ...	0·50	0·30	...	2·20	...	0·50	....	0·20	1·50	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...
		Annour ...	...	0·91	...	1·80	0·40	0·63	0·18	1·00	0·50	...	...	0·53	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...
		Basantpur ...	0·95	0·57	...	0·91	0·55	0·27	0·23	1·54	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	...	...	...
	Champaran ..	Motihari ...	0·49	0·23	...	...	...	...	0·68	0·24	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·14	...	0·15	...	...
		Bettiah ...	1·19	0·84	...	0·03	...	0·05	0·13	0·22	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...
		Bagaha ...	0·25	...	...	0·28	...	0 58	...	0·10	0·58	...	1·27	0·17	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...
		Burhurwa ...	0·07	0·84	...	1·26	...	0·30	...	...	1·04	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	1·18	...	...	0·02
	Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	0·24	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·61	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...
		Muzaffarpur ...	...	...	...	0·13	...	0·31	0·23	0·54	0·73	...	...	0·43	...	...	...	...	0·83	...	...	...
		Hajipur ...	...	...	...	4·50	0·14	0·17	0·32	1·22	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·13	0·28	...
		Paru ...	1·37	...	...	2·10	...	0·45	0·15	1·32				0·67								
		Mahua ...	...	...	1·50	...	2·25	...	...													
		Sinhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·21	...	...	0·10	...	...
		Pupri ...																				
	Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·99	0·71	0·63	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Darbhanga ...	0·11	0·71	0·65	0·01	0·02	0·08	0·25	0·66	0·01	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Madhubani ...	...	...	0·57	...	0·08	0·04	...	1·15	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	6·04	0·06	...	...	0·1
		Bahera ...	...	0·62	...	...	...	...	1·62	0·64	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	0·50	...	...	...	...
		Rosera ...	...	1·04	2·01	1·05	0·30	0·07	1·50	0·68	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begusarai ...	...	...	...	0·71	1·38	0·19	2·38	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Monghyr ...	...	...	0·70	0·05	0·65	0·19	2·19	3·01	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	0·20	0·17	0·18	...
		Jamui ...	0·09	0·12	0·04	0·20	0·53	0·09	3·68	2·19	1·31	0·53	0·35	0·05	...	...	...	0·69	0·47	0·10	...	0·1
		Gogri ...	...	...	5·70	0·54	1·36	0·11	1·61	2·52											0·95	...
		Sheikpura ...	...	...	...	0·20	...	1·10	2·90	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chahai Bamda	...	0·08	0·08	1·36	0·34	2·55	3·18	3·78	0·12	0·01	...	0·20	0·05	...	...	0·24	0·37	0·38	...	0·1
		Chupreon ...	...	...	0·55	0·67	...	0·50	1·05	2·30											0·80	...

...l in July 1894—*continued.*

23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May to 31st July 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st July.	Station.	Districts.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
0·30	0·16	0·35	0·41	...	0·11	0·14	0·48	6·70	21	17·44	19·39	15·74	6·70	41·42	35·71	Dacca.	Munshiganj ...	Dacca.	East Bengal.
0·31	0·09	0·65	1·17	...	0·17	0·08	0·51	2·22	16	18·00	19·05	13·24	3·03	34·70	30·57		Dacca		
0·74	0·17	0·28	0·54	...	0·13	0·07	1·00	2 66	21	18·13	18·97	15·69	5·86	35·46	33·23		Narainganj.		
0·06	0 34	0·10	0·71	...	...	0·24	1·13	1·15	18	14·94	13·69	11·80	2·58	26·25	25·51		Manikganj		
1·38	0·03	0·24	0·35	0·08	...	0·11	1·27	1·90	19	?	18·12	?	2 83	30·06	?		*Joydebpur.*		
0·21	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	1·23	...	13	16·30	14·56	13·08	2·07	33·64	36·72	Mymensingh.	Kishoreganj.		
0·80	0·30	...	0·50	...	...	...	6·50	1·35	11	13·30	19·10	11·10	6·50	36·34	27·49		Atia (*Tangail*).		
0·15	0·04	0·25	0·17	0·40	...	0·37	0·73	1·25	21	18·20	20·57	14·43	4·55	42·54	39·26		Mymensingh.		
...	...	...	0·43	...	...	0·19	0·85	3·21	15	15·35	14·28	12·47	3·21	35·04	31·49		Jamalpur.		
0·16	0·42	0·12	...	...	...	1·25	1·05	0·85	17	20·25	12·40	10·86	2·05	54·31	43·79		Netrokona.		
...	0·72	0·14	0·15	...	...	0·53	4·33	1·43	16	?	14·11	?	4·33	28·52	?		*Suharnakhali.*		
...	...	0·20	...	0·10	...	6·70	2·70	2·10	18	?	19·70	?	2·89	55·90	?		*Durgapur.*		
...	...	0·28	0·18	0·17	...	...	0·18	1·60	16	?	10·06	?	2·09	34·28	?		*Sherepur Town.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·50	0·50	6	?	9·30	?	3·10	24·85	?		*Dewanganj.*		
0·56	0·02	0·13	...	0·44	...	0·25	6·61	1·63	16	17·10	13·38	11·98	2·17	28·27	29·11	Faridpur.	Madaripur ...		
0·23	...	0·19	0·24	...	...	0·28	0·63	2·25	20	16·75	15·78	11·85	2·25	33·39	29·13		Faridpur.		
...	...	0·45	...	...	...	0·07	0·66	2·66	12	15·28	12·74	11·87	2·66	28·93	27·37		Goalundo.		
0·83	1·38	0·41	0·80	0·17	...	1·72	1·60	0·55	23	22·22	20·70	21·48	5·35	36·70	46·21	Backergunge.	Patuakhali ...		
0·24	0·41	0·74	0·81	0·08	...	1·47	1·61	0·45	22	20·20	14·92	16·08	2·05	32·46	35·73		Pirojpur.		
0·91	0·62	0·12	0·53	0·62	...	1·05	1·08	0·68	19	21·00	18·53	15·73	6·37	44·83	39·11		Barisal.		
0·16	0·14	0·12	0·88	0·12	...	...	0·35	1·64	19	?	14·24	?	1·95	34·21	?		*Gournaddi.*		
0·15	1·37	0·80	1·55	0·40	0·05	1·92	0·70	0·61	21	22·62	16·78	18·62	2·83	35·91	43·57		Bhola.		
0·13	2·21	0·50	0·40	0·48	...	1·61	0·90	0·70	21	?	18·11	?	3·11	48·64	?		*Doulatkhan.*		
1·60	0·80	...	2·58	0·48	...	0·48	1·52	0·25	18	?	22·07	?	4·33	41·30	?		*Bauphal.*		
0·50	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·12	...	1·90	14	16·76	12·00	11·82	2·90	29·40	30·36	Hill Tippera.	Agartola ...		
0·81	1·70	0·15	0·09	0·15	0·10	1·30	3·40	0·74	20	18·65	21·30	16·98	4·10	45·63	40·45	Tippera.	Comilla ...		
0·11	0·85	0·64	0·44	0·40	...	0·18	3·00	3·87	19	20·17	20·48	15·51	3·87	41·03	36·28		Chandpur.		
0·65	0·05	0·11	0·10	0·20	0·04	0·50	0·65	...	19	16·15	12·48	10·97	3·63	36·02	30·92		Brahmanbaria.		
...	...	...	0·60	0·20	...	4·00	0·50	1·50	12	?	16·15	?	4·00	28·10	?		*Ramchandrapur.*		
0·50	0·10	1·15	1·20	...	0·10	1·10	0·40	...	25	?	14·05	?	3·60	40·57	?		*Nasirnagar.*		
0·82	0·15	0·50	0·18	0·05	0·55	1·75	1·80	0·57	21	?	14·86	?	2·20	27·00	?		*Daudkandi.*		
...	...	0·45	...	0·65	0·72	...	...	0·82	15	?	16·96	?	0·35	41·40	?		*Kasba.*		
2·39										?		?			?		*Laksham.*		
0·16	1·74	0·70	0·32	...	0·40	0·52	2·43	1·65	22	22 60	22·12	23·07	3·63	52·73	54·58	Noakhali.	Noakhali ...	Chittagong.	
0·28	0·75	1·05	...	...	0·20	1·50	5·45	2·15	26	21·77	32·63	22·56	5·45	60·78	55·44		Feuny.		
0·80	1·98	2·15	0·76	0·08	0·24	2·79	7·44	3·29	24	?	46·40	?	7·44	76·59	?		*Harishpur.*		
0·51	0·31	...	1·54	...	...	1·09	1·55	5·16	17	?	26·05	?	5·16	44·45	?		*Ramganj.*		
5·15	6·51	1·10	0 68	...	0·04	5·17	6·01	4·50	27	23·53	57·57	40·14	6·51	96·71	79·63		Cox's Bazar ...		
0·69	0·75	0·17	0·20	...	...	0·78	4·10	6·15	22	20·05	27·63	21·97	6·15	61·62	51·67	Chittagong ...	Chittagong.		
2·72	2·50	2·23	0·79	...	0·60	3·08	5·10	5·05	26	?	40·69	?	5·10	76·78	?		*Kutubdia.*		
1·83	1·44	1·05	0·33	...	...	0·83	1·60	3·58	25	?	31·19	?	3·58	62·53	?		*Satkania.*		
0·19	0·39	0·19	0·03	0·12	0·54					?		?			?		*Kodala.*		
0·54	0·09	...	...	0·18	0·73	1·42	0·30	0·15	22	?	28·64	?	6·30	54·89	?		*Fenoa.*		
0·65	0·60	0·52	...	...	0·32	0·76	4·30	3·85	22	?	32·04	?	4·30	57·05	?		*Mirsarai.*		
0·93	1·52	0·26	...	0·24	1·45	2·80	4·40	1·30	25	?	32·70	?	5·45	67·93	?		*Chandpur.*		
1·17	0·05	0·12	0·55	...	0·11	0·24	0·26	1·72	22	22·00	16 63	19·04	3·23	50·01	42·11	South Lushai Hills.	Rangamati ...		
0·95	1·29	0·29	0·17	0·07	...	0·21	0·08	0·94	25	?	17·44	?	2·10	43·97	?		*Bandarban.*		
2·03	0·09	0·21	0·12	0·20	0·13	0·41	0·46	1·98	23	?	23·00	?	3·36		?		*Demagiri.*		
...	0·69	...	0·04	...	...	2·30	0·12	0·66	12	13·85	11·14	11·59	2·95	18·08	19·98	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna.	Bihar.
...	2·11	...	0·05	...	...	0·49	0·48	1·17	13	14·10	12·29	11·39	2·11	18·42	19 08		Dinapore.		
...	1·30	0·42	0·10	...	...	...	3 07	1·03	13	15·05	15·09	12 60	3·07	22·28	20·46		Bihar.		
...	0·76	...	0·16	...	...	1·72	2·10	0 30		13·10		12·22			18·65		Barh.		
0·64	0·38	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	3·75	14	?	17·75	?	3·76	26·47	?		*Bickram.*		
...	...	0·64	0·25	...	...	...	2·16	1 12	14	?	14·15	?	2·95		?		*Hilsa.*		
...	3·17	4·87	0·07	...	...	2·75	0·34	1·34	15	13·70	22·92	12·10	4·87	32·25	19·20	Gaya.	Aurungabad...		
...	1·40	1·47	0·03	...	0·05	0·10	1·25	1·65	18	15·65	21·15	12·86	2·48	29·06	20·36		Gaya.		
0·07	0·62	0·71	0·08	...	...	0·40	1·82	0·39	13	13·60	9·96	11·71	2·00	21·53	18·56		Nawada.		
...	0·15	1·26	0·05	...	...	0·06	0·61	0·49	14	13·35	9·33	12·24	1·35	14·15	18·56		Jahanabad.		
0·20	...	0·37	0·10	...	...	3·72	1·42	0·77	14	?	13·62	?	4·10	19·88	?		*Arwal.*		
0·06	2·00	1·72	0·15	...	0·02	0·16	0·22	0·37	15	?	15·57	?	5·85	22 20	?		*Daudnagar.*		
...	0·19	0·68	0·53	...	...	1·18	0·71	0·18	15	?	12·25	?	3·08	17·16	?		*Sherghati.*		
3·40	...	0·48	...	...	0·60	0·35	0·00	...	15	?	13·13	?	3·40	20·03	?		*Rajauli.*		
0·24	0·32	...	...	...	0·20	4·00	0·34	0·50	14	?	16·18	?	4·00	20·79	?		*Pakri Barawan.*		
...	0·29	0·25	0·04	...	...	0·14	0·02	0·48		14·50		11·07			16 63	Shahabad .	Buxar ...		
...	0·30	3·23	0·27	0·05	...	3·15	0·08	0·06	15	15·38	16·08	11·25	3·23	30·56	17·07		Dehri.		
0·18	1·23	2·79	0·15	0·03	...	0·29	2·03	0·22	15	13·75	12·33	13·31	2·79	18·73	18·16		Bhabhua.		
...	0·40	1·52	0·05	0·06	...	5·45	0·09	0·10	14	14·65	12·85	11·32	5·45	23·08	17·14		Sasaram.		
0·11	0·18	0·02	...	...	...	3·09	1·09	0·54	15	14·94	12·13	11·03	3·09	19·01	18·12		Arrah.		
...	0·77	6·05	0·03	0·12	...	0·55	0·65	0·35	14	?	20·89	?	6·05	30·40	?		*Mohaniah.*		
...	1·40	1·10	0·10	...	...	0·90	0·50	...	17	?	12·30	?	2·55	15·90	?		*Khiri.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·10	0·70	1·35	13	?	16·20	?	2·75	22·86	?		*Ageaon.*		
0·22	0·16	0·07	...	...	...	...	1·70	0·38	12	?	11·70	?	2·02	17·97	?		*Ramagar.*		
...	0·65	0·60	...	...	0·20	..	0·40	1·07	15	?	16·05	?	4·30		?		*Koath.*		
...	2·50	0·35	0·07	...	...	0·05	0·25	0·30	17	?	16·23	?	2·90		?		*Sikroul.*		
...	0·67	1·92	0·14	...	...	2·06	0·09	0·13	12	?	12·15	?	2·06		?		*Bassawan.*		
...	0·71	0·98	...	...	...	0·68	1·14	0 06	12	?	12·71	?	3·37		?		*Monaharpur.*		
...	...	0·19	...	...	...	2·14	1·25	1·52	12	13·17	9·55	12·51	2·14	17·33	20·18	Saran.	Gopalganj ...		
0·27	0·11	...	...	...	...	5·70	5·92	1·15	13	13 60	20·91	11·73	5·92	29·52	19·64		Siwan.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	1·80	11	?	15·03	?	3·95	24·64	?		Ekma.		
...	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·52	13	14·15	13·04	12·30	2 03	23·81	19·20		Chapra.		
...	1·50	...	...	...	...	1·50	0·50	...	11	?	9·70	?	2·20		?		*Seeresepur.*		
...	1·27	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·85	12	?	9·57	?	1 80	17·03	?		*Annour.*		
...	0·74	...	...	...	...	1·23	0·24	0·83	14	?	9·87	?	1·54	16·93	?		*Basantpur.*		
...	0·29	...	0·01	...	...	...	2·13	1·27	12	11·29	6·30	10·45	2·13	14·09	19·73	Champaran.	Motihari ...		
...	0·08	1·09	...	...	...	8·50	1·13	...	10	12·05	15 75	12·08	8·50	29·07	22·34		Bettiah.		
...	0·29	0·27	...	...	...	0·05	0·46	1·43	11	?	5·84	?	1·43	18·73	?		*Bagaha.*		
...	...	0·22				0·77	0·86	0·13		?		?			?		*Burhurwa.*		
...	0·63	...	...	...	..	...	3·37	3·77	6	10·89	8·43	10·59	3·77	13·80	19·97	Muzaffarpur.	Sitamarhi ...		
...	0·05	...	0·04	...	...	...	2·18	...	8	14·00	5·47	11·81	2·18	10·27	20·72		Muzaffarpur.		
	4·74	0·60	0·70			...	0·05	0·75		13·79		11·85			19·72		Hajipur.		
0·50						3·02	0·12	0·12		?		?			?		*Paru.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·76	1·50	...	4	?	3·87	?	1·50		?		*Mahua.*		
										?		?			?		*Shishar.*		
																	Pupri.		
...	0·75	...	0·13	...	...	0·06	1·14	3·38	8	12·79	7·11	13·19	2·33	15·19	20·88	Darbhanga.	Tajpur ...		
...	0·09	...	0·04	0·02	...	0·02	0·27	2·47	7	13·32	5·41	11·89	2·47	8·60	21·01		Darbhanga.		
...	0·04	...	0·06	...	...	...	1·66	2·08	5	12 53	5·99	10·69	2·08	12·20	20·82		Madhubani.		
0·30	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	2·16	1·00	9	?	9·14	?	2·16	12·61	?		*Bahera.*		
...	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	1·04	2·46	10	?	10·96	?	2·46	17·12	?		*Rosera.*		
...	1·06	1·07	0·06	...	...	0·94	1·52	2·60	10	14·70	12·87	12·11	2·60	23·53	18·77	Monghyr.	Begusarai ...	Bhagalpur.	
...	1·19	0·50	0·15	...	...	0·14	1·86	5·98	15	15·50	17·40	12·35	5·98	23·49	20·54		Monghyr.		
...	0·72	0·49	0·03	...	...	0·06	2·63	0·17	15	16·70	14·59	12·75	3·68	25·98	20·58		Jamui.		
...	1·31	0·54	0·17	...	...	...	1·42	2·05		?		?			?		*Gogri.*		
...	...	1·36	...	...	...	...	1·50	0·54	7	?	8·64	?	2·90	14·46	?		*Sheikpura.*		
...	2·45	0·43	0·45	0·08	...	...	1·20	0·75	15	?	18·14	?	3·78	33·81	?		*Chahai Bamda.*		
0·61	2·65	1·70	...	...	...	...	3·65	...		?		?			?		Chupreon.		

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Division.	District.	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhaskalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	1·22	0·34	0·59	0·28	1·03	1·65	...	...	0·63	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	0·46	0·12	...
		Bongaon (*Sylabad*). ...	...	...	0·10	0·37	0·21	0·62	0·44	0·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·26	0·46	...	...
		Supaul ...	...	...	...	0·10	0·12	0·10	0·22	1·67	...	...	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Protabganj ...	0·20	0·70	0·10	...	...	0·67	0·71	1·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·48
		Bhaskalpur ...	...	0·01	1·46	0·10	0·07	...	1·50	5·45	0·11	0·34	0·49	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	0·46	0·12	...
		Banka ...	..	...	0·44	1·69	0·33	0·15	5·00	5·73	...	...	...	0·74	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·09	0·09	...
		Colgong ...	...	1·63	1·79	0·11	0·20	0·16	1·13	2·15	0·02	0·22	0·42	...	...	...	...	0·59	...	0·13	0·07	...
	Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	0·34	0·55	0·47	0·21	0·50	0·64	0·69	...	...	0·41	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·95	...	0·28
		Araria ...	0·10	...	0·06	0·45	0·35	0·60	0·85	1·10	...	...	...	0·52	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·62	0·05	0·33
		Purnea ...	...	...	0·24	0·80	0·35	0·36	0·46	1·49	...	...	...	0·37	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·48	0·02	...
		Gondwara (*Korah*). ...	0·03	1·70	0·06	0·20	0·88	0·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·06	0·45	...	...
		Barsoe ...	...	0·12	1·03	0·43	0·28	...	1·27	...	0·84	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	0·81	...	...	...	...
		Forbesganj ...	0·05	...	0·42	0·30	0·11	0·55	0·37	2·13	0·11	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·17	0·62	0·33
		Kaliaganj ...	0·80	...	1·73	0·70	0·66	2·93	0·80	1·50	0·80	...	...	0·92	0·80	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	0·70
	Malda ...	Malda ...	0·01	0·08	2·05	1·37	1·23	1·34	0·35	3·78	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·24	0·07	0·38	0·22
		Chanchal ...	...	0·20	3·55	0·85	0·06	0·23	0·78	1·31	0·10	...	...	0·06	...	0·75	...	0·13	0·56	0·66	...	0·05
		Gajol ...	...	0·35	2·20	0·21	0·71	0·60	1·50	1·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...
		Sibganj ...	0·15	0·19	0·91	0·49	0·30	0·08	0·83	3·71	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	0·08	0·10	...
	Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	0·04	...	0·82	1·19	2·33	0·23	0·68	2·18	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·52	0·07	0·02	0·07	...
		Godda ...	...	0·35	1·90	0·60	..	0·81	1·42	1·32	...	...	0·15	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·03	0·05	...
		Pakour ...	...	0·23	0·62	0·41	0·20	0·18	1·15	1·62	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·26	0 67	0·11	1·29	...
		Naya Dumka ...	0·01	0·34	0·06	0·01	0·02	1·33	2·16	3·38	0·12	...	...	0·10	0·10	...	...	1·22	0·29	0·70	0·17	0·23
		Deoghur ..	...	0·03	0·38	2·19	0·10	0·87	2·79	3·11	0·03	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·03	0·13	0 17	0·09	...
		Jamtara ...	0·07	0·10	0·07	0·44	0·10	1·10	1·92	3 34	0·43	0·07	0·19	0·41	0·29	...	...	...	0·28	1·08	0·38	0·05
		Belbadda ...	...	4·54	0·90	1·05	0·95	1·30	2·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nanihat ...	...	0·31	...	0·41	...	0·24	3·44	3·44	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·25	...
		Assenboni ..	0·80	...	...	2·60	2·00	4·50	1·80	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	0·20	0·40	0·10	...	...
		Katikund ...	...	...	0·50	1·02	0·48	5·02	3·06	6·48	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	1·19	0·41	...	...	...
		Madhupur ..	...	0·70	0·03	4·30	...	0·40	2·10	3·83	0·36	...	...	0·07	0·04	...	...	0·07	0·08	0·26	...	0·02
		Sarwan ...	...	...	2·00	0·18	0·42	3·40	6 50	0·05	...	...	0 60	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·05	...
		Savath ...	0·30	...	0·50	0·40	0·24	0·52	2·89	2·30	0·10	...	0·20	0·10	0·19	...	...	0·06	0·25	0·47	0·14	0·19
		Barkope ...	...	...	4·50	1·10	...	0·30	2·03	2·50	0·02	...	...	0·20	0·03	...	...	...	0·23	0·30	0·35	...
		Dauroy ..	1·10	0·50	0·60	...	0·75	0·45	0·80	0·10	...	0·12	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	1·40	0·85	0·30
		Bhagya ...	.	0·97	2·17	0·44	...	0·34	1·65	2·30	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·14	0·11	...	...
		Mohespore ...	0·21	...	...	·88	...	0·14	1·05	1·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barhaura ...	...	...	0·48	0·50	0·44	1·00	1·83	2·01	0·34	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	0·20	0·16	0·16	0·19	...
		Sahibganj ...	...	...	1·32	0·64	1·20	0·54	0·45	3·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·38	0·18	0·11	...
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jaratsingpur	0·15	0·15	1·38	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·03	0·51	...	0·30	0·90	2·23	0·37	...	0·06	...
		Banki ...	0·92	...	0·11	0·78	...	0·28	0·06	...	1·06	1·13	0·45	1·27	0·11	...	...	0·16	0·83	0·55	...	...
		Cuttack ...	...	0·87	0·11	0·45	0·27	0·40	0·09	...	...	...	0·07	1·41	0·03	...	...	0·26	1·02	0·47	...	...
		False Point ...	0·24	0·05	...	0·20	...	1·67	...	...	...	0·68	0·80	1·59	0·15	...	0·04	1·80	4·59	1·27	0·04	0·28
		Kendrapara ...	0·11	0·11	...	0·18	...	...	0·33	...	0·02	0·73	...	1·07	0·05	0·02	0·06	3·13	1·55	1·02	...	...
		Jajpur ...	0·23	...	...	2·05	...	0·90	0·21	...	1·86	1·05	...	2·77	0·05	0·03	0·28	0·75	1·90	1·50	...	...
		Dharmsala ...								0·16	0·20	...	0·19	...	...	...	0·50	0·19	0·86	...	...	...
		Salipore ...	...	...	0·30	0·27	...	0·15	...	...	0·82	...	0·04	2·10	0·30	...	...	0·70	1·65	0·34	0·42	...
		Pal Lahera ...	...	2·40	0·08	1·90	0·59	0·60	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	0·50	3·70	...	...	0·08
	Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	0·11	...	...	0·70	...	1·15	0·39	...	2·10	0·15	...	2·48	...	...	...	0·41	1·40	2·43	...	...
		Chandbali ...	0·21	...	...	0·67	...	...	0 51	2 05	...	...	...	3·25	0·13	0·85	...	1·55	4·50	7·80	...	...
		Bhadrak ...	0·75	...	...	1·00	...	1·36	0·58	...	...	0·65	0·05	1·75	...	...	...	0·19	1·96	5·74	...	...
		Soro ...																				
		Balasore ...	1·96	1·31	...	0·94	0·03	0·74	0·24	...	...	0·17	0·11	1·44	...	...	...	0·18	0·95	0·29	0·10	...
		Jellasore ...	0·41	0 54	0·02	0·14	0·25	...	...	...	0·11	0·10	1·22	0·16	...	...	...	0·56	0·30	0·02	0·01	...
		Baripada ...	0·74	1·63	...	2·10	2·14	...	0·67	0·09	0·17	0·31	0·67	0·78	...	0·14	...	0·53	0·80	0·40	...	...
	Puri ...	Puri ...	0·09	0·10	0·38	1·03	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·42	0·34	0·70	0·10	...	1·41	0·70	2·52	0·67	0·04	0·05
		Khurda ...	0·52	0·03	0·77	1·27	0·01	0·07	0·06	0·21	...	0·18	0·05	2·37	0·02	...	...	0·47	1·18	0·48	...	...
		Banpur ...	...	0·20	0·12	0·18	...	...	0·07	0·12	1·00	0·06	1·59	1·09	0·04	...	...	0·55	1·06	0·37	...	...
		Gop ...																				
		Satpara ...	...	...	1·00	0·25	...	...	..	...	0·53	0·99	1·79	...	...	1·41	0·39	1·45	0·25	...	...	...
		Pipli ...	0·55	0·62	0·90	0·33	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	1·43	0·13	...	...	0·52	1·30	1·07	...	0·12	...
		Nayagarh ...	...	0·48	0·65	...	0·60	...	...	1·58	...	1·29	1·37	2 29	...	...	...	0·27	0 31	0·76	...	...
		Ranpur ...	0·21	0·16	0·60	0·85	0·02	...	0·46	0 08	...	0·36	0·10	2·14	0·21	...	...	0·60	0·53	0·44	0·42	...
		Kurmala ...	...	0·85	0·75	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·40	1·25	1·05	1·15	0·03	...	1·40	0·52	1·35	0·80	...	...
	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*). ...	0·06	0·27	0·02	1·37	0·04	0·18	1·16	3·50	0·78	0·15	...	0·52	0·07	...	...	0·08	...	0·33	0·21	...
		Hazaribagh ...								2·86	0·21	...	...	0·87	0·22	...	...	...	1·18	0·62	...	0·13
		Semtagurah ...	...	0·05	0 65	0·30	1·51	1·03	1·56	0·10	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·45	...	0·71	...
		Mahudi Hills	0 31	0·41	0·79	1·15	0·70	0·80	1·70	0·52	...	...	1·62	0·80	...	0·52	...	...	1·12	0·18	0·55	0·62
		Jhoomrah Hills	0·10	...	2·40	0·10	0·20	2·70	4·50	...	0·20	...	...	1·90	...	...	...	0·60	1·50	0·20	0·30	0·20
		Barhi ...	...	...	...	2·10	1·56	0·27	0 28	1·78	...	...	0·12	0·26	0·05	...	...	0·21	0·16	0·19	...	...
		Chatra ...	0·35	...	...	0·77	0·26	2·58	0 72	3·00	0·19	...	0·79	0·30	0·02	...	0·78	...	0·38	0·59	...	0·21
		Karaydeha ...	...	...	...	3·27	...	0·35	1·79	3·09	1·11	...	...	0·39	0·15	...	...	...	...	1·07	...	...
		Ramghar ...							2·50	...	...	...	4·40	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	1·40	...	0·30
	Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	0·03	0·05	0·86	0·77	1·99	...	0·53	1·39	0·80	0·08	0·29	0·87	0·20	...	0·35	...	0·29	0·80	0·08	...
		Ranchi ...		0·42	0·20	4·34	0·30	1·12	0·25	0·95	1·90	...	0·52	1·25	0·44	...	...	...	0·48	0·98	0·42	0·48
		Silli ...	...	...	0·80	1·99				2·20	...	...	...	1·20	...	...	...	...	1·20	1·30	...	...
		Palkot ...	3·06	...	2·50	1 25	...	2·88	2·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 56	...	...	...	0·47	...	...
		Tamar ...	0·03	1·18	0·05	1·52	1 50	0·25	0·55	0·68	0·90	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·03	1·45	1·52	0·04	0·18
		Chainpur ...	0·81	0·07	1·16	0·89	0·77	1·00	0·70	0·27	0·94	0 09	0·34	0·40	0·02	0·05	...	0·12	0·50	0·36	0·14	0·04
		Sirgaja ...	0·70	0·68	0·40	1·38	1 32	1·40	1·28	0·02	1·11	1·20	0·40	0·60	...	0·20	0·40	0·30	0·43	0·32	0·12	0·28
		Jashpur ...	0·71	0·07	0·72	1·03	0·38	1·50	0·95	1·89	0·53	1·35	0·24	0·34	0·19	0·03	...	...	0·25	1·02	0·06	0·48
		Gangpur ...	0·94	1·00	1·07	1·45	...	0·27	0·30	...	1·45	0·68	0·56	0·64	...	...	0·27	...	0·38	0·37	0·08	...
Chota Nagpur.	Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltanganj*) ...	0·01	0·02	0 07	0·70	0·09	0·47	0·63	0·66	0·08	0·17	...	0·44	0·10	...	0·01	...	0·30	0·08	0·10	...
		Batumath ...	0·88	...	1·88	1·10	2·28	0·68	0·70	1·25	...	...	...	0·70	0·12	...	0·10	...	...	0·34	0·35	...
		Husainabad ..	0·50	...	0·50	1·10	2·50	3·00	1·20	0·52	0 05	0·40	...	2·00	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...
		Garwah ...	0·75	0·25	0·42	1·22	0·18	0·45	0·13	0·50	0·16	...	0·15	0·66	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·62	0·09	...
	Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	0·55	0·56	0·48	2·50	1 00	1·94	4·65	1·60	2 35	...	...	0·70	0·76	...	...	0·10	0·20	1·21	0·26	...
		Gobindpur ...	...	...	0·09	3·00	0·06	1·10	1·20	3·10	1·40	...	...	0·31	0·50	...	...	...	0·55	0·95	0·21	...
		Raghunath-pur.	0·09	0·40	0·10	0·20	...	1·09	0·98	0·10	...	...	...	0·50	0·13	...	...	...	0·25	0·72	0·20	...
		Barrabhum ...	0·82	0·25	0·36	0·55	...	0·52	0·80	0·85	0·45	0·22	...	0·87	0·27	...	...	...	0·70	2·27	...	...
		Jhalda ...	...	1·13	1·75	0·90	0·35	0·95	...	1·09	0·07	...	1·16	0·68	...	...	...	0·64	2·18	0·02	0·08	0·13
		Chas ...	0·63	...	3·00	2·76	0·32	1·30	1·30	3·13	1·60	...	...	0·41	0·30	...	...	0·16	0·38	...	1·15	...
		Pandra ...	0·02	0·07	0·06	1·03	0 24	1·82	2·60	2·52	0·05	...	0·03	0·30	0·16	...	...	0·80	0·92	...	0·70	...
	Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	0·20	0·02	0·05	0·28	0·15	...	0·04	0·78	0·31	0·34	0·17	0·55	0·07	0·01	...	0·04	0·90	0·32	0·01	...
		Chakradhar-pur.	...	...	0·03	0·03	0·02	0·03	1·80	0·29	...	0·04	0·87	0·38	...	...	...	0·62	0·80	0·02	0·23	0·3
		Ghatsila ...	0·10	0·30	0·75	2·30	0·40	...	1·55	0·15	0·75	...	...	...	0·25	0·15	0·75	0·75	0·12	0·70	1·05	...
		Baharagura ...	...	...	1·20	0·50	0·06	...	0·54	0·15	...	...	0·52	0·20	...	...	...	1·27	0·46	0·30	...	...
		Gailkura ...	0·25	0·20	0·30	3·40	0·23	0·32	0·95	0·41	1·05	...	...	0·91	0·09	...	...	0·23	0·42	1·34	0·07	0·05
		Kalikapur ...	1·01	0·16	...	1·10	0·10	0·09	0·28	0·49	0·19	...	...	1·14	...	0 10	...	1·12	1·40	0·62	0·12	...
		Monahorpur ...	0·13	...	1·50	2·05	...	0·14	0·57	0·25	0·95	...	0·87	...	0·58	...	...	1·18	1·28	...	0·31	...
		Kharsawan ...																				
	Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhur ...	...	0·57	1·00	0·23	0·10	0·10	0·20	0·12	0·06	...	0·95	0·45	1·00	1·10	1·00	1·10	0·55	0·12	...	...
		Anandpur ...	0·21	...	...	1·26	0·29	0·41	...	1·31	...	...	0·64	2·25	0·08	1·00	...	...	1·07	2·87	0·06	...
		Talchar ...	0 29	...	0·10	0·57	1·03	0·31	...	0·04	...	0·31	0·36	0·08	...	1·88	0·59	0·28	1·89	0·89	...	0·01
		Narsingpur ...	...	0·34	1·00	...	0·02	0·60	1·50	...	2·75	0·18	3·67	0·50	...	0·38	0·92	0·31	1·35	0·26	...	1·47
		Angul ...	0·13	...	0·82	1·03	0·03	0·20	...	0·34	0·50	0·05	0·89	1·64	...	0·42	1·12	0·60	0·92	2·48	...	1·47
		Dhenkanal ...	0·74	...	0·16	0·41	0·50	0·15	...	0·09	...	0·41	0·25	1·21	...	...	...	0·30	1·86	0·42	...	...
		Bispara ...	...	1·90	0·60	0·55	0·15	...	1·20	3·57	0·08	0·84	3·50	...	1·20	...	...	2·10	6·00	0·10	...	...
		Kunjabangar																				
		Baramba ...	1·11	...	0·40	0·64	...	1·31	...	0·33	0·30	1·76	0·10	1·80	...	...	0·55	0·33	0·60	0·48	0·05	...

gal in July 1894—*concluded.*

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1894 to 31st July 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st July.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	0·52	...	0·07	...	...	...	2·49	2·52		14·50		11·49			22·44	Madhipura ...	Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bihar—*concld.*
...	...	0·36					...	0·98	1·43		?		?			?	Bangaon.			
																	(*Sufsabad*).			
...	...	0·23	...	0·09	...	...	...	0·26	3·10	9	14·22	6·98	10·95	3·10	14·07	22·45	Supaul.			
...	...	1·37	...	...	0·32	0·12	...	0·36	3·53	13	?	10·33	?	3·53	23·63	?	*Protabganj.*			
3·15	0·04	1·63	0·04	0·04	...	...	...	2·97	2·84	14	15·40	18·22	11·16	5·45	25·48	20·46	Bhagalpur.			
...	...	1·60	0·84	0·14	...	...	0·18	4·25	1·78	14	16·60	23·56	10·01	5·73	33·42	20·12	Banka.			
3·10	...	0·15	0·19	0·20	...	...	...	0·55	1·94	17	?	11·75	?	2·15	16·17	?	*Colgong.*			
...	0·08	1·19	...	...	0·37	0·62	0·43	0·53	1·03	18	17·20	9·99	16·49	1·19	27·11	35·78	Kishanganj ...	Purnea ...		
...	...	0·62			0·33	0·40	...	...	1·75		15·68		15·98	?		32·10	Araria.			
...	...	...	0·04	0·28	...	...	...	0·70	3·56	11	16·47	9·24	13·80	3·56	21·71	28·28	Purnea.			
...	...	...	0·06	0·05	...	...	0·90	2·80	2·84	10	?	11·76	?	2·84	17·98	?	*Gondwara* (*Korah*).			
...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	1·45	2·92	11	?	9·38	?	2·92	20·53	?	*Barsoe.*			
...	...	0·80	0·15	...	0·09	0·55	0·15	1·10	1·70	18	?	10·12	?	2·13	24·53	?	*Forbesganj.*			
0·31	...	0·18	0·61	...	...	...	1·19	0·80	0·20	18	?	15·78	?	2·93	31·97	?	*Kaliaganj.*			
0·12	...	...	...	0·22	0·10	0·01	0·70	0·63	0·13	17	15·00	13·25	11·41	3·78	25·03	25·04	Malda ...	Malda ...		
...	...	0·06	...	0·16	...	...	0·58	0·68	2·20	15	17·23	12·96	12·56	3·55	27·77	28·18	Chanchal.			
0·48	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	1·85	1·65	3·30	13	?	15·03	?	3·30	21·93	?	*Gajol.*			
...	0·07	0·17	...	0·14	...	...	0·63	0·59	0·80	15	?	9·09	?	3·71	19·48	?	*Sibganj.*			
...	0·90		0·23	0·12	0·02	...	0·45	0·62	0·90	15	15·42	12·20	12·03	2·33	22·50	26·22	Rajmahal ...	Sonthal Parganas.		
...	0·05	1·66	0·50	0·09	0·05	...	...	2·72	1·05	13	16·06	13·10	11·07	2·72	22·66	20·19	Godda.			
...	0·07	0·21	...	0·32	...	...	6·46	2·04	2·65	17	17·21	19·88	12·41	6·46	32·09	25·06	Pakour.			
..	0·01	1·25	0·28	0·45	0·02	...	0·36	0·60	0·35	18	18·50	13·54	13·44	3·28	27·23	24·44	Naya Dumka.			
...	...	1·61	0·57	0·37	0·20	0·09	...	2·60	0·59	14	18·20	15·98	13·60	3·11	33·14	23·79	Deoghur.			
..	0·66	4·53	0·67	0·50	0·10	...	...	0·17	0·06	19	16·00	17·12	13·66	4·53	28·20	24·20	Jamtara.			
..	1·53	...	...	...	...	0·90	1·10	0·80	...	10	?	15·36	?	4·54	22·38	?	*Belbadda.*			
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	9	?	11·09	?	3·44	18·58	?	*Nanihat.*			
...	0·77	0·28	0·34	0·10			1·80	0·20	...		?		?			?	*Assenboni.*			
...	...	2·29	0·32	...	...	...	1·22	1·79	0·82	15	?	25·35	?	6·48	39·06	?	Kalikund.			
...	...	0·48	0·03	0·20	0·15	...	...	0·02	0·08	11	?	18·52	?	4·30	25·79	?	Madhupur.			
...	0·75	0·50	0·30	0·40	...	...	2·00	0·40	...	13	?	18·01	?	6·50	30·51	?	*Sarwan.*			
0·06	...	1·09	0·20	0·17	0·06	0·25	...	0·88	0·90	21	?	12·45	?	2·89	24·55	?	*Sarath.*			
...	...	1·59	0·22	0·10	...	...	0·08	2·50	0·72	15	?	17·08	?	4·50	?	?	*Barkope.*			
0·30	0·15	0·60	0·45	0·12	...	...	1·00	0·33	0·15	20	?	10·32	?	1·40		?	*Danrey.*			
0·8	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·48	1·54	...		?		?		?	?	*Bhagya.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·41	...	3·10		?		?		?	?	Moheshpur,			
...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	1·15	0·19	0·61	15	?	9·58	?	2·01		?	*Bahwa.*			
...	...	...	0·21	0·08	0·06	...	...	0·38	2·10	13	?	11·48	?	3·60	19·14	?	*Sahibganj.*			
...	0·30	2·00	1·88	...	0·46	0·05	0·04	...	0·14		13·06	13·06	11·03	2·23		19·07	Jagatsingpur	Cuttack.	Orissa.	Orissa.
...	0·48	1·56	1·86	0·03	...	...	...	0·09	0·08	15	16·50	11·83	11·79	1·86	26·92	23·54	Banki.			
...	0·46	2·10	2·75	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·11		16·70	11·67	13·36	2·75	30·51	27·68	Cuttack.			
0·05	0·54	1·23	3·33	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	16	15·10	19·50	14·00	4·59	28·51	25·41	False Point.			
...	0·23	2·03	5·14	0·01	0·01	...	0·05	0·12	0·52	15	13·58	17·26	12·27	5·14	37·47	23·12	Kendrapara.			
...	0·21	2·93	5·10	...	...	0·09	0·04	0·70	0·58	16	14·42	23·23	13·12	5·10	37·00	25·48	Jajpur.			
0·84	0·34	0·64	...	...	0·40	...	0·50	...	0·40		?		?			?	*Dharmsala.*			
...	0·26	1·65	3·03	...	0·10	...	0·15	...	0·10	16	?	13·68	?	3·93	33·31	?	*Salipur.*			
1·58	8·75	6·46	1·00	0·12	0·08	0·06					?		?			?	Pal Lahera.			
	0·20	2·80	4·71	...	...	...	...	0·66	0·20	15	?	19·89	?	4·71		?	Akhyapada ...	Balasore.		
...	0·35	2·75	4·50	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·43	15	13·71	3·15	11·89	7·80	37·37	22·03	Chandbali.			
...	0·50	3·05	5·08	...	...	...	...	0·49	0·05	13	13·80	23·20	12·03	5·74	34·12	24·00	Bhadrak.			
0·30	3·64	5·04	...	...	0·07	...	...	0·10	0·19		14·94		12·27			22·10	Soro.			
0·25	0·91	5·65	5·79	...	0·06		0·71	0·8	...		15·55		13·93			25·33	Balasore.			
0·90	15·50	4·52		...	0·64	0·05	...	0·11	0·30	18	14·59	27·32	15·15	15·50	37·23	24·81	Jellasore.			
0·70	5·55	5·61	0·18	...	0·27	0·20	0·18	...	0·12	21	18·92	24·10	12·77	5·61	38·64	25·12	Baripada.			
0·29	0·22	0·79	0·05	0·02	...	...	0·08	...	0·88	17	13·45	12·10	10·39	2·52	17·03	19·83	Puri ...	Puri ...		
0·38	0·29	1·05	1·23	...	...	0·37	0·75	0·06	0·24	17	16·65	13·74	12·82	2·37	25·27	24·39	Khurda.			
0·18	0·05	0·17	0·94	0·04	...	0·05	...	...	0·85	15	12·83	10·14	10·66	1·69	20·84	19·64	Banpur.			
							0·10	...	0·70		?		?			?	*Gop.*			
...	...	0·27					...	0·63	...		?		?			?	*Satpara.*			
0·08	0·88	1·17	...	...	0·70	...	0·07	0·45	0·25		?		?			?	*Pipli*			
...	...	1·04	...	0·72	...	...	...	...	0·98		?		?			?	*Nayagarh.*			
1·67	0·16	0·31	0·83	...	...	...	1·80	...	0·13	19	?	11·58	?	2·14	20·75	?	*Ranpur.*			
...	0·65	0·58	0·68	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	15	?	13·16	?	1·40	19·96	?	Kurmala.			
...	0·38	2·05	0·28	0·21	0·07	0·14	0·11	1·12	...	17	18·60	13·10	12·55	3·50	27·08	22·25	Paenamba ...	Hazaribagh ...	Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur.
																	(*Giridih*).			
0·03	0·24	0·38	1·68	0·77	0·15	0·09	3·05	0·13	0·06		18·70		12·99			21·61	Hazaribagh.			
							0·12	...	...		18·92		12·81			21·90	Semtagurah.			
0·45	0·57	1·15	0·21	0·50	1·05	1·15	1·10	0·30	0·41	25	18·17	18·87	12·36	1·70	33·52	21·39	Mahudi Hills.			
...	1·50	0·70	0·90	0·20	...	0·80	0·20	...	0·10	20	21·80	19·30	16·87	4·50	33·80	28·85	Jhoomrah Hills			
...	0·06	0·49	0·54	0·40	...	...	0·22	0·24	0·06	15	?	8·98	?	2·09	17·78	?	*Barhi.*			
0·51	...	1·50	3·15	0·63	...	0·18	2·13	0·45	0·21	21	?	19·79	?	3·15	25·01	?	*Chatra.*			
0·55	0·57	0·65	0·41	0·40	...	...	0·18	0·66	0·07		?		?			?	*Karagdeha.*			
...	0·59	2·50	0·60	1·60	1·50	0·50	2·50	...	...		?		?			?	*Ramghar.*			
..	0·21	0·30	3·00	0·51	...	...	0·93	0·85	0·19		12·29		12·43	3·00		22·11	Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga.		
...	...	1·30	1·00	0·55	0·22	0·10	0·70	0·24	...	28	19·45	19·55	13·72	4·34	37·37	24·32	Ranchi.			
...	...	1·20	0·30	...	...	1·00	...	...	...		?		?			?	*Silli.*			
...	...	3·50	1·55	4·00	...	...	...	...	...	10	?	23·11	?	4·00	32·44	?	*Palkot.*			
...	0·05	1·60	0·98	0·76	...	...	0·03	...	0·07	16	?	14·95	?	1·60		?	*Tamar.*			
1·80	0·55	5·76	0·38	0·07	0·09	0·70	1·00	0·11	0·05	21	?	19·18	?	5·76	31·36	?	*Chainpur.*			
0·18	0·20	2·00	0·10	0·20	2·00	0·10	1·60	0·60	0·20	29	?	19·54	?	2·00		?	Sirguja.			
0·03	0·32	3·15	1·70	0·25	0·09	1·40	1·29	0·25	0·04	23	?	21·17	?	3·15		?	Jushpur.			
0·75	...	3·35	0·40	0·15	0·06	0·21	1·30	0·33	0·06	21	?	16·65	?	3·35		?	Gangpur.			
...	0·03	0·18	4·85	0·18	...	3·02	0·22	1·70	0·66	18	16·45	15·85	12·56	4·85	23·91	19·65	Palamau (*Daltanganj*)	Palamau.		
0·08	1·30	0·36	2·50	0·39	...	0·15	0·65	1·06	0·15	21	?	17·25	?	2·50	28·24	?	*Balumat.*			
...	...	0·42	5·64	0·26	...	0·15	0·64	1·04	0·34	16	?	20·67	?	5·03	29·94	?	*Husainabad.*			
...	...	0·31	3·04	0·25	...	1·08	0·19	0·90	0·33	20	?	11·97	?	3·04	23·71	?	*Garwah.*			
...	...	3·10	1·15	0·55	...	0·73	...	...	...	19	17·40	24·39	12·22	4·65	37·78	22·81	Purulia ...	Manbhum.		
...	0·21	4·85	0·70	1·05	0·12	0·30	0·70	0·25	...	19	17·65	21·16	11·93	4·85	37·08	20·55	Gobindpur.			
...	0·50	1·40	0·70	0·29	...	...	0·27	0·55	...	17	?	8·27	?	1·40	20·22	?	*Raghunathpur.*			
...	...	1·50	0·80	0·32	0·05	...	...	1·50	...	17	?	13·20		2·27	24·74	?	*Barrabhum.*			
...	2·11	0·82	0·27	...	0·57	...	0·57	...	...	16	?	14·46	?	2·18	26·10	?	*Jhalda.*			
...	...	1·09	0·41	0·15	...	...	0·15	0·16	0·16	19	?	18·14	?	3·13	26·88	?	*Chas.*			
...	0·37	1·71	0·26	0·57	0·06	...	...	0·58	0·80	17	?	17·48	?	2·60	33·57	?	*Pandra.*			
0·05	0·09	2·76	2·15	1·18	0·05	0·10	0·01	0·70	0·18	18	17·15	13·46	14·27	2·70	22·07	24·89	Chaibassa ...	Singhbhum.		
...	0·05	2·55	3·07	0·93	0·11	0·21	0·70	0·27	1·09	17	?	14·85	?	3·07		?	*Chakradharpur.*			
...	2·05	0·15	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·55	1·25	20	?	14·24	?	2·30	20·29	?	*Ghatsila.*			
0·80	2·48	1·18	0·05	0·20	...	0·40	0·30	0·12	0·26	17	?	10·98	?	2·48	19·28	?	*Baharagora.*			
...	0·40	2·47	2·54	1·71	...		0·34	1·20	1·20		?		?			?	*Gailkura.*			
...	1·52	1·94	2·16	0·49	...	0·04	1·02	...	0·21	19	?	15·64	?	2·16	22·18	?	*Kalikapur.*			
...	...	4·13	2·31	0·68	...	...	...	3·15	...	16	?	21·38	?	4·13		?	*Momahorpur.*			
																	Kharsawan.			
...	3·02	4·60	...	0·04	...	...	0·14	0·13	0·10	20	?	16·66	?	4·60	23·74	?	Keonjhur ...	Orissa Tributary Mahals.		
...	0·31	2·42	5·04	...	...	...	...	...	0·81	14	?	20·06	?	5·04	34·65	?	Anandpur.			
...	1·04	3·05	3·08	0·07	...	0·06	...	0·07	0·04	18	?	17·34	?	3·06	28·04	?	Talcher.			
...	1·81	2·46	0·30	...	...	0·45	...	...	0·42	19	?	0·22	?	3·67	36·55	?	Narsingpur.			
...	0·51	3·10	1·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	?	18·48	?	3·10	32·09	?	Angul.			
...	0·58	3·90	1·42	...	0·36	...	0·42		0·21	17	?	18·37	?	3·90	30·71	?	Dhenkanal.			
0·40	0·56	4·50	0·55	...	...	...	1·50	0·60	...	18	?	19·90	?	6·00	35·08	?	Bispara.			
...	0·21	1·34	1·70	0·10	...	0·12	...	0·11	0·07	29	?	13·47	?	1·80	25·37	?	Kunjabangar.			
																	Baramba.			

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1894.

THE meteorology of July has not only been highly important, but it has also been rather extraordinary from the number and importance of the barometric depressions and cyclonic storms which have been formed. All of these storms have moved in a westerly or north-westerly direction. Four of these storms, and indeed all the severe storms were formed over the sea, or partly over the sea and partly over the land, whilst two feeble depressions were formed over the land area.

In the first week two feeble storms occurred: one passing from the north-west angle of the Bay, and the other being formed in the centre and north of the province, but these were of little importance. After this came three severe storms, each more severe than the last, and the path of each of which was to the north of the former path. These were practically formed over the Bay, and moved in paths varying from north-west to west. The first of the three was decidedly severe, and the two last very severe, the third doing a good deal of damage to the shipping at the head of the Bay. The sixth was a feeble storm, as judged by the depression of the barometer, but it was highly important in the amount of rainfall it gave, and particularly because it gave heavy rain to areas which had hitherto received very little rain in July.

With this succession of storms large amounts of rain have been brought up to the province, but the distribution of the rain has been singular. The general rainfall of the province has been about 20 per cent. in excess of the normal, but nevertheless some districts have not received much more than half or one-third the usual amounts for July. Thus in Kuch Bihar a *defect* of no less than 68 per cent. and in Rangpur a *defect* of 62 per cent. of the normal fall in July has been recorded, while on the other hand, in the same division of North Bengal, the district of Pabna has received an *excess* fall of 74 per cent. Again in Bihar the district of Darbhanga has received a fall 48 per cent. *less* than usual, and Muzaffarpur and Purnea have shown *defects* of about 40 per cent., while also in Bihar the district of Bhagalpur has received a fall 51 per cent. in *excess*, and Gaya an *excess* of 46 per cent. of the normal fall. Hence, though the monsoon rainfall has been good on the whole, it has been remarkable for its irregular distribution, and in this respect the present monsoon appears to be almost unique.

At the close of June a very feeble barometric depression had formed in the north of the Bay, and on the 30th, or the last day of the month, it had advanced into the north-west angle, and its centre was close to Balasore and a little to the east of it. With the advance of the small depression, monsoon winds were again beginning to blow freely over the province, and hence general rain was being received. On the 1st of July the depression had to a great extent advanced inland, though it remained extremely feeble, and the lowest pressure was reported at Calcutta, while there was also a badly defined cyclonic circulation of winds over South-West Bengal. Practically, however, on this day, the depression had ceased to exist. On the 2nd the lowest pressure was reported from Rampur-Boalia, and round this as a centre winds were again circulating feebly in a cyclonic form, but there was scarcely sufficient evidence to say that any barometric depression existed over this area on this day. On the 3rd, again, pressure was relatively low over the east of Bihar and part of North Bengal, and a moderate fall of pressure had occurred, while winds showed a tendency to circulate round a centre probably near Malda, so that a very feeble, but not very definite, barometric depression appears to have existed over the east of Bihar on this day. On the 4th the lowest pressures were reported at Patna and Arrah, where pressure was nearly a tenth of an inch in defect, and the feeble depression had apparently moved in a west-north-westerly direction, and hence pressure was falling in the western districts, while it was rising moderately to rapidly at the central and eastern stations. The circulation of winds accompanying the feeble depression was, however, by no means definite. On the 5th the feeble low pressure area had apparently passed away from the province, and pressure was rising briskly at all stations, though it was still in slight defect in the west and centre of the province. No true circulation of winds, however, was recorded on this day. On the 6th a further slow increase of pressure occurred, and pressure became in slight excess in all districts, while on the 7th pressure had again generally increased, though a fall was commencing at the western stations, but still pressure was in excess in practically all districts.

The first two feeble depressions of the month having thus passed away, they were followed by a third and much more vigorous storm, which was of considerable strength over the sea. It formed immediately after conditions had ceased to be disturbed after the Bihar depression.

Small cyclonic storm of July 8th to July 14th.—On the 8th, pressure was rising at the northern stations and falling over the southern half of the province, the fall increasing in amount towards the south-eastern districts, and being largest over the Bay. At the same time wind directions at a few of the south-eastern stations began to show indraught towards the sea area. It was hence evident that a barometric depression was forming in the east of the Bay. Over Bengal rain had fallen rather abundantly from the 7th to the 8th, the rainfall being particularly heavy in the west of the province. On the 9th the depression over the Bay was developing slowly, and pressure had fallen in all districts, but owing to the indraught towards the depression, the monsoon winds were being drawn away from Bengal,

and on the 9th the rainfall reported was light and local. On the 10th a further slow development of the depression in the Bay took place, and the small storm was probably nearly in the centre of the Bay and to the south-west of Akyab. Winds showed a strong indraught towards the small storm, and therefore again little rain was reported in Bengal on this day. It is probable also that on the 10th the small storm was beginning to move in a westerly direction, for on the morning of the 11th the centre had become much nearer to the South Orissa Coast, and was probably to the south-east of False Point and to the east of Puri. Hence on the 11th pressure was falling slowly to moderately in Orissa and in the south-western districts of Bengal, while it had risen briskly over the remainder of the province. The centre of the small storm crossed the Orissa coast to the south of False Point, and the central line passed probably almost immediately over Puri at about 2 A.M. of the 12th.

The following is a short description of the weather experienced at Puri during the small storm as given by the Collector of that district :—

"*The 11th July* 1894.—Weather was stormy with a strong gale of wind and rain at small intervals. The total amount of rainfall registered was 0·70 inch, of which 0·49 inch preceded the storm. The highest wind velocity was 38·2 miles an hour. Wind direction, north-north-east at first, was calm a little before the storm, then south-west and south-south-west. The state of sea during the storm was boisterous, but it subsided soon after the wind had ceased.

"This weather first began with a light shower of rain amounting to 0·23 inch between forty minutes after 1 and 4 P.M. on the 11th instant, wind blowing in puffs from north-north-east at a velocity of 26·5 miles an hour. The sky was completely overcast. Between 6 and 8 P.M. there was another shower of rain amounting to 0·26 inch, wind direction continuing steady (north-north-east), but the velocity fell from 26·5 to 14·5 miles an hour. The sky was now clearing towards east and south, while over the horizon to west extending to south-west looked heavily clouded and threatening. At 2 A.M. (12th, following day) the wind was calm. This lasted till 3·45 A.M., when there was a sudden burst or strong gale of wind from south-west accompanied with rain. The rain ceased after 15 minutes, giving 0·21 inch, but the wind increased and continued to blow up to 10 A.M. at a velocity of 38·2 miles an hour. Here the wind slowly shifted to south-south-west and the velocity fell, blowing at 19·3 miles and lower and lower till 10 P.M., when the weather looked settled. The lowest barometer was 29·544 inches (corrected probably about 29·35 inches). It was taken at 2 A.M. on the 12th."

It is hence clear from this description that the storm centre, which was accompanied by a decided calm, such as is usually experienced only in the cyclones of the transition periods, passed over Puri between 2 A.M. and 3-45 A.M. of the 12th of July. The storm having crossed the coast near Puri on the early morning of the 12th, moving in a westerly direction at 8 A.M. of that day it was some little distance to the south of Sambalpur. The storm was therefore moving rapidly in a westerly or west-north-westerly direction. It was not, however, a storm of great intensity, nor was the pressure at its centre very low, but it was accompanied by a most perfect cyclonic circulation of winds, which, particularly to the south of the storm, were decidedly strong. The storm having thus passed inland, conditions became rather more favourable for rainfall in Bengal, and on the morning of the 12th the majority of stations reported rain. The storm, however, continued to advance in an almost westerly direction at an extremely rapid rate, the average speed being about 25 miles an hour for the 24 hours from 8 A.M. of the 12th to 8 A.M. of the 13th, and on the latter date it was in Central India. On the 14th the small storm was entering Lower Sind, and on the 15th it had quite disappeared. The rapidity with which this storm therefore advanced across India is remarkable, as it covered the space between Orissa and Lower Sind in a little more than two days, or in certainly less than two days and a half, that is at the rate roughly of six hundred miles a day. By the strong indraught towards the rapidly retreating storm, the monsoon current was to a great extent deflected from Bengal, and hence much less rain was received than is usually the case after the passage of a storm through Orissa. On the 13th, also, in the rear of the storm, pressure had risen very rapidly over the whole of the west of the province, the increase equalling nearly a quarter of an inch in Orissa. On the other hand pressure had begun to fall moderately to rapidly in Burma, and there was a slight tendency for winds to set up a circulation along the Burma coast, and conditions were therefore again favourable for the commencement of another barometric depression over the east of the Bay.

At this period the fourth depression and cyclonic storm of the month formed. The storms in July also gradually increased in intensity during the month, for the fourth storm was a decidedly severe one, and much more severe than the storm which crossed over Puri on the 12th. It is also noticeable that the path of the fourth storm was more to the north than the third, and crossed the coast over Balasore to the north of Orissa.

Severe cyclonic storm of July 14th to July 23rd.—On the 14th, pressure continued to fall rapidly at the eastern stations and in the east of the Bay, while a smaller fall was reported over the remainder of the province, though pressure was still in considerable excess generally. Winds at the eastern stations, however, showed very distinct indraught towards the Bay, indicating the continued existence and probable slight intensification of the depression over that area. With the formation of this second storm, and by the indraught towards it, again the monsoon current blowing over Bengal began to fall off in force, and hence conditions were not very favourable for rainfall. On the 15th, pressure had fallen over the

whole province, the fall being largest in the north of the Bay and at the eastern stations Winds also showed a very decided cyclonic circulation, which extended over the whole of the north of the Bay and the greater part of Bengal. The centre of this circulation was probably to the west of the centre of the Bay in the latitude of Puri. On the 16th pressure was falling rapidly in Orissa, particularly at False Point, which reported a fall exceeding a tenth of an inch, while it was falling slowly in the west of the province and rising at the eastern stations. The small storm had apparently advanced in a north-north-westerly direction, and was at 8 A.M. of the 16th some little distance to the south-east of False Point, while it was also probably intensifying to a considerable extent. On the 17th the storm had advanced again in a north-north-westerly direction, and was within the north-west angle of the Bay, the centre being a short distance only to the south-east of Balasore. The storm had increased rapidly in intensity, and there had been a fall of pressure at Balasore of more than a fifth of an inch, while a decidedly rapid fall had occurred over the whole of the south-western districts of Bengal. A very strong cyclonic circulation of winds accompanied the storm, and it extended over the whole of Bengal and the northern half of the Bay. The centre of the small cyclonic storm then crossed the coast to the south of Balasore soon after noon of the 17th, and the exceedingly low pressure of 29·169 inches was recorded at that station at 1 P.M. This pressure is about a third of an inch below the normal of the day. Probably, also, as the centre did not actually pass over Balasore, at the actual centre of the storm a pressure of only about 29 inches existed. The pressure recorded at Balasore even is an unusually low pressure for a cyclonic storm of the rains. The storm gave very strong winds and stormy and very squally weather over a large part of the Bay, and particularly in the north-west angle, and from Balasore it is reported that during the early part of the storm at about 2 A.M. of the 17th instant, that is about 12 hours before the storm centre reached the coast, the flag-staff with the storm signals hoisted on it was blown down, and hence the signals could no longer be hoisted there.

Either immediately before crossing the coast, or as the storm advanced inland, it began to change its line of advance, and instead of moving in a north-north-westerly direction it advanced almost due west. Hence at 8 A.M. on the 18th the centre of the storm was a little to the south-east of Sambalpur in the Central Provinces, having thus advanced about 200 miles since the previous day in almost a due westerly direction. On the 19th the centre of the storm was to the south-east of Seoni, or about 240 miles to the west of its position on the 18th, while on the 20th the centre was near Pachmarhi, and on this day it had advanced in a west-by-north direction through about 120 miles. On the 21st, the centre of the storm was a little to the north-west of Indore, and had thus advanced about 200 miles in a west-north-westerly direction. On the 22nd the storm had advanced in a north-westerly direction and its centre was near Mount Abu. On the 23rd it had advanced into Lower Sind, and on the 23rd, though a depression was still indicated over that area, it was very feeble, and on the 24th the depression had entirely disappeared. Thus the storm which first formed a little to the west of the centre of the Bay about the 14th instant continued to exist quite up to the 23rd or for ten days, during which period it also advanced in directions varying in different parts of its course from north-north-westerly to westerly over a path probably seventeen or eighteen hundred miles long, giving heavy weather and abundant rain practically throughout its existence. It was therefore a storm of exceptional nature.

As the storm approached the western side of the Peninsula it created a very strong indraught of monsoon winds from the Arabian Sea towards it. It hence caused very heavy weather in the western districts of India, and probably also in the Arabian Sea, while it gave exceptionally heavy rainfall over Western and North-Western India and caused most disastrous floods in several places.

The storm therefore was a very important one, as it gave heavy weather from about the 14th or 15th, up till certainly the 22nd, in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea and over the head of the Peninsula as well. During the passage of the storm inland through the north of Orissa, in addition to the stormy weather with very strong winds and the very low pressures which were recorded, some very heavy falls of rain were reported. Thus from 8 A.M. of the 16th to the 18th Chandbali received 12·3 inches of rain, and Bhadrak also in the Balasore district 7·7 inches. A heavy wave of monsoon winds advanced in the rear of the storm, but owing to the westerly direction taken by it, the monsoon current was mainly deflected towards the Central Provinces, and therefore away from Bengal. Hence the monsoon current affecting Bengal during the passage of the storm across the Peninsula was again rather feeble, except in the south-western districts and Orissa, which were more or less affected by the storm. The rainfall for this period was therefore in very large defect in North and East Bengal and Bihar; the defect was much smaller in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, while on the other hand the fall in Orissa was nearly twice as large as usual.

A fifth barometric depression and cyclonic storm was then formed, which gave very severe weather at the head of the Bay, and indeed caused a considerable amount of damage to the shipping at the Sandheads. The fifth storm passed further to the north than the fourth storm had done, in the same way that the fourth storm had passed further north than the third. It would also appear that the severity of the fifth storm was greater than that of the fourth, and hence the storms in question formed a kind of series of increasing intensity.

Severe cyclonic storm of July 23rd to July 28th.—While the fourth storm was still in existence conditions were again becoming disturbed in the Bay. On the 22nd pressure was falling

at all except a few of the south-western stations, the fall being largest in the north-east angle of the Bay. It is probable that even on this day a small storm was forming, as the weather at Akyab on the 22nd was extremely suspicious with a falling barometer during the day, while to the south very strong winds and very squally weather were reported from Diamond Island. On the 23rd the observations indicated that a feeble storm existed partly over the head of the Bay and partly over the Sunderbans with a centre to the south of Barisal, where pressure was 0·13 inch in defect. It is uncertain whether this storm was the continuation of the disturbance indicated in the north-east angle of the Bay on the 22nd, but if it was, the disturbance must have moved in a north-westerly direction during the 24 hours from the 22nd to the 23rd. During the 23rd the storm commenced to move in a westerly direction, and up to 4 P.M. of that date it had not intensified to any extent, but remained a feeble disturbance. From that time, however, it commenced to deepen and intensify rapidly, and at 8 A.M. of the 24th it was a deep and rather severe storm, the centre being about 30 to 40 miles to the south-east of Calcutta, where a pressure of only 29·203″ was recorded or 0·318″ below the normal. With the rapid deepening of the storm the cyclonic circulation of winds became much stronger and extended over the whole of Bengal. The main force of the winds was to the south and south-east of the storm, and a severe gale of wind blew at Saugor Island and the Sandheads, commencing from about midnight on the 23rd, and for several hours the wind velocity at Saugor Island averaged more than 60 miles an hour. At noon of the 24th the centre of the storm was about 25 or 30 miles to the south-south-west of Calcutta, the centre having passed apparently close to Diamond Harbour, and at this time the direction of its movement must have been a little to the north of west. Its rate of advance then became very slow for some hours, and up to 10 P.M. the storm had made little further advance, and its centre was still to the south-west of Calcutta and south-east of Midnapore. This retardation appears to have been due to an alteration in the direction of its movement which was taking place, for it is always the case that storms move very slowly while recurving. After 10 P.M. it moved almost in a north-westerly direction, and at 8 A.M. on the 25th the centre was to the south of Bankura and nearer to that station than to Midnapore. The pressure at Bankura on the 25th at 8 A.M. was 29·274″ or 0·211″ in defect, and it is probable the storm was already commencing to fill up slightly, though it was still accompanied by strong cyclonic winds. On the 26th at 8 A.M., the storm was entering Baghelkhand, and had hence moved across Chota Nagpur during the 24 hours at an average rate of about 12 miles an hour in a west-north-westerly direction. The depression at the centre of the storm was much smaller than on the previous day, and probably did not exceed a tenth of an inch, but it was still accompanied by a fairly strong cyclonic circulation of winds. On the 27th the storm had marched nearly westwards and the centre was close to Sutna, and the storm was a shallow depression only, while on the 28th it had almost completely filled up.

During the passage of the storm, in addition to the very low pressures recorded and the very strong cyclonic circulation of winds, which gave very stormy weather with very rough sea at the head of the Bay, and rather squally or somewhat stormy weather over a large part of Bengal, the storm also gave heavy rainfall over the south-western part of the province, the falls being exceedingly heavy near the path of the centre. Thus on the morning of the 24th Contai, in the Midnapore district, reported 15·29 inches of rain, Dantoon, also in the Midnapore district, 10·31 inches, Diamond Harbour 9·90 inches, and Tamluk, Ghatal and Saugor Island each more than 7 inches. On the 25th Mohanea, Shahabad district, reported 6·65 inches, and Aurangabad, Kendrapara, Jajpur, Akhyapada, Chandbali, Bhadrak and Balasore from four to six inches, and so on.

In the rear of the storm also a heavy wave of monsoon winds flowed over the province, but it was deflected mainly over the western and south-western districts, and the remainder of the province received comparatively little rain. On July 29th, however, a change again occurred, pressure fell moderately to briskly over the whole province and became in moderate defect, while at the same time westerly winds apparently forming part of the Bombay branch of the monsoon current began to set in over the west of the province, and to drive back the south-easterly and easterly monsoon winds coming from the Bay of Bengal. As is usually the case when such interaction occurs, very heavy rain began to fall in the western districts of Bengal and in Bihar, and on the 29th many of the stations in this district reported heavy rain, Bettiah receiving 8·50 inches, Buxar 6·14 inches, Siwan 5·17 inches, and many other stations rather heavy falls.

These conditions with winds being of more or less opposite direction, with the accompanying very heavy rainfall, again gave rise to a barometric depression, but which on this occasion was of a feeble nature.

Feeble barometric depression of July 30th to the 1st August.—On the 30th pressure had fallen over the eastern half of the province, the fall being largest at Dinajpur, while it had risen over the west and south-west of the province, and a distinct but feeble barometric depression had formed with a centre near Dinajpur, round which a very distinct circulation of winds appeared. Hence conditions had become particularly favourable for rainfall over practically the whole province, and falls exceeding five inches were reported at Atia, Fenny, Harishpur, Cox's Bazar, and Siwan, while very numerous stations reported amounts of more than three inches. On the 31st the feeble depression had moved in a westerly direction, and was lying along the foot of the hills from about Purnea westwards, and on the 1st of August it had almost disappeared, or had become merged into the monsoon trough of low pressure which at this time was lying almost along the foot of the hills.

This last depression, though meteorologically speaking a feeble one, was of great practical importance, as it gave the first general and heavy rainfall which had been received during the month in certain parts of Bihar and North Bengal, and which were very badly in want of rain, and particularly in such districts as Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Jalpaiguri Rajshahi, Rangpur, Dinajpur, &c.

Pressure.—During the first week of the month pressure was usually below the normal, the defects ranging from 0·015″ to 0·035″, and being usually largest at the central and south-western stations. In the second week pressure was unusually high, and was in excess by a tenth of an inch, but owing to the passage of the small cyclonic storm through the south of Orissa, the excess over that area was comparatively small. In the third week the distribution of pressure was governed by the storm which passed near Balasore, and while the mean pressure in Orissa and at the neighbouring stations in Bengal showed a decided defect, over the remainder of the province, decided excess pressures were registered. In the fourth week the mean pressure varied from an excess of 0·01″ to 0·02″ at the extreme northern stations to a defect of 0·08″ at Calcutta and defects of 0·05″ and 0·06″ at Saugor Island, Jessore, Midnapore, Cuttack, &c., and hence again the pressure distribution was governed by the storm which had passed through South Bengal. The mean pressure for the whole month has therefore shown very slight defects at the extreme southern stations in South Bengal and also in Orissa. while slight excess pressures have been registered elsewhere, the excess equalling about 0·02″ to 0·03″ at the extreme northern stations.

Temperature.—The mean temperatures for the month have to a great extent followed the variations in the heaviness of the rainfall, and hence the whole of the north of the province has shown a mean temperature of about a degree in excess of the normal. The remainder of the province has registered slightly defective temperatures, the defects increasing towards the south-western districts, and being largest at Cuttack, where a defect of 1·6° is registered.

Rainfall.—The distribution of the rainfall throughout the month and its variation in different districts has already been described in detail in the general summary. The most noticeable feature has been the partial, and in some cases almost entire failure of the mosoon rain to reach certain districts in the north of the province in Bihar and North Bengal. This failure continued almost until the formation of the sixth depression in the last few days of the month, but fortunately this depression gave heavy and much needed rain to the districts which had been previously almost rainless.

The actual rainfall recorded in the different divisions has varied from about nineteen inches in East Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and fourteen inches in South-West Bengal and Bihar, to only eleven inches in North Bengal. Slight to moderate excess general falls have been therefore recorded in all districts except North Bengal.

The following table gives a comparison of the falls in the various divisions during the month of July with the normal fall, the actual being given as a percentage of the normal fall. The table also shows the actual falls for each of the previous months of the year expressed in the same way, and the last column of the table shows the total of the falls of the past seven months of the year in each division expressed as a percentage of the normal fall. It will be seen that the general fall in the province in July has been 20 per cent. in excess of the normal, while in North Bengal there has been a defect of 20 per cent. Also that for the year up to the end of July the general rainfall of the province has equalled 103 per cent. of the normal, though decided defects have been registered in North Bengal:—

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Actual rainfall of first seven months of 1894 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	0	55	42	97	58	104	121	96
North Bengal ...	0	64	16	177	83	77	80	82
East Bengal ...	0	87	164	79	70	95	118	98
Bihar ...	3	163	24	98	29	121	108	100
Orissa ...	30	19	27	128	20	137	154	119
Chota Nagpur ...	3	110	4	144	31	149	138	123

As indicated previously, the distribution of rainfall during July has been extremely irregular. The falls indeed have varied from 57·57 inches in parts of South-East Bengal as represented by the station Cox's Bazar and over 40 inches in parts of North Bengal as represented by a fall of 40·86 inches at Buxa in the Darjeeling district, to a fall of only 3·57 inches at Shiuhar in the Muzaffarpur district, and to falls of only two inches at Sunderganj in the Rangpur district and at Dinhatta in the Kuch Bihar district, and to falls of about four inches at Rangpur itself and Peerganj also in the Rangpur district. Thus at almost neighbouring stations the falls have varied to an enormous extent.

Compared with the normal amounts for July, the actual falls also exhibit most startling discrepancies. The whole of the north of the province, north of a line from about Netrakona

to the south of the Champaran district, has received a defective fall, the defect usually exceeding five inches, and at such stations as Siliguri, Kuch Bihar, and Mathabhanga exceeding fifteen inches, while the southern parts of the province have received excess falls exceeding 5 and 10 inches over a large area and ranging up to excess falls of more than fifteen inches at Cox's Bazar, Chandbali and Contai. As instances of the extraordinary irregularity of the rainfall in July at neighbouring stations, it may be mentioned that in the Saran district, while Siwan received an excess fall of more than nine inches, Gopalganj, only a few miles to the north of it, received a defective fall of three inches; in Champaran, Bettiah received an excess full of three inches and Motihari a defective fall of four inches; and in the Bhagalpur district Banka received an excess fall of thirteen inches and Bhagalpur itself an excess of seven inches, while Supaul received a defective fall of five inches. Hence it will be seen that the fall has been exceedingly irregular even at neighbouring stations, and it is therefore impossible to give any very general and correct review of the rainfall.

The following table gives full data for the comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of July in all districts of the province. The figures are derived from the average and actual rainfall of the rain-recording stations in each district, due allowance being made for the area which each station represents. This gives a more accurate average than the arithmetical means given in the weekly and monthly meteorological tables. The first column gives the normal or average district rainfall as determined from the rainfall observations of the past fifteen years. The second column gives the actual district rainfall as determined from the weighted actual rainfalls of the month at the reporting stations in each district. The third column expresses the ratio of the actual district rainfall of the past month to the normal rainfall as a percentage; and the fourth column gives the same information in a slightly different form, expressing as a percentage how much the district rainfall varied in excess or in defect from the normal rainfall:—

Percentage Table for July 1894.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for July.	Actual district rainfall for July.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage excess (+), defect (—).
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	11·80	13·95	118	+ 18
	Birbhum	12·85	14·34	112	+ 12
	Bankura	13·12	14·74	112	+ 12
	Midnapore	13·76	15·41	112	+ 12
	Hooghly	12·71	13·03	103	+ 3
	Howrah	13·13	11·76	90	— 10
	24-Parganas	13·15	17·11	130	+ 30
	Calcutta	13·44	11·34	84	— 16
	Nadia	10·48	13·69	131	+ 31
	Murshidabad	11·00	12·44	113	+ 13
	Jessore	10·55	15·03	142	+ 42
	Khulna	13·45	12·28	91	— 9
North Bengal ...	Rajshahi	11·82	11·99	101	+ 1
	Dinajpur	12·14	11·98	99	— 1
	Jalpaiguri	25·66	23·83	93	— 7
	Darjeeling	30·07	23·33	78	— 22
	Kuch Bihar	20·09	6·49	32	— 68
	Rangpur	13·90	5·26	38	— 62
	Bogra	13·69	11·37	83	— 17
	Pabna	10·83	18·81	174	+ 74
East Bengal ...	Dacca	13·84	18·16	131	+ 31
	Mymensingh	13·55	16·44	121	+ 21
	Faridpur	12·49	14·17	113	+ 13
	Backergunge	18·78	18·26	97	— 3
	Tippera	15·27	18·40	120	+ 20
	Noakhali	21·82	24·22	111	+ 11
	Chittagong	28·52	37·64	132	+ 32
	South Lushai Hills	19·04	16·63	87	— 13
Bihar ...	Patna	12·12	13·23	109	+ 9
	Gaya	11·83	17·32	146	+ 46
	Shahabad	11·97	12·62	105	+ 5
	Saran	11·41	14·79	130	+ 30
	Champaran	12·12	11·70	97	— 3
	Muzaffarpur	11·26	6·82	61	— 39
	Darbhanga	11·60	6·05	52	— 48
	Monghyr	11·89	15·37	129	+ 29
	Bhagalpur	11·26	16·98	151	+ 51
	Purnea	15·47	9·59	62	— 38
	Malda	11·50	13·11	114	+ 14
	Sonthal Parganas	12·97	14·95	115	+ 15
Orissa ...	Cuttack	12·20	17·57	144	+ 44
	Balasore	12·20	24·79	203	+103
	Puri	10·65	12·02	113	+ 13
Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh	13·40	15·89	119	+ 19
	Lohardaga	12·94	19·55	151	+ 51
	Palamau	12·56	15·85	126	+ 26
	Manbhum	11·53	23·74	206	+106
	Singhbhum	14·27	13·46	94	— 6

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the month of July 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th May 1894.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	94·7	74·0	88·0	77·9	83·0	−1·1	14·54	12·00	+2·54	17·22	16·55	+0·67	25·86	24·78
North Bengal	96·6	73·3	89·6	78·0	83·8	+0·4	11·22	14·08	−2·86	12·52	15·57	−3·05	25·06	36·92
East Bengal	93·3	73·9	86·7	77·3	82·0	−0·3	19·51	16·60	+2·91	19·08	18·77	+0·31	42·16	38·99
Bihar	97·2	73·3	90·4	78·7	84·5	0	13·22	12·20	+1·02	13·11	14·65	−1·54	22·71	22·45
Orissa	92·9	73·1	86·7	77·8	82·2	−1·4	19·24	12·50	+6·74	16·18	14·92	+1·26	31·91	23·47
Chota Nagpur	92·4*	60·3*	84·6*	73·9*	79·3*	−0·9*	18·19	13·16	+5·03	19·88	18·51	+1·37	30·13	22·76
Assam	96·2	74·0	89·7	77·7	83·7	+0·1								

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 14th August 1894.

A. PEDLER,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 5th to 11th August 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Faht.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather
1894.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Aug.	5th	119·6	0·8	29·482	83·0	85·6	7·1	78·5	80·4	1·003	79·3	89	W by S and SSW	44	Nil	Chiefly cloudy o, g, t.
,,	6th	143·8	1·6	·490	83·3	87·9	9·4	78·5	80·4	0·999	79·2	88	SSW and SSE ...	58	,,	Chiefly cloudy, o, g.
,,	7th	150·5	4·3	·521	83·2	87·6	9·0	78·6	80·4	1·001	79·3	88	SSE and calm ...	57	0·31	Chiefly cloudy, o, d p, ▵
,,	8th	149·8	6·2	·587	83·8	87·9	9·5	78·4	80·2	0·981	78·6	85	S and WSW ...	67	0·01	Partially cloudy ▵ d.
,,	9th	142·8	2·4	·591	83·3	86·8	7·8	79·0	80·5	1·003	79·3	88	SW by W, SW and SW by S.	94	0·01	Chiefly cloudy, o, d.
,,	10th	135·3	0·7	·520	82·2	85·8	6·4	79·4	80·5	1·018	79·8	92	SSW and SW by W.	56	0·23	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p, t.
,,	11th	129·5	0·2	·475	82·8	86·1	6·6	79·5	80·4	1·006	79·4	89	W and WSW ...	92	0·16	Chiefly cloudy, o. g, d, p.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·524
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·588
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	16·2
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	91·0
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	83·1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·2
The extreme variation of temperature	9·5
The maximum temperature	87·9
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	9
	%
The mean relative humidity	88
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	86
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 5th to 11th August 1894	0·72
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2·27
The total fall from 1st January to 11th August 1894	31·38
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	39·03

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers t thunder, ▵ dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA; J. H. GILLILAND,

Calcutta, the 13th August 1894. *For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Station Observations. Air Pressure. Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Temperature. Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·470	29·515	—·039	Variable	59	89·7	8th Aug.	70·2	6th Aug.	88·8	79·0	84·3
			Raniganj	29·235	29·516	—·058	Calm & SSE	38	91·2	11th ,,	76·8	6th ,,	88·6	78·3	83·5
		Birbhum	.....												
		Bankura	Bankura	29·260	29·508	—·046	Calm	63	90·1	5th & 9-11th Aug.	76·6	6th ,,	89·5	78·1	83·8
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·431	29·525	—·056	SW	98	91·3	6th ,,	77·1	5, 6th ,,	90·7	78·1	84·4
		Hooghly	.....												
		Howrah*	.....												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·543	29·512	—·062	Sly	333	89·2	8th ,,	79·0	7th ,,	86·3	80·4	83·3
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·550	29·516	—·053	Calm	69	88·1	5th, 7th, 9th Aug.	78·2	8th ,,	87·2	79·0	83·0
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·528	29·523	—·056	SEly	103	90·8	9th ,,	78·7	5, 7th ,,	88·6	79·3	83·9
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·509	29·524	—·051	Sly	54	90·1	9th ,,	77·3	6th ,,	87·7	79·2	83·5
		Jessore	Jessore	29·568	29·548	—·051	SSE	85	90·5	5, 9th ,,	75·9	11th ,,	88·0	77·9	82·9
		Khulna	.....												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·504	29·523	—·059	Calm & SE	91	90·1	9th ,,	78·1	5, 6th ,,	87·1	79·4	83·3
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur*	29·474	29·500	—·070	SE	?	90·6	9th ,,	76·7	5th ,,	87·6	79·2	83·4
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·323	29·562	—·049	NEly	54	89·4	9th ,,	75·6	5, 6th ,,	86·5	76·7	81·6
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22·841	—	—·052	Variable	77	67·1	9th ,,	57·2	5, 10th ,,	64·4	57·8	61·1
			Gnatong	19·202	—	—	SE		58·9	9th ,,	43·6	10th ,,	55·1	45·2	50·2
		Kuch Bihar	.....												
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·471	29·547	—·065	SE	81	90·8	8, 9th ,,	76·7	5th ,,	87·8	78·1	82·9
		Bogra	Bogra	29·529	29·542	—·049	SE	56	90·2	8, 9th ,,	76·7	6th ,,	87·3	78·4	82·8
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·543	29·541	—·066	SSE	78	89·3	5th ,,	77·8	7th ,,	86·6	79·1	82·8
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·578	29·553	—·048	SE	194*	87·6	7, 9th ,,	76·7	10th ,,	86·7	78·7	82·7
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·549	29·559	—·005	ESE	102	88·2	5th ,,	77·0	6th ,,	86·6	78·1	82·3
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·566	29·560	—·063	SE	119	88·5	5th ,,	76·9	6th ,,	86·5	79·0	82·7
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·589	29·547	—·060	Calm	81	88·8	9th ,,	76·9	6, 9-11th Aug	85·4	77·7	81·6
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·589	29·573	—·065	E	147	89·4	8th ,,	74·8	11th ,,	85·6	76·4	81·0
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·585	29·575	—·057	ESE	162	87·5	8th ,,	75·3	10th ,,	85·5	77·4	81·4
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·570	29·604	—·047	SEly	176	88·2	8th ,,	75·1	10th 11th Aug	86·3	76·7	81·4
		South Lushai Hills	.....												
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·371	29·503	—·052	SE	88	91·5	9th ,,	78·0	5th ,,	87·8	79·7	83·7
		Gaya	Gaya	29·183	29·507	—·042	SSE	113	92·9	9th ,,	75·8	5th ,,	89·1	78·6	83·8
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·206	29·507	—·045	Variable	230	90·3	9th ,,	76·0	6th ,,	87·2	78·6	82·9
			Buxar	29·304	29·496	—·060	E	66	92·0	10th ,,	75·8	6th ,,	86·7	78·1	82·4
			Arrah	29·350	29·490	—·053	NE	42	92·4	9th ,,	77·5	11th ,,	88·7	79·7	84·2
		Saran	Chapra	29·373	29·505	—·043	Variable	138	91·3	9th ,,	76·6	6, 11th ,,	88·7	78·9	83·8
		Champaran	Motihari	29·344	29·524	—·042	ENE	143	92·0	9th ,,	76·7	6th ,,	88·0	77·6	82·8
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·380	29·510	—	ESE	86	91·7	9th ,,	77·2	6th ,,	88·7	78·9	83·8
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·395	29·513	—·056	ESE	89	87·9	8, 9 & 11,,	80·2	9th ,,	85·8	77·8	81·8
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·307	29·509	—·048	SE	73	91·7	9th ,,	76·0	6th ,,	89·4	78·0	83·7
		Purnea	Purnea	29·448	29·525	—·048	Variable	40	90·7	11th ,,	77·2	5, 6th ,,	88·6	79·3	83·9
		Malda	Malda	29·490	29·515	—·062	SE	55	92·1	11th ,,	77·5	5th ,,	89·5	79·2	84·4
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·068	29·510	—·055	SSE	85	90·6	11th ,,	75·8	11th ,,	88·1	77·6	82·9
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·488	29·510	—·070	Calm	70*	90·7	7th ,,	75·8	5th ,,	89·1	78·7	83·9
			False Point	29·502	29·525	—·050	Wly	254	88·5	6th ,,	76·6	5th ,,	86·8	77·9	82·4
		Balasore	Balasore	29·507	29·509	—·073	SW	117	90·4	5th ,,	75·7	5th ,,	88·5	78·6	83·5
		Puri	Puri	29·559	29·514	—	Variable	259	91·7	7th ,,	76·1	5th ,,	88·3	79·0	83·7
			Gopalpur	29·561	29·522	—	SWly	291	90·7	7th ,,	77·1	10th ,,	87·8	78·2	83·0
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·571	29·505	—·053	SSW	182	87·7	10th ,,	71·3	11th ,,	84·9	73·5	79·3
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·458	29·507	—·055	Variable	95	85·5	10th ,,	71·9	7, 11th ,,	83·6	72·8	78·2
		Palamau	Daltonganj												
		Manbhum	.....												
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	28·794	29·496	—·058	WNW	52	89·9	9th ,,	75·2	6th ,,	83·7	76·9	82·8
Assam.	.....	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·297	29·583	—·061	SW		92·7	7th ,,	75·5	5th ,,	86·2	77·1	81·7
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·496	29·504	—·046	E	87	89·2	9th ,,	76·6	11th ,,	86·0	77·3	81·7
		Cachar	Silchar	29·548	29·603	—·044	Calm	—	92·0	6th ,,	75·8	8th ,,	88·0	76·6	82·3

* Mean for 6 days.

Explanation.—*Summary*—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the
The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. Th
mean are the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in questio
stations in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one of which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

e week ending Saturday, the 11th of August 1894.

Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. OF WEEK. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	RAINFALL. Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Since 16th May 1894. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	District.
81·5	80	9·3	1·22	2·78	3·10	3·25	3·81	4·20	4·68	−0·48	27·33	27·20	+0·13	Burdwan.
80·5	93	7·6	0·44											
				2·99	2·85	2·33	4·40	4·88	5·08	−0·20	32·74	30·22	+2·52	Birbhum.
81·2	90	8·3	2·72	1·81	3·42	3·25	4·11	3·10	5·68	−2·58	31·68	31·46	+0·22	Bankura.
82·0	86	3·6	2·40	1·54	3·33	3·00	3·69	2·91	5·68	−2·77	36·06	30·40	+6·26	Midnapore.
				1·18	3 37	2·67	4·47	2·39	5·49	−3·10	24·77	29·72	−4·95	Hooghly.
				1·39	2·98	3·00	4·35	3·66	5·02	−1·36	27·35	29·89	−2·54	Howrah.
82·8	89	9·4	0·81	1·84	3·17	3·00	4·15	3·19	5·10	−1·91	30·28	30·49	−0·21	24-Parganas.
82·0	89	8·9	1·02	1·02	2·76	4·00	4·20	1·53	4·56	−3·03	23·36	29·12	−5·76	Calcutta.
81·9	88	8·7	1·85	1·51	2·91	3·00	3·55	3·26	4·23	−0·96	28·71	27·56	+1·15	Nadia.
81·2	95	9·7	1·65	0·76	2·85	2·00	3·74	2·01	4·77	−2·76	22·04	28·16	−6·12	Murshidabad.
82·0	94	9·6	0·70	1·74	2·93	2·40	3·67	2·53	4·71	−2·18	29·09	29·79	+0·20	Jessore.
				2·58	3·14	4·00	3·97	3·55	5·04	−1·49	29·49	34·02	−4·53	Khulna.
82·3	91	6·4	1·01	2·04	2·56	2·67	3·84	2·85	4·16	−1·31	22·04	30·48	−8·44	Rajshahi.
80·9	93	9·2	2·20		2·75		3 70		4·20			34·10		Dinajpur.
79·4	94	8·4	12·42	11·92	6·84	7·00	4·55	21·58	10·12	+11·46	67·18	72·00	−4·82	Jalpaiguri.
60·4	98	9·9	7·18	7·53	7·79	6·25	5·59	17·53	11·40	+6·13	75·02	81·56	−6·54	Darjeeling.
49·9	93	7·9	8·12											
				6·71	6·33	5·25	4·38	9·21	8·58	+0·63	50·01	68·59	−18·58	Kuch Bihar.
				4·84	2·90	4·25	3·36	6·16	4·00	+2·16	29·00	46·24	−16·25	Rangpur.
81·3	89	7·7	5·58	5·17	2·69	3·25	3·51	5·04	4·05	+1·89	34·72	34·07	+0·65	Bogra.
81·2	91	7·1	5·72	1·91	2·60	4·00	3·30	2·15	3·82	−1·67	36·00	29 27	+7·70	Pabna.
80·0	92	10·0	1·47	2·56	3·33	4·00	4·32	4·19	5·43	−1·24	40·47	36·71	+3·76	Dacca.
80·3	94	9·9	2·99		3·33		4·18		4·96			40·84		Mymensingh.
79·9	94	8·7	7·68	3·04	2·80	4·33	3·76	4·97	4·60	+0·37	35·17	33 18	+1·99	Faridpur.
80·7	95	10·0	4·82	5·19	4·03	5·75	4·83	6·24	6·23	+0·01	43·73	47·15	−3·42	Backergunge.
79·8	92	10·0	5·27	4·35	3·84	5·25	4·51	5·95	6·13	−0·18	44·76	40·35	+4·41	Tippera.
78·6	97	9·1	5·04	8·46	7·37	6·50	5·20	10·55	10·50	+0·05	57·33	65·67	−8·34	Noakhali.
79·2	92	7·3	0·72	4·62	6·64	4·50	4·60	10·38	9·98	+0·40	89·58	74·66	+14·92	Chittagong.
79·3	93	8·3	4·57	5·40	4·43	5·00	4·85	5·88	7 66	−1·78	52·83	49·80	+3·08	South Lushai Hills.
												23·75		Patna.
82·5	87	9·9	1·26	1·76	2 80	2·75	3·04	2·57	4·17	−1·60				
81·2	88	7·1	3·94	5·00	2·94	4·50	3 37	6·41	4·75	+1·66	30·63	23·94	+6·69	Gaya.
81·9	88	8·9	7·65											
81·1	92	9·0	5 30	4·06	2·69	4·20	3·15	5·83	4·57	+1·26	25·32	22·04	+7·88	Shahabad.
82·1	92	9·1	4·71											
81·2	94	10·0	3·07	2·90	2·89	3·67	2·91	5·56	4·17	+1·39	29·23	23·85	+5·38	Saran.
81·2	90	6·9	6·30	6·37	3·49	5·00	3·14	9·24	5·00	+4·24	28·41	26·07	+2·34	Champaran.
81·0	92	6·7	1·94	4·15	2 92	3·33	2·72	5·69	4·12	+1·57		24·29		Muzaffarpur.
81·0	91	8·3	4·08	4·58	2·63	4·33	3·28	6·23	3·90	+2·33	18·24	24·77	−6·53	Darbhanga.
				2·36	2 78	4·33	3·28	3·22	4·38	−1·16	27·55	24·42	+3·13	Monghyr.
81·8	91	10·0	5·90	6·33	3·01	4·00	3·52	7·11	5·83	+1·28	28·92	25·59	+3·33	Bhagalpur.
81·9	91	8·6	1·21	4·12	3·95	4·33	4·00	7·15	5 52	+1·63	31·11	37·33	−6·22	Purnea.
81·4	93	6·0	2·39	1·64	2·42	3·50	3·35	3·04	4·40	−1·36	29·74	31·01	−1·27	Malda.
81·2	80	6·0	1·64	1·87	2·96	4·00	3·78	3·04	4·59	−0·95	32·19	28 74	+3·45	Sonthal Parganas.
83·8	77	6·3	0·98		2·73		3·41		4·18			27·88		Cuttack.
81·7	91	8 4	3·89											Balasore.
82·2	92	4·0	2·88		2·52		3·77		4 59			28·51		
82·6	86	6·9	2·34		2·85		3·38		4·76			26·89		Puri.
82·8	85	2·7	2·71											Hazaribagh.
75·8	80	10·0	6·12		3·09		4·21		5·26			28·46		Lohardaga.
75·6	90	8 7	8·69	0·73	3·20	5·50	4·59	8·42	5·94	+2·48		29·13		Palamau.
					3·11		3·70		4·95			24·61		Manbhum
				2·81	3·42	4·00	4·15	8·13	5·74	+2·39	45·08	27·51	+17·57	Singhbhum.
80·2	86	9·1	1·00	1·00	4·00	2·00	4 30	4·04	6·58	−2·54	26·11	31·61	−5·50	Sibsagar.
79·9	95	9·1	0·78											Goalpara.
79·0	94	9·4	2·38											Cachar.
79·8	93	9·6	5·01											

years. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the norm
past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returned received in the district, *i.e.*, from total rainfall at the subdivisions

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 11th of August 1894.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 5th.	Monday, 6th.	Tuesday, 7th.	Wednesday, 8th.	Thursday, 9th.	Friday, 10th.	Saturday, 11th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	0·11	0·05	...	0·07	...	0·50	...	2	0·73	2·74	2·88	4·17	23·32	25·84
			Burdwan ...	...	...	0·41	0·47	0·34	...	...	3	1·22	3·34	2·29	4·86	23·04	26·98
			Katwa ...	1·27	...	0·52	0·12	0·49	...	0·31	5	2·71	2·72	4·01	4·61	23·51	27·09
			Raniganj ...	0·01	4·80	0·72	0·01	...	...	0·81	3	6·44	3·59	7·69	5·07	32·30	29·22
			Mankur ...	2·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·13	?	3·75	?	27·71	?
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	1·74	2·05	...	0·07	...	...	0·02	2	3·88	2·44	6·18	4·94	33·48	30·40
			Hetampur ...	1·00	1·78	1·18	...	...	...	...	3	3·96	2·06	5·30	5·03	32·78	32·42
			Rampur Hát ...	0·30	0·71	...	0·04	...	...	0·09	2	1·14	3·14	3·00	5·27	31·98	28·19
			Bolpur ...	0·06	...	0·13	0·37	...	...	...	2	0·56	?	4·30	?	27·47	?
			Murari ...	...	...	...	1·30	...	...	0·35	2	1·65	?	1·85	?	23·85	?
			Labpur ...	...	...	...	0·78	...	...	0·54	2	1·32	?	3·17	?	23·31	?
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	0·18	2·10	0·44	...	...	...	...	3	2·72	3·87	4·10	6·26	29·76	30·23
			Vishnupur ...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	2	0·39	3·45	0·93	5·85	31·38	31·01
			Maliara ...	...	1·00	0·46	...	0·15	...	0·14	4	1·75	3·04	3·02	5·24	31·12	31·53
			Khatra ...	0·82	1·08	0·27	0·21	...	...	...	4	2·38	3·30	3·74	5·34		33·02
			Indas ...	0·12	0·32	0·14	...	...	...	...	3	0·58	?	4·91	?		?
			Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	0·73	...	...	...	1	0·73	?	4·82	?	30·82	?
			Onda ...	...	...	0·12	...	0·20	0·13	...	3	0·45	?	0·45	?	25·53	?
			Gangajalghati ...	...	0·26	0·50	...	...	...	...	2	0·76	?	3·29	?	32·04	?
			Raipur ...	...	3·18	1·35	...	...	...	2·52	3	7·05	?	7·52	?	34·82	?
			Sonamukhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·60	?	21·24	?
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	...	0·14	0·06	...	0·09	...	0·06	1	0·35	3·10	0·93	5·27	52·72	31·82
			Tamluk ...	...	0·20	...	0·15	...	0·06	0·24	3	0·65	3·61	2·08	5·44	34·37	28·96
			Midnapore ...	0·52	0·92	0·17	0·15	0·07	0·03	...	5	2·46	3·14	3·59	5·43	24·51	28·65
			Ghatal ...	2·40	...	0·12	0·02	...	0·15	...	3	2·69	3·45	5·05	6·43	34·90	32·14
			Kukrahati ...	0·38	...	...	0·06	...	0·35	0·04	2	0·83	?	1·63	?	31·48	?
			Garhbeta ...	0·56	...	0·07	...	0·05	...	0·02	2	1·60	?	2·41	?	29·38	?
			Panskura ...	...	...	0·10	0·30	...	0·24	...	3	0·64	?	4·58	?	32·36	?
			Dantoon ...	0·45	...	0·18	...	...	...	0·21	3	0·84	?	2·22	?		?
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	0·14	0·03	...	0·27	...	0·54	...	3	0·98	3·17	3·04	5·01	21·20	29·56
			Hooghly ...	0·32	0·05	0·02	0·17	...	0·53	0·02	3	1·11	2·92	1·60	4·80	22·82	28·75
			Jahanabad ...	0·74	0·07	0·03	0·02	...	...	...	2	1·46	4·01	2·54	6·56	30·28	30·89
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	...	0·22	...	0·14	...	1·10	0·28	4	1·74	2·89	2·48	4·56	24·06	29·27
			Mohesreka ...	0·02	...	0·48	...	...	0·52	0·01	2	1·03	3·06	4·83	5·46	29·98	30·46
			Ulubaria ...	...	...	0·22	0·01	...	...	0·20	2	0·43	?	1·18	?	26·92	?
	Presidency.	24-Parganas...	Saugor Island	...	...	0·22	...	0·12	0·41	0·06	3	0·81	3·50	1·35	5·17	36·03	34·10
			Diamond Harbour.	...	0·81	...	0·08	0·06	0·03	0·06	1	1·04	3·53	1·89	5·08	30·19	31·73
			Canning Town	0·58	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	2	1·08	?	?	?		?
			Alipore (Obsy.)	0·36	...	...	0·31	0·01	0·14	0·20	4	1·02	2·76	1·53	4·56	24·36	30·03
			Barrackpore	0·15	0·13	...	0·25	...	0·61	0·02	4	1·16	3·03	3·79	4·87	21·89	29·83
			Dum-Dum ...	...	0·17	...	1·00	...	1·15	1·17	4	3·49	2·84	4·40	4·52	28·98	29·13
			Barasat ...	...	0·05	...	0·13	0·62	0·10	1·09	4	1·99	2·77	3·94	4·35	20·60	27·53
			Basirhat ...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	2·22	2	2·54	3·69	3·76	5·13	34·57	32·30
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	0·98	...	0·09	...	...	0·24	...	2	1·31	3·09	4·52	4·98	24·15	27·52
			Krishnagar ...	0·76	...	0·51	...	0·45	0·13	...	4	1·85	2·78	2·73	3·92	33·09	25·42
			Chuadanga ...	0·54	0·20	...	0·11	...	...	0·08	3	0·93	3·13	2·89	4·38		28·17
			Meherpur ...	0·91	...	0·02	0·25	0·05	0·20	...	3	1·43	3·06	3·20	4·03	25·49	29·76
			Kushtia ...	0·80	1·00	...	0·12	0·07	0·05	...	3	2·04	2·51	2·07	3·82	32·52	29·98
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	0·17	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	2	0·37	2·76	0·70	4·65	17·64	28·65
			Berhampore	1·34	...	0·19	...	...	0·12	0·09	3	1·65	3·11	2·10	5·18	22·20	27·93
			Lalbag ...	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·80	...	2	1·00	3·33	2·10	4·52	24·60	26·23
			Azimganj ...	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·06	1	0·26	3·22	0·92	5·24	19·52	28·32
			Jangipur ...	0·04	...	...	0·02	...	0·05	0·65	1	0·76	2·64	1·85	4·56		27·28
			Lalgola ...	0·20	0·20	...	...	...	0·10	...	3	0·50	2·06	4·20	4·50	25·90	28·74
			Akhriganj ...	2·55	...	0·43	0·10	...	...	0·06	3	3·14	?	8·19	?	29·13	?
			Patkubari ...	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·10	?	2·20	?	18·30	?
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	...	0·54	0·36	0·15	0·06	0·13	0·06	4	1·30	3·20	1·73	5·15	32·43	28·17
			Jessore ...	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·18	0·48	2	0·70	3·16	1·06	5·31	32·01	32·82
			Jhenidah ...	...	0·95	0·06	...	...	2·65	0·14	3	3·80	2·57	4·31	4·22	29·15	29·96
			Magura ...	0·05	0·06	0·02	0·04	...	0·45	0·56	2	1·18	2·43	2·83	4·07	30·58	29·94
			Bangaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·65	0·05	1	1·70	3·30	2·70	4·79	17·35	28·18
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	1·12	...	...	...	...	0·48	0·59	3	2·19	2·68	3·07	4·47	28·21	32·33
			Bagerhat ...	1·18	0·57	0·30	0·17	0·08	1·30	0·80	6	4·40	3·30	4·83	5·56	31·42	37·69
			Khulna ...	...	0·12	...	0·25	...	0·74	0·03	3	1·14	3·43	2·75	5·07	20·79	32·01
			Nakipur ...	0·66	...	0·40			0·70				?		?		?
			Rampal ...										?		?		?
		Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	0·61	0·02	0·18	...	...	0·06	0·08	2	0·95	2·34	2·57	4·15	18·95	28·57
			Nator ...	0·20	2·32	...	...	0·17	0·02	0·05	3	2·76	2·74	3·33	4·30	25·82	29·97
			Naugaon ...	0·46	0·11	...	...	...	...	1·84	3	2·41	2·50	2·66	4·02	20·38	32·91
			Lalpur ...	...	0·80	...	0·14	...	...	2·08	3	3·02	?	3·82	?		?
			Manda ...	0·11	0·03	...	...	...	...	1·83	2	1·97	?	4·53	?		?
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur	3·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·00	2·99	3·00	4·20	22·02	32·20
			Churaman ...	2·10	...	...	...	0·32	...	0·15	3	2·57	2·07	3·58	3·36	35·26	30·06
			Raiganj ...	1·10	...	0·50	...	0·08	...	...	2	1·68	2·84	3·51	3·89		34·24
			Dinajpur ...	2·25	0·12	...	...	0·07	0·10	...	3	2·54	3·59	3·80	5·09	25·77	39·84
			Balughat ...	0·97	0·22	0·06	...	0·08	0·03	...	2	1·36	2·25	1·67	4·34	22·02	33·75
			Thakurgaon	0·90	...	0·41	...	0·50	1·12	0·24	5	12·26	?	18·18	?	34·40	?
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	3·40	2·24	0·30	2·08	1·00	1·65	1·25	7	11·92	6·84	21·58	10·12	67·18	70·87
			Alipore Duars	...	1·10	...	2·05	2·18	0·50	0·04	4	5·87	?	8·90	?	54·98	?
			Fallacotta ...	2·15	0·45	0·40	0·10	...	...	...	4	4·10	?	7·95	?	37·15	?
			Debiganj ...	5·82	0·12	...	...	1·06	0·15	1·34	5	8·49	?	10·37	?	36·32	?
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)	2·64	1·01	0·98	2·64	4·10	0·06	5·38	6	17·11	?	24·05	?	96·00	?
North Bengal.		Darjeeling ...	Baxa ...	1·93	0·08	...	1·00	1·39	0·85	3·07	5	8·32	12·21	26 21	16·32	110·26	122 74
			Siliguri ...	6·47	0·50	0·43	0·20	0·47	0·35	1·11	7	9·53	7·53	21·33	10·87	73·02	77·53
			Darjeeling ...	2·74	0·67	1·47	0·10	0·40	0·95	0·85	7	7·18	6·89	11·91	10·19	50·42	67·63
			Kalimpong ...	1·68	1·12	0·56	0·03	0·20	0·44	0·98	6	5·10	4·54	10·69	8·22	51·28	58·31
			Kurseong ...	1·60	1·00	0·22	0·05	0·37	2·60	1·11	7	8·45	?	16·50	?		?
		British Bhutan	*Pedong* ...	2·44	1·88	0·50	0·21	0·54	1·09	0·48	7	7·14	?	12·56	?	61·87	?
		Tibet ...	*Gnatong* ...	2·12	1·30	1·34	0·51	1·22	1·24	0·39	7	8·12	?	11·68	?		?
		Kuch Bihar...	*Yatung* ...	0·80	0·40	0·64	0·50	0·28	0·55	0·75	7	3·92	?	5·43	?		?
			Dinhatta ...	0·81	0·15	...	0·09	2·82	1·51	1·07	5	0·45	4·94	7·97	7·01	41·56	59·97
			Kuch Bihar...	0·65	0·04	0·03	...	4·40	1·44	0·05	3	6·01	7·14	10·70	8·73	52·83	76·10
			Mickliganj ...	1·37	1·57	0·18	0·90	2·20	0·20	0·08	7	7·49	6·23	9·43	9·31	54·76	66·26
			Mathabhanga	2·50	0·50	...	0·22	1·35	1·45	0·27	6	6·29	7·00	8·73	9·25	49·81	71·99
			Fulbari ...	0·27	0·38	0·08	0·09	2·02	3·40	0·45	5	7·59	?	9·92	?		?
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	3·74	0·45	0·09	...	0·04	...	0·16	3	4·48	1·98	6·11	3·14	26·17	36·50
			Rangpur ...	3·77	0·48	...	...	0·09	0·86	0·38	4	5·58	3·10	6·90	4·53		47·09
			Peerganj ...	1·00	0·30	...	...	...	...	2·00	3	3·30	?	3·55	?	20·71	?
			Kurigaon ...	0·13	0·04	...	...	1·12	0·24	...	3	1·53	2·82	2·39	3·86	28·76	48·00
			Gobindganj	1·16	2·20	0·20	...	0·30	...	0·40	5	4·26	?	5·27	?		?
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	1·71	0·29	0·49	0·10	3·10	0·12	1·94	7	7·75	4·06	9·11	5·66	33·22	54·14
			Ulipur ...	0·42	0·15	...	...		0·56	...	3	1·13	?	1·80	?	25·06	?
			Sunderganj ...												?		?
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	0·45	4·00	0·80	...	...	...	1·30	4	6·55	3·21	7·45	4·42	34·63	34·80
			Nowkhilla ...	0·56	1·81	0·03	...	...	...	0·04	2	2·44	2·57	2·89	4·38	31·84	32·40
			Bogra ...	0·12	4·96	0·08	...	...	...	...	3	5·16	2·39	5·47	4·46	33·47	33·25
			Panchbibi ...	3·00	2·60	...	...	0·10	0·05	0·41	4	5·72	2·30	7·17	3·31	30·26	36·25
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	0·32	1·51	...	...	...	0·36	...	3	5·96	2·87	6·23	4·06	23·81	42·80
			Sirajganj ...	0·36	0·47	0·31	...	0·03	0·13	0·04	4	2·34	2·55	2·61	3·77	45·28	28·36
				0·36	0·47	0·10	0·35	0·05	0·07	0·07	4	1·47	2·65	1·68	3·96	21·21	30·12

ıtement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 11th of August 1894—contd.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 5th.	Monday, 6th.	Tuesday, 7th.	Wednesday, 8th.	Thursday, 9th.	Friday, 10th.	Saturday, 11th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj ...	0·41	...	0·48	0·21	0·23	1·53	0·19	6	3·05	4·20	4·77	6·30	46·19	41·90
		Dacca ...	0·08	0·22	0·02	0·80	...	0·18	0·06	3	1·36	3·02	1·00	5·24	36·61	35 81
		Narayanganj ...	0·05	0·20	0·06	0·29	0·18	2·00	0·06	4	2·93	2·97	4·74	5·21	4·20	38 60
		Manikganj ...	1·64	...	0·18	...	...	0·09	0·07	3	2·88	3·02	5·33	4·94	31·58	30·32
		Jaydebpur ...	0·11	0·26	0·42	0·07	0·65	0·66	0·20	6	2·37	?	3·80	?	33·76	?
	Mymensingh ...	Kishoreganj ...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	1	0·42	3·15	0·85	4·84	34·49	41·55
		Atia (*Tangail*) ...	...	2·10	...	...	...	...	0·75	2	2·85	3·10	3·15	4·57	38·49	32·10
		Mymensingh ...	0·41	3·85	2·25	0·51	0·28	0·23	0·15	7	7·68	2·74	9·05	4 42	51·59	43 68
		Jamalpur ...										3·16		4·72		36·16
		Netrakona ...	...	0·70	0·65	...	1·75	0·46				4·52		6 27		40·73
		Subarnakhali ...	0·06	1·59	1·00	...	0·31	0·11	0·09	4	3·25	?	4·04	?	32·56	?
		Durgapur ...	0·50	3·00	0 30	0·50	1 80	2·10				?		?		?
		Sherpur Town ...	...	1·70	0·10	0·40	0·12	...	0·20	5	2·52	?	3·92	?	38·20	?
		Diwanganj ...	...	1·60								?		?		?
	Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	0·13	0 12	0·05	0·11	0·90	0·86	5	2·17	3·23	4·16	5·17	32·43	34·33
		Faridpur ...	0·23	3·10	0·45	...	...	0·30	0·79	5	4·82	2·59	5·64	4·55	30·03	33·76
		Goalundo ...	...	1 30	...	...	0·08	2·09	0·46	3	3·83	2·59	5·12	4·08	34·05	31·45
	Backergunge ...	Patuakhali ...	2·10	0·16	0·10	...	0·62	1·60	1·65	6	6 23	3·89	6·91	6·59	43·61	54·85
		Pirojpur ...	0·52	0·60	0·21	...	0·18	1·60	0·42	6	3·53	3·98	4·84	6·34	37·80	41 62
		Barisal ...	0·19	2·13	...	0·07	1·21	0 53	0·64	5	5·40	3·20	6·76	5·24	47·22	41·33
		Gaurnadi ...	0·16	0·87	0·14	0·11	0·43	0·53	1·21	7	3·45	?	5·78	?	39·19	?
		Bhola ...	1·28	0·60	0·04	0·62	0·08	0·96	1·32	6	5·50	5·03	6·45	6·76	42 86	50·73
		Daulatkhan ...	1·35	0·27	...	0·07	0·53	2·87	1·76	5	6·85	?	8·76	?	57·40	?
		Bauphal ...	0·20	1·50	0·09	0·13	...	2·60	2·25	5	6·17	?	6·47	?	—	?
Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	...	...	...	0 50	0·30	...	1·30	3	2·10	3·00	2·60	4·79	32·59	35·12
	Tippera ...	Comilla ...	1·00	0·35	0·12	0·90	0·75	1·00	1·41	7	5 53	4·58	5·92	7·45	51·55	47·75
		Chandpur ...	1·49	...	0·26	1·70	0·48	1·76	2·13	6	7·82	4·98	9·39	7·69	50·42	43·09
		Brahmanbaria	0·50	0·22	0·38	0·18	0·25	0·09	0 03	5	1·65	2·80	4·49	4·29	40·51	35·38
		Ramchandrapur.	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	3·80	2	4·70	?	5·30	?	33·40	?
		Nasirnagar ...	0·40		...	0·54	0·70					?		?		?
		Daudkandi ...	0·19	0·06	0·22	0·40	2·25	0·40	0·15	6	3·67	?	5·08	?	32·68	?
		Kasba ...	...	...	...	...	1·10	0·45	0·95	3	2·50	?	4·20	?		?
		Laksam ...										?		?		?
	Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	0·86	0·10	0·08	0·24	0·36	2·28	2·80	6	6·72	6·67	9·84	10·48	58·75	65·08
		Feuny ...	0·32	0·42	0·45	1·10	0·80	3·50	3·60	7	10·19	8·07	11·24	10·52	72·02	66·20
		Harishpur ...	1·06	0·83	0·10	0·53	0·48	?	?			?		?		?
		Ramganj ...	1·85	0·17	...	...	1·28	0·93	1·52	5	5·75	?	8·73	?	53·18	?
	Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar...	0·35	...	...	0·70	0·35	0·26	2·35	5	4·01	8·53	13·56	11·82	110·27	89·45
		Chittagong ...	...	0·07	0·92	0·10	0·69	1 00	3·04	4	5·22	4·54	7·10	8·12	68·81	65·44
		Kutubdia ...	0·58									?		?		?
		Satkanya ...	...	0·15	...	...	0·65	1·54				?		?		?
		Kodala ...										?		?		
		Fenua ...										?		?		?
		Mirsarai ...	1·99	...	0·29	0·57	3·39	5·00	6 11	6	17·26	?	21·61	?	77·46	?
		Chandpur ...	...	...	0·62	...	0·14					?		?		?
	South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia...	0·22	0·08	0·35	0·09	0·11	3·40	1·15	5	5·40	4·43	5·88	7·66	55·89	49·80
		Bandarban ...	0·64	0·16		0·10						?		?		?
Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	1·14	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·04	1	1·26	2·78	24·48	4 28	20·56	24 23
		Dinapore ...	0·40	0·07	0·29	...	...	...	0·10	3	0·86	3·02	1·71	4·30		23·43
		Bihar ...	0·14	...	...	...	...	..	1·47	2	1·61	2 72	2·14	4·08		24·56
		Barh ...	2·12	0·20	0·10	0·22	...	...	0·07	5	3 31	2·66	3·96	4·01		22·66
		Bikram ...	1·10	0·34	0·33	...	...	...	1·25	4	3·02	?	4·90	?		?
		Hilsa ...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	2	0·62	?	1·49	?		?
	Gaya ...	Aurangabad ...	5·13	0·52	0·76	2·44	...	0·09	0·72	5	9·66	3·18	10·27	5·26	42·52	24·47
		Gaya ...	0·82	1·20	0·93	0·39	...	...	0·60	5	3·94	2·66	4·67	4·37	33·73	24·77
		Nawadah ...	0·32	...	0·11	0·07	...	...	0·15	3	0·65	2·70	0·98	4·28	2·51	22·86
		Jahanabad ...	2·24	0·17	0·22	...	...	0·55	2·47	5	5·75	3·23	9·71	5·11	23·86	23·60
		Arwal ...	0·11	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	2	0·28	?	0·35	?	20·3	?
		Daudnagar ...	1·10	1·14	...	0·04	...	...	0·10	3	2·47	?	2·92	?	25·12	?
		Sherghati ...	1·49	2·23	0·24	...	...	...	0·22	4	4·17	?	4·17	?	21 33	?
		Rajauli ...										?		?		?
		Pakri Barawan.	...	0·13	...	...	...	0·10	1·50	3	1·73	?	2·24	?	—	?
	Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	1·22	2·84	0·92	...	...	0·03	0·20	4	5·30	2·87	6·49	4·42	34·24	21·06
		Dehri ...	3·46	1·42	...	0·27	...	...	2·50	4	7·65	1·73	8·54	3·93	30·10	21 19
		Bhabhua ...	0·40	0·48	0·32	0·66	...	...	0·71	5	2·57	2·66	3·17	4·90		23 28
		Sasaram ...	1·51	0·76	1·57	0·12	...	0·16	...	5	4·12	3·25	4·45	5·10	27·53	22 23
		Arrah ...	0·17	0·02	...	...	...	4·50	0·45	3	5·14	2·94	6·40	4·50	24·42	22 64
		Mohanea ...	1·10	3·15	...	3·12	...	...	0·73	4	8·16	?	9·05	?	40·05	?
		Khiri ...	1·06	0·15	0·35	...	...	1·20				?		?		?
		Ageaon ...	0·15	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·65	3	1·20	?	2·50	?	25·38	?
		Ramagar ...	0·13	0·87	...	...	...	...	0·99	3	1·99	?	3·44	?		?
		Koath ...	0·30	0·30	0·44	0·62	...	0·30	1·15	6	3·11	?	5·18	?	28·02	?
		Sikraul ...	0·60	...	0·43	...	...	...	1·50	3	2·53	?	3·65	?	27·93	?
		Bassowan ...	1·60	0·30	...	0·59	...	...	0·05	3	2·54	?	3·37	?		?
		Monaharpur	1·05	...	0·48	...	...	...	1·50	3	3·03	?	5·68	?		?
	Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	1·96	0·75	0·11	0·26	...	0·02	0·48	5	3·58	3·23	5·05	4·23	22·38	24 41
		Siwan ...	...	...	...	...	0·21	1·84	...	2	2·05	3·02	5·66	4·38		24·03
		Ekma ...	1·52	0·13	0·10	...	...	0·55	0·45	5	2·75	?	6·44	?		?
		Chapra ...	0·86	0·75	0·40	...	...	...	1·06	4	3·07	2·43	5·97	3·92	29·78	23 12
		Scerespur ...	2·70	1·00	...	0·50	0·30	0·30	1·50	6	6 30	?	7 60	?		?
		Annour ...	4·50	2·41	...	...	...	...	0·14	3	7·05	?	8·02	?	25·05	?
		Basantpur ...	2·05	1·24	0·55	...	...	...	0·47	4	5·21	?	5·21	?	22·14	?
	Champaran...	Motihari ...	1·83	1·47	0·02	0·95	0·07	0·63	1·33	5	6·30	3·20	3·02	4·74	24·01	24 44
		Bettiah ...	1·79	2 13	0·04	0·34	0·32	0·06	1·75	5	6 43	3·77	3·45	5·24		27 63
		Bagaha ...	1·14	0·54	0·16	0·18	0·44	1·99	1·57	7	6·02	?	7 56	?		?
		Burhurwa ...	0·36	1·10	0·03	...	0·54	...	0·72	4	2·75	?	3·41	?		?
	Musafferpur	Sitamarhi ...	0·45	1·65	...	...	...	1·74	2·45	4	6·29	2·88	8·40	3·75	22·20	23·79
		Muzaffurpur	0·26	1·75	0·03	..	0·48	...	1·20	4	3 72	2·84	4·44	4·18		24·80
		Hajipur ...	1·19	1·17	0·01	...	...	...	0·08	2	2·45	3·05	4·25	4·55		24·26
		Paru ...	1·15	2·10								?		?		?
		Mahuwa ...	1·15									?		?		?
		Shirhar ...	0 40	...	...	...	0·70	...	0·40	3	1·50	?	6·90	?		?
		Pupri ...										?		?		?
	Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	0·85	0·40	...	0·52	...	...	0·38	4	2·15	2·68	2·90	3·91	18·09	24·70
		Darbhanga ...	0·35	0·68	0·02	...	0·18	0·03	2·82	4	4·08	2·73	6·10	4·04	14·70	25 01
		Madhubani ...	1·04	4·56	0·31	...	1·07	...	0·49	5	7·50	2·49	9·07	3·76		24 57
		Baisra ...	0·20	0·52	...	...	0·70	...	3·00	4	4·12	?	5·12	?		?
		Rusera ...	1·65	1·47	...	...	...	0·25	1·40	4	4·77	?	5·43	?	22·76	?
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begu Sarai ...	0·94	0·18	...	...	...	0·19	0·96	4	2·27	2·68	3·20	4·04	20·73	23·81
		Monghyr ...	0·15	1·08	0·20	0·08	...	0·10	0·04	4	1·65	2·71	2·87	4·41	20·39	25·00
		Jamui ...	1·04	0 52	0·10	0·26	...	...	1·25	5	3·17	2·95	3·63	4·03	20·58	25·25
		Gogri ...	...	1·35	...	...	...	...	1·18	2	2·53	?	4·00	?		?
		Shaikhpura...	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	2	1·40	?	1·90	?	16·36	?
		Chakai Bamdo	0·06	0·64	0·35	0·30	...	...	1·02	4	2·37	?	2·63	?		?
		Chupreon ...		2·00	...	...	...	0·60				?		?		
		Gidhour ...	0·26	1·01	0·23	0·40	...	0·02	0·45	5	4·37	?	4·04			

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 11th of August 1894—*concld.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 5th.	Monday, 6th.	Tuesday, 7th.	Wednesday, 8th.	Thursday, 9th.	Friday, 10th.	Saturday, 11th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
BIHAR—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	1·76	1·94	1·75	...	...	...	1·09	4	6·54	2·91	7·84	4·24		26·69
			Bangaon (Sylhand).	0·63	4·05	0·48	...	...	...	0·13	4	5·29	?	5·98	?		?
			Supaul ...	4·99	1·04	1·17	0·38	1·48	0·08	0·70	6	9·84	3·04	10·86	4·38	24·93	26·91
			Pratapganj ...	...	...	2·30	0·42	0·44	0·45				?		?		?
			Bhagalpur ...	0·45	2·41	1·47	0·01	...	0·07	1·49	4	5·90	3·31	6·02	4·76	31·50	25·22
			Banka ...	...	...	1·60	...	...	...	1·43	2	3·03	2·97	3·71	4·49		24·66
			Colgong ...	0·22	0·95	1·72	...	...	0·06	...	3	2·95	?	3·91	?	24·08	?
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	4·70	0·83	0·46	...	0·30	0·09	0·21	5	6·59	4·23	10·97	6·04	38·08	41·88
			Araria ...	2·42	...	0·78	0·40	0·37	0·04	0·70	5	4·71	3·78	6·77	5·13		37·14
			Purnea ...	0·62	...	0·27	0·18	0·07	0·06	0·01	3	1·21	3·83	3·71	5·38	25·43	33·09
			Gondwara (Korah).	0·20	0·90	2·35	...	...	...	...	3	3·45	?	3·55	?	21·53	?
			Banme ...	2·40	...	...		0·03	0·20	0·14			?		?		?
			Forbesganj ...	0·10	...	0·07	2·02	...	...	...	2	2·19	?	6·76	?		?
			Kaliaganj ...	3·10	1·50	1·61	...	0·96	0·50	0·40	6	8·07	?	12·72	?	44·69	?
		Malda ...	Malda ...	1·28	0·04	...	0·13	...	0·11	0·83	4	2·39	2·24	4·12	3·72	29·75	28·82
			Chanchal ...	0·04	...	...	...	0·05	0·19	0·20	3	0·88	2·69	1·95	5·06	29·71	33·18
			Gajol ...	1·20	...	...	0·95	...	0·90	...	3	3·05	?	4·30	?	26·32	?
			Sibganj ...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·05	1	0·15	?	0·36	?	19·84	?
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	0·45	0·06	...	0·47	...	0·07	0·43	3	1·48	2·05	2·07	3·31	24·57	29·46
			Godda ...	0·85	0·20	0·21	0·13	...	0·05	0·15	5	1·59	3·41	2·88	5·06	25·54	25·27
			Pakaur ...	...	...	...	1·14	...	0·26		2	1·40	2·43	2·67	3·51	34·76	29·46
			Naya Dumka ...	0·16	0·42	0·07	0·03	...	...	0·96	3	1·64	3·57	3·82	5·69	31·05	30·14
			Deoghur ...	0·16	0·19	0·89	0·12	...	0·20	0·13	6	1·78	3·43	2·96	5·40	36·10	29·18
			Jamtara ...	0·33	0·36	0·88	1·40	...	...	0·34	5	3·31	2·86	7·40	4·58	35·60	28·79
			Belbodda ...	0·85	0·15								?		?		?
			Nunihat ...	...	...	1·25							?				?
			Assenboni ...	2·20	...	0·25	...	...	3·50	1·00	4	6·95	?	9·05	?		?
			Katikund ...	...	0·67								?		?		?
			Madhupur ...	0·45	0·09	0·05	0·16	...	...	0·11	3	0·86	?	1·20	?		?
			Sarwan ...	0·23	0·10	...	...	...	0·25	1·15	4	1·73	?	3·78	?	31·94	?
			Sarath ...	0·02	0·26	0·25	0·07	...	0·24	0·26	4	1·10	?	3·14	?	27·79	?
			Barkope ...	0·76	0·09	0·86	0·08	...	...	0·90	3	2·69	?	3·51	?		?
			Danrey ...	0·42	0·95								?		?		?
			Bhagya ...	0·60	0·53	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·13	?	1·95	?		?
			Mohespore ...	...	1·01	...	0·60	...	...	0·37	3	1·98	?	4·76	?		?
			Barharwa ...	0·02	0·02	0·62	0·70	...	0·04	0·10	3	1·50	?	2·27	?		?
			Sahibganj ...	0·61	...	0·10	...	...	0·07	...	2	0·78	?	1·90	?	21·04	?
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur		1·53			0·54					3·11		4·28		23·94
			Banki ...	0·07	...	0·12	0·20						2·42		3·05		26·70
			Cuttack ...	0·40									2·81		4·54		32·21
			False Point ...	...	0·04	0·20	0·47	0·10	1·61	0·57	6	3·89	2·93	5·01	5·00	33·45	30·37
			Kendrapara ...	0·71	...	0·04	0·18	0·77	0·92	0·10	5	2·72	3·20	3·87	5·27	41·31	27·34
			Jajpur ...	0·55	...	0·51	...	...	0·04	0·03	2	1·15	2·12	3·14	3·78	40·14	29·71
			Dharmsala ...			0·30	0·10		0·49	...			?		?		?
			Salipore ...	0·67	...	0·90	0·17	0·30	0·30				?		?		?
			Pal Lahara ...										?		?		?
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	1·14	...	2·20	0·05	...	0·31	0·32	4	4·02	?	6·53	?	35·28	?
			Chandbali ...	0·80	...	0·20	...	0·80	0·35	0·48	5	2·63	2·31	6·75	5·09		27·22
			Bhadrak ...	...	...	1·66	...	0·20	...	0·05	2	1·91	2·43	3·20	4·16		28·17
			Soro ...	...	0·28	...	...	..	0·05	...	1	0·33	2·67	2·51	4·55		26·65
			Balasore ...	2·18	...	0·09	0·18	...	...	...	2	2·45	3·28	2·68	5·41		30·78
			Jellasore ...	....		...	...	0·05	0·62	1·78	2	2·45	2·37	4·65	4·19	41·83	29·03
			Baripada ...	0·19	0·16	0·08	0·12	2·75	0·16	0·66	6	4·12	2·14	5·46	4·21	44·10	29·14
		Puri ...	Puri ...	0·52	...	0·32	0·22	...	0·76	0·52	5	2·34	2·16	2·44	3·70	19·47	23·56
			Khurda ...		1·46	0·55	1·05						3·07		5·01		20·49
			Bhanpur ...	0·23	0·30	0·19	0·45	0·13	0·05				3·22		5·31		25·93
			Gop ...										?		?		?
			Satpara ...	0·60	...	...	0·48						?		?		?
			Pipli ...	0·35	0·30	1·40	0·37	1·31					?		?		?
			Nayagarh ...										?		?		?
			Ranpur ...		...	0·33	0·43	...	0·28				?		?		?
			Kurmala ...				0·08						?		?		?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	1·57	0·52	0·24	0·09	...	...	2·54	4	4·96	3·72	5·31	5·46	32·42	27·67
			Hazaribagh ...	1·05	0·15	0·76	0·34	...	...	3·82	5	6·12	3·47	0·96	6·14	36·27	27·77
			Semtagunah ...										2·60		4·19		26·16
			Mahudi Hills										2·79		4·52		26·23
			Jhumra Hill										2·85		5·08		34·61
			Barhi ...	0·03	0·15	0·03	0·32	...	0·12	3·19	6	5·64		6·13		23·91	?
			Chitra ...	...	0·38	...	1·11	...	..	0·03	3	2·12	?	2·93	?	28·84	?
			Karaydeha ...	1·30	0·33	0·04	0·12	...	...	4·02	4	5·81	?	8·38	?		?
			Ramgar ...	2·10	1·59	0·50							?		?		?
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	2·32	0·13	1·03	0·53	...	0·02	2·56	6	7·19	2·93	7·43	5·52		27·87
			Ranchi ...	2·48	0·38	0·70	...	...	0·32	2·38	5	6·26	3·46	9·39	5·35	36·76	30·72
			Silli ...	1·50	...	2·19	...	...	...	2·20	3	5·89	?	12·30	?		?
			Palkot ...	0·02	0·90								?		?		?
			Tamar ...	0·90	1·60	0·25	...	...	0·13	0·20	5	3·08	?	6·65	?		?
			Chainpur ...	0·80	0·38	0·53							?		?		?
		Palamau ...	Palamau ... (*Daltonganj*).	2·10	0·25	0·93	0·42	...	0·06				3·11		4·95		24·61
			Balumath ...	1·13	0·30	0·15	...	...	1·06				?		?		?
			Husainabad ...	3·00	1·35	...	...	...	...	0·24	3	4·59	?	6·08	?	30·04	?
			Garhwa ...	0·67	0·28	0·57	0·09						?		?		?
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	0·75	0·96	0·12	...	...	...	0·17	4	2·30	3·41	9·96	6·17	46·74	28·96
			Gobindpur ...	...	2·51	0·56	0·15	...	...	0·10	4	3·31	3·42	6·28	5·30	43·36	25·69
			Raghunathpur.	0·43	0·99	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·73	?	2·45	?	22·67	?
			Barabhum ...	...	0·60	0·14	...	...	...	0·35	3	1·09	?	0·69	?	30·83	?
			Jhalda ...	0·32	0·23	0·08	...	...	...	...	2	0·63	?	2·53	?	38·74	?
			Chas ...	1·10	1·10	1·10	0·06	...	...	...	3	3·36	?	4·44	?	40·84	?
			Pandra ...	0·65	1·18	0·43	0·15	...	...	0·27	5	2·68	?	5·08	?		?
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	0·03	0·63	0·07	0·07	0·17	0·01	0·02	2	1·00	4·00	4·04	6·58	26·11	29·61
			Chakradharpur.	0·50	0·39	0·17	0·08	...	0·25	0·39	5	1·78	?	6·17	?		?
			Ghatsila ...		1·75								?		?		?
			Baharagora	0·32	0·98		0·13	...	...	0·10			?		?		?
			Gaikura ...	1·25	...	...	0·89	...	0·19	1·20	4	3·03	?	5·49	?		?
			Ezikamur ...	....	1·11	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·11	?	3·67	?	25·75	?
			Monaharpur	1·98	0·18	0·09	...	...	0·20	1·18	4	3·64	?	0·38	?		?
			Kharswan ...										?		?		?

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are missing the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least 0·1 inch of rain has fallen.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th August* 1894.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 11TH OF AUGUST 1894.

At the close of the previous week the monsoon current blowing over the province was fairly strong, as a low pressure area, which had formed in Bengal, had advanced along the foot of the hills in the North-Western Provinces, and the monsoon winds were being drawn into the feeble depression which still remained. On the 5th of August, or the first day of the week under review, pressure had fallen briskly over the province, and had become in defect by amounts ranging up to a tenth of an inch at the western stations in Bihar. On the 6th instant pressure rose slowly except at the extreme southern stations, and became decidedly low over the centre and north of the Bay and over Orissa, while winds round the north-west angle of the Bay showed a very distinct indraught towards the sea area. It was thus clear a feeble depression had formed off the Orissa Coast on the 6th. On the 7th pressure had again fallen slowly in the south of Orissa, but had risen elsewhere, and the feeble depression which had formed in the Bay on the 6th had become more definite, and was lying off the South Orissa Coast with a centre to the south-east of Puri. It was still a feeble depression, and had not intensified since the 6th. It passed inland during the afternoon of the 7th, the centre crossing the coast near Puri, and at 8 A.M. of the 8th the centre was a little to the south of Sambalpur and had therefore moved in a west-north-westerly direction. It was still a very shallow depression, but it was of large extent and affected a large part of North-Eastern and Northern India, and a fairly heavy wave of monsoon winds advanced over Bengal in connection with it. On the 9th the feeble depression had again advanced in a west-north-westerly direction in the Central Provinces, but it had become very feeble, and had practically ceased to exist. On the 9th and 10th, however, pressure fell rather briskly over the greater part of Bengal and Assam, and on the 10th it was in defect by from 0·06″ to 0·08″. This again caused an increase in the strength of the monsoon winds blowing from the Bay over Bengal, and at this time very strong monsoon winds were reported. On the 11th an inrush of westerly and north-westerly winds commenced in the west of the province, partially driving back the strong southerly and south-easterly winds which were flowing in over Bengal from the Bay. By the interaction thus produced, heavy rain was precipitated over the western districts. Pressure also began to fall briskly to rapidly, the fall equalling a tenth of an inch at some of the south-eastern stations, and by the opposing north-westerly and westerly winds with the south-easterly and easterly winds a distinct cyclonic circulation began to set up over the south and south-east of the province. Hence again a feeble whirl or barometric depression had formed over Bengal on this day, and conditions became very favourable for continued general and rather heavy rainfall.

Hence throughout the greater part of the week conditions have again been favourable for good general rain over the province, and falls decidedly in excess of the normal have been received in all districts except South-West Bengal and Orissa, where the falls have been rather smaller than usual.

Pressure.—The mean pressure for the week has been very considerably below the normal, the defect usually equalling from 0·04″ to 0·06″. These defects have been generally largest in Orissa owing to the passage of the depression, and at Cuttack and Balasore the defect equals 0·07″.

In Assam pressure has been in defect by an average amount of 0·05″.

Temperature.—The mean temperature has been generally very nearly normal, and for the whole province of Bengal the average mean temperature has been above the normal by about a tenth of a degree only. In Assam, on the other hand, a defect of 0·8° has been recorded.

Rainfall.—Average falls of between about four and four and a half inches have been received in North and East Bengal and in Chota Nagpur, and of nearly four inches in Bihar. Much smaller falls averaging about two inches only have been received in Orissa and South-West Bengal.

Expressed as percentages of the normal rainfall, the actual falls during the week have equalled the following amounts:—South-West Bengal 58 per cent., North Bengal 126 per cent., East Bengal 108 per cent., Bihar 127 per cent., Orissa 75 per cent., and Chota Nagpur 137 per cent. Taking each division to have an equal value in the calculation, the rainfall of Bengal for the week has equalled 105 per cent. of the normal fall.

In the case of the smaller districts the falls have been particularly heavy in Jalpaiguri, which has received 11·92 inches against the usual fall of 6·84 inches, in Rangpur with 4·84 inches against the normal 2·99 inches, in Bogra with 5·17 inches against the normal 2·69 inches, in Shahabad with 4·96 inches against the normal 2·69 inches, in Champaran with 6·37 inches against the normal 3·49 inches, in Darbhanga with 4·58 inches against the normal 2·63 inches, and in Bhagalpur with 6·33 inches against the normal 3·01 inches.

Very heavy falls have also occurred on various days at individual stations: thus on the 5th August Khurda (Puri district) received 10·87 inches, Debiganj 5·82 inches, Siliguri 6·47 inches, Thakurgaon (Dinajpur district) 9·99 inches. On the 6th Raniganj received 4·89 inches and Bogra 4·96 inches; on the 10th Arrah received 4·50 inches and Mirsarai (Chittagong district) 5 inches, and on the 11th Bhagatpur (Jalpaiguri district) 5·38 inches, Hazaribagh 3·82 inches, and Karagdeha 4·02 inches.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 11th of August 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.								
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1894.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	91·3	75·9	88·4	78·9	83·6	+0·3	1·78	3·08	−1·30	2·91	4·00	−1·09	3·12	4·95	28·78	20·75
North Bengal	90·8	75·6	87·2	78·4	82·8	+0·1	4·34	3·45	+0·89	3·83	3·71	+0·12	5·57	5·07	33·30	42·04
East Bengal	89·4	74·8	86·1	77·7	81·9	0	4·41	4·09	+0·32	4·78	4·46	+0·32	6·06	6·33	47·89	45·74
Bihar ..	92·0	75·8	88·1	78·6	83·4	−0·4	3·76	2·97	+0·79	3·95	3·32	+0·63	5·30	4·52	27·37	26·19
Orissa	91·7	75·7	88·1	78·5	83·3	+0·4	2·00	2·08	−0·08	3·33	3·54	−0·21	2·98	4·50	31·70	27·94
Chota Nagpur	89·9*	71·3*	85·7*	74·4*	80·1*	+0·5*	4·45	3·25	+1·20	4·27	4·23	+0·04	6·75	5·56	32·07	28·36
Assam	92·7	75·5	86·7	77·0	81·9	−0·8										

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 14th August 1894.

A. PEDLER,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 11th August 1894, *as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 11th August 1894.			Week ending Saturday, the 12th August 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	470	52,075	670	278	72,210	780
Jute	61	21,225	398	13	5,675	97
Firewood	106	62,950	926	75	48,920	735
Other articles	686	1,63,400	2,284	506	1,20,426	1,663
Total ...	1,323	2,99,650	4,278	872	2,47,231	3,275

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the five weeks ending 30th June 1894, as compared with the same period of 1893.

Staples.	1893.		1894.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	41,47,791	7,08,014	52,18,723	8,13,736	10,70,932	1,05,722	...	...
Cotton, raw	18,156	12,523	45,042	30,157	26,886	26,634	...	...
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	9,465	8,863	8,386	5,608	...	...	1,079	3,255
2.— Ditto Indian	28,493	17,262	36,351	21,339	7,858	4,077	...	...
3.—Piece-goods—European	1,22,618	1,37,253	1,04,446	1,13,697	...	...	18,172	23,556
4.— Ditto —Indian	12,005	7,745	14,378	7,702	2,373	...	...	43
Drugs and chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating other than opium	1,753	638	1,739	1,089	1	451	...	...
2.—Non-intoxicating	11,464	11,147	11,031	8,693	...	...	433	2,454
Dyes and tans—								
1.—Indigo	336	253	360	441	24	188	...	...
2.—Myrabolams	11,557	2,523	12,351	3,106	794	581	...	...
3.—Cutch	3,092	1,518	5,883	2,431	1,891	913	...	...
4.—Turmeric	10,921	15,928	25,045	25,399	5,124	9,471	...	...
5.—Aniline dyes	410	548	277	120	...	...	133	428
6.—Others	2,916	989	2,132	426	...	...	784	563
Grain & Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	7,80,208	2,52,090	7,57,099	2,20,917	...	...	23,109	61,173
2.—Rice in the husk	75,952	10,903	1,49,092	18,541	73,140	7,638	...	...
3.—Rice not in the husk	5,07,549	86,029	7,07,228	96,075	1,99,688	10,044	...	...
4.—Jawar and bajra	17,312	2,410	20,914	6,519	3,602	4,109	...	...
5.—Gram & pulse	3,57,815	1,20,464	5,71,783	1,94,854	2,13,968	74,390	...	...
6.—Others	89,470	21,316	97,963	21,158	8,493	...	...	158
Hides and skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	26,525	18,549	42,084	26,537	15,559	7,988	...	...
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	15,640	7,119	23,866	8,940	5,226	1,821	...	...
Horns	1,027	1,000	1,170	1,116	...	116	457	...
Jute—								
1.—Raw	21,095	6,216	5,325	2,458	...	...	15,770	3,758
2.—Gunny bags and cloth	1,16,867	57,686	1,18,568	70,228	1,701	12,542	...	...
Lac—								
1.—Stick	28,087	9,798	39,377	14,242	11,290	4,444	...	...
2.—Shell	12,308	8,647	18,997	13,539	6,689	4,892	...	...
Leather, Manufactured	3,568	4,053	3,402	3,970	...	...	166	113
Liquors—								
1.—Beer	8,816	5,760	12,182	5,770	3,366	10	...	...
2.—Spirits	1,752	2,063	1,476	1,355	...	...	576	708
3.—Wines	3,208	4,459	2,430	3,353	...	...	778	1,106
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	3,693	4,464	2,642	2,620	...	...	1,051	1,844
2.—Brass, unwrought	5,915	3,025	3,730	2,783	...	...	2,206	242
3.—Copper, wrought	1,580	1,156	1,954	1,982	384	826	...	...
4.—Brass, wrought	13,211	5,930	11,455	5,440	...	...	1,756	490
5.—Iron	2,56,699	1,16,624	1,26,266	61,256	...	...	1,30,433	55,368
6.—Others	18,407	6,196	9,222	5,049	...	...	9,185	547
7.—Zinc & spelter	5,470	4,400	4,742	4,430	...	90	728	...
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	1,09,404	44,337	80,435	32,747	...	...	28,969	11,590
2.—Castor	5,150	1,425	5,215	1,822	65	387	...	...
3.—Cocoanut	4,665	1,207	4,453	1,341	...	134	212	...
4.—Others	7,404	3,514	9,866	4,691	2,372	1,177	...	...
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed	12,09,106	3,59,323	9,08,790	2,86,224	...	...	3,00,316	73,099
2.—Rape and mustard	2,81,079	67,859	4,35,924	2,03,363	1,54,845	1,35,504	...	...
3.—Til or jinjili	5,405	1,069	8,780	1,776	3,375	707	...	...
4.—Poppy	68,166	20,490	1,31,017	42,263	62,851	21,773	...	...
5.—Earthnuts	28	15	122	73	94	58	...	...
6.—Castor	90,201	20,679	1,29,045	37,484	38,844	16,805	...	...
7.—Others	6,990	1,193	8,568	1,522	1,578	329	...	...
Opium	7,127	5,308	12,703	12,941	5,576	7,573	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	13,943	8,549	13,706	8,796	...	247	237	...
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	27,208	16,971	33,234	31,835	6,126	14,864	...	...
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	8,096	5,681	10,892	4,885	2,796	...	...	796
3.—Others	42,943	20,247	76,343	29,645	33,400	9,398	...	...
4.—Potatoes	41,161	17,726	35,722	7,281	...	...	5,439	10,445
Railway plant & rolling stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof	} 41,809	7,858	2,21,513	89,969	1,94,671	88,002	...	...
3.—Steel rails & fish plates								
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron								
5.—Other sorts	...	...	14,967	5,891	...	...	...	...
Salt	7,08,455	1,38,542	7,77,994	1,41,066	69,449	2,524	...	...
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	52,039	10,502	75,517	31,406	23,478	11,844	...	...
2.—Other saline substances	32,239	10,255	67,068	20,917	34,829	10,662	...	...
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian	3,005	1,773	1,087	823	...	...	1,918	950
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	12	41	12	41	...	...
2.—Indian	211	237	370	416	159	179	...	...

Staples.	1893.		1894.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—								
1.—Betelnuts	26,256	25,817	20,753	21,425	...	...	5,503	4,392
2.—Pepper	3,048	2,915	2,455	2,449	...	...	593	466
3.—Ginger	1,293	768	1,025	694	...	...	268	74
4.—Chillies	16,440	12,689	24,914	24,628	8,474	11,939	...	...
5.—Cardamoms	758	466	405	489	...	23	353	...
6.—Other	1,620	1,075	1,645	733	25	...	...	342
Stone and lime	5,32,219	59,956	5,58,382	78,342	26,163	18,386	...	...
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	17,235	6,773	21,234	6,631	3,999	...	...	142
2.—Unrefined	3,79,369	54,696	7,13,898	58,733	3,34,529	4,037	...	...
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian	6,576	6,652	4,604	4,885	...	...	1,972	1,767
Timber	81,636	14,655	1,20,767	21,686	39,131	7,031	...	...
Tobacco	1,71,955	69,300	1,87,729	69,475	15,774	175	...	...
Wool, Raw	3,463	2,523	1,181	763	...	...	2,282	1,760
Wool manufactured—								
1.—Piece-goods, European	102	104	6	2	...	...	156	102
2.— ,, Indian	2,340	2,031	2,128	1,689	...	...	212	342
3.—Shawls	...	...	3	13	3	13	...	...
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood	46,765	2,868	65,513	5,959	18,748	3,091	...	...
2.—Indigo seed	11,267	4,087	6,466	1,322	...	...	4,801	2,765
3.—Mowah flower	27,750	4,771	80,863	12,448	53,113	7,677	...	...
4.—Oil-cake	61,549	13,566	84,095	19,013	22,546	5,447	...	...
5.—Paints & colours	6,591	2,988	10,136	2,232	3,545	...	...	756
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	60,458	27,145	56,617	28,798	...	1,653	3,841	...
7.—Wooden articles	8,710	2,430	12,449	5,527	3,739	3,097	...	...
8.—Others	4,29,570	2,08,265	2,00,414	94,961	...	...	2,29,156	1,13,304
Total	1,14,27,231	30,16,323	1,34,57,485	32,97,149	20,30,254	2,80,826	...	...
Military stores	17,295	28,394	10,822	13,677	...	...	6,473	14,717
Coal for Railway	7,48,541	91,043	7,49,852	87,599	1,311	...	...	3,444
Railway materials	14,42,891	55,139	21,82,063	62,623	7,39,172	7,484	...	...
Live-stock	...	13,981	...	4,092	...	...	...	9,889
Total	1,76,35,958	32,04,880	1,64,00,222	34,65,140	27,64,264	2,60,260	...	...

T. Simpson, *Assistant Auditor.*

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, Jamalpur, *the 7th August* 1894.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th August 1894, *on* 1,659 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Ie for the week ...	*276,200	*2,71,497 3 0	23,89,273 20	5,44,453 14 0	18,013 15 0	8,33,965 0 0	75,627	108,263	183,890
ile of railway	.....	163 10 5	.....	328 2 11	10 13 9	502 11 1	.....	.....	.....
ious 4 weeks of half-	1,212,102	11,26,538 6 0	1,04,25,534 20	22,73,157 11 0	73,879 15 0	34,73,576 0 0	304,241	436,400	740,641
otal for 5 weeks ...	1,488,302	13,98,035 9 0	1,28,14,808 0	28,17,611 9 0	91,893 14 0	43,07,541 0 0	379,868	544,663	924,531
OMPARISON.									
corresponding week ous year ...	292,186	3,02,743 7 3	21,01,172 20	4,39,862 13 3	14,472 10 7	8,17,078 15 1	80,052	87,517	167,569
of railway correspond- k of previous year ...	.....	225 3 10	.....	273 1 11	8 15 9	507 5 6	.....	.....	.....
orresponding 5½ weeks ous year	1,513,801½	16,81,992 8 5	1,04,55,269 10	23,31,833 15 1	472,142 3 5	40,85,968 10 11	397,035	475,451	872,486

The decrease is due to figures for the corresponding period of 1893 having included abnormal traffic on account of return of pilgrims from "Puri."

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th August 1894, *on* 22½ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
e for the week ...	15,190	3,041 15 0	5,022 10	234 1 0	7 0 0	3,883 0 0	1,129	59	1,188
s of railway	.....	163 10 11	.....	10 8 4	0 5 0	174 8 3	.....	.....	.....
us 4 weeks of half-	82,531	18,884 10 0	29,021 0	1,199 7 0	45 0 0	20,129 1 0	4,466	374	4,840
al for 5 weeks ...	97,721	22,526 9 0	34,043 10	1,433 8 0	52 0 0	24,012 1 0	5,595	433	6,028
OMPARISON.									
corresponding week ous year	16,594	4,145 6 9	3,881 30	163 6 0	8 1 0	4,316 13 9	918	50	968
railway correspond- of previous year ...	.....	180 5 0	.....	7 5 6	0 5 9	194 0 3	.....	.....	.....
corresponding 5½ previous year ...	90,794½	21,684 1 6	38,156 20	1,119 0 0	43 14 3	22,846 15 9	4,704	358	5,062

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 4th August 1894, *on* 161⅛ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
for the week ...	*17,253	*11,805 5 0	38,312 30	5,940 13 0	40 0 0	17,876 2 0	5,468	2,707	8,175
of railway	.....	73 11 2	.....	36 12 11	0 4 0	110 12 1	.....	.....	.....
4 weeks of half-	79,294	59,390 15 0	1,75,569 10	31,958 9 0	159 0 0	91,508 8 0	22,583	12,720½	35,303½
tal for 5 weeks ...	96,547	71,286 4 0	2,13,882 0	37,899 6 0	199 0 0	1,09,384 10 0	28,051	15,427½	43,478½
PARISON.									
responding week of ear	24,386	16,925 13 7	72,782 0	7,743 12 0	46 11 9	24,716 5 4	6,645	2,457	9,102
railway correspond- f previous year ...	.....	104 13 11	.....	47 15 8	0 4 7	153 2 2	.....	.....	.....
responding 5½ weeks s year	112,505½	74,561 0 6	2,84,371 10	32,476 3 6	161 12 3	1,07,199 0 3	32,951	13,179	46,130

* In the corresponding period of 1893 there was a bathing fair at Hurdwar; hence the decrease.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 4th August 1894, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	163,240	73,290 0 0	7,68,880 0	1,56,300 0 0	11,430 0 0	2,41,020 0 0	28,970	27,858	56,828
Or per mile of railway	201	90 0 0	946 0	192 0 0	*2 0 0	*284 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	711,980	3,29,590 0 0	24,73,580 0	4,10,380 0 0	67,030 0 0	8,07,000 0 0	118,556	102,859	221,415
Total for 5 weeks ...	875,220	4,02,880 0 0	32,42,460 0	5,66,680 0 0	78,460 0 0	10,48,020 0 0	147,526	130,717	278,243
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	197,749	74,243 14 6	6,24,899 0	1,35,846 11 0	12,195 14 10	2,22,286 8 4	28,926	26,534	55,460
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	255	95 0 0	804 0	175 0 0	*2 0 0	*272 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	875,290½	3,56,083 6 6	28,89,135 0	4,66,870 8 6	75,408 1 8	8,98,362 0 8	147,423	121,890	269,313

* Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 4th August 1894, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	33,250	13,360 0 0	45,210 0	4,010 0 0	50 0 0	14,420 0 0	3,826	1,846	5,672
Or per mile of railway	266	83 0 0	362 0	32 0 0	.....	115 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	128,590	41,700 0 0	1,67,830 0	13,390 0 0	1,000 0 0	56,090 0 0	15,518	7,170	22,688
Total for 5 weeks ...	161,840	52,060 0 0	213,040 0	17,400 0 0	1,050 0 0	70,510 0 0	19,344	9,016	28,360
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	38,044½	10,534 12 7	42,857 0	3,960 14 6	63 11 0	14,559 6 1	3,826	1,846	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	304	84 0 0	343 0	31 0 0	1 0 0	116 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	161,865½	51,122 6 7	220,166 0	16,382 4 6	510 12 0	68,015 7 1	19,940	9,269	29,209

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 4th August 1894, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,080	5,630 0 0	29,300 0	1,480 0 0	160 0 0	7,270 0 0	2,487	737	3,224
Or per mile of railway ...	187	66 0 0	342 0	17 0 0	2 0 0	85 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	61,240	22,840 0 0	50,080 0	4,300 0 0	570 0 0	27,770 0 0	9,132	3,764	12,896
Total for 5 weeks ...	97,320	28,470 0 0	79,470 0	5,840 0 0	730 0 0	35,040 0 0	11,619	4,501	16,120
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,970	4,738 0 0	10,348 0	727 0 0	424 0 0	5,889 0 0	1,671	1,553	3,224
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	186	55 0 0	120 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	68 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	83,954	25,362 0 0	55,206 0	4,275 0 0	978 0 0	30,615 0 0	8,624	8,012	16,636

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending 4th August 1894, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	93,890	38,910	2,79,800	34,330	7,040	(a) 80,280	13,488	15,879	29,367
Per mile of railway	124·19	51·47	370·11	45·41	9·31	106·19	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	418,830	1,66,190	14,74,470	2,02,500	41,770	4,10,460	51,921	71,636	123,557
Total for 5 weeks ...	512,720	2,05,100	17,54,270	2,36,830	48,810	4,90,740	65,409	87,515	152,924
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 756 miles open	89,744	35,741	1,88,580	24,671	6,750	67,165	13,047	15,173	28,220
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	118·71	47·27	249·44	32·64	8·93	88·84	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	458,803	1,79,981	11,86,543	1,58,822	51,174	3,89,994	66,159	79,215	145,374

(a) The increase compared with the corresponding period is due to better traffic.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 4th August 1894	11,139	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	8,110	0	0
Increase	3,029	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 4th August 1894	218	6	7
Corresponding period of 1893	159	0	4
Increase	59	6	3
Receipts from 1st July to 4th August 1894	57,266	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	54,018	0	0
Increase	3,248	0	0

Printed and published by JAMES PETTY at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 15th August 1894.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 34 of 1894.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
REPORT on the state of the Salt market for the first quarter of 1894-95	1471
Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops	1475
Prices-current (retail) of Food-grains, Fire-wood, and Salt in the Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th August 1894	1480
Meteorological report of the Province of Bengal for the week ending Saturday, the 18th of August 1894	1486
Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 18th of August 1894	1488
RESULTS of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 12th to 18th August 1894	1492
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 12th to 18th August 1894 ...	1493
Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major and Minor works for the month of June 1894	1494
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 18th of August 1894	1495
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	1496

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1894-95.

No. 662B., dated Calcutta, the 14th August 1894.

From—N. K. BOSE, ESQ., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

SALT.

E. V. WESTMACOTT, ESQ.

I AM directed to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the first quarter of 1894-95, comprising the months of April, May and June 1894.

2. The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the quarter under report amounted to 27,18,594 maunds against 27,29,141* maunds in the previous quarter, and 24,33,242 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 64,42,704 against Rs. 63,17,528* in the previous quarter, and Rs. 56,96,847 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. In all cases fractions are omitted.

* Revised figures.

3. The quantity of excise salt removed from the golas in Orissa during the quarter under review and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter are shown in table I :—

TABLE I.

1	2	3	4
	Cuttack	Puri.	Balasore.
	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.
Balance at close of the last quarter	...	10,197 10	.....
Manufactured or added during the quarter ...	...	1,56,000 0	.....
Total ...	...	1,66,197 10	.....
Sales during the quarter	...	4,586 0	.....
Wastage	...	215 10	.....
Total ...	...	4,801 10	.....
Balance at close of the quarter	...	1,61,396 0	.....

4. The total sale of excise salt during the quarter under review amounted to 4,586 maunds against 2,810* maunds in the previous quarter, and 2,596 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The total amount of excise salt on which duty was paid during the quarter was 4,586 maunds.

5. The subjoined table shows in detail the importations into the port of Calcutta and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under review compared with the figures of the corresponding quarters of the previous two years :—

TABLE II.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	1892-93. First quarter. Imported.	1892-93. First quarter. Cleared.	1893-94. First quarter. Imported.	1893-94. First quarter. Cleared.	1894-95. First quarter. Imported.	1894-95. First quarter. Cleared.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
I	United Kingdom	13,23,763	14,58,692	16,10,548	15,39,610	27,27,050	16,50,809
II	Hamburg (Germany)	.....	2,68,577	81,122	22,700	5,04,738	4,45,936
	Trieste (Austria)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,418
	Genoa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
III	Bataum	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fougies	.....	37,510	.....	.....	.....	.....
IV	Ras Kowayah	.....	.....	1,69,866	1,29,700	2,15,600	40,817
	Muscat	.....	24,862	17,000	1,15,958	.....	1,08,270
	Salif	93,644	72,632	.....	98,690	.....	47,192
	Aden	2,25,672	3,68,489	2,33,567	2,92,701	1,63,333	1,92,434
	Linga	.....	49,334	.....	.....	74,000	8,000
	Ceylon	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Straits Settlements	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Adelaide	.....	.....	130	131	.....	.....
V	Madras	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,018	2,018
	Coconada	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,998	2,998
	Tuticorin	74,978	16,755	.....	13,508	.....	.....
VI	Bombay	1,86,107	1,85,903	1,50,316	1,44,526	1,86,215	1,14,560
	Total ...	19,03,164	24,32,011	22,62,549	23,57,524	39,36,552	26,39,499

6. Table III shows the quantity of the sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter as compared with the results of the previous four quarters :—

TABLE III.

WHERE STORED.	First quarter of 1893-94.	Second quarter of 1893-94.	Third quarter of 1893-94.	Fourth quarter of 1893-94.	First quarter of 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea Government golas	7,47,749	6,42,996	7,94,078	9,86,216	14,74,417
Chittagong ditto	1,01,642	36,893	91,185	1,53,832	74,381
Total ...	8,49,391	6,79,889	8,85,263	11,40,048	15,48,798

* Revised figures.

7. The despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing the several salt-pass stations into the interior of the country both east and west of the river Hooghly, as well as the despatches by steamers and flats during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years, are shown in the table below:—

TABLE IV.

PERIOD.	BY WATER.					BY RAIL.			BY STEAMERS AND FLATS.	
	Vid Balikhal.	*Vid* Sankrail.	*Vid* Gewakhally.	*Vid* Kidderpore.	*Vid* Ballighata.	*Vid* Ruthtollah Ghat.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal and South-Eastern Railways or *vid* Chitpur.	Quantity despatched to the interior (excluding Orissa).	Quantity despatched to Orissa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
First quarter of 1892-93 ...	1,52,403	1,19,770	42,143	64,666	2,35,638	260	10,22,649	3,86,184	2,73,066	48,920
Ditto of 1893-94 ...	1,59,459	1,30,415	44,219	61,680	2,09,677	34	9,82,539	3,22,634	2,99,260	63,500
Ditto of 1894-95 ...	1,43,328	1,05,901	49,234	59,701	2,66,723	668	10,89,171	3,66,731	4,49,650	65,300

8. The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar during the quarter under review amounted to 1,873 maunds 30 seers as noted in the margin, against 4,122 maunds 10 seers in the previous quarter and 1,032 maunds 30 seers in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

	Mds.	s.
April	749	20
May	749	20
June	374	30
Total	1,873	30

9. The quantity of saltpetre-salt removed from the refineries on payment of duty amounted to 8,258 maunds against 10,648 maunds in the previous quarter, and 9,349 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

10. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta according to published market reports were as follows:—

	Tons.
April	46,830
May	28,260
June	42,300

It is reported that 24,285 tons of Hamburg salt were shipped for Calcutta during the quarter under review.

11. Table V shows the average wholesale price per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt during each fortnight of the quarter:—

TABLE V.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Fortnight ending 15th April 1894.	Fortnight ending 30th April 1894.	Fortnight ending 15th May 1894.	Fortnight ending 31st May 1894.	Fortnight ending 15th June 1894.	Fortnight ending 30th June 1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Liverpool	73 2 2	66 0 8	69 6 9	66 14 9	62 13 0	65 2 8
Hamburg karkash	63 2 2	58 2 8	60 10 5	59 4 3	50 12 8	56 3 4
Muscat ditto	57 0 0	57 0 0	57 11 2	61 10 2	61 0 0	....
Jedda ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	63 0 0	59 12 5
Bombay ditto	.....	50 0 0	54 6 6	67 12 0	63 3 2	49 10 2
Rock ditto	.....	.....	.....	80 0 0	.....	.....

12. The following table shows the quantity of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong and

Narayanganj during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1893-94:—

TABLE VI.

PORT.	Description of Salt.	ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARED.	
		First quarter of 1893-94.	First quarter of 1894-95.	First quarter of 1893-94.	First quarter of 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		MDS. S. C.	MDS. S. C.	MDS. S. C.	MDS. S. C.
Chittagong ...	Liverpool	24,190 0 0	.....	40,124 28 0	60,640 2 0
	Hamburg	.....	.....	1,740 0 0	.....
	Arracan	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Madras	.....	.....	0 0 4	.....
	Ceylon	.....	.....	0 2 0	.....
	Akyab	.....	.....	0 1 8	0 5 0
Narayanganj	Liverpool	.....	.....	31,254 20 0	13,869 0 0
	Total ...	24,190 0 0	.....	73,119 11 12	74,509 7 0

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from the ports of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week-ending the 18th August, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL.			
BURDWAN DIVS.			
1	Burdwan Aug. 18, '94	5·76	Weather—seasonable. Sugarcane doing well. Transplantation of *aman* continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Kalna ...	Not reported.	
	Katwa ...	3·77	
	Raniganj ...	3·16	
			Srs.
			Burdwan ... ... 11½ to 14 }
			Kalna ... ... Not reported } per rupee.
			Katwa ... ... 12½ }
			Raniganj ... ... 14 }
2	Birbhum ,, 18, '94	6·74	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation almost finished. The heavy rain of the week has been beneficial and enabled high lands to be planted. Common rice sells from 13 to 15½ seers per rupee. Cattle doing fairly well.
	Rampur Hát ...	2·27	
3	Bankura ,, 18, '94	3·81	Weather—cloudy and warm. Transplantation still going on. Prospects good. Coarse rice selling at—
	Vishnupur ...	4·94	
			Srs.
			Bankura ... ... 16½ } per rupee.
			Vishnupur ... ... 16½ }
4	Midnapore ,, 18, '94	2·18	Weather—rainy. Prospects of crops continue favourable. Prices of common rice:—
	Contai ...	0·90	
	Tamluk ...	0·56	
	Ghatal ...	2·93	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 11 }
			Contai ... ... 12½ } per rupee.
			Tamluk ... ... 12 }
			Ghatal ... ... 12 to 13½ }
5	Hooghly ,, 18, '94	1·70	Weather—dull and showery. All crops doing well. *Aman* transplantation in full swing. Rain still rather short in some parts of Serampore. Prices of common rice:—
	Serampore ...	2·01	
	Jahanabad ...	2·22	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 10 }
			Serampore ... ... 10½ to 11½ } per rupee.
			Jahanabad ... ... 13 to 14 }
			On the whole prices are slightly easier.
6	Howrah ,, 18, '94	1·14	Weather—cloudy with showers. Cutting of jute has commenced. Prospects of rice crop favourable. Sugarcane doing well. Prices continue normal. Common rice sells at—
	Ulubaria ...	0·43	
			Srs.
			Howrah ... ... 10 } per rupee.
			Ulubaria ... ... 11½ }
PRESIDENCY DIVS.			
7	24-Parganas ,, 18, '94	2·09	Weather—cloudy and rainy. *Aus* in ears. Transplantation of *aman* going on. Cattle-disease reported from Basirhat and Barasat. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 11 to 13 4 }
			Barasat ... ... 10 10 } per rupee.
			Basirhat ... ... 11 0 }
			Diamond Harbour ... ... 11 0 }
8	Nadia ,, 18, '94	2·89	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of all crops good. Common rice selling from 11 to 13 seers per rupee.
	Kushtia ...	2·09	
	Meherpur ...	6·60	
	Chuadanga ...	3·67	
	Ranaghat ...	1·86	
9	Murshidabad ,, 18, '94	3·91	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Transplantation of *aman* paddy almost finished. Harvesting of indigo nearly finished. *Bhadoi* paddy, jute and sugarcane doing well. Fodder sufficient for cattle. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee. Prices continue normal.
10	Jessore ,, 18, '94	3·29	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Harvesting of *aus* and manufacture of indigo and jute going on. Transplantation of *aman* in progress. Prospects of *aman* good. Fodder and water adequate. Cattle-disease reported from thana Gaighatta. Prices of rice:—
	Jhenida ...	5·86	
	Magura ...	1·74	
	Narail ...	1·54	
	Bangaon ...	3·59	
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 11 to 12 0 }
			Jhenida ... ... 12 12 }
			Magura ... ... 12 0 } per rupee.
			Narail ... ... 11 7 }
			Bangaon ... ... 10 to 12 0 }
11	Khulna ,, 18, '94	3·04	Weather—rainy. Prospects of rice crop continue good. Transplantation still going on. Cutting of jute has begun and the quality is reported good. Common rice sells at 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.
	Bagerhat ...	4·23	
	Satkhira ...	3·17	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
RAJSHAHI DIVN.			
12	Rajshahi Aug. 18, '94	4·00	Weather—very rainy and seasonable. The copious rain which has fallen has done immense good to the crops, which are now everywhere said to be flourishing. Water-supply and fodder ample. There is no cattle-disease. The price of rice varies from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
	Nator ...	1·17	
	Naugaon ...	3·21	
13	Dinajpur „ 18, '94	1·23	Weather—hot and cloudy. There has been slight rainfall in the district. Scarcity of rain has injured *bhadoi* to some extent. More rain very urgently needed for the progress of *haimanti* cultivation. Foot-disease of cattle abating somewhat. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. Rice selling from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.
	Thakurgaon ...	3·52	
14	Jalpaiguri „ 18, '94	2·57	Weather—oppressive. More rain wanted for the *haimanti* rice crop, the planting out of which is being proceeded with. The *bhadoi* crop is yielding fairly; an average 12-anna crop is expected. Jute is also yielding well. Cattle-disease is prevailing in many places.
15	Darjeeling „ 18, '94	2·42	Weather—cloudy and wet throughout the district; hot in the Terai. *In the hills:—Bhutta*, potatoes and *chota marua* being harvested. *Bhadoi dhan* coming to perfection. *Bara marua* and *aghani dhan* progressing favourably. *In the Terai:*—Transplanting of *aghani* paddy being carried on. More rain needed. *Bhadoi* doing well. Prices of coarse rice:—
	Siliguri ...	2·32	
			Srs.
			Hills ... ... 8 to 12 } per rupee.
			Terai ... ... 11 to 13 }
16	Rangpur „ 18, '94	0·79	Weather—cloudy with occasional light showers. Harvesting of *aus* nearly finished. Steeping of jute in progress. More rain urgently needed for jute steeping and for transplantation of *aman* which is retarded in certain areas. Outturn 10 annas *aus* and 14 annas jute expected. Price of rice 7½ to 11 seers per rupee.
	Nilphamari ...	3·58	
	Gaibanda ...	1·91	
	Kurigaon ...	0·64	
17	Bogra „ 18, '94	2·74	Weather—cloudy with showers at intervals. *Aus* and jute still being cut. Transplantation of *aman* briskly going on. More rain wanted. Rice selling at 10½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Sherpur ...	3·89	
	Naukhila ...	1·65	
18	Pabna „ 18, '94	1·77	Weather—hot and showery. Prospects of crops good in the Sadar subdivision. More rain is wanted in the Sirajganj subdivision. Common rice selling at 11 seers per rupee at Sadar and 10 seers at Sirajganj. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
DACCA DIVN.			
19	Dacca „ 18, '94	0·88	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Harvesting of jute and *aus* rice going on. Prospects of standing crops good. Rivers rising, which will benefit *aman*. Fodder available. Common rice selling from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.
20	Mymensingh „ 18, '94	1·83	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation of *aman* paddy and harvesting of jute and *aus* are going on. Prospects of the crops are good. Common rice sells at 10½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water available. Condition of cattle good.
21	Faridpur „ 18, '94	2·22	Favourable rainfall. The frequent showers and sunshine have done much good to the crops. A good crop may be expected of *aman*, sugarcane and jute. Price of rice 11½ seers per rupee.
	Goalundo ...	1·75	
	Madaripur ...	6·97	
22	Backergunge „ 18, '94	3·50	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.			
23	Tippera „ 18, '94	2·02	Rainfall heavy in the south, lighter towards the north. *Aus* and jute are very good crops. A few days' bright sunshine would be good for the *aus* which is being harvested. In the north of the district more rain is wanted for the *aman*. Price of rice almost stationary.
			Sadar— Srs. c.
			Laksham ... ... 15 0 }
			Chandagram ... ... 11 7 }
			Brahmanbaria—
			Nasirnagar ... ... 15 0 } per rupee.
			Kasba ... ... 12 0 }
			Chandpur—
			Chandpur ... ... 13 5 }
24	Noakhali „ 18, '94	9·48	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aus* nearly completed. Transplantation of *aman* continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice sells at—
			Srs.
			Noakhali ... ... 10 } per rupee.
			Feny ... ... 11 }
25	Chittagong „ 18, '94	6·60	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* still continues; twelve-anna outturn expected. Ploughings for, and transplantation of, *aman* progressing vigorously. Prospects fair. Water and fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from the Sadar subdivision. Prices steady.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR.			
26	**Patna** Aug. 18, '94	1·23	Weather—cloudy and hot. Prospects of rice and Indian-corn continue good. *Bhadoi* somewhat damaged on diara lands in the Barh subdivision owing to sudden rise of the Ganges and in the Bihar subdivision by excessive rain. Common rice sells at—
	Dinapore	0·99	
	Bihar	5·52	
	Barh	5·74	

	Srs.	
Sadar	14¾	per rupee.
Barh	12½	
Bihar	15	
Dinapore	11 to 13	

27	**Gaya** 18, '94	4·72	Weather—rainy and cloudy. Transplantation of paddy still going on. The rain of the week has been much beneficial to paddy, especially in the Nawada subdivision. *Bhadoi* damaged by heavy rainfall at Nawada. Common rice sells at—
	Aurangabad	5·61	
	Nawada	6·48	
	Jahanabad	6·38	

	Srs.	
Sadar	12 to 13	per rupee.
Jahanabad	12½	
Aurangabad	14	
Nawada	16	

Fodder and water-supply sufficient.

28	**Shahabad** 18, '94	2·60	Weather—cloudy with occasional heavy showers. East wind prevailing. Transplantation of paddy is in progress. The heavy rain at Sasaram is reported to have retarded transplantation and partly damaged the *bhadoi* crops, especially Indian-corn and *marua*. The rainfall has done immense good at Bhabua. The prospect of *bhadoi* crops at Buxar is improved by fair weather.
	Buxar	1·50	
	Sasaram	7·64	
	Bhabua	6·22	
29	**Saran** 18, '94	1·75	Weather—generally cloudy with occasional showers. Condition of crops very good. Rice plantation progressing. Manufacture of indigo in full swing. In the Gopalganj subdivision the *marua*, *sawan* and *tanguni* crops have been all reaped and given a 14-anna yield, and the reaping of the *makai* and *sathi* paddy crops has commenced. Fodder and water plentiful. Prices of common rice:—
	Siwan	2·96	
	Gopalganj	0·96	

	Srs. c.	
Chapra	11 0	per rupee.
Siwan	12 8	
Gopalganj	11 3	

30	**Champaran** 18, '94	1·72	Weather—cloudy with occasional showers. Transplantation of paddy going on. *Bhadoi* crops in fair condition. Common rice has fallen to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Some cases of foot-and-mouth disease in neighbourhood of Motihari.
31	**Muzaffarpur** 18, '94	0·88	Weather—cloudy with occasional slight falls of rain. Prospects continuing favourable. Transplantation still going on. *Bhadoi* crops coming into ears. No disease among cattle. Fodder and water abundant. Rice selling at 11 seers per rupee.
	Hajipur	2·3	
	Sitamarhi	Not reported.	
32	**Darbhanga** 18, '94	1·89	Weather—cloudy with occasional rainfall. Prospects of *bhadoi* continue favourable. Transplanting of rice crop going on, but more rain still wanted in places for completing it. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Common rice sells at 11 to 12 seers per rupee.
	Madhubani	2·20	
	Samastipur	1·89	
33	**Monghyr** „ 18, '94	2·88	Weather—first part of the week cloudy and rainy, latter part hot with easterly wind. Transplantation of winter paddy still continues. *Marua* and other standing crops doing well in Begusarai and Jamui, except in some flooded parts. In the Sadar subdivision *bhadoi* crops have suffered materially. Fodder and water sufficient. Indigo and sugarcane doing well. Prices of common rice:—
	Begusarai	6·10	
	Jamui	2·58	

	Srs.	
Monghyr	11¾	per rupee.
Begusarai	12	
Jamui	13¾	

34	**Bhagalpur** 18,	0·72	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Transplanting of paddy recently finished. Fodder and water abundant. Price of common rice stationary.
	Banka	2·61	
	Madhipura	1·48	
	Supaul	2·33	
35	**Purnea** 18, '94	2·14	Weather—warm with occasional showers. *Bhadoi* being harvested. Jute being steeped. *Aghani* being transplanted. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Price of rice averages 14 seers per rupee.
	Kishanganj	1·46	
	Araria	4·15	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops
	BIHAR—*concld.*		
Bhagalpur Divn.—*concld.* 36	Malda Aug. 18, '94	2·45	Weather—raining now and then. *Bhadoi* paddy ripening and being harvested in some places. An average outturn is expected. Transplanting of winter rice in progress. Ordinary rice sells at 11¼ to 14½ seers per rupee. No want of fodder.
	Chanchal ...	2·54	
	Shibganj ..	1·06	
	Gazole ...	3·05	
37	Sonthal Parganas ,, 18, '94	4·39	Daily clouds and rain. Almost too much rain for *makai*, but *dhan* doing very well.
	Deoghur ...	2·28	
	Godda ...	1·95	
	Jamtara ...	4·13	
	Pakour ..	3·03	
	Rajmahal ...	1·51	
	ORISSA.		
Orissa Divn. 38	Cuttack ,, 18, '94	2·47	Weather—unsettled. Except in flooded tracts prospects good. Transplanting and weeding in progress. In the flooded tracts the growing crops have been seriously damaged. Considerable areas are still under water. Replanting is in progress where feasible, and agricultural loans are being made where most needed. It is hoped that with favourable weather hereafter and no further floods much of the damage may be made good. Common rice sells at— Srs. c. Srs. c. Sadar ... ... 9 14 to 13 2; Jajpur ... ... 9 13 to 10 8; Kendrapara ... ... 10 8 to 13 0; Banki ... ... 13 12 } per rupee.
39	Balasore ,, 18, '94	0·51	Weather—hot, cloudy with slight showers. Except in the south-east of the district, no serious damage has been done to the crop by the floods. In Ankura Bhera and Bayang the crop was damaged 8 annas in parts by the floods, but the fair weather in the last fortnight has to some extent made up for the damage. The Subdivisional Officer of Bhadrak is at Chandbali making enquiries. Prices of coarse rice:— Srs. Balasore ... ... 13; Bhadrak ... ... 14 to 15 } per rupee.
40	Puri ,, 16, '94	1·94	Weather—cloudy with drizzling showers of rain. Puddling, transplanting and weeding of *sarad* still going on. *Beali* is in ear in places. State of miscellaneous crops good. Rice sells from 12 to 15¾ seers per rupee.
	Khurda ...	5·17	
	Banpur ...	1·35	
	CHOTA NAGPUR.		
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
Chota Nagpur Divn. 41	Hazaribagh Aug. 18, '94	2·57	Weather—seasonable. Daily rain. Transplanting of paddy still in progress, completed in places and approaching completion in others. All crops promise well, except Indian-corn, which has been injured by excessive rain. Fodder and water abundant. Common rice selling at 12 to 13 seers per rupee.
	Giridi ...	4·68	
42	Lohardaga ,, 18, '94	4·13	Weather—hot and cloudy. Transplantation of winter paddy about to be completed. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops continue good. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
43	Palamau ,, 16, '94	4·04	Constant rain. *Makai* is being damaged by the persistent rainfall, which is, however, most beneficial to other crops. Transplantation of paddy is in full swing. Prospects of all paddy crops are excellent. Rice selling from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.
44	Manbhum ,, 18, '94	6·23	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation of paddy very nearly completed. Price of rice 11 to 14 seers per rupee.
45	Singhbhum ,, 18, '94	7·63	Heavy rain during the week. The *makai* crop has been damaged to some extent. Other crops are doing well. Rice sells from 10 to 15 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,
The 21st August 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD AND SALT IN THE HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH AUGUST, 1894.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION. 1	Burdwan ...	N sale	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 4	9 4	14 0	12 12	12 0	...	...	...
2	Birbhum ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	12 12	12 12	12 0		...	...
3	Bankura ...	13 12	13 5	13 14	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	10 4	15 15	15 10	12 4	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	14 8	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	13 2	13 7	11 8	...	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	...	14 6	13 15	...	20 8	17 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	.	...	...
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 13	11 8	11 0	10 12	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. 7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	11 8	17 0	17 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	10 12	...	...	...
8	Calcutta	13 8	13 5	12 8	19 6	20 0	17 1	7 8	7 7	7 7	9 11	9 11	9 12	19 11	20 0	19 0
9	Nadia ..	18 0	18 0	14 8	22 8	22 8	21 0	6 8	6 8	8 7	11 0	11 5	10 10	...	...	...
10	Murshidabad ...	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	9 0	11 12	12 0	11 4	...	...	...
11	Jessore ..	13 0	10 0	11 8	11 3	13 8	13 0	10 0	9 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 2	8 0	12 8	10 9	9 0	...	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION. 13	Rajshahi ...	15 0	15 0	13 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	9 12	10 2	9 0	11 4	10 14	10 14	...	...	...
14	Dinajpur ...	14 1½	13 3	13 0	...	...	...	10 3	9 0	9 8	11 7	11 7	12 0	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri .	12 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 8	11 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling ..	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...
17	Rangpur ..	13 0	13 0	13 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 12	11 1	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	15 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 9	9 0	12 0	10 8	11 4	...	...	...
19	Pabna .	16 8	17 4	17 4	21 0	21 12	24 0	6 2	6 2	6 0	12 12	12 0	11 12	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION. 20	Dacca ...	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	11 0	11 8	9 8	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ..	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	10 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 8	8 0	11 0	10 0	8 8	...	...	...

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kalna 10 seers, Katwa 10¾ seers and Raniganj 10½ seers.
B At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Contai 9 seers, Tamluk 10½ seers and Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks.
E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Serampore (Bhadreswar) 11 seers 6 chitaks and Jahanabad 10 seers.
F At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
G In the mufassal marts the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Baduria 10½ seers, Magra Hát 9 seers 2 chitaks, Barasat 10 seers, Chetla 10 seers 10⅝ chitaks.
H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers, Chuadanga 10 seers, Meherpur 10 seers and Ranaghat 10 seers.
I In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kandi 10 seers and Jangipur 10 seers 2 chitaks.
J In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 9 seers 9 chitaks, Magura 9¾ seers, Narail 9½ seers, and Bangaon 10 seers.

EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Penisetum typhoideum.*)			MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
.. ..	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
.. ..	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
.. ..	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
0 16 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	13 0	13 0	11 0
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

the Districts of Bengal on the 15th August, 1894.

FIREWOOD.			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
									BENGAL.		
Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
0 60	0 108	0 11 7 A	10 8	11 9		3 8 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
0 160	0 160	0 11 0 B	11 0	11 0		3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
0 320	0 280	0 10 5 C	10 5	10 5		3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Bankura.	3	
0 180	0 200	0 10 10 D	10 8	10 12		3 10 0	3 12 0	3 11 6	Midnapore.	4	
0 160	0 160	0 10 0 E	10 0	11 6		3 12 0	3 12 0	3 5 0	Hooghly.	5	
0 100	0 105	0 10 8 F	9 4	10 10		3 10 0	3 14 0	3 8 0	Howrah.	6	
0 100	0 100	0 11 0 G	11 0	11 0		3 5 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	24-Parganas	7	Presidency Division.
0 85	0 90	11 13	12 1	10 14		3 6 0	3 5 0	3 10 0	Calcutta.	8	
0 128	0 128	0 10 4 H	10 4	10 8		3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Nadia.	9	
0 200	0 200	0 10 8 I	10 8	10 8		3 9 0	3 9 0	3 7 0	Murshidabad.	1	
0 120	0 120	0 11 0 J	10 0	9 14		3 12 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	Jessore.	11	
0 160	0 160	0 9 4 K	9 0	9 2		4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	Khulna.		
0 240	0 240	0 9 9 L	9 9	9 9		4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 8	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
0 120	0 160	0 10 0	10 0	10 0		3 12 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	Dinajpur.	14	
0 160	0 120	0 1 0 M	9 0	10 0		4 0 0	3 12 0	3 15 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
0 120	0 120	0 8 0 M1	8 0	8 0		4 10 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	Darjeeling.	16	
0 72	0 72	0 70 0 N	10 0	10 0		4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
0 90	0 90	0 9 12	9 12	9 12		4 0 0	3 13 4	3 13 4	Bogra.	18	
0 200	0 200	0 9 12 O	9 12	10 8		3 8 0	3 9 3	3 10 6	Pabna.	19	
0 140	0 120	0 9 0 P	9 0	10 0		4 0 0	4 0 0	3 11 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
0 120	0 120	0 8 0 Q	8 0	10 0		4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
0 120	0 ...	10 0 R	10 2	10 4		4 0 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Faridpur.	22	
0 80	0 80	0 10 8 S	10 0	10 0		3 12 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Backergunge.	23	

of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 8 seers and Satkhira 10½ seers.

L In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 9 seers and Naugaon 9 seers.

M At Alipur the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

M1 At Siliguri the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

N In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers, Kurigaon 8 seers and Nilphamari 9 seers.

O At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 10¾ seers per rupee.

P In the mufassal marts the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers ½ chitak, Manikganj 9 seers, Mirkadimhát 10 se 10 chitaks Munshirhát 10 seers 10 chitaks.

Q In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kagmari 10 seers, Netrakona 8 seers, Kishorganj 9 seers and Jamt 8¾ seers.

R In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madaripur 9½ seers and Goalundo 10 seers.

S In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL—*continued.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	11 8	8 7	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	8 0	13 8	10 8	9 4 to 10 0	...	...	...
26	Chittagong ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	9 0	12 4	12 4	10 4	...	...	...
	BIHAR.															
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna ...	17 0 to 16 0	17 8 Red. 16 0 White.	18 0 to 16 0	20 0	21 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 12	14 8	14 0	18 0	21 0	22 0
28	Gaya ...	14 4	13 12	14 0	20 0	19 8	20 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	15 4	15 4	17 12
29	Shahabad ...	14 0	13 0	14 0	...	18 0	20 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 0 to 13 12	11 8	...	...	...
30	Saran ...	14 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	23 4	9 0	9 8	10 9	11 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...
31	Champaran ...	14 0	15 0	14 12	19 8	21 8	23 4	8 8	8 8	8 4	13 0	12 0	14 4	...	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	14 0	14 0	14 8	18 0	19 8	22 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ...	13 8	14 12	13 2	16 8	17 8	20 12	9 0	9 4	12 2	12 8	12 0	14 3	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr ...	14 10	14 2 to 15 8	15 12	16 12	16 12	21 0	9 14	9 7	10 8	11 14	11 8	11 8	...	...	...
35	Bhagalpur ...	15 2	15 2	15 2	18 15	18 15	20 3	10 1	10 1	10 1	13 14	13 14	13 14	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	10 0	12 8	12 0	16 0	...	...	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	13 8	13 8	11 8	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	11 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...
	ORISSA.															
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	13 2	13 2	11 13	...	...	...	9 14	9 3	10 8	13 2	11 3	13 2	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...
41	Puri ...	10 8	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 0	13 12	13 12	13 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPUR.															
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ...	11 0	12 0 Red.	12 0 to 12 8	14 0	15 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	12 4	...	...	...
43	Lohardaga ...	10 0 / 7 0 to 9 4	10 0 White. 7 0 to 9 0	10 0 / 7 8 to 9 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 0 to 12 0	14 0	14 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...
44	Palamau ...	12 6	12 6	12 15	16 14	16 14	23 10	9 9	10 11	11 13	10 2	11 4	12 6	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	13 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	8 8 to 9 0	8 8 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	11 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 14 0	10 0 to 12 0	...	...	...
46	Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...

T In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chandpur 9 seers and Brahmanbaria 10 seers.
U At Fenny Hát the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
U1 At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
V In the Bihar subdivision the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
W In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers, Nawada 9 seers and Aurangabad 9¾ seers.
X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10½ seers, Sasaram 10 seers and Bhabhua 9½ seers.
Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 10 seers 10 chitaks and Gopalganj 11 seers 7 chitaks.
Z At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
a In the Hajipur and Sitamarhi subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st August, 1894.

s of Bengal on the 15th August, 1894—(concluded).

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			Marua or Ragi.) (*Eleusine Coracana.*			Firewood.			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
															BENGAL—*continued.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T 9 0	10 0	10 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	U 9 4	9 4	9 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	80 0	80 0	U1 10 0	10 0	9 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Chittagong.	26	
															BIHAR.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	130 0	130 0	V 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	160 0	160 0	W 10 8	10 0	10 0	3 11 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	Gaya.	28	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	100 0	120 0	X 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 13 0	Shahabad.	29	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	0 0	160 0	180 0	Y 10 0	10 8	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Saran.	30	
...	...	...	...	...	24 4	0 0	180 0	180 0	Z 10 4	10 8	11 0	3 13 0	3 12 0	3 9 0	Champaran.	31	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	160 0	160 0	a 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0 to 3 12 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
...	...	...	20 12	19 12	23 0	0 0	176 0	176 0	b 10 0	10 8	10 4	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 14 6	Darbhanga.	33	
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 to 8 0	126 0 to 168 0	126 0 to 148 0	c 11 0	10 8	0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 12 0	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	151 8	126 4	d 10 0	10 0	10 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	320 0	320 0	e 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	100 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	120 0	120 0	f 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Santhal Parganas.	38	
															ORISSA.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	130 0	160 0	h 10 8	10 8	11 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 9 0	Balasore.	40	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 0	12 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	Puri.	41	
															CHOTA NAGPUR.		
...	...	21 0	21 0	23 0		0 0	240 0	240 0	i 8 0	8 0	9 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
...	...	27 0	27 0	27 0		0 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 14 0	Lohardaga.	43	
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	7 5	7 11½	8 2½	...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 11 0	Manbhum.	45	
...	...	...	...	...		0 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	Singhbhum.	46	

bdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
salt per rupee are :—Begusarai 10 seers, Jamui 10 seers.
f salt per rupee are :—Banka 10 seers, Madhipura not reported, and Supaul 10 seers.
sions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

f In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10½ seers, Godda 9 seers, Jamtara 9 seers, Pakur 10½ seers, and Rajmahal 9 seers.
g In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jajpur 9 seers, Kendrapara 9 seers, and Banki 11 seers.
h At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
i At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	2 15 3	3 0 0	3 2 9	2 1 0	2 0 0	2 5 0	5 5 0	5 6 0	5 5 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 1 0
2	Sirajganj ...	2 11 0	2 10 0	2 7 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 14 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
3	Dacca ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	4 0 0
4	Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	4 10 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	4 0 0
5	Chittagong ...	3 12 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 5 6	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 13 0
6	Patna ...	Red. 2 5 0 White. 2 7 0	Red. 2 3 6 White. 2 7 6	Red. 2 3 3 White. 2 8 0	1 15 0	1 14 0	1 9 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	2 10 0	2 11 0	2 13 3
7	Cuttack ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 5 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	3 9 0	3 0 0
8	Balasore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	3 1 0
9	Puri ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 3 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0

CALCUTTA,
The 21st August, 1894.

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th August, 1894.

PRICES PER MAUND

JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)			BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			ARHAR OR TUR, CADJAN PEA. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
2 0 6	2 0 0	2 1 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 2 0	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 10 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	3 11 0	3 12 0	3 9 0	Sirajganj.
....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 11 0	Dacca
...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Narayanganj.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	1 11 0	1 9 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Patna.
2 3 0	1 14 0	1 13 0	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 9 0	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	Puri.
...	...	...	...	...	...										

1484*a*

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Station Observations.											
				Air Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature.						
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temp.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·436	29·481	—·121	Variable	74	89·2	12-14 Aug.	77·2	13th Aug.	87·5	78·6	83
			Raniganj	29·190	29·479	—·111	SE	49	86·7	15, 16, 18 Aug.	76·4	13, 17 ,,	87·3	77·1	82
		Birbhum	.....												
		Bankura	Bankura	29·225	29·473	—·103	Calm	107	88·1	15, 16 ,,	75·6	13th ,,	86·4	77·0	81
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·308	29·492	—·105	S	88	90·8	14th ,,	76·1	17th ,,	88·0	77·2	82
		Hooghly	.....												
		Howrah	.....												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·519	29·488	—·113	Sly	408	87·2	15th ,,	77·0	17, 18 ,,	85·1	78·4	81
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·517	29·484	—·116	Calm	103	88·1	14th ,,	76·7	13th ,,	85·9	77·8	81
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·495	29·490	—·107	ESE	147	88·8	14, 17, 18 Aug.	76·7	13th ,,	87·7	78·0	82
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·480	29·495	—·111	SEly	80	87·6	14, 17 ,,	77·3	13th ,,	85·8	78·2	82
		Jessore	Jessore	29·519	29·498	—·100	SEly	99	88·5	14th ,,	75·9	12th ,,	86·7	77·3	82
		Khulna	.....												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·478	29·497	—·100	SE	124	89·6	12th ,,	77·1	16, 17 ,,	86·1	78·4	82
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·459	29·534	—·080	E	?	90·6	12th ,,	77·7	14, 17 ,,	88·5	78·4	83
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·312	29·551	—·076	SEly	81	89·4	15th ,,	76·1	17th ,,	87·5	77·1	82
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22·838	—	—·074	Ely	88	69·1	18th ,,	56·2	17th ,,	66·0	57·3	61
			Gnatong	19·200	—	—	Variable	109	57·4	14, 15 ,,	42·6	17th ,,	56·3	44·5	50
		Kuch Bihar	.....												
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·461	29·537	—·094	ESE	82	90·3	16th ,,	77·2	14th ,,	89·2	77·0	83
		Bogra	Bogra	29·508	29·521	—·082	SE	86	90·2	15th ,,	77·7	13, 14, 16, 18 Aug.	89·1	78·0	83
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·521	29·529	—·101	SE	83	88·3	15th ,,	76·7	12, 17 ,,	86·7	77·8	82
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·552	29·526	—·102	ESE & SE	260	87·1	13, 17 ,,	76·7	16th ,,	86·3	78·3	82
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·532	29·542	—·091	SEly	124	87·7	12, 17 ,,	76·6	16th ,,	87·0	77·9	82
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·538	29·532	—·105	SE	149	87·5	14th ,,	76·9	16th ,,	84·7	77·7	81
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·552	29·510	—·109	Calm	99	86·8	17th ,,	76·4	13th ,,	84·9	77·1	81
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·562	29·546	—·095	SE	169	88·4	18th ,,	74·8	15th ,,	86·0	75·9	81
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·552	29·542	—·009	ESE		85·5	18th ,,	74·8	15, 17 ,,	83·4	76·0	79
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·538	29·573	—·101	SEly	168	88·2	18th ,,	74·1	3th ,,	84·3	75·7	80
		South Lushai Hills	.....												
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·345	29·479	—·105	E	197	89·0	15th ,,	77·7	12,13, 17 ,,	87·6	78·9	83
		Gaya	Gaya	29·152	29·478	—·099	ENE	162	89·9	17th ,,	74·8	12th ,,	87·7	76·9	82
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·178	29·480	—·092	ESE	350	87·3	15,16, 17 ,,	75·0	13th ,,	85·9	77·6	81
			Buxar	29·279	29·470	—·103	E	161	88·0	15th ,,	75·8	18th ,,	86·7	77·7	82
			Arrah	29·326	29·465	—·100	Ely	71	89·9	15th ,,	77·0	12, 13 ,,	88·3	78·7	83
		Saran	Chapra	29·345	29·477	—·089	Ely	185	89·3	15th ,,	77·6	12, 13, 17 Aug.	87·9	78·2	83
		Champaran	Motihari	29·327	29·506	—·079	ENE	169	88·5	15th ,,	76·9	18th ,,	87·5	77·8	82
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·357	29·487	—	ESE	162	88·7	12th ,,	78·2	18th ,,	87·7	78·8	83
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·372	29·490	—·109	ESE	149	88·9	14th ,,	77·7	18th ,,	87·6	78·5	83
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·368	29·479	—·097	SEly	138	89·2	15, 17 ,,	77·0	17th ,,	88·2	77·9	83
		Purnea	Purnea	29·431	29·507	—·091	E	136	89·2	15, 18 ,,	78·2	12, 14 ,,	88·7	78·8	83
		Malda	Malda	29·470	29·494	—·092	SE	71	90·1	15th ,,	78·0	12, 17 ,,	87·7	78·9	83
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·036	29·479	—·105	ESE	150	88·1	12, 14, 15 Aug.	76·3	13, 17 ,,	86·0	76·7	81
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·475	29·497	—·106	Calm & Wly.	87	89·2	13, 15 ,,	75·8	13, 16, 18 Aug.	87·2	77·0	82
			False Point	29·550	29·513	—·080	W & SW	108	88·5	13th ,,	75·6	16, 17 ,,	85·4	76·4	80
		Balasore	Balasore	29·482	29·484	—·109	WSW	145	89·4	15th ,,	76·7	13, 17, 18 Aug.	86·4	77·3	81
		Puri	Puri	29·546	29·501	—	Wly	216	90·2	13th ,,	75·6	18th ,,	87·6	77·6	82
			Gopalpur	29·553	29·514	—	SW	209	90·7	13th ,,	76·6	18th ,,	88·1	78·5	83
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·524	29·403	—·124	SEly	222	84·2	15th ,,	70·8	12th ,,	81·1	72·7	76·9
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·415	29·467	—·111	Variable	118	83·0	15, 16 ,,	69·4	12th ,,	80·8	71·8	76·3
		Palamau	Daltonganj												
		Manbhum	.....												
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	26·759	29·463	—·103	WSW	48	89·4	15, 16 ,,	75·7	13th ,,	86·5	75·6	81·0
Assam.	.....	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·308	29·595	—·074	Calm		99·2	12th ,,	76·0	16, 17 ,,	89·1	76·9	83·0
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·484	29·552	—·061	Calm & Ely	104	87·2	12th ,,	77·1	14, 16 ,,	85·4	77·7	81·6
		Cachar	Silchar	29·526	29·580	—·068	Calm		94·5	17th ,,	76·2	12,15-18 ,,	89·8	76·4	83·2

* Mean for 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The mean are the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in question stations in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one of which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

the week ending Saturday, the 18th of August 1894.

Departure from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. Of week. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Rainfall. Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Since 16th May 1894. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	District.
−0·9	80·7	88	9·7	5·78	3·42	2·93	5·75	3·66	7·62	7·61	+0·01	36·75	30·13	+0·62	Burdwan.
−1·3	80·0	93	7·6	2·72											
					5·72	2·87	6·00	3·64	10·60	7·95	+2·65	38·46	33·09	+5·37	Birbhum.
−1·7	79·6	92	9·0	3·81	5·06	2·50	5·75	3·88	8·16	8·18	−0·02	36·74	33·96	+2·78	Bankura.
−0·5	80·2	90	6·0	1·98	2·66	2·04	4·75	3·30	5·57	8·32	−2·75	39·32	33·04	+6·28	Midnapore.
					2·81	3·41	4·67	3·94	5·20	8·90	−3·70	27·58	33·13	−5·55	Hooghly.
					1·25	2·60	3·00	4·08	4·91	7·62	−2·71	28·60	32·49	−3·89	Howrah.
−1·5	80·1	90	9·7	5·36	2·57	3·38	4·00	4·08	5·76	8·48	−2·72	32·85	33·87	−1·02	24-Parganas.
−0·6	80·2	92	9·3	2·09	2·09	3·83	5·00	4·30	3·62	8·39	−4·77	25·45	32·95	−7·50	Calcutta.
−0·6	81·6	88	8·6	2·89	3·84	3·13	4·60	3·72	7·10	7·35	−0·25	32·55	30·69	+1·86	Nadia.
−1·4	80·5	92	9·9	3·91	3·35	2·59	6·00	3·52	5·36	7·36	−2·00	25·39	30·75	−5·36	Murshidabad.
−1·4	81·9	91	8·6	3·29	2·43	2·85	4·60	3·73	4·96	7·56	−2·60	32·42	32·64	−0·22	Jessore.
					3·08	3·14	4·67	3·95	6·63	8·18	−1·55	32·57	37·16	−4·59	Khulna.
−0·5	81·5	92	7·3	4·96	2·54	2·31	5·67	3·70	5·39	6·47	−1·08	24·58	32·79	−8·21	Rajshahi.
0	80·3	91	8·4	1·30		2·90		3·76		7·10			37·00		Dinajpur.
+0·7	81·2	89	7·3	3·00	2·57	5·28	3·00	4·80	24·15	15·40	+8·75	69·75	77·28	−7·53	Jalpaiguri.
+0·6	61·0	94*	9·7	2·42	2·80	5·61	5·50	4·82	20·33	17·01	+3·32	77·82	87·17	−9·35	Darjeeling.
−	50·4	89	7·0	7·38											
					2·88	4·18	4·00	3·85	12·09	12·76	−0·67	52·89	72·77	−19·88	Kuch Bihar.
+0·4	81·1	89	7·4	0·79		2·89		3·32		6·86			49·10		Rangpur.
+0·6	81·2*	88	6·0	2·57	2·36	2·72	5·25	3·59	8·30	6·77	+1·53	37·08	36·79	+0·29	Bogra.
−0·4	80·1	92	9·7	3·14	2·46	2·88	4·50	3·65	4·61	6·70	−2·09	39·45	32·17	+7·28	Pabna.
−0·7	80·5	90	8·6	0·48	0·99	2·70	3·50	3·97	5·18	8·13	−2·95	41·86	39·41	+2·05	Dacca.
+0·1	80·1	90	8·1	1·83		3·08		3·94		8·04			43·92		Mymensingh.
−1·5	80·9	92	7·1	2·22	3·21	2·78	6·00	3·84	8·18	7·38	+0·80	38·38	35·96	+2·42	Faridpur.
−1·2	80·4	90	9·7	4·04	3·37	3·96	5·75	4·70	9·61	10·19	−0·58	47·10	51·11	−4·01	Backergunge.
−1·0	79·2	94	7·7	2·15	1·93	4·90	4·25	4·40	7·88	11·03	−3·15	46·09	45·25	+1·44	Tippera.
−1·6	79·2	91	6·6	9·48	7·91	5·57	5·00	5·33	16·46	16·07	+2·39	65·24	71·24	−6·00	Noakhali.
−0·1	79·1	91	9·6	6·00	6·66	6·58	5·50	4·98	17·04	16·56	+0·48	96·24	81·24	+15·00	Chittagong.
					1·95	4·60	4·00	5·35	7·83	12·26	−4·43	54·83	54·40	+0·43	South Lushai Hills.
−0·8	82·2	86	9·6	1·23	3·12	2·05	3·50	2·56	5·69	6·22	−0·53		25·80		Patna.
−1·8	79·1	91	7·3	4·72	5·04	2·17	5·75	2·79	11·45	6·92	+4·53	35·67	26·11	+9·56	Gaya.
−1·0	80·6	90	9·4	5·80											
−1·3	81·1	89	8·1	1·80	5·87	2·47	4·60	2·61	11·70	7·04	+4·66	35·79	24·51	+11·28	Shahabad.
−0·4	81·8	90	8·9	2·54											
−0·4	81·8	91	9·1	1·75	1·55	1·92	4·67	2·70	7·11	6·09	+1·02	30·78	25·77	+5·01	Saran.
−0·5	81·6	88	7·4	1·72	2·02	2·75	5·00	2·74	11·26	7·75	+3·51	30·43	28·82	+1·61	Champaran.
−	81·0	90	7·7	0·88	2·06	2·23	2·67	2·67	7·75	6·35	+1·40		26·52		Muzaffarpur.
−0·5	81·9	87	7·7	1·89	1·89	2·39	3·33	3·00	8·12	6·29	+1·83	20·13	27·16	−7·03	Darbhanga.
					3·68	2·41	5·00	3·03	6·90	6·79	+0·11	31·23	26·83	+4·40	Monghyr.
−0·4	82·7	85	8·4	0·72	1·29	2·35	4·00	3·27	8·40	8·18	+0·22	30·21	27·94	+2·27	Bhagalpur.
+0·6	82·8	86	6·9	2·14	2·46	2·80	4·33	3·86	9·01	8·41	+1·20	33·57	40·22	−6·65	Purnea.
−1·2	81·2	91	5·0	2·45	2·55	2·44	5·00	3·43	5·59	6·84	−1·25	32·29	33·45	−1·16	Malda.
−1·2	79·4	91	9·3	4·39	3·37	2·71	5·17	3·73	7·01	7·30	−0·29	35·56	31·45	+4·11	Sonthal Parganas.
−1·9	80·9	82	9·0	3·14		2·44		3·57		6·62			30·32		Cuttack.
−1·9	80·2	89	8·6	4·64											
−0·8	79·9	93	5·1	0·71		2·96		3·58		7·55			31·47		Balasore.
−	81·7	85	7·7	1·71		2·63		3·66		7·39			29·52		Puri.
−	82·4	81	4·0	0·47											
−1·5	74·0	94	10·0	3·15		3·00		3·58		8·26			31·46		Hazaribagh.
−1·4	74·1	93	9·9	4·13	3·79	3·10	5·00	3·87	12·21	9·04	+3·17		32·23		Lohardaga.
					8·27	1·80	7·00	3·15	12·38	6·75	+5·63		26·41		Palamau.
					6·69	2·74	7·00	3·40	14·82	8·48	+6·34	51·77	30·25	+21·52	Manbhum
−1·5	78·1	90	10·0	7·63	7·63	2·63	6·00	3·75	11·67	9·21	+2·46	33·74	34·24	−0·50	Singhbhum.
−0·7	78·7	95	9·6	8·15											Sibsagar.
−0·6	79·0	93	8·7	2·33a											Goalpara.
+0·5	80·0	91	9·3	6·21											Cachar.

xin

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 18th of August 1894.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 12th.	Monday, 13th.	Tuesday, 14th.	Wednesday, 15th.	Thursday, 16th.	Friday, 17th.	Saturday, 18th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	0·32	0·40	...	0·22	...	0·20	0·10	5	1·24	3·26	4·12	7·43	29·56	28·60
			Burdwan ...	3·04	1·55	0·15	0·71	0·10	0·15	0·08	6	5·78	2·84	8·7	7·70	30·82	29 82
			Katwa ...	1·68	0·82	0·19	0·85	0·08	0·04	0·47	5	3 93	2·55	7·94	7·15	27·44	29·64
			Raniganj ...	0·18	0·33	0·80	0·71	0·15	0·38	0·37	7	2·72	3·05	13 32	8·12	35·02	32·27
			Mankur ...	0·24	0·91	1·51	0·75	...	0·19	0·28	6	3·88	?	7·63	?	31·59	?
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	0·29	1·07	0·95	0·87	0·10	2·11	1·35	7	6·74	3·21	12·92	8·15	40·22	33·61
			Hetampur ...	0·08	0·86	1·91	2·74	0·05	0·80	1·04	5	7·48	2·57	12·87	7·00	40·26	34·99
			Rampur Hát	0·70	0·37	0·21	0·17	0·73	0·71	0·05	6	2·94	2·82	6·03	8·09	34·92	31·01
			Bolpur ...	0·13	1·20	0·29	0 07	0·26	0·15	1·01	6	3·11	?	7·41	?	30·58	?
			Murari ...	?	3·35	...	0·11	...	0·50	0·31	4	4·27	?	6·12	?	28·12	?
			Labpur ...	0·10	...	1·45	0·71	0·03	0·25	0·52	5	3·06	?	6·23	?	26·37	?
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	0·65	1·35	0·71	0·08	0·15	0·40	0·47	6	3·81	2·94	7·91	9·20	33·57	33·17
			Vishnupur ...	0·63	1·08	0·47	2·11	0·07	0·31	0·28	6	5·25	1·96	6·18	7·81	36·63	32·97
			Maliara ...	0·42	0·71	...	0·41	...	...	0·19	4	1·73	2·86	5·35	8·10	32·85	34·39
			Khatra ...	0·10	2·75	2·12	0·53	2·05	0·42	1·49	7	9·46	2·25	13·20	7·59		35·27
			Indas ...	0·60	2·05	0·95	0·25	...	0·12	0·64	6	4·61	?	9·52	?		?
			Kotalpur ...	...	1·53	0·12	...	...	...	0·55	3	2·20	?	7·02	?	33·02	?
			Onda ...	1·04	0·50	0·25	0·42	0·56	...	...	5	3·37	?	8·82	?	28·90	?
			Gangajalghati	0·79	1·30	0·27	...	...	...	5·50	4	7·86	?	11·15	?	40·80	?
			Raipur ...	1·81	0·55	...	4·09	1·06	0·82	0·25	6	8·58	?	15·90	?	42·40	?
			Sonamukhi ...	2·72	2·48	0·05	0·43	0·07	0·23	0·67	5	6·07	?	10·27	?	27·91	?
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	0·14	0·25	...	...	0·32	1·70	0·36	5	2·77	3·13	3·70	8·39	55·49	34·94
			Tamluk ...	0·03	...	0·23	...	0·76	0·20	0·12	4	1·34	2·00	3·42	7·44	53·71	30·96
			Midnapore ...	0·63	0·02	...	0·45	0·15	0·56	0·37	5	2·18	2·28	5·77	7 71	26·73	30·93
			Ghatal ...	2·24	0·05	...	0·49	0·62	0·74	0·21	5	4·35	3·14	9·40	9·57	39·25	35·28
			Kukrahati ...	0·19	...	0·16	...	0·71	0·39	0·59	5	2·04	?	3·67	?	33·52	?
			Garhbeta ...	0·35	2·20	2·40	1·03	1·03	0·76	0·31	7	8·08	?	10·49	?	37·46	?
			Panskura ...	1·05	...	...	1·30	2·40	1·24	0·13	5	6·18	?	10·76	?	38·54	?
			Dantoon ...	2·85		1·75	0·66	0·16	0·14				?		?		?
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	0·08	0·35	0·69	0·31	0·04	0·22	0·22	5	1·91	3·12	4·95	8·13	23·11	32·68
			Hooghly ...	0·08	0·37	0·07	0·40	0·29	0·37	0·03	4	1·70	3·07	3·30	7·96	24·52	31·82
			Jahanabad ...	0·76	2·61	0·36	0·49	...	0·04	0·56	5	4·82	4·03	7·36	10·59	35·10	34·92
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	0·13	0·07	0·36	0·42	...	0·03	0·13	4	1·14	2·84	3·03	7·40	25·80	32·11
			Mohesreka ...	...	0·03	0·08	...	0·08	0·32	0·85	2	1·36	2·36	6·19	7·82	31·34	32·82
			Ulubaria ...	0·04	0·04	0·10	...	0·05	0·03	0·28	2	0·54	?	1·72	?	27·46	?
	Presidency.	24-Parganas...	Saugor Island	0·13	0·02	0·07	0·12	2·09	2·48	0·45	5	5·36	4·29	6·71	9·46	42·29	38·39
			Diamond Harbour.	...	0·09	0·21	0·06	...	...	1·31	2	1·67	2·82	3·56	7·90	40·86	34·55
			Canning Town	1·37	...	1·07	...	...	...	...	2	2·44	?	3·57	?		?
			Alipore (Obsy.)	0·21	0·77	0·29	0·33	0·02	0·07	0·40	5	2·09	3·83	3·62	8·39	26·45	34·76
			Barrackpore	...	0·42	0·08	0·59	...	0·08	0·52	3	1·69	3·27	5·48	8·14	23·58	33·10
			Dum-Dum ...	...	0·41	0·55	0·46	0·37	...	0·65	5	2·44	3·84	6·84	8·16	31·42	32 77
			Barasat ...	0·48	0·41	0·26	0·41	...	...	0·24	5	1·80	3·03	5·74	7·98	22·40	30·56
			Basirhat ...	...	0·66	...	1·11	...	0·10	0·60	4	2·47	3·22	6·23	8·35	37·04	35·52
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	0·37	...	0·53	0·40	0·32	...	0·54	5	2·16	3·34	6·08	8·32	26·31	30·86
			Krishnagar ...	0·54	1·05	0·23	0·37	0·18	0·03	0·49	6	2·89	3·05	5·02	6·97	35·98	28·47
			Chuadanga ...	1·35	2·18	0·07	...	0·07	...	0·55	3	4·22	3·30	7·11	7·08		31·47
			Meherpur ...	2·95	3·30	0·03	0·10	0·02	0·06	0·21	4	6·67	2·87	9·87	6·90	32·16	29·63
			Kushtia ...	1·27	0·58	...	0·07	0·12	0·65	0·55	5	3·24	3·09	6·21	6·91	35·76	33·07
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	1·03	0·16	0·16	0·34	0·26	0·12	0·05	6	2·12	2·46	2·82	7·11	19·76	31·11
			Berhampore	0·14	1·80	0·52	0·72	0·39	0·15	0·19	7	3·91	2·59	6·01	7·77	26·20	30·52
			Lalbag ...	0·10	0·15	0·60	0·60	0·40	0·30	...	6	2·15	3·01	4·25	7·53	26·75	29·24
			Azimganj ...	0·30	0·72	0·05	0·65	0·05	0·50	0·85	6	4·02	2·62	4 94	7·86	23·54	30·94
			Jangipur ...	...	0·47	0·04	0·18	1·35	0·63	0·42	5	3·09	2·13	4·94	6·69	22·80	29·41
			Lalgola ...	...	1·00	1·00	0·50	0·50	1·00	0·80	6	4·80	2·70	9·00	7·20	30·70	31·44
			Akhriganj ...	0·06	1·76	0·15	0·03	1·11	0·74	0·07	5	4·52	?	13·71	?	33·65	?
			Patkabari ...	0·40	0·40	...	0·20	...	0·20	0·30	5	1·50	?	3·70	?	19·80	?
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	0·18	0·32	0·35	...	0·50	0·09	0·22	5	1·06	2·66	3·39	7·81	34·09	30·83
			Jessore ...	0·64	2·09	0·08	...	0·07	0·32	0·09	3	3·29	2·86	4·35	8·17	35·30	35·68
			Jhenidah ...	0·07	1·10	0·09	0·46	0·85	0·12	0·23	5	2·92	3·41	7·23	7·63	32·07	33·37
			Magura ...	0·07	0·40	0·11	...	0·15	0·05	1·00	4	1·78	2·64	4·61	6·71	32·36	32·58
			Bangaon ...	0·65	0·80	0·30	...	0·14	0·40	0·20	6	2·49	2·70	5·19	7·49	19·84	30·88
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	0·90	0·60	...	...	0·60	...	1·56	4	3·66	3·64	6·73	8·11	31·87	35·97
			Bagerhat ...	0·14	0·21	...	1·62	0·16	0·04	0·38	5	2·55	3·08	7·38	8·64	35·97	40·77
			Khulna ...	0·34	1·11	...	1·15	0·17	...	0·27	5	3·04	2·70	5·79	7·77	29·83	34·71
			Nakipur ...	1·17	...		1·00						?		?		?
			Rampal ...	1·16	0·53	0·13	0·48	1·10	1·05	0·12	7	4·56	?	12·81	?	38·58	?
	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	1·80	0·12	0·13	0·25	1·02	0·57	0·11	7	4·00	3·13	6·57	7·28	22·95	31·70
			Nator ...	...	0 20	0·54	0 05	0·31	0·50	0·26	5	1·86	2·53	5·19	6·83	27·68	32·50
			Naugaon ...	0·09	0·71	...	0·46	0·11	0·27	0·12	5	1·76	1·28	4·42	5·30	22·14	34·19
			Lalpur ...	0·60	...	...	0·30	0·80	0·22	...	4	1·92	?	5·74	?		?
			Manda ...	0·33	...	0·30	0·20	...					?		?		?
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur ...	...	...	...	0·96	0·15	0·26	...	3	1·37	3·31	4·37	7·60	24·29	35·51
			Churaman ...	0·26	0·25	1·03	...	0·26	...	0·36	5	2·16	2·45	5·74	5·81	37·42	33·51
			Raiganj ...	0·85	0·62	0·78	0·25	...	0·20	0·70	6	3·40	3·77	6·91	7·06		38·01
			Dinajpur ...	0·15	0·38	0·28	0·02	0·19	0·13	0·08	5	1·23	3·03	5·03	8·12	27·00	42·87
			Balughat ...	0·82	0·27	0·22	0·24	0·21	0·09	...	5	1·85	1·96	3·52	6·30	23·87	35·71
			Thakurgaon	0·54	1·16	...	...	0·46	...	...	3·	2·16	?	15·34	?	36·65	?
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	1·47	...	0·25	...	0·85	...	...	3	2·57	5·28	24·15	15·40	69·75	76·15
			Alipore Dooar	...	2·63	...	0·16	...	0·29	...	3	3·08	?	11·98	?	58·06	?
			Fallacotta ...	0·30	1·10	0·20	...	...	...	...	3	1·80	?	9·75	?	34·95	?
			Debiganj ...	0·35	0·73	...	0·10	0·05	...	...	3	1·23	?	11·60	?	37·55	?
			Bhagalpur (Nagrakatta)	0·39	0·06	0·14	0·32	0·18	0·76	...	5	1·85	?	25·90	?	97·85	?
North Bengal.		Darjeeling ...	Baxa ...	1·85	0·34	0·51	2·51	0·10	0·24	...	6	5·55	10·59	31·76	26·91	124·81	133·33
			Siliguri ...	0·13	0·03	0·44	0·11	0·15	0·11	...	5	0·97	3·51	22·30	14·38	73·99	81·08
			Darjeeling ...	0·21	0·77	0·37	0·20	0·30	0·45	0·03	6	2·42	5·47	14·33	15·68	61·84	73·10
			Kalimpong ...	0	0·46	0·25	0·04	0·17	1·05	0·21	5	2·24	2·86	12·93	11·08	53·52	61·17
			Kursaong ...	Lanchi	0·65	0·06	0·56	0·36	0·55	0·22	7	3·02	?	20·12	?		?
			Pedong ...		1·30	1·21	0·87	1·01	1·50	0·50	7	6·93	?	19·49	?	68·80	?
		British Bhutan	*Gnatong* ...	[illegible]	1·35	0·80	0·34	1·59	1·92	0·92	7	7·32	?	19·06	?	82·94	?
		Tibet ...	*Yatung* ...	0·20	0·58	0·31	0·43	0·55	0·19	0·20	7	2·46	?	7·94	?		?
		Kuch Bihar...	Dinhatta ...	0·02	0·03	0·03	...	0·11	0·18	0·14	3	0·51	3·19	8·48	10·20	42·07	63·16
			Kuch Bihar...	0·76	0·52	0·46	...	0·06	0·70	0·05	4	2·55	4·15	13·25	12·87	55·38	80·35
			Mickliganj ...	1·90	0·22	1·97	...	0·52	0·12	...	5	4·73	4·66	14·16	13·97	59·49	70·92
			Mathabhanga	1·87	1·25	0·10	0·02	...	0·47	0·02	4	3·73	4·71	12·46	13·96	53·54	76·70
			Pulbari ...	0·58	0·03	0·70	0·02	0·79	0·43	0·06	4	2·61	?	12·53	?		?
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	0·09	0·09	1·20	0·33	0·04	0·36	0·02	3	2·13	2·92	8·24	6·06	28·30	30·49
			Rangpur ...	0·17	0·14	0·15	0·14	0·13	0·01	0·05	5	0·79	3·02	7·78	7·35		50·11
			Peerganj ...	0·26	0·32	0·26	0·38	...	0·70	...	5	1·32	?	5·37	?	22·53	?
			Kurigaon ...	...	0·01	...	0·20	0·19					1·96		5·32		50·56
			Gobindganj ...	...	0·90	0·10	0·09	0·12	...	...	3	1·21	?	6·48	?		?
			Baxdogra (*Nilphamari*)	0·97	0·21	...	0·06	0·28	0·18	0·07	4	1·77	3·55	10·88	9·21	34·99	57·69
			Ulipur ...	...	0·28	0·25	0·20	...	...	...	3	0·73	?	2·53	?	25·79	?
			Sundarganj ...												?		?
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	...	1·02	0·35	0·37	0·05	...	0·10	4	2·89	3·06	10·14	7·46	37·32	37·86
			Nowkhilla ...	...	0·71	0·35	...	0·55	0·45	0·12	5	2·18	2·38	5·07	6·76	34·02	34·76
			Bogra ...	0·21	1·70	0·10	0·12	0·15	0·19	0·10	7	2·57	3·11	9·74	6·49	34·83	39·56
			Panchbibi ...	0·23	0·77	0·20	0·12	0·15	0·19	0·10	5	1·66	2·33	3·23	6·20	25·81	45·13
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	0·05	0·25	0·07	...	0·07	0·56	0·77	3	1·77	3·21	4·28	6·96	47·05	31·67
			Sirajganj ...	0·59	1·13	0·01	0·36	0·13	0·40	0·66	6	3·14	2·54	4·82	6·40	24·35	32·66

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 18th of August 1894—contd.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 12th.	Monday, 13th.	Tuesday, 14th.	Wednesday, 15th.	Thursday, 16th.	Friday, 17th.	Saturday, 18th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
	Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj ...	0·04	0·26	...	0·09	0·29	0·10	...	3	0·78	3·67	5·55	9·97	46·97	45·66
			Dacca ...	...	0·10	...	0·29	0·21	0·20	0·03	4	0·83	2·57	2·78	7·81	37·44	38·38
			Narayanganj ...	0·18	0·09	0·03	0·02	0·14	0·22	0·04	3	0·72	2·11	5·46	7·32	41·02	40·80
			Manikganj ...	0·05	0·25	...	0·73	0·10	0·40	0·09	4	1·02	2·46	6·03	7·40	33·20	32·78
			Jaydebpur ...	0·08	0·20	0·18	0·11	0·18	0·31	0·02	5	1·08	?	4·88	?	40·84	?
		Mymensingh ...	Kishorganj ...	...	0·09	...	0·25	0·06	...	...	2	1·30	3·30	2 15	8·14	35·79	44·85
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	4·00	0·25	...	...	...	2	4·25	2·63	7·40	7·20	43·74	34·73
			Mymensingh	0·60	0·52	0·02	0·12	0·51	0·02	0·04	4	1·83	3 72	10·88	8 14	53·42	47·40
			Jamalpur ...										2·85		7·57		39·00
			Netrakona ...	...	2·95	0·13	...	3·13	...	...	3	6 21	2·01		0·18		43·04
			Subarnakhali	0·44	1·67	0·05	0·11	0·51	1·05	0·05	5	3·88	?	7·93	?	36·44	?
			Durgapur ...	0·40	2·50	0·10	0·40	2·20	0·20	...	6	5·80	?	15·60	?	69·50	?
			Sherpur Town	...	0·23	0·83	0·15	0·55	0·05	0·05	4	1·36	?	5·78	?	40·06	?
			Diwanganj ...	...	0·95	...	0·55						?		?		?
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	1·86	0·50	0·03	1·74	2·08	0·13	0·10	6	5·44	2·80	9·60	7·97	37·87	37·13
			Faridpur ...	0·12	0·30	0·10	0·27	0·35	0·49	0·59	7	2·22	2·89	7·86	7·44	41·25	36 65
			Goalundo ...	0·45	...	0·15	...	0·39	0·30	0·08	5	1·97	2·64	7·09	0·72	36·02	34·09
		Backergunge ...	Patuakhali ...	0·74	0·27	0·31	1·78	1·64	0·10	0·27	7	5·11	4·39	12·02	10·98	48·72	59·24
			Pirojpur ...	0·29	...	...	0·52	...	0·20	0·49	4	1·50	3·74	6·34	10·04	38·80	45·36
			Barisal ...	0·42	...	0·32	1·55	0·76	0·20	0·25	6	3·50	3·28	10·26	8·52	38·80	44·61
			Gaurnadi ...	2·00	0·92	0·44	0·84	3·49	0·25	0·15	7	8·69	?	14·47	?	50·72	?
			Bhola ...	0·37	0·05	0·13	1·20	0·92	0·28	0·31	6	3·35	4·43	9·80	11·19	48·68	
			Daulatkhan	2·20	0·31	0·20	0·80	1·10	0·20	0·12	7	4·93	?	13·60	?	45·71	55·16
			Bauphal ...	1·63	0·31	...	1·50	0·95	0·24	0·75	6	5·38	?	11·85	?	62·33	?
		Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	...	1·50	...	0·10	0·40	...	...	3	2·00	3·37	4·60	8·16	34·59	38·49
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	0·21	0·25	0·02	0·16	1·21	0·14	0·03	5	2·02	4·31	7·94	11·76	53·57	52·06
			Chandpur ...	0·40	...	0·27	0·42	0·89	0·40	0·12	6	2 50	5·89	11·89	13·58	52 93	48·98
			Brahmanbaria	0·08	0·54	...	0·04	0·10	0·42	0·03	3	1·21	3·18	5·70	7·77	41·72	38·56
			Ramchandrapur.	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	0·50	2	1·20	?	6·50	?	34·00	?
			Nasirnagar ...	0·15	0·19	...	0·15	0·60	0·30								
			Daudkandi ...	0·25	0·06	0·22	0·38	0·04	0·02	0·12	4	1·09	?	6·17	?	33·77	?
			Kasba ...										?		?		?
			Laksam ...	0·69	1·46	0·78	0·46	1·70	...	0·37	6	5·46	?		?		?
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	2·94	0·68	0·18	2·06	1·78	1·80	0·04	6	0·48	5·65	19·32	16·13	69·23	70·73
			Feuny ...	1·15	3·56	0·04	0·05	0·05	1·30	0·18	4	6·33	5·49	17·57	16·01	78·35	71·69
			Harishpur ...	4·20	6·87	1·34	0·39						?		?		?
			Ramganj ...	0·56	0·01	0·55	...	...	1·61	...	4	3·33	?	12·06	?	56 51	?
		Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar...	3·14	0·50	0·21	0·47	1·67	0·34	0·39	7	6·72	7·41	20·98	19·23	116·99	96 86
			Chittagong ...	3·00	2·93	0·20	0·09	0·34	0·03	0·01	4	6·60	5·74	13·79	13·86	75·41	71·18
			Kutubdia ...	1·90	1·56	0·14	0·30						?		?		?
			Satkanya ...	2·50	1·50	0·34	0·94	...	0·17	...	5	5·45	?	11·33	?		?
			Kodala ...										?		?		?
			Fenoa ...										?		?		?
			Mirsarai ...	2·82	4·77	0·70	...	0·04	0·21	0·11	5	3·65	?	29·26	?	86 11	?
			Chandpur ...	3·40	2·55	0·35	0·51		0·17	0·10			?		?		?
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia...	0·35	0·91	0·03	0·26	...	0·31	0·09	4	1·95	4·60	7·83	12·26	57·84	54·40
			Bundarban ...	2·41	0·66	0·06	1·06	0·04	0·05	...	3	4·28	?	9·11	?	53·08	?
	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	0·63	0·04	0·41	...	...	0 10	0·05	3	1·23	2·15	3 71	6·43	21·79	26 38
			Dinapore ...	0·69	0·05	0·15	...	...	0·05	0·08	2	1·02	2·21	2·73	6·51		25 64
			Bihar ...	2 62	0·07	0·12	0·27	0·07	..	0·37	5	4·42	2·18	6·56	6·26		26·74
			Barh ...	3·75	0 92	0·36	...	0·04	0·67	0·05	4	5·79	1·67	9·75	5·63		24·33
			Bikram ...	0·70	1·40	1·04	...	...	...	0·82	4	3·96	?	8·86	?		?
			Hilsa ...	2·10	0·89	0·24	0·19	...	...	0·50	5	3·92	?	5·41	?		?
		Gaya ...	Aurangabad	0·55	...	3·40	0·73	0·12	0·18	0·40	6	5·38	2·16	15·65	7·42	47·90	26 63
			Gaya ...	1·95	0·04	1·18	0·47	0·16	0·30	0·62	6	4·72	2·13	9·39	6·50	39·45	26·30
			Nawadah ...	2·96	1·58	0·29	0·48	1·02	0·03	0·33	6	6·63	2·26	7·67	6·54	20·20	25·12
			Jahanabad ...	2·41	0·54	0·18	0·13	...	...	0·10	5	3·36	2·14	13·07	7·23	27·22	25·74
			Arwal ...	0·41	...	...	...	0·52	0·71	...	3	1·64	?	1·89	?	21·87	?
			Daudnagar...	0·87	0·37	2·81	0·03	0·53	2·27				?		?		?
			Sherghati ...	1·05	0·07	2·21	0·69	0·12		0·30	5	5·34	?	9·51	?	26·67	?
			Rajauli ...	0·70	...	...	1·05	0·20	...	0·15	5	2·54	?	6·33	?		?
			Pakri Barawan.	0·40	0·17	0·45	0·10	...	0·44	0·50	6	1·77	?	4·01	?		?
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	0·02	0·14	0·80	0·04	0·18	0·03	0·59	4	1·80	1·42	8·29	5·84	36·04	23·48
			Dehri ...	0·28	0·53	3·11	0·02	0·08	1·59	0·19	5	5·80	3·66	14·34	7·39	44·90	24 85
			Bhabhua ...	0·09	0·83	4·32	0·27	0·17	1·30	2·00	6	8·08	2·47	12·15	7·37		25·75
			Sasaram ...	...	1·30	6·40	0·05	...	0·75	0·73	4	0·23	2·76	13·68	7·86	36·76	24·99
			Arrah ...	1·61	0·80	0·03	...	...	0·79	0·50	4	3·53	2·05	10·02	6·55	27·95	24·89
			Mohanea ...	0·11	1·26	3·17	1·11	0·15	0·16	1·12	7	7·08	?	16·73	?	47·13	?
			Khiri ...	1·10	3·15	3·50	...	0·65					?		?		?
			Ageaon ...	0·05	0·45								?		?		?
			Ramagar ...	0·22	0·64	0·29	...	...	·58	1·05	5	2·78	?	6·22	?		?
			Koath ...	0·22	0·23	0·33	...	...	0·10	0·75	6	1·98	?	7·16	?		?
			Sikroul ...	0·09	0·70	0·75	...	0·05	0·31	0·35	4	2·30	?	5·95	?	30·00	?
			Bassowan ...	0·12	1·80	4·80	0 26	0·18	0·66	0·40	7	8·10	?	11·47	?	30·23	?
			Monaharpur	0·06	0·80	3·15	...	0·55	0·13	0·08	4	4·77	?	10·45	?		?
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	...	0·33	0·10	0·03	...	0·18	0·69	4	1·33	1·67	6·38	5·90	23·71	26 06
			Siwan ...	0·32	0·37	...	0·22	0·53	...	0·13	5	1·57	1·78	7·23	6·16		25·81
			Ekma ...	...	0·15	0·90	...	0·06	...	0·42	3	1·53	?	7·97	?		?
			Chapra ...	0·23	0·66	0·30	0·02	0·03	0·20	0·31	5	1·75	2·32	7·72	6·24	31·53	25 44
			Seereepur ...										?		?		?
			Annour ...	0·25	2·32	0·42	...	...	...	0·39	4	3·38	?	11·40	?		?
			Basantpur ...	...	0·45	0·48	0·50	0·50					?		?		?
		Champaran...	Motihari ...	0·27	0·31	0·43	0·29	...	0·19	0·23	6	1·72	3·29	10·74	8·03	28·43	?
			Bettiah ...	0·34	1·35	0·30	0·05	...	0·28	...	4	2·32	2·20	11·77	7·44	25·73	27·73
			Bagaha ...	0·28	0·54	0·16	...	...	...	0·12	4	1·10	?	8·86	?		19·83
			Burhurwa ...	3·20	2·19	0·35	0·22	...	...	0·27	5	6·23	?	9·04	?		?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	1·76	0·65	0·04	...	0·01	...	...	2	2·46	2·52	10·86	6·27	24·66	26·31
			Muzaffarpur	0·07	...	0·31	..		0·45	0·12	3	0·95	2·05	5·39	6·13		26·85
			Hajipur ...	1·83	0·09	0·28	0·02	...	0·55	...	3	2·77	2·11	7·02	6·06	28·11	26 37
			Paru ...		1·72	0·15	...	...	0·94				?		?		?
			Mahuwa ...										?		?		?
			Shitahar ...	0 35	0·50	0·15	..	...	0·10	...	4	1·10	?	8·00	?		?
			Pupri ...										?		?		?
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	0·17	1·02	0·28											
			Darbhanga ...	0·99	0·29	0·06	0·02	0·04	0·09	0·40	4	2·00	2·31	4·90	6·32	20·09	27·01
			Madhubani ...	1·48	...	0·02	0·06	0·15	0·03	0·35	4	1·89	2·76	7·99	6·80	16·59	27 77
			Bahera ...	...	...	...	0·10	0·15	0·08	...	2	1·79	2·09	11·48	5·85		26·66
			Rosera ...	1·63	...	0·25	...	0·53	1·00	...	3	1·63	?	6·75	?		?
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begu Sarai ...	3·44	0·10	0·93	...	0·21	0·22	0·27	5	2·58	?	8·01	?	25·34	?
		Monghyr ...	0·43	1·16	...	0·05	0·48	...	0·40	5	5·35	2·07	8·55	6·11	32·08	24·88
		Jamui ...	0·40	0 69	0·24	...	0·27	0·85	0·12	5	2·88	2·11	5·75	6·55	29·24	27 11
		Gogri ...	...	1·05			0·85	0·56	0·08	5	2·82	3·06	6·42	7·71	32·40	28·31
		Shaikhpura...	1·70	1·46	0·05	...	0·75					?		?		?
		Ohakai Banda	1·24	1·66	0·25	0·17	0·06	...	...	3	3·96	?	5·86	?	20·32	?
		Chupreon ...	0·80	0·72	...	0·50		0·10	0·34	6	3·62	?	6·51	?		?
		Gidhour ...	0·49	1·38	0·55	0·01						?		?		?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 18th of August 1894—*concld.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 12th.	Monday, 13th.	Tuesday, 14th.	Wednesday, 15th.	Thursday, 16th.	Friday, 17th.	Saturday, 18th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
Bihar—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur	Madhipura	...	...	0·24	...	0·15	0·19	0·45	4	1·03	2·51	8·87	6·75		29·20
			Banguon (Syfabad).	0·50	1·79	0·07	...	...	0·04	0·20	3	2·51	?	8·49			?
			Supaul	0·09	0·19	0·61	0·13	0·52	...	0·25	5	1·79	2·31	12·65	6·69	26·72	29·22
			Pratapganj	...	0·67	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·07	?	7·28	?	30·91	?
			Bhagalpur	0·01	0·09	0·02	0·20	...	0·34	0·06	2	0·72	2·16	6·74	6·92	32·22	27·38
			Banka	0·68	0·15	...	...	0·35	0·31	0·11	5	1·60	2·40	5·31	6·89		27·06
			Colgong	...	0·21	...	0·02	0·05	0·15	0·01	2	0·44	?	4·35	?	29·52	?
		Purnea	Kishanganj	...	0·58	0·22	0·08	0·28	0·23	...	4	1·39	3·45	12·36	9·49	39·47	48·33
			Araria	3·04	...	0·32	...	0·15	...	0·45	4	3·86	2·49	10·63	7·62		39·63
			Purnea	1·28	0·05	0·25	0·13	0·14	0·06	0·23	5	2·14	2·74	5·85	8·12	27·56	30·43
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	0·57	...	0·17	0·24	0·60	...	4	1·58	?	5·13	?	25·11	?
			Bursoe	0·21	1·68	0·26	0·25	0·14	...	0·57			?		?		
			Forbesganj	0·98	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·06	?	7·82	?		?
			Kaliaganj	0·37	0·10	...	0·18	0·40	...	0·14	5	1·19	?	13·91	?	45·88	?
		Malda	Malda	0·78	0·25	...	0·04	0·73	0·49	0·16	5	2·45	1·92	6·57	5·84	32·20	30·74
			Chanchal	1·46	0·18	0·45	0·35	0·03	0·07	0·10	5	2·64	2·95	4·59	8·01	32·35	36·13
			Gajol	0·90	...	...	0·80	...	0·35	...	3	2·05	?	6·44	?	28·37	?
			Sibganj	0·65	1·15	0·38	0·73	0·05	1·50	0·36	6	4·82	?	5·18	?	24·66	?
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal	...	0·26	0·23	0·27	0·26	0·15	0·48	6	1·64	1·84	3·71	5·14	26·21	31·30
			Godda	1·45	...	0·05	...	0·25	0·20	0·22	4	2·17	2·49	5·05	7·55	27·71	27·76
			Pakaur	...	2·06	...	...	0·71	1·56	0·37	4	4·70	2·67	7·37	6·18	30·46	32·13
			Naya Dumka	1·60	0·08	0·11	0·59	0·03	0·63	0·45	6	4·39	3·39	8·21	9·03	35·44	33·53
			Deoghur	0·50	0·90	0·08	0·09	0·29	0·20	0·54	5	2·60	2·50	5·50	7·96	38·70	31·74
			Jamtara	0·21	3·11	0·12	0·26	0·09	0·31	0·62	6	4·72	3·28	12·12	7·86	40·32	32·07
			Belhodda	...	...	...	0·75	2·5					?		?		?
			Nunihat	0·36	0·59	...	...	0·80	0·72	...	4	2·47	?		?		?
			Assenboni	1·50	0·10	1·50	0·15	0·55	0·26				?		?		?
			Katikund	...	0·56	...	0·50	1·27	0·35	...	4	2·68	?		?		?
			Madhupur	0·50	1·77	0·09	1·37	0·10	0·56	0·25	6	4·64	?	5·84	?		?
			Sarwan	0·40	0·13	0·10	0·30	0·37	0·75	0·60	7	2·65	?	6·38	?	34·39	?
			Sarath	0·94	1·04	0·68	0·20	0·17	0·48	0·30	7	3·81	?	6·95	?	31·60	?
			Barkope	0·40	0·15	...	0·02	0·30	0·38	0·13	5	1·38	?	4·80	?		?
			Danrey	0·15	0·05	0·12	0·35	0·62	0·22	1·51			?		?		?
			Bhagya	0·39	...	...	0·28	0·42	0·20	0·08	4	1·37	?	3·32	?		?
			Mohespore	1·68	1·66	...	0·16	...	0·39	...	4	3·70	?	8·46	?		?
			Barharwa	0·69	0·28	0·29	0·21	0·57	2·71	0·52	7	5·27	?	7·54	?		?
			Suhibganj	0·50	...	...	0·17	0·40	0·70	0·08	5	2·75	?	4·65	?	23·79	?
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack	Jagatsingpur	0·67	0·25	0·26							2·42		6·70		26·36
			Banki	0·15	1·07	0·18	0·02	0·47					1·66		4·71		28·36
			Cuttack	0·22	0·67	0·07	0·45	0·53					2·53		7·07		34·74
			False Point	...	0·69	0·51	0·10	1·14	1·73	0·47	6	4·64	3·32	9·65	8·32	38·09	33·69
			Kendrapara	...	0·34	0·02	0·67	0·35	0·36	0·02	4	1·76	2·16	5·63	7·83	43·07	29·90
			Jajpur	0·46	0·40	2·41	0·07	0·65	0·84	0·08	5	4·91	3·02	8·05	6·80	45·05	32·73
			Dharmsala	0·50	0·60	0·10	0·20	0·40	0·10				?		?		?
			Salipore	...	0·50	...	1·53	0·60	0·08				?		?		?
			Pal Lahara										?		?		?
		Balasore	*Akhyapada*	0·08	0·08	0·18	...	0·06	0·76	...	2	1·16	?	7·69	?	36·44	?
			Chandbali	...	0·75	...	0·40	0·42	2·10				2·79		7·88		30·01
			Bhadrak	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·90	0·60	3	1·75	2·91	4·95	7·07		31·08
			Soro	0·25	...	...	0·06	0·37	...	...	2	0·68	3·06	3·19	7·61		29·71
			Balasore	0·04	0·07	0·17	...	0·05	0·18	...	2	0·51	2·90	3·19	8·31	35·16	33·68
			Jellasore										2·09		7·18		32·02
			Baripada	0·33	0·10	...	0·12	0·08	1·51	0·26	5	2·40	3·09	7·86	7·30	46·50	32·23
		Puri	Puri	0·10	0·08	0·15	0·05	0·23	0·52	0·53	5	1·71	1·84	4·15	5·54	21·18	25·40
			Khurda	0·12	0·73	0·30	2·64	1·20	0·33				2·67		7·68		32·09
			Bhanpur	...	...	0·06	2·08	3·08					2·70		8·01		26·63
			Gop		0·28								?		?		?
			Satpara	...	0·13	1·10	0·67	0·10					?		?		?
			Pipli	1·10	...	...	2·34						?		?		?
			Nayagarh	...	...	0·23	0·53	1·77	0·36				?		?		?
			Ranpur		0·40								?		?		?
			Kurmala														
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridih*)	0·17	1·13	0·50	0·07	0·27	0·68	0·42	6	3·24	2·55	8·58	8·01	35·66	30·22
			Hazaribagh	0·27	0·89	0·14	0·20	1·04	0·20	0·41	7	3·15	2·55	10·11	8·69	39·42	30·32
			Semtaguruh										2·47		6·66		28·63
			Mahudi Hills										3·24		8·06		29·46
			Jhumra Hill										4·18		9·86		38·79
			Barhi	0·28	0·15	0·90	0·24	0·40	0·19	0·30	7	2·53	?	8·68	?	26·46	?
			Chitra	0·98	0·15	0·50	0·15	0·39	0·11	0·12	7	2·40	?	5·33	?	31·24	?
			Karagdeha	2·03	1·74	1·32	0·14	0·03	0·57	0·60	6	6·43	?	14·81	?		?
			Ramgar	...	...	...	0·15	0·50	1·10	2·00			?		?		?
		Lohardaga	Lohardaga	0·53	0·06	0·14	0·27	...	1·72	0·04	4	2·76	3·75	10·19	9·27		31·62
			Ranchi	1·15	0·12	...	0·52	1·44	0·70	0·88	6	4·81	2·45	14·20	7·80	41·57	33·17
			Silli	...	1·00	2·20	...	1·10	1·20	1·00	5	6·50	?	18·80	?		?
			Palkot	2·79	1·81	...	...	...	2·40	2·15	4	9·15	?	18·47	?		?
			Tamar	0·45	...	1·40	...	0·45	0·49	0·95	5	3·74	?	10·39	?		?
			Chainpur	0·27	0·17	...	...	0·50					?		?		?
		Palamau	Palamau (*Daltonganj*)	0·82	0·71	0·51	1·02	0·72	3·58	0·91	7	8·27	1·80	12·38	6·75	36·29	26·41
			Balumath	0·85	0·03	1·42	0·15	0·18	0·70	0·23	6	3·56	?	10·65	?		?
			Hussainabad	0·42	0·80	4·00	0·10	1·05	1·04				?		?		?
			Garhwa	0·83	0·91	1·38	1·80	2·12	0·64				?		?		?
		Manbhum	Purulia	1·75	1·57	0·14	0·22	1·65	0·60	0·30	7	6·23	2·63	16·19	8·80	53·97	31·62
			Gobindpur	2·54	0·95	0·12	1·05	0·50	1·06	0·93	7	7·15	2·84	13·43	8·14	50·51	28·63
			Raghunathpur.	0·48	1·20	0·75	0·02	...	0·91	0·82	6	4·78	?	7·23	?	27·45	?
			Barabhum	0·31	0·22	...	0·30	2·40	0·82	0·25	6	4·30	?	10·39	?	35·13	?
			Jhulda	0·80	0·57	0·46	0·36	0·11	1·00	...	6	3·30	?	5·88	?	42·04	?
			Chas	0·41	0·50	...	0·15	1·70	0·70	0·68	6	4·14	?	8·58	?	50·98	?
			Pandra	0·25	1·87	0·22	0·37	0·08	1·23	0·55	6	4·57	?	9·65	?		?
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	0·25	0·32	1·61	0·01	2·53	1·73	1·18	6	7·63	2·63	11·67	9·21	33·74	33·24
			Chakradharpur.	1·18	0·24	0·03	0·43	0·42	1·08	0·02	5	3·40	?	9·57	?		?
			Ghatsila	2·05	...	0·05	1·75	2·05	...	2·15	4	8·05	?		?		?
			Baharagura	0·39	0·13	1·90	0·21	0·13	0·52	0·28			?		?		?
			Gailkura	0·04	1·36	0·08	0·02	2·53	0·74	0·15	5	5·62	?	11·31	?	38·06	?
			Kelikapur	0·47	0·36	0·14	...	1·16	1·07	6·16	6	9·36	?	12·95	?	35·11	?
			Monahorpur	0·85	1·03	0·27	0·30	0·20	0·75	0·04	6	3·44	?	9·82	?		?
			Kharswan														

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least 0·10 inch of rain has fallen.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 18TH OF AUGUST 1894.

At the close of the previous week ordinary monsoon conditions prevailed in Bengal except that on the 11th, or the last day of the week, there was a slight tendency for a barometric depression to form over Bengal. On the 12th, or the first day of the week under review, pressure had fallen over the eastern half of the province and at some of the central and northern stations, while it was rising in the west of the province. Hence the barometric depression which had been forming on the previous day had become more prominent, and pressure was in defect by amounts ranging up to 0·17″ at Faridpur and 0·162″ at Barisal and Narayanganj. A distinct circulation of winds also set up round the low pressure area, and by the indraught towards the depression, winds became rather strong at the head of the Bay. General and rather heavy rain was also being received in connection with the depression. On the 13th the feeble depression had moved in a west-north-westerly direction into West Bengal, and the centre was a little to the north of Raniganj. It had not, however, intensified in any way and was still very feeble, though it was giving good general rain over the whole province. Hence on the 13th with the movement of the depression pressure had fallen at the western and south-western stations, while it was rising at the eastern, northern and central stations. It was also accompanied by an almost perfect cyclonic circulation of winds, though the wind force was light. On the 14th the depression had again moved away in a west-north-westerly direction, and the centre was probably near Hazaribagh, but it was a very extensive and shallow depression, and was giving moderate winds only with general and fairly heavy rain. On the 15th the barometric changes in Bengal were particularly small, and the very feeble depression had continued to drift very slowly westwards and covered Bagholkhand and part of Chota Nagpur, so that conditions in Bengal remained unchanged, and moderate general rain with a moderately strong monsoon prevailed. On the 16th pressure was rising slowly at all except a few of the eastern stations, and the feeble depression had moved slightly westwards, and was mainly over the North-Western Provinces with a centre, perhaps, to the south of Benares, so that it had practically little effect on the conditions in Bengal. A fairly strong monsoon, however, continued to blow over Bengal towards the depression, and rainfall continued general. On the 17th pressure continued to increase very slowly over the greater part of Bengal, and the feeble depression had again extended slightly in a westerly direction, but the general weather conditions in Bengal were quite unchanged. Finally, on the 18th, or the last day of the week, pressure had again risen moderately to rather briskly over Bengal, though it was falling in Assam, but notwithstanding the steadily increasing pressure, a defect usually ranging from 0·05″ to 0·08″ was still registered over the province. The feeble depression had again moved westwards, and the centre was near Nowgong, but it was unchanged in general character, and was a very shallow diffused depression extending over a large area and accompanied by a distinct cyclonic circulation of winds. As before, moderate monsoon winds were blowing over Bengal into the depression, and hence fairly general rain continued to be received.

Hence it will be seen that throughout the whole week a barometric depression has existed, and has moved slowly from South-East Bengal in a west-north-westerly and westerly direction to near Nowgong. The depression, however, has at no time developed in intensity, and has remained throughout as a feeble, diffused low pressure area with a moderate cyclonic circulation of winds. On the other hand, throughout its existence it has given fairly general and rather heavy rain. It is very unusual for a depression to exist for so long a period without any practical change in intensity, and hence the history of the depression has been peculiar.

Pressure.—Owing to the passage of the depression through the province, pressure has been rather largely below the normal. The defect has been smallest at the extreme eastern stations, which have not been affected by the depression, and at Sibsagar the defect has only equalled 0·059″. On the other hand, in the west of the province, where the stations have been affected for the longest time by the depression, defects exceeding a tenth of an inch are common, and at Hazaribagh the defect has equalled 0·124″.

Temperature.—Owing to the good general rainfall which has been received, the mean temperature has been in defect in practically all districts. The defects have been largest in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, and South-West Bengal, where they have equalled nearly a degree and-a-half, and for the whole of Bengal the defect in the mean temperature has averaged one degree.

In Assam a defect of only 0·3° has been registered.

Rainfall.—The heavy average fall of more than five inches has been received in Chota Nagpur during the week, which is nearly twice the usual amount. In South-West Bengal, East Bengal and Bihar, the falls have averaged between three and three-and-a-half inches, while in North Bengal and Orissa they have averaged between two and two-and-a-half inches. The falls in Bihar and South-West Bengal have been in moderate excess, while they have been in defect elsewhere.

Expressed as percentages of the normal rainfall, the actual falls during the week have equalled the following amounts:—South-West Bengal 112 per cent., North Bengal 64 per cent.,

East Bengal 84 per cent., Bihar 130 per cent., Orissa 89 per cent., and Chota Nagpur 191 per cent. Taking each division to have an equal value in the calculation, the rainfall of Bengal for the week has equalled 112 per cent. of the normal fall.

In the case of the smaller districts the falls have been decidedly heavy in Birbhum, Bankura, Shahabad, Monghyr, Manbhum, and Singhbhum, and on the other hand decidedly light falls have been reported in Howrah, Calcutta district, Darjeeling, Kuch Bihar, South Lushai Hills, and Bhagalpur.

Heavy falls exceeding seven inches during the week have been received at the following stations:—Hitampur (Birbhum district), Khatra (Bankura district), Gangajhalghati and Raipur (both in Bankura district), Garhbeta (Midnapore district), Gnatong, Noakhali, Chittagong, Bhabua, Sasaram, Mohanea, Khiri and Bassawan in the Shahabad district, Gobindpur (Manbhum district), and Chaibassa and Kalikapur in the Chaibassa district.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 18th of August 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
							Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1894.	
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week. Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.	Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	90·8	75·6	86·7	77·7	82·2	−1·1	3·28	2·94	+0·34	4·06	3·60	+1 36	6·40	7·89	32·06	32·69
North Bengal	90·6	76·1	87 9	77·9	82·9	+0·1	2·25	3·50	−1·25	4·52	3·70	+0·82	8·12	8·57	35·55	45·54
East Bengal	88·4	74·1	85·2	76·9	81·1	−0·9	3·22	3·84	−0·62	4·48	4·39	+0·09	9·28	10·17	51·11	49·58
Bihar	90·1	74·8	87·5	78·1	82·8	−0·8	3·12	2·40	+0·72	4·40	3·05	+1·35	8·42	6·92	30·49	28·59
Orissa	90·7	75·6	87·0	77·4	82·2	−1·5	2·41	2·70	−0·29	3·67	3·60	+0·07	5·30	7·20	34·11	30·64
Chota Nagpur	89·4*	69·4*	82·8*	73·4*	78·1*	−1·5*	5·41	2·83	+2·58	6·25	3·58	+2·67	12·16	8·39	38·38	31·19
Assam	92·0	76·0	88·1	77·0	82·6	−0·3										

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 21st August 1894.

A. Pedler,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 12th to 18th August 1894.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
August ...	12th ...	29·543	82·4	87·0	9·2	77·8	79·6	76·5	·873	75·1	87	0·16
,, ...	13th ...	·525	83·2	89·5	12·7	76·8	87·1	82·5	1·050	80·7	82	0·50
,, ...	14th ...	·479	83·4	89·5	12·2	77·3	84·6	81·1	1·019	79·8	85	0·46
,, ...	15th ...	·523	82·9	87·0	8·2	78·8	84·6	80·5	·987	78·8	83	0·27
,, ...	16th ...	·526	82·4	87·0	9·2	77·8	82·6	79·5	·968	78·2	87	...
,, ...	17th ...	·535	82·4	87·0	9·2	77·8	84·1	79·5	·948	77·6	81	...
,, ...	18th ...	·553	79·9	81·9	4·1	77·8	79·6	79·3	·999	79·2	99	0·26

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	29·526
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	82·4
The extreme variation of temperature	...	12·7
The maximum temperature	...	89·5
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days		86
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 12th to 18th August 1894	... ...	1·65

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

Meteorological Office, India,
The 20th August 1894.

J. H. Gilliland,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 12th to 18th August 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Faht.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1894.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Aug.	12th	100·5	Nil	29·502	80·3	81·0	3·2	77·8	78·3	0·946	77·5	92	WNW and NW by W.	123	0·24	Cloudy, o, g, d, p.
,,	13th	157·2	4·8	·491	82·4	88·1	11·4	76·7	79·6	·978	78·6	88	W by S, SW and SSW.	94	0·86	Chiefly cloudy, o, p.
,,	14th	150·3	4·6	·469	82·7	87·5	10·2	77·3	79·7	·977	78·5	87	SSW ...	123	0·15	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p.
,,	15th	146·0	0·3	·488	82·7	85·5	6·4	79·1	80·1	·994	79·0	89	SSW ...	76	0·30	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	16th	146·5	3·4	·486	82·1	85·8	8·3	77·5	79·3	·965	78·1	88	S by E, SSE and S.	98	0·08	Chiefly cloudy, o, d.
,,	17th	143·5	3·5	·497	81·6	86·6	8·7	77·9	79·0	·959	78·0	89	SSE and and SE...	120	0·37	Chiefly cloudy, o. d, p.
,,	18th	95·7	Nil	·531	80·0	81·7	3·6	78·1	78·2	·942	77·4	92	SSE and SW by S	40	0·15	Cloudy o, g, d, p.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·495
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·586
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	16·6
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	90·1
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	81·7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·0
The extreme variation of temperature	11·4
The maximum temperature	88·1
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	14
	%
The mean relative humidity	89
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	87
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 12th to 18th August 1894	2·15
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	4·33
The total fall from 1st January to 18th August 1894	33·53
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	43·66

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph and from observations made at 6h, 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers.

In the weekly report from 1st to 7th July 1894 *read* 1·29 inches *for* 0·29 inch as the rain of the 4th July 1894.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA; J. H. GILLILAND,

Calcutta, the 20th August 1894. *For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of June 1894, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1894-95.						Tollage, 1893-94.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
Orissa Circle.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Taldanda Canal System	97	2	5	6,444	14	2	1,772	0	5	4,512	6	3
Kendrapara ditto	5,031	13	5	9,155	11	8	2,662	8	1	12,966	6	3
High Level, Range I	379	14	9	532	8	3	722	15	6	2,097	7	9
Ditto, ,, II	119	15	6	128	3	9	172	1	9	443	12	9
Ditto ,, III	69	10	6	73	11	9	101	12	2	251	8	8
Jajpur Canal ...	19	9	3	29	1	3	8	11	9	32	9	7
Total Orissa Circle	5,718	1	10	16,364	2	10	5,440	1	8	20,304	3	3
South-Western Circle.												
Midnapore Canal ...	11,273	7	3	31,583	0	0	8,440	11	3	23,260	12	6
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	6,890	6	6	21,541	9	6	4,649	2	9	14,578	5	6
Total South-Western Circle... ...	18,163	13	9	53,124	9	6	13,089	14	0	37,839	2	0
Sone Circle.												
Patna Canal System ...	915	2	6	5,440	2	0	2,794	2	0	6,325	13	3
Arrah ditto ...	1,840	6	9	7,620	11	0	2,139	11	9	7,750	9	9
Buxar ditto ...	613	14	9	2,591	0	0	623	6	6	2,445	14	9
Total Sone Circle ...	3,369	8	0	15,651	13	0	5,557	4	3	16,522	5	9
Grand Total ...	27,251	7	7	85,140	9	4	24,087	3	11	74,665	11	0

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1894-95.						Tollage, 1893-94.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	867	931¾	871 4 6	867	931¾	1,136 3 6	1,250	164	1,153 14 5	2,655	1,704	2,877 7 5
Total Orissa Circle	867	931¾	871 4 6	867	931¾	1,136 3 6	1,250	164	1,153 14 5	2,655	1,704	2,877 7 5

Total Navigation Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1894-95.						Earnings, 1893-94.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Orissa Canals ...	6,589	6	4	17,500	6	4	6,594	0	1	23,181	10	8
Midnapore Canal ...	11,273	7	3	31,583	0	0	8,440	11	3	23,260	12	6
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	6,890	6	6	21,541	9	6	4,649	2	9	14,578	5	6
Sone Canals ...	3,369	8	0	15,651	13	0	5,557	4	3	16,522	5	9
Total ...	28,122	12	1	86,276	12	10	25,241	2	4	77,543	2	5

Calcutta,
The 21st August 1894.

K. H. Stephen,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of June 1894, *as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.*

Canals.	Tollage, 1894-95.				Tollage, 1893-94.			
	During the month.		To end of the month.		During the month.		To end of the month.	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	17,923 12 0		49,352 2 3		16,486 2 6		54,771 8 3	
Tolly's Nala ...	5,683 1 0		16,557 8 6		4,970 13 6		16,233 8 0	
Total ...	23,606 13 0		65,909 10 9		21,457 0 0		71,005 0 3	
Orissa Coast Canal ...	5,138 1 0		15,167 2 0		6,003 7 0		18,368 10 3	
Nadia Rivers ...	5,963 13 6		16,157 12 6		10,795 15 6		24,614 5 0	
Grand Total ...	34,708 11 6		97,234 9 3		38,256 6 6		1,13,987 15 6	

Calcutta,
The 21*st August* 1894.

K. H. Stephen,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 18*th August* 1894, *as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 18th August 1894.			Week ending Saturday, the 19th August 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	416	42,149	548	389	88,390	1,066
Jute	75	27,650	480	59	22,751	418
Firewood	104	56,150	862	159	82,577	1,249
Other articles	773	1,91,525	2,600	797	2,05,396	2,782
Total ...	1,368	3,17,474	4,490	1,404	3,99,114	5,515

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th August 1894, on 1,659 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*261,801	*2,53,847 7 0	23,44,313 20	4,99,038 7 0	17,477 9 0	7,70,363 7 0	75,093	103,982	179,075
Or per mile of railway	.....	153 0 2	.....	300 12 11	10 8 7	464 5 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	†1,491,986	†14,06,500 9 0	‡1,25,67,353 0	‡28,12,507 2 0	§90,151 14 0	43,11,160 0 0	‖379,445½	‖546,093½	925,539½
Total for 6 weeks ...	1,753,787	16,62,348 0 0	1,49,11,666 20	33,11,546 0 0	1,07,629 7 6	50,81,523 7 0	454,538½	650,075½	1,104,614½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	269,541	3,56,157 15 0	22,42,498 20	4,55,388 1 6	14,837 11 6	8,26,283 12 0	77,012	88,520	166,141
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	221 2 4	.....	282 11 3	9 3 5	513 1 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 6½ weeks of previous year	1,833,342½	20,38,150 7 5	1,20,97,765 30	27,87,122 0 7	86,979 14 11	49,12,252 6 11	474,047	563,980	1,038,627

* The decrease is due to figures for the corresponding period of 1893 having included abnormal traffic on account of the return of pilgrims from "Puri."
† Added number of passengers 3,034 and Rs. 10,465 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 7th July 1894.
‡ Deducted maunds 2,47,455 and „ 5,104 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 7th July 1894.
§ Ditto „ 1,742 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 7th July 1894.
‖ Miles 422½ deducted from coaching and 1,430½ added to merchandise on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from week ended 7th to 28th July 1894.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th August 1894, on 22½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,392	4,131 7 0	4,350 20	189 10 0	7 0 0	4,328 1 0	1,136	101	1,237
Or per mile of railway	.....	185 10 11	.....	8 8 4	0 5 1	194 8 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	*98,670	*22,737 9 0	†35,518 10	†1,431 8 0	‡57 0 0	24,226 1 0	5,595	433	6,028
Total for 6 weeks ...	116,062	26,869 0 0	39,868 30	1,621 2 0	64 0 0	28,554 2 0	6,731	534	7,265
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,091½	4,057 12 3	9,812 30	244 2 0	7 3 9	4,309 2 0	909	59	968
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	182 5 11	.....	10 15 7	0 5 2	193 10 8	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 6½ weeks of previous year ...	107,896	25,741 13 9	47,969 10	1,363 2 0	51 2 0	27,156 1 9	5,613	417	6,030

* Added number of passengers 949 and Rs. 211 }
† Ditto maunds 875 and deducted „ 2 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 7th July 1894.
‡ Ditto „ 5 }

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 11th August 1894, on 161⅛ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,608	11,324 8 0	39,941 30	6,733 7 0	50 0 0	18,107 15 0	5,461	2,816	8,277
Or per mile of railway	.....	70 2 8	.....	41 11 6	0 4 11	112 3 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	*97,435	*72,435 4 0	†2,22,909 0	†37,382 6 0	‡241 0 0	1,10,058 10 0	28,051	15,427½	43,478½
Total for 6 weeks ...	116,043	83,759 12 0	2,62,850 30	44,115 13 0	291 0 0	1,28,166 9 0	33,512	18,243½	51,755½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,230½	12,475 15 8	41,984 30	7,575 13 0	51 8 6	20,083 5 2	6,172	3,512	9,684
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	77 4 9	.....	46 15 0	0 3 2	124 6 11	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 6½ weeks of previous year	131,742	87,037 0 2	3,26,356 0	40,052 0 6	193 4 9	1,27,282 5 5	39,123	16,691	55,814

* Added number of passengers 888 and Rs. 1,149 }
† Ditto maunds 9,027 and deducted „ 517 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 7th July 1894.
‡ Ditto „ 42 }

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 11th August 1894, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	175,130	74,460 0 0	7,64,740 0	1,68,430 0 0	11,700 0 0	2,54,590 0 0	30,006	33,324	63,332
Or per mile of railway	215	92 0 0	940 0	207 0 0	*1 0 0	*300 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	875,220	4,02,880 0 0	32,42,469 0	5,66,080 0 0	78,460 0 0	10,48,020 0 0	147,526	130,717	278,243
Total for 6 weeks ...	1,050,350	4,77,280 0 0	40,07,200 0	7,35,110 0 0	90,160 0 0	13,02,550 0 0	177,534	164,041	341,575
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	148,277	64,740 9 8	6,08,187 0	1,31,158 9 6	9,376 12 2	2,05,275 15 4	29,002	26,970	55,972
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	191	83 0 0	783 0	169 0 0	*1 0 0	*263 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,023,567½	4,20,824 0 2	34,97,322 0	5,98,029 2 0	84,784 13 10	11,03,638 0 0	176,425	148,860	325,285

* Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 11th August 1894, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	32,650	10,330 0 0	78,980 0	9,100 0 0	160 0 0	19,590 0 0	3,763	3,053	6,816
Or per mile of railway	261	83 0 0	632 0	73 0 0	1 0 0	157 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	161,840	52,060 0 0	213,040 0	17,400 0 0	1,050 0 0	70,510 0 0	19,344	9,016	28,360
Total for 6 weeks ...	194,490	62,390 0 0	292,020 0	26,500 0 0	1,210 0 0	90,100 0 0	23,107	12,069	35,176
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	30,325	9,507 2 5	49,357 0	4,271 10 0	311 10 0	14,090 6 5	3,763	1,909	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	243	76 0 0	395 0	34 0 0	2 0 0	112 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	195,190½	60,629 9 0	269,523 0	20,653 14 6	822 6 0	82,105 13 6	23,703	11,178	34,881

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 11th August 1894, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
tal traffic for the week ...	10,710	5,460 0 0	27,700 0	1,670 0 0	340 0 0	7,460 0 0	2,487	737	3,224
per mile of railway	124	63 0 0	322 0	20 0 0	4 0 0	87 0 0	.....	.....	.....
r previous 5 weeks of half-year	97,320	28,470 0 0	79,470 0	5,840 0 0	730 0 0	35,040 0 0	11,619	4,501	16,120
Total for 6 weeks ...	114,030	33,930 0 0	107,170 0	7,510 0 0	1,070 0 0	42,500 0 0	14,106	5,238	19,344
COMPARISON.									
tal for corresponding week f previous year	13,086	4,274 0 0	16,638 0	1,012 0 0	62 0 0	5,348 0 0	1,651	1,573	3,224
mile of railway corresponding eek of previous year	152	49 0 0	193 0	12 0 0	1 0 0	62 0 0	.....	.....	.....
al to corresponding date of revious year	97,040	29,036 0 0	71,934 0	5,287 0 0	1,040 0 0	35,963 0 0	10,275	9,585	19,860

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending 11th August 1894, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	93,260	36,650	2,81,790	(a) 32,900	6,660	(a) 76,210	13,488	15,371	28,859
Or per mile of railway	123·36	48·48	372·74	43·52	8·81	100·81	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	512,720	2,05,100	17,54,270	2,36,830	48,810	4,90,740	65,409	87,515	152,924
Total for 6 weeks ...	605,980	2,41,750	20,36,060	2,69,730	55,470	5,66,950	78,897	102,886	181,783
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 756 miles open	90,423	36,280	1,55,050	21,875	8,186	66,341	17,259	11,016	8,275
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	119·61	47·99	205·09	28·93	10·83	87·75	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	549,226	2,16,261	13,41,593	1,80,704	59,360	4,56,325	83,418	90,231	173,649

(a) The increase compared with the corresponding period is due to better traffic.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 11th August 1894	12,228	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	10,955	0	0
Increase	1,273	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 11th August 1894	239	12	3
Corresponding period of 1893	214	12	10
Increase	24	15	5
Receipts from 1st July to 11th August 1894	70,494	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	64,972	0	0
Increase	5,522	0	0

Printed and published by JAMES PETTY at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 22nd August 1894.

[REGISTERED No. 20.]

No. 35 of 1894.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
ABSTRACT of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892 ...	1499
Resolution on the Annual General Administration Report of the Chittagong Division for the year 1893-94	1505
Annual General Administration Report of the Chittagong Division for 1893-94	1537
Amendment of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884 ...	1542
Resolution on the Report on the Administration of the Income-Tax in Bengal for the year 1893-94	1546
Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops	1553
Statement showing the quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported and exported into Calcutta from the interior during the month of May 1894	1557
RESULTS of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 19th to 25th August 1894 ...	1559
Meteorological report of the Provinces of Bengal for the week ending Saturday, the 25th of August 1894	1560
Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 25th of August 1894	1562
Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 19th to 25th August 1894	1566
Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, Jellinghee and Brahmapootra for the month of July 1894	1567
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 25th of August 1894	1568
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	1568

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 *and* 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 25th August, 1894.

Present:

The HON'BLE SIR CHARLES ALFRED ELLIOTT, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding.*

The HON'BLE SIR CHARLES PAUL, K.C.I.E., *Advocate-General.*

The HON'BLE H. J. S. COTTON, C.S.I.

The HON'BLE SIR JOHN LAMBERT, K.C.I.E.

The HON'BLE MAULVI ABDUL JUBBAR KHAN BAHADUR.

The HON'BLE F. R. S. COLLIER.

The HON'BLE C. E. BUCKLAND.

The HON'BLE C. A. WILKINS.

The HON'BLE MAULVI SYED FAZL IMAM KHAN BAHADUR.

The HON'BLE SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

The HON'BLE L. GHOSE.

The HON'BLE MAULVI SERAJUL ISLAM KHAN BAHADUR.

The HON'BLE W. C. BONNERJEE.

THE BENGAL POLICE.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Will the Government state the reasons why, under the Notification dated the 16th July, 1894, which appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 18th July last, announcing that an examination of candidates for recruiting the staff of the superior Police Officers in Bengal will be held in December next, it has been laid down by implication that Native Indian candidates will be excluded, and that only such European candidates as have been nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor will be permitted to present themselves for examination? Whether the Government is prepared to reconsider this part of the notification?

Will the Government state (1) the number of Assistant and District Superintendents of Police in the Bengal Police Force, (2) the number of native gentlemen who are Assistant and District Superintendents of Police, (3) the number of Assistant Superintendents who have been selected from among Inspectors in accordance with the recommendation of the Public Service Commission?

The Hon'ble MR. COTTON replied :—

"The result of a long discussion which followed on the Report of the Public Service Commission has been that the strength of the Police Department for Bengal and Assam has been fixed at 94 officers, of whom 2 are Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, 55 are District Superintendents, 29 are Assistants, and 8 Probationers. The average annual recruitment required to keep up this force is about $4\frac{1}{2}$. It has been decided that two officers should be appointed annually by competitive examination in England and two by competitive examination in India, these being officers of European parentage. The examination referred to in the Hon'ble Member's question is the second of these, or the Indian one. It has been decided to appoint for the present two Natives of India to the police in every three years, but it has not been thought desirable to appoint them by competitive examination, and they will, as a rule, be promoted by selection from among Inspectors in accordance with the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission.

"The number of Native District Superintendents now in the Department is two: the number of Native Assistant Superintendents is three. The number of Assistant Superintendents who have been selected from Inspectors is three, viz., Babu Ras Behary Biswas, on the 19th January, 1891; Maulvi Zinnat Hosain Khan; on the 23rd June, 1892, and Babu Girindro Chunder Mukherjea, on the 21st May, 1894."

GOVERNMENT AND HIGH EDUCATION.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the comments which have appeared in the newspapers on the Resolution of Government on the subject of Local Self-Government, and the evident sense of alarm in regard to the question of high education, which the Resolution has created? Is it the intention of the Government that local funds at the disposal of the District Boards should not be devoted to the support of education of a higher kind until full provision has been made for primary education? Is the Government aware that such an order, if given effect to, would mean the virtual closing of a large number of grant-in-aid schools, which impart secondary education?

Will the Government state the percentage of educational grant that used to be spent upon primary education by the Government before the creation of the local bodies? If the percentage varied from time to time, will the Government state the percentage for the five years preceding the establishment of the District Boards under the Local Self-Government Act?

The Hon'ble MR. COTTON replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member's question refers to a passage which occurs in the preamble to the Resolution of the 28th June, 1894, and which was itself a quotation from a previous order. The bearing of this passage must be ascertained from a consideration of the drift of the Resolution itself.

"The object of the Resolution was to point out that while the income of District Boards had increased considerably since 1888-89, their contributions to education had scarcely increased at all. The sum spent by Government on the educational establishments made over to District Boards was Rs. 10,09,657, or, including scholarships, which were afterwards transferred to them, Rs. 10,39,177; and this amount was placed at the disposal of the District Boards in addition to the Road Cess and other funds with which they dealt. In the year 1888-89 their expenditure on education was Rs. 10,30,809, and on primary education alone Rs. 6,84,547. In the year 1892-93 their outlay on education had risen only to Rs. 10,54,477, and that on primary teaching to Rs. 7,07,785. Meanwhile their total income had risen from Rs. 51,24,896 to Rs. 59,55,285. The Lieutenant-Governor urged upon the District Boards the importance of devoting a portion of their growing resources to education, and more particularly to primary instruction. No suggestion was made that primary schools should be fostered at the expense of secondary schools by diverting funds from the one class to the other. The importance of fostering all sorts of schools was insisted on, and it was urged that especial attention should be given to the spread of primary education. During the present year an additional sum of Rs. 31,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Director of Public Instruction from Provincial Revenues to be expended on primary teaching in the districts where that class of education is most backward.

"In the latter part of the Hon'ble Member's question he is understood to enquire what percentage the total expenditure on primary education bore to the total expenditure on education in the Province before the District Boards were created. The figures obtained from the information before Government are as follows:—The percentage was in 1882-83, 25·5; in 1883-84, 25·3; in 1884-85, 28; in 1885-86, 27·4; in 1886-87, 26·4. These figures, however, are believed to be somewhat lower than the true percentages, as some portions of the expenditure under general heads, such as Inspection, Buildings, &c., which are debitable to primary education, cannot be detached without detailed enquiry and calculation, which there has not been time to make."

THE MUHARRAM DISTURBANCES AT RAJSHAHI.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Has the attention of Government been called to the *muharram* disturbances at Rajshahi? Is it true, as reported in the newspapers, that the police fired upon the people without any orders from their superior officers, although no resistance had been offered by the Muhammadans when the *lathis* were being taken away from them by the police? Did the constables fire in the presence of their superior officers? If so, why did they not interfere with a view to stop the firing?

Whether any enquiry was held into the matter by the Magistrate and the Inspector-General of Railway Police, and will the Government lay on the table the reports, if any, of these officers? Will the Government state what steps it proposes to take to prevent the recurrence of such proceedings on the part of the police?

The Hon'ble MR. COTTON replied:—

"The attention of Government has been drawn to the disturbances referred to. Special enquiries have been made into them by the Inspector-General of Police, and also by the Commissioner of the Division, and the reports received from those officers, which have just been placed in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor, are now under consideration. It has been shown that five police constables fired once each, three with blank cartridge and two with

buckshot, not with ball, as has been stated in some newspapers, without any orders to do so from their superior officers, and they have each of them been convicted under section 29 of Act V of 1861, and sentenced to simple imprisonment for one month and one day. They were rushed by the mob, and two of them having already received rough treatment from the rioters, they were panic-stricken and fired without orders.

"The reports received and the orders passed thereon will be made public in due course."

THE MEA CHAPRA CASE.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Has the attention of Government been called to a letter from its Muzaffarpur correspondent, which appeared in the *Bihar Herald* of the 14th July last?

Is it the case, as stated in the letter, that the raiyats of Shapur Buzurg, in the subdivision of Hajipur, having complained against some of the factory people employed in the Mea Chapra Indigo concern, the petition was referred by the Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Konstam, to the Manager of the Factory, whose servants were complained against, "for favour of enquiry and report?" Does the Government approve of such a proceeding, in which a person directly interested in the prosecution is allowed to have a voice in the decision of the case? Will the Government take steps to prevent its recurrence?

Whether it is the case that the Manager in replying to the communication of the Subdivisional Officer addressed him as "My dear Konstam?"

Whether it is true that the Magistrate, without passing any orders upon the complaint of the raiyats, proceeded with the case in which the factory people were the complainants, and convicted seven raiyats and sentenced them to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 10 each?

Whether it is the case, as stated in the letter referred to above, that there was a complaint by the factory servants against some raiyats pending in the file of the Native Sub-Deputy, and that this case was transferred to the file of Mr. Morshed, the then Subdivisional Officer of Hajipur, the Manager having written to Mr. Morshed that the factory case was a true one, and that it should be withdrawn from the file of the Native Sub-Deputy to his own file?

Will the Government lay on the table a statement showing the number of cases instituted from April, 1893, to June, 1894, within the jurisdiction of the Subdivisional Magistrate of Hajipur (1) by the raiyats against people employed in the factories, (2) by the factory people against the raiyats; (*b*) the number of such cases tried by the Subdivisional Officer and the number of such cases tried by Native Deputy and Sub-Deputy Magistrates; (*c*) the result in each case; (*d*) the number of such cases, if any, transferred to the file of the Subdivisional Officer from the file of Deputy and Sub-Deputy Magistrates, together with the reasons for such transfer?

The Hon'ble MR. COTTON replied:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor understands that the case referred to in the Hon'ble Member's question has been brought before the High Court, and is still pending before that Court. In these circumstances, it would not be proper for Government to express any opinion in regard to it.

"The Lieutenant-Governor does not consider it necessary to obtain the information asked for in paragraph 5 of the Hon'ble Member's question. In the opinion of Government all cases of importance—and cases in which a factory is concerned generally come within this category—should be heard by the Subdivisional Officer himself, and should not be referred for trial to a Sub-Deputy."

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE FOR POLICE OFFICERS.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Will the Government state the system that is followed in giving travelling allowance to Inspectors belonging to the Calcutta Police Force? Is it true

that European Inspectors get travelling allowance when they are transferred from one thana to another, but that the same indulgence is not shown to the Indian Inspectors of Police?

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN LAMBERT replied:—

"The allowance granted to European Inspectors and Constables of the Calcutta Police Force to cover the actual cost of moving their luggage on transfer from one police-station to another is regulated by clause (*l*), article 1189 of the Civil Service Regulations, which runs as follows:—

'(*l*) European Inspectors and Constables of the Bombay City Police and of the Calcutta Town and Suburban Police may charge the actual cost of moving their luggage on transfer from one station to another in the city, provided that the charge shall not exceed Rs. 8 in the case of an Inspector and Rs. 5 in the case of a Constable.'

"It will be seen that this rule does not apply to the case of Native Indian Inspectors."

MUHAMMADANS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

The Hon'ble MAULVI SERAJUL ISLAM KHAN BAHADUR asked—

Will the Government be pleased to prepare tables showing (*a*) the population of Muhammadans and the number of non-gazetted appointments with salaries ranging from Rs. 15 per month and upwards held by them in the Bengal, Bihar and Orissa districts, (*b*) the population of Hindus and the number of non-gazetted appointments with the same salaries as in (*a*) held by them in those districts, (*c*) the number of non-gazetted Hindu and Muhammadan employés on the same salaries as in (*a*) in—

I.—The Bengal Secretariat.
II.—The Board of Revenue.
III.—The Office of the Inspector-General of Police.
IV.—The Postmaster-General's Department.
V.—The Excise and Customs Department.
VI.—The Divisional Commissioner's Office.
VII.—The Court of Small Causes, Calcutta.
VIII.—The Office of the Inspector-General of Registration.

Will the Government also prepare lists showing (*a*) the total number of appointments in the Subordinate Executive Service and the number of appointments held by the Hindus and the Muhammadans respectively, (*b*) the total number of appointments in the Subordinate Judicial Service, and the number of appointments held by the Hindus and the Muhammadans respectively?

Regard being had to the disproportion of Muhammadans to that of Hindus in Government service, will the Lieutenant-Governor be pleased to pass such orders as will secure for them a certain number of appointments both in the districts and the departments mentioned in question I (*c*), and thus satisfy their claims to share Government appointments with the Hindus?

The Hon'ble MR. COTTON replied:—

"The Government are not prepared to undertake the collection of the statistics called for by the Hon'ble Member or to institute any elaborate comparison between the total number of Muhammadans in each district and the number employed in service under Government. To do so would serve no useful purpose. It is well known that the number of Muhammadans in Government service is very small in comparison with the total number of the Muhammadan population in these provinces, and the reasons for this disproportion are also well known to the Hon'ble Member and to the public. It is the policy of Government to encourage the employment of Muhammadans consistently with the welfare of the public service, and the Lieutenant-Governor has lost no opportunity of giving effect to this policy whenever properly-qualified Muhammadan candidates are available. The number of such candidates, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to say, is steadily increasing. Certain statistics are furnished every year in the Annual Administration Report

of Commissioners of Divisions regarding the number of Muhammadans employed in Government service in every district, and these statistics for the past year will be supplied to the Hon'ble Member, but it is not considered necessary to lay them before the Council."

BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1894, AMENDMENT BILL.

The HON'BLE MR. COTTON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Bengal Act IV of 1894. He said:—

"In section 37 of Act IV of 1894, certain words are inserted in amendment of section 89 of Bengal Act III of 1884, which enable buildings, the property of Railway Administrations and of local authorities, to be assessed in the same manner as buildings the property of the Government. This provision was introduced in the Bill by the Select Committee, and was passed by this Council without comment. It escaped notice that by the Indian Railways Act of 1890, an Act passed by the Imperial Council, a provision is made in section 135, which exclusively regulates by rules contained in that section the levy of taxes in respect of railways and from Railway Administrations in aid of the funds of local authorities. In these circumstances it is undesirable for this Council to make any reference in any law passed by it to the assessment of railway buildings; and in order that there may be no possible conflict between any legislation passed by this Council and by the Council of the Government of India, it has been considered necessary to introduce this amending Bill, which eliminates from section 37 of Bengal Act IV of 1894, any reference to buildings belonging to Railway Administrations."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. COTTON said:—"This measure, Sir, being of a very technical character, it appears unnecessary to postpone its consideration to a future meeting of the Council or to refer it to a Select Committee, and with your permission, Sir, I will ask you to suspend the Rules of Business and to allow me to introduce the Bill and to move that it be read in Council."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT having declared the Rules of Business suspended—

The Hon'ble MR. COTTON introduced the Bill, and moved that it be read in Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Bill was read accordingly.

The Hon'ble MR. COTTON said:—"I have nothing to add regarding the little Bill I have in my hands. It speaks for itself, and calls for no further explanation. I apprehend that the Council will be willing to accept without objection or comment the motion that the clauses of the Bill be taken into consideration by the Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. COTTON also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

CALCUTTA;
The 28th August, 1894.

GORDON LEITH,
Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CHITTAGONG DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 27th August 1894.

RESOLUTION No. 2901.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Chittagong Division for the year 1893-94.

Mr. Waller only took charge of the Chittagong Division in the end of February, replacing Mr. Oldham who went on leave to England. He was therefore under much disadvantage in drawing up his report of the year 1893-94, but he has wisely made considerable use of the notes left for him by Mr. Oldham regarding the events of the year.

2. All the districts of the Division suffered from changes. Putting aside short privilege leave intervals, Tippera had three Magistrate-Collectors and Chittagong had three. Noakhali kept its Magistrate till nearly the end of the year. The Lieutenant-Governor saw with regret the severance of Mr. Slack's long connection with the Chittagong district, in which as Settlement Officer and as Collector he has done excellent service, but his health required, and his standing entitled him to, a more favourite and salubrious district. Of the four sub-divisions, three kept their officers throughout the year, but Cox's Bazar was subjected to numerous changes.

3. Mr. Waller is right in holding (paragraph 27 of the report) that, if money is distributed for the relief of famine under the rules of the Famine Code, whether it be in the form of wages on relief works, or of gratuitous relief to distressed people in their homes, a report should be submitted to Government stating the facts of the case, and the periodical return prescribed by the Code should be furnished.

4. The Commissioner is requested to submit a separate report elucidating Mr. Oldham's opinion (in paragraph 42) that there has been a loss of efficiency through the transfer of the charge of Provincial and Imperial public buildings from Executive to District Engineers. The attention of the Inspector of Local Works is specially called to these remarks.

5. *Paragraph* 65.—Mr. Oldham has found that it is the practice of junior Magistrates in trying summons cases to record evidence at full length, instead of recording only a memorandum of the evidence, which is permitted by the law and tends to expedition in the disposal of cases. Commissioners of other Divisions may think it desirable to call the attention of Magistrates of districts to this remark.

6. *Paragraph* 92.—The Commissioner's remarks on the Wards' Estates in the Noakhali district are of much importance, and indicate the rules which should generally govern the consent of Court of Wards to undertake the management of private estates, and the principles on which they should be administered. These remarks were before the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of his recent inspection of Noakhali, and have been fully dealt with in his Inspection Note.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Order of Subject.	Paras.
Preliminary	
I.—Charge—	
(*a*) Divisions	1
(*b*) Districts	1
(*c*) Subdivisions	1
II.—Tours and Inspection of Offices—	
(*a*) Tour of Commissioner	2
(*b*) Tours of Collectors or Deputy Commissioners	3—5
(*c*) Tours of Subdivisional Officers	6—9
(*d*) Inspection of District Offices and Treasuries by— (1) Commissioner (2) Collectors	10—14
(*e*) Inspection of Subdivisional Offices and Treasuries by— (1) Commissioner (2) Collectors	
III.—Weather and Crops	15—16
IV.—Public Health	17—23
V.—Material condition of the people	25—27
VI.—Emigration and Immigration	28
VII.—Prices of food and labour	29
VIII.—Manufactures and Mines	30
IX.—Trade and Commerce	31—41
X.—Administrative changes	42—44
XI.—Statistical enquiries	45
XII.—Civil Justice	46—48
XIII.—Crime	49—53
XIV.—Police	54—62
XV.—Criminal Justice	63—75
XVI.—Registration of Deeds	76—77
XVII.—Condition of the Division as regards Land and the Land Revenue Administration	78—91
XVIII.—Attached Estates, including Court of Wards	92—93
Training of young Civilians in Survey-Settlement work	94
XIX.—Excise	95—96
XX.—Stamps	97—98
XXI.—Income-tax	99
XXII.—Monetary arrangements	100
XXIII.—Railways and other Public Works	101—104
XXIV.—Communications	105—106
XXV.—Working of the Lodging-house Act	107
XXVI.—Education	108—111
XXVII.—Dispensaries and Hospitals	112—114
XXVIII.—Libraries	115
XXIX.—Museums	116
XXX.—Local Self-Government Institutions	117—118
XXXI.—Employment of Muhammadans	119
XXXII.—Post-office and Telegraph	120
XXXIII.—Zamindari Dâk	121—123
Fairs and Pounds	
XXXIV.—Social and Political Institutions. State of Public Feeling and the Public Press	124—125
XXXV.—Subordinate Executive Establishment and Character of Officers	126
XXXVI.—Conduct of Zamindars	127
XXXVII.—General Remarks	128
XXXVIII.—Political Section—	
I.—The South Lushai Hills	129
II.—The Chittagong Hill Tracts	130—143
III.—Hill Tippera	144

ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CHITTAGONG DIVISION FOR 1893-94.

No. 554M., dated Chittagong, the 30th June 1894.

From—R. M. WALLER, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Chittagong Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I.—CHARGE.

I HAVE the honour to submit the General Administration Report for 1893-94 of the Chittagong Division, of which Mr. Oldham was in charge up to the 25th February 1894. I joined on the 26th, and continued in charge to the close of the year.

(*a*) Division.
(*b*) Districts.
(*c*) Subdivisions.

DISTRICTS.	Subdivisions.	Names of Officers.	Period.
1	2	3	4
Tippera ...	...	Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S. ...	From 1st April to 25th July 1893.
		„ E. Geake, C.S. ...	„ 26th July to 26th August, and from 7th November to 6th December 1893.
		„ Barada Charan Mittra, C.S.	From 27th August to 6th November 1893.
		„ R. W. Carlyle, C.S. ...	„ 7th December to 31st March 1894.
	Brahmanbaria	Babu Govinda Chandra Basak.	„ 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.
	Chandpur ...	„ Prakash Chandra Sinha	Ditto ditto.
Noakhali ...	...	Mr. Nanda Krishna Bose, C.S.	„ 1st April 1893 to 15th March 1894.
		„ Surjya Kumar Agasti, C.S.	„ 16th to 31st March 1894.
	Fenny ...	Babu Bagala Prasanna Mazumdar.	„ 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Chittagong	...	Mr. F. A. Slack, C.S. ...	„ 1st April to 19th August 1893.
		„ C. J. Stevenson-Moore, C.S.	„ 20th August to 23rd December 1893, and from 23rd to 31st March 1894.
		Mr. C. P. Caspersz, C.S. ...	„ 24th December 1893 to 22nd March 1894.
	Cox's Bazar...	„ C. F. Manson ...	„ 1st April to 16th May 1893.
		„ W. N. Delevingne, C.S....	„ 17th May to 2nd July 1893.
		„ C. H. Swinden ...	„ 3rd July 1893 to 3rd January 1894.
		„ J. T. Rankin, C.S. ...	„ 4th January to 8th March 1894.
		„ A. J. Fraser ...	„ 9th to 31st March 1894.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTIONS.

(*a*) Tour of Commissioner.

2. Mr. Oldham was on tour for 121 days, and made all the inspections except Cox's Bazar, which he could not visit because the *Chaffinch*, which was expected to return from the docks on the 31st January, did not arrive till 17th February. I was out for three days in March, and finished the inspection of Cox's Bazar. Mr. Oldham visited Tippera thrice and the district of Noakhali twice. In July he held the annual conference with the Princes of Hill Tippera, the Maharaja being unable to go to Comilla owing to illness. In November he visited Noakhali and the islands to enquire into the effects of the cyclone of the 22nd October, and again in January to examine the progress of land acquisition work on the Assam-Bengal Railway. He went as far as Chaudagram in Tippera to meet Mr. Carlyle.

Rangamati was visited by Mr. Oldham five times during the year. In May he was there to instal the Mong Raja and confer with Captain Shakespear, who had been called down for the purpose. He was again there in September to devise new registers and forms to suit a simple system of procedure, the old registers having been destroyed by fire. In November he went there to hold an examination in the Lushai language, and on his way back he inspected the khas tahsil office at Thandachari. In December he started by land for his annual tour in the South Lushai Hills. He was in those parts from the 17th December to 1st January inclusive; on his way back he inspected the Raojan tahsil office. He was at Fenny on the 23rd and 28th January 1894, Chandpur on the 7th November, and Brahmanbaria on the 9th November, and inspected those subdivisional offices.

3. In Tippera the district officers were on tour for 155 days; Messrs. Greer, Geake, Mittra and Carlyle making 19, 24, 39 and 73 days respectively; 28 days were spent in Hill Tippera. Mr. Geake as Joint-Magistrate spent 17 days in camp.

(*b*) Tours of Collectors or Deputy Commissioners.

Between them they visited every portion of the district and took note of all matters of interest, besides making all the inspections that fell on their way. Mr. Carlyle made a special tour to supervise survey and settlement work in Chakla Roshnabad belonging to the Maharaja of Hill Tippera and the progress of acquisition on the Assam-Bengal Railway.

4. In Noakhali Mr. Nanda Krishna Bose was out for 81 days. During the rainy season he made a special tour through the parts where the crops had suffered to get correct information about the state of the people. His cold-weather tour included the usual inspections and the trial of bad-livelihood cases *in situ*. He visited Char Parbati to overcome the opposition of the tenantry to a survey under the Tenancy Act, and he succeeded in doing so. He inspected all but one thana, all but one khas tahsil office, and 11 sub-registry offices out of 15 in the district. Mr. Surjya Kumar Agasti, who joined at the close of the year, filled up nine days by a short excursion into the mufassal to supervise the working of the Chaukidari Act.

5. In Chittagong Mr. Slack was out for 48 days, doing the usual inspections. Mr. Stevenson-Moore added 34 days, making in addition to inspections special enquiries into complaints against a Rural Sub-Registrar and the rates of compensation for lands acquired for the Assam-Bengal Railway. Mr. Caspersz was out for 24 days visiting different parts of the district.

6. In Brahmanbaria Babu Govinda Chandra Basak was on tour for 91 days, and the second officer, Babu Krishna Dayal Paramanik, on miscellaneous duties for 27 days. In Chandpur Babu Prukash Chandra Sinha was out for 125 days. These two Subdivisional Officers made special enquiries into the state of the crops and the condition of the people, scarcity being anticipated.

(*c*) Tours of Subdivisional Officers.

7. In the Fenny subdivision Babu Bagala Prasanna Mazumdar spent 101 days on his usual tour, exclusive of his journeys to attend the meetings of the District Board at head-quarters.

8. In Cox's Bazar Messrs. Swinden, Rankin and Fraser made between them 90 days' tour, distributed evenly through the year. Mr. Delevingne did not go out while he was in charge from May to July.

9. The tours of the Assistant Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts and his assistants will be found in the Political section of the report.

10. Mr. Oldham inspected the district offices at Comilla, Noakhali, Chittagong and Lungleh.

(*d*) Inspections of district offices and treasuries.

(1) Commissioner.

11. He inspected the Tippera, Chittagong and Rangamati treasuries. The prescribed form does not apply to the Lungleh treasure-chest, which he inspected minutely. Four sub-treasuries he inspected also.

12. In Tippera the district offices and the treasury were inspected by the Collector twice in the year. In Noakhali Mr. Nanda Krishna Bose inspected them in September and in March.

(2) Collectors.

In Chittagong, beginning in July, Messrs. Slack, Stevenson-Moore and Caspersz finished the necessary inspections of the offices and the treasury twice within the year; but from an explanation received from the Collector it seems that the answers to the prescribed questions were, in one department at least, done by the sarishtadar, which was irregular.

13. Mr. Oldham inspected the subdivisional offices at Fenny, Chandpur, Brahmanbaria and Rangamati, and the sub-treasuries as stated above, leaving Cox's Bazar for me; and I inspected in March the subdivisional office and sub-treasury, as also the khas tahsil office there.

(*e*) Inspection of subdivisional offices and treasuries.

(1) Commissioner.

14. Brahmanbaria was inspected by the district officer in September and again in January, and Chandpur in October and in February.

(2) Collectors.

The Fenny office and treasury were inspected by the Collector in August and in January. The Cox's Bazar subdivision was inspected by Mr. Stevenson-Moore in October, and by Mr. Caspersz in February.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

15. The rainfall in the Division was 131·11 inches against 94·02 the year before. The rainfall of May and June was terrific in Chittagong and in both the hill charges, and did much damage. It was extraordinary elsewhere. The rainfall of July, and again of August, was terrific in Tippera and Noakhali, where it was followed by two sets of inundations, those of August being the highest on record. Elsewhere it was extraordinary, but the floods in the hills did not quite attain the height of those of 1877. A storm swept over the Division on the 22nd October 1893, doing damage everywhere. In Noakhali it was a cyclone, and in the Bay and river over 200 lives were lost. The damage to Government property alone was Rs. 20,000.

Except in Chittagong, where they were not very good, and in the South Lushai hills, the main crops were poor. In Tippera and Noakhali insects did much damage after the cyclone.

The cotton crop in the Chittagong Hill Tracts was a failure, and the rice was not up to the average. Mr. Oldham says he noticed a great increase in hemp cultivation in Chittagong.

16. In Tippera there was great mortality among cattle for want of fodder. About 25,000 are reported to have died.

The Collector of Noakhali reports that the whole district was for some time under water, and the tract of land in the Chagalnya station, lying between the hills streams Matamori and Silonia, was flooded thrice by the overflow from those rivers.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

17. The health of the Chittagong Hill Tracts and South Lushai Hills was decidedly good. Mr. Oldham says that in the absence of figures his impression was that it was very unusually good elsewhere, and that although the cyclone was followed by the usual cholera, and that cholera and small-pox were constant throughout Chittagong during the year.

According to the Sanitary Commissioner, and, what is more to the point, according to the dispensary figures, Chittagong is the healthiest Division in Bengal, and Mr. Oldham's impression coincides with these deductions. He says perhaps the exposure of the Division for several months to the full force of the south-west monsoon, coming up pure and cool from the Bay of Bengal, may in part account for this, for parts of Tippera and the submontane parts of Noakhali and Chittagong have the conditions for engendering malaria. The physique of the people is generally good, and in some classes and races very fine. The jail population are not fair samples. Except in riot cases, only the physically and morally depraved are found in jails in this Division. Dr. Calvert the late Civil Surgeon, is reported to have said that from his observations in jail, the skull of an ordinary Chittagong Muhammadan was thinner than that of a European. Mr. Oldham says he had heard the same said of the Backergunge people, and remarks:—"The point is so curious that it deserves investigation. The tropical Asiatic skull is generally believed to be half as thick again as the European's."

18. The figures for Tippera are—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
1	2	3	4
Cholera	7,206	3,038	3,796
Small-pox	152	72	48
Fever	27,579	26,763	22,481
Other diseases	7,110	6,444	5,697
Total ...	42,047	36,317	32,022

19. It was an unhealthy year in Tippera. The death-rate according to available statistics, which are, however, by no means unimpeachable, was 25·9 per thousand against 18·6 the year before and 18·5 in 1891-92. The figures for these three years certainly leave an impression on the mind that the last year was more than usually bad, though it may not be possible to rely upon the percentages as accurate. Inundation and high prices of food caused damp, exposure, short and unwholesome diet, which naturally gave an impetus to cholera, fever, and bowel-complaints. Cholera started from Chandpur, spread over the whole district, and was most severe in Brahmanbaria, where the District Board had to depute three doctors on special work. Small-pox also broke out in an epidemic form in thana Daudkandi.

20. In paragraph 18 of Mr. Oldham's Divisional Report for 1892-93 a report was promised to be made this year on Mr. Greer's scheme, which is there noticed. The scheme, it seems, was worked by the Civil Surgeon, and met with partial success. Rupees 176 was contributed by the Nawab of Dacca, Maharaja Durga Charan Law of Calcutta, and the manager of the Sarail estate, and five vaccinators were sent out, who performed 2,779 primary operations. This was a fair beginning, and it will depend upon the Civil Surgeon and the Magistrate to still further develop it.

21. The figures for Noakhali are given below:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
1	2	3	4
Cholera	5,682	3,506	666
Small-pox	58	7	27
Fever	22,577	23,818	20,178
Other diseases	4,061	3,901	2,559
Total ...	32,378	31,232	23,430

22. The health of the town was unusually good up to October, but a heavy mortality dates from that month after the cyclone and the storm-wave. A cholera epidemic broke out, and medical aid had to be sent promptly to the parts most severely affected. Small-pox is uncommon in Noakhali, and correspondence is going on with the Medical Department as to a proposal emanating from the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner to get Government to extend the law making vaccination compulsory to the whole district. The Ferazi Muhammadans of the district oppose arm-to-arm vaccination on religious grounds, and the majority are unwilling to pay vaccination fees. In some instances the vaccinator had to sue people in the Civil Court for his two-anna fees. The late Magistrate, Mr. Nanda Krishna Bose, was for bovine lymph and gradual introduction of vaccination through the District Board dispensaries. This latter proposal, however, is not feasible. The Magistrate does not seem to have tried to overcome prejudice by his personal influence, as I know from previous experience as Magistrate of Noakhali in 1886 can be done. There is, I believe, a verse in the Koran which some fanatics read as making arm-to-arm vaccination contrary to divine command, but the opinion of the most learned Maulvis is not to this effect. But no one can on the ground of the verse alluded to object to vaccination from bovine lymph. I directed the Magistrate to warn those who oppose vaccination in the villages reported as refractory that if they continued to unreasonably refuse to be vaccinated, it would be necessary to represent their attitude to Government with a view to compulsion. The Magistrate is to report the result of this action after a few months.

23. The Chittagong figures are:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
1	2	3	4
Cholera	705	6,783	526
Small-pox	105	353	694
Fever	27,465	26,976	22,375
Other diseases	4,311	5,206	4,117
Total ...	32,586	39,318	27,712

24. The general health of the town and the district was better than in the previous year. There was less cholera and small-pox and there was no epidemic of these diseases. Fever claimed the largest number of victims, but the Civil Surgeon thinks that it is difficult to come to any conclusion in this matter, as nearly everything except cholera and small-pox is, by those who report the deaths, called fever. In the town of Chittagong mortality from fever is annually increasing. The figures for 1891, 1892 and 1893 show in each of those years 153, 533, and 431 deaths respectively. Cox's Bazar was generally healthy, and there was no epidemic there.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

25. Mr Oldham remarks:—

"There is not much to be said under this head with regard to a Division which has been excluded from the purview of the Famine Code. But the year under report was an exceptional one. The natural calamities referred to above diminished the usual prosperity and comfort of the people to no small extent, and petty agriculturists, men with fixed incomes, and the helpless and the widow, felt the pinch in Noakhali, and more acutely in Tippera."

Mr. Carlyle, Magistrate of Tippera, reports that, "owing to the high floods which prevailed, serious damage was done to the aman, with the result that the average outturn for the district was reckoned at 10½ annas, varying from 12 annas in Sadar to 11 annas in the Chandpur and 8 annas in the Brahmanbaria subdivision, according to the official reports. The partial failure of the main food-crop of the district (it is estimated to give nearly 60 per cent. of the food-supply) followed a very poor aus crop (about 10 annas for the whole district). Prices have ranged high, rising, according to the prices-current returns, as high as Rs. 5 per maund of rice in August. They have now fallen to about Rs. 3-4 to Rs. 3-8 per maund.

"The result of the poor crops is that the grain-stocks are very much lower than usual. The aus usually supplies a large part of the home consumption, and a considerable part of aman is exported. This year, on the other hand, rice has been imported in considerable quantities, and the exports have been much smaller than usual.

"Owing to the combination of poor crops and high prices which have not benefited the raiyats generally, as they have had little rice to sell, a good deal of distress has been caused in the part of the district most affected by the floods. The distress does not approach the dimensions of a famine.

"The worst time of the year, however, will be in May and June. The supplies of grain in store after the aman was cut are now running out, and there will be a certain amount of suffering among the more helpless classes till the raiyats commence to harvest the aus some time in June.

"The area affected coincides almost exactly with the Brahmanbaria subdivision and the Muradnagar thana in the Sadar subdivision, covering altogether an area of 994 square miles. The whole of this tract is not uniformly affected; for instance, in Muradnagar the worst portions lie north of the Gumti, especially in the north and north-east of the thana. In Brahmanbaria, again, one of the tracts most affected is the southern portion of

Nabinagar thana adjoining the Muradnagar thana. Another specially affected portion lies in the north-east of the Brahmanbaria subdivision. Probably the majority of the population are very badly off and living from hand-to-mouth; but by far the larger portion have managed by mortgaging their lands, selling some property, or borrowing, to get enough to carry them on till the aus paddy and jute is cut."

26. As evidence of the usual prosperity of this Division, Mr. Oldham has left the following on record:—"In Tippera out of Rs. 6,500 or more subscribed to relieve distress from the inundation, three successive Collectors found themselves unable to spend a single pice up to the 10th September 1893, when I insisted on the money being distributed. In Noakhali similar contributions were only expended on the occurrence of the cyclone and under my direct pressure on the spot." It seems that gratuitous relief, defrayed in part from the funds of the District Board, and in part from private subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 700, was distributed in the Chandpur subdivision in Tippera during the month of November 1893.

27. By oversight, apparently, no report as prescribed in the Famine Code was sent to Government, but I presume that where famine relief becomes necessary, the rules of the Code apply, whether the tracts have been previously considered proof against famine or not.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

28. The temporary efflux from Noakhali and Chittagong to Arakan for high wages took place as usual. As anticipated, a large number of people from Bihar and Oudh, as also from Ganjam, came to work on the Assam-Bengal Railway.

From Tippera fishermen are reported to go over to Sylhet and Mymensingh to cure fish annually after the rains.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

29. Labour commands a high price everywhere in the Division, though in Noakhali it is comparatively cheap. The figures for the Chittagong Hill Tracts have been embodied in the statement. Mr. Oldham remarks:—"Mr. Carstairs' Sonthals now come to us for Rs. 6 and rations. In Chittagong a good whole-time labourer cannot be had for less than Rs. 10 a month. If men are found working for less, it is either because they are feeble and below par, or because they do not work whole-time, and attend to cultivation of their own or even do jobs for hire elsewhere."

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

30. There are no mines in the Division.

Articles made of brass and bamboo are manufactured in Tippera. Tea, and coffee as an experiment, are manufactured in Chittagong. The quantity of tobacco exported was 4,140lbs only this year. The rice mill of Messrs. Bulloch Brothers and Company did very little business. The ship-building industry was almost at a standstill. The comparative table below gives the exact information:—

Articles.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
1	2	3	4
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Tea	1,119,426	1,078,457	1,262,174
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice (milled) ...	70,638	1,82,540	1,78,810
Sea-going vessels (built)	1 vessel.	4 vessels.	8 vessels.

The year was not good for tea, and the quality was not up to the mark.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

31. The trade of this Division is water-borne; but the Assam-Bengal Railway under construction will undoubtedly create a more popular, if not

cheaper, route. Cart traffic has not passed its initial stage, but extended, and better road communication may in the future establish it. The record of the transactions at the port of Chittagong is the index of the volume of trade in this Division. As reported before, the staples for export are rice, oilseeds, hides, jute, cotton, betel and cocoanuts, chillies, tobacco, tea, and dried fish. The imports are mineral oils, piece-goods, salt and yarn twist. Railway materials imported in large quantities form an abnormal item. Steamer Companies provided as usual for the goods and passenger traffic of the Tippera and Noakhali districts. Communication with the islands south of Noakhali is still uncertain and intermittent, and the question is annually revived and dropped for want of funds.

32. The following is a comparative table of the foreign vessels that visited Chittagong:—

	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.		
	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1892-93	37	29	66	41,751	41,215	82,966
1893-94	34	15	49	32,844	26,694	59,538
	—3	—14	—17	—8,907	—14,521	—23,428

The jute and rice trade being dull, fewer vessels were chartered: hence the decrease.

33. The amount of interportal trade as denoted by the number and tonnage of vessels is given below:—

	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.		
	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.
1		3	4	5	6	7
1892-93	734	762	1,496	211,362	213,357	424,719
1893-94	626	617	1,243	202,030	208,885	410,915
	—108	—145	—253	—9,332	—4,472	—13,804

It is said fewer vessels brought jute from Narayanganj for shipment to Europe, and this accounts for the decrease.

34. The value of the sea-borne traffic is tabulated below:—

	Value of trade with-				
	Foreign ports.	British ports in other Presidencies.	British ports within the Presidency.	Indian ports not British.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	88,31,389	16,06,869	1,19,22,852	.....	2,23,61,110
1893-94	90,14,997	16,47,317	1,31,22,473	4,170	2,37,88,957
Difference ...	+1,83,608	+40,448	+11,99,621	+4,170	+14,27,847

The net increase is Rs. 14,27,847, due to the importation of railway materials and kerosine oil from the United Kingdom and America, and of railway sleepers, chillies, and cotton goods from Rangoon and Calcutta.

35. The value and quantity of exports are tabulated below:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Foreign.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.		Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	8,616	9,08,839	4,896	5,09,521	.....	.....	3,720	3,99,318
Jute	47,549	74,37,597	33,761	58,51,188	.....	.....	13,788	15,86,409
	lbs		lbs		lbs			
Tea	105,368	52,443	4,60,807	2,38,830	357,439	1,86,387	.....	.....
All other articles	.....	2,661	.....	5,310	.....	2,649	.....	.....
				66,04,849				
Interportal.								
	Cwt.		Cwt.				Cwt.	
Cotton	31,318	5,81,129	11,119	3,00,451	.....	.....	20,199	2,80,678
	Tons.		Tons.				Tons.	
Rice and paddy	10,071	6,18,006	3,510	3,01,402	.....	.....	6,561	3,16,604
	lbs		lbs				lbs	
Tea	975,089	5,07,774	658,619	3,50,775	.....	.....	3,16,470	1,56,999
Hides	.....	2,29,145	.....	2,47,887	.....	18,742	...	.....
	Tons.		Tons.				Tons.	
Salt	5,275	1,65,424	3,625	1,40,577	.....	.....	1,650	24,847
All other articles	.....	15,85,718	.....	29,51,526	.....	13,65,808	.....	.....
				42,92,598				
Total ...	.....	1,20,88,736	.....	1,08,97,447	.....	... ..	.....	11,91,289

The net decrease in value is Rs. 11,91,289. As was to be expected, there were diminished exports of rice, jute, cotton, and tea (interportal).

36. The value and quantity of imports are tabulated below:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Foreign.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Salt	14,205	2,83,130	13,302	3,45,455	.....	62,325	903	.....
	Gals.		Gals.		Gals.			
Oil	253,424	1,08,001	1,218,726	4,73,042	965,302	3,65,041	.....	.....
All other articles	.....	38,718	.....	15,91,651	.....	15,52,933	.....	.....
				24,10,148				
Interportal.								
	lbs		lbs				lbs	
Yarn twist	83,634	77,494	78,690	72,725	.....	.....	4,944	4,769
Piece-goods	.....	12,44,386	.....	16,65,401	.....	4,21,015	...	.....
	Cwt.		Cwt.				Cwt.	
Jute	974,552	65,95,425	687,855	63,44,788	.....	.....	286,697	2,50,637
All other articles	.....	19,25,220	.....	23,98,448	.....	4,73,228	.....	.....
				1,04,81,362				
Total ...	.....	1,02,72,374	.....	1,28,91,510	.....	26,19,136	.....	.....

The net increase in value is Rs. 26,19,136, contributed chiefly by large consignments of railway materials and oil—about six times more than what was imported in 1892-93. It is chiefly kerosine oil imported for local consumption. The increase is said to be due to smaller importation in the previous year.

Port of Chittagong.

37. The constitution of the Port Trust remained unchanged. There was one election and three appointments owing to death and resignation. The European electors did not, it seems, know that plumping had been permitted, and so did not plump for a European candidate, which would have, had they done so, secured the election of a European. The Commissioners held 12 ordinary and 1 special meeting, and the average attendance was over 5 per cent.

During the year the Commissioners had to consider the question of acquiring a large area of the river foreshore for future trade requirements. The efforts of the Assam-Bengal Railway to obtain a portion of the river frontage for landing their materials brought this matter prominently to the front. A Committee was appointed by Government in November last to

make enquiries, and it came to the conclusion that it was inexpedient for the Port Trust now to acquire the land for a port line, and that the Railway Company might be allowed to acquire the land and construct a wharf, the former reserving the power of revoking the grant on payment of costs. The Government of India, however, overruling this decision, held that the Port Trust, and not the Railway Company, should carry out all the work of landing and shipping and should construct piers and jetties for general traffic, the Railway Company being permitted to construct only temporary jetties absolutely necessary for landing their material. This policy the Port Commissioners will not be able to carry out without raising a further large sum by way of loan; while a debt of Rs. 1,75,000 for the tug-steamer *Gekko*, and of Rs. 25,000 promised as a contribution to the proposed Seamen's Hospital on the Rungmahal and Flagstaff hills, is already pressing upon them.

38. The *Gekko* is another difficulty with the Commissioners. Though the debt for the tug was reduced during the year from Rs. 2,00,000 to Rs. 1,75,000, her earnings fell very much short of the cost of her up-keep. She earned only Rs. 7,046 against an expenditure of Rs. 38,291, inclusive of interest and repayment of loan on her account. She is very serviceable in the way of carrying stores and affording means for frequent visits to light-houses, &c., but she cannot compete with the Bassein Company's tug *Mary* in towing up vessels, because the latter pays a heavy commission to ship-masters visiting the port for using her, and she only remains here during the busy season when she is frequently employed. A proposal has been made to amalgamate towage charges with port dues to meet this difficulty, and this seems to be the only way out of it.

39. The buoys, tidal gauge, signal flagstaffs, moorings, and jetties had their usual annual fittings and repairs done. The light at Norman's Point worked very well, the clockwork giving no trouble. The Kutubdia light was also satisfactory, though the clockwork gave a little trouble and the revolutions were not quite correct at times.

The Pilot Service was revised during the year, and on the recommendation of the Port Commissioners, Government sanctioned a charge of Rs. 2 per day on all vessels visiting the Moiscally creek for repairs.

40. The scheme for a great central hospital for the benefit of the port, as well as of the municipality and the district generally, referred to in the last report, is approaching completion. The question of funds has been settled, and the plan and estimate are under preparation. As expected, there was some opposition when it was known that the municipality and the District Board would co-operate. But the reasons advanced were unsound and based on imperfect information, and the protests sent up were in consequence rejected.

Hospital port dues.

The health of the port was good throughout the year. There were only three fatal cases of cholera and none of scurvy. The seamen's resort continued to be carried on under the superintendence of Brother Stephen for the benefit of sailors visiting the port, receiving the usual donation of Rs. 500 from the Port Commissioners.

41. The following figures show the financial position of the Port Trust:—

Receipts.

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Port Fund ...	70,183	77,584	7,401	...
Pilotage Fund ...	15,040	14,842	...	198

Expenditure.

Port Fund	1,09,024	60,516	...	48,508
Pilotage Fund ...	9,551	11,463	1,912	...

The port dues show decreased receipts, amounting to Rs. 3,590, on account of the dullness of the jute and rice trade during the year.

There were increased receipts under the head Hospital Port Dues. The increased expenditure was incurred chiefly for the establishment of the *Gekko* and the pay of the Surgeon to the Port Fund at the rate of Rs. 125 per month, sanctioned by Government in February 1893.

X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

42. The chief change has been the creation of the Ramgarh-Sitakand Forest Reserve with an area of 130 square miles, and the publication of notifications of several other large areas in Chittagong to be similarly treated. This measure was much needed. Private talukdars were found actively exploiting these Government forests by a system of tolls and farms. Mr. Oldham says: "I repeat with force my remarks of last year about the transfer to District Boards of the Executive Engineer's duties. There have been prominent instances of loss of efficiency in Chittagong and Noakhali. In Chittagong one case (the collapse of the jail wall) was attended with serious loss of life, and Government could hold no one responsible. In a separate order it was held that these District Engineers are not Government servants.

"In Noakhali the District Engineer was refused an allowance (which would not have been pensionable) for the extra work. So the District Board have given it to him by increasing his pay; and in this respect there has been no saving of public funds. The Chittagong District Board, who think the allowance granted to their District Engineer insufficient, contemplate doing the same, and I intended to resist this."

43. The resolution of the Police Redistribution Committee was received towards the close of the year, reorganizing the local force and stations. The changes in the force will be noticed under the head Police. The outposts at Farashganj and Silonia in Noakhali and at Parki in Chittagong have been abolished under these orders.

The collection of the zamindari dák cess has been transferred to the collectorate, and of processes in cognizable cases to the amalgamated staff under the Collector's nazir, thus giving further relief to the Court Sub-Inspector.

44. Among local changes may be noticed the abolition of the Balammara salt pass-station in Noakhali, and the extension of section 34 of Act V of 1861 to Chandpur where there is no municipality.

XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

45. Except the collection of vital statistics, which is closely supervised by the District Officers, and the enumeration of date and Palmyra palm trees for excise purposes reported to have been concluded, no statistical enquiry was undertaken.

Information about hail-storms was called for by the Government of India, but nowhere had any sufficient record been kept.

XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

46. Details of the work of the Civil Courts have been given in the prescribed statements appended.

Rent suits at munsifis increased from 31,237 to 32,269. Tippera shows a slight falling off in this respect, but Noakhali and Chittagong show the largest increase. The Judge of Noakhali attributes the increase of litigation to excessive subinfeudation generally; and two of his Munsifs, whom he quotes with approbation, add the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act as one of the causes of increase in the number of rent suits. Their remarks, as they illustrate the state of things common throughout the Division, are quoted below. One writes: "The increase is due particularly to the operation of the Bengal Tenancy Act, which has given the raiyats greater security of tenure, and consequently made them indifferent to the punctual payment of their rent. The landlords, on the other hand, bring as many rent suits as possible, so as to harass their tenants and compel them to agree to their terms." The other Munsif attributes the increase in his court partly to the same causes and other effects of the Tenancy Act, such as the limitation of the power to enhance rent and to demand excessive interest on arrears, and partly to the excessive subinfeudation of the land which prevails in the district, and the Muhammadan law of inheritance which divides small holdings among a number of co-heirs. "Such leases in this part of the country," he says, "have given rise to a class of speculators in land, and while the landlord of this type on the one hand makes every attempt to evade the limitation of enhancement and of interest prescribed by the Bengal Tenancy Act, the tenant naturally, on the other

hand, takes shelter under the provisions of the above Act and repudiates his own agreement as having been made under coercion. The habit of opposing such a landlord gives so great a zest that it not unfrequently happens that the tenant resorts to the contrivance of forged receipts in print purporting to be an acquittance in full of all demands for rent." The wealth and litigiousness of the tenantry might have been added, and the large needy and greedy class of low unprincipled touters and mukhtears.

47. With regard to the number of witnesses examined and their detention, the statements referred to give the following information:—

The Judges and Sub-Judges examined 1,684 witnesses during the year, 406 of whom, or 24·1 per cent., were detained over two days.

One hundred and one thousand six hundred and eighty witnesses, against 97,741 the year before, were examined by the Munsifs, and 15,935 witnesses, or 15·6 per cent, were detained over two days. The percentage last year was 16·7. The percentage in Tippera and Noakhali was 13·4, but in Chittagong it was 20·4.

48. It may be interesting to give here figures showing the action of the Divisional Magistracy in this important matter.

Thirty-six thousand two hundred and ninety-five witnesses were examined by them, of whom 1,402 were detained over two days, the average percentage being 3·8. No doubt civil cases are usually more intricate than the average criminal case is, and witnesses in them have to be examined more exhaustively, and thus more time is required for the examination of each individual witness; but by proper foresight this being known, witnesses might be detained no longer in civil than in criminal cases.

XIII.—CRIME.

49. In this Division there are no distinct criminal classes, and the crime reported is always the work of the evil proportion of the ordinary rural population, which is found to exist everywhere. Riots are not uncommon, originating in sudden quarrels about rights to property, occasionally ending in loss of life or grievous hurt. The offences of counterfeiting coin and of incendiarism are also features of the crime of this Division. The cessation of all crime in the inundated tracts of Tippera and Noakhali during the inundation was remarkable.

50. The figures under the main divisions of cognizable and non-cognizable crime for the past two years are given below:—

District.	Cognizable.		Non-cognizable.		Cognizable.		Non-cognizable.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tippera	2,143	1,985	7,708	6,936	...	158	...	772
Noakhali	977	1,127	3,272	3,081	150	...	...	191
Chittagong ...	2,279	1,708	3,103	3,105	...	571	2	...
Total ...	5,399	4,820	14,083	13,122	...	729	...	961

51. In Tippera the decrease in cognizable cases falls chiefly under the heads counterfeiting coins, house-trespass, Arms Act, public and local nuisances, and section 110, Code of Criminal Procedure. Only three coining cases were detected, against eight the year before. Cases under the Arms Act dropped from 64 to 10; the Magistrate says the large number of prosecutions the year before made the people more careful. Nuisance cases dropped from 309 to 138, which the Magistrate says was owing to an adverse ruling of the High Court as to what constitutes an offence under section 283, Indian Penal Code, in the obstruction of waterways. The fluctuations under the other heads are slight.

The number of murder cases was nearly the same as in 1892-93, while that of culpable homicide fell from 9 to 5; petty riots and thefts of crops and fodder increased to some extent, as was to be expected in a year of damage by flood and storm.

There was a decrease of non-cognizable cases under all heads except "cattle trespass," probably owing to the people not having money to spend on such cases owing to loss of crops. The Tippera Magistrate thinks that the use of section 106 of the Code of Criminal Procedure has resulted in a decrease of assaults and the like. No doubt it might be more generally had recourse to, not in petty assault cases, but in all cases where the cause of quarrel remains, and is likely to remain, in existence.

52. In Noakhali there was an increase in the number of cognizable and a decrease of non-cognizable cases. Petty thefts, owing to high prices brought about by the inundation and the cyclone, rose from 202 to 318. There was a rise also in the offences of murder and arson from 1 to 4 and 13 to 18 respectively.

The system of referring cases of non-cognizable crime to panchayats, fully reported in last year's report, accounts for the further reduction of offences of this class. This procedure is, I find, not at all novel. It was introduced by Mr. Skrine in Tippera in 1886 while acting as Magistrate there.

53. In Chittagong there was a decrease in the number of cognizable offences, chiefly rioting, trespass, and burglary. It is reported that the enforcement of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the completion of the general survey of the district, which previously was a fruitful source of agrarian quarrels, have brought about this result. It is also added that trespass in the shape of jooming on Government hills by the people of the Hill Tracts has been effectually stopped. The contraband trade in opium with Arrakan was renewed with fresh vigour last year. A man with a consignment of 7 seers of opium was caught and punished.

Non-cognizable crime was stationary.

XIV.—POLICE.

54. The following changes took place in the police force and outposts in the Division, according to the suggestion of the Police Redistribution Committee, after the close of the year:—

In Noakhali the outposts at Silonia and Farashganj were abolished, and that at Parki in Chittagong. The redistribution of the force is given below:—

District.	Increase.				Decrease.				Remarks.
	Inspector.	Sub-Inspector.	Head-constable.	Constable.	Inspector.	Sub-Inspector.	Head-constable.	Constable.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tippera ...	...	15	...	...	...	...	13	2	
Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	
Chittagong ...	...	12	...	...	...	...	15	17	

55. The following remarks have been left by my predecessor, Mr. Oldham, on the police:—

"Tippera and Noakhali did the best police work. Tippera was again distinguished by its hearty co-operation with the Magistrates in contrast with the state of affairs in 1891. The superiority of the chaukidars in Noakhali, so often noticed, I find to be due to the efforts made for their organization and improvement by Mr. Westmacott about 12 years ago."

56. The appended Statement X shows the work of the police during the year under report. The percentage of convictions obtained by the police in cases disposed of during the year was 74·9, 78·7 and 83·8 in Tippera, Noakhali

and Chittagong respectively, against 53·6, 81·6 and 70 per cent. in 1892-93. In Chittagong the success gained was principally in the minor cases. With regard to the falling off in the percentage in Noakhali, Mr. Nanda Krishna Bose, the late Magistrate, remarks: "The detective and judicial results this year show a falling off as compared with those of the year 1892, and this is due mainly, if not solely, to the fact that the subordinate police officers could not be so well supervised and controlled. First there was a change of officers at the head of the police; secondly, for some time in the year very junior officers, new to the work, officiated as inspectors; and thirdly, one of the best prosecuting court sub-inspectors was taken away from the district for some time."

57. In coining cases the police of Tippera and Noakhali secured in each of those districts 100 per cent. conviction, and 50 per cent. were convicted in Chittagong. In rioting cases there were convictions in 79·01 per cent. in Tippera, in 90·7 in Noakhali, and in 53·3 per cent. in Chittagong. In "other murder cases" there was no conviction in Tippera in the 2 cases disposed of, though the percentage of convictions in Noakhali was 100, and 80 in Chittagong. There was no real dacoity in Tippera, Noakhali or Chittagong.

58. In Tippera two cases of torture were brought against the police. One case fell through, and in the other four constables were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge, three for two years and one for one year. In this case the High Court, while upholding the convictions on appeal, reflected unfavourably on the proceedings of the local officials.

In Chittagong a charge of misappropriation of the sale proceeds of an unclaimed boat brought against a sub-inspector fell through. But the man was departmentally punished with dismissal.

In Noakhali two constables were judicially punished, but it is not reported for what offence.

59. In Tippera a special police force had to be quartered at Sonarchur to quell disturbances fomented by the Nag Babus of Barudi; 25 special constables had to be enlisted, 9 at Sonarchur and 16 at Durgapur, the village where an Engineer of the Assam-Bengal Railway was severely wounded in a riot.

60. The new police patrol boat in Tippera was run over by a steamer of the India General Steam Navigation Company, and damaged. Some of the crew were injured, and one died. The serang of the vessel was tried, and acquitted, because it was not proved that the collision was due to his negligence.

Rural Police.

61. In Tippera the new Chaukidari Act was in force, pargana Dollie excepted, where the sole liability of the zamindar to maintain the rural police was under consideration. The question has since been settled. The Magistrate reports that the village police in Tippera as a body were not very efficient and were not of as much help to the regular force as should be the case, but he has not given any details justifying his views.

In Noakhali the chaukidars are recruited from the better class of cultivators, and all of them are said to have a high idea of their position. The Magistrate reports that the improvement in their pay and status has not raised their efficiency in their watch-and-ward duties, which they neglect. I have lately called the attention of the Magistrates to the proper supervision of this important duty of the rural police. Twenty-five chaukidars were rewarded for giving assistance in arresting absconders and recovering stolen property.

In Chittagong the rural police are reported to have worked fairly well. Their minimum rate of pay was raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. The maximum is Rs. 6. Wages being very high in this district, the remuneration offered to chaukidars does not attract sufficiently competent and trustworthy men.

62. The Chaukidari Reward Fund was started at different dates in the districts in this Division. There is no prescribed form for keeping the accounts of this fund. The following figures show the receipts and disbursements in 1893:—

	Receipts.			*Disbursements.*		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Tippera	265	0	6	64	0	0
Noakhali	255	12	0	123	0	0
Chittagong	1,384	4	3	58	0	0

A more liberal expenditure in rewards is desirable in Tippera and Chittagong.

No case of employment of chaukidars on menial duties has been reported.

XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

63. The prescribed statements XI to XV give details of 9,091 cases with 13,199 persons disposed of during the year, of which the Honorary Magistrates singly or on benches tried 1,393, or 15 per cent. The figures for the previous year are 9,157 cases with 13,237 persons, of which the Honorary Magistrates disposed of 1,439. The fluctuation in the statistics for the two years is small; on the average each Stipendiary Magistrate disposed of 290·4 cases with 4·7 witnesses per case. Chittagong, however, shows the highest figure, 310 cases on the average per Magistrate against 252·5 in Noakhali, the lowest figure in the Division. Among subdivisions the largest outturn of work is shown by Chandpur, the Subdivisional Officer there having disposed of 621 cases against 232·5, the average disposal at Cox's Bazar.

The average number of witnesses per case is highest in Noakhali, being 7·7 against 3·3 in Chittagong. For Honorary Magistrates the average disposal was 96·6 cases with 2·7 witnesses per case.

64. All the District Officers have recorded their appreciation of the substantial help rendered by Honorary Magistrates. Mr. Carlyle, Magistrate of Tippera, writes: "Some of the Honorary Magistrates tried a large number of cases, and tried them very well. A few, on the other hand, were very irregular in their attendance."

Mr. Anderson, Magistrate of Chittagong, brings prominently to notice the good work done by Babu Kherod Chandra Das, Honorary Magistrate, who attended eighty times and helped much in the disposal of work coming before the bench. The Magistrate of Noakhali reports that the Honorary Magistrates continued to afford appreciable assistance to the administration of criminal justice.

65. My predecessor, Mr. Oldham, has left the following record of his opinion about the work of Honorary Magistrates and criminal justice in general:—

"Work is most expeditiously done in Tippera and most slowly in Noakhali, but taken all round the Noakhali Bench is the best.

"Messrs. McMinn and Weatherall in Tippera were appointed to act as Justices of the Peace, and were given powers of first class Magistrates empowered to sit alone.

"While casually enquiring into bench work, I found that nearly all junior Magistrates in the district, Stipendiary and Honorary, were in the habit of using the form of procedure, prescribed for warrant cases, in summons cases, instead of the summary procedure, which is more like that in a Small Cause Court. I suspect this error is general throughout the Province, and is answerable in no small degree for delays in petty cases.

"The most dilatory Magistrate in the Division was Babu Avinash Chandra Mukerji at Noakhali."

66. The territorial system of jurisdiction for the subordinate magistracy continues to work well in Tippera, and it is necessarily followed in the islands. It is reported that in the island of Sandwip the deputation of a Sub-Deputy Magistrate during the year produced the doubtful benefit of raising the number of cases from 246 in 1892 to 824 in 1893. In Chittagong it was in abeyance during the latter portion of the year.

Benches.

67. In Tippera there were 34 Honorary Magistrates and three benches at Comilla and the subdivision, all exercising second class powers. Eight Honorary Magistrates sit singly, two exercising first class, four second class, and two third class powers.

The Comilla Bench has got original jurisdiction over a fixed area.

The Honorary Magistrates in Tippera disposed of, between them, 809 cases against 666 cases in 1892. The average success in appeal was 71·4 per cent. against 36 the year before.

In Noakhali there are 22 Honorary Magistrates forming one Bench at headquarters, who disposed of 269 cases against 264 cases in 1892. There were no

appeals against the orders of the Honorary Mgaistartes—a fact which can be interpreted either as a sign of undue leniency or of efficiency.

In Chittagong the obsolete Municipal Bench, most of the members of which were Magistrates on the regular Bench, was abolished during the year as superfluous.

Of the 22 Magistrates, one with second class powers sits singly. They disposed of 315 cases against 509 cases in 1892. The absence of Babu Nitya Nandy Roy, the Magistrate who sits singly, for more than six months from the town, accounts partly for the decrease. He had disposed of 145 cases in 1892, while in 1893 he dealt with 61 cases only. From the result of appeals, the decisions of the Chittagong Bench show deterioration, the average percentage upheld being 50·0 against 65·5 the year before.

Attendance of Bench Magistrates.

68. The Noakhali Bench shows the most regular attendance. Tippera comes last with 68·6 as the average percentage of attendances to calls.

Chittagong owes its high percentage of 84·1 to the frequent attendances, without call, of two Honorary Magistrates.

Munshi Johuruddin, of the Brahmanbaria Bench, whose irregular attendance was noticed in my last report, has resigned. I have picked out the following as extreme cases of neglect:—Munshi Arfar Rahman, of the Comilla Bench, attended only thrice out of twenty days on which his attendance was due; Babu Gopi Mohan Roy Chaudhry, of Nabinagar, and a gentleman of the same name of Boidyakote, Brahmanbaria Bench, attended only twice and thrice out of thirteen and twelve calls respectively.

The extreme cases in Chittagong are those of Maulvi Zulfikar Ali, who attended only 4 out of 24 occasions, and of Babu Prosonno Kumar Roy, who attended on only 2 out of 14.

Results of prosecutions.

69. The results of prosecutions for the last two years are:—

District.	By Stipendiary Magistrates.						By Honorary Magistrates and Benches.					
	Number of persons disposed of.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of conviction on total disposal.		Number of persons disposed of.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of conviction on total disposal.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tippera	4,016	4,406	3,125	2,825	63·5	64·1	798	944	400	475	50·1	50·3
Noakhali	2,818	3,089	1,113	1,240	48·0	40·1	306	293	126	110	41·1	37·5
Chittagong	4,085	3,961	2,186	1,991	53·5	50·2	814	506	100	87	12·2	17·1
Total ...	11,319	11,456	6,424	6,056	56·7	52·8	1,918	1,743	626	672	32·6	38·5

The results in Tippera comparatively are the best. In Noakhali the decrease in the percentage of convictions was due to the large increase of petty offences which were, under Mr. Bose's system of reference to panchayets for enquiry under section 202, Code of Criminal Procedure, settled out of court or compromised. In Chittagong the results of trials before Honorary Magistrates show some improvement. In the case of those before the Stipendiary Magistrates the falling off was in non-cognizable cases, this being due to the number withdrawn compromised.

Results of appeals.

70. The quality of the work of Honorary Magistrates has been referred to above. For Stipendiary Magistrates the record is generally satisfactory. The divisional percentage has risen from 69·1 to 72·6, and the improvement appears in the figures for all the districts, but chiefly in those of Noakhali, where the figures show an improvement from 68·1 to 79·3 per cent. Taking into consideration the number of disposals as well as of appeals, marked individual success was achieved by the two Subdivisional Magistrates of Brahmanbaria and the officer at Chandpur. For one Deputy Magistrate the percentage was as low as 20, 37·5 and 50.

Result of sessions trials.

71. The figures for this year show an improvement in all the districts. The percentage of convictions for the Division was 73·7 against 68·5. In Tippera it was 83·8. The Subdivisional Magistrates of Brahmanbaria were successful at the sessions in all the cases they sent up. In Tippera and Noakhali the records are said to have been carefully scrutinized by the District Magistrate before they were sent for trial by the Sessions Judge.

Detention of witnesses by Stipendiary Magistrates.

72. The tabulated statement below shows that out of 36,295 witnesses examined in the year, 1,402, or 3·8 per cent., were detained over two days. The percentage for 1892 was 5·6. Individual offenders in this important matter have badly affected the general average. In Tippera, for instance, where all the Magistrates appear to have kept in view this part of their duty, the percentage was 9 only, while in Noakhali it was 6·5, because the percentage in the cases of Deputy Magistrates Akhay Kumar Bose and Avinas Chandra Mookerjea went up as high as 15·7 and 12·9 respectively. For the same reason the percentage in Chittagong is not as good as it should have been but for the dilatoriness of Babu Hridoy Nath Majumdar, *ex-officio* Deputy Magistrate, Cox's Bazar, whose percentage went up as high as 19·2. The percentage for Mr. J. T. Rankin, Assistant Magistrate, and Mr. D. N. Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate, at head-quarters, was also 13·5 and 13·1 respectively. The lowest percentage in the Division was ·45, a result obtained by Babu Hemendra Lal Kastagir, who examined 1,104 witnesses.

		Total number of witnesses examined.	Number detained above two days.	Percentage.
1		2	3	4
Tippera ...	1892 ...	17,919	460	2·5
	1893 ...	16,273	153	·9
Noakhali ...	1892 ...	8,666	697	8·03
	1893 ...	10,935	718	6·56
Chittagong ...	1892 ...	9,917	910	9·1
	1893 ...	9,087	531	5·8

73. The figures below show the action of the Honorary Magistrates. Of the 3,843 witnesses examined by them, 309, or 8·04 per cent, were detained over two days. Their percentage for the year before was 12·6. The Chittagong Bench shows marked improvement, the percentage dropping from 46·8 to 17·4. The percentage for Babu Nitya Nanda Roy, the only Honorary Magistrate who sits singly, is 3·4, which is creditable.

		Number of witnesses examined.	Number detained above two days.	Percentage.
1		2	3	4
Tippera ...	1892 ...	2,457	92	3·7
	1893 ...	2,763	142	5·1
Noakhali ...	1892 ...	571	54	9·4
	1893 ...	438	55	12·5
Chittagong ...	1892 ...	693	325	46·8
	1893 ...	642	112	17·4

Remands.

74. In Tippera and in Chittagong more than half the number of A cases were disposed at the first and second hearing, and in Noakhali a little less than half. The percentage of cases remanded six times and over dropped from 3·1 in 1892 to 2·3 in the year under report. In Tippera it was ·6 against 1·6. In Noakhali only one case was remanded six times, and the percentage was ·7 against 1·1, and in Chittagong the precentage was 4 against 5·01. Out of 22

cases disposed of, 5 cases were remanded more than five times by the *ex-officio* Deputy Magistrate at Cox's Bazar, and one Magistrate at head-quarters remanded 6 cases in this way out of 35 he tried. These high percentages have affected the district total.

Fines.

75. This branch of criminal work is sufficiently illustrated by the figures in the statement. The total demand, collection, and balance are very much the same as in 1892. The balances in Chittagong and in Tippera are comparatively heavy.

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

76. The prescribed Statement XVII shows the details of the working of this department.

There was an increase in the number of registered deeds in Tippera and in Chittagong, and a slight falling off in Noakhali.

In Tippera there was a rise in the number of deeds of sale, mortgages, and leases, probably due to the distress in the district. For the same cause in Noakhali the number of deeds of sale registered is said to have increased.

In Chittagong the number of deeds increased because people whose lands had been taken by the Assam-Bengal Railway had to purchase land elsewhere before receipt of their compensation, and also on account of the growing confidence of the people in registration. The minimum *ad-valorem* fee was reduced during the year from 12 annas to 8 annas. This has affected prejudicially the receipts everywhere.

77. In Noakhali there was, in cases of optional registration, an increase of about 15 per cent., indicating the growing popularity of the system. Three new offices were opened there during the year, and four more have been proposed.

The Tippera offices had the lightest work. The largest number of deeds was registered at the Noakhali Special Sub-Registrar's office, and among rural offices those at Chittagong had the largest share of business. Two new rural offices have been proposed for the district.

In Tippera two persons were convicted for false statements and false personation before Sub-Registrars.

No other offences under the Act were reported as having come to light during the year.

The two matters calling for reform in the registration of deeds are, in my experience, (1) the impunity with which persons can avoid obedience to processes issued to secure their attendance to be examined by Sub-Registrars as to deeds alleged to have been executed by them, in many cases until the eight months has expired after the date of the deed. The procedure under the Code of Civil Procedure after summons has been ineffective is often not known, and no further action is taken. A criminal prosecution under section 174, Indian Penal Code, in all such cases would work a reform quickly. The other matter (2) is the way in which Sub-Registrars admit deeds presented more than four months after date of execution without any proof of "unadvoidable accident or urgent necessity" as laid down in the law.

XVII.—CONDITIONS OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

78. Statement XVIII shows the position. Mr. Oldham says: "It was a bad year for Tippera and Noakhali. Collections must be bad in the Government estates, as they are mostly *chars* which felt both the floods and the cyclone. In *chars* Durwesh and Gazi the Collector of Noakhali had to stop pressing on collection, and reported this confidentially. The Board were informed. It was a very good one for Chittagong—high prices combined with a decent harvest." The figures showing the percentage of collections are—

	Tippera.	Noakhali.	Chittagong.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1892-93	98·55	98·5	95·66
1893-94	96·90	96·46	96·28

79. Tippera and Noakhali failed to reach the standard prescribed for private and Government estates. The deficit is accounted for by the failure of crops and the loss of cattle caused by the floods and cyclone.

The balances at the end of the year are compared in the table below according to the classes prescribed by the Government Resolution on the Land Revenue Administration Report for 1890-91:—

	Balance in 1892-93.	Balance in 1893-94.	Percentage of balance in 1892-93.	Percentage of balance in 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.		
Class I ...	4,430	7,906	·22	·40
,, II ...	3,726	9,667	3·51	8·69
,, III ...	55,974	53,555	8·24	8·09
Total ...	64,130	71,128	2·35	2·63

Redemption of land revenue.

80. Only one estate with a revenue of annas 13-9 was redeemed in the district of Chittagong during the year by paying twenty-five times its annual revenue.

81. The system of payment of revenue and cesses by money-orders continues to develop, showing larger operations, and to work satisfactorily, as the following figures show:—

	Number of money-orders received.		Amount of revenue sent by money-orders.		Number of money-orders under reference or objection.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.		
Tippera	2,422	2,670	55,208	51,431	49	...
Noakhali	686	913	3,406	4,472	...	...
Chittagong	24,862	25,904	1,09,863	1,11,673	221	...
Toal ...	27,970	29,487	1,68,477	1,67,576	270	...

The falling off in amount of money in Tippera was due to the extensive use of the money-orders by the proprietors of petty estates only, who have to pay small sums as revenue.

The following figures show the payment of rent by money-orders:—

	Number of orders.		Amount covered by them.		Number refused by landlords.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.		
Tippera	792	1,224	14,294	18,643	306	347
Noakhali	1,701	1,278	23,478	18,950	445	343
Chittagong	6,517	4,587	20,477	23,136	...	...
Total ...	9,010	7,089	58,244	60,129	751	690

In spite of the large increase in the number of orders in Tippera, the percentage of refusals has fallen from 38 to 28. The Officiating Collector,

Mr. Carlyle, says it is probable that there will be a considerable increase in the number of money-orders sent, as it affords protection to tenants whose relations with their landlords are strained. In Noakhali landlords are said to refuse the remittances when tenants make mistakes in naming taluks or send rents without interest.

Working of the Sale Law.

82. Nine hundred and seventy-three estates or shares of estates became liable to sale, of which 315 were actually sold, 298 in Chittagong alone against 282 in 1892-93. One thousand nine hundred and sixteen tenures were brought to sale in Chittagong, of which 513 were sold. Three estates and 24 tenures were purchased by Government.

In Noakhali six tenures were sold against 11 the year before; two of these were purchased by Government.

In Tippera four estates were purchased by Government.

The number of estates or shares of estates sold in Tippera and Noakhali was 12 and 5 respectively.

The law seems to have been worked without over-severity in all districts of the Division.

There were 48 appeals to Commissioner against revenue sales during 1893-94, of which 5 were rejected and 19 dismissed. In 19 the sales were annulled and 5 were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Working of the Public Demand Recovery Act.

83. The following comparative statement shows the result of the working of the Act:—

	Cases instituted.			Cases disposed of.		
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tippera	3,605	3,231	3,929	3,761	3,583	2,800
Noakhali	1,532	1,002	1,219	1,446	1,198	994
Chittagong	10,732	8,612	9,123	11,093	9,080	9,189
Total ...	15,869	12,845	14,271	16,240	13,861	12,983

The result of the year's work shows an increase in the number of institutions of from 12,826 in 1892-93 to 14,271 in 1893-94.

The increase has occurred in the classes, arrears of rent due to Government, rents due to the Court of Wards, and all other demands under section 7. The total amount covered by the certificates issued last year was Rs. 1,61,060, exclusive of demands for other districts. For 1892-93 the figures were Rs. 1,72,134. The consolidation of the department under recent orders has been taken in hand in all districts.

Road and Public Works cess.

84. The total collections amounted to Rs. 5,11,856 out of a demand of Rs. 5,69,742. The percentages attained by each district were—

	Arrear.	Current.
1. Tippera	87·8	83·4
2. Noakhali	84·81	93·25
3. Chittagong	96·59	91·50

Chittagong alone has attained or exceeded the standard of 90 per cent. on the arrear demand. The current collections in all the districts are below the prescribed standard of 95 per cent.

The short collections are mainly due to short crops, the result of heavy rainfall and floods.

Land Registration.

85. In Tippera 475 applications under section 42 were filed during the year against 587 the year before. The ratio of mutations to original registration was 4·1 per cent. against 5·11 in 1892-93. In Noakhali there were 456 cases against 503 the year before, and a ratio of 5·73 per cent. against 6·32.

In Chittagong the applications increased from 6,571 in 1892-93 to 6,861 in 1893-94, and the ratio from 3·9 per cent. to 4·1 in the year under report.

The department in Chittagong is very heavy, and is managed by two Sub-Deputy Collectors. Eleven thousand five hundred and two transfers were reported by Sub-Registrars and others, and Rs. 6,137-8 were inflicted as fines under section 65 of the Land Registration Act.

Survey and Settlement.

86. Important professional surveys are in progress in Chittagong throughout the district, and in some estates in Tippera and Noakhali. In Tippera four Government estates and six private estates were under survey and settlement. All the four Government estates, excepting one, viz., Gunanandi, are petty. The cadastral survey of Gupanandi has been completed. Of the remaining three Government estates, two are in an advanced state of progress, and in one rates have to be determined. Of the six private estates, survey and khanapuri have been completed in two. In one case the proceedings are in abeyance owing to objections raised by the raiyats to the published draft khatians which are under consideration. In the Palpara and Sonachar estates, measurement and khanapuri have been completed.

The survey and settlement of pargana Sarail were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,28,703 and Rs. 52,376 respectively. In this estate the new jamabandi has been strongly objected to, and it is being revised.

In the Roshnabad estate traverse survey has been completed. The cadastral survey and other work has been done in some villages. The cost incurred up to date is Rs. 69,871 for survey and Rs. 17,904 for settlement.

87. In Noakhali an aggregate of 5,165 acres was surveyed during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,047. The measurement of the four Government estates was completed during the year. A private estate, the area of which is 4,217 acres, was also surveyed during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,038, as also 304 acres of another private estate.

88. Mr. Oldham proposed to have the Government lands in char Toom Madhub, an island of Noakhali in the Bay, created a reserved forest. It has been waste and under jungle since the cyclone of 1876, though let for grazing, and its jungles contain a breed of tame cattle become wild, as well as wild pigs.

89. The demarcation and survey of the district of Chittagong was completed during the year. The areas surveyed was 34·31 square miles in Moiskhal and Teknaf. Besides this an area of 15·43 square miles of Sankholas was surveyed during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,735-11.

90. In Tippera 18 settlement cases were disposed of during the year. None of these presented anything worth mentioning. The cases were all petty. In Noakhali 38 cases were disposed of during the year, in 29 of which summary settlements were effected, 2 were struck off the file as the land was diluviated, 2 cases were transferred to Register 8 of miscellaneous cases, and in 6 regular settlements were conducted. These settlements resulted in an increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 3,887.

The attestation of the khatians and the recording of rents have commenced in the private estate char Parbaty. The settlement proceedings of chars Gazi and Fakira were conducted under the Tenancy Act. The final records of these estates were published during the year, and the proceedings have been nearly completed.

91. In Chittagong the record-writing in the field was completed during the year for all lands with the exception of Sankholas. The khanapuri of 22 villages containing 91,288 plots in Teknaf and Moiskhal was completed. Record-writing in office has also been completed. Attestation had been completed in 641 villages previous to the year under report, and was done in 386 villages during the year, and only 3 villages in Moiskhal remained to be done out of the total of 1,030 villages. The "mahal milan" has been completed in Ramu and Juldi circles, and is making progress in the other circles. Out of the 1,030 villages surveyed, this work had been completed in 282 villages up to the close of the year. Assessment had been completed in Ramu, practically completed in Juldi, and was making progress in the other circles. The total number of tenants for whom fair rents had been settled was 43,456 out of the estimated total of 120,000.

The records of 44 out of 50 villages in Ramu were finally published before the 12th April, so that the new rents might come into force from the commencement of the current agricultural year. The cost of settlement was

Rs. 1,56,757-13-7 against an stimate of Rs. 1,74,532-8, showing a saving of Rs. 17,774-10-5.

XVIII.—WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES.

92. There is no attached estate in this Division. The total number of wards' estates is 15, which was the number also in the previous year—12 in Chittagong and 3 in Noakhali. The total current demand of rent and cesses due to these estates is Rs. 3,74,181, of which Rs. 3,15,159, or 84·2 per cent., was collected during the year. The total collections, both current and arrear, amounted to Rs. 3,70,354, or 74·9 per cent., against Rs. 4,08,184, or 77·4 per cent., the year before.

Mr. Oldham says he would repeat as to Chittagong and as to the Panamia Trust in Noakhali what he wrote last year, viz., of the latter:—"Its management is, because it is compact, entirely satisfactory, and its objects are carried out without a hitch. In Chittagong several improvements were found possible and were effected. The most prominent were the erection and maintenance of sea-dykes, construction of roads, the excavation of tanks, and some agricultural experiments. Chittagong has more wards' estates than any district in the Province, and their component parts lie throughout the length and breadth of the district. The cost of management is high in some estates. This is solely because of the state in which they came on our hands and the fact that they have only so come recently. In all the older estates the cost is very low, and it is to be remembered that not one of these estates has been taken charge of to save the Government revenue. We have them in charge solely for the sake of the proprietors. Considering the amount of administration they involve, the cost is marvellously small.

"My sense of dissatisfaction with the state of the three estates in Noakhali has grown each year of my connection with them.

"For Girinda Chandra Mazumdar's estate we framed a liquidation scheme last year. With the utmost parsimony, bare subsistence for the family, nothing done for the tenantry, and no disturbance, the estate would be clear of debts in 13 years. The cyclone of October last has knocked this scheme to pieces. This is the most unsatisfactory of the estates

"In Bhubanjoy Saha's estate, the old proprietor, who is very well off, sits still while we collect his rents for him and make over to him the profits. He used, moreover, to constantly interfere, and I have had proposals for us to do *mahajani* for him, or to buy in estates in which it was an object for us to default as regards his share *benami*. This, I think, has been stopped, as the estate consists of bits and shares, from shares of interest in mere tenancies to shares of taluks. Nothing for its benefit can be done." It was a mistaken piece of kindness on the part of the late Mr. Barua, while Officiating Collector, taking over the management of this estate. I recollect succeeding him in 1885 at Noakhali, and finding Government let in for carrying on a low money-lending and shop-keeping business with land, including fractional shares of raiyati holdings, &c., &c., and a shamefully false rent-roll. It seems to be but little better now.

Mr. Oldham continues: "Worst of all is the Courjon estate. We have had it now for over 20 years, and beyond some paltry subscriptions have done nothing for the tenantry, while we have been rigorous rent receivers and enhancers. The large amount of claims written off in my time showed in detail how freely and carelessly certificates used to be issued. The excuse for this system is that it came to us with a debt of Rs. 1,25,000, which was fully cleared last year. This debt was absolutely personal, and had nothing to do with the maintenance of the estate or the tenantry. I represented at the same time that at least one portion of the estate in which the operation was practicable at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,000 should undergo a survey and settlement. No reply has been yet received. In this estate the issue of certificates and the process of screwing up the rents, called by the manager applying the prevailing rates, has to be vigilantly watched, and the Collector is now fully alive to this."

93. I had knowledge of this estate also as Collector of Noakhali in 1885—87. I think with Mr. Oldham that both it and Bhubanjoy Shaha's estate might be properly given up.

TRAINING OF YOUNG CIVILIANS IN SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT WORK.

94. In Chittagong Mr. Stevenson-Moore, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, did some khanapuri near head-quarters, and visited the settlement office to learn to extract areas. He also did some khanapuri in Sitakunda while he was in charge of the *mela* there. In the middle of March he accompanied the Director of Land Records and Settlement Officers while they inspected the office of the Assistant Settlement Officer at Fatikchari. He was out for 12 days on survey and settlement work. Mr. Assistant Collector J. T. Rankin was out for four days and attended the Assistant Settlement Officer's camp at Nhila, where he learnt the khanapuri and attestation work. He did the khanapuri of certain plots of lands and wrote out the khasra and khatian for them. Assistant Magistrate Mr. Kiran Chandra De was out for 55 days. He was employed in the khanapuri of a village the khasra of which has nearly been completed. There were no young Civilians employed in Tippera and Noakhali.

XIX.—EXCISE.

95. From year to year the excise revenue fluctuates for causes which at times are ascertained with tolerable accuracy and at others are somewhat unaccountable. For instance, in view of the general distress in Tippera and Noakhali, no one would have expected an improvement in the revenue from excise; and yet, contrary to all expectations, there was an increase of about Rs. 7,000 in Tippera and of over Rs. 1,000 in Noakhali. The explanations given are more or less stereotyped and do not correctly elucidate the phenomenon. In Chittagong, which was to a great extent free from the calamities that visited Tippera and Noakhali, the revenue decreased by over Rs. 10,000. The introduction of contraband opium is the correct explanation of the decrease of revenue under the head opium. But there was not any considerable increase under any other heads. Country spirits, for instance, showed an improvement of Rs. 244 only, though the Assam-Bengal Railway coolies must have caused an increased demand for liquor. Increased duty on ganja accounts for increased revenue under that head in all the districts. Very little can be expected from the new system of tari excise in this Division. In Chittagong the revenue doubled itself last year, but the original revenue was only about a thousand. There is no taste for tari here, and the revenue therefore cannot ever exceed a few thousand rupees.

96. There was not much detection work done in the district. The police in Chittagong detected a man with seven seers of contraband opium.

In Tippera five cases of smuggling of liquor and ganja from Hill Tippera were detected.

Revenue derived from sale of stamps.

	Non-judicial stamp.		Court-fee stamp.		Total of both kinds of stamps.			
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tippera	1,20,971	1,22,677	4,16,316	4,07,046	5,37,287	5,29,723	...	7,564
Noakhali ...	79,541	75,976	2,51,558	2,57,937	3,31,099	3,33,913	2,814	...
Chittagong ...	1,10,707	1,14,626	3,49,726	3,64,515	4,60,433	4,79,141	18,708	...
Total ...	3,11,219	3,13,279	10,17,600	10,29,498	13,28,819	13,42,777	Net 13,958	...

XX—STAMPS.

97. The table annexed shows the fluctuations of revenue under this head with prominent details. The falling off under judicial stamps in Tippera has not been sufficiently explained. It has been surmised that an accumulation of these stamps remaining in the vendor's hands at the end of the previous year told prejudicially upon the sale of court-fees during the year under report. This explanation is admittedly a guess, and the matter requires further enquiry.

In Noakhali the decrease in the sale of non-judicial stamps is said to have been the result of a falling off in the number of perpetual and other leases and bonds executed on account of the general destitution of the people after the cyclone and bad harvests, while the very same cause is said to have stimulated the sale of court-fee stamps, owing to the institution of a larger number of rent suits caused by the raiyats' impecuniosity.

The increase in Chittagong only followed the previous normal course of development of this branch of revenue.

98. There were 25 prosecutions under the Stamp Law, against 20 the year before. Of these 14 took place in Tippera. It appears that intentional evasions are not always followed by prosecutions. Civil courts impounded 928 documents against 734 in 1892-93, and revenue officers 2,577 against 1,935 the year before. These figures indicate probably more careful scrutiny on the part of Government officers than any increase in disregard of the stamp laws by the people.

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

99. The administrative details of the tax are given below.

The receipts increased by Rs. 5,557, all the districts contributing, but chiefly Tippera. The increase was chiefly under the head "Tax on salaries," due to the number of employés on the Assam-Bengal Railway. The number of assessees in consequence increased from 5,164 to 5,222. This will be temporary. The development of revenue from other sources of income was retarded by short crops everywhere, floods in Tippera, and the cyclone in Noakhali.

The number of objections dropped from 499 to 422, Noakhali showing bad results in this respect. One hundred and fifty-one of these objections were successful. Fewer warrants had to be issued everywhere except at Noakhali, where the distress caused by the damage done by the cyclone resulted in non-payment in time.

There was only the small balance of Rs. 350 outstanding under all heads against a gross collection of Rs. 1,02,624. The tax was for the most part assessed and collected without friction or annoyance.

XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

100. Monetary transactions were carried on by means of money-orders, currency notes, remittance transfer receipts, supply bills and cash. Hundis are very rarely used. The Chittagong Treasury received currency notes worth Rs. 3,51,525, and with the balance in hand at the beginning of the year issued Rs. 3,54,630 worth. In Tippera the receipts and issues were Rs. 2,42,750 and Rs. 2,48,230. In Noakhali the transactions in notes were limited.

The Chittagong Treasury did not receive any remittance from any treasury during the year, and it had to remit Rs. 7,00,000 to Akyab. It issued to the public Rs. 48,802 worth of small silver coins, and Rs. 14,211 worth of copper coins, and it paid Rs. 56,000 on supply bills and telegraphic money-orders and Rs. 40,481-15-11 on remittance transfer receipts.

These details show the comparative magnitude of monetary operations in Chittagong.

The Tippera Treasury received over forty-three lakhs and disbursed about the same amount. The receipts in Noakhali were over twenty-seven lakhs, and over thirteen lakhs were remitted to Dacca. Supply bills for Rs. 1,35,900 were issued there chiefly to the Bhuluah zamindars. The limit of the amount having been raised from Rs. 600 to Rs. 2,000, it is reported traders do not generally come forward for these bills. The demand for half pice still continues there.

XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

101. I quote the following from Mr. Oldham's note:—"The bank is three parts finished. The Engineers are sanguine that if all goes well the permanent-way, except for the two big bridges, will be finished in this Division by the end of next working season."

There was a serious riot in Tippera in July, due to the Railway taking up homestead lands. In that district these lands are so scarce that a good deal of hardship has been caused by this. The Agent has been very considerate, and has given way and diverted wherever it was possible for him to do so. In other places, particularly in Noakhali, disturbances have also been threatened and were averted by the tact and patience of the Executive Engineer, Mr. Brounger. The chief cause was delay in paying compensation, and it arose from the zamindar's reluctance to come to terms and the impossibility meanwhile of making them with the tenants, who in Maharaja Durga Charan Law's estates have all permanent leases.

In Tippera there was an uneasy feeling that sufficient waterway had not been provided by the Railway Company for the flow of the surface drainage across the line. At places the raiyats would, it came to the Magistrate's ears, if the necessity should arise, cut a passage for the flood water through the embankment. Professional opinion, however, was obtained that there was no ground for anxiety, and nothing further has been heard about the matter.

102. As regards the commercial prospects of the line, Mr. Oldham says that he does not hesitate to record that his views are the same as those expressed by Mr. Cotton in 1884, in contrast with the sanguine views taken by the Bengal Government, and subsequently by his predecessor. Mr. Cotton's alternative of steamer communication with Narayanganj, he says, is not practicable. The Navigation Companies have tried it again and again, and are not able to devise a steamer of any size which would at the same time be fit for the sea passage and have a draught light enough for the river channels.

103. In Chittagong a ballast train has already begun to run about four miles of the way, and will, it is said, run about 24 miles in a few months. The construction of houses for the railway officials and of worskops has begun. The railway officials' quarters will add a small suburb to Chittagong.

The construction of the road was delayed owing to very heavy and continued rain during the first week of March. The work of land acquisition was also tardy owing to various causes. The land along the Karnafuli for the Port line being covered with houses, has taken the Deputy Collector a long time, and the delay was causing the Railway Company loss and inconvenience, which gave rise to growing impatience at the end of March.

104. The only public buildings of importance completed during the year were the District Board's office and the Faizanessa Hospital at Comilla. Several of the thatched court-houses in Noakhali which had been blown down during the cyclone, were reconstructed.

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

105. Very little was done in extending road communication during the year, except in the way of making petty village roads. The resources of the local bodies were directed chiefly to the maintenance, metalling, and bridging of existing roads, and the making of masonry causeways.

In Chittagong three costly bridges were put up on three important roads, and two wooden bridges in Noakhali. Three miles of the important road from Chittagong to Rangamati near the boundary of the Hill Tracts had been almost wholly neglected, and the omission caused much dissatisfaction, especially as the other portions of the road had been kept in excellent order and the gap near the Hill Tracts broke the continuity of an otherwise excellent line of communication. It was ruled during the year that the Arakan authorities should pay the Chittagong District Board one-fourth of the income of the Ukhia and Mangdo ferries for the maintenance of the roads leading to them from the Chittagong side.

In Tippera the daily steamer service between Daudkandi and Narayanganj was given up in August last, and a line between Maniknagar and Brahmanbaria was started in its place, and the daily cart service between

Comilla and Daudkandi was in consequence transferred to the new line. The steamer service between Noakhali and Barisal was maintained thrice weekly, the District Board paying the Steamer Company a monthly subsidy of Rs. 200. Communication by steamer with the islands of Hatiya and of Sandwip off the Noakhali coast has not yet been established for want of funds. It is much needed.

Planting of trees on road-sides.

106. In Tippera nothing was done in the way of planting new trees, and it cost Rs. 1,704 to maintain the trees already planted.

In Noakhali about three miles of road were planted with new trees, some of the plants being brought from the Botanic Garden at Sibpur. Rupees 917 were spent on this, and Rs. 1,196 on the maintenance of trees already planted. The cyclone did considerable damage to the trees along the roads everywhere.

In Chittagong the maintenance of old trees cost Rs. 1,227, and there was no new plantation.

XXV.—WORKING OF THE LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

107. This Act is in force only at Sitakund in Chittagong. Owing to the weather the attendance at the *mela* last year was below the average. The usual arrangements were made by the Magistrate, and there was no cause for complaint for house room or sanitary precautions. The improvement of the water-supply of the place is still receiving attention. It is proposed to start a dispensary there with an Assistant Surgeon, who will then be available as Health Officer during the *mela*. There was only one case of cholera among the pilgrims last year.

The fund at the close of the year stood at Rs. 6,534-6-4.

XXVI.—EDUCATION.

108. Some of the prominent details in connection with this department are that over four lakhs were spent on education, 5,379 schools were maintained, and 135,670 pupils were taught last year. The decrease of over a thousand schools is due chiefly to the exclusion from the Noakhali return of the Musalman schools known as maktabs, which numbered 1,054 in 1892-93.

Tippera, as reported in previous years, still takes the lead. More than half the number of schools in the Division is maintained there, and about two lakhs of rupees are expended there on education. The District Board gives liberal aid, expending over Rs. 30,000, against Rs. 26,201 spent in Noakhali, and only Rs, 14,846 in Chittagong. On primary education Tippera spends about Rs. 23,000, against only Rs. 5,155 devoted by the Chittagong District Board to an object of such great importance.

Noakhali in this respect is by no means behind hand. The District Board there very liberally spent over Rs. 21,000 on primary education. The percentage of boys of school-going age receiving education is 43·1 for the Division, Tippera being represented by 40·5, Noakhali by 43·2, Chittagong by 38·6 per cent.; the half-civilised Chittagong Hill Tracts bring up the rear with a percentage of 6·1 only. Each pupil in the Division costs Rs. 2-9, the

Rs.

being

109. Coming now to details, it appears that in Tippera one additional high English school was started at Sarail and some of the middle class English schools were reduced to vernacular schools. There was thus four English schools of the middle class less than three vernacular schools more.

The zila school, it is reported, maintains its reputation, though its success at the last two Entrance examinations was not so brilliant as a previous year. The Victoria School, a private institution, is becoming its rival.

The middle class schools, it is reported, were not very successful during the year. The floods compelled many of the schools to close shortly before the annual examinations, and the results were not satisfactory.

The floods and high prices are reported to have affected prejudicially the primary schools, causing a decrease of 317 schools with 8,076 pupils.

Each upper primary school had on an average 35 pupils costing Rs. 112 per year, Rs. 39 of which was borne by public funds. The lower primaries are subsidized by rewards given on results. The allotment, however, being exceeded by the rate, had to be reduced to 2 annas in the rupee. Each lower primary had on an average 20·5 pupils costing Rs. 49 per year, of which Rs. 6 was paid from public funds. The results of examinations were not very successful.

Female education is represented by the Faizunessa High Class Girls' School at Comilla. There was a noticeable reduction in this branch of education, resulting in a decrease of 56 schools with about 200 pupils. Still 6,447 girls received instruction during the year. Three girls passed the upper primary, one carrying away a scholarship, while 22 passed the lower primary, of whom one was a Muhammadan, five getting scholarships.

The building of the Elliott Artizan School was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,163, the Maharaja of Hill Tippera and Maharaj Kumar Benoy Krishna of Calcutta bearing more than half the charges. There were 29 pupils against 34 the year before, 5 of whom received certificates of proficiency.

110. In Noakhali the number of high schools remained stationary. Middle English schools increased from 8 to 11, and middle vernacular from 37 to 38. A great falling off is observable in the lower primary schools, the number dropping from 1,225 to 1,185. It is reported that the high prices of food and the cyclone of October last are answerable for this. The children of the poorer classes were detained for work, and several of the pupils and gurus died of cholera that followed the cyclone.

The zilla school at the last entrance examination passed 11 out of 12 candidates sent up, and the Private Jubilee School 7 out of 10.

The results of the middle English and vernacular schools are fairly good; 36 and 83 passed respectively out of 45 and 114 sent up.

The number of pupils on an average at the upper primary schools was 35 and 21 at the lower. They were maintained by monthly stipends and rewards given on results. The percentage of success at the examination was 65·8 for the upper and 48·5 for the lower primary schools.

The number of girls' schools fell from 59 to 48 during the year, and only 3,657 girls received instruction against 5,441 the year before. One girl passed the upper primary examination and six the lower. The District Board have granted two scholarships to the girls for the encouragement of other girls to qualify.

The technical school at Noakhali shown in the return has been closed from the beginning of the current year. The average attendance was only two or three. The Board very rightly closed the school, and have instead awarded two scholarships of Rs. 10 each, tenable at the Sibpur Engineering College for five years by two natives of the district. Muhammadan education in this district is progressing favourably. It is doubtful whether the Koran schools, which have increased from 1,054 to 1,116, impart any education in the sense in which the word is generally understood. But the results in the recognized schools indicate gradual improvement. It is reported that three-fourths of the pupils of the Division are Muhammadans. Out of 83 who passed the middle vernacular examination, 33 are Muhammadans. Their number at the upper and lower primary examinations was 74 and 333 respectively, out of 245 and 607 passed.

There was a proposal to encourage Sanskrit learning in Noakhali by subsidizing tols. This was negatived by Mr. Oldham, on the ground that the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit in a purely Muhammadan district would have been a misuse of the public money.

111. In Chittagong there was no fluctuation in the number of high and middle class schools. But the success of their pupils at the examinations was far from creditable. Out of 93 candidates at the entrance examination, only 24 passed, and out of 242 who appeared at the middle scholarship examination, only 134 passed. Primary education, however, is gaining ground, and is being gradually diffused more widely. There was an increase of 108 to the number of schools. But still even this is very much behind Tippera. The system of maintaining these schools is the same as in the other districts.

One thousand four hundred and thirty-eight pupils went up for the examination and 733 passed.

Female education also shows a slight improvement. Thirty-one against 25 schools the year before were maintained, and 2,528 girls were taught. Twenty-two girls passed the prescribed examination. The special schools in the district are the Normal School for training vernacular teachers, three guru-training schools, and six Madrassas. Two of the last are maintained by Government, one at Chittagong and the other at Cox's Bazar.

The proposal for closing the Normal School has been negatived, and a new site for the College Boarding School has been sanctioned. The superannuation of the Superintendent of the Chittagong Madrassa came prominently to notice during the year, and my predecessor, as President of the Madrassa Committee, had many occasions for dissatisfaction, and has left the following record:—

"The unsatisfactory state of the Chittagong Madrassa has been under notice for some time, and I had begun communication with the Director of Public Instruction about it, and to suggest that the Superintendent, who is considerably past 55, should be superannuated. This is the opinion of the Muhammadan community, and I have had much evidence of his inability to carry on his duties. His health is bad. The institution recently has been far from successful. Though the Commissioner is President of the Local Committee, he, on it, can exercise practically no control, and I cannot recall an instance in which the Committee's recommendations have been followed."

The following details show the state of Muhammadan education in the district. The percentage of pupils of this class is 58. Three of them passed the entrance examination, 19 middle, 39 upper primary, and 180 lower primary examinations. In my report I have not included the Koran and other indigenous schools which swarm in the district, not so much to provide secular as religious instruction.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

112. Tippera under the initiative taken by Mr. Greer still takes the lead in this department. The District Board there spent 7·4 per cent. of its income in maintaining these good institutions, while Noakahli and Chittagong devoted only 2·8 per cent. to this purpose. There has been an awakening, however. Noakhali and Chittagong have each started a new dispensary, the former after the close of the year, and in the latter it is proposed to start two more.

In Tippera 4·8 per cent. of the population obtained relief, while the percentage for Noakhali and Chittagong was 1·9 and 2·9 respectively.

In Chittagong there was much opposition to the scheme for erecting a central hospital on the Rangmahal Hill from funds partly contributed by the municipality and by the District Board. The rate-payers and others impugned the wisdom of the proposal on the score of reckless extravagance, and sent up memorials against it to Government. After enquiry as to the objections raised, the scheme has been sanctioned, and it only remains for the estimates and plans to be sanctioned to begin the work. In Tippera the Faizunnessa Hospital has been completed and furnished, and will shortly be in working order.

Sixteen dispensaries were maintained in the year in Tippera, 13 of these receiving support from the District Board. The Comilla and the subdivisional dispensaries receive indoor patients. The number treated, however, is comparatively small, being only 351 out of a total number of 86,657 patients.

The Chandpur dispensary received over Rs. 400 private subscription for its support, against only Rs. 10 the year before.

113. In Noakhali the dispensary at Fenny began to receive indoor patients during the year. Both the Fenny and the Harispur dispensaries were badly damaged by the cyclone, and there was considerable expenditure on repairs. The Hatia dispensary is gaining in popularity, standing second in the district, while the Dalal Bazar dispensary, maintained entirely by private charity, is deteriorating. This is to be regretted.

114. The Chittagong District Board liberally subsidizes six dispensaries, which are reported to be very popular.

The Maghs, who are averse to the English method of treatment, are said to be getting over their prejudice and to have attended the Cox's Bazar dispensary in larger numbers than before.

XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

115. The Birchandra Public Library at Comilla is the only institution of the kind in this Division. It is administered by a managing committee of which the District Magistrate is the Chairman. It is maintained by subscriptions, and has got a reserve fund of Rs. 2,000.

XXIX.—MUSEUMS.

116. There are no museums in this Division.

XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

117. An election of Municipal Commissioners took place in all the districts during the year, and was attended with much interest everywhere, and with some excitement at Brahmanbaria. There is not much to be added to the remarks made in previous reports as regards the working of municipal bodies. So far as their means allowed, and according to their lights, they have tried to do useful work. In Chittagong they have asked for a loan of Rs. 45,000 to erect a commodious public hospital on a salubrious site in the town, conjointly with the District Boards, the Port Commissioners also contributing.

In Tippera they propose to undertake an extensive drainage scheme, which will cost about Rs. 50,000. Noakhali, with its small income of about Rs. 5,000, spent about Rs. 3,000 on improving the sanitation of the town. But, as may be supposed, there is still much to be done. The scavenging and conservancy of the towns require considerable improvement. Commenting on the defective drainage of the town, the Magistrate of Noakhali writes:—"I must say the Municipal Commissioners have not the courage of their convictions, and do not choose to risk unpopularity by enhancing the incidence of taxation." This remark applies with more or less qualification to many other municipalities besides that of Noakhali.

The survey of Chittagong Municipality was completed during the year by the Settlement Officer, and the question of apportionment of the expenditure is under discussion. My predecessor, Mr. Oldham, inspected the Chittagong Municipal Office, and was able to submit a satisfactory account to Government.

District Boards.

118. The District and the Local Boards continue to maintain their reputation. They have worked satisfactorily, but have failed to carry out the wishes of Government in some matters. The District Engineers, notwithstanding the strain put on them by the transfer of the Public Works charge, have generally done good service; but in Chittagong Mr. Oldham says a portion of an important provincial road was neglected. The following table shows the prominent details of District Board administration:—

District Boards.	Income.	Cost of establishment.	Percentage.	Amount spent on—	
				Education.	Public works.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Tippera ...	1,77,409	17,067	9·6	44,833	72,932
Noakhali ...	1,40,012	15,783	11·2	29,021	89,952
Chittagong ...	2,12,300	29,326	13·8	22,903	65,005

The high percentage of establishment charges is a feature calling for the attention of the Chittagong District Board. Tippera is comparatively the most economical, though it spends most liberally on education and the medical needs of the district. Chittagong has begun to try to follow its example, but (it must be said) at a long distance behind.

XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

119. Appended statement XXXII gives details of the distribution of Muhammadan officers and menials in the different offices. The matter of giving them due encouragement has not been lost sight of. The Collector of Tippera writes that competent Muhammadan candidates are not always forthcoming.

XXXII.—POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH.

120. As usual, these institutions enjoyed the unbounded confidence of the public. The development of the banking business of the Postal Department may be estimated from the fact that in a small district like Noakhali money-orders covering Rs. 11,52,301 were issued during the year.

XXXIII.—ZAMINDARI DAK.

121. The Postal Department has the sole management of this department, and there was no change in the year under report.

122. The important fairs in the Division are the Sitakund fair, held in February on the occasion of the Shivaratri festival; the Mahamuni fair, where the hill people come in numbers, held in April; and the Panchpukuria fair held in October in the district of Tippera. The last has usually the largest gathering of about 10,000 people. All of them passed off well, without any outbreak of disease or any outrageous crime being committed.

Fairs.

123. The figures showing the administration of the pounds are given below. There was a falling off in revenue in all the districts, but chiefly in Tippera, where, owing to a heavy mortality among cattle after the floods, a large amount had to be remitted.

Pounds.

In Noahali, however, which suffered from the effects of inundation and the cyclone of October as well, the decrease is almost inappreciable, and it is reported that the percentage of collection of rent was above 98.

In Chittagong some petty pounds had to be closed, and the revenue decreased.

Pounds.

District.	Number of pounds.		Income.		Expenditure.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tippera	123	119	12,484	9,810	1,061	738
Noakhali	80	89	7,522	7,435	469	34
Chittagong ...	80	76	6,314	5,801	314	445

XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

124. The political institutions are those reported last year. In Chittagong the United Schools Athletic Institution was started during the year to create and improve a taste for physical exercise among students. Foot-ball is the game it patronizes most. Exciting tournaments were held between the students of the different schools in the town, and the prizes were given away by my predecessor, Mr. Oldham. The Purity Association held one or two meetings to discuss temperance subjects.

The Islam Association in Chittagong met once to welcome two maulvis who had been converted from Christianity.

In Tippera the People's Association met once to protest against the proposed transfer of the Chittagong Division to Assam. These are the only outward signs of life the associations exhibited during the year. They did not exhibit much energy or enthusiasm.

The Oldham Institute and a similar institution in Tippera, are a sort of club intended to offer recreation in the shape of games and light reading to

native gentlemen after the day's work is done, and in this they have been successful and are appreciated.

STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING AND THE PUBLIC PRESS.

125. Public feeling, that is, feeling common to any large section of native society, hardly exists.

Politics proper are seldom discussed or criticized, but local topics sometimes create a temporary agitation. The proposal to transfer this Division to Assam, though only a small part of the population realized what it meant, began to cause a ferment of objection which, however, the shelving of the project for the present brought to an end.

The survey and settlement operations going on in Chittagong have ceased to excite any lively interest. They have come to be taken as a matter of course.

The proposal to erect a central hospital on the Rungmahal Hill, evoked some discussion and one or two memorials to Government protesting against the municipality raising money on loan for the project.

In Tippera an increase in the amount of the chaukidari tax and the question of providing sufficient waterway in constructing the Assam-Bengal Railway, created some local dissatisfaction. The lattter, on the Collector's report, I brought to the notice of Government, with the result that the Consulting Engineer for State Railways for Assam declared that the waterway provided would be ample.

In Noakhali arm-to-arm vaccination and the realization of the vaccination fees—the latter especially—was opposed with some obstinacy by the orthodox Ferazis of the district. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner proposed to me to get the Government to make vaccination compulsory ; but I declined, until it was shown that all other methods had been tried in vain.

The remarks in last year's report of my predecessor, Mr. Oldham, on the state of the relations of the people of this Division with the Agents of Government, may again be referred to. The Chittagong district exhibits the characteristics described most strongly, owing perhaps to some degree to the large number of small land-owners. Peasant proprietorship is to be found in the Chittagong district widespread.

The mass of the middle and lower classes of Noakhali are Ferazi Musalmans, and morally furnish a striking resemblance to the Pharisees of Judea in the first half of the first century.

In Brahmanbaria a Bengali newspaper called *Usha* was started during the year. It gives the local news and discusses social and religious matters. The *Sansodhini* in Chittagong appears by fits and starts, and carries no weight whatever in public estimation. Calcutta papers freely circulate in the Division. Those most in favour are the *Bangabasi* and the *Sanjivani*.

XXXV.—SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

126. The information has been given in the prescribed statement.

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

127. In Tippera some of the absentee zamindars gave trouble, and a special police force had to be quartered to keep the peace in certain localities on their estates. The Maharaja of Hill Tippera, the Dacca Nawabs, and the zamindar of Ganga Mandal, Maharaj Kumar Benoy Krishna Dev Bahadur, gave liberally to meet the distress caused by the floods of August last, and the acknowledgments of Government were notified in the official Gazette. Nawab Faizunnessa Saheba of Tippera has maintained her reputation as a liberal and public-spirited lady. In Noakhali the great zamindars are absentees, and their relations with their tenants were not always satisfactory. About the local landholders the Collector writes: "As a class they are extremely uneducated and unenlightened. They do not display the least public spirit, and are perfectly indifferent to the well-being of the district."

XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

128. Damage to crops by flood and storms caused a fall from the usual standard of prosperity among the masses. Rice, instead of being available for export, had to be imported, a good deal coming from Burma. Prices of food-grains were high, and there was a fall in export of country produce from Chittagong.

Crime generally decreased excepting in Noakhali, where petty thefts increased considerably, owing to the scarcity prevailing. Progress was made but slowly in the construction of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

A redistribution of the police force was made to carry out the investigating centre system. The amended Village Chaukidari Act seems to promise good results. The Chaukidari Reward Fund was started in all the regulation districts. Honorary Magistrates did a large amount of work in court satisfactorily. The revenue was collected with fair punctuality, the losses of the raiyats considered. The salo law was enforced with moderation. The survey and settlement in Chittagong made good progress towards completion. The income-tax receipts increased owing to the tax paid by employés of the Assam-Bengal Railway. The municipal elections took place quietly.

Having taken charge of the Division at the end of February, I have not been able to report from personal experience.

XXXVIII.—POLITICAL SECTION.

129. The political charge of the Commissioner of this Division comprised the South Lushai Hills, Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Hill Tippera.

I.—THE SOUTH LUSHAI HILLS.

A separate report on the administration of the South Lushai Hills has been submitted, and it will suffice to say here that peace prevailed throughout the district and the full amount of tribute due was collected without much difficulty and that expenditure was reduced considerably. To effect further economy a civil police force 86 strong for Demagri was started, and a contract was entered into for the transport of rations to Lungleh and beyond. The heavy rainfall of 1893 injured the Barkal tramway, and it was not put in proper order again till December, which delayed transport of rations at that point, and unusual and severe rain and storm in the first week in March seriously delayed the transport of rations from Demagri to Lungleh, and caused much loss to the contractor. During the year there was broached a proposal to transfer the South Lushai Hills to Assam, but this, for financial considerations, was put off till by the completion of the Assam-Bengal Railway through communication should be established between Assam and Chittagong, and this whole Division be annexed to the Chief Commissionership. Other notable occurrences of the year were the capture of the absconding recalcitrant Chief Longcheyva and the capture and deportation to the Chittagong Jail of the Lushai Chieftainess Ropui Lieni and of her son Lalthuama, thus eradicating two possible sources of disturbance in the future. A number of Lushais were allowed to visit Demagri, and some went as far as Rangamati to trade under passes granted by the Superintendent. Enquiry brought to light the fact that mismanagement has brought to an end the supply of caoutchouc from the Lushai Hills.

II.—THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

130. In previous reports the peculiar character of the administration of this hilly tract, the nature and habits of the people, their institutions, and the resources of this portion of my charge, have been described. The present report records the progress that has been made in the development of the country and its people by the gradual extension of the operation of the rules of 1892.

Mr. C. S. Murray, C.I.E., was in charge from April to June and again from the 8th November to the close of the year, Mr. Cave-Browne, Assistant Superintendent of Police, acting for him in the interval in addition to his own duties as Assistant in charge of the Bohmong's Circle.

The former was on tour for 84 days, inspecting police-stations, schools, dispensaries, the Bohmong's circle office, holding conference with the local Chiefs, and explaining to them the new mauza system, and examining the progress of plough cultivation and the new jamabandis. Mr. Cave-Browne was out for 101 days visiting plough lots, making assessments and collections in the mauzas, holding sales of sun-grass, Gurjan kholas and fishery lots, and inspecting police stations in his jurisdiction.

Weather and crops.

131. The rainfall was very heavy both in the beginning and towards the close of the year, and its effect upon the crops was very injurious. The outturn of paddy, cotton, oilseeds, and sugarcane was consequently scanty; that of tea was very much the same as in 1892-93. Scarcity was felt as the year was closing in, and applications for relief were received from different quarters, which the local Chiefs were told to deal with. It was proposed to the men to go and work as coolies in the South Lushai Hills, but to this they would not consent, being naturally averse to leave their jooms and subject themselves to methodical labour. Considerable damage to crops was done in the Bohmong's circle by wild elephants.

Emigration and immigration.

132. Nomads as the hillmen are by nature, marriage, search for joom land, desire to join friends and relatives as well as to avoid debts and liabilities, are the principal causes of emigration.

There was much less emigration during the year to Arakan, Hill Tippera, and Chittagong than in 1892-93. There were also, as usual, inter-tribal movements. The grass farms or "sankholas" are said to have been injured by neglect on the part of the lessees by the year. I have directed their letting for terms of three years as an experiment to remedy this.

Prices of food and labour.

133. Notwithstanding short crops, the price of food-grains was comparatively lower, owing to increased import from Arakan. But the hill people, as their own crops had failed, had not the money to buy imported food, and therefore suffered to some extent. They rely on their rice crop for food, and on the sale of their cotton for the purchase of luxuries. There is no local skilled labour, and even hired cooly labour has as a rule to be imported.

Trade and commerce.

134. The principal imports are piece-goods, rice and paddy, salt and dried-fish, and the exports are paddy, tobacco, and cotton. India-rubber and garjan oil have ceased to be articles of export. Owing to the exhaustion of the supply, the Lushais do not bring india-rubber to the Damagri bazar as before, and the extensive use of kerosine oil and the indiscriminate felling of garjan trees for timber have greatly reduced the production of garjan oil. It is noticeable that there was a larger importation of piece-goods than in 1892-93, which Mr. Murray ascribes partly to a growing taste for foreign manufactures and partly to the failure of the indigenous cotton from which the hill women weave the clothes worn by their families. For reasons stated above, the import of paddy and rice was almost double and the export much less than in 1892-93, and the export of tobacco, cotton, mustard, and til seeds fell considerably owing to the same cause.

Civil and criminal justice.

135. Justice is administered to some extent by the Government officers, but for the most part according to the tribal custom by the three circle Chiefs.

The civil suits were chiefly for damage done to "sankholas" by stray cattle, the recovery of loans and of joom rent. There was not much of crime among the hill people. There was not a single case beyond the powers of a Magistrate during the calendar year 1893.

Police.

136. As there is not much crime in these parts, the work of the police does not call for much notice. They failed to detect the perpetrators of the few burglaries which took place in the bazar. Mr. Oldham contemplated organising a body of village watchmen to be remunerated by a grant of service land. At present the arrangements for securing a knowledge of what goes on in the interior are defective, but it is probable that a chakran chaukidar would be entirely under the influence of his headman. Meantime criminal absconders can hide in comparative safety.

Khedda operations.

137. Under India Government order No. 413, dated 20th January 1894, received with Bengal Government No. 688For., dated 6th February 1894, the Superintendent of Kheddas has been requested to keep the Commissioner of Chittagong informed of the results of his operations in the Hills. Formerly this was not done. But as cultivation spreads and the country gets more settled, it is necessary that local officers should be more and more associated with these operations. The ravages by wild elephants to crops in the southern portion of the Bohmong's circle have been already mentioned above. The people there are unwilling to carry on plough cultivation unless they are better protected.

Public health.

138. The year is reported to have been a healthy one. The returns of the Rangamati and Bandarban hospitals were comparatively favourable. As usual, there were malarial fever, sporadic cases of cholera, and a few cases of small-pox. Vaccination operations resulted in 16,962 cases, of which 9,849 were successful.

Education.

139. There were altogether 36 schools, including three girls' schools, and 611 pupils, against 43 schools and 721 pupils in 1892-93. The falling off is said to be due partly to the movements among the tribes and partly to want of sufficient grant-in-aids to primary schools. There was one school on the average for every 150 square miles, and one boy was taught to every 15 and one girl to every 139 of children of the school-going age. The total cost of primary education was Rs. 2,536, Rs. 2,388 of which was contributed by the Provincial revenues. In education the Chakmas take the lead; 240 of them are at school against 127 Tipperas, 115 Maghs, 16 Tonchengyas, 12 Mros, 3 Reangs, and 3 Kukis. The Rangamati High School achieved some success at the last Entrance examination. For the first time last year boys from that school were sent up. Four went up and two passed. One of them is the young Chakma Chief, Kumar Bhuban Mohan Ray. This must be considered an event not only in the history of the tribe, but of the Hill Tracts. The mode of his further education is under the consideration of Government. A Chakma girl also passed the lower primary scholarship examination from the Rangamati School. These are significant indications. There was some correspondence last year as to the language which should be taught in the primary schools. Because the population in the Hill Tracts is altogether a mixed one, though the general leaning is towards Bengali manners and customs, local opinion was for adopting the Bengali language.

Wards' and attached estates.

140. The only estate of the minor under Government management was that of the Chakma Chief managed by Dewan Krishto Chandra. The Mong Chief, Neuprusain, having come of age, was formally installed as the Chief of his circle at a Darbar held at Rangamati in May 1893. To assist him in the management of his property, Babu Purno Chandra Das, the late Manager, was lent to him for a year. The management, as in previous year, was satisfactory.

Conduct of Chiefs.

141. The Chakma Chiefs are minors, and the Mong Chief has just begun to exercise his powers. Their managers worked satisfactorily.

The Bohmong caused dissatisfaction among his people by large calls on them for labour, money and produce, which he made by way of feudal service, or '*begar*.' These demands were made most heavily from those who, while living in the area forming the khas mahal, escaped, while that system existed, their tribal contributions. As reported before, the r medy for the malcontents is to move off to another circle or to the South Lushai Hills.

Land revenue system.

142. Under the rules of July 1892, the fiscal divisions in the Hill Tracts are the three circles of the Bohmong, Chakma and the Mong Chiefs, the taluks in 33 blocks, and the mauzas which the Hill Tracts officers are forming with the headmen, service lands, and plough cultivation.

The number of mauzas has increased from 61 in 1892-93 to 113 in 1894. For most of these new mauzas headmen were appointed and service lands allotted them. It will be seen from the Statements A, B and C appended that exactly 50 acres of service lands could not be allotted in every case, possibly

from a misunderstanding of the expression "best arable land" used in Rule XIII. It was explained to the Hill Tracts officers by my predecessor that much land now lying waste would, if brought under cultivation, be very good arable land, and might therefore be demarcated as service lands. It has been proposed also to allot pasture as service lands where arable land was not available.

The mauzas hitherto found are reported to vary in area from 1½ to 20 square miles, in compact blocks capable of being enclosed in a ring-fence.

The jamabandies were in most cases drawn up in the presence of Government officers.

Two taluk dewans were appointed in the Mong Chief's circle within the year, the Chief himself offering to be one of them. No other taluk dewans were appointed.

The land revenue of the Hill Tracts falls under the heads of plough cultivation, bazar rent, san and garjan khola rent, joom rent, and miscellaneous, viz., fisheries, &c. The increase of plough cultivation is shown by the fact that the acreage increased from 6,427 acres in 1892-93 to 7,672 in the year under report, and the revenue demand from Rs. 3,276 in 1891-92 to Rs. 8,251 in 1892-93 and Rs. 8,943 in 1893-94. The largest increase was in the Mong circle.

The majority of the plough holdings were examined, and jamabandies were revised in several cases, surplus land being charged; and an attempt was made in every case to get the acquiescence of the parties affected.

Receipts from bazar rents are insignificant.

The sankhola demand fell in the Chakma and Bohmong's circles; partly for want of proper weeding, some of them became less productive, and partly because in 1892-93 the prices were forced up by extravagant bidding. The joom rent paid by the Chiefs is to some extent stationary. It is in contemplation, however, to raise the Chakma Chief's revenue.

The collection of the revenue is made partly by headmen and chiefs, and partly by Government officers. It was collected fully and punctually. There was a balance of Rs. 505, under head Land Revenue Rs. 203, miscellaneous Rs. 436. The former has since been realised.

The Assistant Commissioner reports that the jooming area in most places has been so exhausted that the hill people have shown a perceptible tendency to settle down to plough cultivation. A decrease in the Chief's income and the increase of assessment work may therefore be anticipated.

General remarks.

143. The Deputy Commissioner's office at Rangamati, to which the Assistant Commissioner had succeeded, was burnt down, with all its records, books and furniture, on the early morning of the 5th May last. Mr. Oldham says: "No clue to the cause of the fire has been obtained, though Rs. 500 reward was offered. I am still disposed to regard it as a blow aimed at the new settlement by some or one of those Chakma Dewans, whose unlawful *human* taluks (of capitation tax) the settlement is discovering and destroying.

"On the whole I regard this fire as a benefit. The loss caused by it was estimated at Rs. 17,000. All the accommodation, furniture, and books required were replaced at a cost of less than Rs. 1,000, while the Rs. 500 or so a year which the maintenance of the old building cost is saved. The fire destroyed an unarranged mass of the most useless and profitless records and discussions and tabulations and statistics which I have ever seen, and so far from impeding the new settlements, has cleared the ground for the operations. The Police Office, in which the real history of the Hill Tracts is preserved, was not injured, nor was the treasury.

"I took advantage of this occurrence to entirely recast the registers and forms in use in the Hill Tracts. This turned out to be a much heavier task than I expected, as I had to do it absolutely single-handed, and it is not yet finished, though very nearly so. The object was to make the forms more effective, to simplify them and diminish their number (for which there was much room), and to adopt the Bengal printed forms, whether Government, Board of Revenue, or High Court's, when applicable, and for this, too, there was a good deal of room. The registers of all kinds have been cut down from over 100 to 36 in number. In my last report I was mistaken in saying that the word *sarbarakar* had not been used for 20 years as the proper official title of the Chiefs in their fiscal positions. It was used by the Bengal Government in

1884 in a printed letter received by Mr. Cotton when Commissioner. The letter was to lay down the position of the Chakma Chief (who had been giving much trouble) as regards the supply of labour. It was again used by Mr. Lyall in February 1886, when he declared in Darbar the present minor Bhubon Mohan to have succeeded to the sarbarakarship, and he describes his having done so in his report for that year. It was of course the term used by me when I installed the Mong Chief Neuprasain last May. It is of the greatest importance to adhere to the use of this term, and to reaffirm periodically the exact fiscal position of the Chiefs, and that their only right in lands is as tenants under Government, who have been let into lands for plough cultivation, and that they can never occupy the position in the Hill Tracts of talukdars, still less of zamindars. It is to be remembered that their claims to such a position are actively fostered by their superior clansmen like the Chakma Dewans, who, if their Chiefs were acknowledged to be zamindars, would themselves easily become talukdars."

The development of plough cultivation seems to portend the cessation of jhooming in the near future. The new rules and system of land revenue worked satisfactorily. Local opposition seems to have died out. The only dissatisfaction apparent was on the part of lessees of land to whom the anti-subletting clause of the rules of 1892 was applied with retrospective effect, with the result that their leases were cancelled, their improvements confiscated, and their lands let on enhanced rents to actual cultivators. Some of these grants had been made to influential hillmen or Bengalis of the plains, and the application to such leases with retrospective effect of the anti-subletting clause of the rules of 1892 seemed to me inequitable. The previous rules forbade transfers except of the entire grant and with registration in the Deputy Commissioner's office. Transfer, however, I take it, cannot be held to include subletting.

III.—HILL TIPPERA.

144. I have not got much information to give about Hill Tippera. Personally I do not know much as yet about the country, and I am waiting for the report of the Political Agent. He has given me a very brief note, saying that the administration of the State during the year was uneventful. The existing arrangement under which the business of the State is carried on by the Jubraj and the Bara Thakur under the supervision of the Maharaja, appears to have worked smoothly and satisfactorily on the whole. More use is now made of the native element in administering the country, though very little change has been made in the general lines on which the administration is carried on. The Jubraj and the Bara Thakur met the Commissioner of the Division at Comilla in July 1893, the Maharaja being, it is said, unable to come personally owing to a death in his family and to bad health.

AMENDMENT OF THE BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT III OF 1884.

Cir. No. 34M., dated Calcutta the 27th August 1894.

From—C. W. BOLTON, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—All Commissioners of Divisions.

AT page 15 of Part III of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th August 1894, it is announced that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has signified his assent to the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to municipalities in Bengal, which was passed by the Bengal Legislative Council on the 28th April 1894. The Bill is printed in full in the Gazette of the same date; but, in order to draw attention to the alterations and additions which have been effected, a special set of copies has been printed, which I am now directed to forward to you for information and for communication to the officers subordinate to you, showing in italics the new matter added by Act IV of 1894 and indicating by the method of black underlines the passages in the old Act which have been omitted or altered. I am also to invite your attention to the following observations on the chief points in the new Act.

2. The sections of the Bill naturally divide themselves into two groups, viz. (*a*) those which make administrative changes of a more or less important character; and (*b*) those which are merely corrective, which repair omissions, give effect to the decisions of the Law Courts, recast the wording of old sections, and repeal those which are no longer necessary. The latter form, of course, far the larger group, but they need little notice, as for the most part they explain themselves.

3. The matters on which Government, on behalf of the rate-payers or for the better administration of the country, has felt itself obliged to assume larger powers than it possessed before are few in number, and in each case careful safeguards are provided. First comes the power taken in sections 9 and 9A to disestablish a municipality, or to alter its boundaries when it no longer fulfils the conditions which originally justified its creation; then follow the power to appoint Commissioners *ex-officio* section 14), the power given to Commissioners of Divisions to remove Commissioners (section 20), the delegation to Commissioners of Divisions of certain of the smaller powers of Government (section 29A); the appointment of a special Auditor when the accounts are in confusion (section 82 ; and, lastly, the power to appoint an assessor when it has been proved that the affairs of the municipality require it, and when the Commissioners will not move of themselves (section 111A).

4. On the other hand, the powers and responsibilities of the Commissioners have been advanced in many ways. They will now be able to order a survey (section 223A), and to organise a fire-brigade (sections 349A and B). Their financial powers are increased by the provision that the Commissioner of the Division shall not finally pass orders on their Budgets till they have had an opportunity of replying to his criticisms (section 76), and their income may be considerably developed in several ways; the maximum of the water-rate is increased to $7\frac{1}{2}$ instead of 6 per cent. (sections 86 and 279); they may levy in the same municipality both the tax on persons and the rate on holdings (section 84); arable lands are no longer exempt from assessment where the personal tax is in force (section 87); property in their temporary possession may be turned to pecuniary advantage (section 200); licenses may be issued at burning-ghats and burial grounds (section 260A), and the latrine rate may be levied from vacant holdings (section 322). Not less important than their increased financial powers are the larger powers of administrative control now confided to Municipal Commissioners. They may control the water-supply where its purity is suspected, even when private rights are affected (sections 199-199A); they will exercise larger powers over ruined and dangerous houses, walls and trees (sections 208, 210, 210A); their powers in regard to building regulations may be greatly increased at their option (sec-

tions 237 to 242), and they have been enabled to frame wider bye-laws and to enact rules of business for their own guidance (sections 350, 350A and 351A).

5. Turning next to the most important sections of the Bill in detail, I am to direct your attention in the first place to sections 9, 9A and 9B of the Act. Under the old law a place which had once been made a municipality, however little it might be entitled to claim municipal government, could be removed from that category, or could have its limits varied, only upon the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting, a course which for obvious reasons was very seldom adopted: the new law does not take from the Commissioners this power of recommendation, but provides that, where the conditions laid down in section 10 as to amount or density or character of population no longer exist, the Lieutenant-Governor, after affording full opportunity for objections to be made, may exercise in this respect, without recommendation from the Municipal Commissioners, the powers which ordinarily he would only use upon the recommendations of that body.

6. Section 14 of the Act as amended provides that the appointed Commissioners may be appointed either by name or by official designation. The object of this provision is to avoid the inconvenience which sometimes occurs when an official is transferred who has been appointed by name only. As vacancies take place among the appointed Commissioners of municipalities in your division, it is for you to consider in each case whether the new nominee should be appointed by name or by his official designation. This change of principle involves petty changes in sections 17 and 23 of the Act.

7. By the amendment of section 15 of the Act, an important provision is added which enables Government to lay down by rule the authority who shall decide all election disputes under the Act. The question of amending the election rules is still under discussion, and orders on this point will issue hereafter. A proviso at the end of the section safeguards such jurisdiction as the Civil Courts may now be deemed to have in respect of these disputes. The franchise is extended by the same section to a class of persons whose exclusion hitherto has been felt to be anomalous, viz., those who, being in receipt of a monthly salary of Rs. 50 or more, which implies intelligence and education, have yet had no vote because they were not independent ratepayers. The number of voters added to the list by this section will not be large, but they should all be citizens of weight and importance. A new clause added to this section also declares what shall be included in the term rates—a point which has not hitherto been decided.

8. Section 20 of the Act has been recast so as to enact clearly on what grounds a Municipal Commissioner may be removed, and who shall pass the order for his removal.

9. Section 23 of the amended Act gives to the Local-Government power to appoint the Chairman of a municipality entered in Schedule II by name or by official designation. In clause 2 of this section it is made quite clear that when the Commissioners of a municipality in Schedule I have once asked Government to appoint a Chairman, they do not thereby permanently surrender their right of election, but are entitled to exercise it on the occurrence of any future vacancy in the post of Chairman.

10. The alterations in section 26 of the Act enable a Chairman whose term of office under the Act would ordinarily have expired to carry on his duties till a proper and effective meeting is convened to elect his successor or ask Government to appoint him. By the same section the old body of the Commissioners will continue in office until the first meeting of their successors. Section 26A provides for certain subsidiary but necessary formalities in the same connection. By section 26B leave may be given to a Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and an omission in the present Act, which has not infrequently caused inconvenience, is thus repaired. As a corollary, section 28 authorises the grant of leave allowances to these officers when they are in the receipt of salary. Section 27A defines clearly the procedure to be followed when a Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Commissioner desires to resign.

11. By section 29A certain minor powers, which have hitherto been exercised by Government, may now be delegated to the Commissioner of the Division.

12. Two important alterations have been made in section 30. One has reference to the ruling of the Calcutta High Court in *the Chairman of the Naihaty*

Municipality vs. *Kishori Lal Gossami*, I. L. R., 13 Calc, 38, and *Modhu Sudan Kundu* vs. *Promodu Nath Roy*, I. L. R., 20 Calc., 732, where it was pointed out that the absolute property in the soil of a road was not vested in the Commissioners. This will no longer be the case. The object of the other alteration is to provide that a road, bridge, or drain need not be entirely excluded from the provisions of this Act, but only from the operation of certain specified sections.

13. The important provisions of the new sections 37A to 37M were very carefully framed by the Select Committee before they were accepted by Council, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that they will receive at the hands of local authorities the same careful consideration. It is hoped that recourse will be fully and frequently had to these sections in the larger municipalities which have not yet been provided with a wholesome water-supply, and that they will facilitate the execution of a much-needed reform with the least possible risk of discord or extravagance. It will be noticed first that compulsion will not be employed by Government, except in the last resort (section 37K), and not until the local authorities have had ample opportunity afforded them of taking action spontaneously, and, secondly, that even then the representations of a substantial and undisputed majority will suffice to procure the abandonment of the scheme.

14. Section 59 requires the consent of Government to the *ad interim* election of a Chairman, and section 66A provides for the settlement of disputes between a municipality and its external neighbours, such as another municipality or the District Board.

15. Some additions have been made to sections 68 and 69 of the Act, which allow the municipal fund to be expended on the maintenance of Municipal Benches and on the payment of an officer who may be specially deputed to revise their accounts.

16. Section 76 of the Act is more remarkable for what it omits than for what it enacts. An effort was made when the Bill was passing through Council to confine the supervision of the Commissioner of the Division to the major heads only of the annual budget estimate, and the refusal of the Council to accept this proposal has been commented upon with some acerbity. It has been alleged that Government insisted on a retrograde step which deprived Municipal Commissioners of a privilege they already possessed. The exact contrary is the case: the Commissioner of the Division has been invested with no new powers, but on the contrary an important, though reasonable, concession has been made in the provision that the Commissioner can no longer alter a municipal budget without affording the Commissioners an opportunity of considering and replying to any modifications which he may think desirable in their estimates.

17. Section 82 of the Act has been recast so as to provide for the appointment of a special officer to examine and report upon the accounts of a municipality whenever the yearly audit has shown that the accounts are in great confusion and the Municipal Commissioners, after due notice, have failed to set them straight.

18. Two important changes in the law on municipal taxation have been introduced in sections 85 and 86 of the Act. Both the tax on holdings and the personal tax may now be levied in the same municipality, provided that both are not levied in the same ward. But where a municipality is not divided into wards, it must be considered as consisting of one ward only, and both these taxes cannot, therefore, be in force there at the same time. By the second section quoted the maximum percentage for water-rate has been raised from 6½ and 5 to 7½ and 6 respectively. In section 87 of the Act it is now provided that in assessing the personal tax arable lands held by the assessee may be taken into account, but not any public burial ground or burning ghat. It was understood by the Council that, as a matter of fact, Municipal Commissioners when assessing a man's means and income are unable to leave out of consideration the income he derives from arable land, and it was deemed advisable to sanction this practice by legal enactment. Moreover, it was pointed out that, in the absence of such a provision, arable land within the boundaries of a municipality escaped taxation altogether.

19. As regards the rate on the value of holdings, some changes have been made in sections 97, 98 and 99 of the Act which explain themselves.

20. A new section, 111A, deals with the appointment of an assessor of municipal taxes—a question which has probably given rise to more discussion than any other embodied in the Bill. The provisions of the section as they now stands have been very carefully considered, and a power, the want of which has sometimes been very acutely felt, has been placed in the hands of Government with the minimum of inconvenience and the greatest possible regard to the dignity of Municipal Commissioners. The authority now conferred will, in fact, be exercised only when the necessity for action admits of no question, and it may be hoped that the very existence of this power in the statute book will make its exercise unnecessary.

21. The importance of the alteration in section 116 should not be overlooked. In accordance with the spirit of the decision of the High Court in the case specified in the margin, section 116 now provides that the decision of the Commissioners or of a Committee appointed by them under section 114 shall be final only as regards the amount of assessment or rating: the larger question of liability to be assessed or rated will now be left to the decision of the Civil Courts.

Appeal under section 13 *of the Letters Patent No.* 23 *of* 1893.
Chairman, Barisal Municipality ... *Defendant-Appellant*
versus
Srimutty Addya Soondury Mittra and others *Plaintiffs-Respondents.*

22. In section 121 an important proviso has been added on the subject of distrained property, and the addition to section 125 provides a punishment for the breach of the orders in the earlier part of the section. Similarly, the addition of sections 141A and 147A is intended to correct what is an omission in the old law, and the same may be said of the addition of the word "sewage" in section 187 of the Act.

23. Important additions have been made to the sections which deal with the control of bathing and washing places, wells and tanks. In the first place, in section 199 wells have been brought under the control of Commissioners to the same extent as other sources for the supply of water for drinking and culinary purposes, and secondly, the last clause of that section has been rewritten so as to define with greater precision the powers of Municipal Commissioners in respect of the private portion of any water-course which forms part of the public water supply. Section 199A gives to the Commissioners the power of prohibiting the use of unwholesome water, the absence of which power has often been extremely inconvenient, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that it will be freely exercised. It will now be possible for municipalities to close a source of water-supply which may be suspected, and to maintain this prohibition until the purity and wholesomeness of the water is established by chemical analysis in accordance with the rules laid down in the Sanitary Commissioner's circular No. 342 of the 25th June 1894. The reference may be made by the Commissioners, but would ordinarily be made by the person aggrieved by the closing of the well or tank.

24. By section 200 as now enacted, when an unwholesome tank or other source of water-supply has to be put in order, the Commissioners may call upon the owner or occupier to do one of three things, *i.e.*, either to re-excavate, fill up, or cleanse the place to their satisfaction. If the owner or occupier does none of these things, the Commissioners may do any one of them for him, and by the clause now added, if they re-excavate or fill up, they may retain possession of the property and turn it to profitable account until the expenses thereby incurred have been realised. The Commissioners are not entitled by the law to dictate to the owner which of the three courses open to him he is to pursue.

25. Section 208 has been rewritten so as to give the Commissioners power in respect of trees, hedges, &c., which are likely to cause damage or obstruction, or to foul the water of any well or tank.

26. The powers of the Commissioners in regard to buildings in a dangerous state have been a good deal extended in sections 210 and 210A, and these sections should be carefully noted. The Commissioners can now interfere to protect the inmates of a building against the consequences of their own apathy or neglect. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that the good sense of the local authorities throughout the province will prevent the powers now given from being misused to the annoyance of individuals.

27. The penal provisions of section 217 have been extended to section 199A; those of section 218 to sections 206 and 207; and those of section 219

to section 210A; and persons infringing the provisions of those sections can now be punished for so doing.

28. The addition to section 220 should be noted. It is now formally declared by law that wherever the whole of the provisions of any one of the Parts VII, VIII or IX of the Act of 1876 were in force when Act III of 1884 became law, the whole of each of the corresponding Parts VI, XI or X of this Act shall be considered to have been in force. This provision was necessary in order to remove doubt as to the continued application of these Parts. Where only a portion of the provisions of any one of Parts VII, VIII and IX of the Act of 1876 was in force when Act III (B.C.) of 1884 became law, its continuance was secured by the provision of section 1 of Act III of 1884, as further explained by the additions made to section 2 by the present amending Act IV of 1894. The result is that all notifications or orders passed, and all rules made under Act V of 1876, are still in force, unless expressly rescinded, even although the number of the Parts or sections quoted in them may have been altered.

29. By section 223A of the Act power has been given to make a survey, the cost of which is chargeable to the municipal fund under section 69 (9).

30. The sections which refer to building regulations (sections 236-244 of the Act) have been considerably expanded and should be carefully perused. The provisions of section 241 are suitable only to large municipalities, which include many masonry buildings; and while all the remaining sections of this group came into force on the passing of this Act in every municipality in which the corresponding sections of Act III of 1884 were in force at the time, it will be observed that the provisions of section 241 are expressly exempted from the operation of this general rule, and that this section will not take effect in a municipality until it has been specially extended thereto at the request of the Commissioners at a meeting.

31. Some small alterations have been made in the sections relating to burial and burning grounds, and it is believed that some income might be derived from the licenses which may now be granted under section 260A. These receipts might well be devoted to the improvement of these places which are often allowed to remain in very bad order.

32. Three important additions have been made to the provisions of sections 261 and 262, which deal with certain offensive or dangerous trades or occupations. Places for the storage of rags or bones or both have been added to the list of those for the use of which a license is necessary, and the last clause of the section has been so rewritten as to safeguard, as far as possible, persons following any one of the specified trades or occupations from having to pay unreasonable and unsuitable fees for the privilege. It is important to note that in future no fees can be levied under this section until the scale has been approved by the Commissioner of the Division. No time should, therefore, be lost in submitting the scale for sanction. Lastly, section 262A, empowers the Commissioners to prohibit the burning of bricks, etc., for private purposes within defined limits. Under section 263, as now amended, any person who keeps even one horse or pony or one head of cattle for the purpose of trade or business may be required to take out a license. The object of this change is not to raise an income from the poor, but to bring under control all the places where such animals are kept.

33. The additions in the penal sections—270, 271, and 273—merely give effect to provisions in other parts of the Act.

34. The alterations in Part VII of the Act, which deals with water-supply, are the outcome of prolonged and elaborate discussion. The maximum amount of the water-rate has been raised from 5 and 6½ per cent. to 6 and 7½ per cent. respectively. The principle on which it is to be calculated is carefully defined; and a fair share of the cost of collection and of general supervision has been made a legitimate charge against the fund: lands used exclusively for agricultural purposes are exempted from assessment, and power is left to the Commissioners to make special arrangements for the supply of water to persons beyond the limit up to which a water-rate can be levied.

35. A new section has been added (section 318A) making the lighting rates into a separate fund and defining how they may be expended.

36. Important changes have also been made in Part IX which deals with the cleansing of private privies and cess-pools. It is now clearly laid down

that this Part does not deal with public latrines, which should be provided under section 186 as part of the general scheme of conservancy in the town, but with the cleansing of private privies and cess-pools only. It was at one time proposed to substitute for the existing rate a scale of fees for service rendered, but after the fullest consideration the proposal was abandoned and the existing arrangements maintained. Cess-pools have been brought within the scope of this Part, as it appears that in some cases it was difficult to distinguish between a cess-pool and a privy. No privy rate will be assessed on a holding which does not contain a dwelling-house (section 321), nor on certain public buildings (section 334A), nor will it be levied from a shop-keeper twice over (section 322). Lastly, remissions or refunds will be allowed for vacant holdings. The effect of these changes ought to be to lighten the fees charged under this Part to the poorer residents of the municipality.

37. The effect of the additions made to section 339 in Part X (regulation of markets) is to protect the proprietors of old markets from arbitrary treatment. The section compels Commissioners to renew year by year licenses for markets lawfully established at the time of the extension of this Part to the municipality, so long as the Chairman continues to give year by year the certificate required by section 340 that the land is fit for use as a market for the sale of provisions. When a market is established after the extension of this Part to the municipality, no such compulsion exists, and the Commissioners may give or withhold the license as they please.

38. Part XI-A is entirely new and empowers Municipal Commissioners to make arrangements for the extinction and prevention of fire. The cost of these arrangements is declared to be a legitimate charge upon the municipal fund by section 69(8).

39. It has been found that the wording of section 350 of Act III of 1884 was not sufficiently specific, and that, as a matter of fact, many bye-laws have been made from time to time, and have been accepted by Government which do not, strictly speaking, fall within the scope of the section as it formerly stood: The wording has, therefore, been recast, and the matters in regard to which bye-laws may properly be made have been more clearly defined. At the same time an opportunity has been taken in section 350A to give to hill municipalities more stringent powers over private owners of land as regards cutting down timber and excavation of building sites. A new section (351A) has been added, empowering the Commissioners of all municipalities to make rules for the conduct of business in the same way as District and Local Boards have been empowered under Act III (B. C.) of 1885. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes to circulate for adoption by Municipal Commissioners a set of model bye-laws and one of model rules of business. Meanwhile the bye-laws which have already been passed by each municipality and confirmed by Government will continue in force until repealed or altered in the proper manner. Power has been taken by the Lieutenant-Governor to cancel any bye-law which he has sanctioned: an omission in the former law, which can only have been due to oversight.

40. The last section to which it is necessary to refer is 365, which now extends to offences against bye-laws as well as those against the Act itself, and allows certain selected servants of a municipality to exercise the powers of a police officer under the section.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INCOME-TAX IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—SEPARATE REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 28th August 1894.

RESOLUTION.—No. 4688S.R.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the financial results of the Administration of the Income-tax for the year 1893-94.

The principal administrative change in the working of the Income-tax Act during the year was the appointment of a whole-time officer as Collector of the tax for Calcutta, in the place of an officer who also discharged the duties of another office. The system under which the pay of assessors is personal, not local, so that they can be promoted without transfer, is reported to have worked well, but occasional transfers are advantageous, and can be made under the rules. The amalgamation under a single assessor of the district of Hooghly with Howrah, of Bankura with Birbhum, and of Manbhum with Singhbhum, is reported not to have been successful. If this result is confirmed by further experience, the Government will be prepared to reconsider the arrangement, on the receipt of a special report from the Board. The scale of the clerical and assessing establishments was revised, in accordance with a suggestion of the Government, and made more elastic and commensurate with the work done, the scheme resulting in an immediate saving of Rs. 2,004 per annum, and a further gradual saving of Rs. 2,640 per annum.

2. The following statement compares the financial results of the income-tax during the last two years :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Persons.	Persons.
Number of persons originally assessed, excluding Government servants	106,142	107,741
Number of persons finally assessed, excluding Government servants	103,894	105,476
Number of persons finally assessed, including Government servants	111,858	113,770
Number of assessees, including Government servants, who paid the tax within the year	108,818	110,483
	Rs.	Rs.
Final demand of income-tax for the current year	41,73,554	43,51,144
Final demand, including penalties, fines, and arrears of previous years	44,50,299	46,06,032
Collections of income-tax within the year ...	40,60,705	41,97,022
Total actual receipts, including advance and excess payments and after-adjustments ...	42,25,366	43,48,453
Charges	1,80,171	1,76,272
Percentage of charges on total actual receipts	4·3	4·1
Net revenue	40,45,195	41,72,181

The net revenue shows an increase of Rs. 1,26,986, or 3 per cent., against a decrease of 1·8 per cent. in the preceding year. Including advance payments and excess collections, and making allowance for various adjustments, the actual receipts at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 43,48,453, against Rs. 42,25,366

in the previous year. The receipts on account of the current demand for 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 42,27,219, which is Rs. 1,40,792 in excess of similar receipts in the previous year.

The increase in the final demand occurred in every district, except Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Khulna, Darjeeling, Mymensingh, Cuttack, and Singhbhum, and is attributed to fresh and enhanced assessments resulting from more careful and systematic enquiries on the part of the assessing officers. In Howrah the decrease was insignificant, and in Mymensingh it amounted to only one per cent. of the former demand. In the 24-Parganas, however, the percentage was 9·6, in Cuttack 6·8, in Singhbhum 6·2, in Darjeeling 4·6, and in Khulna 3·7. Various causes are alleged for the large decline in the 24-Parganas, but the Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed to accept the explanation without reserve. Failure of crops in Khulna, decline of trade in Cuttack, and an outbreak of rinderpest affecting the incomes of cart-owners and dairy farmers, and the removal of a number of contractors on the completion of certain large works, in Darjeeling, are assigned as the causes of the decrease in those districts. In Singhbhum it is probable, as the Board think, that the reduction is due mainly to the negligence of the assessors. The Board mention that Mr. Lyall, while inspecting the Puri Income-tax Office, found that the ground-rents liable to taxation had not been taxed, and that, as the result of this discovery, ground-rents in municipal areas have since been brought under assessment in all the districts in Orissa.

3. *Demand, collections and balances.*—The following statement shows the original demand, the revised demand, and the percentage of collections from assessees exclusive of Government servants:—

Year.	Original number of assessees.	Revised number of assessees.	Original demand.	Final demand after revision.	Amount of final demand collected.	Percentage of final demand collected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1892-93	106,142	103,894	38,17,869	36,97,623	35,84,774	96·9
1893-94	107,741	105,476	39,90,291	38,58,026	37,03,904	96·

The outstanding balance at the close of the year, including penalties, &c., aggregated Rs. 2,66,987, against Rs. 2,48,747 in 1892-93. Of this balance, Rs. 60,742 are reported to be good and under realization, Rs. 1,19,464 doubtful, and Rs. 86,781 bad and irrecoverable.

4. The only districts which succeeded in collecting the entire demand within the year were Balasore and Puri. In the following districts the collections on account of the current and arrear demand, including penalties, &c., were below 95 per cent.:—

Manbhum	94·4	Darbhanga	86·3
Muzaffarpur	93·9	Gaya	84·7
Purnea	93·3	Khulna	83·4
Hooghly	93	24-Parganas	78
Birbhum	89·6	Singhbhum	69·4
Calcutta	87·2		

With the exception of Manbhum, Hooghly, and Birbhum, the same districts failed to attain the prescribed standard in 1892. In Gaya, Hooghly, Calcutta, the 24-Parganas, Singhbhum, and Birbhum, the collections of the current demand of the tax also fell short of the standard in the past year, and the explanations furnished are generally unsatisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor must again impress on the officers concerned the importance of energy and promptitude in both the assessment and the collection of the tax, and he will look for evidence of marked improvement in the next report. The large outstanding balances are attributed in Birbhum and Calcutta to the completion of the assessments towards the end of the year, but it is not explained why such delay occurred. It is obviously essential to success in collecting the

largest possible percentage of the tax within the year, that the assessments should be concluded two or three months before the close of the year, and every effort should be made to achieve this result.

5. *Assessments.*—The number of assessors employed during the year was reduced from 52 to 49 in consequence of the amalgamation of certain districts already referred to. The assessors visited 70,992 villages and 542 streets in Calcutta, against 78,447 and 512 streets in Calcutta in the previous year. The decrease in the number of villages appears to be mainly due to the fact that previously in some districts villages which were not actually visited, but regarding which enquiries were made in their neighbourhood, were returned as visited, and villages visited by both the Deputy Collector and the Assessor were shown twice. The Board have rightly issued orders stopping this practice. The general explanation of the local officers in regard to the cases where the visits to villages were really fewer than in the previous year is that more attention was given to towns and villages which were known or believed to contain persons liable to taxation. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees that this is the sound principle, and that time should not be spent in visiting small and purely agricultural villages which can be better employed in making more careful assessment elsewhere. Enquiries must, however, be extended to all villages in which any likelihood exists of the discovery of new assessees.

6. The number of persons finally assessed was 105,476, against 103,894 in 1892-93, the percentage of exemption (2·1) being the same as in the previous years. Calcutta also partly recovered its position with an increase of 248, against a decrease of 516 in the preceding year. A few districts show a reduction, but nowhere exceeding 90, save in the 24-Parganas, where the number was 487. This large decrease is attributed to depression in some trades and closure of business, but it appears partly due to want of energy on the part of the establishment.

7. *Objections.*—The statistics of objections to assessment are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Number originally assessed.	Number of objections.	Percentage of objections.	Number of successful objections.	Percentage of successful to total number of objections, column 4 to column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1892-93	106,142	11,640	11·	4,205	36·1
1893-94	107,741	12,269	11·4	4,593	37·4

The percentage of objections to assessment was again highest in Gaya (31·6) and Puri (23). The percentage of successful objections exceeded 50 in the 24-Parganas (64·8), Darjeeling (62), Purnea (61·9), Khulna (53·8), and Calcutta (52·6). These percentages are not creditable to the officers against whose assessments the objections were preferred. After full allowance for the difficulty of estimating profits in the absence of accounts, it is clear that the assessments were hasty and injudicious in many cases. Closer and more constant supervision should be exercised over the work of the assessors while the assessments are being revised.

8. *Incidence of the tax.*—Excluding the tax on interest of Government securities and the salaries of officials, the average incidence of the tax on the whole population of the province was Re. 1 to every 18·4 persons, against 19·2 in the previous year. Without Calcutta, the average was Re. 1 to every 35·7 inhabitants, against Re. 1 to every 36·9 inhabitants in 1892-93. Darjeeling again shows the highest mufassal average (Re. 1 to every five persons) and Cuttack the lowest (Re. 1 to every 82 persons). In Calcutta the average incidence was Re. 1 to every ·4 persons, and one person in every 39 persons was assessed to the tax, the proportion for the whole of Bengal being 1 in 674, against 1 in 684 in the previous year.

9. The following statement illustrates the distribution of the tax between Calcutta and the rest of the province under the present Act and under former Income-tax and License Acts :—

Years.	Act imposing tax.	Number of Persons assessed in—			Amount of Tax realized in—		
		Calcutta.	Rest of province.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Calcutta.	Rest of province.	Total of columns 6 and 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1860-61 ...	Income-Tax Act XXXII of 1860	*	241,297	241,297	30,60,061	34,79,428	65,39,489
1861-62 ...	Dito ditto	*	244,471	244,471	17,83,500	40,68,945	58,52,445
1862-63 ...	Dito ditto	*	61,740	61,740	17,00,748	31,30,344	48,46,087
1863-64 ...	Dito ditto	*	57,879	57,879	12,32,583	22,59 818	34,92,401
1864-65 ...	Dito ditto	*	51,367	51,367	11,47,092	20,00,435	31,47,497
1867-68 ...	License Acts XXI and XXIX of 1867	25,332	160,040	183,372	4,66,286	10,79,255	15,45,541
1868-69 ...	Certificate Tax Act IX of 1868	9,824	54,161	63,985	5,39,338	8,74,677	14,14,015
1869-70 ...	Income-Tax Acts IX and XXIII of 1869 and XVI of 1870	22,728	142,342	165,070	12,20,455	26,26,189	38,46,644
1870-71 ...	Ditto ditto	*	97,831	97,831	21,21,525	42,99,175	64,20,700
1871-72 ...	Income-Tax Act XII of 1871	7,497	43,968	51,465	6,87,755	13,52,435	20,40,190
1872-73 ...	Ditto VIII of 1872	*	27,398	27,398	6,04,187	9,52,110	15,56,297
1878-79 ...	License Tax Act I (B.C.) of 1878...	31,801	808,706	840,507	3,35,331	23,30,422	26,65,753
1879-80 ...	Ditto ditto	22,427	718,005	740,432	3,00,692	15,57,090	18,57,782
1880-81 ...	Ditto II (B.C.) of 1880...	8,142	63,414	71,556	4,11,260	10,73,602	14,84,682
1881-82 ...	Ditto ditto	7,973	60,900	68,873	4,12,290	10,26,865	14,39,155
1882-83 ...	Ditto ditto	8,434	61,407	69,841	4,04,000	10,25,656	14,29,656
1883-84 ...	Ditto ditto	8,673	62,620	71,293	4,13,670	10,39,972	14,53,642
1884-85 ...	Ditto ditto	8,628	61,631	70,259	4,04,570	10,27,426	14,31,996
1885-86 ...	Ditto ditto	8,794	61,088	69,882	4,12,545	10,16,577	14,29,122
1886-87 ...	Income-Tax Act II of 1886	21,170	77,131	98,301†	17,05,885	16,78,796	33,84,681†
1887-88 ...	Ditto ditto	20,941	79,297	100,238†	14,24,012	16,96,332	31,20,344†
1888-89 ...	Ditto ditto	23,128	79,279	102,407†	15,91,286	16,98,314	32,89,600†
1889-90 ...	Ditto ditto	22,555	79,710	102,265†	16,95,163	17,40,574	34,36,737†
1890-91 ...	Ditto ditto	22,159	80,829	102,988†	17,01,574	17,75,061	34,86,635†
1891-92 ...	Ditto ditto	21,902	81,274	103,176†	17,20,966	18,37,364	35,58,330†
1892-93 ...	Ditto ditto	21,386	82,508	103,894†	17,21,605	18,63,079	35,84,774†
1893-94 ...	Ditto ditto	21,634	83,842	105,476†	17,70,462	19,33,442	37,03,904†

* Figures not available.
† Exclusive of the tax on salaries, &c., recovered by the Accountant-General and the tax on the interest of Government securities.

The figures show a gradual increase in collections in both Calcutta and the districts since 1887-88, Calcutta contributing in the past year 47.8 per cent. of the whole. The percentage of the final on the original demand and of objections on the total number of persons assessed has also steadily improved, with a slight falling off in the year under review, indicating gradual improvement in the working of the law.

10. *Coercive measures.*—The coercive measures which had to be taken for the realization of the tax are shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Number of persons finally assessed.	Distress Warrants.		Cases of Distraint.		Cases of Sale.	
		Number	Percentage to column 2.	Number.	Percentage to column 2.	Number.	Percentage to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1891-92 ...	103,176	6,450	6·2	2,329	2·2	333	·3
1892-93 ...	103,894	5,559	5·4	2,460	2·4	362	·3
1893-94 ...	105,476	5,920	5·6	2,290	2·2	288	·3

In the majority of cases payment is made on the issue of the warrants, while in the remainder distraint suffices and sales are rare. Wilful recusancy doubtless accounts for a large proportion of the warrants, but the number in some districts is excessive. The Collectors should give attention to the matter. Earlier completion of the assessments would obviate the issue of coercive process, which is often found necessary towards the close of the year.

The proportion of warrants issued on the number of persons assessed was above 10 per cent. in the districts of Singhbhum, Jessore, Khulna, Muzaffarpur, Noakhali, Gaya, and Jalpaiguri. The first four districts showed a high percentage in 1892-93 also. In eight districts no sales took place, while they were most numerous in Jessore, Rangpur, and Khulna. In Calcutta distress warrants were issued in 1,499 cases, but in one case only was sale found necessary.

11. The amount of tax collected under section 9 (2) of the Income-tax Act, which permits private employers to undertake the collection of the tax from their employés on receipt of a commission from the Government, was Rs. 2,66,584, against Rs. 2,47,918 in the previous year. The number

of companies, &c., who undertook to collect the tax again fell from 324 to 307. The Board are inclined to recommend an increase of the commission allowed, in order to offer greater inducement to companies and other employers to enter into agreements with the Government. The present rate of commission does not appear to the Lieutenant-Governor inadequate for the small trouble imposed, but he will be prepared to consider any proposals, which the Board may desire to submit. This special provision of the law cannot be expected to work with advantage where the number of employés liable to taxation is very small. With a large number of such employés the commission offered is remunerative to the employer, and also repays the Government by the amount of relief given to the collecting establishment.

12. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure incurred in the working of the tax fell from Rs. 1,80,171 in 1892-93 to Rs. 1,76,272. In view of the increased collections and the appointment of a whole-time officer as Collector of Calcutta, the decrease is very satisfactory.

13. The system of payment by money-order continues to gain in popularity. Only one case of embezzlement of a very trifling character was discovered during the year. The Board devote a paragraph (52) to evasions of the stamp law detected by income-tax assessors. The information is useful to the Stamp Department, and should be regularly furnished to that Department for the annual report. Its inclusion in the present report may be dispensed with in future.

14. The names of the Deputy Collectors specially reported by the Board as having done good service will be communicated to the Appointment Department. The remarks regarding the unsatisfactory work of some officers will not, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts, be ineffectual. The principle of keeping a Deputy Collector in exclusive charge of Excise and Income-tax has been definitely laid down for all districts except the few in the third class, in which the work is not sufficient for a whole-time officer. In those cases the Collector should not place the Deputy Collector in charge of duties which entirely preclude travelling for excise and income-tax purposes.

15. Popular feeling in regard to the tax remains the same. It is greatly disliked, and efforts to evade it by a variety of devices are still common among certain classes of assessees.

16. The thanks of Government are due to the Board for their supervision of the collection of the tax during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 25th August, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL.			
Burdwan Dtvs. 1	Burdwan Aug. 25, '94	2·21	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation of *aman* nearly completed. Prospects of *aus* and sugarcane good. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Kalna ...	2·71	
	Katwa ...	2·74	
	Raniganj ...	2·40	
			Srs.
			Burdwan ... ... 11½ to 15 }
			Kalna ... ... 9 to 13 } per rupee.
			Katwa ... ... 13½ }
			Raniganj ... ... 14 }
2	Birbhum „ 25, '94	4·66	Transplanting is well nigh finished. There has been sufficient rain to bring all fields under cultivation. Common rice sells between 13 and 15 seers per rupee. Cattle doing well.
	Rampur Hát ...	2·96	
3	Bankura „ 25, '94	2·13	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation practically finished. Prospects of rice crop good. Coarse rice sells at 16½ seers per rupee.
	Vishnupur ...	1·85	
4	Midnapore „ 25, '94	1·15	Weather—showery. Prospects of crops continue bright. Prices of common rice:—
	Contai ...	4·09	
	Tamluk ...	2·68	
	Ghatal ...	2·21	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 14 }
			Contai ... ... 13 } per rupee.
			Tamluk ... ... 12 }
			Ghatal ... ... 14 }
5	Hooghly „ 25, '94	0·82	Weather—showery. Transplantation still going on. More rain wanted in some parts of Serampore. State of *aus* crop and sugarcane good. Prices of common rice:—
	Serampore ...	1·10	
	Jahanabad ...	1·96	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 10 }
			Serampore ... ... 10 to 11½ } per rupee.
			Jahanabad ... ... 13 to 14 }
6	Howrah „ 25, '94	1·19	Weather—cloudy; alternately cool and hot. Harvesting of jute continues. Prospects of sugarcane good. Transplantation of paddy going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Prices of rice:—
	Ulubaria ...	5·16	
			Srs.
			Howrah ... ... 10 }
			Ulubaria ... ... 9 to 11 } per rupee.
Presidency Dtvs. 7	24-Parganas „ 25, '94	0·96	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* and jute going on. Transplantation of *aman* continues. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 11 to 13 0 }
			Barasat ... ... 10 10 }
			Basirhat ... ... 11 0 } per rupee.
			Diamond Harbour ... ... 11 0 }
8	Nadia „ 25, '94	2·81	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of all crops good. Common rice selling from 11 to 13 seers per rupee. River rising steadily.
	Kushtia ...	2·39	
	Meherpur ...	1·21	
	Chuadanga ...	1·46	
	Ranaghat ...	2·26	
9	Murshidabad „ 25, '94	6·21	Weather—damp, cloudy and rainy. Heavy rain during the week. All standing crops on low lands under water. Transplantation of *aman* paddy still going on. Sugarcane doing well. The river continues to rise daily. Five cattle died of small-pox in thana Kandi. Fodder and water sufficient for cattle. Prices continue normal. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.
10	Jessore „ 25, '94	2·68	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Manufacture of indigo completed. Harvesting of *aus* and manufacture of jute going on. Transplantation of *aman* in progress. Prospects of lowland *aman* good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease prevails to a certain extent in thana Gaighatta. Prices of rice:—
	Jhenida ...	2·25	
	Magura ...	2·11	
	Narail ...	2·66	
	Bongong ...	3·40	
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 11 to 12 0 }
			Jhenida ... ... 12 12 }
			Magura ... ... 12 8 } per rupee.
			Narail ... ... 12 0 }
			Bongong ... ... 10 to 12 0 }
11	Khulna „ 25, '94	4·59	Weather—rainy. Transplantation of *aman* continues. Harvesting of *aus* and jute going on. Standing crops doing well. Rice sells from 10 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.
	Bagerhat ...	2·86	
	Satkhira ...	2·96	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
Rajshahi Divn. 12	Rajshahi Aug. 25, '94 Nator ... Naugaon ...	5·06 3·85 2·77	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Harvesting of jute and *aus* rice going on. Prospects of standing crops reported to be good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling from 11 to 13 seers per rupee.
13	Dinajpur ,, 25, '94 Thakurgaon ...	5·02 2·39	Weather—hot and cloudy. Sufficient rain almost throughout the district. Crops, both *bhadoi* and *haimanti*, progressing. Foot-disease of cattle abating somewhat. Supply of fodder and drinking-water sufficient. Rice selling from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.
14	Jalpaiguri ,, 25, '94	7·19	Weather—very wet. Prospects are very favourable, and the recent heavy rain is doing good to all the crops on the ground. Jute is much improved. Transplanting of *haimanti* is going on apace, and a 12-anna average may be set down as the outturn of *bhadoi*. Cattle-disease is reported from parts of the district.
15	Darjeeling ,, 25, '94 Siliguri ...	8·64 3·16	Weather—cloudy and wet throughout the district. Hot in the Terai. *In the hills :—Bhutta*, potatoes, *shama*, *kangni* and *chota marua* are being harvested. *Bhadoi* paddy ripening. *Bara marua* and *aghani dhan* progressing well. *Kalai* being planted. *In the Terai :—Bhadoi* and jute being cut. *Aghani* being transplanted. Prices of coarse rice :— Srs. Hills ... ... 8 to 10 } per rupee. Terai ... ... 11 to 12 }
16	Rangpur ,, 25, '94 Nilphamari ... Gaibanda ... Kurigram ...	3·94 2·51 2·82 1·83	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Transplantation of *aman* in progress, though retarded to a great extent for want of sufficient rain. More rain urgently wanted. Steeping of jute continues. Harvesting of *aus* almost finished. Price of rice : 8 to 11 seers per rupee.
17	Bogra ,, 25, '94 Sherpur ... Naukhila ...	2·01 2·30 1·94	Weather—rainy and seasonable. Good rainfall all over the district. Transplantation of *aman* still going on. Cutting of *aus* and jute continues. Price of common rice stationary (10½ seers per rupee). Fodder and water sufficient.
18	Pabna ,, 25, '94	1·80	Weather—cool and rainy. Prospects of crops continue good, though less favourable at Sirajganj owing to want of rain. Harvesting of jute and early rice continues. Common rice selling at 11 seers at Sadar and 10 seers per rupee at Sirajganj. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
Dacca Divn. 19	Dacca ,, 25, '94	6·75	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Harvesting of jute and *aus* rice going on. Prospects of standing crops good. The rain and the rise of water doing much good to the *aman* crop. Fodder available. Common rice selling from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. No cattle disease.
20	Mymensingh ,, 25, '94	11·12	Weather—cloudy with showers. Heavy rainfall during the week has done much good to the *aman* paddy. Harvesting of jute and *aus* going on. Common rice sells at 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.
21	Faridpur ,, 25, '94 Goalundo ... Madaripur ...	5·19 3·78 4·54	Very heavy rainfall. The bheels are quite full now, and the prospects of all crops are excellent. Rice sells at 11 to 12 seers per rupee.
22	Backergunge ,, 25, '94 Pirojpur ... Bhola ... Patuakhali ...	3·62 3·73 7·99 5·25	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice is being sold from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
Chittagong Divn. 23	Tippera ,, 25, '94	7·56	Heavy rainfall. *Aus* and jute very good. Both are being harvested. *Roa* (late rice) planting nearly finished. Prospects of standing crops good. Price of rice falling— Srs. c. Sadar— Laksham ... ... 16 0 } Katwali ... ... 13 5½ } Chandpur— Hajiganj ... ... 16 4 } per rupee. Matlab ... ... 14 12 } Brahmanbaria ... ... Not reported. }
24	Noakhali ,, 25, '94	16·34	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aus* nearly finished. Transplantation of *aman* going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of rice— *Aus.* *Aman.* Noakhali ... ... Srs. 14 10 } per rupee. Feny ... ... ,, 14 10 }
25	Chittagong ,, 25, '94	1·36	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* nearly over; 12 annas outturn expected. Ploughing for, and transplantation of, *aman* continues. Prospects fair. Water and fodder sufficient. Prices stationary. Cattle-disease continues in the Sadar subdivision.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
	BIHAR.		
	PATNA DIVISION.		
26	Patna Aug. 25, '94	4·08	Weather—cloudy and rainy. *Bhâdoi* doing well. Indian-corn ripening, but a portion of it has been injured by high floods. Transplantation of rice nearly completed. Prospects generally very good. Prices of common rice: —
	Barh ..	2·22	
	Dinapore ...	2·82	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 14 }
			Barh ... ... 12½ } per rupee.
			Dinapore ... ... 11 to 13 }
27	Gaya „ 25, '94	3·84	Weather—rainy and cloudy. Transplantation of paddy still continues. *Bhadoi* somewhat damaged by heavy rainfall at Jahanabad. Harvesting of *marua* commenced. Common rice sells at —
	Jahanabad ...	4·18	
	Aurangabad ...	1·54	
	Nawada ...	1·26	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 12 to 13 }
			Jahanabad ... ... 12½ }
			Aurangabad ... ... 14 } per rupee.
			Nawada ... ... 16 }
			Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
28	Shahabad „ 25, '94	2·83	Weather—cloudy with occasional showers. Transplantation still going on. *Marua, makai, tangu* and *sawa* are being harvested in Sasaram, and *sawa* in Bhabua subdivision. Prospects at Arrah and Buxar continue favourable. Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee.
	Buxar ..	1·92	
	Bhabua ...	4·32	
	Sasaram ..	2·86	
29	Saran „ 25, '94	3·81	Weather—cloudy with occasional showers. State and prospects of crops good. Paddy transplantation completed in Siwan, but it is still progressing in the Sadar. Slight damage to *makai* reported from Siwan in the villages on the river bank. The floods about Sonepur and Dighwara are causing some hardship to the people, who, however, are accustomed to them, as they occur yearly. Fodder and water plentiful. Prices of common rice: —
	Siwan ...	3·58	
	Gopalganj ...	1·09	
			Srs. c.
			Chapra ... ... 11 8 }
			Siwan ... ... 12 8 } per rupee.
			Gopalganj ... ... 11 3¼ }
30	Champaran „ 25, '94	3·52	Weather—cloudy. Transplantation of winter rice in progress. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops fair. Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
31	Muzaffarpur „ 25, '94	5·09	Weather—seasonable, with showers almost daily. Transplantation of paddy being vigorously pushed on. Standing crops in Mahuwa thana in Hajipur subdivision damaged somewhat by excessive rain and also flood; otherwise prospects very favourable. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice selling on an average at 11 seers per rupee.
	Hajipur ...	1·64	
	Sitamarhi ..	0·17	
32	Darbhanga 25, '94	8·78	Weather—cloudy, and rainy during latter part of the week. Prospects of *bhadoi* continue very favourable. *Makai* crop approaching maturity. Heavy rain which has fallen this week will enable cultivators to complete transplanting operations. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Price of common rice remains stationary.
	Samastipur ..	1·90	
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.		
33	Monghyr „ 25, '94	2·43	Weather—hot and cloudy, with occasional showers, and east and west winds. Transplantation of winter rice nearly completed. *Makai, marua*, and other standing crops have suffered much at Begusarai and Sadar owing to the unusual flood of the Ganges and excessive rain. Indigo and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-pox reported from Jamui and Sadar. Prices of common rice:—
	Begusarai ...	2·43	
	Jamui ...	1·93	
			Srs.
			Monghyr ... ... 11¾ }
			Begusarai ... ... 11 } per rupee.
			Jamui ... ... 13¾ }
34	Bhagalpur „ 25, '94	1·94	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Outturn of *marua* estimated at 20 annas and *bhadoi* rice 16 annas in the north of the district. About the same in other parts of the district. Common rice selling from 13 to 15 seers per rupee.
	Banka ...	0·88	
	Madhipura ..	2·49	
	Supaul ...	2·24	
35	Purnea „ 25, '94	4·64	Weather—rainy. Harvesting of *bhadoi* and transplantation of *aghani* progressing satisfactorily. Fodder and water plentiful. Cattle-disease reported from Araria. Rivers are again rising after a fall. Prices of common rice:—
	Kishanganj ...	0·86	
	Araria ...	1·94	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 15 }
			Kishanganj ... ... 12 } per rupee.
			Araria ... ... 16 }

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR—*concld.*			
Bhagalpur Divn.—*concld.* 36	Malda Aug. 25, '94	3·09	Weather—cloudy and rainy with breaks at times. *Bhadoi* being harvested. Some damage to *bhadoi* caused by inundation. Transplanting of winter rice being pushed on. Ordinary rice sells from 12 to 14 seers per rupee. No want of fodder.
	Chanchal ...	1·85	
	Shibganj ..	4·09	
	Gazole ...	1·75	
37	Sonthal Parganas „ 25, '94	3·74	Weather—daily rain and cool. Both rice and *makai* doing very well. Common rice sells from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.
	Deoghur ...	3·32	
	Godda ...	0·84	
	Jamtara ...	4·17	
	Pakour ..	4·84	
	Rajmahal ...	2·19	
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divn. 38	Cuttack „ 25, '94	1·03	Weather—showery. State and prospects of crops good, except in the flooded tracts. Re-sowings in some of these tracts are again submerged, and prospects there are unfavourable. *Beali* crop ripening. Fodder-supply scanty in tracts lately submerged. Common rice sells at— Srs. c. Srs. c. Sadar ... ... 9 14 to 13 2; Jajpur ... ... 9 13 to 10 8; Kendrapara ... ... 8 0 to 13 0; Banki ... ... 13 8 — per rupee.
39	Balasore ...	...	Repo ccived.
40	Puri „ 23, '94	1·69	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Puddling and transplanting still going on in some places and nearly complete in others. *Beali* in ear. State of miscellaneous crops good. Rice sells from 12 to 15¾ seers per rupee.
	Khurda ..	3·35	
	Baupur ...	5·86	
CHOTA NAGPUR.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
Chota Nagpur Divn. 41	Hazaribagh Aug. 25, '94	1·66	Weather—seasonable. Transplanting of paddy approaching completion. All crops doing well except Indian-corn, which has been damaged by excessive rain. Fodder and water abundant. Common rice selling at 11 to 13 seers per rupee.
	Giridi ...	2·95	
42	Lohardaga „ 25, '94	2·32	Weather—hot and cloudy. Transplantation of winter paddy completed. Sowing of *sirgooja* commenced. Prospect of *bhadoi* continues good. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
43	Palamau „ 23, '94	8·92	Excessive rain. Transplantation of rice in full swing. A break in the rains for a short time would now be welcome even for the paddy. Rice selling at 13½ to 16 seers per rupee.
44	Manbhum „ 25, '94	4·47	Constant rain. Paddy doing well. *Mug* is being cut in places, somewhat damaged by the rain. Rice sells at 10 to 14 seers per rupee.
	Govindpur ..	4·42	
45	Singhbhum „ 25, '94	1·90	Weather—cloudy with light rain. Crops doing well. Rice selling from 10 to 15 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,
The 28th August, 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior during the month of May, 1894.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).															
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	70,173	55,104	1,04,613	1,001	808	.....	1,07,082	307	11,021	4,346	.....	.....	52	.....	50	35	195	.....
Birbhum	79,242	731	79,099	.....	297	.....	79,996	.....	7,386	317	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	43	.....
Midnapore	1,16,290	22,800	1,30,540	1,000	1,078	.....	1,32,618	.....	1,670	5,729	.....	.....	105	188	4	1,369	17	.....
Hooghly	1,38,904	41,974	1,48,228	3,357	3,995	58	1,70,638	4,280	586,324	2,763	.....	.....	.....	2	224	13,719	14,465	.....
24-Parganas ...	1,60,694	6,040	1,64,844	189	2,542	...	1,67,575	7,403	289,918	1,199	.....	.....	1,347	.....	8,686	23,158	3,810	529
Nadia	6,187	1,012	6,819	21,607	56,609	1,080	86,115	3,192	5,249	34,476	399	.....	264	12	653	8,165	2,575	.....
Murshidabad ...	5,145	.....	5,145	3,288	1,458	473	10,363	3,696	735	5,767	.....	11	.....	538	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jessore	3,831	9,875	5,315	1,923	40,431	.....	47,669	1,497	4,095	5,068	1,364	.....	970	.....	4,947	22,113	1,903	.....
Khulna	400	025	701	.....	9,349	.....	10,140	536	175	665	2,163	.....	609	.....	475	2,650	...	.....
Rajshahi	916	... ..	916	.....	828	327	2,071	300	455	2,389	.....	.....	.....	602	.....	.....	...	.....
Dinajpur	7,411	4	7,414	.....	.....	.....	7,414	377	34,440	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Jalpaiguri ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,863	120,085	... ..	.....	6,586	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,330	.....
Kuch Bihar ...	.....	......	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,243	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	31,500	.....	.....	18,009	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	.....
Rangpur	177	... ...	177	.....	26	.....	203	24,719	3,900	.....	... ..	.....	1,578	.....	.....	.....	19,811	.....
Bogra	14,482	.....	14,482	.....	.....	.....	14,482	1,809	665	251	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Pabna	.....	.....	.....	251	1,007	.....	1,258	1,04,992	14,420	4,671	479	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,316	.....
Dacca	.....	.....	.....	.....	219	.....	219	1,04,195	8,260	1,084	411	.....	6,510	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Mymensingh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	99	11,158	175	...	1,486	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Faridpur	877	.....	877	368	22,207	.....	23,452	13,741	11,585	8,758	12,229	239	698	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Backergunge ...	46,945	103	47,009	.....	1,078	.....	48,087	56	140	870	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	488	...	.....
Tippera	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	116	350	611	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	...	.....
Noakhali	900	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	5,763	.....	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Chittagong ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	600	.....	.....	136	1,730	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Total of Bengal ...	6,50,668	1,31,368	7,82,773	33,584	1,42,091	1,937	9,10,385	2,95,630	1,127,344	85,471	18,631	25,581	14,447	1,488	15,039	71,697	46,593	529
BIHAR.																		
Patna	1,388	.....	1,388	160	18,830	5,772	26,150	.....	700	1,81,741	138	.....	39	.....	.....	2,741	485	636
Gaya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	210	26,933	771	.....	3	.....	.....	7	6	480
Shahabad	.....	.....	.....	1,370	6,885	320	8,575	.....	.....	48,456	445	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,936	...	.....
Saran	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315	20,920	3,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,007	...	1
Champaran ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,331	1,664	.....	.....	.....	.....	268	...	.....
Muzaffarpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	386	386	.....	.....	42,367	839	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	1
Darbhanga ...	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	98,910	2,887	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,060	231	74
Monghyr	.....	.....	.....	125	27,595	.....	27,720	.....	13,930	27,341	3,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	310	174	27
Bhagalpur ...	444	.....	444	2,781	290	12,521	16,045	135	1,465	34,818	4,082	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	...	.....
Purnea	58	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	58	1,280	.....	456	710	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	9,101	.....
Malda	2,033	.....	2,033	525	200	.....	2,758	.....	.....	1,373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Sonthal Parganas	153	.....	153	7,787	3,444	.....	11,384	758	7,875	21,251	1,954	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	...	.....
Total of Bihar ...	4,076	.....	4,076	12,998	57,253	18,990	93,326	2,173	24,495	5,40,897	20,450	.....	42	74	... ...	12,363	10,086	1,221
ORISSA.																		
Balasore	30,917	7,860	38,792	.....	3,385	.....	39,177	.....	5,070	3,339	30	... ..	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....
CHOTA NAGPUR.																		
Hazaribagh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	352	.....	352	.....	245	1,580	300	156	3	... ..	.....	.....	...	.....
Manbhum ...	48	.....	48	... ..	... ..	.....	48	.....	70	... ..	485	286	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Singhbhum ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	875	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Total of Chota Nagpur.	48	.....	48	.....	352	.....	400	.....	385	2,455	844	442	3	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	6,85,709	1,39,168	7,72,689	46,582	2,03,081	20,936	10,43,288	2,97,801	1,157,294	6,32,162	39,855	26,023	14,492	1,562	15,039	84,066	56,672	1,750
OTHER PROVINCES.																		
Assam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,712	1,000	3,740	28,091	18,677	2,349	48	.....	.....	17	.....
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1,108	.....	1,108	3,52,006	74,731	2,501	4,30,346	1,145	630	5,55,009	55,269	760	32,692	.....	.....	2,083	24	.....
Panjab	.....	.....	.....	15,248	99,362	11,339	1,25,949	.....	.....	.....	1,42,505	871	11,457	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Central Provinces	6,617	.....	6,617	445	18,026	.....	25,088	.....	770	25,170	8,161	.....	260	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Rajputana and Central India.	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,565	.....	7,565	.....	.....	14,229	43,640	.....	12,817	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Berar	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	76	.....	.....	247	.....	.....	767	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Nizam's Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	70	.....	.....	7	17,408	.....	27	.....	2	7
Madras	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,374	.....	6,374	.....	300	.....	2,255	.....	708	.....	7,641	.....	96	125
Burma	38,962	85,663	84,279	.....	499	.....	84,878	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	5,405	2	.....	.....	...	16
Other places ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	37,613	25,718	172	522
Grand Total, 1894 of Imports in May ... 1893	7,22,396	2,27,851	8,64,793	4,14,281	4,09,717	34,776	17,23,567	3,02,660	1,167,364	12,30,557	3,19,776	46,340	98,415	1,623	60,320	1,11,867	56,963	2,422
	5,38,047	82,096	5,89,357	7,70,084	4,02,890	81,991	18,44,922	3,29,968	2,148,180	14,50,592	5,95,336	29,889	42,524	2,110	63,921	1,28,884	53,928	5,519

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of May, 1894, was as follows:—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—																		
To Indian ports, viz.—																		
Bombay	20,028	30	20,047	.....	302	... ..	20,047	5	1,738,700	.....	.....	215	.....	7	1,044	.....	...	16
Madras	69	.....	69	302	24,009	1,009	25,989	.....	148,100	10	.....	2	.....	119	60	.....	...	.....
Other ports in Madras... ...	7,155	.....	7,155	.....	283	.....	7,437	.....	105,800	.....	403	5	.....	3	.....	.....	...	52
Burma	4,232	.....	4,232	4,732	12,382	318	21,654	.....	1,22,970	33	.....	118	53	6	* 1,002	495	4,132	413
Other Indian ports... ...	374	.....	374	890	21,863	.....	23,127	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2,887	1,781	...	89
Pondicherry ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Sind	599	.....	599	.....	.....	.....	599	.....	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Total of International trade ...	32,457	30	32,476	5,914	59,136	1,327	98,853	5	3,456,370	43	403	340	53	141	4,993	2,276	4,132	570
Foreign ports— ed Kingdom r Foreign rts	71,126	.....	71,126	57,557	39,532	.....	1,68,215	1,33,039	3,426,500	3,47,240	8,175	16,294	3,961	300	4,590	4,776	...	76
	4,88,378	10	4,88,364	1,211	9,306	1,009	5,00,110	1,35,734	5,467,450	10,72,656	31,044	936	66,632	802	.....	.....	2,544	200
of Foreign e	5,59,504	10	5,59,710	58,768	48,838	1,009	6,68,325	2,68,793	8,893,950	14,19,896	39,219	17,230	70,593	1,102	4,590	4,776	2,544	276

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of May, 1894.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Country boats ...	3,61,433	64,324	33,118	80,517	1,882	38,137	705,314	35,518	21,032	.....	6,586	89	2,965	25,906	13,519	1,030
River steamers ...	22,246	1,965	900	1,612	.....	1,11,179	.....	1,20,233	23,066	18,677	2,336	181	287	6	915	.....
Rail { E. I. Railway	1,56,582	63,513	3,78,714	2,55,048	32,839	8,001	52,990	10,31,563	2,65,682	2,088	58,088	710	.....	14,856	10,083	610
Rail { E. B. S. Railway.	31,487	280	1,540	51,603	55	1,38,659	378,490	39,539	7,091	25,484	4,894	680	4,726	30,804	25,738	.....
Road	72,731	7,056	.....	779	.....	6,684	17,900	974	.....	.....	1,250	.....	7,061	14,987		
Total of { 1894 ...	7,22,386	2,27,851	4,14,281	4,09,717	34,776	3,02,660	1,167,364	12,30,557	3,19,776	46,340	93,415	1,623	60,220	1,11,667	56,963	2,422
Imports { 1893 ...	5,38,047	82,096	7,70,684	4,02,690	81,091	3,29,968	2,148,180	14,50,592	5,95,336	29,889	42,524	2,110	63,921	1,28,884	53,828	5,519

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta during the month of May, 1894.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whether exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
BENGAL.							
...ran ...	1,55,799	396	324	1,339	26,362	6,975	99,338
...um ...	78,774	1,476	136	634	16,724	1,630	61,740
...pore ...	2,18,212	.....	2,809	.....	35,812	1,061	11,216
...ly ...	1,52,970	7,200	1,445	65	4,081	3,954	39,394
...ganas ...	1,51,765	4,970	447	.....	10,672	33,835	19,180
... ...	2,13,034	.....	1,948	587	30,112	3,141	34,185
...idabad ...	53,923	.....	119	54	9,345	37	6,260
... ...	88,117	.....	1,585	44	21,487	3,837	4,875
...a ...	60,221	.....	255	10	3,366	922	1,295
...hi ...	1,73,022	.....	169	194	19,134	340	9,485
...ur ...	1,15,099	.....	.....	256	13,609	807	28,175
...guri ...	91,443	.....	.....	395	11,903	2,650	700
...ihar ...	32,117	.....	.....	126	693	.....	560
...ling ...	1,07,525	.....	29	247	7,102	2,072	2,240
...ur ...	1,94,134	.....	5	557	26,042	2,488	9,100
... ...	1,60,352	.....	.....	195	13,451	3,4	17,955
... ...	1,23,514	.....	350	26	36,175	13,123	2,540
... ...	5,64,902	144	2,194	.....	34,101	23,820	31,255
...nsingh ...	1,87,447	.....	82	25	15,283	2,950	140
...ur ...	51,571	.....	376	707	27,357	3,998	17,815
...gunge ...	1,20,546	.....	1,45	.....	44,160	5,485	14,105
...a ...	55,547	.....	562	.....	7,606	700	3,985
...ali ...	37,260	.....	668	.....	6,250	750	105
...gong ...	1,24,310	.....	160	.....	.....	7	800
Total of Bengal ...	33,11,602	14,186	15,118	5,461	4,20,827	1,14,205	415,343
BIHAR.							
...	2,99,356	324	193	361	17,314	11,061	131,685
...	2,58,027	...	9	1,276	13,187	565	11,335
...ad ...	3,70,246	36	.....	1,291	24,083	1,182	43,925
...	2,61,519	180	.....	161	18,920	1,173	33,031
...aran ...	2,28,654	900	45	336	16,904	614	26,250
...arpur ...	90,134	.....	.....	55	14,056	1,164	40,970
...anga ...	1,62,269	72	8	936	20,037	3,572	61,980
...yr ...	1,30,011	.....	12	1,017	26,445	4,430	35,245
...pur ...	2,77,188	360	8	608	31,044	1,890	55,690
... ...	2,73,347	.....	.....	419	24,950	1,934	5,880
... ...	2,291	.....	.....	13	2,200	.....	.....
...l Parganas ...	1,02,399	.....	281	779	12,501	1,740	92,295
Total of Bihar ...	25,15,441	1,872	556	7,252	2,21,703	29,425	538,556
ORISSA.							
...e ...	23,680	.....	820	4,687	31,376	20	6,990

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
CHOTA NAGPUR.							
Hazaribagh	51,014	.....	.....	607	7,767	332	1,295
Manbhum	93,781	.....	31	1,598	25,750	1,375	14,175
Singhbhum	3,179	.....	71	513	3,710	88	5,985
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	1,47,974	.....	102	2,718	37,227	1,795	21,455
Grand total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ...	59,98,697	16,056	16,596	20,118	7,11,133	1,45,415	982,254
OTHER PROVINCES.							
Assam	6,54,472	... ..	868	22	39,733	11,713	34,355
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	29,37,713	5,364	1,286	849	33,378	20,589	725,725
Punjab	5,70,433	7,380	320	12	.....	1,994	530,355
Central Provinces ...	77,244	180	202	799	.....	4,901	82,005
Rajputana and Central India	65,181	.....	5	.....	.....	301	19,565
Berar	582	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nizam's Territory	1,309	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	6,568	288	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,738,805
Madras	31,580	.....	80	402	.....	332	253,900
Pondicherry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,700
Burma	1,49,015	200	774	1,037	.....	197	1,324,970
Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000
Other places	35,011	455	.....	5,537	.....	18	8,893,950
Grand Total of Exports in May { 1894 ...	1,05,28,210	29,925	20,131	29,667	7,84,244	1,85,580	14,721,584
Grand Total of Exports in May { 1893 ...	90,17,035	43,876	15,641	16,381	6,23,577	2,06,672	16,753,490

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of May, 1894, was as follows:—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
From Foreign Ports—							
United Kingdom	1,48,55,579	.....	7,715	... ..	5,62,541	.....	.....
Other Foreign ports ...	26,135	.....	622	.....	2,93,661	3,476	7,000
Total of Foreign Trade ...	1,48,81,714	.....	8,337	.....	8,56,202	3,476	7,000
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	20,168	90,852	.....	9,204	26,286	.....	.....
Madras	.....	33,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ports in Madras ...	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
Burma	31,960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
Other Indian ports ...	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,070
Total of Interportal Trade ...	52,128	1,25,652	.....	9,204	26,286	.....	5,670
Grand Total of Imports in May { 1894 ...	1,49,33,842	1,25,652	8,337	9,204	8,82,488	3,476	12,670
Grand Total of Imports in May { 1893 ...	79,55,849	1,91,082	4,751	11,590	8,08,313	1,62,504	10,450

* As per tariff declaration value.

Following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of May, 1894.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
...try boats	1,17,500	7,200	2,567	.....	1,55,478	13,926	37,668
...r steamers	9,26,979	.....	3,409	47	1,32,662	62,336	60,792
Rail { East Indian Railway	66,27,408	16,956	2,840	13,597	3,33,445	56,404	2,077,625
Rail { Eastern Bengal State Railway	22,53,346	144	9,062	3,395	1,28,422	47,400	184,320
... ...	2,37,581	4,970	419	65	4,311	4,940	10,530
... ...	3,65,396	655	1,834	12,565	30,026	574	12,350,320
Grand Total of Exports in May { 1894 ...	1,05,28,210	29,925	20,131	29,667	7,84,244	1,85,580	14,721,584
Grand Total of Exports in May { 1893 ...	90,17,035	43,876	15,641	16,381	6,23,577	2,06,672	16,753,490

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 22nd August, 1894.

O. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 19th to 25th August 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1894.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Aug.	19th	135·5	1·8	29·553	80·9	84·6	8·3	76·3	78·6	0·951	77·7	90	SW by S and SSW	56	0·17	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p.
,,	20th	143·3	3·2	·575	80·9	84·5	9·3	75·2	78·5	·945	77·5	89	S, SSE and SSW	79	0·35	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, p, t.
,,	21st	155·6	4·9	·646	81·6	85·1	8·7	76·4	78·6	·939	77·3	87	S and SSW ...	101	0·01	Chiefly cloudy, o, d.
,,	22nd	107·2	Nil	·710	81·1	82·8	4·6	78·2	79·1	·969	78·3	91	S by W, and SSW	97	0·15	Cloudy, o, g, d, p
,,	23rd	137·0	0·4	·714	82·9	86·7	7·1	79·6	80·0	·985	78·8	87	SSW and SW ...	162	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, t, <.
,,	24th	130·3	Nil	·701	83·6	87·5	7·4	80·1	80·6	1·005	79·4	87	SSW, SW by W and NW.	116	0·03	Cloudy, o, g, d, t, <.
,,	25th	126·0	0·4	·731	80·4	81·8	4·7	77·1	77·9	0·924	76·8	89	NW and S ...	57	0·13	Chiefly cloudy o, g, d.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·661
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·601
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	10·7
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	89·2
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	81·6
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·1
The extreme variation of temperature	12·3
The maximum temperature	87·5
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	12
	%
The mean relative humidity	89
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	87
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 19th to 25th August 1894	0·84
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	3·17
The total fall from 1st January to 25th August 1894	34·37
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	46·83

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 85, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; <, lightning.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA; J. H. GILLILAND,

Calcutta, the 27th August 1894. *For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Station Observations.											
				Air Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature.						
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·594	29·640	+·021	Sly	63	87·7	24th Aug.	76·7	25th Aug.	86·9	73·2	82·6
			Raniganj	29·360	29·643	+·039	Calm	21	88·2	23rd ,,	74·4	25th ,,	86·3	76·7	81·5
		Birbhum	.....												
		Bankura	Bankura	29·372	29·621	+·039	Calm	66	88·1	20, 25 ,,	76·6	20, 25 ,,	86·7	77·4	82·0
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·556	29·652	+·046	S	87	90·3	24th ,,	74·1	25th ,,	87·3	77·0	82·2
		Hooghly	.....												
		Howrah	.....												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·637	29·656	+·044	SW	357	87·2	24th ,,	76·0	21st ,,	83·9	78·5	81·2
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·688	29·636	+·043	SSW	96	87·6	25th ,,	75·2	20th ,,	84·7	77·3	81·1
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·655	29·650	+·058*	S	121	89·3	20th ,,	75·2	25th ,,	87·7	76·9	82·3
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·631	29·646	+·020	SE	69	88·6	20th ,,	75·8	22nd ,,	86·0	77·2	81·6
		Jessore	Jessore	29·669	29·649	+·021	SSE	77	89·0	24th ,,	74·9	25th ,,	86·7	76·4	81·5
		Khulna	.....												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·627	29·646	+·039	E	135	89·1	19th ,,	75·6	25th ,,	85·3	77·0	81·2
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·597	29·674	+·046	E	?	90·6	19th ,,	74·7	25th ,,	86·7	76·5	81·6
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·443	29·686	+·035	ESE	68	91·4	19th ,,	73·1	23rd ,,	87·0	75·7	81·4
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22·916	—	—·011	Variable	94	68·1	19th ,,	55·7	22nd ,,	64·5	56·5*	60·6*
			Gnatong	19·252	—	—	SE	98	54·4	20, 21 & 24. ,,	41·1	19th ,,	53·6	43·1	48·4
		Kuch Bihar	.....												
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·599	29·676	+·029	Variable	50	90·8	19th ,,	73·7	25th ,,	86·8	76·1	81·5
		Bogra	Bogra	29·648	29·661	+·049	SE	63	89·7	19th ,,	73·7	24th ,,	87·2	76·5	81·9
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·671	29·676	+·036	SE	55	86·3	19, 22 ,,	74·2	24th ,,	84·4	76·7	80·6
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·709	29·684	+·033	SEly	221	86·6	20, 21 ,,	75·7	25th ,,	84·2	76·7	80·5
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·674	29·682	+·036	Calm & SEly	106	89·2	19th ,,	74·1	25th ,,	84·3	75·9	80·1
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·685	29·679	+·035	Variable	140	85·0	20th ,,	74·9	25th ,,	83·4	77·1	80·3
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·715	29·673	+·051	Calm	93	86·3	21, 24 ,,	74·4	25th ,,	84·1	76·0	80·1
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·716	29·700	+·046	SE, E	145	87·4	22nd ,,	72·8	25th ,,	83·5	74·7	79·1
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·706	29·696	+·050	Variable	160	85·0	22nd ,,	71·8	25th ,,	83·1	74·5	78·8
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·697	29·731	+·040	SE	160	85·7	20, 21 ,,	73·1	25th ,,	84·4	74·8	79·6
		South Lushai Hills	.....												
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·494	29·629	+·017	E	167	89·0	19, 20 ,,	76·2	25th ,,	86·8	77·7	82·3
		Gaya	Gaya	29·290	29·618	+·016	Ely	147	90·4	23rd ,,	73·3	24th ,,	88·6	76·4	82·5
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·311	29·614	+·026	Variable	376	88·3	20, 23 ,,	75·0	24th ,,	87·4	77·6	82·6
			Buxar	29·421	29·615	+·022	E	132	88·5	19th ,,	73·8	25th ,,	87·0	76·3	81·7
			Arrah	29·471	29·613	+·031	Sly	58*	90·4	23rd ,,	75·5	25th ,,	88·8	77·6	83·2
		Saran	Chapra	29·487	29·620	+·035	ESE	154	90·3	19th ,,	75·6	25th ,,	87·7	77·8	82·8
		Champaran	Motihari	29·456	29·636	+·028	ENE	146	90·5	19th ,,	74·9	25th ,,	86·8	76·4	81·6
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·498	29·629	—	ESE	178	90·2	19, 20 ,,	74·2	25th ,,	88·1	77·1	82·6
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·516	29·634	+·003	ESE	132	89·9	19th ,,	75·7	24th ,,	86·8	77·1	81·9
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·516	29·629	+·031	SEly	112	90·2	25th ,,	75·0	24th ,,	85·5	77·1	82·8
		Purnea	Purnea	29·572	29·650	+·027	E	120	90·7	19th ,,	75·7	24th ,,	88·1	77·8	83·0
		Malda	Malda	29·617	29·641	+·030	Variable	80	90·6	19th ,,	76·0	24th ,,	87·8	77·4	82·6
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·187	29·634	+·037	Sly	114	88·1	23rd ,,	74·8	23—25 ,,	86·0	75·4	80·7
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·621	29·644	+·030	SWly	85*	90·2	23, 24 ,,	76·8	19, 22 ,,	83·2	78·3	83·3
			False Point	29·703	29·666	+·049	SW	279	87·9	25th ,,	75·1	20th ,,	85·8	78·4	82·2
		Balasore	Balasore	29·643	29·646	+·049	SW	119	88·9	24, 25 ,,	75·3	22nd ,,	85·5	77·4	81·5
		Puri	Puri	29·700	29·655	—	SW	356	88·7	23, 25 ,,	76·6	19th ,,	87·2	80·6	83·9
			Gopalpur	29·700	29·661	—	SW	435	88·7	21st ,,	77·1	19th ,,	87·3	78·8	83·1
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·676	29·624	+·008	S	178	85·3	24th ,,	70·3	25th ,,	83·3	73·4	77·9
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·565	29·629	+·030	Variable	104	82·5	25th ,,	69·9	21st ,,	81·4	71·8	76·7
		Palamau	Daltonganj												
		Manbhum	.....												
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	28·918	29·631	+·043	WSW	30*	88·9	20th ,,	73·2	23rd ,,	87·4	75·1	81·2
Assam.	....	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·426	29·715	+·018	Calm		89·7	19th ,,	76·5	21, 24 & 25. ,,	87·5	77·3*	82·3*
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·619	29·688	+·032	Variable	59	88·2	19th ,,	76·6	22, 23 & 25. ,,	84·7	77·2	81·0
		Cachar	Silchar	29·676	29·731	+·038	Calm		92·5	19th ,,	76·3	24th ,,	86·6	75·4	80·0

* Mean for 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the
The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The
mean are the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the [illegible] monitors
stations in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations.

for the week ending Saturday, the 25th of August 1894.

Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. OF WEEK. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	RAINFALL. Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Since 16th May 1894. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	District.
—1·4	80·6	88	9·6	2·31	3·07	2·96	6·25	3·55	11·59	10·57	+1·02	34·72	33·09	+1·63	Burdwan.
—1·6	79·5	93	6·4	3·99											
					5·55	3·00	6·67	4·02	16·15	10·95	+5·20	44·01	36·09	+7·92	Birbhum.
—0·9	80·2	90	8·0	2·13	0·23	3·91	4·00	4·48	10·39	12·09	—1·70	38·97	37·87	+1·10	Bankura.
—1·2	80·8	89	5·1	0·83	4·03	3·35	3·25	3·49	10·50	11·67	—1·17	44·25	36·39	+7·86	Midnapore.
					2·21	2·90	4·33	3·86	7·41	11·80	—4·39	29·79	3··03	—6·24	Hooghly.
						3·35		4·03		10·97			35·84		Howrah.
—1·9	79·8	93	9·9	7·08	2·67	3·16	4·00	4·08	8·43	11·64	—3·21	35·52	37·03	—1·51	24-Parganas.
—1·3	79·6	91	9·7	0·96	0·96	3·20	4·00	4·30	4·58	11·59	- 7·01	26·41	36·15	—9·74	Calcutta.
—0·8	81·1	87	8·7	2·81	2·14	2·82	5·20	3·34	9·24	10·17	—0·93	34·69	33·51	+1·18	Nadia.
—1·8	79·8	95	9·4	6·21	4·14	2·31	5·83	3·49	9·50	9·67	—0·17	29·53	33·06	—3·53	Murshidabad.
—2·0	80·1	93	8·9	2·68	3·50	2·79	4·40	3·47	8·46	10·35	—1·89	35·92	35·43	+0·49	Jessore.
					3·96	2·63	5·00	3·89	10·59	10·81	—0 22	36·53	39·79	—3·26	Khulna.
—1·7	80·2	91	7·6	5·21	4·50	2·22	5·67	3 34	9·89	8·69	+1·20	29·08	35·01	—5·93	Rajshahi.
—2·2	79·0	93	7·9	6·16		2·00		3·45		9·10			39·00		Dinajpur.
—1·0	78·6	91	8·3	7·03	7·19	5·36	4·00	4·05	31·34	20·76	+10·58	76·94	82·64	—5·70	Jalpaiguri.
—0·8*	59·8	99	9·9	8·64	8·66	5 80	6·00	6 12	28·99	22·81	+6·18	86·48	92·97	—6·49	Darjeeling.
—	48·9	92	6·7	7·13											
					4·91	3·60	3·50	3·90	17·00	16·36	+ 0·64	57·80	76·37	—18·57	Kuch Bihar.
—2·0	79·2	90	8·1	4·89	4·54	2·40	4·25	2·01		9·26			51·50		Rangpur.
—1·0	80·0	90	6·9	3·54	4·60	2·20	4·50	3·30	12·90	8·97	+3·93	41·68	38·99	+2·69	Bogra.
—2·2	78·9	92	10·0	6·17	3·99	3·03	5·50	3·25	8·60	9·73	--1·13	43·44	35 20	+8·24	Pabna.
—2·8	77·3	93	9·4	8·42	6·75	2·85	5·75	3·70	11·94	10·98	+0·96	48·22	42·26	+5·96	Dacca.
—2·3	77·7	93	9·1	11·12		2·92		3·93		10·96			46·84		Mymensingh.
—2·2	79·0	95	8·6	5·19	5·23	2·82	5·00	3·66	13·41	10·20	+3·21	43·01	38 78	+4·83	Faridpur.
—1·5	79·3	92	9·6	3·71	5·89	3·08	6·00	4·50	15·50	13·27	+2·23	52·99	54 19	—1·20	Backergunge.
—2·8	77·6	95	7·9	6·23	7·92	3·42	5[25	4·02	15·80	14·45	+1·35	54·61	48·67	+5·94	Tippera.
—2·3	78·4	92	4·6	16·34	14·17	5·45	7·00	4·91	32·63	21·52	+11·11	79·41	76·69	+2·72	Noakhali.
—1·1	78·8	90	9·1	1·67	1·84	4·45	3·00	3·93	18·85	21·01	—2·13	98·08	85·60	+12·39	Chittagong.
					4·23	3·69	5·00	5·15	12·06	15·95	—3·89	59·06	58·09	+0·97	South Lushai Hills.
—2·1	80·7	89	10·0	4·08	3·96	2 35	6·25	2·68	9·65	8·57	+1·08		28 15		Patna.
—1·5	79·6	89	6·1	3·84	3·06	2·94	5·25	2·95	14·51	9·86	+4·65	38·73	29·05	+9·68	Gaya.
—0·8	81·5	87	8·6	3·02											
—1·9	79·4	91	8·7	3·53	2·89	2·46	4·20	3·06	14·59	9·50	+5·09	38 68	26·97	+11·71	Shahabad.
—1·3	80·1	91	8·0	2·83											
—1·4	80·4	89	10·0	3·81	5·08	1·67	4·67	2·49	12·19	7·76	+4·43	35·86	27·44	+8·42	Saran.
—2·2	80·9	88	7·1	3·52	4·04	2·01	4·00	2·47	15·20	9·76	+5·54	34·47	30·83	+3·64	Champaran.
—	79·9	91	6·6	5·00	3·00	1·80	4·33	2·66	10·75	8·15	+2·60		28·32		Muzaffarpur.
—2·0	80·5	89	7·7	6·78	4·95	1·86	4·67	2·54	13·07	8·15	+4·92	25·08	29·02	—3·94	Darbhanga.
					3·86	2·70	4·67	3·33	10·76	9·49	+1·27	35·09	29 53	+5·56	Monghyr.
—0·9	81·4	87	8·0	1·94	3·11	2·36	5·25	3·29	11·51	10·54	+0·97	33·32	30·30	+3·02	Bhagalpur.
—0·5	81·1	88	8·9	4·64	4·23	3·38	4·33	3·61	13·84	11 79	+2·05	37·80	43 60	—5·80	Purnea.
—1·9	81·4	89	7·4	3·09	2·97	2·52	5·00	3·43	8·56	9·36	—0·80	35·26	35·97	—0·71	Malda.
—1·6	78·4	91	9·0	3·74	3·76	2·63	5·33	3·71	10·77	9 93	+0·84	30·32	34·08	+5·24	Sonthal Parganas.
—0·2	82·6	78	7·1	1·39		2·69		3·79		9·31			33·01		Cuttack.
—0·1	81·7	87	8.3	2·09											
—0·7	80·9	95	6·3	1·69		2·54		3·67		10·09			34·01		Balasore.
—	83·0	84	6·3	0·64		2·49		3·76		9·89			32·01		Puri.
—	81·9	84	3·6	Nil											
0	74·4	91	10·0	1·63		3·45		4·36		11 71			34·91		Hazaribagh.
—0·5	74·2	91	9·1	2·32	3·09	3·73	4·00	4·47	15·30	12·77	+2·53		35·96		Lohardaga.
						2·53		3·50		9·58			29·24		Palamau.
					4·44	2·87	5·50	4· 3	19·26	11·35	+7·91	56·21	33·12	+23·09	Manbhum.
—1·3	78·5	89	9·9	1·90	1·90	2·78	3·00	3 80	13·57	11·99	+1·58	35·64	37·02	—1·38	Singhbhum.
—1·7*	78·6	95	10·0	5·35											Sibsagar.
—1·7	78·3	90	9·7	4·55											Goalpara.
—1·0	78·7	93	9·4	5·51											Cachar.

ast ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
numbers denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal
uring the past ten years. The means of the districts are the arithmetical averages of the rainfall returned received in the district, i.e., from total rainfall at the subdivisional

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 25th of August 1894.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 19th.	Monday, 20th.	Tuesday, 21st.	Wednesday, 22nd.	Thursday, 23rd.	Friday, 24th.	Saturday, 25th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	0·85	0·11	0·13	0·72	0·45	0·15	4·60	7	7·01	2·78	11·13	10·21	36·57	31·38
			Burdwan ...	0·72	0·05	...	0·52	0·17	0·69	0·16	5	2·31	2·72	10·38	10·42	33·19	32·54
			Katwa ...	0·16	0·63	0·20	0·33	0·41	0·54	0·28	7	2·55	3·19	10·49	10·34	29·99	32·83
			Raniganj ...	0·13	0·43	0·18	0·04	1·05	0·20	1·96	6	3·99	3·16	14·31	11·28	39·01	35·43
			Mankur ...	0·13	0·61	...	0·49	...	...	1·27	4	2·50	?	10·13	?	34·09	?
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	0·89	0·67	0·03	0·94	1·40	0·39	0·34	6	4·66	3·41	17·58	11·56	44·88	37·02
			Hetampur ...	1·55	3·00	0·50	1·40	0·80	0·69	0·44	7	8·47	2·96	21·34	16·56	46·73	37·95
			Rampur Hát ...	0·91	0·54	0·41	0·20	0·14	0·61	0·70	7	3·51	2·64	9·54	10·73	38·43	33·85
			Bolpur ...	0·53	0·25	0·54	0·41	0·62	0·08	0·16	6	2·59	?	10·00	?	33·17	?
			Murari ...	...	0·52	...	1·50	...	...	3·30	3	5·32	?	11·44	?	33·44	?
			Labpur ...	0·08	3·10	0·38	0·27	1·41	...	0·22	5	5·46	?	11·69	?	31·83	?
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	0·11	0·89	0·18	0·56	...	...	0·39	5	2·13	3·24	10·04	12·44	35·70	36·41
			Vishnupur ...	...	...	...	1·03	0·23	...	0·72	3	1·98	4·65	8·16	12·46	38·61	37·62
			Malisra ...	...	0·15	...	1·21	0·57	...	0·10	4	2·03	3·61	7·38	11·71	34·88	38·00
			Khatra ...	0·39	...	0·49	0·84	0·09	...	0·95	4	2·76	4·15	15·96	11·74		39·42
			Indas ...	0·04	0·05	...	...	0·36	...	0·92	2	1·37	?	10·89	?		?
			Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	1	1·80	·	8·82	?	34·82	?
			Onda ...	0·42	0·15	0·19	0·31	0·45	0·62	...	6	2·14	?	5·96	?	31·04	?
			Gangajalghati ...	...	...	...	0·75	1·00	...	0·10	3	1·85	?	13·00	?	42·65	?
			Raipur ...	2·72	...	0·71	0·16	0·56	...	0·21	5	4·35	?	20·25	?	46·75	?
			Sonamukhi ...	0·07	...	...	0·53	0·13	...	0·18	3	0·91	?	14·18	?	28·82	?
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	...	0·03	1·66	0·40	...	...	0·13	3	2·22	3·19	5·92	11·58	57·71	38·13
			Tamluk ...	...	1·34	0·26	...	...	0·02	8·50	3	10·12	4·16	13·54	11·60	45·83	35·12
			Midnapore ...	...	...	0·19	...	0·09	0·06	0·81	2	1·15	2·74	6·99	10·45	27·88	33·67
			Ghatal ...	...	0·33	0·31	...	2·21	0·10	3·27	5	6·22	3·30	15·62	12·87	45·47	38·58
			Kukrahati ...	0·03	0·08	1·22	0·12	...	...	3·20	3	4·65	?		?		?
			Garhbeta ...	...	...	0·15	...	0·62	...	1·06	3	1·83	?	12·32	?	39·20	?
			Panskura ...	...	0·58	...	...	...	0·34	0·92	3	7·84	?	18·63	?	46·38	?
			Dantoon ...	...	...	1·08	...	...	0·77	0·19	3	2·04	?	9·66	?		?
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	0·05	0·17	0·36	0·07	0·01	0·23	0·35	4	1·24	2·87	6·19	11·00	24·35	35·55
			Hooghly ...	...	...	0·20	0·12	0·13	...	0·37	4	0·82	2·30	4·12	10·86	25·34	34·72
			Jahanabad ...	0·02	0·44	0·44	...	0·46	0·94	2·26	5	4·56	2·93	11·02	13·52	39·66	37·85
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	0·12	0·20	0·07	0·44	0·11	...	0·25	5	1·19	3·05	4·81	10·45	26·99	35·16
			Mohesreka ...										3·65		11·47		36·47
			Ulubaria ...	1·35	0·76	2·74	...	...	...	1·11	4	5·96	?	7·68	?	33·42	?
		24-Parganas...	Saugor Island	1·00	0·52	3·90	0·53	0·55	...	0·58	6	7·08	3·36	13·79	12·82	40·45	41·75
			Diamond Harbour.	0·85	0·90	...	...	...	...	1·83	3	3·08	4·09	6·64	11·90	43·94	38·64
			Canning Town	...	2·05	...	...	...	...	0·55	2	2·60	?	6·17	?		?
			Alipore (Obsy.)	0·21	0·43	0·01	0·13	0·02	...	0·16	4	0·96	3·20	4·58	11·59	26·41	37·06
			Barrackpore	0·05	...	0·15	0·11	...	...	0·51	3	0·82	2·73	6·30	10·87	24·40	35·83
			Dum-Dum ...	0·19	0·21	0·84	0·41	0·10	...	0·28	6	2·03	2·95	8·87	11·11	33·45	35·72
			Barasat ...	...	...	0·62	...	...	...	0·91	2	1·53	2·84	7·27	10·22	21·93	33·40
			Basirhat ...	...	0·15	0·31	0·44	...	...	0·56	4	1·46	3·01	7·69	11·36	38·50	35·53
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	...	0·54	...	0·55	0·63	...	0·89	4	2·61	2·77	9·29	11·09	28·92	33·03
			Krishnagar ...	0·19	0·36	0·11	0·51	0·58	0·39	0·37	7	2·81	2·80	8·43	9·77	38·70	31·27
			Chuadanga ...	0·13	...	0·04	0·75	0·54	0·06	0·70	4	2·22	2·69	9·33	10·37		34·16
			Meherpur ...	0·15	0·30	0·10	0·19	0·20	0·13	0·63	7	1·70	2·78	11·57	9·08	33·86	32·41
			Kushtia ...	0·05	0·12	0·65	0·35	0·02	0·05	0·12	4	1·36	3·04	7·57	9·95	37·12	36·11
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	0·07	0·29	0·24	0·50	0·26	1·20	0·36	7	3·91	2·22	6·73	9·33	23·67	33·53
			Berhampore	0·20	1·92	0·44	1·31	0·21	0·72	1·41	7	6·21	2·49	12·22	10·26	32·41	33·01
			Lalbag ...	...	0·12	0·58	1·85	...	0·47	0·80	5	3·82	2·07	8·07	9·60	30·57	31·31
			Azimganj ...	...	...	0·80	0·08		0·38	0·65	3	1·91	2·36	6·85	10·22	25·45	33·30
			Jangipur ...	...	0·20	0·97	1·04	0·69	0·28	0·78	6	3·96	2·49	8·90	9·18	26·76	31·90
			Lalgola ...	0·50	0·60	1·00	0·50	0·50	1·00	1·00	7	5·00	2·21	14·00	9·41	35·70	33·65
			Akhriganj ...	...	1·15	0·67	0·65	0·41	0·27	0·60	6	3·75	·	10·46	?	37·40	?
			Patkabari ...	...	0·40	...	0·30	0·30	0·20	0·50	5	2·30	?	6·00	?	22·10	?
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	0·03	0·20	1·12	0·02	0·08	0·12	0·99	5	3·46	1·96	6·83	9·77	37·55	32·79
			Jessore ...	0·33	0·09	0·16	0·43	...	0·04	1·63	4	2·68	2·73	7·03	10·90	38·06	38·41
			Jhenidah ...	...		0·34	1·49	0·67	0·04	2·13	3	4·07	3·31	11·30	10·04	36·14	36·68
			Magura ...	...	0·13	0·30	0·42	0·11	0·10	0·34	6	1·40	1·85	6·01	8·56	33·76	34·43
			Bangaon ...	...	0·23	...	0·74	1·78	...	3·10	4	5·99	4·08	11·09	11·57	25·74	34·96
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	0·30		...	...	1·19	...	0·78	3	2·18	3·27	8·01	11·28	34·05	39·14
			Bagerhat ...	0·01	0·51	0·25	0·49	1·18	1·64	1·04	6	5·12	2·32	12·50	10·06	41·09	43·09
			Khulna ...	0·20	0·12	0·17	0·50	0·56	...	3·04	6	4·59	2·41	10·38	10·18	34·42	37·12
			Nakipur ...	4·10	...	0·62							?		?		?
			Rampal ...										?		?		?
	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Baulia ...	0·05	0·58	0·35	0·74	0·93	0·09	2·32	5	5·06	2·34	11·03	9·62	28·01	34·04
			Nator ...	...	0·75	1·35	0·73	0·26	0·30	0·83	6	4·22	2·65	9·41	9·48	31·90	35·15
			Naugaon ...	...	0·65	0·19	0·74	0·80	0·50	0·94	6	4·22	1·67	8·64	6·97	26·30	35·86
			Lalpur ...	0·44	0·11	0·40	...	0·50	0·30	0·60	6	2·35	?	8·09	?		?
			Wanda ...	0·09	0·10	0·24	0·31	2·44	0·31	0·29	6	3·78	?	11·64	?		?
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur	...	1·77	0·36	0·24	0·28	1·77	0·50	6	4·92	2·62	9·20	10·22	29·21	35·13
			Churamon ...	..	0·21	0·09		0·94	0·47				2·02		7·83		34·53
			Raiganj ...	0·30	0·15	...	0·14	1·90	0·70	1·70	6	4·89	1·72	11·80	9·38		39·73
			Dinajpur ...	0·12	...	...	0·05	0·93	0·61	3·31	4	5·02	1·77	10·05	9·89	32·02	44·64
			Balughat ...	0·18	...	...	0·35	0·34	0·56	0·10	5	1·53	1·82	5·05	8·12	25·40	37·53
			Thakurgaon ...	...	0·50	0·24	...	1·55	0·31	4·27	5	6·90	·	22·24		43·55	?
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	0·05	0·17	0·05	0·02	3·56	0·30	3·04	4	7·19	5·36	31·34	20·76	70·94	81·51
			Alipore Duar	...	...	0·38	...	3·04	0·85	1·52	4	5·79	?	17·77	?	63·85	?
			Fallacotta ...	...	...	...	1·20	4·80	2·50	3·25	4	11·75	?	21·50	?	50·70	?
			Debiganj ...	0·13	...	0·10	0·31	1·91	...	4·48	5	6·93	?	18·53	?	44·48	?
			Bhagalpur (Nagrakatta)	0·76	0·50	1·00	1·14	0·99	0·29	3·10	7	7·69	?	33·59	?	105·54	?
North Bengal.		Darjeeling ...	Buxa ...	0·55	0·16	...	0·10	1·97	2·23	4·02	6	9·03	8·91	41·69	35·82	134·74	142·24
			Siliguri ...	0·10	0·18	0·81	0·04	1·77	0·50	2·31	6	11·74	4·38	34·04	18·76	85·73	85·41
			Darjeeling ...	0·21	0·83	1·92	1·14	1·53	0·93	2·53	7	8·64	5·22	23·97	20·88	70·48	78·32
			Kalimpong ...	0·09	0·15	0·80	1·05	0·38	0·08	1·76	5	4·31	4·69	17·24	15·77	57·83	65·80
			Kurseong ...	0·08	0·98	0·68	0·50	3·60	2·60	2·28	6	10·72	·	30·64	?		?
			Pedong ...	0·15	0·60	1·13	0·38	1·37	0·20				·		?		?
		British Bhutan	*Gnatong* ...	1·59	0·58	1·64	1·36	0·68	0·03	0·65	7	7·13	?	20·19	?	90·07	?
		Tibet ...	*Yatung* ...										?		?		?
		Kuch Bihar...	Dinhatta ...	...	...	...	0·01	0·45	0·09	1·36	2	1·91	3·07	10·39	13·27	43·98	66·23
			Kuch Bihar...	...	0·08	0·04	0·04	2·35	0·05	1·23	2	3·79	3·85	17·04	16·72	59·17	84·10
			Mekliganj ...	0·27	0·32	0·05	1·65	2·70	0·45	3·55	6	8·99	3·82	23·15	17·70	64·48	74·74
			Mathabhanga	...	0·04	...	1·11	1·77	0·13	1·91	4	4·96	3·64	17·92	17·60	58·50	80·34
			Pulbari ...	...	...	0·18	0·42	0·74	0·23	1·73	5	3·29	?	15·82	?		?
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	1·20	0·03	...	0·35	0·86	1·70	0·92	5	5·06	2·18	13·30	8·24	38·33	41·00
			Rangpur ...	0·50	...	0·03	0·18	2·24	0·46	0·08	5	4·39	2·59	12·17	9·94	31·47	52·70
			Peerganj ...	0·72	...	...	...	2·08	2·10	0·20	4	5·10	?	10·47	·	27·63	?
			Kurigaon ...	...	...	0·70	...	1·13	...	6·60	3	2·43	1·77	...	7·50		52·33
			Gobindganj	0·55	...	...	0·56	...	2·50	0·24	4	4·15	?	10·63	?		?
			Bazdogra (*Nilphamari*)	0·04	0·07	0·04	0·20	1·01	0·21	3·81	4	6·28	3·07	17·16	12·28	41·27	60·76
			Ulipur ...	0·19	...	...	...	1·02	0·42	...	3	2·23		4·76	?	23·08	?
			Sunderganj ...	0·34	...	...	0·09	1·21	1·44	...	3	3·08	?		?		?
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	...	0·20	0·05	0·50	1·46	1·05	0·90	5	4·15	2·54	14·29	10·02	41·47	40·40
			Nowkhilla ...	0·09	...	0·03	0·45	0·80	2·80	1·47	4	5·64	1·59	10·71	8·35	39·66	36·67
			Bogra ...	...	...	...	1·30	0·42	1·27	0·55	4	3·54	2·09	13·28	9·41	36·37	42·85
			Panchbibi ...	1·07	...	...	1·02	0·80	1·62	0·55	5	5·06	1·69	13·20	8·08	39·89	44·82
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	0·05	0·19	0·83	0·13	0·14	0·13	0·33	6	1·80	3·37	6·18	10·35	48·85	54·94
			Sirajganj ...	0·10	0·03	0·05	0·32	0·42	5·03	0·34	5	6·17	2·09	10·99	9·09	30·52	35·35

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 25th of August 1894—contd.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 19th.	Monday, 20th.	Tuesday, 21st.	Wednesday, 22nd.	Thursday, 23rd.	Friday, 24th.	Saturday, 25th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj ..	0·35	0·90	0·03	0·82	1·75	2·39	1·63	6	7·87	2·71	13·42	12·68	54·84	48 37
			Dacca ...	0·07	0·53	0·11	0·06	1·46	3·15	1·37	5	6·75	2·74	9·48	10·55	44·19	41·12
			Narayanganj	0·19	1·51	0·07	0·66	1·71	1·38	3·04	6	8·56	3·65	14·02	10·97	49·48	44·45
			Munshiganj ...	0·05	0·16	0·35	0·73	0·16	1·02	1·40	6	3·85	2·28	10·80	9·66	37·05	35·06
			Jaydebpur ...	...	0·21	0·03	0·61	0·75	1·05	0·78	5	4·33	?	9·21	?	45·17	?
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj ..	...	0·37	...	0·22	4·20	1·59				2·78		10·92		47·63
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	0·43	...	0·40	0·85	3·12	0·28	5	5·08	2·78	12·48	9·96	48·82	37·51
			Mymensingh	0·44	0·32	0·04	1·30	1·28	3·40	4·40	6	11·72	2·96	22·00	11 10	64·54	50·36
			Jamalpur ...	...	0·33	...	0·60	1·05	1·91	1·10	5	4·99	3·07	12·51	10·64	47·55	42·07
			Netrakona ...	...	...	...	1·02	2·41	3·22	3·86	4	10·56	3·00		12·18		46·04
			Subarnakhali	1·47	0·03	0·73	0·20	0·87	4·73	1·09	6	9·11	?	17·03	?	45·55	?
			Durgapur ...	0·30	0·50	0·40	1·00	1·50	2 40	1·10	7	8·40	?	24·00	?	77·20	?
			Sherpur Town	...	0·00	...	0·66	1·10	0·89	1·95	5	5·20	?	10·08	?	45·26	?
			Diwanganj ..	...	...	...	...	3·95	0·90				?		?		?
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	0·07	0·06	0·07	2·45	1·06	1·20	1·15	5	6·06	2·55	16·26	10·52	44·68	30·68
			Faridpur ...	0·08	0·35	0·42	0·66	0·11	.	3·60	5	5·19	3·16	15·05	10·60	45·44	39·81
			Goalundo ...	...	0·10	1·42	1·28	...	0·30	0·75	5	3·85	2·74	10·94	9·46	39·87	36·83
		Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	0·16	0·64	0·37	2·12	1·34	0·35	1·75	7	6·73	3·22	18·75	14·20	45·45	62·46
			Pirojpur ...	0·27	0·09	0·90	1·27	0·65	0·06	0·55	5	3·79	2·98	10·13	13·02	42·59	48·34
			Barisal ...	0·05	0·27	...	1·13	0·18	0·37	1·02	5	3·02	2·53	13·88	11·05	54·34	47·14
			Gaurnadi ...	0·15	0·58	0·96	0·62	1·19	0·16	1·09	7	4·75	?	19·22	?	53·43	?
			Bhola ...	1·02	0·28	0·28	5·29	0·53	0·21	1·80	7	9·11	3·57	19·21	14·76	55·13	58·73
			Daulatkhan	0·43	1·77	0·57	2·70	0·87	0·11	3·28	7	9·73	?	23·42	?	72·06	?
			Bauphal ...	...	...	0·70	0·01	1·50	1·50	2·50	4	6·21	?	18·01	?		?
		Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	...	...	0·70	...	0·90	1·00	1·70	4	4·30	3·05	8·90	11·21	38·89	41·54
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	...	1·10	0·08	1·31	1·01	1·35	2·71	5	7·56	3·40	15·50	15·16	61·13	55·46
			Chandpur ..	0·22	0·45	0·33	1·42	0·76	0·21	4·00	7	7·39	4·23	19·28	17·81	60·31	53·21
			Brahmanbaria	0·06	...	0·20	0·28	1·40	7·93	2·55	5	12·42	2·99	18·12	10·76	54·14	41·55
			Ramchandra-pur.	...	0·50	...	0·29	...	2·40	0·10	4	9·20	?	15·70	?	43·80	?
			Nasirnagar ...	0·56	0·35	0·40	0·50	2·50	3·50				?		?		?
			Daudkandi ..	0·30	0·21	0·23	0·18	3·05	2 28	...	6	6·25	?	12·42	?	40·02	?
			Kasba ...	...	...	0·75	0·95	1·85	0·70	2·00	5	6·25	?	12·23	?		?
			Laksam ...	0·05	0·54	0·05	0·90	1·40	1 90	1·80	5	6·70	?		?		?
	Chittagong.	Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	1·18	0·38	0·40	3·64	4·44	1·25	4·85	7	16·34	5·84	35·66	21·97	88·49	76·37
			Feuny ...	0·20	0·26	0·35	1·35	5·10	1·28	3·45	7	11·99	5·06	29·56	21·07	90·34	76·75
			Harishpur ...	0·34	0·09	0·94	..	1·45					?		?		?
			Ramganj ...	0·31	1·27	0·37	0·72	0·58	...	6·44	6	9·69	?	21·75	?	66·20	?
		Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar...	0·07	0·83	0·03	1·23	0·10	0·05	...	3	2·31	5·50	28·50	24·73	119·30	102·36
			Chittagong ...	...	0·10	0·20	0·01	0·03	0·09	0 93	3	1·36	3·40	15·15	17·26	70·77	74·58
			Kutubdia ...	...	0·66	0·06							?		?		?
			Satkunya ...	...	...	...	0·40						?		?		?
			Kodala ...										?		?		?
			Fenna ...										?		?		?
			Mirsarai ...	0·06	0·30	0·08	0·03	0·04	4·80	1·88	4	8·09	?	37·35	?	94·20	?
			Chandpur ...	0·05	0·14		0·06	0·05					?		?		?
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia...	0·12	0·06	...	0·06	0·50	2·26	0·57	5	4·23	3·63	12·06	15·95	62·07	58·09
			Bundarban ...	0·25	0·14	0·04	0·06						?		?		?
	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	0·50	0·33	0·86	0·07	0·32	1 05	0·35	7	4·08	1·84	7·79	8·27	25·87	28·22
			Dinapore ...	0·19	1·50	0·47	0·26	0·27	0·89	0·26	7	3·84	2·56	6·57	0·07		28 20
			Bihar ...	0·65	0·55	0·24	...	0·22	1·10	0·60	6	3·36	2 60	9·92	8·86		29·34
			Barh ...	...	0 20	1·10	...	0·20	2 85	0·22	5	4 57	2·30	14·32	8·07		26 72
			Bikram ...	0·14	0·46	...	0·33	0·55	1·30	0·86	6	3·64	?	12·50	?		?
			Hilsa ...						..				?		?		?
		Gaya ...	Aurangabad	...	...	0·10	0·31	0·55	0 22	...	4	1·18	3·52	16·83	10·94	49·08	30 15
			Gaya ...	0·08	0·51	0·80	0·16	0·72	1·47	0·21	6	3·84	2·92	13·23	9·42	42·28	29·22
			Nawadah ..	0·21	0·20	0·22	0·01	0·26	0 24	..	5	1·14	2·79	8·81	9·33	30·84	27·91
			Jahanabad ...	2·03	1·52	0·37	..	0·16	1·51	0·10	6	6·09	2·54	19 16	9 79	33 31	28·23
			Arwal ...	...	...	0·12	0·30	0·41	0·19	0·30	5	1·62	?	3·61	?	23·40	?
			Daudnagar ..	0·02	0·05	0·39	0·83	1·31	1·27	0·10	6	3·97	?	14·10	?		?
			Sherghati ...	0·59	...	0·34	...	1·40	1 19	...	4	3·52	?	13·03	?	36·30	?
			Rajauli ...	...	...	...	1·05	...	1·25	...	2	2·30	?	8·63	?	30·19	?
			Pakri Barawan.	...	...	...	2 40	0·80	1·00	0·10			?		?		?
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	0·58	0·20	0·02	0·30	0·20	0·54	1·69	6	3·53	2·50	11·82	8·34	39·57	24·98
			Dehri ...	...	...	0·03	0·70	0·04	2·19	0·06	2	3·02	2·31	17·36	9·90	47·92	27·16
			Bhabhua ...	...	0·03	0·02	0·90	0·20	0·23	0·25	4	1·63	2·99	13·78	10·36		28·74
			Sasaram ...	...	...	...	1·33	0·05	1·38	0·16	3	2·92	2·13	16·60	9·99	39·68	27·12
			Arrah ...	0·61	0·86	0·50	0·58	0·22	0·50	0·06	6	3 33	2·36	13·35	8·91	31·28	27·05
			Mohanea ...	...	...	0·03	1·50	0·56	0·70	0·80	4	3 59	?	20·82	?	50·72	?
			Khiri ...	...	...	...	0·70	0·30	0·25	1·00	4	2·25	?	15·25	?	32·15	?
			Agaon ...	1·00	0·25	...	1·00	0·95	0·40				?		?		?
			Ramagar ...	...	0·12	0·20	...	0·72	1·39	1·12	5	3·61	?	9·83	?		?
			Keath ...	0·34	...	...	0·77	1·10	0·35	1·28	5	3·84	?	11·00	?	33·84	?
			Sikroul ...	0·03	0·30	0·56	0·70	0·27	0·06	1·40	6	4·22	?	10·17	?	34·45	?
			Basowan ...	0·12	...	...	0·53	1·73	0·35	1·00	5	4·03	?	15·50	?		?
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	1·05	0·55	0 28	0·55	4	2·73	?	13·18	?		?
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	...	...	0·20	0·02	0·67	0·56	2·50	4	3·95	1·44	10·33	7·34	27·06	27·53
			Siwan ...	...	0·55	...	2·37	2·80	1·55	0·20	5	7·47	1·99	14·70	8·15		27·90
			Ekma ...	0·80	0·70	0·80	0·52	1·11	0 80	2·10	7	6·83	?	14·80	?		?
			Chapra ...	0 13	...	0·53	0·14	0·03	0·92	2·06	5	3·81	1·58	11·53	7·82	35·34	27·02
			Seerespur ...										?		?		?
			Amour ...	...	0·22	0·65	0·24	0·46	..	2·03	5	3·60	?	15·00	?	32·03	?
			Basantpur ...			3	2	0·50	3·50	2·75			?		?		?
		Champaran...	Motihari ...	...	0·12	0·04	...	1·83	1 11	0·42	4	3·52	1·52	14·26	9·55	29·25	29·25
			Bettiah ...	...	0·51	0·02	0·02	1·35	1·07	1·07	4	4·04	2·50	16·41	9·94		32·33
			Bagaha ...	...	0·19	...	...	0·65	4·10	0·66	4	5·60	?	14·26	?		?
			Burhurwa ...	...	0·31	...	...	2·84	2·29	2·52	4	7·96	?	17·60	?		?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	...	...	0·02	...	0·15	1·13	0·45	3	1·75	1·76	12·61	8·03	26·41	28·07
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	0·80	0·75	2·33	0·81	4	4·69	1·91	10·08	8·04		28·76
			Hajipur ...	0·13	0·11	0·81	0·05	0·27	0·41	0·79	6	2·56	1·73	9·58	8·39	30·67	28·10
			Paru ...					2·30	1·20	3·10			?		?		?
			Mahuwa ...	0·05	...	...	1·09	1·34	...	...	3	2·48	?		?		?
			Shikhar ...	...	...	...	0·40	3·75	...	...	2	4·15	?	13·15	?		?
			Pupri ...										?		?		?
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	...	0·46	...	...	0·95	1·19	1·55	4	4·15	1·72	9·05	7·94	24·24	28·73
			Darbhanga ...	...	0·26	0·12	0·08	1·24	1·04	6·04	5	8·78	1·94	16·77	8·74	25·37	29·71
			Madhubani ...	0·17	0·41	0·01	..	0·38	0·24	0·70	5	1·91	1·93	13·37	7·77		28·58
			Bahera ...	...	0·74	...	1·86	...	0·90	0·40	4	3·90	?	10·65	?		?
			Bosera ...	...	0·80	0·12	0·09	1·62	3·05	0·85	5	6·73	?	16·74	?	32·07	?
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begu Sarai ...	0·37	0·21	0·93	...	0·33	0·23	0·42	6	2·75	2·33	11·29	8·43	34·81	27·20
			Monghyr ...	0·05	...	0·70	0·06	0·46	0·90	0·89	4	2·43	3·39	8·18	9·94	31·67	30·50
			Jamui ...	0·30	0·09	...	0·05	2·93	1·78	1·36	4	6·41	2·39	13·83	10·10	38·81	30·70
			Gogri ...	...	0·27	...	0·70	...	1·47	0·09	3	6·53	?	8·43	?		?
			Shaikhpura ...	...	...	...	...	3·70	...	...	1	3·70	?	9·56	?	24·02	?
			Chakai Bamda	0·33	0·31	0·04	0·20	0·80	1·16	0·70	6	3·54	?	10·05	?		?
			Chupreon ...	0·40	...	...	...	...	11·61	0·18	3	2·19	?		?		
			Gidhour ...	0·56	0·27	0·17	0·04	0·31	0·52	0·95	6	3·02	?	11·34	?		

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 25th of August 1894—*concld*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 19th.	Monday, 20th.	Tuesday, 21st.	Wednesday, 22nd.	Thursday, 23rd.	Friday, 24th.	Saturday, 25th.	Total number rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
Bihar—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur	Madhipura	...	0·35	...	...	1·50	0·66	2·02	4	4·53	2·78	13·40	9·53		31·98
			Baugaon (Syfabad).	...	2·82	0·04	0·07	0·40	0·66	0·18	4	3·97	?	13·46	?		?
			Supaul	...	0·53	0·60	0 14	0·72	0·90	1·50	6	4·39	2·04	17 04	9·68	31·11	33·16
			Pratapganj	0·30	...	...	...	0·35	0·57	1·40	4	2·72	?	10·00	?	33·61	?
			Bhagalpur	..	0·04	0·15	0·13	0·47	0 62	0·24	5	1·94	1·87	8·68	8·79	33·64	29·25
			Banka	0·11	0·11	0·14		0·10	0·48	0·64	6	1·56	1 85	6·87	8·74		28 91
			Colgong	...	0·35	0·05	0·30	0·03	0·92	1·46	5	4·01	?	8·36	?	34·53	?
		Purnea	Kishanganj	...	...	...	0·10	0·53	1·34	2·90	4	4·87	3·35	17·23	12·84	44·34	48·08
			Araria	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·50	1·70	3	3·19	3·43	13·32	11·05		43·06
			Purnea	0·16	0·54	0·39	0·01	0·52	1·16	1·86	6	4 64	3 37	10·49	11·49	32·20	30·80
			Gondwara (Kgrah).	0·80	0·50	...	1·50	1·00	0·30	1·00	6	5·70	?	10·83	?	28·81	?
			Barboe	...	0·47	...	...	1·35	1·20	3·20	4	6·22	?	13 30	?	23·83	
			Forbesganj	0·15	0·12	...	0·10	0·98	0·90	1·01	6	3·26	?	11·08	?		?
			Kaliaganj	1·57	...	0·10	...	3·22	1·00	1·85	5	7·74	?	21·65	?	53·62	?
		Malda	Malda	0·02	0·06	0·06	0·26	0·58	0·99	1·12	4	3·09	2·34	0·06	7·98	55·25	33·08
			Chanchal	0·24	..	0 16	0 24	0·23	0·92	1 00	6	2·85	2 69	7·44	10·70	35·2)	33 82
			Gajol	..	0·30	...	0·61	0·50	0·75	0 92	5	2·97	?	9·41	?	31·34	?
			Sibganj	0·03	0·44	0·92	0·78	0 06	1·12	0·85	5	4·20	?	9·38	?	29 86	?
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal	..	0·16	0 08	1 05	0·27	0·25	2·90	5	4·71	2·56	8·42	7·70	30·92	33 86
			Godda	0·06	0 06	0· 0	0·10			0 02	3	1·34	2 33	6·39	9·88	29·05	30·09
			Pakaur	..	0·83	0·39	0 43	0·85		1·26	5	3·81	2·91	11·18	9·09	43·27	35·04
			Naya Dumka	0·00	0·22	0·22	0 11	0 80	0·24	1·25	7	3 74	2·63	11·95	11·71	39·18	36·16
			Deoghur	0 48	0 3.	0·15	1·60	...	2 42	0·26	6	5·26	2·54	10·82	10·50	43·96	34 28
			Jamtara	0·84	0·24	0·34	0·63	1·19	...	0·46	6	3·70	2 82	15·84	10·08	44·02	34·89
			Belbodda	...	...	...	1 00	0·80					?		?		?
			Nunihat	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	0·73	2	1·08	?		?		?
			Assenboni	1·20	0·50	1·50	0·10	0·20	2·00	2·00	7	7·50	?	23·11	?		?
			Katskund	1 30	...	0·18			...	2·80	3	4·28	?		?		?
			Madhupur	1 14		0·43	0·61	0·15	3·12	0·21	6	5·66	?	11·50	?		?
			Sarwan	0 12	0·17	0·15	...	1 65	0·17	1·05	6	3 31	?	9 60	?		?
			Sarath	0 64	0·69	0·56	0·61	0·87	1·34	0·45	7	4·96	?	11·91	?	37·90	?
			Barkope	0 34	0·15	1·01	0·10	0·24	0·15	1·30	7	3·59	?	8·58	?	36·50	?
			Danrcy	0·42		...			0·78	2·07	3	3 27	?		?		?
			Bhagya	0 47		0·15	0·14	0·30	1·14	1·07	6	3·27	?	6·59	?		?
			Mohespore	...	2·00	0·06	1·16	2·15	...	1·83	5	5·10	?	16·54	?		?
			Barharwa	0·13	1·57	0 25	1·68	0·16	0·02	2·27	6	6·08	?	13·62	?		?
			Sahibganj	...	...	0·17	0·44	0·04	0·41	1·58	4	2 64	?	7·29	?	20·43	?
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack	Jagatsingpur	0·20	...	0·03							2·10		8·80		28·46
			Banki	...	...	0·04	0·45						3 83		8·54		32·19
			Cuttack	..									2·41		9·48		37·15
			False Point	0·06	0·23	...	1·20	...	...	...	3	2·09	3·14	11·73	11·40	40·19	36·83
			Kendrapara	0·04	0·41	0·01	1·57	0·01	...	0·04	2	2·08	2·81	7·71	10 04	45·15	33·71
			Jajpur	...	...	0·58	0·07	0·06					2 30		9·10		35 03
			Dharmsala	0·20		0·20							?		?		?
			Salipore	...	0 10	0·12							?		?		?
			Pal Lahara	...									?		?		?
		Balasore	*Akhyapada*	...	...	...	0·09	...	0·63				?		?		?
			Chandbali	...	...	...	1·05						1·99		9·87		?
			Bhadrak	...	...	0·62	0·93	...	0·48				2·05		9·12		32 00
			Soro	...	...	0·12	...	...	0·20	...	2	0·33	2·01	3 51	9·02		33·13
			Balasore	...	...	0·48	1 50	...	...	0·93	3	2·91	2·72	6·10	11·03	38·07	31 72
			Jellasore	...									2 29		9·47		36·40
			Baripada	...									4·20		11·50		34 31
		Puri	Puri	0·60	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·64	2·02	4·79	7·56	21·82	36·43
			Khurda	0 23	0·71	0·18	0·13						2·56		10·24		27·42
			Bhanpur										2·25		10·26		34·65
			Gop										?		?		28·88
			Satpara										?		?		?
			Pipli	1·12									?		?		?
			Nayagarh										?		?		?
			Ranpur	0·12	0·52	0·21	2·20						?		?		?
			Kurmala		0·10								?		?		?
													?		?		?
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridih*)	0·79	0·06	0·06	0·09	0·25	1·00	0·13	5	2·98	2·56	11·56	10·57	38·64	32·78
			Hazaribagh	0·08	0·26	0·34	0·06	0·38	0·17	0·34	5	1·63	2·06	11·74	11·65	41·05	33·28
			Sentaguiah										3 67		10·33		32·30
			Mahudi Hills										4·10		12·16		33·56
			Jhumra Hill										3·95		13·31		42·74
			Barhi	0·12	...	0·09	...	0·47	1·20	0·05	3	2·02	?	10·70	?	28·48	?
			Chatra	...	0·38	0·20	0·12	0·98	0·26	0·12	6	2·06	?	7·39	?	33·30	?
			Karagdeha	1·42	1·09	0·19	0·09	0·32	3·57	0·03	5	6·71	?	21·52	?		?
			Ramgar	0·20	3·10	0·50	0·50	0·10	...	1·50			?		?		?
		Lohardaga	Lohardaga	...	1·37	0·66	...	...	...	0·84	3	2·87	4·30	13·06	13·66		
			Ranchi	...	0·36	1·84	0·48	0·22	...	0·40	5	3·30	3·07	17·50	10·87	44·87	36·01
			Silli	...	3 80	1·19	1·10		0·40				?		?		36·24
			Palkot			4·97	...	0·75					?		?		?
			Tamar	...	...	1·35	0 47	0·25	...	...	3	2·07	?	12·46	?		?
			Chainpur	0·59	2·38	0·34	...	1·10					?		?		?
		Palamau	Palamau	...	1 25	1·75	0·34	1·09	0·27				2·83		9·58		?
			(*Daltonganj*).														29·24
			Balumath	...	1·00	0·85	0·02	0·74	0·05	1·27	4	3·03	?	14·58	?		?
			Husainabad	...	0·11	...	0·65	0·54	0·90				?		?		?
			Garhwa	...	0·09	2·07	0·10	0·03	0·21				?		?		?
		Manbhum	Purulia	1·59	...	0·44	0·60	0·15	0·28	1·43	6	4·49	3·11	20·68	11·91	57·46	34·73
			Gobindpur	1·05	...	0·90	0·08	0·40	0·12	1·83	5	4·38	2·63	17 81	10·77	54·89	31·46
			Raghunathpur.	0·11	0·05	0·90	0·88	1·45	...	2·55	5	5·94	?	13·17	?	35·39	?
			Barabhum	0·05	...	0·40	...	0·85	...	0·20	3	1·50	?	11·99	?	36·63	
			Jhalda	0·77	1·41	0·15	0·79	..	0·31	...	5	3·43	?	9·96	?	46·47	?
			Chas	0·20	0·50	0·23	...	0·02	...	1·19	5	2·74	?	11·23	?	53·72	?
			Pandra	0·48	0·05	0·17	0·04	1·64	0·23	0·65	5	3·26	?	13·91	?		?
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	0·02	...	0·25	1·02	0·52	0·09	...	3	1·90	2·76	13·57	11·99	35·64	
			Chakradharpur.	...	2·21	0·41	2·34	0·05	...	1·47	4	6·48	?	16·05	?		35·02
			Ghatsila	...	0·25												?
			Baharagora	...	...	0·30		0·22					?		?		
			Gaikura	...	...	2·43	1·16	2·44	0·40	0·10	5	6·53	?	17·83	?		?
			Kalikapur	...	...	0·18	0·38	...	...	0·12	3	0·68	?	18·51	?	44·88	?
			Monahorpur	...	0·28	0·60	0·84	1·91	...	0·10	5	3·73	?	13·55	?	35·69	?
			Kharswan	...									?		?		?

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are omitting the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least 10 inch of rain has fallen.

CALCUTTA, *the 28th August* 1894.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 25TH OF AUGUST 1894.

DURING the previous week a barometric depression had passed through Bengal, moving in a west-north-westerly direction, but without intensifying in any way. It had then advanced to near Nowgong, and on the last day of the week it was rapidly filling up, so that on the 19th or the first day of the present week it had practically ceased to exist. In the rear of the feeble depression, however, a steady and fairly strong monsoon current was blowing, and hence at the close of the past week the monsoon conditions were fairly strongly developed over Bengal. On the 19th or the first day of the present week pressure was rising slowly, but it was still comparatively low in West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, where there was a tendency for a feeble low pressure area to be produced. Ordinary monsoon winds however, continued to flow in over the province, and rainfall was fairly general except over parts of Bihar and Orissa. On the 20th pressure had fallen slowly in South Bengal and Orissa, while elsewhere it had risen, and hence the tendency to the formation of a depression was somewhat more marked, while there was also a feeble tendency for winds to circulate round the low pressure. On the 21st pressure rose briskly over the whole province, the increase usually equalling from 0·07 inch to 0·09 inch; the very feeble depression in the south-west of the province quite disappeared, and pressure also became in excess by small amounts at practically all stations. This increase of pressure continued on the 22nd, the rise at the south-eastern stations equalling 0·08 inch, and pressure hence became above the normal by rather large amounts, the excess being larger than a tenth of an inch at a few of the south-eastern stations. On the 23rd the increase of pressure had continued at all except a few of the north-eastern and eastern stations, and pressure was more largely in excess than on the 23rd. On the 24th the pressure changes were small, and the general pressure distribution was practically unaltered, while on the 25th, or the last day of the week, a small increase in pressure had again occurred, and pressure was therefore very considerably above the normal, the excess ranging up to more than a tenth of an inch at many stations.

The pressure changes therefore during the greater part of the week have been towards the establishment of a pressure distribution which is decidedly unfavourable for the free flow of the monsoon current over Bengal. For the greater part of the week, however, notwithstanding the adverse pressure conditions, the monsoon current has continued to give good general rain over almost the whole province, and on the last day or two particularly heavy rain was received at the eastern and northern stations. There were, however, at the close of the week very distinct indications of the falling off in strength of the current, and winds at the inland stations had become very light, though at the head of the Bay moderate monsoon winds were blowing. The pressure and other conditions, however, which obtained over Bengal at the close of the week, were those which usually precede a short break in the rains.

Pressure.—Owing to the large increase of pressure during the second half of the week, and to the establishment of the high pressure area, the mean pressure for the week has been in very considerable excess. This excess has been largest in the south and east of the province, where it has equalled about 0·03″ and 0·04″, while it has been smallest in the extreme west of the province, where it has equalled about 0·02″. In Assam the mean pressure has been about 0·03″ above the normal.

Temperature.—Owing to the fairly abundant rainfall during the week, the mean temperature has generally been decidedly below the normal, and the defect for the whole province has averaged 1·3°. The largest defects have been registered in East Bengal, where they have slightly exceeded two degrees, while in South-West Bengal, North Bengal and Bihar they have equalled about a degree and-a-half.

In Assam the general defect for the week has equalled about 2°.

Rainfall.—Very heavy rain has been received in East Bengal, the stations in which have averaged nearly seven inches during the week or a fall twice as large as usual. In North Bengal an average fall of four and a half inches is reported, or nearly two inches more than usual, and in Bihar an average of nearly four inches has been received, or more than an inch in excess. Falls of rather more than three inches have been recorded in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur equal to about the usual amount, while Orissa has received rather less than two inches, or about thirty per cent. less than usual.

Expressed as percentages of the normal rainfall, the actual falls during the week have equalled the following amounts:—South-West Bengal 112 per cent., North Bengal 171 per cent., East Bengal 208 per cent., Bihar 154 per cent., Orissa 69 per cent., and Chota Nagpur 95 per cent. Taking each Division to have an equal value in the calculation, the rainfall of Bengal for the week has equalled 134 per cent. of the normal fall.

In the case of the smaller districts exceedingly heavy falls have been received in the districts of Burdwan, Midnapur, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Tippera, Noakhali, Saran, Champaran, Darbhanga and Sonthal Parganas. On the other hand the falls have been comparatively light in Bankura, Hooghly, Howrah, Calcutta, Nadia, Cuttack, Balasore and Puri.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 25th of August 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1894.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	90·3	74·1	86·2	77·3	81·8	—1·4	3·35	2·98	+0·37	4·84	3·77	+1·07	9·75	10·67	35·41	35·67
North Bengal	91·4	73·1	86·2	76·4	81·4	—1·7	4·52	2·64	+1·88	4·57	3·40	+1·17	12·64	11·21	40·07	48·18
East Bengal	89·2	71·8	83·9	75·7	79·8	—2·1	6·83	3·36	+3·47	5·40	4·11	+1·29	16·11	13·53	57·94	52·94
Bihar	90·7	73·3	87·6	77·1	82·3	—1·5	3·75	2·43	+1·32	4·90	3·08	+1·82	12·17	9·35	64·24	31·02
Orissa	90·2	75·1	86·8	78·7	82·8	—0·4	1·79	2·58	—0·79	2·40	3·74	—1·34	7·18	9·78	35·90	33·23
Chota Nagpur	88·0*	69·9*	84·0*	73·1*	78·6*	—0·6*	3·10	3·28	—0·18	4·57	4·20	+0·37	15·26	11·67	41·48	34·47
Assam	92·5	74·3	86·0	76·6	81·8	—1·5										

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 28th August 1894.

A. Pedler,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 19th to 25th August 1894.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.*	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
August ...	19th ...	29·591	81·3	85·9	9·2	76·7	80·6	78·5	·949	77·6	91	0·14
,, ...	20th ...	·590	80·6	85·9	10·6	75·3	83·6	80·5	1·001	79·3	87	0·65
,, ...	21st ...	·702	81·4	85·9	9·1	76·8	83·6	79·5	·950	77·7	83	0·02
,, ...	22nd ...	·764	82·2	86·4	8·4	78·0	79·6	78·5	·962	78·1	95	0·13
,, ...	23rd ...	·780	83·2	88·0	9·7	78·3	86·1	82·5	1·064	81·2	86	0·02
,, ...	24th ...	·807	84·3	88·8	9·0	79·8	85·6	81·5	1·022	79·9	84	...
,, ...	25th ...	·801	80·9	84·9	8·1	76·8	79·4	76·7	·883	75·5	88	0·16

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	29·719
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days ...	82·0
The extreme variation of temperature	18·5
The maximum temperature	88·8
	%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 19th to 25th August 1894 ...	1·12

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

Meteorological Office, India,
The 27th August 1894.

J. H. Gilliland,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra for the month of July 1894.

Date.	River Ganges.																River Bhagirathi.		River Jalangi.		River Brahmaputra.	
	Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Sarupganj.		Gowhatty.	
	Miles. 86		134	48	90		177	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	591	120						
	Distance. From Allahabad ...		From Allahabad ...	From Mirzapur ...	From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar ...	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahibganj ...	From Benares	From Rampur Boalia ...						
	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st	31·25	237·47	30·00	226·80	24·58	193·63	26·50	160·73	20·00	121·85	17·42	85·42	15·50	57·50	16·75	25·69	18·00	51·74	13·33	17·63	23·90	172·66
2nd	30·42	236·64	28·67	225·47	24·33	193·38	26·70	160·93	20·92	122·77	18·33	86·33	16·79	58·79	17·17	26·11	19·00	52·74	16·25	20·55	24·50	173·26
3rd	30·00	236·22	27·83	224·63	23·92	192·97	26·40	160·63	20·92	122·77	19·00	87·00	18·00	60·00	17·83	26·77	20·12	53·86	17·25	21·55	24·90	173·66
4th	28·50	234·72	27·00	223·80	23·42	192·47	26·30	160 53	20·92	122·77	19·25	87·25	18·42	60·42	18·25	27·19	20·42	54·16	18·00	22·30	24·70	173·46
5th	26·50	232·72	25·50	222·30	22·67	191·72	26·05	160·28	20·67	122·52	19·42	87·42	18·67	60·67	18·67	27·61	21·17	54·91	19·17	23·47	24·70	173·46
6th	25·00	231·22	23·83	220·63	21·75	190·80	25·60	159·83	20·33	122·18	19·25	87·25	18·75	60·75	18·83	27·77	21·75	55·49	20·17	24·47	24·80	173·58
7th	24·33	230·55	23·00	219·80	20·83	189·88	25·28	159·49	20·17	122·02	19·33	87·33	18·75	60·75	19·08	28·02	22·00	55·74	21·00	25·30	24·80	173·58
8th	24·75	230·97	23.17	219·97	21·00	190·05	25·30	160·03	2·17	122·02	19·67	87·67	19·00	61·00	19·25	28·19	22·58	56·32	21·75	26·05	24·90	173·66
9th	25·75	231·97	24·00	220·80	21·25	190·30	25·70	159 93	19·75	121·60	19·53	87·50	19·12	61·12	19·35	28·19	23·25	56·99	22·75	27·05	24·80	173·56
10th	32·50	238·72	30·50	227 30	23·08	192·13	25·60	159·98	19·58	121·43	19·42	87·33	18·87	60·87	19·25	28·19	23·50	57·24	23·34	27·63	24·50	173·26
11th	38·00	244·22	36·00	232·80	26·67	195·72	27·80	162·03	19·75	121·60	19·00	87·00	18·67	60·67	19·17	28·11	23·50	57·24	23·75	28·05	24·10	172·86
12th	39·00	245·22	37·50	234·20	27·92	196·97	29·20	163·43	21·92	123·77	19·58	87·58	18·58	60·58	19·17	29·11	23·00	56·74	23·67	27·97	23·80	172·56
13th	38·00	214·22	36·83	213·63	28·17	197·22	29·85	164·08	23·33	125·18	20·83	88·83	19·00	61·00	19·08	28·02	24·00	56 74	23·34	27·63	23·30	172·06
14th	35·25	241·47	34·67	231·47	27·50	196·55	29·60	163·83	23·92	125·77	21·50	89·50	20·00	62·00	19·08	28·02	23·87	57·11	23·17	27·47	22·80	171·56
15th	32·00	238·22	31·00	227·80	25·83	196·88	29·00	163·23	23 83	125·68	21·92	89·92	20·75	62 75	19·17	28·11	23·75	57·49	23·17	27·47	21·70	170·46
16th	29·00	235·22	27·33	224·13	23·83	192·88	27·70	161·93	23·92	124·77	21·75	89·75	21·00	63·00	19·25	28·19	24·12	57·84	23·08	27·38	21·90	169·66
17th	27·00	233·22	25·00	221·80	22·25	191·30	26·30	160·53	21·25	123·10	21·00	89·00	21·08	63·08	19·42	28·36	24·17	57·91	23·17	27·47	20·00	168·76
18th	26·50	232·72	23·33	220·13	21·33	190·38	25·40	159·63	19·58	121·43	19·67	87·67	20·17	62·17	19·33	28·27	23·75	57·49	23·25	27·55	19·10	167·86
19th	26·50	232·72	23·50	219·30	20·83	189·88	24·90	159·13	18·33	120·18	18·50	86·50	19·33	61·33	18·92	27·86	23·08	56·82	23·25	27·55	18·50	167·26
20th	25·50	231·72	22·50	219·30	20·75	189·80	25·30	159·53	18·25	120·10	17·67	85·67	18·00	60·00	18·42	27·33	22·42	56·16	22·67	26·97	18·00	166·76
21st	24·25	230·47	22·00	218·80	20·00	189·05	24·80	159·03	18·17	120·01	17·42	85·42	17·25	59·25	17·92	26 86	21·62	55·36	22·17	26·47	17·30	166·06
22nd	23·25	229·47	21·00	217·80	19·25	188·30	24·20	158·43	17·58	119·43	17·00	85·00	16·75	58·75	17·50	26·44	20·96	54 70	21·17	25 47	16·70	165·46
23rd	22·50	228·72	20·00	216·80	18·42	187·47	23·80	158·03	17·17	119·02	16·33	84·33	16·50	58·50	17·17	26·11	20 21	53·95	20·92	25·22	16·20	164·96
24th	22·00	228·22	19·50	216·30	18·25	187·30	23 60	157·83	17·00	119·85	16·08	84·08	16·37	58·37	17·25	26·19	19·50	53·24	20·50	24·80	16·00	164·76
25th	21·42	227·64	19·50	216 30	18·42	187·47	23·60	157·83	17·00	119·85	15·75	83·75	16·29	58·29	17·00	25·94	19·00	52·74	19·50	23·80	15·70	164·46
26th	20·67	226·89	19·00	215·80	18·25	187·30	21·50	158·73	17·00	118·85	15·58	83 58	16·12	58·12	16·58	25·52	18·75	52·49	19·42	23·72	15·50	164·26
27th	21·42	227·64	18·67	215·47	17·83	186·88	25·35	159·53	18·17	120·02	15·83	83·83	15·25	57·25	15·08	25·02	18·50	52·24	19·46	23·76	15·40	164·16
28th	21·42	227·64	19·17	215·97	17·67	186·72	25·10	159·33	18·42	120·27	16·67	84·67	15·25	57·25	15·83	24·77	18·67	52·41	19·08	23·38	15·50	164·26
29th	23·00	229·23	19·50	216·30	17·58	186·63	27·00	161·23	18·75	120·60	16·75	84·75	15·83	57·83	15·83	24·77	18·92	52·66	19·00	23·30	16·20	164·96
30th	27·00	233·22	24·50	221·30	19·00	188·05	27·00	161·23	19·75	121·60	17·92	85·92	16·25	58·25	16·00	24·94	19·25	52·99	18·75	23·05	17·20	165·96
31st	28·75	234·97	27·00	223·80	22·83	191·88	26·00	162·23	20·92	122·77	19·00	87·00	17·42	59·42	16·42	25·36	20·08	53·82	19·00	23·30	17·90	166·66

CALCUTTA,
The 28th August 1894.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 25th August 1894, *as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 25th August 1894.			Week ending Saturday, the 26th August 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	486	51,812	644	447	46,010	586
Jute	73	25,750	328	77	37,250	617
Firewood	78	53,950	773	144	74,165	1,142
Other articles	651	1,75,638	2,458	681	1,88,886	2,894
Total ...	1,288	3,07,150	4,203	1,349	3,46,311	5,239

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th August 1894, *on* 1,659 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*269,595	*2,49,616 15 0	22,55,378 20	4,76,686 12 0	16,879 4 0	7,42,582 15 0	74,955	103,803	178,758
Or per mile of railway	.....	150 7 5	.....	286 15 7	10 2 9	447 9 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	†1,767,283	†16,69,308 0 0	‡1,46,60,880 20	‡33,04,518 0 0	§1,05,127 7 0	50,78,953 7 0	454,538½	650,075½	1,104,614½
Total for 7 weeks ...	2,036,878	19,18,924 15 0	1,69,16,259 0	37,80,604 12 0	1,22,006 11 0	58,21,536 6 0	529,493½	753,878½	1,283,372½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	276,748½	2,80,908 14 0	20,74,040 0	4,75,444 2 0	13,711 15 0	7,70,064 15 0	76,031	93,731	169,762
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	180 0 2	.....	295 3 5	8 8 3	483 11 10	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 7½ weeks of previous year	2,110,091	23,28,059 5 5	1,47,71,811 30	32,62,566 2 7	1,00,691 13 11	56,91,317 5 11	550,678	657,711	1,208,389

* The decrease is due to figures for the corresponding period of 1893 having included traffic on account of pilgrims returning from "Puri."
† Added number of passengers 13,546 and Rs. 6,960
‡ Deducted maunds 2,50,786 and ,, 7,028 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 14th July 1894.
§ Ditto ,, 2,502 }

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th August 1894, *on* 22½ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,157	4,127 6 0	5,888 20	229 14 0	6 0 0	4,363 4 0	1,138	50	1,188
Or per mile of railway	.....	185 8 0	.....	10 5 3	0 4 4	196 1 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	*118,082	*27,237 0 0	†30,898 30	†1,624 2 0	‡58 0 0	28,919 2 0	6,731	534	7,265
Total for 7 weeks ...	135,239	31,364 6 0	45,787 10	1,854 0 0	64 0 0	33,282 6 0	7,869	584	8,453
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,141	3,911 4 6	7,652 0	278 1 0	53 0 0	4,242 5 6	905	63	968
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	175 12 7	.....	12 8 0	2 6 1	190 10 8	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 7½ weeks of previous year ...	124,027	29,653 2 3	55,021 10	1,641 3 0	104 2 0	31,398 7 3	6,518	480	6,998

* Added number of passengers, 2,020 and Rs. 368 }
† Ditto maunds, 30 and ,, 3 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 14th July 1894.
‡ Deducted ,, 6 }

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 18th August 1894, on 161¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,184	12,876 10 0	38,256 10	6,770 0 0	55 0 0	19,701 10 0	5,366	2,985	8,351
Or per mile of railway	.....	79 12 6	.....	41 15 2	0 5 5	122 1 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	*117,060	*84,996 12 0	†2,97,977 30	†44,034 13 0	‡304 0 0	1,30,295 9 0	33,513	18,243½	51,755½
Total for 7 weeks ...	135,244	97,873 6 0	3,36,234 0	51,704 13 0	359 0 0	1,49,997 3 0	38,878	21,228½	60,106½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,849	13,829 9 9	41,905 20	7,036 7 0	35 9 6	20,871 10 3	6,263	2,751	9,014
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	85 11 0	.....	43 6 7	0 3 6	129 5 1	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 7½ weeks of previous year	151,591	100,866 9 11	3,08,261 20	47,058 7 6	228 14 3	1,48,153 15 8	45,386	19,442	64,828

* Added number of passengers, 1,017 and Rs. 1,237
† Ditto maunds, 35,127, and deducted „ 379 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 14th
‡ Ditto „ 13 } July 1894.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 18th August 1894, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	158,280	67,290 0 0	8,86,800 0	1,79,130 0 0	11,170 0 0	2,57,590 0 0	28,808	37,519	66,327
Or per mile of railway	195	83 0 0	1,091 0	220 0 0	*1 0 0	304 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	1,050,350	4,77,280 0 0	40,07,200 0	7,35,110 0 0	90,160 0 0	13,02,550 0 0	177,534	164,041	341,575
Total for 7 weeks ...	1,208,630	5,44,570 0 0	48,94,000 0	9,14,240 0 0	1,01,330 0 0	15,60,140 0 0	206,342	201,560	407,902
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	142,422	61,386 8 0	6,89,192 0	1,65,830 13 0	12,768 8 8	2,39,985 13 8	28,312	30,850	59,162
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	183	79 0 0	887 0	213 0 0	*1 0 0	293 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,105,089½	4,82,210 8 2	41,86,514 0	7,63,859 15 0	97,553 6 6	13,43,623 13 8	204,737	179,710	348,447

* Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 18th August 1894, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	30,190	9,500 0 0	63,230 0	6,880 0 0	140 0 0	16,520 0 0	3,560	2,736	6,296
Or per mile of railway	242	76 0 0	506 0	55 0 0	1 0 0	132 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	194,490	62,390 0 0	292,020 0	26,500 0 0	* 1,210 0 0	90,100 0 0	23,107	12,069	35,176
Total for 7 weeks ...	224,680	71,890 0 0	355,250 0	33,380 0 0	1,350 0 0	1,06,620 0 0	26,667	14,805	41,472
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	27,701½	9,493 14 3	55,110 0	5,000 10 0	44 0 0	15,138 8 3	3,560	2,320	5,880
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	222	76 0 0	441 0	45 0 0	.....	121 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	222,892	70,123 7 3	324,633 0	26,254 8 6	866 6 0	97,244 5 9	27,263	13,498	40,761

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 18th August 1894, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	14,780	4,780 0 0	32,040 0	1,350 0 0	80 0 0	6,210 0 0	2,487	737	3,224
Or per mile of railway	172	55 0 0	373 0	16 0 0	1 0 0	72 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	114,030	33,920 0 0	1,07,170 0	7,510 0 0	1,070 0 0	42,500 0 0	14,106	5,238	19,344
Total for 7 weeks ...	128,810	38,700 0 0	1,39,210 0	8,860 0 0	1,150 0 0	48,710 0 0	16,593	5,975	22,568
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	14,052	4,599 0 0	20,349 0	1,312 0 0	252 0 0	6,163 0 0	1,671	1,813	3,484
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	163	54 0 0	237 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	72 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	111,092	34,235 0 0	92,283 0	6,599 0 0	1,202 0 0	42,126 0 0	11,946	11,398	23,344

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Includes the Tirhut State Railway.)

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending 18th August 1894, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	100,390	36,980	3,04,260	34,620	9,340	(a) 80,840	13,488	16,458	29,946
Or per mile of railway	132·79	48·92	402·46	45·66	12·35	106·93	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	605,980	2,41,750	20,36,060	2,69,730	55,470	5,06,950	78,807	102,886	181,783
Total for 7 weeks ...	706,370	2,78,730	23,40,320	3,04,250	64,810	6,47,790	92,385	119,344	211,729
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 756 miles open	92,810	34,747	1,99,513	22,960	9,251	66,978	16,405	11,594	27,999
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	122·76	45·96	263·91	30·40	12·24	88·60	.....	...	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	642,036	2,51,008	15,41,106	2,03,684	68,611	5,23,303	99,823	101 818	201,641

(a) The increase compared with the corresponding period is due to better traffic.

Printed and published by James Petty at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 29th August 1894.

[REGISTERED No. 99.]

No. 36 of 1894.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
RESOLUTION on the Annual General Administration Report of the Rajshahi Division for the year 1893-94	1573
Annual General Administration Report of the Rajshahi Division for 1893-94	1575
Formation of Village Unions in Certain Selected Rural Areas in Bengal	1635
Resolution on the Annual Returns showing the working of the Vaccination Department in Bengal during the year 1893-94	1639
Final Forecast of the Jute Crop of Bengal for the year 1894	1643
Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops	1652
Meteorological report of the Province of Bengal for the week ending Saturday, the 1st of September 1894 ...	1656
Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 1st of September 1894	1658
RESULTS of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 26th August to 1st September 1894	1662
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 26th August to 1st September 1894	1666
Vital Statistics of the District of Bengal for the month of July 1894	1664
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 1st of September 1894	1667
Eastern Bengal State Railway for the month of June 1894	1668
Bengal Central Railway for the month of June 1894 ...	1670
Weekly Returns of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	1671

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE RAJSHAHI DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 4th September, 1894.

RESOLUTION—No. 2962.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Rajshahi Division for the year 1893-94.

The Lieutenant-Governor considers that Mr. Nolan's Report on the Rajshahi Division is an extremely useful and interesting document. Mr. Nolan has hit the happy mean as to length; the statistical information is well compiled and explained by the letterpress; and the Report contains many remarks and suggestions which are the result of trained experience, and well deserve the attention of all District Officers.

2. In six of the seven districts of the Division, the Magistrate and Collector was unchanged throughout the year, with the exception of a brief interval of privilege leave. The Division therefore enjoyed an unusual immunity from the vicissitudes usually due to ill-health, ordinary furlough, and promotion. The favourable reports of the work done by Mr. Tute, Colonel Boileau, and Mr. Greer merit the recognition of Government.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor calls attention to Mr. Nolan's remarks in paragraph 8 on the desirability of laying out the tours of Subdivisional Officers with a view to carrying on special enquiries, and fixing them "so as to interfere as little as possible with the hearing of judicial cases." He desires all Collectors to give specific instructions to Subdivisional Officers as to what they should inspect during their tour.

4. The information given in Section IX, as to the Trade and Commerce of the Division, is important, as helping to confirm and correct the impressions received by District Officers as to the well-being or otherwise of the people and the character of the crops. The statistical tables have been compiled with great clearness and ability.

5. The Commissioner's remarks in paragraph 39 on the conduct and condition of the Police are weighty, but gloomy. He recognises in "other branches of the administration a progress which in the case of the Police is not discernible." Bad traditions prevail not only in the force, but also among the public as regards what is to be expected from the force. The treatment of police officers in regard to punishment and promotion must be made to accord with that which is prevalent in other departments. "The record of punishments inflicted from year to year on an officer who has risen by slow steps to the top of his service and occupies a position of great trust, often reads like the history of some notorious criminal. The promotions also have not the regularity which elsewhere gives an assured prospect to public servants." Sir Charles Elliott commends these observations, and the whole paragraph, to the careful attention of the Inspector-General of Police and of all District Magistrates and Commissioners.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the views expressed by the Commissioner in paragraph 66, that young Sub-Deputy Collectors should be more commonly put in charge of the treasury, or excise, or engaged in trying petty criminal cases, instead of being at once employed on settlement work, since the fixing of judicial rents is more difficult work than these are, and requires more experienced men.

7. The largest estates under the Court of Wards were those of the Dighapatia brothers, which were released during the year. Mr. Nolan's account of these young gentlemen (in paragraph 71), and the training they have received, is encouraging. Altogether over Rs. 31,000 were spent in material improvements in these estates, and the Lieutenant-Governor would have been glad if more information had been given as to the nature of these improvements. The same point should be borne in mind in writing of the management of Government estates or khas mahals, where a special grant is always made by the Board for this purpose.

8. The outlay in tanks and wells recorded in paragraph 81 is very satisfactory, but the Lieutenant-Governor would have been glad to hear what the District Boards have separately done in this direction, apart from private liberality. Attention is drawn to the remarks in paragraph 100 on ferries. His Honour agrees with Mr. Nolan that as a rule the District Board (or the Government if it is a Government ferry) should supply the ferry boat and the platforms of access to it, as the wants of public traffic are not likely to be well served if these are provided by a farmer who has only a temporary tenure of the lease.

9. Mr. Nolan's paragraph 103 on the state of public feeling deserves attention. His remark that those who know English tend to constitute a caste whose exclusive privilege it is to hold public offices and to criticise Government is acute, and helps to explain the increasing prevalence of a criticism which is less candid and intelligent than might have been expected.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Order of Subject.	Paras.
Preliminary	1
I.—Charge—	
(*a*) Divisions	2
(*b*) Districts	3
(*c*) Subdivisions	4
II.—Tours and Inspection of Offices—	
(*a*) Tour of Commissioner	5
(*b*) Tours of District Officers	6
(*c*) Tours of Joint and Assistant Magistrates	7
(*d*) Tours of Subdivisional Officers	8
(*e*) Inspection of District and Subdivisional Offices and Treasuries by—	
(1) Commissioner	9
(2) Collector	
III.—Weather and Crops	10—11
IV.—Public Health	12—15
V.—Material Condition of the People	16
VI.—Emigration and Immigration	17—18
VII.—Prices of Food and Labour	19
VIII.—Manufactures and Mines	20—23
IX.—Trade and Commerce	24—29
X.—Administrative Changes	30
XI.—Statistical Enquiries	31—33
XII.—Civil Justice	34—35
XIII.—Crime	36—38
XIV.—Police	39—40
XV.—Criminal Justice	41—47
XVI.—Registration of Deeds	48
XVII.—Condition of the Division as regards Land and the Land Revenue Administration	49—70
XVIII.—Attached Estates, including Court of Wards	71
XIX.—Excise	72—73
XX.—Stamps	74
XXI.—Income-tax	75
XXII.—Monetary Arrangements	76—78
XXIII.—Railways and other Public Works	79—81
XXIV.—Communications	82—84
XXV.—Working of the Lodging-house Act	85
XXVI.—Education	86—90
XXVII.—Dispensaries and Hospitals	91
XXVIII.—Libraries	92
XXIX.—Museums	93*
XXX.—Local Self-Government Institutions	94
XXXI.—Employment of Muhammadans	95
XXXII.—Post-office and Telegraph	96—97
XXXIII.—Zamindari Dâk, Fairs, Ferries and Pounds	98—101
XXXIV.—Social and Political Institutions. State of Public Feeling and the Public Press	102—104
XXXVI.—Conduct of Zamindars	106

ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE RAJSHAHI DIVISION FOR 1893-94.

No. 537Rct., dated Darjeeling, the 30th June 1894.

From—P. NOLAN, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the General Administration Report of the Rajshahi Division for the year 1893-94.

I.—CHARGE.

2. The following officer was in charge of the Division during the year:— (a) Division.

P. Nolan, Esq.

3. The subjoined statement gives the names of the officers who were in charge of the districts of the Division during the year under report:— (b) Districts.

DISTRICTS.	Officers.	For what period (both days inclusive).
1	2	3
Rajshahi ...	Mr. J. C. Price ...	From 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Dinajpur ...	,, A. C. Tute ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Jalpaiguri ...	Lieut.-Col. H. Boileau ...	From 1st April 1893 to 23rd August 1893, and again from 27th October 1893 to 31st March 1894.
	Mr. B. B. Newbould ...	From 24th August to 26th October 1893.
Darjeeling ...	,, R. M. Waller ...	,, 1st April to 8th July 1893.
	,, H. G. W. Herron ...	,, 9th July to 4th August 1893.
	,, R. T. Greer ...	,, 5th August 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Rangpur ...	,, E. B. Harris ...	,, 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Bogra ...	,, A. E. Harward ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Pabna ...	Kumar Gopendra Krishna Deb	Ditto ditto ditto.

4. The statement below gives the names of the officers who were in charge of subdivisions in the several districts during the year:— (c) Subdivisions.

DISTRICTS.	Subdivisions.	Officers.	For what period (both days inclusive).
1.	2	3	4
Rajshahi ...	Nator ...	Babu Jnanendra Nath Lahiri	From 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.
	Naugaon ...	,, Ganendra Nath Pal ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Dinajpur ...	Thakurgaon ...	,, Baroda Kant Ganguli ...	From 1st April to 16th July 1893.
		,, Purna Chandra Gupta	,, 17th July 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Jalpaiguri ...	Alipur ...	Mr. W. H. W. Mackenzie ...	,, 1st to 22nd April 1893
		Babu Fatick Chandra Dass, Sub-Deputy Collector.	,, 23rd to 28th April 1893.
		Babu Nibaran Chandra Ghattuck.	,, 29th April 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Darjeeling ...	Kurseong ...	Mr. B. B. Newbould ...	,, 1st April to 18th August 1893.
		,, H. G. W. Herron ...	,, 19th August to 8th November 1893.
		,, L. F. Morshead ...	,, 9th November 1893 to 31st March 1894.
	Siliguri ...	,, P. T. Rebello ...	,, 1st April to 4th October 1893, and again from 25th October 1893 to 31st March 1894.
		Babu Benode Behari Sarkar	,, 5th to 24th October 1893.
	Gaibanda ...	,, Ganga Narayan Ray ...	,, 1st April to 12th November 1893.
		,, Jogendra Nath Bandopadhaya.	,, 13th November 1893 to 31st March 1894.
	Nilphamari ...	,, Akhoy Kumar Chatterji	,, 1st April to 13th June 1893.
		,, Akhoy Kumar Bose ...	,, 14th June 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Rangpur ...	Kurigaon ...	,, Priya Nath Mukerjee	,, 1st to 2nd April 1893.
		,, Jagat Durlav Bysack	,, 3rd April 1893 to 14th March 1894.
		,, Jagat Chandra Bose ...	,, 15th to 31st March 1894.
Pabna ...	Serajganj ...	Mr. N. D. Beatson-Bell ...	,, 1st April to 13th September 1893.
		,, C. A. Bell ...	,, 14th September 1893 to 31st March 1894.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

(a) Commissioner's tour.

5. I spent the early part of April in the Duars, where I inspected the Falakata tahsil, the Alipur Subdivision, and the Buxa Cantonment, dealing also with certain points connected with the settlement then in progress. About the middle of the month I met the Lieutenant-Governor at Kuch Bihar, and afterwards accompanied him to Buxa and Jalpaiguri, thus taking His Honour through the district from south to north and from east to west. At Buxa Sir Charles Elliott met an envoy from the Tonsa Penlop, and came to an understanding, subsequently confirmed by the Government of India, on the points in dispute as to the Bhutan frontier, which had been recently surveyed. No objection has since been taken to the arrangements made by the Government of Bhutan. During the rains I inspected the district of Rangpur, the subdivisions of Serajganj, Kurigram, and Kurseong. After the monsoon I visited Gantok and there reviewed with the Assistant Political Officer the questions pending as to the administration of Sikkim. I also communicated with the members of Council and all chief officials of the State. I descended from the hills by the Daling Pass, now traversed by an excellent bridle path, arriving in the centre of the Jalpaiguri tea tract. I was much struck by the excellence of the cultivation and the prosperous appearance of the coolies in the different gardens I visited. After making some stay at Jalpaiguri I inspected Pabna, Rampur Boalia, the territorial jurisdiction recently created in Dinajpur, the head-quarters of that district and Thakurgaon, returning to Jalpaiguri for the transaction of business. During my march I saw a good deal of the country, and paid special attention to the working of the police and chaukidars. I spent more than three weeks at Jalpaiguri, and then made a second tour in the Duars, where I inspected Falakata tahsil again and the Mainaguri tahsil, also the Salbari and Mainaguri thanas. In March I inspected the Siliguri, Nilphamari, Naugaon, and Nator subdivisions, the Jaipur and Gourgram settlements, and Bogra district, where I spent the last days of the official year. The only subdivision or district I failed to visit was Gaibanda. As I had spent an unusual time in it during each of the two preceding cold seasons, and it is not on any line of march, I thought it possible to omit it from my programme on this occasion.

I spent altogether 128 days on tour.

(b) Tours of District Officers.

6. The statement below shows the period spent on tour by each District Officer:—

Districts.	Officers.	Period spent on tour.		Remarks.	
		Months.	Days.		
1	2	3	4	5	
Rajshahi ...	J. C. Price, Esq.	4	8		
Dinajpur ...	A. C. Tute, Esq.	3	16	Months.	Days.
Jalpaiguri ...	Lieutenant-Colonel H. Boileau ...	3	5	3	7
	B. B. Newbould, Esq. ...	...	2		
Darjeeling ...	R. M. Waller, Esq.	...	9	3	27
	R. T. Greer, Esq.	3	18		
Rangpur ...	E. B. Harris, Esq.	4	3		
Bogra ...	A. E. Harward, Esq. ...	2	28		
Pabna ...	Kumar Gopendra Krishna Deb ...	3	2		

The tours exceeded the minimum limit prescribed in every case, except that of Mr. Harward who suffered from bad health.

The District Officers enquired as to the condition of the people and the state of crops, inspected the roads, subdivisional offices, jails, dispensaries, thanas and outposts, municipalities, excise shops and ganja golas, sub-registry offices, pounds and ferries, wards' estates, tahsil offices, and settlements, where there were any, and the working of the new Chaukidari Act.

In the rains Mr. Price prosecuted his tours in a boat, thereby having easy access to, and visiting places to which no roads lead, and which are difficult of approach in the dry weather. During his inspection of Rampur Boalia and Nator Municipality he specially considered the distribution of work among the Municipal Commissioners, the assessment, collection and arrears of municipal taxes. He spent more than a week at Nator in August, enquiring judicially into the circumstances of a riot inside the Rajbari during which a man was killed. Mr. Tute prosecuted enquiries as to the condition of the cattle, which eventually resulted in his getting up a movement to import Burma cattle into Dinajpur. He opened a new dispensary at Bochaganj founded by Rai Setab Chand Nahar Bahadur, which was specially brought to the notice of Government. On the 10th January Colonel Boileau paid the annual subsidy to the Bhutan Government. Mr. Waller inspected the West Tista Khas Mahals in connection with their resettlement and visited the Maharaja of Sikkim at Kurseong in June, and Mr. Greer also visited the Maharaja in December, and in January tested the maps of the Terai jotes on the ground, examined the workings of the Terai Patrol Police Scheme and the Chaukidari Act. Mr. Harris and Kumar Gopendra Krishna Deb visited every part of their respective districts and inspected all the settlements in progress. Kumar Gopendra Krishna visited all the Government and resumed estates under khas management and also enquired into several boundary disputes in respect of land which, though appertaining to certain Government estates, were claimed by private proprietors.

Except in the case of the officer whose health, as has been stated, obliged him to curtail his tour, and also diminished its usefulness, I am satisfied that every Collector performed this part of his work with efficiency and success.

(c) Tours of Joint and Assistant Magistrates.

7. The following table shows the periods spent on tour by Joint and Assistant Magistrates:—

Districts.	Officers.	Period spent on tour.		Remarks.
		Months.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5
Rajshahi ...	L. Palit, Esq., Joint-Magistrate	...	13	
Jalpaiguri ...	B. B. Newbould, Esq., Joint-Magistrate	3	23	
Darjeeling ...	H. G. W. Herron, Esq. ...	1	10	
Rangpur ...	F. McBlaine, Esq.	...	12	

The object of Mr. Palit's tour was to test the works of the Batwara amins; he happened to be at the time in charge of the Batwara Department as Partition Deputy Collector. Mr. Herron was too short a time at Dinajpur to be out on tour. In October Mr. Newbould was out for a day to make a local enquiry as to a sensational cow-killing case between the Muhammadans and the Marwaris at Damdim. From 14th December 1893 to 31st March 1894 he was placed in charge of the territorial subdivision at Mâl, where he tried criminal cases and rent suits arising within the jurisdiction of that subdivision. He also inspected some of the Government roads and markets. Mr. Herron, who was employed at the Sadar station of Darjeeling, also held charge of the Kurseong office from 19th August to 8th November. The period during which he was absent from the head-quarters was mainly spent in travelling to and from Kurseong. He spent two days in June in inspecting the excise office at Kurseong, two days in January in inspecting the excise shops at Batamtom, and three

days in March in inspecting the ganja warehouses and excise office at Siliguri. During the period Mr. McBlaine was in camp he visited Kakina, Tusbhundar, and Bhotnari, and made enquiries about chaukidari matters.

8. The following statement shows the period spent on tour by the Sub-divisional Officers:—

(*d*) Tours of Subdivisional Officers.

Subdivisions.	Officers.	Period spent on tour.		Remarks.
		Months.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5
lator ...	Babu Jnanendra Nath Lahiri ...	3	10	
laugaon ...	Babu Ganendra Nath Pal ...	3	9	
hakurgaon ...	Babu Baroda Kanta Ganguli ...	1	...	
	„ Purna Chandra Gupta ...	2	27	
		3	27	
lipur ...	Babu Nibaran Chandra Ghatak...	3	29	
urseong ...	B. B. Newbould, Esq. ...	1	19	
	H. G. W. Herron, Esq. ...	...	...	
	L. F. Morshead, Esq. ...	2	6	
		3	25	
liguri ...	P. T. Rebello, Esq. ...	3	17	
	Babu Benodo Behari Sarkar ...	...	1	
		3	18	
urigram ...	Babu Jagat Durlabh Bysack ...	3	2	
ibanda ...	Babu Ganga Narain Roy ...		22	
	„ Jogendra Nath Bandyapadhaya.	2	21	
		3	13	
lphamari ...	Babu Akhoy Kumar Chatterji	...	7	
	„ Akhoy Kumar Bose ...	2	20	
		2	27	
ajganj ...	N. D. Beatson-Bell, Esq. ...	...	29	
	C. A. Bell, Esq. ...	2	28	
		3	27	

All the Subdivisional Officers except Babu Akhoy Kumar Bose, whose camping fell short by three days only, made tours of the prescribed length. Babu Akhoy Kumar attributes the deficiency to an attack of fever in December—an explanation which does not appear to be very satisfactory, as he could have made up the arrears in the three months following.

In regard to the employment of Subdivisional Officers on tour, the Collector of Rangpur remarks that they visited all parts of their subdivisions

and inspected schools, outstills, fairs, &c., looked into chaukidari matters, and did their usual criminal business.

I do not myself attribute the same importance to subdivisional as to district tours. The former were necessary when the officers in charge were young Europeans, who had to learn the ways of the country and to perform much of the executive work now entrusted to Boards. Under existing conditions it is very desirable that the Collectors should see that the tours of their subordinates are so arranged as to interfere as little as possible with the hearing of judicial cases, and that a full equivalent is obtained for the inconvenience of this nature which is inevitable. I should certainly like to see greater signs of specific advantage derived from the subdivisional tours. They seem to yield little fruit. I will suggest that during the coming touring season Subdivisional Officers revise the lists of chaukidari panchayats village by village, test the accuracy of the mortuary returns, and examine the income-tax assessment, noting any alterations to be proposed for the ensuing year.

(e) Inspection of district and subdivisional offices and treasuries.

9. The table below shows the number of inspections of district and subdivisional offices and treasuries made by the Commissioner and District Officers during the year:—

Districts.	District and subdivisional offices and treasuries.	Inspection of district and subdivisional offices made by—		Inspection of treasuries and subtreasuries made by—	
		Commissioner.	Collector.	Commissioner.	Collector.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	1	2	1	2
	Nator ...	1	3	1	3
	Naugaon ...	1	1	...*	1
Dinajpur ...	Dinajpur ...	1	2	1	2
	Thakurgaon ...	1	2	1	2
Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	1	2	1	2
	Alipur ...	1	1	1	1
Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling ...	1	2	1	2
	Kurseong ...	1	2	1	2
	Siliguri ...	1	2	1	2
Rangpur ...	Rangpur ...	1	2	1	2
	Gaibanda ...	...	2	...	2
	Nilphamari ...	1	2	1	2
	Kurigram ...	1	2	1	2
Bogra ...	Bogra ...	1	1	1	1
Pabna ...	Pabna ...	1	2	1	2
	Serajganj ...	1	2	1	2

* The treasury was closed on the day when I inspected the offices.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that all the Collectors observed the standing orders of Government in respect of the inspection of their own and subdivisional offices, treasuries and sub-treasuries, with the exception that the District Officers of Rajshahi and Jalpaiguri did not inspect the Naugaon and Alipur subdivisional offices and treasuries, and that the Collector of Bogra did not inspect his own office and treasury twice, as required by the rules. Mr. Price and Colonel Boileau have furnished no explanation as to their failure to inspect twice the Naugaon and Alipur offices respectively. Mr. Harward was ill, and could not inspect either the office or the treasury during the second-half of the year.

The result of the inspections was generally satisfactory.

In the subdivision of Nator it was ascertained that the poddar had received money irregularly, keeping it in his own hands for a time and afterwards

crediting it to Government. For this he was dismissed, and the head clerk was degraded for failing to stop a practice so irregular and dangerous.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

(*a*) Weather.

10. At the commencement of the official year the ground was unusually moist owing to copious showers in the preceding month. In April the rainfall was heavy and the temperature cool. The following figures show that in May and June the conditions of the different districts varied greatly:—

Districts.	May.		June.	
	Actual rainfall.	Variation from normal.	Actual rainfall.	Variation from normal.
1	2	3	4	5
Rajshahi	11·30	+ 5·43	17·94	+ 6·74
Dinajpur	7·91	+ 1·81	16·57	+ 2·95
Jalpaiguri	5·88	— 6·08	15·33	—13·09
Darjeeling	7·90	— 2·95	26·56	— 2·55
Rangpur	5·51	— 5·72	19·80	— 1·50
Bogra	12·54	+ 4·75	15·37	+ 2·60
Pabna	16·14	+ 9·03	17·97	+ 6·82

It will be observed that there was an excessive rainfall in the southern districts, Pabna, Rajshahi, and Bogra, accompanied by some defect in the north of the Division. During the remaining part of the monsoon the rainfall was everywhere sufficient, without being so great as to cause floods. It closed somewhat early in October, and the cold season was very dry.

(*b*) Crops.

11. The heavy rain in the beginning of the year seems to have damaged the jute crop in Pabna, Bogra, and Rajshahi, where it is estimated at 12 annas only; elsewhere it was up to the average. The bhadoi rice was also poor in these districts, and was good only in Rangpur and Dinajpur. Taking the Division as a whole the outturn of bhadoi rice was 13·8 and jute 14·6 annas only.

The heavy rainfall was favourable to the winter rice crop, and the outturn is variously estimated from 15·5 annas in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling to a bumper crop in Dinajpur, giving a divisional average of a little over 17 annas.

The rabi crops were more or less injured by the failure of the cold-weather rains. Tobacco was adversely affected by the same climatic conditions. Its divisional outturn may be estimated at 12·5 annas. Sugarcane was injured by the excessive rainfall during the monsoon season, and it is estimated to have yielded a crop of 12·5 annas.

The ganja crop in Rajshahi gave a poor outturn (10 annas) owing to the failure of the cold-weather rains.

I commented in last year's report on the tendency among those who originally supply estimates of crops to use the accepted common measure of annas in the commercial and popular as distinguished from the official sense, and of District Officers to fail in making the necessary translation. I believe that this still continues and affects the published estimates, at least in regard to certain localities.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

12. The following table shows the mortality of the year in the several districts of the Division as compared with the preceding year:—

NAMES OF THE PREVAILING DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES.	RAJSHAHI.				DINAJPUR.				JALPAIGURI.				DARJEELING.			
	Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cholera ...	1,862	5,355	1·37	4·07	292	700	·19	·44	408	163	·59	·23	132	31	0·59	0·13
Small-pox ..	11	122	·008	0·09	72	11	·04	...	3	...	·00	...	18	1	0·08	0·004
Fever ...	48,777	46,533	37·1	35·0	48,159	45,763	30·95	29·41	22,737	19,158	33·37	28·11	6,036	6,058	27·02	27·12
Bowel-complaints.	42	61	·03	·04	152	118	·09	·07	89	406	·13	·59	1,244	1,166	5·57	5·22
Injuries ...	...	... (a)	...	...	619	597	·39	·38	177	160	·25	·23	67	97	0·30	0·43
Other causes ...	3,101	4,315	2·36	3·28	2,979	3,013	1·91	1·93	271	643	·39	·94	1,529	1,643	6·84	7·35
Total ...	53,733	56,386	40·8	42·93	52,273	50,202	33·59	32·26	23,685	20,530	34·76	30·13	9,026	8,996	40·41	40·28

(a) These figures include death from injuries.

NAMES OF THE PREVAILING DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES.	RANGPUR.				BOGRA.				PABNA.				TOTAL.			
	Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Cholera ...	593	856	·28	·41	160	2,161	·19	2·64	2,122	7,395	1·55	5·42	5,509	16,661	·6	2·07
Small-pox ...	9	11	...	·01	21	132	·02	·16	53	321	0·04	0·23	187	598	·02	·07
Fever ...	64,861	53,930	31·40	26·11	19,647	17,584	24·03	21·50	32,573	34,084	23·91	25·02	242,790	223,110	30·2	27·82
Bowel-complaints.	133	87	·06	·042	44	82	·05	·10	218	257	0·16	0·18	1,922	2,177	·2	·27
Injuries ...	474	404	·22	·20	431	512	·52	·62	412	471	0·30	0·34	2,180	2,241	·2	·27
Other causes ...	2,286	3,524	1·10	1·70	3,715	3,616	4·54	4·42	1,469	2,166	1·08	1·58	15,350	18,920	1·9	2·35
Total ...	68,356	58,812	33·09	29·47	24,018	24,087	29·38	29·46	36,847	44,694	27·04	32·80	267,938	263,707	33·4	32·88

There has been an increase in reported mortality in Rajshahi, Bogra, and Pabna, the three southern districts in which the rainfall was excessive. The Collector of Rajshahi states that the close of the rains was followed by a serious epidemic of fever all over the district both in the Barind and in the low lands. In Bogra the increase is nominal, and registration there is so defective that no inference can be drawn from the variation. There was a very large increase in deaths from cholera in Pabna. On the other hand, health was better in the Terai districts of Jalpaiguri, Dinajpur, and Rangpur. The health of the Darjeeling district underwent little change.

The returns can be considered as useful only for the purpose of comparing the results of one year with those of another, on the assumption that in each district the defects in registration are uniform. It must not, for instance, be supposed that because Rajshahi shows a mortality of 43 per thousand and Rangpur of 26 per thousand therefore the former district is the more unhealthy. On the contrary it is probably the better of the two, and the real rate in each may very well have exceeded 45 per thousand. According to the census Rangpur has declined in population during the last 20 years, and this result could have been attained in a country where food is abundant and early marriage a universal custom only by a mortality such as I have indicated. Neither can I attach much value to the classification of deaths which is made by the chaukidars—men who have not the habit of accuracy or any motive for careful discrimination. According to the returns nearly all the deaths are caused by fever. The observations so accurately made in our jails show very different results. If we could trust the reports we would have to believe that bowel-complaints are hardly ever fatal in Rajshahi, whereas they notoriously cause a large proportion of the deaths: many are doubtless set down as caused by cholera; others are brought under the general head of fever.

(a) Accidental and sudden deaths.

13. The figures showing the total number of accidental and sudden deaths in 1893 were as follows:—

Districts.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Total figures of 1892.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajshahi	298	478	69	845	894	
Dinajpur	191	223	325	739	787	
Jalpaiguri	96	51	97	244	265	
Darjeeling	52	30	22	104	76	
Rangpur	189	179	313	681	821	
Bogra	119	127	248	494	467	
Pabna	153	213	321	687	601	
Total ...	1,098	1,301	1,395	3,794	3,911	

(b) Vaccine operations in the districts.

14. The following table shows statistics regarding vaccination in 1893-94 and the previous year:—

Districts.	Number of thanas in which operations were carried on.		Number of the villages in which the operations were carried on.		Number of persons vaccinated.		Successful.		Unsuccessful.		Remarks.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajshahi	13	13	1,870	1,870	41,312	36,890	41,250	36,693	62	197	
Dinajpur	16	16	2,797	2,791	44,510	41,455	44,339	41,197	114	133	125 unknown.
Jalpaiguri	8	8	1,159	(b)	19,775	15,392	19,612	15,124	98	268	
Darjeeling	4	4	Not available		18,708	15,143	18,536	14,922	51	99	122 ditto.
Rangpur	16	16	1,516	1,637	(a)46,974	45,092	(a)46,933	44,992	(a)41	100	
Bogra	9	9	1,169	1,053	20,777	18,371	20,719	18,308	58	47	16 ditto.
Pabna	(a) 10	10	(a) 1,230	1,345	(a)41,843	43,768	(a)41,761	43,408	(a)52	360	
Total ...	66	66	9,741	...	233,899	216,111	233,150	214,644	506	1,204	263 unknown.

(a) These are revised figures.
(b) Figures were called for, but not furnished by the District Officers.

(c) Vaccine operations in municipalities.

15. The following table shows the statistics regarding vaccination in municipalities in 1893-94 and the previous year:—

Districts.	Name of Municipality.	Number of persons vaccinated.		Successful.		Unsuccessful.		Remarks.
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	663	701	663	667	...	34	
	Nator	142	114	142	114	...	...	
Dinajpur	Dinajpur	340	351	316	314	15	9	28 unknown.
Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	505	300	492	250	13	50	
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	1,776	1,602	1,776	1,599	...	3	
	Kurseong	230	292	220	218	10	14	35 ditto.
Rangpur	Rangpur	206	666	284	641	12	25	
Bogra	Bogra	416	321	402	319	14	2	
	Sherpur	86	126	84	124	2	2	
Pabna	Pabna	431	525	423	503	8	22	
	Serajganj	766	761	765	738	1	23	
	Total ...	5,651	5,729	5,567	5,482	75	184	63 unknown.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

16. For most administrative purposes the Rajshahi Division may be divided into four regions. On the north is the Himalayan range, which stretches to the plains from the line of perpetual snow dividing the watershed of India from that of Tibet, and is inhabited by races of Mongolian origin or connection. The Deputy Commissioner considers that the labourers in this tract

are as a rule well off. The cultivators he describes as happy and contented when undisturbed by contact with outsiders "and free from the iron fetters of the money-lender." I have observed that authorities as experienced as Sir John Edgar and Mr. Paul have agreed in attaching great importance to the evil done by usurers in the hills, and I quite concur in thinking that the precautions against the abuse of power by this class found useful elsewhere should be extended to Darjeeling; but I hold that modern influences, including that of commercial credit, enforced in regard to just debts by the ordinary courts, have on the whole operated for good in Darjeeling. The population in the hills has increased by 61 per cent. during the last decade, partly by the natural growth which is one of the most obvious signs of prosperity, partly by immigration from Nipal, Bhutan, and Tibet—a movement which indicates the opinion of the people themselves as to the comparative advantages of two rival systems. I should certainly classify the cultivators of the hill tracts, including Sikkim, as prosperous according to the Himalayan standard. They live in a stimulating climate under a Government the protection of which they or their ancestors have in most cases voluntarily sought, and their industry is fairly remunerative. Immediately to the south of the hills, enclosed between them and the rising ground of the Barind, lies an extensive tract of Terai country, including Jalpaiguri and part of the districts of Darjeeling, Rangpur, and Dinajpur. Throughout this tract the raiyats have always enjoyed a full measure of tenant-right, including the privilege of free sale, and their holdings are sufficiently large to yield a comfortable subsistence. They are probably as well off as any members of their class in India. Labourers are few in number and the wages sufficient to attract immigrants from distant places. In the Darjeeling Terai the holdings are too large to be cultivated by one family, their size having been regulated by the facility for clearing jungle attaching to a system of extensive grants to men of some capital, and this has caused the growth of a class of under-raiyats imperfectly protected by the law, and described by the Deputy Commissioner as little better off than labourers. It must, however, be remembered that even labourers are, comparatively speaking, well paid in the Terai. The ease with which subsistence is obtained in this part of the Division is hardly a subject for congratulation with reference to its cause. Population has there attained the stationary state, or, more correctly speaking, there is a slight tendency to a decrease, not entirely counteracted by immigration. All the inhabitants suffer more or less from malaria, and the majority have as a consequence some constitutional disease, such as enlarged spleen. It is this that prevents wages being kept down and holdings unduly subdivided under the influence of competition. The Barind is a slightly elevated country, of older formation than the alluvial plains of Bengal, stretching through parts of Rangpur, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, and Bogra. It seems subject to great vicissitudes both as regards health and the success of cultivation, and shows signs of having at one time supported in prosperity a much larger population than it could now maintain. In recent years the tendency is towards the partial restoration of its former satisfactory condition; the raiyats are increasing in numbers, and though ignorant are not poor. On the south of the Division lies the favoured plain of the Ganges, where the most intelligent part of the population has established itself to enjoy the greater amenities which life there presents. It is there that cultivators and labourers feel the pressure of population on the means of subsistence. The crops, moreover, were below the average this year, and the high price of food affected the landless classes. Here, too, the owners of fixed incomes are found in the greatest number; they all suffer from the depreciated value of the rupee.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

17. (*a*) Emigration. The District Officers have not observed any emigration during the year, except a little from Darjeeling on military or police service. Two hundred Nepalis were engaged in that district for labour on the tea gardens of Chittagong. It appears, however, from the census report that there is considerable emigration from Rangpur to Assam, Kuch Bihar, and Jalpaiguri, apparently for the purpose of reclaiming waste, 55,774 natives of Rangpur having been registered in those places. Nearly eleven thousand persons born in Dinajpur were entered in the

Sonthal Parganas—a clear proof that many descendants of the colonists that district sends forth return to their original country. If the District Officers would refer to the census report before dealing with this subject their remarks would be more to the point. The immigrants found in the Division on the night of the 29th February 1891 numbered 436,239. They may be divided into three classes—in the first are to be placed what the planters call "cold-weather birds," who come from the west at the commencement of the healthy season and return with their earnings before the rains set in. These I estimate at 124,933. Then there are the coolies employed on tea estates, who come to stay a few years only, but often remain for life. Lastly, there are the cultivators, permanent settlers, by whom the waste land of Darjeeling, the Terai, and the Barind is being rapidly reclaimed. The two latter classes are not easily distinguished in the census returns, as they include many persons from the same districts. Taken together, they number 311,306. The following statement shows the places from which the immigrants come:—

Native Province.	Immigrants.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Kuch Bihar	23,855	20,557	44,412
Nepal	61,248	47,275	108,523
Bhutan	1,451	1,427	2,878
Sikkim	3,110	2,946	6,056
Sonthal Parganas and Chota Nagpur ...	37,648	31,348	68,996
Bihar	72,107	21,275	93,382
North-Western Provinces ...	21,269	4,692	25,961
Central India	2,046	2,204	4,250
Punjab	1,205	135	1,340
Bengal	49,182	29,740	78,922
All other places	801	718	1,519
Total ...	273,922	162,317	436,239

18. The following statement shows in what districts the immigrants settle, those only being counted as immigrants who come from other divisions:—

(b) Immigration.

Districts.	Total population.	Immigrant population.	Percentage of population which has immigrated.	Remarks.
	2	3	4	5
Rajshahi ...	1,313,336	42,013	3·2	
Dinajpur ...	1,555,835	79,207	5·09	
Jalpaiguri...	681,352	98,611	14·5	
Darjeeling...	223,314	119,769	53·6	
Rangpur ...	2,065,464	36,685	1·8	
Bogra ...	817,494	23,670	2·9	
Pabna ...	1,362,392	37,284	2·7	
Total	8,019,187	436,239	5·4	

It will be observed that the current of emigration sets from west to east, and this is true of Upper India generally. The surplus population of the

healthier tracts flows to those malarious districts where sickness is always making room for more.

The large proportion of the population of the northern districts, Darjeeling Jalpaiguri, and Dinajpur, which consists of immigrants is worthy of notice.

VII.—PRICE OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

(a) Prices of food.
(b) Prices of labour.

19. The staple food-grains of the country, and in particular of common rice, continued during the year to sell at what in the last generation would have been thought the famine rate of twelve to fourteen seers the rupee. This is not due to any deficiency in the local harvests, which for two years have been fairly good. There has been partial failure elsewhere, but I have no doubt that the change has been mainly in the value of the rupee. We cannot expect to get as much for a coin worth a shilling as we did for a florin. Wages are also rising, but at a slower rate, and only in some trades and places. In Rangpur, Bogra, and Pabna there has been no increase. Boys and superior carpenters get the same as they did everywhere; in the other occupations a rise may be noticed in one or more of the districts.

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

(a) Manufactures.

20. The manufactured articles used in this Division are for the most part imported, the equivalent being given in rice, jute, tea and other agricultural products. I doubt if the world can show a tract of country with the population of eight millions where so little is produced that requires skill other than that of the cultivator; and I think that the disposition to rely on traffic for the supply of such goods tends to increase rather than to diminish. I observed at the Jalpesh fair in the Duras, where the buyers are all cultivators, that European commodities were most affected by the young. The children's shoes, toys and dolls, for instance, come from England. Some of the most important industries classified as manufactures—those connected with silk, tea and cinchona—are in the hands of European planters, and like the preparation of molasses and sugar are so subsidiary to agriculture as hardly to be counted under any other category. The subjoined table shows the outturn of indigo during the past three years:—

Districts.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	
	Mds. s. ch.	Mds. s. ch.	Mds. s. ch.	
Rajshahi	1,721 0 0	357 20 0	542 30 0	
Dinajpur	4 0 0	9 4 8	10 0 0	
Rangpur	49 20 0	25 17 10	41 25 0	
Pabna	50 3 12	18 26 8	6 20 0	
Total ...	1,824 23 12	410 28 10	600 35 0	

The year 1893 was more favourable for indigo than the preceding year. The outturn of manufactured silk in Rajshahi was 141,406lbs against 79,900 lbs. Endi cloth (coarse silk) is manufactured in small quantities for home consumption in Dinagpur, Ranjpur, Bogra, and Jalpaiguri. Molasses are manufactured in all the districts. They are largely exported from Rajshahi. Sugar is made at Pachagar in Jalpaiguri, and after meeting the local demands it is

exported to Bhutan and neighbouring districts. Gunnies are prepared in all the districts of the Division and at the Sirajganj Jute Mills on an extensive scale and exported to Calcutta. It is, however, a fact that most of the gunny-bags used are imported. As stated in the previous year's report, cotton cloth is manufactured by hand-looms in Pabna, but this industry is not in a very thriving condition. Brass and bell-metal utensils are manufactured at Kalam in the sub division of Nator of the district of Rajshahi. These articles are said to be exported to other districts. Lotas and other brass utensils are made at Gomnati in the Nelphamari subdivision of the Rangpur district. Brass utensils are also manufactured to a small extent at Pachagar in Jalpaiguri and in Pabna, principally to supply the local demand.

Setalpati mats are made in Bogra and Pabna to meet the small local demand. Satrangies (carpets) are made in the Sadar subdivision of the Rangpur district.

Beer and porter are brewed in Darjeeling.

21. The number of tea gardens in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, the area under cultivation in acres, gross yield in pounds, and the average yield per acre from mature plants, are shown in the following table:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of gardens.			AREA UNDER CULTIVATION IN ACRES.						Gross yield in pounds.			Average yield per acre from mature plants.		
				Mature plants.			Immature plants.								
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jalpaiguri	177	183	184	27,201	27,980	33,322	8,406	10,603	9,633	14,731,546	18,278,628	18,524,210	541·5	653·2	555·9
Darjeeling	179	184	184	40,889	40,618	54,808	6,329	5,820	5,304	10,958,000	10,581,601	11,145,074	268·01	260·5	205·2
Total ...	356	367	368	68,090	68,598	87,630	14,735	16,423	14,937	25,689,546	28,860,229	29,669,284	377·2	420·7	338·5

The decrease in average yield per acre from mature plants in Jalpaiguri is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the insufficient rainfall and leaf disease. The decrease in Darjeeling is said to be due to the low outturn in the hills, the weather being exceptionally cold and wet. The bushes were also injuriously affected by blight during a greater part of the year.

22. The following statement shows the condition of cinchona cultivation in Darjeeling during the year of report and previous year:—

DISTRICT.		NUMBER OF PLANTS.			GROSS YIELD IN POUNDS.			PROFITS.		
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Darjeeling ...	Government Plantation	4,369,971	4,087,650	4,426,000	294,336	304,390	425,010	Rs. 7,963	Rs. 3,171	Not furnished.
	Private ditto ...	1,429,870	1,270,470	200,000	150,000	154,842	8,000	Not available.		
	Total ...	5,799,841	5,358,120	4,626,000	444,336	459,232	433,010	7,963	3,171	...

A decrease is noticeable in the gross yield in the case of private plantations. The most important of them, viz. Nimbong, owned by the Bhutan Cinchona Association, was relinquished to Government during the year, the fall in the price of the drug having rendered the work unprofitable.

(*b*) Mines.

23. No mine was worked during the year. Appendix V is therefore blank.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

(*a*) Exports.
(*b*) Imports.

24. The trade of the Division is chiefly with Calcutta. From that port we receive cotton piece-goods and twists, salt, gunny-bags, and kerosine oil, exporting in exchange food-grains, jute, oilseed, tea, silk, sugar, and tobacco. The statistics are registered with care at the different approaches to Calcutta

There was an increase in the steamer traffic under both the heads of import and export. The Sirajganj jute mill worked almost throughout the year without cessation; hence the increase in the export of gunny-bags. The price of raw jute was low for greater part of the year, and to this fact may be attributed the large increase in the export of this article.

(*d*) Trade with Bhutan.

27. No change was made during the year in the system of registering the trade between Jalpaiguri and Bhutan, which continued to be carried on at the three stations of Buxa, Hantoopara, and Ambari. The details of the import and export trade are given in following statement:—

Articles.		Total imported through the different registering stations from— Bhutan. 1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total exported through the different registering stations to— Bhutan. 1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.	Value of total imports. 1893.	Value of total exports. 1893.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										Rs.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton piece-goods—											
1.—European—											
(*a*) In bales ...	Value	...	...	...	...	44,814	39,189	...	5,625	...	39,189
Dyes and tans—											
1.—Indigo ...	Mds.	...	...	...	...	145	...	...	145	...	...
2.—Vermilion ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Manjista ...	,,	54	39	...	15	...	...	...	...	235	...
Grains—											
1.—Wheat ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Rice	,,	...	...	...	...	5,124	6,209	1,085	...	...	22,946
3.—Jowar and bajra.	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Grain	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—											
1.—Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—											
1.—Copper, unwrought.	,,	...	...	...	...	133	93	...	40	...	3,369
2.—Iron	,,	...	...	...	...	204	832	628	...	...	9,608
Provisions—											
1.—Ghee	,,	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...
2.—Butter	,,	100	97	...	3	...	...	...	...	1,069	...
Salt	,,	7	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	76	...
Silk piece-goods—											
1.—Foreign ...	Value	...	...	...	...	3,512	...	...	3,512	...	...
2.—Indian	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar—											
1.—Undrained ...	Mds.	...	...	...	...	651	637	...	14	...	3,957
Tea—											
1.—Foreign ...	,,	4	29	25	...	...	...	...	...	1,158	...
Tobacco	,,	...	...	...	...	2,546	1,446	...	1,100	...	15,199
All other articles of merchandise.	No.	484	491	7	...	4	...	...	4	2,481	...
	Mds.	1,990	1,839	...	151	3,798	3,215	...	583	15,196	23,921
	Value	1,12,712	1,16,079	3,367	...	3,369	14,221	10,852	...	1,16,079	14,221
Total 1893 ...	No.	484	491	7	...	4	...	...	4	...	...
	Mds.	2,102	2,024	...	138	12,601	12,432	...	169	...	...
	Value	1,12,712	1,16,079	3,367	...	51,695	53,410	1,715	...	1,36,424	1,32,470
Figures for 1892 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,39,834	1,16,979

The increase in the value of Bhutanese blankets imported, from Rs. 23,991 last year to Rs. 28,643 this year, is worthy of notice. The Deputy Commissioner observes that Bhutanese are showing more activity in bringing their wares for sale; at all fairs numbers of them are to be seen. The Bhutanese blankets owing to their thickness and durability are much appreciated by the poorer people.

(*e*) Trade with Tibet, Sikkim, and Nepal.

28. The trade of the district of Darjeeling with these States continued to be registered in the registering stations. An additional station was opened from 4th November 1893 at Singla for registering traffic with Sikkim carried across the Raman river. The increase in the traffic passing through that part of Sikkim owing to the construction of a bridge over the Raman river warranted the establishment of this registering station as a tentative measure. The principal article of import from Tibet is wool, raw and manufactured, and those of export to Tibet are cotton piece-goods (European), silk piece-goods, tobacco, and wool (manufactured). The chief articles registered as imported from Sikkim during the past year were coal, Indian piece-goods, grain and pulses, other grains, hides, silk piece-goods, and wool (manufactured). The principal articles of export to Sikkim during 1893 were as follows:—European piece-goods, rice, salt, tobacco, and wool (manufactured).

The principal commodities of traffic imported from Nepal were Indian cotton piece-goods, grain and pulses, hides, ghee, and wool (manufactured), and the chief items of export to Nepal during the past year were cotton piece-goods (European and Indian) and tobacco.

29. The following statement shows the details of import from and export to Tibet, Sikkim, and Nepal during 1893 as compared with 1892. There was a considerable increase in the trade with these States on the whole:—

Articles.	Total imported through the different registering stations from—										Total exported through the different registering stations to—									
	Tibet.		Sikkim.		Nepal.		Total imports.		Increase.	Decrease.	Tibet.		Sikkim.		Nepal.		Total exports.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.			1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Coal ... ... Mds.	...	...	738	4,815	...	...	738	4,815	4,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton, raw ... ... ,,	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	15	...	...	139	15	139	124	...
Cotton twist and yarn—																				
1.—European ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	142	91	6,200	3,436	1,260	3,672	7,602	3,930	...
2.—Indian ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	5,836	68	450	68	6,332	6,264	...
Cotton piece-goods—																				
1.—European—																				
(a) In bales ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,606	86,025	43,120	34,780	60,645	68,921	192,401	189,726	...	2,735
(b) In boxes ... ,,																				
2.—Indian—																				
(a) In bales ... ,,	...	...	2,773	3,872	8,528	9,705	11,301	13,577	2,276	...	325	...	112	2,874	18,924	15,950	19,361	18,824	...	537
(b) In boxes ... ,,																				
Dyes and Tans—																				
1.—Indigo ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	98	...	...	5	...	85	98	13	...
Grain—																				
1.—Wheat ... ... ,,	102	426	...	...	...	...	102	426	324	...	157	273	265	161	...	...	422	434	12	...
2.—Rice ... ... ,,	...	...	1,429	1,596	799	1,203	2,228	2,799	571	...	158	202	7,164	12,579	14	...	7,336	12,781	5,445	...
3.—Jowar and bajra... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Grain ... ... ,,	...	...	6,069	8,017	2,268	2,991	8,337	11,008	2,671	...	139	230	139	106	...	...	278	336	58	...
5.—Pulses ... ... ,,																				
6.—Others ... ... ,,	1	...	36,542	37,902	3,078	4,853	39,621	42,755	3,134	...	...	16	294	1,099	...	...	294	318	24	...
Hides and skins—																				
1.—Hides of cattle—																				
(a) Dressed ... No.	6	6	2,313	4,194	2,950	4,906	5,269	9,106	3,837	...	...	30	...	713	...	...	...	743	743	...
(b) Undressed ... ,,																				
Jute—																				
1.—Raw ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Gunny-bags and cloths ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac.—																				
1.—Stick ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Shell ... ... ,,	11	16	...	...	6	6	17	22	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																				
1.—Copper, unwrought ,,	...	...	318	36	21	56	339	92	...	247	295	211	68	119	172	70	535	400	...	135
2.—Iron ... ... ,,	...	...	...	131	118	156	118	287	169	...	535	624	174	892	277	272	986	1,788	802	...
3.—Tin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Others ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	315	...	315	...	...	315	146	83	...	...	738	307	884	390	...	494
Oilseeds—																				
1.—Linseed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Mustard and rape ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Til or jinjili ... ,,	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Castor ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.—Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.—Others ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions—																				
1.—Ghee ... ... ,,	6	...	55	37	1,977	1,079	2,038	1,116	...	922	16	22	2	17	...	97	18	136	118	...
2.—Salt ... ... ,,	7	1	4	5	104	117	115	123	8	...	...	...	2,971	4,140	87	194	3,058	4,340	1,282	...
Silk, raw—																				
1.—Foreign ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods—																				
1.—Foreign ... ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian ... ... ,,	899	414	...	...	...	...	899	414	...	485	1,847	1,838	36	...	...	...	1,883	1,838	...	45
Sugar—																				
1.—Drained ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	6	9	...	...	...	50	6	...	44
2.—Undrained... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	137	79	430	195	...	365	567	639	72	...
Tea—																				
1.—Foreign ... ... ,,	72	37	...	...	...	...	72	37	...	35	...	...	...	4	2	7	...	11	2	...
2.—Indian ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	331	...	331	331	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	9
Tobacco ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,278	1,530	1,281	1,492	366	386	3,925	3,408	...	517
Wool, raw ... ... ,,	13,925	17,819	200	1	228	...	14,353	17,820	3,467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool, manufactured ... Rs.	10,352	3,171	4,489	486	15,085	17,066	29,926	20,723	...	9,203	36,845	35,997	8,200	6,995	...	...	45,045	42,992	...	2,053
All other articles of merchandise. { No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rs.	423	632	441	4,546	...	...	864	5,178	4,314	...	20,698	25,681	2,950	847	...	26,222	23,648	52,750	29,102	...
Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... { No.	6	6	2,313	4,194	2,950	4,906	5,269	9,106	3,837	...	...	30	...	713	...	...	...	743	743	...
Rs.	11,674	4,217	7,703	8,904	23,613	26,771	42,990	39,892	6,590	9,688	1,48,411	1,49,541	54,418	45,496	79,562	1,11,093	2,02,398	3,06,130	29,102	5,370
Mds.	14,124	18,299	45,359	52,553	8,914	10,796	68,397	81,648	14,774	1,520	4,127	3,562	12,907	32,047	5,170	3,540	22,204	39,149	18,144	1,199

X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

30. The opening of five new offices for the registration of deeds is reported—one at Balurghat in the district of Dinajpur, one at Mithapuker, and one at Kishorganj in Rangpur, one at Sara, and one at Ullapara in Pabna. During the cold weather an experiment was made by deputing a judicial officer in Dinajpur and another in Jalpaiguri to live in camp with territorial jurisdiction over a defined tract of country. The system worked well for the

by rail and water, and are published in the gazette, from which I have had the following tables compiled:—

Imports from Calcutta.

Districts.	Cotton piece-goods.				Cotton twist.				Salt.		Gunny-bags.		Kerosine oil.	
	European.		Indian.		European.		Indian.							
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	No.	Mds.	Mds.
Rajshahi	38,07,094	24,48,344	...	...	2,281	2,520	...	432	2,13,127	1,51,494	112,592	126,830	...	13,970
Dinajpur	16,24,356	14,86,652	...	...	2,868	1,555	104	192	1,27,774	1,20,867	20,455	120,037	...	24,242
Jalpaiguri	25,11,912	16,89,159	...	...	3,703	2,381	...	530	1,09,214	1,02,093	10,535	11,242	Not available.	20,829
Darjeeling	19,43,906	11,31,275	...	...	3,941	2,252	6	466	84,765	70,645	12,425	15,419		16,970
Rangpur	57,81,064	40,30,083	...	...	6,427	4,633	...	1,069	1,91,283	1,80,753	35,175	40,379		29,657
Bogra	29,73,000	20,44,482	...	324	1,417	1,365	...	102	85,988	77,979	130,970	167,660		21,175
Pabna	34,30,334	21,59,600	..	...	4,106	3,722	21	100	3,89,469	3,74,793	82,000	76,592		99,544
Total ...	2,20,71,666	1,49,89,495	...	324	24,743	18,428	131	2,891	12,01,020	10,78,624	404,152	577,859	...	2,26,387

Exports to Calcutta.

Districts.	Food-grains.														Fibre products.			
	Rice and paddy.						Wheat.		Grain and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.		Jute, raw.		Gunny-bags.	
	Rice.		Paddy.		Total in rice.													
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	No.
Rajshahi ...	21,225	42,796	...	215	21,325	42,930	2,532	6,867	55,323	50,873	11	439	79,091	1,01,109	6,13,853	4,74,656	22,790	10,040
Dinajpur ...	76,227	3,31,790	125	575	76,305	3,32,250	200	1,010	11,302	5,290	588	...	88,395	3,38,550	1,81,715	2,04,689	1,508,070	954,132
Jalpaiguri ...	...	13,885	...	...	...	13,885	25	...	...	229	...	...	25	14,114	3,30,399	5,46,274	1,318,450	1,339,695
Darjeeling ...	1,010	3,999	...	...	1,010	3,999	...	...	41	...	...	...	1,051	3,999	19,417	18,862	722,575	514,805
Rangpur ...	2,899	3,723	...	...	2,899	3,723	2,955	2,285	404	...	...	...	6,318	6,008	11,24,181	17,76,065	466,445	385,105
Bogra ...	47,776	1,66,928	459	1,515	48,063	1,67,875	...	...	1,024	16	...	327	49,087	1,68,218	1,53,530	1,28,506	14,805	11,025
Pabna ...	16,106	5,120	...	...	16,106	5,120	9,056	6,085	17,459	8,428	281	293	42,902	19,926	28,88,672	35,73,081	7,451,180	7,802,563
Total ...	1,65,243	5,68,241	584	2,305	1,65,608	5,69,782	14,768	16,247	85,613	64,836	880	1,059	2,66,869	6,51,924	53,11,767	67,22,133	11,504,315	11,017,367

Districts.	Oilseed.				Tea, Indian.		Cotton, raw.		Silk, raw.		Sugar.				Tobacco.			
	Linseed.		Mustard seed.								Refined.		Unrefined.		Unmanufactured.		Manufactured.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
Rajshahi ...	27,817	32,021	15,079	3,712	3	...	50	18	4,208	4,966	...	...	...	323	285	4	...	2
Dinajpur ...	...	2,561	1,166	8,389	...	...	6	58	..	1,289	...	...	10	4	319	284	...	...
Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	151	120	1,81,828	1,75,544	2,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15,000	5,559	...	...
Darjeeling ...	...	...	293	...	1,67,861	1,58,921	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,838	1,202	...	...
Rangpur ...	236	25	15,485	9,242	1,132	617	13,383	15,089	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,16,656	2,42,233	...	...
Bogra ...	460	1,035	1,674	10,915	...	...	24	167	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Pabna ...	10,024	23,864	1,53,490	1,04,397	...	...	408	27	...	61	...	...	...	...	15,313	11,714	...	...
Total ...	38,527	59,506	1,87,338	1,36,775	3,50,824	3,35,082	16,737	15,362	4,208	6,316	...	...	10	337	3,56,451	2,60,996	...	2

25. The amount of piece-goods imported should be an index to the degree of prosperity enjoyed by the people, but the trade is affected by other causes with which I am imperfectly acquainted. I regret that I am unable to account for the falling off under this head in all the districts of the Division. No explanation has been offered by the Collectors. It may be that the continued fall in exchange checked imports of this class of commodities, as also of cotton twist and salt. The increase in gunny-bag imports is due to the greater quantity of rice exported.

The increased export of rice is due to the fact that the figures for 1892 were largely affected by the partial failure of the harvest in 1891. In the great staple of jute there has also been a marked increase, particularly noticeable in Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, and Rangpur, the northern districts. Rajshahi and

Bogra show a great falling off, due to the poor outturn of the crop in these places. As to Pabna I suspect that the entries include much jute coming to Sirajganj from other districts in hanks, and these are re-exported in drums; it is doubtful whether there was any increase in the local produce. There was a marked failure in regard to tobacco.

Sirajganj steamer service.

26. The total quantity and value of the articles carried upwards and downwards by this service during the past two years are shown in the following table:—

	Quantity.		Value.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Export ...	21,46,228	24,86,703	1,37,58,289	1,72,35,047
Import ...	5,15,835	7,72,430	25,88,378	36,25,023

The statement given below shows in detail the import and export trade of Sirajganj and other marts of the Pabna district carried by the Sirajganj steamer service:—

Articles.	Sirajganj.								Marts.
	Imports.				Exports.				
	1892.		1893.		1892.		1893.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	
Coal ...	44,500	22,250	1,69,373	80,466	...	...	...	...	
Cotton, raw ...	40	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Twist and yarn—									
1.—European—									
(a) In bales ...	3,137	1,25,480	3,826	1,53,040	...	...	...	...	
(b) In boxes ...									
Piece-goods—									
2.—European—									
(a) In bales ...	29,579	3,13,422	29,272	3,19,616	...	...	...	...	
(b) In boxes ...									
Dyes and tans—									
1.—Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grains—									
1.—Wheat ...	...	...	...	...	5,137	12,042	746	1,865	
2.—Rice ...	2,336	9,264	5,068	20,272	98,880	3,94,920	45,554	1,70,389	
3.—Joar and bajra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4.—Grains ...	...	...	2,973	35,946	1,560	6,000	1,000	4,000	
5.—Pulses ...	120	500	1,284	5,036	10,790	30,587	3,400	11,900	
6.—Others (jera) ...	1,550	17,850	...	...	...	...	27	54	
Hides and skins—									
(a) Dressed ...	...	...	...	...	196	4,882	630	15,750	
(b) Undressed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jute—									
1.—Raw ...	4,715	16,500	2,000	13,000	17,12,574	1,05,66,944	21,69,307	1,41,00,496	
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth ...	336	2,381	1,774	18,240	1,97,331	21,09,111	2,28,811	27,32,142	
Lac—									
1.—Stick ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Shell ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Metals—									
1.—Copper, unwrought ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Iron ...	14,227	58,008	10,990	44,860	...	...	...	...	
3.—Tin ...	2,808	39,312	6,698	80,376	...	...	...	...	
4.—Other ...	...	...	2,331	23,240	...	...	22	100	
Oilseeds—									
1.—Linseed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Mustard and rye ...	...	...	...	...	94,262	4,12,964	11,900	47,600	
3.—Til or jinjili ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	2,800	
4.—Castor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5.—Poppy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6.—Others ...	...	...	79,976	3,39,898	...	...	...	...	
Provisions—									
1.—Ghee ...	185	7,400	290	11,600	10	400	...	...	
2.—Salt ...	2,09,260	7,25,090	2,38,323	9,38,992	...	...	...	...	
Silk, raw—									
1.—Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Indian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Piece-goods—									
1.—Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Indian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sugar—									
1.—Undrained ...	8,650	56,225	8,714	70,112	370	3,650	300	2,700	
2.—Drained ...	2,320	23,200	2,366	23,660	...	...	...	...	
Tea—									
1.—Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Indian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tobacco ...	...	...	112	1,008	15,674	1,21,512	12,569	1,13,121	
All other articles of merchandise ...	1,92,072	6,71,296	2,06,560	8,75,691	9,444	34,377	11,737	31,830	
Grand Total ...	5,15,835	25,88,378	7,72,430	36,25,023	21,46,228	1,37,58,289	24,86,703	1,72,35,047	

convenience of the localities, but involved in each case the addition of another man to the executive staff, which must have caused a loss in efficiency elsewhere. There is a disposition in more than one of the Government departments to get a special lien on the service of a Deputy Collector in each district as Excise Officer, Treasury Officer, Settlement Officer, and so forth, with the result that no one is available for general duty. This is the great bar to the extension of the territorial arrangement, which is to some extent in conflict with the departmental system. Under this head I may notice the growing difficulty felt by new arrivals in finding house accommodation at the different civil stations, and the consequent pressure for permission to occupy the circuit-house, to the inconvenience of inspecting officers, for whose use these buildings are maintained. Some officers, especially those on small pay, are inclined to avoid the expense of maintaining houses regularly all the year round; they engage for occupation by the month only, and are ready to abandon the arrangement during the camping season, or when they are about to take short leave. When they do so the houses pass to others, and they or their successors find no place in which to live. Under the circumstances Government is occasionally compelled to build houses for its officers. I am by no means sure that this will meet the difficulty, as, when one house is built in this way, there is a probability of another falling out of occupation.

XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

31. No special statistical enquiries of any importance were undertaken during the year.

32. The following statement shows the number of births and deaths registered in the several municipalities in the Division:—

Names of Districts.	Name of Municipality.	Number of births registered—		Number of deaths registered—	
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajshahi ...	Rampur Boalia ...	558	725	696	761
	Nator ...	225	239	308	449
Dinajpur ...	Dinajpur ...	214	214	396	382
Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	141	261	203	246
Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling ...	112	289	204	214
	Kurseong ...	75	93	191	141
Rangpur ...	Rangpur ...	226	240	372	424
Bogra ...	Bogra ...	161	161	268	241
	Sherpur ...	80	82	139	178
Pabna ...	Pabna ...	495	376	475	387
	Serajganj ...	692	637	459	652
	Total ...	2,979	3,317	3,711	4,075

There has been an increase in the number of both births and deaths registered in Rampur Boalia, Nator, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Rangpur, and Sherpur, and an increase of births only in Kurseong. The Dinajpur, Kurseong, and Bogra Municipalities show decrease in deaths, and Pabna and Serajganj show a decrease in births. Generally speaking, there has been an increase in both births and deaths. The increase may be attributed to better registration.

There were 77 prosecutions under Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 in the Darjeeling Municipality and 3 in Kurseong. Sixty-six persons (66 cases) were convicted, and Rs. 47-14 were realized as fines. There were also three prosecutions in Serajganj, and Rs. 4 were realized as fines.

The number of births registered in rural areas in the several districts of the Rajshahi Division during the year 1893-94 and the previous year is shown in the table given below:—

Districts.	Births registered in rural areas—		Population of rural areas.	Births registered per mille—.		Remarks.
	1892-93.	1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajshahi	44,692	52,225	1,282,744	34·8	40·7	
Dinajpur	41,852	66,510	1,543,631	27·1	43·07	
Jalpaiguri	18,294	25,905	671,670	27·2	38·5	
Darjeeling	2,695	3,489	(*b*) 205,647	13·1	16·9	
Rangpur	52,930	81,002	2,041,248	25·9	39·6	
Bogra	(*a*) 25,472	(*a*) 28,789	(*b*) 806,973	31·6	35·6	
Pabna	(*c*) 45,445	(*a*) 53,207	(*b*)1,322,639	34·4	41·22	
Total ...	231,380	311,127	7,874,552	29·4	33·7	

(*a*) These figures are for calendar year.
(*b*) Revised figures.
(*c*) The figures are for official year 1892-93.

Nowhere has the number of births registered reached what is supposed to be the normal rate, 47·8 per mille. In districts where population is stationary or decreasing, such as Rangpur, the death-rate must equal that of births, and if the former has been correctly calculated, it is obvious that our reporting in regard to deaths is generally incomplete.

Measures were taken during the year to ensure the registration of births and deaths occurring on tea estates in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, the reports of such events being transmitted in writing by the agency of chaukidars. The Lieutenant-Governor drew special attention to the defective system previously in force in these districts and intimated an expectation that improvement would be effected. In Darjeeling the deaths reported were 40·41 per mille in 1892 and 40·28 in 1893. The proportion is large for a district which includes much healthy country and a population with an unusual number of immigrants in the prime of life. The figures do not suggest that there have occurred many omissions. The Deputy Commissioner observes:—

"The reports do not appear to be untrustworthy. The recent introduction of the Chaukidari Act into the Terai has materially aided the work of collecting vital statistics. Under the orders of Government the Act is not applicable to tea gardens, and managers submit reports regularly. The police have devoted attention to the subject and have visited the registering circles. In the Kalimpong subdivision the khas mahal mandals continue to report vital statistics. The district is now provided as far as can be expected with reporting agencies for recording complete statistics."

As to Jalpaiguri the Civil Surgeon writes:—

"During the year 1893-94, 26,166 cases of births were recorded in district against 19,434 in 1892-93, or a ratio per mille of 38·40 against 29·40 of the previous year. The number of deaths was 22,128 against 20,868 of the previous year, giving a ratio of 32·48 against 30·63 per thousand of population. The ratio of births as compared with that of deaths was 38·40 against 32·48 of 1893-94, and 29·40 against 30·68 of 1892-93. The year under report is the first year in which the ratio of births exceeds that of deaths (by 9 per thousand), which shows that much improvement has been made towards the registration of vital statistics, because from the census of 1881 the population was 582,390, and in 1891 it was 681,349, proving that the population is increasing, whereas up to the present year the number of deaths registered has been in excess of the number of births. The same will be seen as regards the registration in the municipality and in the rural areas as appears in the statement attached. The new scheme has also worked satisfactorily as regards the tea gardens, though,

as this has only been in force for one year, there are no figures for comparison with previous years. The reports have been regularly and punctually received from the tea gardens, and from enquiries I have made from the managers of several gardens, they have told me that they personally supervise the sending of the reports, and that they may be relied upon as correct. The registration has been checked by the vaccination inspecting staff at the various thanas with the following results which have been reported to the Deputy Commissioner from time to time when any discrepancies have been detected, and in those cases where the chaukidars have been found at fault they have been dealt with departmentally by the District Superintendent of Police."

It will be seen from the above that the measures adopted to improve this branch of the district administration have been attended with marked success. Much credit is due to the local officers, and the planters have carried out their agreement in a manner very satisfactory.

Model farms and gardens.

33. A model farm was started in November 1892 at Mynaguri in the Duars for the experimental cultivation of crops. During the year under report a sum of Rs. 502-9 was spent on this farm, and it is estimated that an income of Rs. 214 will be obtained from the sale of the produce. The sericulture in Kalimpong promises to be successful.

XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

34. There were altogether 37¼ judicial officers in the Division, namely, 4 District Judges, 6¼ Subordinate Judges and Small Cause Court Judges, and 27 Munsifs. These officers among them disposed of 58,495 suits and examined 78,481 witnesses, *i.e.*, disposed of 1,570·3 suits and examined 2,106·8 witnesses per officer.

The four District Judges disposed of altogether 43 title suits and 2 money suits, and examined 656 witnesses as shown below:—

Names of Officers.	Suits disposed of—		Witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses examined, detained over two days.
	Title.	Money.		
1	2	3	4	5
B. C. Seal, Esq. ...	9	...	119	19·3
D. Cameron, Esq. ...	10	...	357	4·2
A. W. Mackie, Esq. ...	10	2	128	3·9
J. F. Bradbury, Esq. ...	14	...	52	...
Total ...	43	2	656	6·5

The 6¼ Subordinate Judges and Small Cause Court Judges disposed of altogether 5,316 suits and examined 8,360 witnesses, 3·6 per cent. of whom only were detained over two days. Each officer thus disposed of 850·5 suits and examined 1,337·6 witnesses. The number of cases disposed of and that of witnesses examined by each officer on each working day of the year were therefore 3·6 and 5·7 respectively. Of the 5,316 suits disposed of by this class of officers, 922 were contested. Each officer thus disposed of 147·5 contested suits in the year, or ·63 case on each working day.

The District Judges and Subordinate Judges and Small Cause Court Judges together disposed of 5,361 suits and examined 9,016 witnesses against 5,858 suits and 8,771 witnesses in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 497 suits disposed of and increase of 245 witnesses examined. The ratio of witnesses detained over two days per cent. of witnesses examined was 7·1 against 13·7,

and the ratio of cases pending per cent. of cases disposed of was 93·8 against 82·6 in the preceding year.

The details of the work done by the District Judges and Subordinate Judges and Small Cause Court Judges are given in Appendix VI.

There were 27 Munsifs in the Division, the number having been the same in the preceding year. These officers altogether disposed of 35,477 ordinary cases and 17,657 Small Cause Court cases—in all 53,134 against 34,212 ordinary cases and 16,668 Small Cause Court cases—in all 50,880 cases in the preceding year. Of the cases disposed of, 9,069 were contested against 8,797, and 44,065 cases were otherwise disposed of against 42,083 in the preceding year. Thus the same number of Munsifs disposed of 1,265 ordinary cases and 909 Small Cause Court cases—in all 2,254 cases more in 1893 than in 1892. Of these 2,254 cases, 272 were contested, and the remainder, viz. 1,982, were otherwise disposed of. The number of cases disposed of per Munsif was therefore 83·5 more in 1893 than in 1892, the figures of the two years being 1,967·9 and 1,884·4 respectively. The ratio per cent. of cases pending on 31st December 1893 to total disposed of was, however, slightly more than on 31st December 1892, viz. 14·8 against 13·3.

The number of witnesses examined was 69,465 against 69,104, showing an increase of 361 men against the increase of 2,254 cases. The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined was 10·4 against 14·8.

The number of cases disposed of by each Munsif was 1,967·9. The number of witnesses examined by each Munsif appears to be 2,572·7. Thus each Munsif disposed of 8·5 cases and examined 11·1 witnesses on each working day of the year. The number of witnesses examined in each case appears to have been 1·3. There were 9,069 contested cases during the year. Thus each Munsif disposed of 335·8 contested cases, *i.e.*, 1·4 contested cases on each working day of the year.

The details of the work done by each Munsif are given in Appendix VII.

35. The following statement compares the work of the year 1893 with that of 1892:—

Districts.	Year.	Number of officers in the district.	Number of cases disposed of—			Increase.	Decrease.	Cases in columns 4 and 5 how disposed of.		Classes of cases in columns 4 and 5.			Number of witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Ratio per cent. of ordinary and small cause cases pending on 31st December to total disposed of.	Number of cases disposed per Munsif.
			Ordinary.	Small Cause Court.	Total.			Contested.	Otherwise disposed of.	Money.	Rent.	Title.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rajshahi	1893	3½	3,551	2,031	5,582	...	64	775	4,807	3,680	1,586	316	7,832	11·9	15·8	1,717
	1892	3½	3,426	2,220	5,646	...	...	697	4,949	3,863	1,511	272	8,369	31·9	11·9	1,737·2
Dinajpur	1893	5	9,647	971	10,618	337	...	1,579	9,039	4,825	5,171	622	14,005	7·6	12·7	2,129
	1892	5½	9,543	738	10,281	...	...	1,624	8,657	4,581	5,226	474	12,102	15·01	10·3	1,863·2
Jalpaiguri	1893	2	1,389	1,169	2,558	168	...	515	2,043	2,322	...	236	3,347	23·8	17·9	1,279
	1892	2	1,526	864	2,390	...	...	574	1,816	2,232	...	158	2,959	31·9	16·3	1,195
Darjeeling	1893	2½	148	225	373	10	...	50	323	364	...	9	326	3·9	9·9	151
	1892	2½	181	173	354	...	...	44	310	338	...	16	279	6·4	12·1	141·6
Rangpur	1893	8	13,158	4,569	17,727	132	...	3,254	14,473	7,396	9,354	977	22,424	13·2	11·4	2,215
	1892	7½	12,760	4,835	17,595	...	...	3,088	14,507	8,251	8,725	619	25,563	9·7	9·4	2,270·3
Bogra	1893	2	2,970	2,813	5,783	663	...	881	4,902	3,655	1,808	320	5,793	14·0	14·6	2,891·5
	1892	2	2,538	2,582	5,120	...	...	814	4,306	3,423	1,493	204	6,014	22·6	12·7	2,560
Pabna	1893	4½	4,614	5,879	10,493	999	...	2,015	8,478	7,411	2,209	873	15,738	4·2	22·1	2,468·9
	1892	4	4,238	5,256	9,494	...	...	1,956	7,538	6,752	2,180	562	13,818	6·9	24·2	2,373·5
Divisional Total ...	1893	27	35,477	17,657	53,134	2,318	64	9,069	44,065	29,653	20,128	3,353	69,465	10·4	14·8	1,967·9
	1892	27	34,212	16,668	50,880	2,254	...	8,797	42,083	29,440	19,135	2,305	69,104	14·8	13·3	1,884·4

Except in Rangpur, the ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined was much lower everywhere compared with 1892. In Rangpur the ratio increased from 9·7 to 13·2. The lowest ratio was in Darjeeling (3·9) and highest in Jalpaiguri (23·8).

The number of cases disposed of per Munsif was highest in Bogra (2,891·5), Pabna occupying the second place. But "in Bogra" the District Judge, Mr. Bradbury, writes: "Litigation is comparatively simple;" "it is otherwise with Pabna, where litigation is of a ofally different character, and trials,

notably those of suits of the class of title and other suits, are infinitely more protracted than they are in Bogra." Barring Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri occupies the last place.

For the first time in 1893 suits on mortgages were, under the High Court's circular No. 17, dated 6th September 1892, classed as title and other suits instead of suits for money; hence the figures representing cases on money and title disposed of during 1893 bear no fair comparison with the corresponding figures of 1892. Rent suits in the two non-regulation districts are tried by Deputy Collectors, and are shown in a separate Appendix (VIII) which will be reviewed later on. In the five regulation districts rent suits decreased in Dinajpur, and increased more or less in the remaining four districts.

Turning to columns 4 and 5 it is observed that the number of Small Cause Court cases decreased in Rajshahi and Rangpur, and that of ordinary cases decreased in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. With these exceptions, cases increased in every district, resulting in a net decrease of 64 cases in Rajshahi and increase in the other districts, giving a net increase of 2,254 cases in the Division. The increase in Pabna was the largest, Bogra taking the second place.

The increase in the number of suits in Dinajpur is chiefly owing to the increase in the number of suits instituted at Raiganj. The District Judge, Mr. Cameron, considers this to be "mainly due to the growing commercial importance of Raiganj and other villages in the vicinity, and to the high prices of paddy and other produce prevailing since the last scarcity."

The increase in Jalpaiguri was almost entirely in Small Cause Court suits.

There was a large increase in rent suits in Rangpur. Part of this increase is put down to the bad feelings existing between two landlords and their tenants, and to disputes between the sharers in a zamindari and the Maharani Swarnamai.

Regarding the increase in Bogra and Pabna, Mr. Bradbury remarks thus:—

"Litigation continues to increase in the districts of Pabna and Bogra. The increment of 1892 has not been matched. That was hardly to be anticipated, but the excess over 1892 attained the respectable figure of 1,097, and is attributable to the growing indebtedness of the mass of the population. 1893 proved a bad year for all classes. For years the crops have been at best indifferent, but the beginning of 1893 excited hopes of a revival of prosperity The winter and spring crops were good in both districts and prices fair, but there the good fortune ended.

"Taking the Judgeship as a whole, there was no decline in any class of litigation. Suits for money and moveables, despite the transfer of the 524 mortgage suits to another head, rose from 11,355 to 11,490, and rent suits from 3,728 to 4,114."

The Munsif of Jalpaiguri remarks as follows regarding the nature of suits between landlords and tenants and the propriety of introducing the Bengal Tenancy Act into the district of Jalpaiguri:—

"The suits between landlord and tenant instituted in this Court are title suits which generally fall under the one or other of the following three heads:—

(1) Suits for ejectment.
(2) Suits by tenant against landlord to contest the order of the Revenue Court for ejectment on establishment of the tenant's right of occupancy.
(3) Suits by tenants to set aside the sale of their jot in execution of rent decree of the Revenue Court on the ground of fraud.

"Frequent disputes arise in this district between the jotdar landlord and his tenant in consequence of the unsettled state of the rent law as to which of them would be the occupancy *raiyat*, and the *raiyats* or the actual cultivators mostly suffer in such disputes. The last paragraph of my letter No. 4, dated the 10th instant, alluded to suits which fall under the classes Nos. 1 and 2 noticed above wherein the right of occupancy is in dispute. During the short period of two months from the date of my joining my post at this place on 11th November last and the date of my submitting the annual

statements, no less than 14 suits for ejectment came up before me for trial. On examining the register of suits I found that altogether 22 suits of this nature were instituted during the past year. The plaintiffs in such suits are jotdars, and the defendants are cultivators holding land under them. The peculiarity of these suits is that the jotdar landlord and his undertenant, who is the actual cultivator, both claim the right of occupancy, and the point at issue in such cases is which party has the right of occupancy. Such disputes are apparently due to the unsettled state of rent law, for Act X of 1859 is in force in this particular portion of this district on the south (west ?) of Tista which was formerly included within the district of Rangpur, and it is a recognised fact that Act X of 1859 placed the right of occupancy on a precarious footing. To remedy that defect the Bengal Tenancy Act, in consideration of the practical difficulty on the part of *raiyats* to prove their occupancy right, created a presumption in favour of the raiyat, and threw the onus on the landlord of disproving the raiyat's claim to the right of occupancy. Again, there is nothing in Act X of 1859 to prevent the jotdar from calling himself a tenure-holder or an occupancy raiyat just as it suits his purpose. He will set up all the rights of a permanent tenure-holder when there is dispute between him and the superior landlord who is the proprietor of the estate; but when the jotdar seeks to eject his under-tenant, the rights of the latter are ignored, for the jotdar himself claims the right of occupancy. The Bengal Tenancy Act has made an improvement of the law on this point by enacting that a tenant holding over 100 bighas of land is to be considered as a tenure-holder. Thus the right of occupancy in such cases is given to his under-tenants."

The result of appeals is shown in Appendix IX. The average ratio per cent. of number of appeals confirmed to total disposed of was 59·8 against 56·9. It was 65·2 in Pabna and 48·1 in Jalpaiguri.

The rent cases disposed of by Deputy Commissioners and Deputy Collectors in the two non-regulation districts are shown in Appendix VIII. Three and-a-half officers (to adopt the usual mode of reckoning) in Jalpaiguri disposed of 2,965 cases and examined 4,825 witnesses. The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained more than two days to total examined was only 6. Babu Harendra Kumar Ghose disposed of the largest number of cases and examined the largest number of witnesses. Babu Shyama Pada Chaudhri disposed of 758 cases and examined 1,322 witnesses, none of whom were detained over two days. The number of cases disposed of per officer was 847·1.

In Darjeeling one and-a-half officers disposed of 22 cases and examined 69 witnesses, of whom 36·2 per cent. were detained more than two days. One officer examined only five witnesses, all of whom were detained over two days. When inspecting the Darjeeling office, I expressed dissatisfaction with the delay which had occurred during a part of the year in dealing with all civil court business. This is attributed to paucity of officers, but the explanation does not appear to me sufficient. With reference to its smaller population and the simpler character of the business done, Darjeeling seems to me to have been better supplied with officers than any other district of this Division.

The civil work disposed of by the Deputy Commissioner and Deputy Collectors of Jalpaiguri under the Bhutan Duars Act XVI of 1869 is shown in Appendix VIIIA. Three and three-fourth officers disposed of 228 cases and examined 354 witnesses, 4·5 per cent. of whom were detained over two days.

Under the power vested in the Deputy Commissioner by Government orders Nos. 3639J. and 887J.D., dated 22nd August and 17th October 1892, respectively, the Deputy Commissioner has empowered the Deputy Collectors to receive and take up without reference all cases under Acts X of 1859 and XVI of 1869 arising within the territorial limits of the thanas assigned to each of them. Babu Fatik Chandra Das, Sub-Deputy Collector in charge of the Alipur tahsil, has also been empowered to try rent suits in the Alipur subdivision as may be made over to him by the Subdivisional Officer of Alipur for trial under Government notification dated 12th June 1893.

Appendices IXA and IXB show appeals under Acts X of 1859 and XVI of 1869. The ratio per cent. of number of appeals confirmed to total disposed of was 67·7 and 58·5 respectively.

XIII.—CRIME.

36. The following statement shows the crime, cognizable and non-cognizable, reported in each district during the year 1893, as compared with the year 1892

Districts.	Cognizable crime.		Increase.	Decrease.	Non-cognizable crime.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total crime.	
	1892.	1893.			1892.	1893.			1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajshahi	2,137	2,485	348	...	1,507	1,799	292	...	3,644	4,284
Dinajpur	2,786	2,412	...	374	1,637	1,745	108	...	4,423	4,157
Jalpaiguri	1,425	1,451	26	...	775	933	158	...	2,200	2,384
Darjeeling	1,687	1,570	...	117	1,117	964	...	153	2,804	2,534
Rangpur	3,030	2,668	...	362	2,051	3,085	1,034	...	5,081	5,753
Bogra	1,312	1,515	203	...	1,200	1,368	78	...	2,602	2,883
Pabna	1,900	1,995	95	...	1,927	1,988	61	...	3,827	3,983
Total ...	14,277	14,096	672	853	10,364	11,882	1,781	153	24,581	25,978
	Net decrease 181.				Net increase 1,578.				Net increase 1,397.	

37. The subjoined statement shows the number of offences reported under each class during the years 1892 and 1893 in the Division:—

Cases.	Cognizable.		Non-cognizable.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5
Abetment	...	2	...	...
I.—Offences against public tranquillity ...	351	337	795	835
II.—Serious offences against the person ...	637	568	4	1
III.— Ditto ditto property ...	3,959	3,496	264	315
IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	337	345	3,768	5,278
V.— Ditto ditto property ...	6,556	5,945	1,031	1,024
VI.—Other offences	2,284	3,257	2,021	2,283
Special laws	153	146	2,421	2,146
Total ...	14,277	14,096	10,304	11,882
	Decrease ... 181		Increase ... 1,578	

38. The following statement shows the proportion of crime to population in the several districts:—

Districts.	Total cognizable cases.	Population to each cognizable case.	Total non-cognizable cases.	Population to each non-cognizable case.	Total of both cognizable and non-cognizable cases.	Population to each case.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajshahi	2,485	528	1,799	730	4,284	306	
Dinajpur	2,412	645	1,745	896	4,157	374	
Jalpaiguri	1,451	409	933	730	2,384	285	
Darjeeling	1,570	142	964	251	2,534	88	
Rangpur	2,668	774	3,085	669	5,753	359	
Bogra	1,464	558	1,368	597	2,832	288	
Pabna	1,993	682	1,988	695	3,983	342	
Divisional Total ...	14,045	570	11,882	874	25,927	309	

The district of Darjeeling shows the largest proportion of crime to population. The offences are, however, of a petty character, and their unusual

number is due to the conditions of life at a hill station which are very different from those which prevail in Bengal generally.

In the year 1892 there was an increase in cognizable and a decrease in non-cognizable crime. This was attributed by me to the high prices and agricultural depression. In the year 1893 the variations have been in the opposite direction owing to better harvests. Other causes were at work, but they were not of general operations and seem to have counteracted each other. The increase in Bogra is attributable to the change made in the arrangements for receiving complaints made to the police. Five new reporting centres were opened during the year, thus affording increased facilities for complaint.

There was a slight decrease in the number of cognizable offences against public tranquillity, class I. This Division has not been troubled appreciably by the kine-killing disturbances so prevalent in other parts of the province. A more satisfactory improvement is indicated under class II in regard to serious crime against the person. I am unable to assign any special cause for this.

There was a marked decrease under classes III and V, offences against property, the figures under these heads being 9,441 against 10,515. I attribute it mainly to the cessation of the distress which aggravated crime of this kind in 1892. It is mainly noticeable in the districts which then suffered, particularly in Dinajpur and Rangpur.

The only other marked variation is in class VI, and is due to greater activity in prosecuting for nuisances and other offences of a minor character.

The total number of non-cognizable offences reported during 1893 was 11,882 against 10,304 in 1892, showing an increase of 1,578 cases. This increase occurred chiefly under classes IV and VI. I have always found that such changes are most numerous in years of plenty. It is only then that the poorer classes have the means of seeking legal redress for minor injuries.

XIV.—POLICE.

39. I do not wish to offer any comment on the figures given in Appendix X to show the working of the police; they present no unusual features, and their general purport is dealt with in my remarks on the criminal returns.

The following statement shows the number of serious charges instituted against police officers during 1893:—

Districts.	Torture cases.		Extortion cases.		Embezzlement cases.		Total.		Remarks.
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rajshahi	3	2	...	2	...	...	3	4	
Dinajpur	7	2	35	20	...	...	42	22	
Jalpaiguri	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rangpur	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Bogra	...	1*	9	7	...	...	9	8	* Pending.
Pabna	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	
Total ...	12	5	48	29	1	...	61	34	

The charges of torture as to which enquiry has been completed proved to be false. In Dinajpur the complainants were prosecuted, and in one instance convicted.

Of the Rajshahi extortion cases, one was declared false. In the other it was shown that a constable of Naugaon police-station, while on beat duty in a village, wrongfully confined a man and extorted Rs. 5 in collusion with the pound-keeper of the village, on the plea that the accused illegally released cattle which he had been taking to the pound. The constable was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. I noticed last year that the growing custom of deputing constables to isolated places in order to prevent crime led to great abuse.

In Dinajpur there were 20 cases of extortion, against 35 in the preceding year. Eight cases were declared false, nine true, and three were pending at the close

of the year. The district of Dinajpur requires the closest watching in this respect. Nowhere else are there so many true charges against the police to be prosecuted or so many false charges to be exposed.

In regard to Bogra I had to complain, when I made my inspection, that the extortion cases were not specially reported, and that the principle requiring the District Superintendent of Police to enquire at once as to serious charges against the police was not observed. Neglect of rule in this respect had much to do with leading to the frequent charges which characterise the returns as to the Dinajpur police. In the latter district there has been a reform in procedure, followed by a substantial decrease in the number of charges.

The Magistrate of Dinajpur observes that the whole tone of the force has improved in his district. The Magistrate of Rangpur and the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri also express themselves satisfied. I agree in thinking that these districts, and also Darjeeling, have done comparatively well. With the work in Pabna and Rajshahi I am less satisfied, while Bogra has, in my opinion, done badly during the year. I cannot, however, fail to realise that the general standard of police efficiency in the country is low, and to feel concerned at the slow rate of improvement. In all other departments of Government the work done is at least honest, the suspicion of deliberate unfairness being quite exceptional. In dealing with the police, on the other hand, the Courts have to be constantly on their guard against actual corruption. And looking back over the long series of years during which I have been connected with this Division, I recognise in other branches of the administration a progress which in the case of the Police is not discernible. The officers are drawn from the section of society which furnishes Government with faithful servants in every other department, and I see no prospect of improvement in moral tone from any change which may be made in that direction. Bad traditions, not only in the force, but prevalent also among the public as regards, what is to be expected from the force, account for much of what is objectionable, exceptional temptation for more, and these are conditions not easily altered. But I think that much good may be done by making the treatment of police officers in regard to punishments and promotion accord with that prevalent in other departments. It is a pain to me to inspect the two conduct registers—one for the office, one kept in a manner more confidential—which are maintained at every district head-quarters. The record of punishments inflicted from year to year on an officer who has risen by slow steps to the top of his service and occupies a position of great trust, often reads like the life history of some notorious criminal. The promotions also have not the regularity which elsewhere gives an assured prospect to public servants. Chance and favour seem to count for too much, steady good service for too little in the service. I am aware that the severe punishments and irregular promotions to which I object are most frequently due to the zeal of District Superintendents to produce good results; but I think that in this respect there is too much zeal and too little justice. In my opinion District Magistrates should see to this by taking a much more active part in the internal administration of the police, at least until they are satisfied that promotions, transfers, and above all punishments are made on a system of which they approve. At present they do little more than hear appeals—a procedure which can only check gross irregularities.

The Village Chaukidari Act.

40. In Jalpaiguri the Act was introduced in 19 villages within the Nagrakata outpost. In April 1893 a deputation of the tea planters waited upon His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at Jalpaiguri, and it was arranged that managers of tea gardens should appoint their own chaukidars and furnish statistics of deaths, &c. The arrangement has been brought into force since August last, and death returns are submitted by the planters regularly.

Panchayats and chaukidars were appointed for the working of the Act in the Darjeeling Terai. The Deputy Commissioner reports that an opinion on the success of the system would be premature. A special force of "Village Police" remunerated by the grant of land is still maintained in the Terai, but it is proposed to utilise them more directly as patrols on main roads, and to bring them into more close connection with the regular police.

I paid considerable attention during my tour to the working of the system in the regulation districts. In my opinion the existing tendency to centralise the chaukidari force has not been judiciously guided. In pursuit of this ideal the advantage of village control through headmen selected for the purpose has been very generally overlooked. In Bogra the term of office prescribed by law for panchayats expired some years ago, and no new appointments have since been made. In Rajshahi the system of beats composed of many chaukidars acting under police supervision has been established so extensively as to supersede to a great extent the village watch, directed by the panchayat, which is the only arrangement recognised by the Act. Many District Superintendents of Police constituted district funds, supplied by deductions from the chaukidars' pay on the contributions of panchayats, from which uniforms were purchased and some other expenses defrayed. The statutory right of panchayats to nominate chaukidars is not always respected, the police interfering too much in the selection. These defects are of some standing, and have in part been removed during the year on my suggestion; but the desire to ignore the panchayats and work solely through the chaukidars, who can be brought by weekly parades under the immediate orders of the local policeman, remains as strong as ever. My own experience is that panchayats selected with care can be so managed as to constitute a very efficient agency.

XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

41. The following statement shows the criminal work disposed of by the Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates in the several districts of the Division during 1893:—

Districts.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number pending at close of year.	Number of persons disposed of.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.	Number remaining under trial at close of year.	Number of witnesses examined.	Number of those in column 13 who were detained more than two days.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Number of appeals decided by Magistrate or District Judge.	Number of decisions confirmed in appeal.	Ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeal to total appealed.	Average number of cases disposed of per officer.	Average number of witnesses examined per case disposed of.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.																
Rajshahi	8¾	2,219	24	2,678	1,841	837	29	6,812	119	1·7	132	80	60·6	253·6	3·06	
Dinajpur	7¼	1,840	25	2,577	1,692	885	36	5,575	144	2·5	145	103	71·	253·9	3·02	
Jalpaiguri	8¾	1,167	22	1,547	712	41	41	4,359	120	2·7	70	58	82·8	134·1	3·9	
Darjeeling	5¾	1,155	9	1,505	1,059	434	11	3,044	215	7·06	43	30	69·7	216·1	2·6	
Rangpur	7¾	1,716	53	2,567	1,570	997	96	7,523	462	6·1	194	154	79·3	220·2	5·6	
Bogra	4¾	1,070	47	1,744	836	908	94	6,235	854	13·6	167	105	62·8	225·2	5·9	
Pabna	6¾	1,712	57	2,563	1,576	976	98	9,117	380	4·1	277	233	84·1	263·3	5·3	
Total for the Division, 1893	48¾	10,819	237	15,181	9,409	5,749	405	42,665	2,294	5·3	1,028	763	74·2	223·07	3·9	
Total for the Division, 1892	47	9,122	225	13,495	8,317	5,120	418	41,724	1,282	3·07	1,118	824	73·7	194·08	4·5	
HONORARY MAGISTRATES.																
Rajshahi	4	145	1	193	106	87	1	472	17	3·6	10	5	50	36·2	3·2	
Dinajpur	2	49	1	65	11	54	2	131	5	3·8	2	...	...	24·5	2·6	
Jalpaiguri	4	241	6	375	229	155	12	1,015	...	..	15	8	53·3	60·2	4·2	
Darjeeling	10¾	980	4	1,124	930	192	5	1,432	32	2·2	10	7	70·	91·1	1·4	
Rangpur	11	722	44	934	373	561	49	2,707	434	16·0	67	48	71·6	65·6	4·6	
Bogra ...	2	209	15	346	152	194	27	785	61	7·7	17	11	64·7	149·5	2·6	
Pabna ...	3	327	15	373	207	166	21	760	115	15·1	2	1	50·0	109	2·3	
Divisional Total for 1893	36¾	2,763	86	3,410	1,999	1,409	114	7,302	664	9·09	123	80	65·04	75·1	2·6	
Divisional Total for 1892 ..	33¼	3,333	107	3,942	2,535	1,407	136	7,747	310	4·0	98	71	72·4	100·2	2·3	

It will be observed that each Stipendiary Magistrate heard on the average three witnesses each working day, and disposed of the business of one person. The criminal work does not appear to be heavy judged by the test of figures, and I am much surprised by the allegations made as to the impossibility of dealing with it without resorting either to frequent postponements or protracting the sitting of the courts until long after darkness has set in. I went closely into the business of one Deputy Magistrate, a Subdivisional Officer, whose diary showed that he remained in office until hours to which his Sessions Judge

objected as unduly late. I found that he had very little to do in any department, and that he was unable to explain how the greater part of his time was employed. In some instances Deputy Magistrates seem to find their offices by no means the least pleasant place in which to sit out the afternoon, and there is a general feeling that a diary showing long hours of attendance is a certificate of diligence which may be useful at need.

The average number of cases disposed of per officer was largest in Pabna and smallest in Jalpaiguri, where Act X cases are tried by Deputy Collectors, the figures being 263·3 and 134·1 respectively. The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to the total number examined was 5·3 against 3·07 last year. The general result is unfavourably affected by the districts of Bogra and Darjeeling. In the former I found on inspection that the District Magistrate was inefficient, owing to the state of his health, and he had to take sick leave; while at Darjeeling I had to find serious fault with the arrangements for hearing cases.

The average number of witnesses examined per case disposed of was 3·9. The largest number was in Bogra and the smallest in Darjeeling, the figures being 5·9 and 2·6 respectively. In Bogra I think that the courts were somewhat lax in exercising control over the summoning of witnesses whose evidence is not material.

The ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeal to total appealed was 74·2 against 73·7 in the preceding year. The best results were obtained in Pabna, 84·1 per cent., the worst in Rajshahi and Bogra.

The 36¾ Benches and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly disposed of 2,763 cases and 3,410 persons against 3,333 cases and 3,942 persons, and examined 7,302 witnesses against 7,747. The average number of cases disposed of per Bench and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly was 75·1 against 100·2. It was highest in Bogra and lowest in Dinajpur, the figures being 149·5 and 24·5 respectively.

The percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of was 58·6 against 64·3.

The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined was 9·09 against 4·0 in the preceding year. The ratio was highest in Rangpur and Pabna and nil in Jalpaiguri.

The average number of witnesses examined per case disposed of was 2·6 against 2·3; the largest number was in Rangpur and smallest in Darjeeling, the figures being 4·6 and 1·4 respectively.

The ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed on appeal to total appealed was 65·04 against 72·4 in the preceding year. The best results were obtained in Rangpur and the worst in Rajshahi and Pabna, the figures being 71·6 and 50 respectively. I may observe that at Serajganj the Subdivisional Officer disposed of more cases than any other Magistrate, and that the results from that subdivision proved the best on appeal.

In the district of Dinajpur the experiment was tried of creating a territorial jurisdiction for a Deputy Magistrate at head-quarters without actually opening a subdivision. Certain thanas are committed to his charge, he hears the cases that come from these, and camps through them in the cold weather. I think that the arrangement is a good one. It was my practice as District Magistrate to distribute cases in this way on the territorial system, and I have always found it produced better results than the daily division of complaints among the courts at the discretion of the senior officer. The latter is a procedure generally liked by the gentleman who distributes the cases, who is not necessarily the District Magistrate. I never knew it to command the approval of any one else—certainly not that of the junior Magistrates, the Pleaders, or the public. The tour of the Dinajpur Magistrate through his territorial jurisdiction was of much use, but such a proceeding is seldom practicable, owing to the paucity of officers.

A similar territorial subdivision was opened in the district of Jalpaiguri in that part of the district which is the chief seat of planting operations. Mr. Newbould was appointed to the office, which he held during the cold season. The result of his work has been specially reported to Government. It was contemplated to station a European officer of the standing of a Joint-Magistrate at Jalpaiguri permanently to deal with the portion of the district occupied by

tea planters, but the arrangement was interrupted in April, because a suitable officer was not available to replace Mr. Newbould. I hope that the plan may be resumed next cold season, or if possible at an earlier date.

The Honorary Magistrates disposed of 20·3 per cent. of the number of cases in the Division against 36·5 per cent. in the preceding year. These cases were generally of simple character, and probably do not represent more than five per cent. of the work. Messrs. Warnicke, Sutherland, and Captain Power, however, heard several important cases at Darjeeling. As in 1892, the Honorary Magistrates of Darjeeling and Rangpur disposed of the largest number of cases, the figures being 980 and 722 respectively. The Honorary Magistrates of Dinajpur heard 49 cases only.

From Appendix XII, which shows details of criminal work disposed of by Honorary Magistrates, it appears that Babu Gopal Chandra Chatterji, an Honorary Magistrate of Nilphamari, who sits singly, and the Nilphamari Bench detained 50 and 39 per cent. and the Serajganj Independent Bench detained 18·7 per cent. of witnesses examined by them over two days.

Raja Janaki Ballab Sen, an Honorary Magistrate of Rangpur, who sits singly, disposed of 30 cases altogether, in which he examined 11·5 witnesses per case, while Captain Power and the Bench exercising third class powers, Darjeeling, disposed of 210 and 216 cases respectively and examined 1·2 witnesses per case only.

The results of appeals were best in the case of the third class Bench of Darjeeling, Babu Annada Prosad Sen, an Honorary Magistrate of Rangpur, who sits singly, and the Serajganj Independent Bench, and the worst result in the case of Chandanbari Bench.

The total number of persons dealt with by the Benches of Dinajpur was 65, of whom 54 were acquitted and 11 convicted.

Remands.

42. The remands in A form cases in the several districts are shown in the following statement:—

Districts.	Class of Magistrate.	Number of A cases sent up during the year, including those pending from preceding year.	Number disposed of on first day.	Number postponed— Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times.	Five times.	Six times.	Over six times.	Number pending at close of year.	Ratio per cent of A cases remanded six times and more to A cases disposed of.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rajshahi	Total Stipendiary	630	321	151	79	37	18	8	1	2	13	·4
	Total Honorary	12	1	3	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	642	322	154	85	39	18	8	1	2	13	·4
Dinajpur	Total Stipendiary	451	203	129	58	23	14	7	5	8	4	2·9
	Total Honorary	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	451	203	129	58	23	14	7	5	8	4	2·9
Jalpaiguri ...	Total Stipendiary	382	182	81	65	23	13	5	3	5	5	2·06
	Total Honorary	66	12	9	25	4	6	4	2	1	3	4·7
	Total	448	194	90	90	27	19	9	5	6	8	2·5
Darjeeling ...	Total Stipendiary	517	268	103	67	25	13	12	11	9	9	3·9
	Total Honorary	89	61	17	6	...	2	1	...	1	1	1·1
	Total	606	329	120	73	25	15	13	11	10	10	3·5
Rangpur ...	Total Stipendiary	685	188	168	154	67	47	21	10	9	21	2·8
	Total Honorary	62	17	23	13	6	1	...	2	...	...	3·2
	Total	747	205	191	167	73	48	21	12	9	21	2·8
Bogra	Total Stipendiary	405	56	105	81	43	34	20	9	40	17	12·6
	Total Honorary	2	..	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	1	...
	Total	407	56	105	81	43	34	21	9	40	18	12·5
Pabna	Total Stipendiary	431	109	99	88	60	36	12	7	...	20	·16
	Total Honorary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	431	109	99	88	60	36	12	7	...	20	·16

Districts.	Class of Magistrate.	Number of A cases sent up during the year, including those pending from preceding year.	Number disposed of on first day.	Number postponed— Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times.	Five times.	Six times.	Over six times.	Number pending at close of year.	Ratio per cent. of A cases remanded six times and more to A cases disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rajshahi	Stipendiary	630	321	151	79	37	18	8	1	2	13	·4
Dinajpur		451	203	129	58	23	14	7	5	8	4	2·9
Jalpaiguri		382	182	81	65	23	13	5	3	5	5	2·06
Darjeeling		517	288	103	67	25	13	12	11	9	9	3·9
Rangpur		685	188	168	154	67	47	21	10	9	21	2·8
Bogra		405	56	105	81	43	34	20	9	40	17	12·6
Pabna		431	109	99	88	60	36	12	7	...	20	·16
	Total Stipendiary for the Division ...	3,501	1,327	836	592	278	175	85	46	73	89	3·4
Rajshahi	Honorary	12	1	3	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri		66	12	9	25	4	6	4	2	1	3	4·7
Darjeeling		80	61	17	6	...	2	1	...	1	1	1·1
Rangpur		62	17	23	13	6	1	...	2	...	...	3·2
Bogra		2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Pabna		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Honorary for the Division ...	231	91	52	50	12	9	6	4	2	5	2·6
	Total Stipendiary	3,501	1,327	836	592	278	175	85	46	73	89	3·4
	Total Honorary	231	91	52	50	12	9	6	4	2	5	2·6
	Divisional Total for 1893	3,732	1,418	888	642	290	184	91	50	75	94	3·4
	Divisional Total for 1892	3,653	1,422	884	567	332	179	97	34	35	103	1·9

The proportion of these cases adjourned more than six times is large, 3·4 per cent. of the whole, against 1·9 per cent. last year, and 6·5 per cent. in 1891. There was at one time a tendency to refuse adjournments necessary for proving previous convictions through dread of an entry in column 11 of this return. In so far as the increase in the number of adjournments is due to the disappearance of this apprehension, it is to be welcomed. I have no fault to find with the other five districts of the division in regard to the adjournment of police cases, but in Bogra certainly, and in Darjeeling probably, the delay was the result of inefficiency. More than half the cases adjourned more than six times occurred in Bogra, a small district where the work could have been easily kept in hand.

Cases of European British subjects.

43. In Jalpaiguri there were five cases during the year in which European British subjects were involved. Three of these were charges of criminal force and assault and two of wrongful restraint. Two persons were convicted—one of wrongful restraint, the other of assault.

The following table shows the details of the trial of European British subjects during the year in Darjeeling:—

Description of offence.	Total number brought to trial. Cases.	Persons.	Total disposed of. Cases.	Persons.	Pending. Cases.	Persons.	Persons how disposed of. Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(1) Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants (Chapter X).	2	2	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
(2) Offences affecting public health, safety and convenience (Chapter XIV).	3	3	3	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
(3) Criminal force and assault	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
(4) Theft	4	4	4	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	4
(5) Offences relating to marriage (Chapter XX).	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
(6) Defamation (Chapter XXI)	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
(7) Offences under special and local laws.	2	2	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Total for 1893 ...	15	15	15	15	...	...	4	11	...	...	15
Total for 1892 ...	18	19	18	19	...	...	8	11	...	...	19

Bad livelihood cases.

44. The subjoined table shows the bad livelihood cases during the year 1893:—

Districts.	Number of cases instituted.	Number of cases in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in which acquittal followed.	Longest period from date on which process issued to conclusion of case.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajshahi ...	20	18	2	55	
Dinajpur ...	23	22	1	29	
Jalpaiguri ...	13	4	2	195	
Darjeeling ...	21*	14	4	200	* 3 transferred to Jalpaiguri.
Rangpur ...	34	22	12	50	
Bogra ...	37	29	7	280	
Pabna ...	112	82	30	211	
Total for 1893 ...	260	191	68	...	
Total for 1892 ...	253	169	90	...	

From the proportion of acquittals it would appear that demands for security were made somewhat rashly in Rangpur. In Pabna this provision of the law was resorted to freely.

Result of Sessions trials.

45. The following statement shows the results of the Sessions trials in the several districts:—

Districts.	Number of cases committed, but pending at commencement of year.	Number committed during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of.	Number in which conviction obtained.	Number of cases in which sentence was modified or reversed by High Court.	Number of cases acquitted by Sessions Judge.	Number of cases otherwise disposed of.	Percentage of cases resulting in conviction to total cases disposed of.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajshahi ...	5	31	36	23	16	1	7	...	69·5	
Dinajpur ...	7	13	20	19	14	...	5	...	73·6	
Jalpaiguri ...	...	10	10	10	9	...	1	...	90·	
Darjeeling ...	2	14	16	15	11	3	4	...	73·3	
Rangpur ...	1	50	51	41	29	3	12	...	70·7	
Bogra ...	...	24	24	24	18	...	6	...	75·	
Pabna ...	4	23	27	23	18	...	5	...	78·2	
Total for the Division for 1893 ...	19	165	184	155	115	7	40	...	74·1	
Total for the Division for 1892 ...	36	189	225	205	129	29	74	2	62·9	

The result is satisfactory, as it does not indicate that commitments were made rashly in any district.

Criminal fines.

46. Appendix XV shows the condition of the Fine Register in the several districts during 1893. The year commenced with a balance of Rs. 33,274; the amount imposed during the year was Rs. 78,672, making a total of Rs. 1,11,946, of which Rs. 67,622 were collected and Rs. 9,934 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 34,390 at the close of the year. The District Officer of Darjeeling observes that "sufficient thought has not been given by courts to the capacity of the accused to pay. I have had occasion to notice several cases in which owing to this neglect the result of the order of the courts has been to swell the arrear list without any advantage." Mr. Harris writes:—"I have frequently had to point out to Subordinate Magistrates the necessity of exercising discretion in the imposition of fines. There is a tendency to impose fines far in excess of what an offender can pay, especially in opium and excise cases." In these remarks

I concur. It is by no means satisfactory to find that of the fines imposed about one-eighth have to be written off as irrecoverable. The tendency to press for heavy fines in excise cases is connected with the fact that officials receive a portion of the proceeds, and I found on inspection that it led to abuses in the subdivision of Kurseong.

47. The following abstract statement shows the attendance of the Honorary Magistrates. The details are given in Appendix XVI:—

Attendance of Honorary Magistrates.

Districts.	Subdivision.	Number of times the Honorary Magistrates were asked to attend.	Number of times the Honorary Magistrates actually attended.	Number of times the Honorary Magistrates were absent—			Remarks.
				With leave.	Without leave.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajshahi ...	Sadar subdivision ...	163	105	15	43	58	
	Nator ...	329	172	1	156	157	
	Nauguon ...	103	86	17	...	17	
	Total ...	595	363	33	199	232	
Dinajpur...	Sadar subdivision ...	194	67	68	59	127	
	Raiganj ...	143	143	...	...	...	
	Total ...	337	210	68	59	127	
Jalpaiguri ...	Sadar subdivision ...	835	651	48	136	184	
	Total ...	835	651	48	136	184	
Darjeeling..	Sadar subdivision ...	220	207	9	4	13	
	Kurseong ...	131	85	46	...	46	
	Total ...	351	292	55	4	59	
Rangpur ...	Sadar subdivision ...	396	377	33	16	49	
	Gaibanda ...	347	280	8	96	104	
	Kurigram ...	71	25	2	44	46	
	Nilphamari	206	141	42	23	65	
	Total ...	1,020	823	85	179	264	
Bogra ...	Sadar subdivision ...	* 343	707	8	62	70	
	Total ...	543	707	8	62	70	
Pabna ...	Sadar subdivision ...	350	312	11	27	38	
	Serajganj ...	519	245	16	258	274	
	Total ...	869	557	27	285	312	
	Divisional Total, 1893	4,350	3,603	324	924	1,248	
	Ditto, 1892	4,147	3,650	434	843	1,277	

The result indicated does not greatly differ from that attained last year. At Kurigram only was the attendance bad. It is stated that there is a difficulty in finding persons suitable for strengthening that Bench.

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

48. The number of deeds registered during the year, as shown in Appendix XVII, was 98,742, against 87,034 in the previous year, showing an increase of 11,708. The increase is due to several causes, the general development of business, the growing popularity of the department, and the opening of new registration offices.

All the sub-registry offices in this Division are reported to have worked well, except one, as to the efficiency of which enquiries are now pending.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS THE LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

49. Appendix XVIII shows district by district the demand, collections and balances of the land revenue and cesses. The regular annual income on account of land revenue (current demand) is Rs. 51,58,665, and there was at the commencement of the year an arrear of Rs. 1,10,340; the collections amounted to Rs. 51,78,388, and the arrears were reduced to Rs. 87,168. The year was therefore, in regard to income, better than the average of years can possibly be; it was one of progress, in which arrears were not added to, but diminished. The balances on temporarily-settled estates were reduced from Rs. 3,954 to Rs. 1,106; on estates directly held by Government from Rs. 84,864 to Rs. 55,598. On the other hand there was a falling off in the collections in regard to permanently-settled estates: this is a matter of less ultimate importance, as revenue of that class is always realised in the end, and generally with very brief delay. Looking at the different districts, I find that ground was lost in Darjeeling and Bogra, and gained in each of the other five. It will be shown afterwards that the loss is connected with a peculiarity in our account system. The percentage of collections was 100·3 per cent. on current demand and 98·2 per cent. on total demand. I do not, however, accept the demand figures as quite fair to the Collectors, for they include sums not really due. Thus the rent of certain land in the Terai appears as a demand and again as a remission, the fact being that the fields to which it relates have been granted for the support of a local police force. Allowances made to the heirs of the late Chebu Lama have been similarly treated and other items of this kind. In my opinion nothing should be shown against the Collector as a demand unless it was due, so that he could collect it; it is only when accounts are made on this principle that we can state without qualification that the collections amounted to such a percentage of the demand. The road cess collections were deficient, and the outstanding balances increased in Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Bogra, and Pabna.

The difference between the amounts shown in Appendix XVIII of the report for 1892-93 as balance of land revenue and the amounts now shown as the arrear demand is due to readjustment of accounts, settlements with retrospective effect, and the like.

The increase in the current demand is chiefly on account of the resettlement of the Western Duars.

50. The following table shows the percentage of current collection on current demand and the percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand under each class in each district:—

Collections.

Districts.	Class I—Permanently-settled estates.		Class II—Temporarily-settled estates.						Class III—Estates directly managed.				Remarks.
			(a) Settled for periods with proprietors.		(b) Private estates leased to farmers for periods.		(c) Government estates leased to farmers for periods.		(a) Those managed for proprietors.		(b) Those owned by Government as proprietor.		
	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rajshahi ...	99·64	100	100	100	100	...	100	...	65·37	92·30	83·69	78·38	
Dinajpur ...	99·7	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	66·6	...	99·4	100	
Jalpaiguri ...	100	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	99·08	88·39	
Darjeeling ...	52·30	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	99·09	95·30	
Rangpur ...	99·12	100	100	100	21·99	100	77·46	...	...	...	61·90	...	
Bogra ...	96·9	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87·12	98·70	
Pabna ...	99·8	100	99·1	100	96·4	89·7	90·5	100	68·9	95	62·1	93·1	

On permanently-settled estates the percentage of collection was above the prescribed standard in all districts except Darjeeling and Bogra. The low percentage in the first of these districts is owing to the system which I have referred to of entering as demand that which is not to be demanded. Half of the assessment on the late Chebu Lama's estate, which used hitherto to be deducted from the total demand, has been, under orders of the Board, shown as a remission during the year under report. In Bogra Rs. 12,609 out of a total arrear of Rs. 13,443 were collected in other districts during the year, but not credited in the Bogra treasury accounts until after its close. From a Provincial point of view this is not an arrear at all. Government received the money within the year, and whether at one treasury or at another is not a matter affecting the general revenue.

The short collections in Rangpur on private estates temporarily settled with farmers are due to the default of a man said to hold at a very high rent. Certificates have been filed for the realisation of the balances. I do not regard the explanation as satisfactory. Collectors are not bound to let out Government estates in farm, but if they do adopt this form of collection they are responsible for seeing that the settlement is on fair terms, and that the farmer is a person who can be trusted to pay to the day, or for exacting such conditions as to prepayment or security as will prevent default. The short collections of arrears in Pabna were chiefly on account of diluvion.

In estates directly managed for the proprietors the collections were indifferent in Rajshahi, Dinajpur, and Pabna. In Rajshahi this is attributed to bad harvests. In Dinajpur the annual demand on account of this class of estates is Rs. 12 only, of which Rs. 4, the demand for the March kist, was received just after the close of the year by rent money-order.

In Pabna the raiyats of estate Namzad Bahirchar having been dissatisfied with the assessment under the Bengal Tenancy Act combined not to pay rent and asked for reduction. I may observe that the assessments under the Act which I saw were, in my opinion, defective, so that the raiyats probably had some cause. I have referred to the Board the question whether settlements of this class should be brought into operation until they have been duly approved by the sanctioning authority. Reduction of rent on account of lands under water, or covered with sand, was directed towards the close of the year. The amount that will have to be remitted on this account is about Rs. 1,000. In the Mirkutia Digar estates, with an annual demand of about Rs. 8,000, there being a partial failure of crops, the raiyats could not pay.

The collections on Government estates managed direct were satisfactory in Dinajpur and also in Darjeeling. In Rajshahi the short collections are attributed to bad harvests and poverty of the raiyats. In Jalpaiguri the percentage of current collections on current demand has reached the prescribed standard. The low percentage on the arrear collection is attributed to the facts that Rs. 6,082 due from the heirs of the late Colonel Hedayet Ali are payable by instalments under the orders of Government, and that Rs. 388 were not collected pending enquiry into objections raised, apparently with justice, on the ground of diluvion. In Darjeeling a small portion of the arrear demand remained outstanding from the cardamom fields settled during the year under report with retrospective effect from 1st April 1892. The amount has since been collected. In Rangpur the low percentage is on account of an estate purchased on behalf of Government at a revenue sale. The greater portion of the estate had been washed away and the remainder is sandy and unfit for cultivation. Nothing could therefore be realised during the year, but I am inclined to think that the demands might have been readjusted to the altered conditions to prevent the occurrence of nominal arrears. The low percentage in Bogra is attributed to the fact that Rs. 3,066 collected during the year by the Manager could not be credited in the treasury before 31st March. In Pabna the short collections were chiefly on account of diluvion.

There has been a further increase in the current demand of the cesses due chiefly to revaluations. The difference between the balance shown in Appendix XVIII of the previous report and the arrear demand now shown in the Appendix is chiefly due to valuation of rent-free tenures, to transfer of estates from one district to another and to readjustment of accounts. There has been a slight falling off in the collections as compared with the previous year.

The result of collection of the zamindari dák cess was poor in Jalpaiguri and Pabna. In the former district the arrears are chiefly due from the tea planters. The Deputy Commissioner reports that he is seeing to the matter. Steps are being taken for the realisation of the balances, and in no case is the balance irrecoverable. The department appears to have worked smoothly and satisfactorily during the year.

Operation of the sale laws.

51. The following table shows the number of sales and exemptions from sales in the several districts dur ng the year:—

Districts.	Sales.				Exemption from sales.	Sales annulled.	Remarks.
	Whole estate.	Shares.	Rights and interests.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajshahi ...	3	1	...	4	59	...	
Dinajpur ...	2	...	...	2	24	...	
Jalpaiguri ...	1	...	...	1	8	...	
Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	63	...	
Rangpur ...	3	...	...	3	16	...	
Bogra ...	...	...	...	...	51	...	
Pabna ...	12	10	...	22	157	2	
Total, 1893-94 ...	21	11	...	32	378	2	
Total, 1892-93 ...	7	15	...	22	474	...	

The causes which led to the sale were of the usual character—the unprofitableness of the estates themselves, disputes among shareholders, and diluvion. The Act appears to have been administered with moderation.

Appendix XIX shows the dates on which the periodical sales were conducted in the several districts of the Division during the year. It seems to call for no comment.

Settlements.

52. Particulars of settlements of temporarily-settled estates, whether belonging to Government or to proprietors, will be found in Appendix XX, which excludes the settlements that were under the supervision of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

The settlement of the Western Duars, Jalpaiguri, was carried on during the year under the Bhutan Duars Act XVI of 1869. The settlements of the Mainaguri and Bhalka Tahsils were confirmed by me in notifications published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 13th December 1893 and 21st March 1894, respectively. The confirmations of the settlements of the Falakata and Alipur Tahsils are pending the disposal of certain appeals in connection with the jots in those tahsils. The records of jots in pargana Ambari Falakata were published on 27th February 1894. The settlement brings in an increased revenue of Rs. 1,36,317, or Rs. 58·20 per cent. over the revenue of Rs. 2,33,999 paid under the previous settlement. The Jalpaiguri collections during the year were so far satisfactory that the realisations exceeded the annual demand; the settlement slightly retarded payments, many pattas being granted late in the year, but in no instance ultimately prevented the satisfaction of the public dues. The increase in the revenue gained without friction or objection is satisfactory. It has resulted from a valuation made on the basis of the rent actually charged by the jotdars when they underlet the lands, and therefore can hardly be considered by them to be excessive.

The resettlement of the West Tista Khas Mahals in Darjeeling was sanctioned by Government towards the close of the year. It now remains to distribute the pattas, &c.

In Bogra the traverse survey of 173 villages appertaining to the Jaipur Government estates (60 square miles) was made and 22 villages (13·15 square

miles) were cadastrally surveyed. The cost of survey was Rs. 6,225 during the year. Towards the close of the year a Special Settlement Officer was sent by Government for the resettlement of these estates. The work of regular settlement was not commenced till after the close of the year, and when I inspected at the end of March but little progress had been made.

Estates held under direct management.

53. The following table will show the state of collections from these estates during the year:—

Districts.	Number of estates—			Total demand, arrear and current.	Total collections, arrear and current.	Total remissions, arrear and current.	Total balances.	Percentage on collections of demand.			Remarks.
	Belonging to Government.	Belonging to private individuals.	Total.					Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Rajshahi	20	10	30	9,876	7,870	266	1,451	78·6	82·6	82·1	
Dinajpur	11	2	13	486	479	....	7	100	98·9	98·5	
Jalpaiguri	5	...	5	4,41,337	3,06,364	1,511	43,462	88·3	90·0	89·8	
Darjeeling	22	...	22	1,08,942	1,07,884	430	628	95·3	99·0	99·0	
Rangpur	3	...	3	42	26	...	16	...	...	61·9	
Bogra	8	...	8	47,523	41,998	37	5,488	95·7	87·1	88·3	
Pabna	28	21	49	18,177	12,889	742	4,546	94·7	66·9	70·9	
Total, 1893-94 ...	97	33	130	6,26,083	5,67,510	2,975	55,598	89·4	90·8	90·4	
Total, 1892-93 ...	90	27	117	6,23,789	5,33,462	7,465	82,853	72·0	94·6	85·5	

The collections were satisfactory in Dinajpur and Darjeeling. The reasons of the short collections in the other districts have already been explained.

Agency and mode of management.

54. There has been no change during the year in the agency and mode of management.

Costs of management.

55. The following table shows the cost of management in the several districts:—

Districts.	Revenue demand of estates for which the expenditure in column 3 was incurred.	Cost of management, including contingencies.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi	8,389	405	4·8
Dinajpur	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	3,68,991	16,498	4·4
Darjeeling	1,07,109	9,570	8·9
Rangpur	...	...	...
Bogra	40,611	5,461	13·4
Pabna	15,602	1,555	9·9
Total for 1893-94 ...	5,40,702	33,489	6·1
Total for 1892-93 ...	5,64,530	32,181	5·7

The percentage cost of management was higher than in the previous year. This is chiefly owing to the fact that the demands on account of tea grants in Jalpaiguri, which are now treated as estates under orders of the Board, have not been shown in column 2 of of the above table.

Condition of raiyats, desertions, &c.

56. The Government estates of this Division, and indeed of Bengal generally, are scattered all over the country, in healthy places and malarious, secure and exposed, fertile and sterile; and the condition of the raiyats in each can be compared only with that of cultivators holding under similar conditions in the immediate neighbourhood. Indeed, there is some tendency towards the accumulation in the hands of Government of the worst lands in the country, those which were originally waste, being situated in places too feverish for occupation, or which private owners have had to throw up because, owing to deterioration in

value, they could not pay the revenue permanently assessed. By comparison with estates possessing the same natural advantages, those in the hands of Government are somewhat above the average in regard to the prosperity of tenants. This is a fact as to which I have satisfied myself by protracted observation, but I admit that it is not one that is very obvious, or which can be discerned without considering a large number of instances. In Jalpaiguri, where Government estates are most extensive, it might be disputed on the ground that the Government jotdars are in no way better off than those on the neighbouring properties—that of His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar and of the Raikat of Bykantpur, the explanation being that these two estates are well managed from a tenant's point of view. Where this is the case, the raiyats on a private land are as well off as those who hold from Government, though they possess less assurance of the continuance of the conditions on which their prosperity depends, that is to say, fixity of tenure at a moderate rent. Under the operation of the Bengal Tenancy Act, all tenants are now in great measures protected, and thus their condition approximates each year more closely to that of the raiyats holding from Government. Mr. Greer has pointed out that the protection of the law extends very imperfectly to the under-raiyats on the Government estate of the Darjeeling plains; they hold from the jotdars, and are in no way privileged. In their interests I have recommended the extension of the Bengal Tenancy Act to the Terai, but it is to be observed that the cultivators referred to are not the tenants of Government. The expenditure from the 10 per cent. Improvement Fund on such works as the construction of wells, small as it is, compares favourably with the outlay of private proprietors, and is of appreciable use. On the other hand, when a zamindar resides, he helps to relieve the somewhat sombre conditions of agricultural life in Bengal, affording a social centre, and bearing the expense of the festivals in which the people seek amusement as well as an outlet for their religious feelings. The tendency at present is towards residence in towns, particularly in Calcutta, and the advantage of private proprietorship in this respect is therefore on the wane.

During the year there were nine desertions and five relinquishments in the Government estates in Rajshahi. The former were mainly due to diluviation of holdings, and no special cause can be assigned for the latter, the number being small.

Miscellaneous and sanitary improvements.

57. The following statement shows the expenditure from the grant for the management of, and miscellaneous and sanitary works of improvement in, Government estates during the year:—

Division.	Districts.	Amount expended from—			Grant for agricultural public works.	Remarks.
		7½ per cent.		Two per cent. for sanitary improvement.		
		Management proper.	Miscellaneous improvements (including agricultural improvements and experiments).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	405	340	...	1,000	
	Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	
	Jalpaiguri ...	16,498	9,221	7,012	...	
	Darjeeling ..	9,570	660	...	...	
	Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	
	Bogra ...	5,461	325	799	...	
	Pabna ...	1,555	188	410	...	
	Total ...	33,489	10,734	8,221	1,000	

Details of the expenditure shown in columns 4, 5, and 6 of the foregoing statement are given in the following table:—

Districts.	Amount expended— In digging tanks and sinking wells.	In drainage and irrigation.	In planting trees.	On drains and embankments.	On roads.	On sundry works.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rajshahi ...	1,000	...	...	...	...	340	1,340
Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri ...	2,022	6,126	...	...	3,161	4,924	16,233
Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	660	660
Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra ...	809	...	16	10	207	82	1,124
Pabna ...	410	...	...	...	...	188	598
Total ...	4,241	6,126	16	10	3,368	6,194	19,955

Besides the above, Rs. 12,112 were expended during the year out of the Darjeeling Improvement Fund on the construction of a hospital at Kalimpong, improvements of hâts and bazars, maintenance of dispensary at Siliguri and on primary education.

Roads and communications.

58. In Jalpaiguri Rs. 52,044 and Rs. 15,164, respectively, were expended on construction and maintenance of roads. The expenditure of Rs. 52,044 was met from various sources, while Rs. 15,164 were wholly met from the District Fund. There was an extraordinary heavy flood of the river Jaldhaka in July 1893, which swept away a portion of the road from Mainaguri to Nagrakata with its stone bund constructed in the previous year at a cost of Rs. 8,200. Prompt measures were taken to preserve the road from further encroachment and to restore communications. Rupees 26 only were spent on village roads, as little money was available. In Darjeeling the total expenditure for the repairs of roads in the Terai, paid from the District Road Cess Fund, amounted to Rs. 6,173. A bridge was constructed on the Rilli river in Kalimpong khas mahals at a cost of Rs. 293 from the Darjeeling Improvement Fund. In Bogra a new village road was constructed during the year. The fair-weather road leading to the Government market at Rukindipur has been completed at a cost of Rs. 207. The village roads are constructed and repaired from the funds of the District Board placed for the purpose at the disposal of the Manager of the Jaipur Government estates.

Cultivation of new staples.

59. In Jalpaiguri a sum of Rs. 502 has been expended on the model farm started at Mainaguri for agricultural experiments and cultivation of new staples. The cultivation of Naini Tal potato was successful. The result of cultivation of potato in Pabna was fairly good in some places, and in others the crops failed entirely. The cultivation of wheat in some estates was a failure, but on one the outturn was satisfactory.

Agricultural improvements, implements, machinery, &c.

60. No agricultural implements were tried during the year.

Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act.

61. A statement showing the working of the certificate procedure in each district of the Division is given in Appendix XXI. The number of certificates issued was almost the same as in the preceding year, but disposals were somewhat less, so that the entries in the pending column increased from 2,418

to 3,151. The increase is mainly in Jalpaiguri, and is due to the substitution in that district of the certificate procedure for that of summary sale in realising land revenue. The realisations were generally made before sale of property, only Rs. 4,808 having been recovered by the latter method, against Rs. 17,200 last year.

Land acquisition.

62. On a reference to Appendix XXII (land acquisition work) it will be observed that the number of institutions and disposals was fewer than in the previous year. In the case pending since 1888 in Rajshahi the final report has been submitted since the close of the year. In Jalpaiguri the case pending since December 1890 refers to the land taken up for the Bengal-Duars Railway. Some changes in the line having been decided on, fresh requisitions were received from the Engineer-in-Chief, for which the final report of the case could not be submitted. In Darjeeling the two cases are pending before the civil court. In Rangpur the three cases pending from the preceding year were all disposed of during the year under report, but the final reports could not be submitted owing to the non-appearance of some of the parties to take payment of the compensation awarded to them. Of the two cases pending in Bogra, one has since been disposed of and the other is before the High Court. In Pabna six out of the nine cases are pending more than one year. Of these in four the final reports have been submitted. In one the necessary enquiries for making an award have been completed.

Partition.

63. Appendix XXIII shows partition work in the several districts of this Division during the year of report. It is satisfactory to observe that disposals exceed institutions, and that some progress is being made in reducing the number of pending cases. In Pabna, although only one case is shown as finally completed, the partition of five estates out of the eight pending cases was sanctioned by this office during the year. In one of these, further proceedings are pending before the Board: but the remaining four cases are entered as pending only until possession be given to the parties of their several shares. Pabna was one of the worst districts in this Division for partition work, and the Collector, Kumar Gopendra Krishna Deb, deserves credit for having put this part of the administration in order. There has been an improvement clearly indicated on my inspections in the other districts, except Rajshahi. As to it I can report no progress actually made, but the Collector states that he is now giving special attention to the subject, and hopes to complete a large number of cases during the current year.

Registration of land mutations.

64. Appendix XXIV shows the number of mutation cases instituted and disposed of in the several districts of the Division during the year. The disposals were larger than the institutions, and the number of cases pending at the close of the year was smaller than that with which it opened. Of the pending cases only four are of more than six months' duration, viz., two in Rajshahi and two in Darjeeling. In Rajshahi the two cases are pending at the request of the parties. In Darjeeling the two are hotly contested cases. The parties being absent from the station owing to unavoidable causes, the case had to be put off for some time. They are now approaching completion.

The instructions contained in the Board's circular order No. 3 of September 1891 dispensing with the necessity of recording evidence of possession in uncontested land registration cases have been duly observed by the registering officers. The change has been satisfactory, in as much as it leads to speedy disposal of cases and saves much trouble and expense to the applicants. It has not occasioned any fraudulent registration.

The registers prescribed by the Act are generally in good order.

Working of the Tenancy Act.

65. The Collectors report that the elaborate form of rent receipt prescribed by the Bengal Tenancy Act has come into general use. The receipts form the chief evidence in all suits for arrears, or involving the issue so common in Bengal, what is the customary rent in a particular holding, village or pargana? Their completeness has been guaranteed, as far as it is possible so to do, by a provision in section 56 of the Act, that a receipt which does not contain

the prescribed particulars shall be taken as an acquittance in full of all demands. We are thus gradually obtaining in Bengal, by an automatic system involving no expense, much of the benefit which is secured elsewhere only by a costly establishment, including an accountant in every village. The other provisions made by the Act for the protection of raiyats have proved effectual, and it is to their operation that we owe the cessation of the attempts to enforce the surrender of occupancy rights, or the enhancement of rent beyond customary limits, which at one time disturbed the tranquillity of this Division. The law has thus attained its main object, and it has also proved an efficient instrument for the realisation of rent.

66. The following statement shows details as to some operations under the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885 :—

Division.	Districts.	Transfer of tenures. (a) Voluntary, section 12 (3).	(b) By decree sale, sections 13 (2) and 14.	(c) By succession, section 15.	Commutation of rent payable in kind, section 40.	Appraising of produce where rent is paid in kind, sections 69 and 70.	Registration of improvements, section 80.	Certificate of Collectors as to acquisition of land for building or other purposes, section 84.	Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87 (2).	Written permission to landlords to measure land under section 90.	Applications by Collectors for appointment of common manager under section 93.	Applications made for the survey and record of rights under Chapter X.	Applications made for the survey and record of proprietors' private lands under Chapter XI.	Local enquiries held by the order of a Court, section 153.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	110	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinajpur	95	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...
	Rangpur	202	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	47	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pabna	206	272	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total, 1893-94 ...	660	282	4	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	2	...	...
	Total, 1892-93 ...	695	97	5	...	...	12	...	8	...	...	4	...	1

In Pabna eight settlements under the provisions of Chapter X of the Act were carried on during the year, two of which were completed. I did not accept the final reports of the latter as satisfactory, inasmuch as they failed to explain on what principle the rent was fixed. The matter is under discussion. I fear that in that district we have, with reference to the difficulty of finding senior officers who can spare the time, allowed work of this class to fall into the hands of Sub-Deputies hardly fit to perform it.

In Rangpur the survey and settlement of estates Joydeb, Gobda, Borobil, Padamsahar and Goregram are being carried on by a Special Deputy Collector. The work was better done in Rangpur than in Pabna, but the officers employed are rather junior to decide the judicial issues which will come before them. This is the objection which I find to the practical working of the Act. The Collectors have from the first decided that its administration is extra work, not to be done by the regular establishment—a view in which they are entirely supported by their Deputies, who prefer head-quarters to the camp. These officers have had their way, and the smaller settlements fall to Sub-Deputies. For myself I would much sooner see these Sub-Deputies in charge of the treasury and excise, or trying petty criminal cases. Fixing judicial rents is more difficult work than these, and requires more experienced men.

Landlords' fees.

67. Appendix XXV shows deposit and acceptance of landlords' fees under sections 12-13 of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885 during the year.

It will be observed that the amount of fees paid was very nearly the same as in the previous year, but in a fewer cases was payment accepted by the landlords. It is reported by the Collectors of Rajshahi and Pabna that most of the landlords are under the impression that their acceptance of the fees would be regarded as confirmation by them of the transfers.

Relations between landlords and tenants.

68. As stated in my Land Revenue Administration Report, the relations between landlords and tenants were exceptionally smooth during the year. With the falling value of the rupee rents have become easy, and are paid

without difficulty; while there has been no general tendency to enhancement. The Collector of Rajshahi refers to a subject of contention which may give considerable trouble hereafter. He writes:—"Towards the end of the year complaints were made by the Muhammadan raiyats of Pananagar in the jurisdiction of the Durgapur outpost that their zamindar had abused, beaten, and otherwise maltreated some of them for alleged slaughter of kine. A discreet Police Inspector was promptly sent to enquire into the condition of affairs; but before he could complete his investigations the parties had made up their differences, and there has been no recrudescence of any disagreement. As the Muhammadans had really killed cows, though in a very unostentatious and perfectly legitimate manner, it is probable that the zamindars had begun to fine, confine and assault the offending raiyats, for they, the zamindars, have always hitherto arbitrarily arrogated to themselves the power to prevent all slaughter of kine in their zamindaris. Very little of what has actually transpired, however, came to light owing to the compromise arrived at. In like manner towards the very end of the year the Muhammadan raiyats of Khoksa and other villages in the Puthea police-station jurisdiction complained of ill-treatment exercised on them by their zamindars for a similar reason. The District Superintendent of Police and a sharp Inspector both made careful enquiries: not much, if any, oppression seems to have been exercised,—at any rate the action of the Magistrate, who called upon the zamindars' people to show cause why they should not be bound down to keep the peace, has effectually quieted matters down, and peace prevails throughout the district." It is a fact that most of the Hindu zamindars endeavour to prevent the slaughter of cattle by their tenants, while the raiyats are generally Musalmans, having a predeliction for the consumption of beef. This has always been a source of occasional conflict, as the landlords have no legal means of enforcing their wishes so far as occupancy tenants are concerned. It may in the near future lead to a serious collision, but there is no local indication at present of the approach of such an event. The danger is that an agitation originating elsewhere may at any moment spread to this Division.

Training of young officers in Survey and Settlement work.

69. In Darjeeling Mr. L. F. Morshead made certain preliminary enquiries as ordered by Government in connection with the revision of the Terai jots. The Lieutenant-Governor, on visiting the locality, was pleased to express approbation of the work done. In Pabna Mr. Beatson-Bell conducted the settlement of some petty estates in the Serajganj subdivision. Mr. C. A. Bell, the present Subdivisional Officer, is acting as Settlement and Revenue Officer of certain estates brought under the operations of the Bengal Tenancy Act. The settlement work of a petty resumed estate is also in his charge. The Probationary Sub-Deputy Collector, Syed Abdul Salek, was employed in Rajshahi from 19th June to 19th November 1893. He specially devoted himself under orders of the Collector to classify the old correspondence in the Collector's record-room. Ample opportunity had also been given to learn the routine of office and court work. The Government orders in regard to training of Sub-Deputy Collectorships were given effect to as far as possible.

Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors, &c.

70. Appendix XXVI shows the names of Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors employed in each district on the last day of the financial year with details of work distributed to them on that day. There is nothing fresh to be recorded under this head. A statement showing the duties on which Sub-Deputy Collectors were employed during the year and the manner in which they performed them has been separately submitted to Government in the Appointment Department.

XVIII.—ATTACHED ESTATES, INCLUDING COURT OF WARDS.

71. There were 11 estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the commencement of the year, of which 3 were released towards its close—that of the Dighapatiya Kumar, that of his younger brothers, and that of

Paddamati. The four Dighapatiya heirs are young men of great promise, a credit to those who directed their education under the orders of the Court. The Collector remarks: "The eldest ward, Kumar Promoda Nath Roy, attained his majority on the 29th January 1894, on which date the estate was released. He has quite recently travelled extensively all over India, visiting the most important places, and those that have become famous in history. Of the three junior wards, the second, Kumar Basanta Kumar Roy, has passed the B.A. examination successfully with double honours in English and Philosophy. The other two wards, Kumar Sarat Kumar Roy and Kumar Hemendra Kumar Roy, are receiving their education in the Presidency College, and will appear in the next First Arts examination." Both the wards of the Maldwar estate in Dinajpur have obtained their annual class remove in the school. The survey and settlement operations under the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, were carried on in Lat Lotijhari belonging to the Maldwar Ward's Estate in Dinajpur. The operations were taken in hand in November 1893, and it is reported that the work will be soon completed.

Most of the estates carry considerable arrear, which makes the proportion of collections to total demand appear unsatisfactory; but the year was a good one for realisation on the whole, inasmuch as the collections exceeded the yearly income (current demand) in every district except Rajshahi, and in Rajshahi except on the Dighapatiya estates. As regards the latter, the Collector observes that the time for suing the patnidars came round after the estate was released, and that the tenants preferred to put off payment until that date. It is always impossible to hold a manager responsible for good collections during the last few months of a minority; the raiyats generally wish to keep something in hand with which to greet the landlord on his coming of age, and the expiring authority of an agent is not sufficient to overcome this natural tendency. I am not satisfied with the degree of activity shown in examining old arrears with a view to writing off those which are irrecoverable. Many entries in this account relate to money never in fact due, many to sums long since barred by limitation, but it is hard to induce Collectors or Managers to take the trouble necessary to clear the account. The latter regard such labour as worse than wasted, inasmuch as it can at best result in reducing the claims of their wards. They also object to the responsibility and drudgery of the task, but until it is performed no estate account can be considered satisfactory.

XIX.—EXCISE.

72. The statements bearing No. XXVIII, which are appendices to this report, show the work of the districts and the Division in the Excise Department for the year 1893-94. The total revenue realised under this head in 1893-94, exclusive of the cost price of opium, was Rs. 9,48,572 against Rs. 8,87,549 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 61,023. If the amount of Rs. 3,840, the duty of 15 maunds of ganja issued to the North-Western Provinces from Rajshahi, be deducted from the total receipts, the divisional increase would come to Rs. 57,183. This increase was obtained from all heads except pachwai, under which there was a decrease of Rs. 322 only. There were 113,908 gallons of country spirit consumed during the year against 123,955 gallons of the previous year, showing a decrease of 10,047 gallons. The consumption of ganja and opium was 462 maunds and about 190 maunds against 469 and 189 maunds respectively in the preceding year.

The rate per head of the population of the total excise revenue was as follows in the several districts:—

	As.	P.		As.	P.
Rajshahi	1	5	Rangpur	1	4
Dinajpur	1	3	Bogra	1	3
Jalpaiguri	3	8	Pabna	1	3
Darjeeling	12	5			

The consumption of country spirit is highest in Darjeeling and of opium in Rangpur. The increase in excise revenue is generally attributed to better settlement and to the increased rate of duty on ganja.

73. The subjoined table gives particulars regarding ganja cultivation during two years, viz. 1893-94 and 1892-93 :—

Particulars regarding ganja cultivation.

Districts.	Area cultivated in bighas.		Number of cultivators.		Produce in maunds.		Average produce per bigha.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Mds. s. ch.	Mds. s. ch.
Rajshahi	2,298	2,244	2,082	1,811	4,417	5,917	1 36 14	2 25 7
Dinajpur... ...	674	576	639	566	1,878	2,436	2 31 7	4 9 2
Bogra	566	475	708	502	1,279	1,402	2 10 6	2 38 1
Total ...	3,538	3,295	3,429	2,879	7,574	9,755	2 5 10	2 38 6

I quote at lengh the remarks made by Mr. Price, Collector of Rajshahi, in connection with ganja cultivation, the subject being of special interest at the present time :—

"In the year of report 70 persons were licensed to act as ganja brokers against 75, 75, 67 and 69 in 1892-93, 1891-92, 1890-91 and 1889-90, respectively. These men are also themselves cultivators of ganja, and generally are of good character. These brokers are a sort of middlemen between the cultivators and the wholesale dealers. Those wholesale dealers who cannot come themselves authorise these brokers to purchase ganja for them in Naugaon. One rupee in court-fee stamp is realised as fee from every broker. The court-fee stamp is affixed to the broker's licenses and duly punched.

"The ganja mahal comprises a compact tract about 64 square miles in area situated in the districts of Rajshahi, Bogra, and Dinajpur. Within this area about 800 to 1,000 acres of land are cultivated each year for the production of ganja. Only high lands are fit for ganja cultivation. The tract was divided into three blocks for the purposes of administration, and each block or circle was placed in charge of a supervisor. The decrease in the cultivation is due chiefly to the following causes :—

(1) The excessive production of the previous year's crop.
(2) The low price secured in the previous year by the cultivators owing to excessive production.
(3) The excessive rain of the past year, which kept the land too moist for a long time.

"Of the area for which cultivation licenses were granted 45 bighas produced no ganja. The actual producing area therefore was 3,295 bighas, viz., in Rajshahi 2,244 bighas, in Bogra 475, and in Dinajpur 576 bighas as shown in the statement. This area produced 9,755 maunds of ganja. The average yield was 2·96 maunds per bigha against 2·14 maunds of the previous year. As usual five kinds of ganja were manufactured during the year under report, viz., round, flat small twigs, flat large twigs, chur (round), and chur flat). The quantity of each kind of ganja manufactured is shown below :—

	Mds. s.
Round	2,628 8
Flat small twigs	4,485 14
Flat large twigs	1,036 37
Chur, round...	1,604 4
Chur, flat ...	
Total	9,754 23

"It will thus be seen that the manufacture of chur ganja produced 1,604 maunds and 4 seers against 1,410 maunds and 34 seers of the previous year.

On account of disproportionate difference of duty between chur and flat ganja, there was a great demand for the former, and the cultivators deliberately converted flat into chur. This attracted my notice, and I recommended an increase of duty on chur ganja in order that the rates of duty on the intoxicant parts of the plant might be equalised. My recommendation was accepted by the Government, and the result was that the duties on chur and round ganja were raised from Rs. 8 and Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 9 and Rs. 7-8 per seer, respectively, from 1st January 1894.

"The quantity of ganja exported during the year from Naugaon to the Lower Provinces of Bengal, including Assam, Kuch Bihar, and the North-West Provinces, was 7,434 maunds 1 seer 1 chitak against 7,136 maunds 3 seers 8 chitaks in the previous year. The increase is due to the low price asked by the cultivators on account of the good outturn of the crop in 1892.

"Ganja was exported to all the districts in Bengal. The quantity of ganja exported to the different countries during the year under review is given below:—

	Mds.	s.	c.
Bengal	6,616	32	7
Assam	725	38	6
Kuch Bihar ...	76	10	4
North-West Provinces ...	15	0	0
Total ...	7,434	1	1

"The duty levied on ganja exported to the North-West Provinces amounted to Rs. 3,840, which sum was realised and credited into the Naugaon sub-treasury. The duties on ganja exported to Assam and Kuch Bihar are not realised at Naugaon."

The rates of duty from 1st April to 31st December 1893 were—

In the districts of Lower Provinces of Bengal—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Chur	8	0	0
Round	7	4	0
Flat small twigs ...	7	4	0
Flat large twigs ...	6	0	0

In Orissa Division—

Chur	6	8	0
Round	6	0	0
Flat	4	8	0

These rates were increased from the 1st January 1894, and the present rates are given below:—

In Bengal and Bihar—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Chur	9	0	0
Round	7	8	0
Flat small twigs ...	7	4	0
Flat large twigs ...	6	0	0

In Orissa Division—

Chur	7	8	0
Round	6	4	0
Flat	4	8	0

During the year under report 40 cases were brought to trial in connection with ganja against 43 of the previous year, of which 8 were for illegal possession, 1 for illegal sale, 1 for failing to account for stock, and 30 for breach of condition of license. Out of 40 cases Sub-Deputy Collector detected 1, Supervisors 35, Excise Sub-Inspector 1, and Police 3. All the cases ended in conviction excepting one detected by the Excise Sub-Inspector. It is reported that the Hemp Drugs Commission visited Naugaon in January last and saw the ganja in the fields and inspected the different processes of manufacture.

Enquiries were also made by them to ascertain whether it would be possible by an extension of the cultivation of ganja to supply the whole of India from the ganja manufactured at Naugaon.

The average outturn of ganja per bigha in Dinajpur was almost double that in Rajshahi and Bogra. This is attributed to the fact that a plot of waste land in Kirtipur in the district of Dinajpur was reclaimed during the year for ganja cultivation. Plants sown on this new soil had a marked exuberance of growth and yielded an abundant crop.

With regard to the small amount of the ganja exported to the North-West Provinces I attribute it to the operation of the rule requiring the prepayment of duty in such cases. That rule is opposed to an elementary principle of political economy, and is also at variance with the practice generally adopted in regard to districts supplied from Rajshahi. I have suggested its abolition.

The following statement shows the quantity of ganja passed through the ganja weighing office, with the duty leviable on it, during the year 1893-94 *as compared with the figures of preceding year* 1892-93.

Years.	Rate of duty at Rs. 5 per seer.		Rate of duty at Rs. 5½ per seer.		Rate of duty at Rs. 6 per seer.		Rate of duty at Rs. 6½ per seer.		Rate of duty at Rs. 6½ per seer.		Rate of duty at Rs per seer.	
	Export.	Duty.	Export.	Duty.	Export.	Duty.	Export.	Duty.	Export.	Duty.	Export.	Duty
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds. s. c.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. c.	Rs.
1892-93	3,212 31 8	6,42,557 8 0	3 10 0	715 0 0	146 5 8	35,073 0 0	1,929 16 0	4,82,350 0 0	...	...	1,596 5 8	4,46,918
1893-94	...	...	...	...	3,492 21 2	8,38,206 12 0	47 25 12	11,910 15 0	3 7 0	825 8 0	...	...

Years.	Rate of duty at Rs. 7½ per seer.		Rate of duty at Rs. 7½ per seer.		Rate of duty at Rs. 8 per seer.		Rate of duty at Rs. 9 per seer.		Total.	
	Export.	Duty.	Export.	Duty.	Export.	Duty.	Export.	Duty.	Export.	Duty
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Mds. s. c.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. c.	Rs.
1892-93	188 21 0	54,672 10 0	...	...	59 34 0	19,152 0 0	...	...	7,136 3 8	16,81,438
1893-94	1,914 1 6	5,55,069 15 6	336 31 12	1,01,038 2 0	1,487 33 4	4,76,106 0 0	152 0 13	54,727 5 0	7,434 1 1	20,37,884

XX.—STAMPS.

74. The subjoined table shows the stamp revenue derived during the year 1893-94 :—

Districts.	Court-fees.	Copies.	Non-judicial adhesive.	Receipt.	Non-judicial impressed.	General.	Court papers.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi	1,16,241	10,405	7	3,106	41,173	2,393	2,752	1,76,077	
Dinajpur	1,61,578	6,625	27	6,322	73,112	3,477	3,607	2,54,748	
Jalpaiguri	85,003	4,589	71	4,277	28,795	1,922	1,582	1,26,239	
Darjeeling	22,530	764	20	4,801	8,645	102	277	37,199	
Rangpur	2,68,932	15,037	18	4,836	1,07,148	4,029	6,480	4,06,480	
Bogra	88,267	5,163	...	1,462	44,360	1,409	2,167	1,42,828	
Pabna	2,08,707	12,266	4	2,951	68,695	7,936	3,907	3,04,466	
Total for 1893-94 ...	9,51,318	54,789	147	27,755	3,71,928	21,268	20,772	14,47,977	
Total for 1892-93 ...	9,42,344	48,275	140	24,398	3,60,594	19,424	19,777	14,14,952	

Compared with the previous year there was an increase of Rs. 33,025 in the sale of stamps of all descriptions. The moderate growth of the revenue from year to year is due to the progress of the country in wealth and population.

The proportion of revenue to population in the case of non-judicial stamps is Re. ·05 for all the districts, except in Rajshahi and Darjeeling, where it is ·03 and ·06 respectively. As regards court-fees, including copies, the divisional average is Re. ·1 per head. Taking each district separately, the proportion comes to Re. ·1 everywhere, except in Rajshahi, where it is ·09.

The number of cases in which duty and penalty were realised by Civil Courts under section 34 of the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879 was 275 against 252 in the previous year, showing an increase of 23 cases. The amount of duty and penalty realised was Rs. 2,026 against Rs. 1,796 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 230. The number of cases in which duty and penalty were levied by Collectors under section 37 was 306 against 232, showing an increase of 74 cases, and the amount of duty and penalty realised was Rs. 2,553 against Rs. 1,638, showing an increase of Rs. 915.

A case occurred in the district of Bogra in which duty and penalty to the amount of Rs. 347 were realised during the year under sections 19E and 19G of the Court-fees Act VII of 1870. This is the only instance of the kind.

The number of prosecutions instituted for the infringement of the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act was 118 against 192, the number of persons convicted was 90 against 127, the amount of fines imposed was Rs. 460 against Rs. 608, and the amount disbursed as rewards was Rs. 124 against Rs. 186 in the preceding year.

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

75. The general result of income-tax operations is summarised in the following abstract:—

Years.	Number of persons assessed.	Demand (tax).	Collections.	Percentage of collections to demand.	Distress warrants.	Penalties.	Expenditure.	Percentage of expenditure to collections.	Objections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.				Rs.		
1892-93 ...	12,689	2,98,695	2,94,700	98·6	700	3,928	17,344	5·8	993
1893-94 ...	12,942	3,03,559	3,01,608	99·3	539	2,315	16,754	5·5	773
Increase or decrease ...	+253	+4,864	+6,908	+7	—161	—1,613	—590	—·3	—220

These figures indicate improvement in every part of the work. The assessment was larger than in the previous year, the percentage of collections better, yet there was a decrease in expenses, in the number of distress warrants issued, of penalties inflicted, and of objections made.

The following statement shows the percentage of collections on account of current and arrear demand, including tax, penalties, &c., in the several districts during the year under report:—

Rajshahi ...	... 98·6	Darjeeling ...	... 99·4
Dinajpur ...	... 98·3	Rangpur ...	... 97·2
Jalpaiguri ...	... 97·4	Bogra ...	... 99·8
	Pabna	... 99·8	

The percentage of collections on the final demand of the current year on account of tax only in the different districts is shown below:—

Rajshahi ...	... 99·7	Darjeeling ...	... 99·7
Dinajpur ...	... 98·7	Rangpur ...	... 98·6
Jalpaiguri ...	... 99·7	Bogra ...	... 99·9
	Pabna	... 99·9	

It will be observed from the above statement that the collections exceeded the standard of 95 per cent. in all the districts of this Division.

The proportion of persons assessed to population for the Division was 1 to 619 against 1 to 632 in the preceding year, and the average incidence of tax was 1 to every 26 persons against every 27 persons in the preceding year.

The number of cases in which taxes were realised by the sale of property was 70 against 126 in the preceding year.

XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

76. The circulation of currency notes during the year and the preceding year will be seen from the following statement:—

	Rajshahi.				Dinajpur.				Jalpaiguri.				Darjeeling.		
	Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.		Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.		Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.		Value of notes received.		Value is
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Government Treasury, Bank of Bengal.	31,850	69,750	...	...	16,000	500	...	...	21,000	20,500	5,13,110	6,23,530	...	...	4,06,58
2. Other treasuries	...	...	2,00,785	1,50,250	...	...	8,54,630	10,55,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Public in payment of Government dues.	3,61,565	1,87,715	2,65,430	1,79,765	7,99,240	7,58,030	1,11,745	1,20,060	8,56,965	9,75,250	2,07,145	2,08,685	6,75,483	7,08,275	2,82,01
4. Ditto for silver	2,01,365	2,01,355	1,82,795	1,37,820	2,93,755	4,97,860	1,17,155	1,45,645	19,415	56,165	1,88,320	2,08,925	1,27,460	1,39,475	74,31
5. Exchange for notes of other values.	12,520	19,200	12,520	19,200	9,170	4,300	9,170	4,300	44,630	7,310	44,630	7,310	1,38,440	1,27,010	1,38,44
Total ...	6,07,300	4,78,020	6,61,530	4,86,735	11,18,165	12,50,690	10,92,700	13,25,645	9,42,010	10,59,225	9,53,205	10,48,450	9,41,383	9,74,760	9,01,36
Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	2,77,000	2,01,000	3,10,000	2,10,500	8,32,000	9,39,000	8,95,000	10,96,000	3,19,500	3,33,000	3,31,500	3,33,500	2,53,000	2,32,000	2,48,50
Ditto of smaller values.	3,30,300	2,77,020	3,51,530	2,76,235	2,86,165	3,11,690	1,97,700	2,29,645	6,22,510	7,26,225	6,21,705	7,14,950	6,88,385	7,42,760	6,52,86
Total ...	6,07,300	4,78,020	6,61,530	4,86,735	11,18,165	12,50,690	10,92,700	13,25,645	9,42,010	10,59,225	9,53,205	10,48,450	9,41,385	9,74,760	9,01,36

	Rangpur.				Bogra.				Pabna.				Total.		
	Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.		Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.		Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.		Value of notes received.		Value of issue
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Government Treasury, Bank of Bengal.	52,000	40,000	...	...	27,000	63,000	...	...	10,000	13,750	40,000	76,000	1,57,850	2,07,500	9,59,705
2. Other treasuries	...	...	10,34,160	3,07,380	...	...	1,19,000	1,29,000	...	1,500	...	3,500	...	1,500	22,08,575
3. Public in payment of Government dues.	5,44,000	5,63,485	1,42,510	1,61,080	94,240	1,23,245	63,265	74,160	1,74,860	1,81,830	1,18,185	1,25,030	35,06,355	34,97,830	11,90,295
4. Ditto for silver	7,51,900	1,13,305	2,92,515	2,41,050	1,25,705	76,130	57,030	62,170	2,510	35,075	15,705	52,270	15,22,110	11,09,965	9,27,835
5. Exchange for notes of other values.	51,995	49,370	51,995	49,370	6,155	4,570	6,155	4,570	50	...	50	...	2,62,960	2,11,760	2,62,960
Total ...	13,99,895	7,66,160	15,21,180	7,59,480	2,53,100	2,66,945	2,45,450	2,69,300	1,87,420	2,32,755	1,73,940	2,56,800	54,49,275	50,28,555	55,49,370
Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	9,48,500	4,04,500	10,33,000	3,95,000	1,17,000	1,26,000	1,15,500	1,22,500	68,500	1,37,500	53,000	1,29,500	28,15,500	23,73,000	29,86,500
Ditto of smaller values.	4,51,395	3,61,660	4,88,180	3,64,480	1,36,100	1,40,945	1,29,950	1,47,400	1,18,920	95,255	1,20,940	1,27,300	26,33,775	2,65,555	25,62,870
Total ...	13,99,895	7,66,160	15,21,180	7,59,480	2,53,100	2,66,945	2,45,450	2,69,000	1,87,420	2,32,755	1,73,940	2,56,800	54,49,275	50,28,555	55,49,370

It will be seen from the above figures that there has been a falling off during the year both under the heads of receipts and issues of about four lakhs in each case. The decrease in the receipts is chiefly owing to the fact that in Rangpur under the order of the Accountant-General the Collector ceased to cash currency notes. The decrease in issues was owing to a smaller amount of notes having been issued from the same district to "other treasuries." There was a considerable increase in the receipt of notes in Dinajpur. This is said to be due to the fact that the *mahajans* carried on extensive jute and rice trade which the district produced abundantly during the year of report by cashing notes at the treasury.

77. The following table shows the number of depositors and the amount of deposits in the Savings Banks at the close of the year 1893-94 as compared with the previous year:—

Savings Banks.

Districts.	Number of depositors at the close of—		Amount of deposit at the close of—		Remarks.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi ...	2,686*	2,999	4,50,164*	4,96,456	
Dinajpur ...	3,029	3,229	3,91,871	4,45,403	
Jalpaiguri ...	1,704	1,970	1,57,538	1,87,204	
Darjeeling ...	1,446	1,705	1,49,465	1,83,346	
Rangpur ...	4,246	4,616	5,74,492	6,15,522	
Bogra ...	1,663	1,813	2,50,047	2,46,522	
Pabna ...	6,197	5,565	2,31,096	2,11,338	
Total ...	20,971	21,897	22,04,673	23,85,791	

* Revised figures.

The increase appears to be normal. I observe that it does not extend to Pabna or Bogra, which have not shared in the prosperity of the rest of the Division during the year.

78. The following table shows the total number and amount of money-orders issued and received during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

Money-orders.

Districts.	Number and amount of orders issued.				Number and amount of orders received.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Rajshahi ...	51,630	9,38,159	56,530	11,30,198	25,732	6,48,806	26,226	8,05,842
Dinajpur ...	51,409	18,46,603	61,613	12,04,110	15,868	3,37,408	26,052	6,24,763
Jalpaiguri ...	55,224*	18,60,719*	62,776	13,00,543	10,298*	3,58,903*	10,752	4,07,155
Darjeeling ...	52,142	10,34,260	53,242	10,66,893	14,747	6,41,990	15,075	7,09,634
Rangpur ...	95,437	18,09,982	109,835	20,24,464	22,783	10,66,871	27,679	9,35,330
Bogra ...	38,030	8,20,165	44,144	9,34,827	16,433	2,40,449	10,398	2,76,496
Pabna ...	63,778	14,31,061*	70,947	14,30,390	45,355	9,72,375	40,976	11,36,407
Total ...	407,650	97,40,950	459,087	91,00,425	151,216	42,75,802	166,158	48,95,627

* Revised figures.

The figures show an increase in the number of money-orders issued and received, except as regards Bogra, where there has been a falling off in regard to receipts. The amount remitted in this form has also increased everywhere, except in regard to the issues in Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, and Pabna. Apparently the trades making large remmittance to these districts found some cheaper agency. The tendency everywhere is to the growth of this department of public business, particularly as a means of transmitting small amounts.

XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

79. A proposal for constructing a branch railway from Nilphamari to the neighbouring jute mart at Joyganj was under consideration during the year. The route has been surveyed at the cost of the zamindar who promotes the scheme, and an application for leave to form a company has recently been received by me for transmission to Government.

(*a*) Railways and Railway feeder-roads.

The platelaying of the Bengal Duars Railway was practically completed by the end of March last, but on the section from Mal Bazar to Damdim several bridges were still in progress and others not commenced. The work has been pushed on vigorously. One new feeder road from Ramshaihat to Gairkata is nearly completed, and one old one from Ramshaihat to Nagrakata was much improved. The Northern Bengal State Railway and the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway continued to work satisfactorily. The Deputy Commissioner thinks that more stringent regulations are required for the safety of the public on the Darjeeling Hill Cart Road in and outside the train. Two feeder roads were added to the list of feeder roads in the district of Rangpur, viz. Gaibanda to Ghoraghat and Rangpur to Baluabandar.

There is no irregation or other public works of importance in this Division.

The Imperial and Provincial buildings transferred to the District Boards for maintenance were generally kept up economically. The Boards also undertook the construction of some original works which they were asked to do by Government. The requisite funds for the works were placed at their disposal by Government.

(*b*) Steamer service.

80. The India General Steam Navigation Company's steamers ply daily between Rampur Boalia and Damukdia and bi-weekly between the former station and Malda. The District Board of Rajshahi has withdrawn the subsidy for the Malda service, which it thinks is no longer required, as the Company seems to have been making a profit in the business. The District Board of Pabna continues to pay a subsidy of Rs. 300 for the steamer service between Pabna and Kushtea. The service was more regularly maintained during the year of report than in the previous year.

(*c*) Tanks, wells, and roads constructed by private individuals.

81. The total number of tanks and wells and roads and bridges constructed and repaired by private individuals during the year 1893 and the cost of their construction and repairs in the several districts of the Division are shown in the following table:—

Districts.	Number of tanks and wells.	Cost.	Number of roads and bridges.	Cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	
Rajshahi	52	35,568	2	600	
Dinajpur	9	5,100	2	800	
Jalpaiguri	...	...	14	7,822	
Darjeeling	1	5,000	...	...	
Rangpur	9	4,400	...	...	
Bogra	24	14,488	...	...	
Pabna	6	8,300	...	...	
Total ...	101	72,856	18	9,222	
Total for 1892 ...	140	88,213	3	2,600	

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

82. The amount spent on original works and repairs by the several District Boards and the Darjeeling District Road Cess Committee is shown in this table:—

Districts.	Original works.		Repairs.		Total proposed amount (columns 2 and 4).	Total actual expenditure (columns 3 and 5).	Percentage.
	Total amount proposed to be spent.	Total actual expenditure.	Total amount proposed to be spent	Total actual expenditure.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi ...	12,008	12,042	38 272	34,978	50,280	47,020	93·5
Dinajpur ...	53,294	49,760	40,065	39,258	93,359	89,018	95·4
Jalpaiguri ...	64,865	62,547	28,065	26,736	92,930	89,283	96·
Darjeeling ...	3,668	21,387(*a*)	13,085	11,545	16,753	32,932	196·5
Rangpur ...	40,148	41,140	39,314	36,344	79,462	77,484	97·5
Bogra ...	46,143	4,148(*b*)	23,360	14.400	69,503	18,548	26·6
Pabna ...	12,322	11,956	23,461	23,008	35,783	34,964	97·7
Total for 1893-94	2,32,448	2,02,980	2,05,622	1.86,269	4,38,070	3,89,249	88·8
Total for 1892-93	2,72,395	2,01,710	2,30,436	2,15,438	5,02,831	4,17,148	82·9

(*a*) This amount includes Rs. 21,176 on account of the Panisghatta suspension bridge which had been actually spent in 1892-93, but accounted for in the year under report. Excluding this sum the percentage of expenditure comes to 70·1.
(*b*) No explanation has been offered of this small expenditure compared with the amount proposed to be spent.

The roads in the districts of Rajshahi and Dinajpur were kept in fair order. The important roads in the district of Jalpaiguri were kept in good condition and all others in passable order throughout the year, with the exception of one important feeder road from Ramshaihat to Nagrakata which was severely damaged and washed away by the extraordinary floods of the Jaldhaka river. Prompt steps were, however, taken to restore communication, and this was done with great trouble and difficulty. Many new roads have been constructed in the Duars during the last few years, but more are still wanted.

The important roads in the district of Darjeeling, both in the Terai and Hills, are in charge of the Public Works Department. The condition of the roads in this district is generally good. Some of the Public Works Department roads require to be bridged.

The district of Rangpur is well provided with roads which are generally in good condition.

The state of communication in Bogra is fair. Some of the roads are good and others fair except in the rainy season.

The district of Pabna is subject to annual inundations, and the cost for repairs is a very heavy annual charge, thus there is very little money left for original works or for improvements and bridging. The general condition of the roads is not satisfactory. I was particularly struck by the failure to connect the town of Pabna with the railway by a raised and bridged road; it is so breached as to be worse than the unambitious track by which communications were maintained twenty years ago.

83. The amounts spent in the construction and repairs of village roads in each district during the year are shown below:—

Village roads.

	Rs.
Rajshahi	5,864
Dinajpur	3,160
Jalpaiguri	158
Darjeeling	20
Rangpur	9,517
Bogra	714
Pabna	2,809
Total ...	22,242

As stated in the previous year, little can be gained by comparing these figures, as the system of classifying village roads is different in each district.

There are 12 village roads in the Terai which were newly taken over by the Darjeeling District Road Cess Committee under its control during the year. One of these was repaired at a cost of Rs. 20 by a member of the Terai Branch Road Cess Committee. The village roads in the hill khas mahals are repaired by the raiyats themselves at their own cost under a condition of their patta. The amount spent by the Jalpaiguri District Board on village roads is also very small, viz. Rs. 158 only. It is explained that more money was not available for such work, as heavy expenditure was incurred in constructing new roads and repairing old ones. The sums of Rs. 1,652 and Rs. 400 were advanced to the Manager of the Jaipur Khas Mahal and Munshi Mobarakali Choudhuri, a member of the Bogra District Board, respectively, for the construction and repairs of the khas mahal village roads and Dupchachia-Gaibandha village road. The advance could not be adjusted during the year of report; hence the small expenditure in Bogra under this head.

The agencies employed in the construction and repairs of village roads were generally headmen of villages. In Dinajpur, Rangpur and Pabna the work was executed by contractors.

Arboriculture.

84. In Rajshahi no new trees were planted on roadsides. The existing trees were maintained at a cost of Rs. 17-10. In addition to this Re. 1-8 was spent in looking after trees in the Naugaon dispensary compound. The claims upon this district for the maintenance of existing roads are large, and it is difficult to undertake any new work. The Dinajpur District Board spent Rs. 999 in planting mango, jack, jam, bakul, mahogany, debdara, semul and foreign trees and in maintaining 3,347 trees. The Jalpaiguri District Board planted 350 mango and jack trees on the sides of the road from Jalpaiguri to Damdim Central Emigration road and the Ganges-Darjeeling road at a cost of Rs. 350, and maintained 5,550 trees at a cost of Rs. 587. Nothing was done by the Darjeeling Road Cess Committee in this direction. One thousand two hundred and twelve new plants of various sorts in the nursery gardens and 9,557 existing trees on roadsides were maintained by the Rangpur District Board at a cost of Rs. 931. The existing trees were maintained in Bogra at a cost of Rs. 53. There is much room for increased enterprise in this direction. The Pabna District Board spent Rs. 611 in planting new fruit trees and Rs. 1,004 in maintaining existing trees.

XXV.—WORKING OF THE LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

85. The Act is not in force in any district in this Division.

XXVI.—EDUCATION.

86. The educational statistics of the year will be found in Appendix XXX. The following table brings together some of the more prominent results:—

[Division Rajshahi; number of boys of school-going age 616,909.]

Class of School.	Number of schools at the end of March.		Number of pupils at the end of March.		Cost per head per pupil.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
High English	19	21	4,001	4,096	23 0 4	25 11 3
Middle do.	87	95	6,020	6,269	11 13 8	11 7 4
Middle vernacular ...	136	138	7,162	7,127	7 3 6	7 4 0
Primary schools	3,101	3,292	80,808	85,994	2 7 2	2 7 4
Special do.	18	17	448	583	38 13 2	38 1 10
Total ...	3,361	3,563	98,439	104,069	4 6 0	4 7 1

The increase of some 6 per cent. in the number of pupils during the year is satisfactory, and last year also there was an increase of between 2 and 3 per cent. Considering that five-sixths of the male population and almost all girls continue to grow up in ignorance, there is ample room for future progress. The districts rank as follows in the order of educational merit as indicated by the proportion of those under instructions to boys of school-going age:—

Districts.	Number of boys of school-going age.	Number under instruction.		Percentage of pupils to boys of school-going age.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajshahi	98,151	13,694	13,486	13·9	13·7
Dinajpur	121,807	21,039	22,046	17·2	18·0
Jalpaiguri	54,699	7,519	8,655	13·7	15·8
Darjeeling	18,457	3,229	3,474	17·4	18·8
Rangpur	159,272	22,477	24,038	14·1	15·0
Bogra	62,837	11,150	12,487	17·7	19·8
Pabna	101,686	19,331	19,883	19·0	19·5
Total ...	616,909	98,439	104,069	15·9	16·8

The low place occupied by Rajshahi on the list is remarkable. For many years there has been noticed in that district a want of zeal and success in dealing with primary education. I observe that in Rajshahi no rewards are given to patshalas which do not present ten pupils for examination, and that a maximum has been fixed of Rs. 18 the half year for a lower and Rs. 21 for an upper primary school. The effect is to stint the larger and starve the smaller schools. The arrangement probably accounts for the failure of the district to progress with others in this respect.

87. University teaching is represented in the Division by the Rajshahi College. As to this institution the District Magistrate, Mr. Price, writes:—

College.

"The year was remarkable for the very large increase in the number of students of this College, which advanced from 103 on the 31st March 1893 to 166 in the following December, the largest register ever known in the history of the College, though it again declined to 138 at the close of the year in consequence of the withdrawal of students from the 2nd and 4th year classes, after the completion of the term of six months' further study required by the University from those who have previously failed. The average number on the rolls monthly was 163 against 130 of the preceding year. The average daily attendance was 84 against 86 in 1892-93. The total expenditure for the year under report amounted to Rs. 24,042-13-6, showing a decrease of Rs. 28-14-10 as compared with the expenditure of the previous year. During the year of report Rs. 7,239-3-6 were paid from the Provincial revenues for the maintenance of the College, and the rest of the expenditure was met from endowments and fees. Twenty students appeared at the B.A. examination, of whom two passed. Of the 20 students 11 took up the A. course, of whom none passed, and nine the B. course, of whom two passed. Of the 64 students that presented themselves for the F.A. examination 24 passed, 4 being placed in the 2nd and 20 in the 3rd division.

"The number of students on the rolls of the Law Department on the 31st March 1894 was 16 against 5 on the same date of the previous year. The average monthly roll number rose from 10 to 17. There has been a total failure in the year under report in the B.L. examination. Of the three candidates who were sent up all failed Of the three students who presented themselves at the Pleadership examination two were successful in passing.

"The Oriental Department is now in a flourishing condition, and has gained much popularity. The number of students on the rolls of the Oriental Department on the 31st March 1894 was 79 against 51 and 74 on the corresponding date of 1892 and 1893 respectively. The average daily attendance of the students was 69 per cent. against 78 in the preceding year."

The College is evidently making great progress in the matter of attendance, and it is to be hoped that better results may hereafter be obtained at the examinations.

Secondary and primary education.

88. The number of high English schools has increased from 19 to 21, but I observe with surprise that there has been but the nominal addition of 95 to the attendance. The increase in unaided middle English schools from 13 with 819 pupils to 22 with 1,185 pupils indicates that there is no falling off in the demand for the very remunerative form of education. Primary teaching is progressing slowly, but at a rate more rapid than education of other classes. Mr. Greer, of Darjeeling, observes:—"Primary schools in the Hills, as far as I have seen on tour, work satisfactorily. There is room for a considerable extension of operations if teachers were forthcoming. The mission schools at Kalimpong do excellent work. Dr. Ponder established a class for medical students during the year. There appears to be a great opening for intelligent pupils in this direction. The Terai schools compare most unfavourably. The teachers appear to have little interest in the work, and the inspections of departmental officers are frequently carried out in a perfunctory manner." The Rajshahi figures show a decline from 13,694 to 13,486 pupils, which the District Magistrate explains was due to the unhealthiness of the autumn season. In Jalpaiguri, where progress is satisfactory, His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar contributes Rs. 1,824 towards aiding primary schools in his zamindari—an excellent example to be commended to all landowners in a position to show liberality. In Rangpur primary school pupils have increased from 18,191 to 19,626. Mr. Harris observes:—"The teachers are striving hard to raise and improve the status of their schools on hopes of their earning rewards at the standard examinations." As to Dinajpur Mr. Tute writes:—"I am glad to see any increase in primary education, but it is yet very backward. When I was on tour this year I found a number of schools which do not get recognition as primary schools. These are short-time schools, that is to say schools to which pupils go when they are not engaged in agriculture. The policy has been hitherto to ignore these schools and to debar them from the privileges extending to other primary schools. This I consider to be a very wrong policy. By attending schools when they can the pupils show a desire for instruction, and this desire must be encouraged. It will involve some extra trouble to the Sub-Inspector to prevent bogus institutions claiming stipends, but this is not unsurmountable. At any rate it must be forced. I am now considering a plan for recognising and encouraging these half-time schools. They will form the nucleus of a widespread system of primary education. Partial it may be, but half a loaf is better than no bread." In these remarks I concur. With five-sixths of the male population altogether unassisted we cannot prudently neglect even very humble auxiliaries in the work.

Special schools.

89. There are two technical schools in the Division—one at Rangpur, the other at Pabna. The first cost the District Board Rs. 1,874 against Rs. 1,099 last year, while the expenditure from private sources decreased from Rs. 1,774 to Rs. 1,197. The daily attendance diminished from 74 to 54; but this may be because the boarding-house was burned down. At Pabna there were only 24 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March. The cost to the District Board is very considerable. I have asked the Magistrate to see whether private aid can be collected for its support. It seems too much of an experiment to be conducted entirely at the rate-payers' expense. I found the instructions given in Rangpur very suitable, but Pabna has not as yet achieved any success.

Female education.

90. There were 2,308 girls attending 133 female schools against 2,024 attending 118 schools last year. The number of girls at boys' schools increased from 1,694 to 2,027. Female education is thus making good progress.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

91. The following table shows the working of the dispensaries in the several districts. The details are given in Appendix XXXI:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of dispensary.	INCOME FROM— Municipal grant.	District Board grant.	Government.	Private subscriptions, &c.	Total.	Expenditure.	TOTAL NUMBER TREATED. In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	Daily average number of in-patients.	Daily average number of out-patients.	Cost of diet per in-patient.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.	
hahi ...	8	2,325 15 8	600 0 0	76 0 9	8,641 15 11	11,644 0 4	11,644 12 4	858	39,716	40,574	29·0	292·71	0 2 7	3·02
jpur ...	9	3,212 2 7	755 9 3	172 15 6	6,942 13 3	11,083 8 7	10,982 1 6	839	25,913	26,752	25·80	176·54	0 1 11	1·7
aiguri ...	6	1,307 14 0	850 0 0	464 11 6	4,667 8 9	7,290 2 3	6,272 15 6	320	20,780	21,100	11·56	119·30	0 2 5	3·04
eeling ...	4	5,008 15 11	1,596 2 6	915 9 3	1,818 7 7	9,337 3 3	9,297 3 3	637	25,368	26,005	29·93	112·81	0 2 4	11·35
gpur ...	12	3,211 15 9	1,000 0 0	143 13 0	9,535 3 11	13,891 0 8	12,294 6 4	568	54,905	55,473	18·61	273·21	0 3 0	2·68
a ...	6	1,659 12 9	2,272 8 1	247 8 8	1,414 11 1	5,594 8 7	5,594 8 7	307	22,218	22,525	10·08	143·68	0 1 9	2·71
ia ...	4	3,215 15 2	916 0 0	250 10 1	5,212 15 9	9,595 9 0	9,595 9 0	749	22,460	23,209	29·73	158·67	0 1 10	1·65
ional Total for 3 ...	49	19,942 11 10	7,990 3 10	2,269 4 9	38,233 12 3	68,436 0 8	65,681 8 6	4,278	211,360	215,638	154·71	1,276·92	0 2 3	2·63
ional Total for 92-93 ...	50	20,793 12 8	6,472 0 7	2,680 15 4	34,385 11 7	64,297·8 2	63,563 5 0	4,202	201,971	206,173	151·48	1,175·82	0 2 1	3·21

There were 49 dispensaries against 50 in the preceding year. A new dispensary was opened at Haripur in Dinajpur, and the Kashimpur dispensary in Rajshahi ceased to exist. The Domer dispensary being a private institution, not under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon, has been excluded from the statement.

On the whole there was increase in the number of admissions of both indoor and outdoor patients. The increase was marked in Dinajpur, where altogether there were 26,752 admissions against 18,951. Nearly 4,000 of this increase was owing to the opening of a dispensary at Haripur. There was considerable increase in the number of admissions in the dispensaries of Alipur, Mainaguri and Falakata. The District Officer says that the increase may be attributed to European medicine being appreciated more and more by the inhabitants of the Duars. The increase in admissions in the Siliguri and Kalimpong dispensaries is chiefly due to the prevalence of disease.

In addition to the 12 dispensaries in the district of Rangpur named in Appendix XXXI, there are dispensaries at Govindganj and Dimla maintained by the Tagore Estate and the Raja of Dimla, and dispensaries at Domer and Jaldhaka supported by private contributions. There are also dispensarie at Saidpur and Kaunia maintained by the Railway. The District Officer of Pabna attributes the increase of admissions in his district to be owing to the general unhealthiness of the year.

A detached female hospital with a female doctor was added to the Sadar dispensary of Dinajpur. This hospital is on the separate cottage ward system with two wards for the poorer class and a receiving room. It has accommodation for 12 in the common ward and 6 in the cottages.

XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

92. As stated in the reports of previous years, the number of public libraries in this Division is very limited, notably so in the large town of Dinajpur, where there is no institution of the kind. That at Rampur Boalia was maintained efficiently, and the Ananda Nath Library, with nearly 1,500 copies of valuable English books, has been amalgamated with it. Owing to this amalgamation the library accommodation has become very insufficient, and Kumar Promoda Nath Ray Bahadur, of Dighapatia, has made the very handsome donation of Rs. 3,481 for the addition of an upper storey to the existing library building. There are two public libraries in the district of Rangpur—one at the Sadar station and the other at Nilphamari. Both are maintained by public subscriptions. The public library in Bogra, which is also entirely supported by private subscriptions, is reported to be in good condition. [illegible]

[illegible] another at Serajganj, and the third at Porjona in the [illegible] division. They are reported to have been managed efficiently. An addition of books worth Rs. 91-2 was made to the Serajganj library. There is no public library of any importance in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.

XXIX.—MUSEUMS.

93. There are no museums in this Division.

XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

94. The average attendance at the important Committees was as follows in the several districts in this Division:—

Districts.	Names of Committees.	Number of members.									Number of meetings held.			Average attendance at each meeting.					
		Municipal Commissioners.			District and Local Boards.			Education Committee.						Municipal.		District and Local Boards.		Education	
		Elected.	Nominated.	Total.	Elected.	Nominated.	Total.	Official.	Non-official.	Total.	Municipal Committee.	District and Local Boards.	Education Committee.	Elected.	Nominated.	Elected.	Nominated.	Official.	Non-official.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	District Board	...	...	...	10	11	21	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	5·4	3·9	...	...
Rajshahi	Boalia	14	7	21	10	5	15	...	...	...	19	9	...	8·4	2·6	3·1	2·9	...	...
	Nator	12	6	18	8	5	13	...	...	...	13	11	...	4·	3·1	3·7	2·1	...	...
	Naugaon	...	...	...	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3·3	3·	...	...
Dinajpur	Dinajpur	10	5	15	...	22	22	...	...	...	15	20	...	5·	1·7	...	6·6	...	...
Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	...	13	13	...	17	17	...	...	...	19	15	...	...	0·	...	5·7	...	...
					(a)	(b)										(a)	(b)		
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	...	25	25	6	12	18	7	7	14	17	5	5	...	9·1	2·2	6·	2·2	3·
	Kurseong	8	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	3·	1·3	...	...	...	...
	District Board	...	...	...	10	11	21	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	4·3	3·3	...	...
Rangpur	Rangpur	12	6	18	...	12	12	...	...	...	19	10	...	6·7	1·2	...	4·3	...	...
	Gaibanda	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	4·2	...	...
	Kurigram	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	3·2	...	...
	Nilphamari	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	3·5	...	...
Bogra	Bogra	10	5	15	...	16	16	...	...	...	17	18	...	6·3	1·8	...	8·3	...	...
	Sherpur	8	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	4·	2·	...	...	...	...
	District Board	...	...	...	8	8	16	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	5·4	4·6	...	...
Pabna	Pabna	12	6	18	8	4	12	...	...	...	24	17	...	8·2	3·2	4·1	1·2	...	...
	Serajganj	12	6	18	8	4	12	...	...	...	23	13	..	5·9	4·1	4·6	1·6	...	...
	Total	98	87	185	74	152	226	7	7	14	205	195	5	5·7	3·2	...	...	3·2	3·
	Total for 1892-93	97	88	185	74	151	225	7	7	14	205	196	3	5·8	3·5	...	...	2·6	3·

(a) Official.
(b) Non-official. The figures shown in columns 6, 7, 8, 13, 17, 18 against Darjeeling refer to the District Road Cess Committee.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that there was a very little alteration in the number of meetings held by local bodies and in the average attendance at each meeting in comparison with those of the previous year. As little change can be noticed in the efficiency of these institutions. A general election of Municipal Commissioners, Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen took place during the year, and there was also a meeting to nominate by votes a member of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council. I was struck by the keenness with which technical objections to the results of such elections are pressed upon Government.

XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUMAMMADANS.

95. Appendix XXXII shows the offices held by Muhammadans in each district of this Division. As the form has been recast, the figures do not readily admit of comparison with those given in previous years. It would appear that 17·6 per cent. of the ministerial posts are held by Muhammadans against 16·6 in 1892-93, a small proportion in a Division where the majority are of that creed. The causes which have led to this result are well known.

XXXII.—POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH.

96. I have little to note under this head. A new imperial line extending over 12 miles was opened during the year from Joygunge to Gagra with a branch post office at Bahin. Of the Rs. 900 reported to have been misappropriated last year by the branch postmaster of Bangshihari, Rs. 300 have been received within the year of report by certificate. The accused is still at large, and no clue to his whereabouts is known. One new imperial post office was also opened at Lataguri near the Bengal Duars Railway station in Jalpaiguri. A currency note for Rs. 100 was alleged to have been abstracted during transit by post from a registered letter posted at Dhupguri for a post office in the Faridpur district. Enquiry in the matter is still going on. There was a case of fraud at the

Post Office.

Gaibanda sub-office. The officiating clerk committed suicide after misappropriating Rs. 165-2 from the value-payable parcels received by him. Steps have been taken for the recovery of the money. There was one case of defalcation of Rs. 195 in the Savings Bank branch by the schoolmaster in charge of Dhopadaha branch office in account with Dulai in the district of Pabna. The man was prosecuted by the Postal Department and punished under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code. On the whole the department worked satisfactorily.

Telegraph.

97. The Telegraph Department worked well during the year. Four new offices were opened at Darwani, Domar, Kalidaharghat and Saidpur in the district of Rangpur. A new combined post and telegraph office was opened at Bera in the district of Pabna in July 1893.

XXXIII.—ZAMINDARI DAK.

98. The following statement shows the demands and collections on account of the zamindari dák cess in the districts of the Rajshahi Division for the year 1893-94 :—

Districts.	Demand.			Excess payment made during the previous year.	Remissions.	Net demand.	Collections.								Balance (Column 7 minus 10)		
											Otherwise collected.						
	Current.	Arrear.	Total				Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Advance collection for next year.	Fines realised under section 9 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1862.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Total collections on all account.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rajshahi	8,709	751	9,460	2,813	...	6,647	5,658	682	6,340	1,358	686	43	729	8,427	238	69	307
Dinajpur	12,716	625	13,341	135	...	13,206	12,512	625	13,137	355	783	30	813	14,305	69	...	69
Jalpaiguri	4,080	307	4,387	1,394	...	2,993	2,452	4	2,456	2,760	51	...	51	5,267	234	303	537
Rangpur	10,089	141	10,230	...	...	10,230	10,042	99	10,141	98	417	72	489	10,728	47	42	89
Bogra	5,476	249	5,725	859	...	4,866	4,441	148	4,589	926	201	...	201	5,716	176	101	277
Pabna	8,204	969	9,173	2,620	...	6,553	4,542	874	5,416	2,881	465	628	1,093	9,390	1,042	95	1,137
Total ...	49,274	3,042	52,316	7,821	...	44,495	39,647	2,432	42,079	8,378	2,603	773	3,376	53,833	1,806	610	2,416
Total for 1892-93 ...	42,677	4,998	47,675	...	...	...	40,514	4,119	44,633	8,272	1,728	764	2,492	55,397	2,163	879	3,042

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the collections were very good in Dinajpur and Rangpur, fair in Rajshahi, Jalpaipuri, and Bogra, and bad in Pabna.

The following statement shows the expenditure and balance of the Zamindari Dâk Fund in the districts of the Rajshahi Division during the year 1893-94.—

Districts.	Collection on all accounts.	Balance in in hand from the previous year.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi ...	8,427	3,970	12,397	9,941	2,456	
Dinajpur ...	14,305	3,702	18,007	9,277	8,730	
Jalpaiguri ...	5,267	6,133	11,400	3,869	7,531	
Rangpur ...	10,728	6,655	17,383	10,195	7,188	
Bogra ...	5,716	1,255	6,971	5,475	1,496	
Pabna ...	9,390	5,596	14,986	9,226	5,760	
Total ...	53,833	27,311	81,144	47,983	33,161	
Total for 1892-93	55,397	20,160	75,557	48,248	27,310	

The rates at which the cess was levied were as follow :—

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Rajshahi ...	1	0	0	Rangpur ...	1	0	0
Dinajpur ...	0	10	0	Bogra ...	1	4	0
Jalpaiguri ...	2	0	0	Pabna ...	2	4	0

These rates have been fixed by Government for the five years commencing from the 1st January 1893.

Fairs.

99. The most important fair in the Division is that held at Nekmurd in Dinajpur during the month of April. In regard to it the following statistics are furnished by the District Officer :—

Description of animals sold.	Number sold.		Total prices realised.		Average prices per head.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Elephants	50	145	30,000	1,16,000	600	800
Camels	125	170	3,750	5,100	30	30
Oxen and cows ...	18,400	20,100	4,60,000	6,12,000	25	30
Buffaloes	100	1,000	1,500	20,000	15	20
Horses	1,100	1,675	33,000	67,000	30	40
Ponies, superior ...						
Ponies, small						
Sheep	115	150	1,380	2,250	12	15
Total ...	19,890	23,540	5,29,630	8,22,350	712	935

The following are the details of shops opened for sale :—

Description of articles.	Number of shops.	Value of articles offered for sale.	Value of articles sold.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
English cloth	212	1,12,000	75,500
Country do.			
Brass utensils	54	60,000	35,000
Spices, &c.	51	25,000	15,000
Ironware	26	8,000	5,000
Wood cart wheels, boxes, &c. ...	46	4,500	3,000
Articles of food, sweetmeats, &c.	144	32,650	18,500
Miscellaneous, including fancy articles, blankets, durries, &c.	409	1,60,400	72,700
Earthenware	35	2,000	1,500
Total ...	977	4,04,550	2,26,200
Total for 1892 ...	850	4,06,205	1,20 500

It is stated by the District Officer that "these statistics are collected by the police, and he cannot say how far they are reliable."

The only important fair in the district of Rajshahi is the one annually held at Khetur in thana Godagari. About 40,000 persons (male and female) are reported to have attended the fair. The Collector states that the number of persons who assembled at this fair during the previous year was

grossly under-estimated. He says from his personal experience that it approached 60,000.

As stated last year three fairs are held in the district of Jalpaiguri. The principal and the oldest one is the Jalpesh fair, which took its name from the idol Jalpeswar: it commenced on the "Sivaratri" festival, and lasted for three weeks. The collection of tolls amounted to Rs. 1,154-4 against Rs. 977-13-6 last year, and the expenditure incurred in its management (Rs. 125) was met from the Duars Market Fund. The Alipur fair, which was removed from the Santrabari to Alipur last year, commenced on the 10th January 1894, and lasted till 31st idem. It is stated by the Deputy Commissioner that the fair will be more successful if it be commenced in future from the 20th January, by which time the fair at Haldibari in the territory of Kuch Bihar breaks up. Out of Rs. 200 sanctioned by Government this year for the fair Rs. 129-9 were expended, and the public subscribed Rs. 58-2.

The Falakata fair was held from 10th February to 2nd March 1894. The Government grant of Rs. 300 was expended for erecting mêla booths, making conservancy arrangements, &c. No fees were levied either at Alipur or Falakata. These two fairs in the Duars are intended to encourage trade with Bhutan, as well as to bring within reach of the people articles which would not otherwise find their way to these remote parts.

There are no important fairs in Darjeeling. The agricultural show at Kalimpong was held on the 28th and 29th November 1893, at which about 4,000 persons assembled. A large number of articles were exhibited. The Deputy Commissioner presided at the opening of the show, which was attended by many visitors, European and others. The mêla has been held for the third time and showed a distinct advance of its predecessors. Rupees 200 were contributed by the Darjeeling Improvement Fund and Rs. 300 by Government. The receipts from subscription and other sources amounted to Rs. 1,444-4; Rs. 1,066-8 were paid for prizes.

Most of the fairs held in the districts of Bogra and Rangpur are unimportant.

No regular fairs were held in the district of Pabna. The "Basanta mêla" was held for the third time from the 2nd to 17th March 1894, at which specimens of agricultural produce as well as fancy goods locally available were exhibited.

Sanitary arrangements, where necessary, were made, and there was no outbreak of any disease in any of the fairs mentioned.

100. The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of ferries in the several districts in this Division:—

Ferri

Districts.	Authorities by whom managed.	Number of ferries farmed out.		Number of ferries managed direct.		Total.		Receipts from ferries farmed out.		Receipts from ferries managed direct.		Total receipts.		Total expenditure.	Remarks.
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	District Board ...	14	16	2	...	16	16	Rs. 7,139	Rs. 10,204	Rs. 3,404	Rs. 253	Rs. 10,543	Rs. 10,457 (a)	Rs. 37	(a) Half of this amount is credited to Government and the other half to Municipality.
	Government ...	3	3	...	...	3	3	2,775	2,775	...	...	2,775	2,775	...	
	Total ...	17	19	2	...	19	19	9,914	12,979	3,404	253	13,318	13,232	37	
	District Board ...	24	26	...	...	25	25	4,839	3,983	...	...	4,839	3,983	...	
	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) Remained unsettled.
	Total ...	23	26	...	...	23	26	4,839	3,983	...	...	4,839	3,983		
	District Board ...	90	92	...	...	90	92	26,938	23,701	...	...	26,938	23,701	3,113	
	Government ...	9	9	...	...	9	9	827	604	...	...	827	604	60	(c) No toll collected from this ferry.
	Total ...	99	101	...	...	99	101	27,765	24,305	...	...	27,765	24,305	3,173	
	Government ...	9	9	...	...	9	9	1,198	2,544	...	...	1,198	2,544	6	(d) These receipts are on account of two ferries which were managed direct for a few days at the beginning of each of the two years.
	District Board ...	124	126	...	...	124	126	28,260	30,008	...	...	28,260	30,008	147	
	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	124	126	...	...	124	126	28,260	30,008	...	...	28,260	30,008	147	
	District Board ...	6	5	...	(b)1	6	6	1,168	1,182	...	...	1,168	1,182	...	
	Government ...	15	15	...	...	15	15	16,184	15,284	(d)9	(d)94	16,193	15,378	1,535	
	Total ...	21	20	...	1	21	21	17,352	16,466	9	94	17,361	16,560	1,535	
	District Board ...	28	30	...	...	28	30	10,189	8,574	...	...	10,189	8,574	575	
	Municipalities ...	6	6	...	(c)1	6	7	2,271	2,654	...	...	2,271	2,654	64	
	Total ...	34	36	...	1	34	37	12,460	11,228	...	...	12,460	11,228	639	
	Divisional Total ...	327	337	2	2	329	339	1,02,388	1,01,513	3,413	347	1,05,801	1,01,860	5,507	

The ferries in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Dinajpur were, on the whole, well managed during the year. I am not satisfied that sufficient attention is given to the subject in the other districts. Ferries there are not, as a rule, served by platform boats, or provided with suitable approaches, even where the revenues admit of such conveniences. The tendency is to look on them too much as a means of raising revenue by taxing traffic, too little as public works of primary importance. I have often pointed out that where unbridged rivers have to be crossed the ferry is the most important part of the route, that to which the greatest attention should be paid. In Rajshahi one farmer was fined for levying excessive tolls. In Dinajpur there were six prosecutions by the District Board under the Ferry Act—two for establishing private ferries within two miles of public ferries and four for neglect of duties. In all these cases the accused was punished. The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, Mr. Greer, reports that complaints were made against the farmer of the ferry over the Balasan river at the height of the working season. He was prosecuted, and the ferry was leased to another. The farming system has failed to operate satisfactorily at this place, and the ferry is now being worked under the order of the Deputy Magistrate of Siliguri. It is hoped that a bridge will be constructed at an early date, which will remove the causes of complaints. In my opinion there is a distinction very generally overlooked between farming the proceeds of a ferry and leaving to the farmer the duty of supplying the plant. The former is desirable, as it is impossible to check the account of receipts rendered by a salaried officer. The latter system is responsible for the unsuitable boats and defective approaches common in most districts. For a ferry a boat is required of special construction; and this can seldom be provided by a farmer, to whom it may become useless if his lease is not renewed. The District Board ought, I think, to supply the flat and farm out the right to use it.

Pounds.

101. The table given below shows the receipts and expenditure of pounds in the several districts in this Division:—

Districts.	Authorities by whom managed.	Number of pounds farmed out.		Number of pounds managed direct.		Total.		Receipts from pounds farmed out.		Receipts from pounds managed direct.		Total receipts.		Total expenditure.	Remarks.
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rajshahi	District Board	84	82	...	...	84	82	Rs. 12,127	Rs. 9,327	Rs. ...	Rs. 2(a)	Rs. 12,127	Rs. 9,329	Rs. 1,242	(a) Fines from a before ment.
	Municipalities	2	2	4	4	6	6	407	374	1,062	1,048	1,469	1,422	557	
	Total	86	84	4	4	90	88	12,534	9,701	1,062	1,050	13,596	10,751	1,799	(b) These cou be farm for wa heads.
Dinajpur	District Board	110	110	...	...	110	110	21,359	21,534	...	...	21,359	21,534	1,275	
	Municipality	2	2	...	...	2	2	1,336	833	...	...	1,336	833	2	
	Total	112	112	...	...	112	112	22,695	22,367	...	...	22,695	22,367	1,277	(c) Rent of but cred 1892-93.
Jalpaiguri	District Board	57	64	...	...	57	64	9,364	12,392	...	...	9,364	12,392	...	
	Municipality	1	1	...	...	1	1	820	700	...	...	820	700	...	
	Total	58	65	...	...	58	65	10,184	13,092	..	...	10,184	13,092	...	
Rangpur	District Board	153	151	...	...	153	151	12,583	12,650	...	...	12,583	12,650	4	
	Municipality	3	3	...	...	3	3	832	700	...	...	832	700	...	
	Total	156	154	...	...	156	154	13,415	13,350	...	...	13,415	13,350	4	
Darjeeling	Government	12	13	7	6	19	19	4,757	3,963	397	284	5,154	4,247	292	
Bogra	District Board	62	66	6(b)	2(b)	68	68	10,015	9,831	3(c)	...	10,018	9,831	...	
	Municipalities	2	1	...	...	2	2	743	619	197	294	940	913	81	
	Total	64	67	6	3	70	70	10,758	10,450	200	294	10,958	10,744	81	
Pabna	District Board	106	107	5	...	111	107	12,736	10,691	33	15	12,769	10,706	568	
	Municipalities	...	3	5	2	5	5	...	465	524	316	524	781	151	
	Total	106	110	10	2	116	112	12,736	11,156	557	331	13,293	11,487	739	
	Divisional Total	594	605	27	15	621	620	87,079	84,079	2,216	1,959	89,295	86,038	4,192	

The pounds situated in municipalities are managed by the Municipal Commissioners and all others by the District Boards, except those in the district of Darjeeling, which are under the management of Government. Mr. Price, Magistrate-Collector of Rajshahi, writes:—

"Notwithstanding constant inspection by the Inspectors, and occasionally by the District Magistrate and Collector, it was often noticed that sufficient

food and water were not supplied to impounded cattle by the farmers. Cattle-pound farmers are as a rule a very bad set of people and give constant trouble. They fee people to bring cattle to the pounds. They overcharge on account of fees, and also on account of the feeding expenses of the impounded cattle. They refuse to give any or proper receipts and generally misbehave themselves."

In Rajshahi one pound farmer was found to have misappropriated an impounded cow, and on conviction was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Another man was prosecuted for holding an unauthorised pound and levying unauthorised fines. He was fined by the Subdivisional Officer of Naugaon. Three other farmers were fined by the Chairman of the Boalia Local Board for not taking care of the cattle impounded.

In Dinajpur eight farmers were prosecuted for neglect of duties, of whom seven were punished and one discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

In my opinion the abuses incidental to the system of farming pounds, the improper seizure of animals to get the fees, overcharges, and the neglect of cattle impounded, are so great as to be more important than the fiscal considerations which are put forward in favour of its maintenance. On the old plan of salaried agents it was possible to secure respectable pound-keepers, and the checking of collections can be carried to a certain degree of perfection.

XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

102. The following table shows the number of social and political institutions maintained in this Division during the year 1893-94:—

Districts.	Serial No.	Names of Institutions.	Remarks.
Rajshahi ...	1	Boalia Hindu Dharma Sabha.	Besides the institutions mentioned in column 3 there is a Brahmo Samaj in each district.
	2	Rajshahi Association.	
	3	Dinajpur Dharma Sabha.	
Dinajpur ...	4	Rate-payers' Association.	
	5	Branch Indian Association.	
	6	Branch Indian Association.	
	7	Rate-payers' Association.	
Jalpaiguri	8	Hindu Dharma Rakhini Sabha.	
	9	Duars Planters' Association.	
	10	The Darjeeling Tea Planters' Association.	
	11	The Terai Planters' Association.	
Darjeeling	12	The Darjeeling Association.	
	13	The Kurseong Association.	
	14	Dharma Sabha.	
	15	Muhammadan Association.	
Rangpur ...	16	Branch Committee of the Indian Association.	
	17	Nilphamari Sammilani Sabha	
	18	People's Association.	
Bogra ...	19	Standing Congress Committee.	

The Dinajpur Dharma Sabha is a religious institution supported by the members of the Hindu community. Hindu priests resort to it from different parts of the country and deliver lectures on Hindu religion. The names of the Darjeeling and Kurseong Associations were not mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner in his last year's report, though they had been in existence; nothing is reported to have been done by these two Associations. The Boalia Dharma Sabha provides for discussions on Hindu theology, recitation of Vedas, examination of students of Sanskirt tols, and conferring titles to successful candidates. In regard to the Rajshahi Association the Magistrate reports:—"The Bills introduced for the amendment of the Land Acquisition Act and the Bengal Municipal Act were hotly discussed, and many important suggestions were made by the various members of this respectable body composed of the *elite* of the district." The Darjeeling Planters' Association keeps a watch over matters affecting tea interests in the district and occasionally submits suggestions to the District Officer. Accordingly correspondence took place on the subject of

recruitment and charges incurred in proceedings in the Civil Court. The Terai Planters' Association came to notice with the Balasan ferry.

State of public feeling.

103. The European residents and the natives of English education have very clear views on most public subjects, which they take great care to impress on Government through their accredited organs. The opinions of these classes are uniform throughout Bengal, and certainly have no local colouring in this Division. The District Officers comment on the absence of public feeling of any kind among the people at large, by which phrase I mean to designate all those who have not received an English education. In this country the tendency is strong to make each occupation the speciality of a caste, and the impression gains ground that those who know English constitute a class having the exclusive right to hold all public offices, whether paid or honorary, and also to criticise public measures. Interference by others is regarded with the prejudice which attaches to encroachments on caste occupations, and it is seldom so conducted as to be altogether free from the ridicule which experts love to direct against inexperienced intruders on their ground. An exception is made in regard to religious matters; for judging of which from a Hindu, or even a Muhammadan point of view, it is felt that an education exclusively English confers no special advantage. A topic of this class came under general discussion during the year—the slaughter of kine. It interests everybody, and may at any moment lead to serious trouble. In this Division it is somewhat less dangerous than elsewhere, as the Muhammadans are in the majority, but the other party possesses considerable strength, and the utmost vigilance is necessary.

The public press: Its tone and

104. The subjoined table exhibits the newspapers published during the year:—

Districts.	Serial No.	Names of Newspapers.	How often published and in what language.
Rajshahi		*Hindu Ranjika* ...	Weekly, Bengali.
		...pa and *Krishi Patrika*	Fortnightly, ditto.
Dinajpur		*Dinajpur Masik Patrika*	Monthly, ditto.
Darjeeling		The *Darjeeling News*	Weekly, English.
		Masik Patrika	Monthly, Hindi.
		Darjeeling Standard	Weekly, English.
		Eastern Himalayan Mission, Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Sikkim News ...	Monthly, ditto.
Rangpur		*Rangpur Dik Prakash*	Weekly, Bengali.

No changes took place in the number of the newspapers published, and none of them has a wide circulation. This Division, with the obvious exception of the Darjeeling hills, is eminently a part of Bengal, and looks to Calcutta as its sole centre. The papers read by all classes are those which find favour in the capital, among which I may mention, as possessing a circulation among the native community, the *Hindu Patriot*, the *Statesman*, the *Indian Mirror*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Bengali*, the *Indian Nation*, the *Bangabasi*, and the *Sanjibani*.

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

106. The remarks made by me under this head in my last annual report are applicable on the present occasion also. Monmohini Debi, of Puthia, has distinguished herself by sinking about thirty wells in different parts of the Rajshahi district, both in her own lands and elsewhere. They are made of masonry, and have proved very useful. In Dinajpur the Haripur zamindars and Rai Shetabchand opened two charitable dispensaries. His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar is again mentioned for his liberality, as also the Maharani Sarnamoyi and the Tagore family.

* * * * * * *

FORMATION OF VILLAGE UNIONS IN CERTAIN SELECTED RURAL AREAS IN BENGAL.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Calcutta, the 1st September 1894.

RESOLUTION—No. 3600L.S.G.

READ—

(1) Resolution No. 2803, dated the 11th December 1891, on the working of District and Local Boards in Bengal during 1890-91.

(2) Letter No. 8, dated the 2nd February 1892, from the Government of India, Home Department, regarding the organization of Union Committees in Bengal.

(3) Letter No. 6T.M, dated 28th April 1892, to the Government of India, Home Department, communicating the views of this Government in the matter.

(4) Letter No 3, dated 21st February 1894, from the Government of India, Home Department, regarding the formation of village Unions in certain selected and advanced rural areas in Bengal.

(5) Letter to Commissioners of the Burdwan, Presidency and Dacca Divisions, Nos. 873-5, dated the 11th March 1893, asking them to submit proposals in accordance with the orders of the Government of India.

(6) Letter from the Commissioners of the Burdwan, Presidency and Dacca Divisions, submitting their proposals.

IT was part of the original scheme of Local Self-Government for these Provinces, when the Bill for its introduction was under consideration, that village Unions should be the unit of administration, that Union Committees should be formed everywhere, and that the work of the Committees should be controlled by a central District Board. By the passing of the Bengal Act III of 1885, however, this part of the scheme was changed, the District Board became the unit of administration, with Local Boards in subordination to it, and the Union, instead of being the basis of the whole fabric, became an optional appendage of the Local Board. Objections were urged from many quarters to the establishment of Union Committees. The objections arose mostly out of the difficulty of obtaining competent men to fill the Committees and of giving them work to do which should satisfy their self-respect and call out their sense of responsibility. This again sprang from the smallness of the funds which could be placed in the hands of the Committees, a result which is due to the lightness of the local taxation in Bengal, the local (or Road and Public Works) cess being imposed at a much lower rate than that which exists in any other Province in India. It was mainly for these reasons that no further measures were taken for their introduction.

2. In his review of the administration of the District Boards in Bengal during 1890-91, the Lieutenant-Governor remarked that no Union Committees had been appointed, and that there was great divergence of opinion among officers as to the advisability of forming them. He did not himself anticipate that any immediate necessity would arise for appointing such Committees, and thought that it would be premature to take any step in that direction until the relations of District and Local Boards had been finally settled, and had stood the test of several years' experience. This view was not, however, accepted by the Government of India, who pointed out that the importance of the village organization as an essential element of success in sanitary improvement in rural areas had been recognized in other provinces; and although, in deference to the opinion of this Government, they did not press for the formation of Union Committees generally throughout the province, the question of establishing a few such Committees experimentally in selected and advanced rural areas, before deciding whether the system should or should not be more largely introduced, was commended to the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Commissioners of the Burdwan, Presidency, and Dacca Divisions were accordingly asked to submit proposals for the tentative and experimental introduction of the system in selected areas in those divisions, and their replies having been received, the Lieutenant-Governor is now in a position to issue orders on the subject.

3. It will be convenient in the first place to bring together and explain the various provisions of the Local Self-Government Act relating to Union Committees. Part I, Chapter II (sections 37-44) deals with their formation. Any village or group of villages may be constituted into a Union by a written order of the Lieutenant-Governor, and he may prescribe the number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist, such number not being less than

five or more than nine. The members will ordinarily be elected, and will remain in office for two years, but the Lieutenant-Governor may direct that the Committee shall consist wholly or in part of members appointed by the Commissioner.

4. The duties and powers of Union Committees are laid down in Part III, Chapter III of the Act (sections 104-119). Section 104 provides that "a Union Committee as the agent of, and subject to the control of, the Local Board shall, within the Union, have the control and administration of, and be responsible for, all matters specified in this chapter, except such of those matters as the Local Board may think fit to take under its direct control and administration." The matters consist of (*a*) the construction, repair and maintenance of village roads, (*b*) the repair and maintenance of portions of other roads lying within the Union Committee's jurisdiction which may be made over to it by the Local Board, (*c*) the charge of pounds, (*d*) the management of primary schools, (*e*) the charge of dispensaries, (*f*) the registration of vital statistics, and (*g*) sanitation, including drainage and water-supply. The Union Committee, it will be observed, is vested with powers in all these matters as the agent of the Local Board, and no power devolves on it in respect of those matters which have not been placed under the control and administration of the Local Board itself, with one exception. That exception is contained in section 118 of the Act, which empowers the Union Committee to levy a rate similar to that levied for the support of village chaukidars, for the purpose of cleaning or repairing public tanks, streams, well or drains within the Union. This useful provision will make it possible to procure funds for what has long been felt to be one of the most crying wants of rural Bengal—a pure water-supply for the villages in the interior, which cannot be provided with it under the Municipal law.

5. The Union Committee is to be placed in possession of means for carrying out its duties by the creation of a Union Fund, which will be composed of receipts from the following sources:—

(1) all sums accruing within the Union under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871;

(2) all sums assigned by the Lieutenant-Governor or District Board, whether as a contribution towards the cost of making village roads, or otherwise;

(3) all other sums received by the Committee in the execution of the Act, including the rate leviable under section 118.

The Union Fund is applicable to the payment, first, of the establishment employed and expenses incurred for the purposes of the Act, and, next, of the expenses incurred in respect of the duties imposed and powers conferred in the matters specified above. Under section 36 of the Act the Committee cannot create an appointment with a monthly salary of ten rupees or more without the consent of the Local Board.

6. Provision for the control of Union Committees by the Local Boards is made in various sections of the Act. Section 103 provides that the Local Board shall exercise general powers of supervision and control over the Committee; section 130 confers on the Local Board, in respect of Union Committees, the power vested in the Commissioner of the Division and the Magistrate of the district of suspending the execution of any order or resolution of, or the doing of any act by, a local authority, if injury or annoyance to the public, or any class or body of persons, or a breach of the peace is likely to result, and also the power vested in the Magistrate of the district of providing in cases of emergency for the execution of any work or the doing of any act at the cost of the District Board; and section 58 requires the submission of quarterly and yearly accounts of the Union Fund to the Local Board.

7. The way for the creation of Union Committees has been facilitated by the intelligent use which some Magistrates have made of the powers conferred on them by section 4 of the amended Chaukidari Act, according to which they are able to prescribe what is to be called a village under the Act. The Magistrates in the Dacca Division, under Mr. Luttman-Johnson's guidance, have taken the lead in this measure, and in the Backergunge district Mr. Savage has grouped his people together in "villages" which on an average contain 1,000 houses, and are served by about 10 chaukidars with a jamadar of chaukidars over them. Such "villages," or several of them, when the circumstances are in other respects convenient would form suitable areas for the new Unions; and the fact that the taxation which it is proposed to levy

under section 118 conforms entirely to that under the Chaukidari Act, leads to the suggestion that the Chaukidari Panchayat should as far as possible be utilised as the nucleus of the Union Committee. Their appointment would be an inducement to the better class of residents to serve on the Panchayats, and thus tend to effect a much-needed improvement in the constitution of those bodies.

8. After careful consideration of the reports received, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to introduce the system of Union Committees experimentally in localities which offer the best conditions for its success. Caution is essential in the first instance, and it is inadvisable to apply these provisions of the Local Self-Government Act generally so as to bring into existence at once a large number of Unions. It will be sufficient to create one or two Union Committees in each sub-division of the districts of the Presidency, Burdwan, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, except Bankura and Birbhum, in such places as the Magistrates and the Commissioners may select. The places chosen should be villages verging on the status of towns, though not quite large enough to be municipalities, or groups of villages, in which (*a*) there are men of such social standing and education as to fit them to take the lead in the administration of the Union, (*b*) the population is dense, and (*c*) great need of sanitary improvements exists. As a general town, whether a small mufassal town or a group of villages is taken, the limits should be so fixed that the population should be about 10,000 and the area about 10 square miles. It should, if possible, be constituted one "village" under the Chaukidari Act, or, if there is any objection to this, at all events it should be conterminous with a group of two or more such villages. It will rest with the local officers to consider and recommend whether some of the members should be elected or whether all should be appointed. Some must in any case be appointed; but partial election and partial appointment are permissible under section 41. The Lieutenant-Governor is doubtful whether, in the experimental stage, it is expedient to leave the constitution of the Committees (even in part) to election. It is important that the best men available, including members of the Chaukidari Panchayats, should be secured, and of this there might be no guarantee under the elective system until the people have become familiarised with the functions entrusted to the Committees. The Union Committees should elect one of their number to be the Chairman. Special provision for the appointment of a Chairman is not made in the Act. Rules of business are unnecessary. The proceedings can be regulated by the Chairman in consultation with the members.

9. The Union Fund will consist of the net income of the Union pound, of grants from the District Board, and of the sums which will be levied by the Union Committee under section 118 of the Act. There should be a pound in each Union. It should be periodically settled by the Local or District Board, along with other pounds of the district, according to the existing practice; but the supervision of the farmer if it is farmed, or the manager if it is held "khas," should remain with the Union Committee, and the Committee should receive the net income of the pound after deduction of the cost of management and of any other expenses which may have been incurred by the District or Local Board. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the grants made by the District Board should be on the basis of the average amount spent within the Union during the past three years under the heads of expenditure of which the Committee is to have charge, but the assignments may be on a more liberal scale, if they are found to be inadequate on this method of calculation. Section 118 of the Act authorizes the Union Committees to cleanse or repair any public tank, stream, well or drain, within a cost of Rs. 100, out of the Union Fund, or, if such fund be not sufficient, to levy the cost from the residents of the Union in the manner provided for the levying of the chaukidari tax. The Committees would, under this provision, be able to obtain the means of improving the water-supply of their Unions, and could do much useful work in that direction.

10. In view of the large demands on the District Funds for the general requirements of the districts, the funds which will be placed at the disposal of the Union Committees cannot be large. Care must, therefore, be taken to avoid extravagance in establishment, and expenditure on works must be closely supervised. The employment of any permanent establishment will, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes, be avoided, and the work of keeping up the accounts and the proceedings of the meeting will perhaps be voluntarily undertaken by a member of the Committee, whose position would be analogous

to that of the collecting member of the Chaukidari Panchayat. The accounts of the Union Fund may be kept in English or the vernacular, and will be subject to the audit of the Local Board. The Accountant-General will be requested to prescribe a simple form of accounts. For the carrying out of works any establishment required should be temporary, and the cost should be debited to the particular work. Ordinarily, however, the supervision of works might be divided between the members of the Committee. It will also be hardly necessary to employ a peon or chaprasi. For the service of any notice, the village chaukidars might be employed, but it would be understood that they are not to be utilised to the detriment of their police duties.

11. Of the matters which may be made over to the Union Committees, the collection of vital statistics is already carried out through the police, and the management of public dispensaries has remained with the District Boards in most districts, subject to the general supervision of the Civil Surgeon. In neither case would a change be advantageous. The control of primary education has in many districts not been transferred to the Local Boards, its retention in the hands of the District Boards themselves being deemed more conducive to efficiency. In such districts Union Committees will necessarily not be entrusted with the charge of primary schools; and even where the Local Boards possess powers in respect of such schools, it would perhaps be inadvisable to delegate them to the Union Committees in the first instance. Some aid might, however, be obtained from the Committees by the appointment of their members as visitors. The repair of village roads lying within the Union area, and of such other roads passing through the Union as the Local Board may delegate, and the charge of sanitation and water-supply, should be given over to the Union Committees, and should form their principal duties. The necessary powers, where this has not already been done, should now be conferred on the Local Boards of the sub-divisions in which Union Committees are to be established, in order that they may be delegated to the Committees.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Commissioners of the Burdwan, Presidency, Dacca, and Chittagong Divisions may as soon as possible submit proposals for the establishment of Union Committees. The District Officers should select the villages or groups of villages which are to be formed into Unions, and which in every case should be identical with one or more villages framed under the Chaukidari Act, and submit a report to the Commissioner, showing the position of the Unions on the District map, giving the area and population of the proposed Unions, and an estimate of the funds which are likely to be available for each Committee, explaining what work each Committee is likely to have under the different heads, and offering suggestions on the mode of forming the Committees, whether by appointment only, or by a combination of appointment and election, and on any other matter which it may appear desirable to consider. It is necessary, under section 37 of the Act, to notify in each case the extension of the Act to the area included in the Union, but it will be sufficient to mention in the notification the name of the "village" or "villages" under the Chaukidari Act. Rules for the election of members of Union Committees will be found in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th December 1885, and these can be used in drawing up schemes for election if the District Officer desire to adopt that method; but in every case the Lieutenant-Governor directs that some members at least should be appointed, and that some of the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat should be on the Union Committee. The District Officers' reports should be promptly forwarded to Government by the Commissioners, with their own remarks. The Accountant-General will be requested to frame rules of account under section 58 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885 for the approval of Government.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioners named therein, and that it be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Accountant-General for information and for submission of draft account rules for the guidance of Union Committees. His attention is drawn to paragraph 10.

Ordered also that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to all Departments of the Bengal Secretariat and to the Sanitary Board, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, and the Sanitary Commissioner.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL RETURNS SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE VACCINATION DEPARTMENT IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1893-94.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—SANITATION.

Calcutta, the 4th September 1894.

RESOLUTION—No. 3647S.

READ—

The Statistical Returns of Vaccination in Bengal for 1893-94, with brief notes by the Sanitary Commissioner.

These returns were due on the 15th June, but reached Government on the 8th August. The delay, although less than it was last year, is still very unsatisfactory. It is attributed to the late submission of the returns from certain districts, and the receipt of incomplete and incorrect figures from others. The Provincial returns, it is stated, could not be closed until the figures were complete. It is, however, a mistake to conceive that a report cannot be begun till the last return comes in. If they are received and tabulated month by month, errors and discrepancies would be detected in good time, and the Lieutenant-Governor fears that it is to a want of proper management in the office that the unpunctuality of the report is due. The work of the department is said to have been greatly interfered with during the year by constant changes among the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and Superintendents of Vaccination. These changes were unfortunate, but they were presumably unavoidable. It is hoped that the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals will co-operate with the Sanitary Commissioner in future in trying to minimise such changes.

2. *Strength of local working and supervising staff.*—The following table shows the strength of the local working and supervising establishment during 1893-94 as compared with the previous year:—

Year.	Inspecting staff.						Operators.					Remarks.
							Vaccinators.		Apprentices.			
	Superintendents.	Deputy Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head vaccinators.	Total of inspecting staff.	Government or paid.	Licensed.	Government or paid.	Licensed.	Total of operators.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
'94	50	1	63	137	14	265	458	1,880	13	985	3,286	
'93	50	2	61	135	11	259	405	1,756	14	864	3,039	

The decrease of one Deputy Superintendent is only apparent, being due to the change of designation of the officer in charge of the Calcutta Animal Vaccination Depôt from Deputy Superintendent to Inspector. The increase of head vaccinators was found to be necessary to provide for extra supervision in the Orissa Tributary States. The inclusion of the staff of paid vaccinators employed in those States, which was omitted from the last year's returns for want of information, the employment for the first time of special establishments paid by the District Boards of Puri and Noakhali and by zamindars in Tippera, and also the appointment of a small extra Government staff in certain districts where small-pox broke out, account for the increase in the number of paid vaccinators. It appears from the report to be the practice to include in the number of paid operators Civil and Assistant Surgeons who perform any operations with their own hands. The regular operators only should be shown in future. The Commissioner of Orissa has reported in his General Administration Report of the Division that a decrease took place in the number of vaccinators in Balasore owing to the demand of a security deposit of Rs. 10. The Sanitary Commissioner is requested to report what necessity exists for this security, whether it is taken elsewhere, and whether it deters men from offering their services as vaccinators.

3. *Number of operations and average per man.*—The total number of vaccinations, and the average number performed by each operator during the year, as compared with the previous year, were :—

Year.	Total number of vaccinations performed.	Average number of operations per man.
1893-94	1,844,304	560
1892-93	1,836,411	603

The average number of operations per man compares unfavourably with that for 1892-93. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, notices with pleasure an increase in the number of operations in some districts, especially Dacca, Chittagong, Shahabad, Champaran, and Monghyr, the Civil Surgeons of which merit commendation for their good work. It should have been explained whether there were any special causes accounting for the increase which in Dacca is exceptionally large, an increase of 30,000 operations or 30 per cent. In the case of the South Lushai Hills, the return of 16,962 operations is suspicious and hard to credit. The number is very large for so small and scattered a population, and implies that each of the nine vaccinators employed vaccinated 1,885 people—a far larger figure than that returned for any other district.

4. *Protection afforded to infants.*—The total number of infants under one year of age was estimated at 2,461,862, of whom 363,942 or 147·83 per thousand were vaccinated, this result being a little better than that of the previous year, when the degree of protection was only 125·49 per mille. A comparison with the percentages attained in other Provinces, however, shows that far less success has been achieved by the Department in Bengal than in most parts of India, and that attention should be specially directed to such changes in the system here as are likely to smooth down opposition and popularise vaccination. The best results have been obtained in Lohardaga, Malda, Palamau, and Darjeeling, while Backergunge, Cuttack, Patna, and Puri show the worst. There are marked differences between districts which differ but little, if at all, in the character of their population, and these are apparently to be accounted for only by very unequal activity in carrying on operations in the various parts of the Circles.

5. *Primary operations.*—The ratio per cent. of successful cases for the entire Province is returned at 99·20, against 99·32 in the previous year. These figures appear to the Lieutenant-Governor incredibly high, but it does not appear that they have awakened distrust in the minds of the Sanitary Commissioner or the Civil Surgeon, or have been subjected to any special examination. Indeed, save in a few districts, notably Backergunge, Chittagong, Puri, Burdwan, and Jessore, the results of inspections made by the Civil Surgeons bring out almost or quite as remarkable ratios of success. It seems possible that Civil Surgeons in their rapid visits of dispensary inspection have not much time to linger in a village, and that they only see such children as are presented before them who presumably are those who have "taken" well. It is desirable that they should have a list prepared beforehand of the operations reported by the vaccinator in the village they intend to visit and should send for and inspect the children in that list. The amount of success attained in the number thus collected would probably be less than 99 per cent.

6. *Secondary operations.*—Column 2 of the statement of re-vaccinations has been left blank in the case of certain districts, but, as under standing orders of Government in the Political Department, every prisoner is to be vaccinated on admission, the column ought not to be altogether vacant for any district in which there is a jail. The high percentages of successful cases against the districts of Rajshahi, Rangpur, Faridpur, Backergunge, Tributary States, Lohardaga, and Palamau, are hardly credible.

7. *Vaccination at the expense of District Boards.*—The District Board of Puri allotted Rs. 850 for free vaccination, and Rs. 40 were contributed by the District Board of Noakhali. The increase in the number of operations in Puri from 14,199 to 16,828 as compared with the figures of 25,196 and 19,720 in 1890-91 and 1891-92 hardly bears out the Sanitary Commissioner's remark that a remarkable impetus has been given to vaccination in that district by making it free. It is desirable, however, that the experiment should be continued. Mr. Coxe, the Magistrate, and Dr. Banks, the Civil Medial Officer, have displayed much interest in the working of the department.

8. *Cost of vaccination.*—The total cost of vaccination to the Government in 1893-94 was Rs. 1,80,200, against Rs. 1,65,601 in 1892-93, the average cost of each reported successful vaccination being 1 anna and 7 pies, against 1 anna and 5 pies in 1892-93. The cost shown for 1892-93, however, did not include the entire year. If the average cost of the last three years is taken, the cost of each case during the year under report was not actually in excess of past years.

9. *Death-rate from small-pox and proportion of population protected.*—A diagram is given in the report illustrating the death-rate from small-pox in each district as compared with the proportion of population protected by vaccination during the last seven years, 1887—94, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India contained in their letter No. 42, dated the 8th February 1894. The Sanitary Commissioner should have commented on this diagram. The following districts which return the highest death-rate from small-pox show also a very low ratio of protected population:—

District.	Protected per 10,000.	Death-rate from small-pox per 10,000.
Puri	1,500	18·5
Cuttack	1,000	11·0
Gaya	1,200	6·0
Manbhum	2,100	6·0
Bhagalpur	1,800	6·0
Palamau	1,500	4·2

Darjeeling, with 4,900 protected out of every 10,000 of the population, had a mortality of only ·13 per 10,000 from small-pox.

10. *Vaccination direct from village calves.*—The plan of vaccinating direct from calves in the villages, suggested by Dr. Dyson, was introduced during the year, but too late to admit of a full trial. The experiment should be continued during the ensuing season with all the precautions needed to give it a fair chance of success. This method of vaccination has been adopted with excellent results in the Punjab, and is receiving a trial in some districts of the Central Provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Sanitary Commissioner that the working of the scheme should not be left entirely to the subordinate staff A series of interesting experiments in vaccination from the kid was made by Dr. Moir, and the results showed that children can be successfully vaccinated with lymph so obtained, but success was not obtained in inoculation from kid to kid. Dr. Moir has been requested to continue the experiments with the view of ascertaining whether such inoculation is possible.

11. *Animal Vaccine Depôts.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the misunderstandings which prevented the full utilisation of these depôts during the past year have been since settled, and that arrangements have been made for the better working of the institutions in future, and for the regular supply of lanoline lymph during the working season. The depôts serve a most useful purpose in diminishing the need of arm-to arm vaccination, and their development to the fullest extent is a matter of great importance.

12 *Inspections.*—The increased activity of Civil Surgeons in inspecting the work of the vaccinators deserves commendation. One Civil Surgeon inspected over 10,000 operations, six from 5,000 to 10,000, thirty-two from 1,000 to 5,000, and eight under 1,000. In 1892-93 five inspected from 5,000 to 10,000, twenty-four from 1,000 to 5,000, and sixteen under 1,000, while one made no inspections. The improvement is perhaps greatest in Patna, but in many districts the work received very inadequate attention, and much more should be done in future. Chittagong, Cuttack, Nadia, Rangpur, the 24-Parganas, Balasore, and some others show very poor inspections. The special attention of the Civil Surgeons should be drawn to the matter. In Calcutta the Health Officer has done very little inspection. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioners inspected 1,516 villages, against 1,032 in the previous year. The increase is satisfactory.

13. Vaccination is perhaps the least successful of all the departments under the Bengal Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe

that there is in this report no indication of any consciousness of this failure—and no hint of any special efforts by the Sanitary Commissioner to ascertain and remedy its causes The comparatively small number of operations in Bengal is the fact which has to be explained, testifying as it does to the unpopularity of the process. The attitude of the people towards vaccination is described in the reports, as it has often been described before, as one of passive acceptance with very strong objections to pay for the operation. The Sanitary Commissioner would either extend the compulsory provisions of the Act throughout rural areas, or make vaccination free. Compulsory vaccination does not, however, exist in other provinces to a large extent, and they have nevertheless been more successful than Bengal. As to making vaccination free, and entertaining all the vaccinators as paid servants of Government, although the fee of 2 annas which has to be paid must tend to diminish the number of willing patients, it is hard to believe that it is the sole or even the main deterrent. It is more probable that the fact to be explained is due to distrust in vaccination as a prophylactic, and the principal duty of the Sanitary Commissioner is to remove that distrust by operating against its causes. If the percentage of success was really any thing like as high as it is reported, the fact of immunity against small-pox would be patent to the eyes of every one, and vaccination would be sought after. We have seen how popular inoculation against cholera is, even when its results are not firmly established in the eyes of scientific men, and there ought to be the same rush after vaccination instead of the present difficulty to induce people to avail themselves of it. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Sanitary Commissioner will set himself to discover the causes of the distrust felt, and, so far as the distrust is justified, to remedy and remove them by insisting that the lymph used by vaccinators is really what it ought to be, and that he will be effectively supported by the efforts of all Civil Surgeons and District Officers in the Province. The supply of good lymph, whether in tubes from the two central depôts or direct from calves operated on locally, will probably effect a considerable improvement.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 4505Agri.

FINAL FORECAST OF THE JUTE CROP OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1894.

The following is published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPT.,
The 1st September, 1894.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Final Forecast of the Jute Crop for season 1894 (*to the middle of August*).

Season.—The character of the season up to the middle of June was briefly described in the Preliminary Forecast published on the 29th June 1894. Up to the end of May, the rainfall was abundant and well distributed in East and North Bengal, which comprise the most important jute-producing districts in Bengal. In the districts of South-West Bengal, East Bihar, and Orissa, the rainfall of May was, however, generally short of the normal. In June the rainfall was much short of the normal in almost all the districts of North Bengal, and also in Jessore, Murshidabad, and Dacca; elsewhere it was either normal or in moderate excess. In Cuttack alone the rainfall during June was excessive, having amounted to nearly twice the normal fall, and gave rise to floods. During July the rainfall was abundant everywhere except in North Bengal, which continued to suffer from a greater or less deficiency of rain until the close of July. At the end of July there was a general and heavy fall of rain throughout North Bengal, which nearly made up for the deficiency of rain during June and July. During the first-half of August the rainfall appears to have been favourable in every district. But for the deficiency of rain during June and July in North Bengal, the season would have proved to be highly favourable to the cultivation and growth of the jute crop. The crop does not appear to have suffered anywhere from the early rise of the rivers or from floods, except in Cuttack, which is, however, comparatively unimportant as a jute-growing district.

2. *Area sown.*—The total area sown in jute in Bengal is estimated by the District Officers, in returns appended to this note, to amount to 2,236,500 acres, against 2,222,600 acres estimated to have been sown last year. The increase in area is inappreciable.

3. *Character of the crop.*—Only one district, viz. Tippera, returns a bumper crop, or crop above 16 annas (16 annas being the formula approved for Government returns for an average crop); ten districts—namely, Nadia, Jessore, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna, Mymensing, Faridpur,

Purnea, and Malda—return the crop as from 14 to 16 annas; in ten districts—namely, Burdwan, 24-Parganas, Khulna, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Dacca, Backergunge, Noakhali, and Bhagalpur—the outturn of the crop is estimated at from 12 to 14 annas; and in five districts—namely, Hooghly, Midnapore, Murshidabad, Cuttack, and Balasore—(in all of which districts the crop is comparatively unimportant) it is estimated below 12 annas. In the districts of North Bengal, the deficiency of rainfall during June and July is reported to have injured the crop to the extent of 1 to 4 annas; on the other hand, owing to the favourable distribution of rainfall, the crop is reported to have slightly improved in East and South-West Bengal since the first forecast was published. On the whole, the crop has not suffered any material injury from short rainfall in June and July. After allowing for a tendency in the district returns, which was noticed in the first forecast, published on the 29th June 1894, to underestimate outturn, it is estimated by this Department that the outturn of the crop of 1894 will be slightly above an average, or 16-anna crop; and that it will probably be slightly better than that of the crop of 1892.

4. *Gross outturn of the crop.*—An attempt has been made, as in the previous year, to estimate the gross outturn of jute during the current season, and to compare it with the estimated gross outturn of 1893. For this purpose, an all-round rate of 1,200lbs. or 3 bales has been assumed (as in previous reports) to be the average rate of production per acre for every jute-growing district in Bengal. The gross outturn of jute this year would appear to amount to 30,324,000 maunds (6,064,800 bales), against 25,003,500 maunds (5,001,700 bales) estimated to have been produced last year. The crop of 1893 having been estimated at $13\frac{1}{2}$ annas, the character of the present crop may be expressed as $\frac{606}{500}$ of $13\frac{1}{2}$ annas, that is, as $16\frac{2}{5}$ annas.

It may be asked what becomes of that part of the jute crop which is not exported. It was stated in 1893 that local mills consume about 15 lakhs of bales. It has been roughly estimated by certain district officers that the domestic consumption of jute may amount to 4 seers per head of the population in certain Bengal districts. There is, however, no very reliable information on this point.

It will be remembered that although these returns are confined to 26 districts, a little jute is grown in other districts, and a certain amount, probably representing half a lakh to three-quarters of a lakh of bales, comes from the Assam Province.

5. The quantity of jute (inclusive of cuttings and rejections) likely to be available for export out of this year's crop is estimated at 31 to 32 lakhs of bales, against 31 lakhs of bales exported from the crop of 1892, and 25 lakhs of bales exported from last year's crop.

B. C. BASU,

Assistant Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

Countersigned.

W. C. MACPHERSON,

Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

The 29th August 1894.

Final Report on the Jute Crop of Bengal for the year 1894.

District.	Acreage.					Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1894)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1893)?	Outturn in bales of 400lbs.				Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+), or falls short of (−) outturn in			Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Of current year's crop.	Of previous year's crop.	Normal.	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+), or falls short of (−) area in				Estimated yield of current year, *i.e.*, of area in column 2.	Yield of area in column 2 at full standard rate.	Yield of previous year, *i.e.*, of area in column 3.	Normal.					
				Column 3.	Column 4.							Column 10.	Column 11.	Column 12.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Burdwan ...	10,900	10,800	11,100	+0·92	−1·80	11½	8½	24,100	32,700	16,600	33,300	−26·30	+45·18	−27·62	In the Sadar and Kalna subdivisions, the outturn will be better than that reported in the first forecast, owing to timely rainfall. In the Katwa subdivision insufficient rainfall has affected the outturn. Owing to late rainfall the outturn will be worse than last year in the Raniganj subdivision.	The Collector estimates the average rate of outturn per acre of jute for the Sadar subdivision at 720lbs. In this return it has been assumed to be 1,200 lbs.
Midnapore ...	10,800	11,100	20,900	−2·70	−48·32	9½	8½	19,200	32,400	18,000	62,700	−40·74	+6·66	−69·37	There have been some changes in the figures shown in columns 2, 3, 4 and 8, owing to wrong figures having been shown last year, and partly to more lands having been brought under cultivation since the submission of the first forecast this year. Owing to want of rain in the sowing time, the area brought under cultivation has been less than last year's area, but there being some rain at last, the outturn will be a little better.	The Collector estimates the average rate of outturn per acre at 1,000 lbs., but in this return it has been assumed to be 1,200 lbs. per acre for the sake of uniformity.

District.	Acreage.					Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1894) ?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1893) ?	Outturn in bales of 400lbs.				Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+), or falls short of (−) outturn in			Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Of current year's crop.	Of previous year's crop.	Normal.	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+), or falls short of (−) area in				Estimated yield of current year, *i.e.*, of area in column 2.	Yield of area in column 2 at full standard rate.	Yield of previous year, *i.e.*, of area in column 3.	Normal.	Column 10.	Column 11.	Column 12.		
				Column 3.	Column 4.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Hooghly ..	12,500	14,300	14,300	−12·58	−12·58	10	12	23,400	37,500	32,200	42,900	−37·60	−26·08	−45·45	Since submission of the first forecast the rains have been normal and the outturn is expected to be as estimated previously.	
24-Parganas ...	35,400	41,200	48,600	−14·07	−27·16	13	8	86,300	106,200	61,800	145,900	−18·73	+39·64	−40·81	This year's crop is expected to be better than the last year's, owing to the seasonable rainfall; but not to exceed 13 annas, although in the preliminary forecast it was expected to be an average one.	
Khulna ...	17,800	21,500	22,500	−17·21	−20·88	13½	11	44,100	53,400	44,300	67,500	−17·41	−0·45	−34·66	Owing to the want of timely rain there has been decrease in area in the Satkhira subdivision. The outturn of the district per acre has resulted somewhat better than that reported in the preliminary report. The area under jute is, however, less than that of last year.	
Nadia ...	47,000	46,700	47,000	+0·64	.....	14	9	123,400	141,000	78,600	141,000	−12·50	+56·60	−12·50	Owing to timely and normal rainfall, and the late rise of the rivers, the outturn is expected to be 14 annas.	

Jessore ...	33,600	33,500	41,800	+13·89	—19·03	14	7	66,800	39,700	124,800	—12·50	+127·91	—29·15	Last year's crop was greatly injured by abnormal rainfall. This year the crop is almost an average one, owing to favourable rainfall. Owing to excessive rainfall, much of the lands usually brought under cultivation could not be sown last year; while during the year, owing to the seasonable rainfall and high prices which ruled the market, more lands were cultivated. The fall of the area below normal is due to more lands being brought under the cultivation of jit, which allows another crop to be raised on the same land.
Murshidabad...	21,700	28,900	30,600	—27·43	—29·06	10	13	66,100	72,900	91,800	—87·48	—44·17	—55·66	The decrease in the outturn is due to the want of timely rain.
Dinajpur ...	107,500	106,500	99,500	+0·93	+8·04	13	16	322,500	319,500	288,500	—25·00	—24·28	—18·29	Want of rain interfered to some extent with the growth of the crop. But the outturn would have been a 16-annas one if there had been enough water to steep the plant in.
Rajshahi ...	105,200	100,100	104,500	+5·09	+0·67	14½	13½	313,600	284,600	313,500	—8·42	+23·31	—7·72	The high price of jute that obtained in the past year, and the high price at present prevailing induced the cultivators to extend the cultivation, and hence the increase in area as compared with last year. Owing to want of sufficient rain in the Nowgong subdivision, the cultivators could not steep and wash the fibre properly, and hence a 12-annas outturn is estimated for that subdivision. The outturn of both the Nator and Sadar subdivisions is estimated at 16 annas, as before, owing to the timely rainfall. Owing to the want of sufficient rainfall in the Nowgong subdivision, the crop suffered much, and hence the difference in the average outturn between this and the preliminary forecast.

District.	Acreage.					Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1894)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1893)?	Outturn in bales of 400lbs.				Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+), or falls short of (−) outturn in			Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Of current year's crop.	Of previous year's crop.	Normal.	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+), or falls shor of (−) area in				Estimated yield of current year, *i.e.*, of area column 2.	Yield of area in column 2 at full standard rate.	Yield of previous year, *i.e.*, of area in column 3.	Normal.					
				Column 3.	Column 4.							Column 10.	Column 11.	Column 12.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rangpur ...	286,200	288,100	278,500	−0·66	+2·76	14	13½	751,300	858,600	720,200	835,500	−12·50	+4·31	−10·08	In the preliminary forecast the outturn was estimated at 16 annas, but want of rain afterwards affected injuriously the growth of jute. The increase in the area sown over the normal area is due to rise of price of jute and favourable rainfall at the commencement of the cultivation of the crop.	
Bogra ..	75,000	75,000	76,000	.....	−1·31	14	12	196,900	225,000	168,700	228,000	−12·50	+16·71	−13·64	Owing to scanty rainfall during the whole of June and part of July, the growth of the plants all over the district was stunted, but the subsequent showers have greatly benefited the low land plants, and, so far as I can judge from present prospects, an outturn of 2 annas below normal seems likely.	
Pabna ..	174,500	197,200	190,900	−11·51	−3·53	14	12	458,100	523,500	443,700	542,700	−12·50	+3·24	−15·58	The outturn would have been 16 annas, but the late sown crops were damaged at an early stage of progress by a kind of insect locally called *satka*. Report of such damages has been received from the agriculturists of Mirkutia on the east of the	

														Sadar subdivision. The Seraigan) subdivisional report shows that want of seasonable rain is the cause of the outturn being 14 annas instead of 16 annas.
Darjeeling ...	13,800	13,800	13,800	.....	.....	12	16	31,100	41,400	41,400	41,400	−25·00	−25·00	−25·00	There was fair rain at ploughing and sowing time. Weeding being checked by excessive rain, the crops were choked. Too little rain has since fallen. The yield accordingly is comparatively light.
Jalpaiguri ...	64,200	61,400	64,000	+4·56	+0·31	13⅜	16	162,500	192,600	164,200	192,000	−15·62	−11·78	−16·36	The reason why the outturn of this year's crop is expected to be below the average, is, as reported by the Managers of the Chaklajat estates and Raikat of Bykantpur, the want of seasonable rainfall at the sowing season, and excessive rainfall at the time of weeding which have injured the crop.
Dacca ...	211,200	208,700	219,300	+1·19	−3·69	13	9½	514,800	653,600	381,500	657,900	−18·75	+34·94	−21·75	Difference in the outturn is only of ¼ anna between this and the preliminary forecast.
Faridpur ...	85,000	70,000	85,000	+21·43	.....	16	8	255,000	255,000	105,000	255,000	.....	+142·86	.....	The better outturn of this year is due to timely rainfall, both at the sowing time and during the growth of the crop.
Backergunge...	6,400	6,400	6,400	.....	.....	12	8	14,400	19,200	9,600	19,200	−25·00	+50·00	−25·00	The estimate in the preliminary forecast has been fully realized owing to moderate and seasonable rainfall this year.
Mymensingh	559,100	513,400	570,800	+8·90	−2·05	15	12½	1,572,500	1,677,300	1,203,300	1,712,400	−6·25	+30·68	−8·17	Owing to a beneficial distribution of rain a better outturn is expected this year.

District.	Acreage.					Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1894)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1893)?	Outturn in bales of 400 lbs.				Percentage by which column 7 exceeds (+), or falls short of (−) outturn in			Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Of current year's crop.	Of previous year's crop.	Normal.	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+), or falls short of (−) area in				Estimated yield of current year, *i.e.*, of area in column 2.	Yield of area in column 2 at full standard rate.	Yield of previous year, *i.e.*, of area in column 3.	Normal.					
				Column 3.	Column 4.							Column 10.	Column 11.	Column 12.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Tippera ...	213,900	239,800	225,000	−11·59	−5·73	18	10½	715,500	636,000	472,100	675,000	+12·50	+51·55	+6·00	In low lands jute is a bumper crop, but as in high lands it appears to have suffered slightly from the hot and dry weather in April. I estimate the outturn at 18 annas instead of 20 annas for the whole district.	
Noakhali ...	9,500	9,500	9,500	...	...	13	8	23,200	38,500	14,200	28,500	−18·59	+63·38	−18·59	.....	
Bhagalpur ...	19,600	19,600	19,600	...	...	12	16	44,100	58,800	58,800	58,800	−25·00	−25·00	−25·00	Sowing was delayed on account of delay in rain, but subsequent rainfall improved the prospects of crops.	A later communication from the Collector states that the return requires much alteration.
Purnea ...	75,000	69,000	62,200	+8·69	+20·57	16	15	225,000	225,000	194,100	186,600	...	+15·92	+20·58	The rainfall at the beginning of the season was in time to start the plants well; there was not much rain after that, and so no damage was done to the young plants.	

Malda	...	35,500	31,900	45,000	+12·09	−21·11	16	12	106,500	106,500	70,900	135,000	...	+50·21	−21·11	The increase in area sown this year is due to high price and demand of jute last year. The rainfall was favourable to jute cultivation on the whole, and a 16-anna outturn is at present expected.	
Cuttack	...	4,500	5,000	5,500	−10·00	−18·18	10	11	8,400	13,500	10,300	16,500	−37·77	−18·44	−49·03	As was remarked in the first forecast, sowing had not been completed when the report was submitted, and the area which had been then sown was shown. In the present return the total area sown has been given, and this accounts for the difference between the areas shown in this and the first forecast. Absence of rain at the time of ploughing and sowing, and then heavy rain attended with floods, have reduced the outturn from 11 annas, as reported in the preceding forecast, to 10 annas.	
Balasore	...	2,600	3,200	3,600	...	−27·77	10	13	4,900	7,800	6,300	10,800	−37·18	−22·22	−54·63	In the preliminary forecast of the jute crop, the area under jute was estimated at 2,300 acres this year, but it is now found to be 2,600 acres. The decrease in the outturn is due to the want of rain during the growth of the crop.	The Collector estimates the rate of yield per acre this year for the district as a whole at 480 lbs. but in this report it has been taken to be 750lbs. per acre, that is, on the assumption of 1,200 lbs. per acre as the 16-anna or average rate of outturn per acre.
Total	...	2,236,500	2,222,600	2,305,600	+0·63	−3·00	(a)16⅔	(a)13¼	6,064,800	6,709,500	5,001,700	6,916,800	−9·61	+21·25	−12·32	.....	(a) Estimates by this Department. The arithmetical means of the district estimates are 14¼ and 12 annas for this and last year respectively. These estimates have been raised by this Department for reasons stated in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Note.

N.B.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, and 12 annas three-fourth of an average crop, and so on.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 1st September, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL.			
BURDWAN DIVN. 1	Burdwan Sept. 1, '94	0·38	Weather—seasonable. *Aman* cultivation nearly finished. Prospects of sugarcane good. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:— Srs. Burdwan ... ... 11½ to 15; Kalna ... ... Not reported.; Katwa ... ... 13⅘; Raniganj ... ... 14 per rupee.
	Kalna ...	Not reported.	
	Katwa ...	2·65	
	Raniganj ...	6·58	
2	Birbhum ,, 1, '94	0·83	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation of paddy completed and fields being weeded. Sugarcane generally looks well. Common rice sells from 13 to 15 seers per rupee. Cattle doing fairly well.
	Rampur Hát ...	1·95	
3	Bankura ,, 1, '94	2·54	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops generally good. Prices of coarse rice:— Srs. Bankura ... ... 16½; Vishnupur ... ... 16¼ per rupee.
	Vishnupur ...	4·64	
4	Midnapore ,, 1, '94	0·59	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of all crops continue good except in Contai. Prices of common rice:— Srs. Sadar ... ... 14; Contai ... ... 13; Ghatal ... ... 13 to 14; Tamluk ... ... Not reported. per rupee.
	Ghatal ..	8·51	
	Contai ...	1·37	
	Tamluk ...	Not reported.	
5	Hooghly ,, 1, '94	0·32	Weather—bright with very little rain. Transplantation well advanced. Harvesting of *aus* commencing. All crops doing well except in thana Kristonagore in the Serampore subdivision. Prices of common rice:— Srs. Sadar ... ... 10; Serampore ... ... 10 to 11½; Jahanabad ... ... 13 per rupee.
	Serampore ...	1·29	
	Jahanabad ...	4·49	
6	Howrah ,, 1, '94	0·90	Weather—close and cloudy. Jute and *aus* being harvested. Transplantation of *aman* over a large area completed, and still going on in places. Prospects favourable, but rainfall deficient. Prices of rice— Srs. Ulubaria ... ... 9 to 10½; Howrah ... ... 10 per rupee. Prices continue normal. Fodder and water-supply plentiful.
	Ulubaria ...	1·44	
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 7	24-Parganas ,, 1, '94	0·39	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation of *aman* and harvesting of *aus* and jute going on. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at— Srs. c. Sadar ... ... 11 to 13 0; Barasat ... ... 10 10; Basirhat ... ... 11 0; Diamond Harbour ... ... 11 0 per rupee.
8	Nadia ,, 1, '94	1·95	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good; but in certain places some damage is said to have been caused by floods. Price of rice steady at 11 to 13½ seers per rupee.
	Kushtia ...	1·32	
	Meherpur ...	4·02	
	Chuadanga ...	1·92	
	Ranaghat ...	2·41	
9	Murshidabad ...	...	Report not received.
10	Jessore ,, 1, '94	1·46	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* and steeping of jute still going on. Transplantation of *aman* in progress. Lands are being prepared for the next *rabi* crops. Prospect of lowland *aman* good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease still prevails in thana Gaighatta. Prices of common rice as below:— Srs. c. Sadar ... ... 11 to 12 0; Jhenida ... ... 12 0; Magura ... ... 12 12; Narail ... ... 12 0; Bongong ... ... 10 to 12 8 per rupee.
	Jhenida ...	3·17	
	Magura ...	1·23	
	Narail ...	2·80	
	Bongong ...	3·74	
11	Khulna ,, 1, '94	1·89	Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *aman* continues. *Aus* and jute are being harvested. Rice sells from 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Bagerhat ...	4·21	
	Satkhira ...	1·28	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
RAJSHAHI DIVN.			
12	Rajshahi Sept. 1, '94	Not received.	Weather—rainy and seasonable. Crops are in very good condition all over the district. In Naugaon the jute is giving so good an outturn that there is a complaint that there is not sufficient water for steeping. Occasionally dry weather is required for getting in *aus* paddy. There is no cattle-disease. Supply of fodder and water ample. Rice selling from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
	Nator ...	2·58	
	Naugaon ...	3·45	
13	Dinajpur „ 1, '94	5·56	Sufficient rain almost throughout the district. *Bhadoi* and *haimanti* progressing. Supply of fodder and drinking-water sufficient. Rice selling from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
	Thakurgaon ...	10·07	
14	Jalpaiguri „ 1, '94	5·82	Showers alternating with sunshine. *Bhadoi* has yielded a 12-anna crop on the average. Jute is yielding well and a 13 to 14-anna crop expected. *Haimanti* crop is in good condition, and an average or 16-anna crop is looked forward to. Cattle-disease is reported from some parts of the district.
15	Darjeeling „ 1, '94	5·84	Weather—seasonable. *In the hills :—Bhutta, shama, kangni, chota marua* and *bhadoi dhan* ripening. *Bara marua* and *aghani dhan* progressing favourably. *In the Terai :—Bhadoi* and jute continue to be harvested. *Aghani* being transplanted favoured by late good showers. Prices of coarse rice :—
	Siliguri ...	11·95	Srs. Hills ... ... 8 to 10 } per rupee. Terai ... ... 11 to 13 }
16	Rangpur „ 1, '94	3·19	Weather—cloudy and rainy at intervals. Harvesting of *aus* almost finished. Eight to ten annas of the normal area of *aman* transplanted. Transplantation most backward in Kurigram. Steeping of jute in progress. More rain wanted. Price of rice 8½ to 11 seers per rupee.
	Gaibanda ...	4·57	
	Nilphamari ...	4·60	
	Kurigram ...	1·80	
17	Bogra „ 1, '94	3·88	Weather—seasonable. Sufficient rainfall throughout the district. Harvesting of *aus* and jute not yet finished. Transplantation of *aman* still going on. Common rice selling at 11½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Sherpur ...	8·10	
	Naukhila ...	7·02	
18	Pabna „ 1, '94	2·10	Weather—cool and rainy. Prospects of crops continue good in the Sadar subdivision and much improved in the Sirajganj subdivision by copious rainfall. Harvesting of jute and *aus* in progress. Common rice selling at 11 seers per rupee at Sadar and 10 seers per rupee at Sirajganj. Fodder and water-supply excellent.
DACCA DIVN.			
19	Dacca „ 1, '94	0·33	Weather—hot; cloudy with showers. Harvesting of jute and *aus* rice nearly finished. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. Common rice selling from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.
20	Mymensingh „ 1, '94	2·44	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice sells at 10 seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient.
21	Faridpur „ 1, '94	1·02	Weather—seasonable. State of crops very promising. Rice sells at 11½ or 12 seers per rupee.
	Goalundo ...	2·36	
	Madaripur ...	2·09	
22	Backergunge „ 1, '94	2·47	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aus* is nearly over. There has been a 14-anna crop. Sowing and transplantation of *aman* still going on. Common rice sells from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Pirojpur ...	1·03	
	Patuakhali ...	2·82	
	Bhola ...	3·58	
CHITTAGONG DIVN.			
23	Tippera „ 1, '94	1·83	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good, but on high lands *aman* is not likely to be a bumper crop as the floods this year are, it is believed, below the normal. On the other hand *roa* paddy is being planted more extensively than usual and will make up for any loss in *aman*. Price of rice almost stationary. Srs. c. Sadar— Chowdagram ... ... 17 9 Kotwali ... ... 13 5¼ Brahmanbaria— Brahmanbaria ... ... 15 0 Nabinagar ... ... 12 0 Chandpur— Hajiganj ... ... 16 4 Chandpur ... ... 15 0 } per rupee.
24	Noakhali „ 1, '94	0·72	Weather—fair and seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* nearly completed. Transplantation of *aman* continues. State and prospects of crops good. Outturn of cocoanut 10 annas. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice :— *Aus.* *Aman.* Noakhali ... ... Srs. 16 10 Fenny ... ... „ 16 10½ } per rupee.
25	Chittagong „ 1, '94	3·16	Weather—occasionally cloudy with slight rain. Harvesting of *aus* crop nearly over; 12-anna outturn expected. Agricultural operations continue; but a little more rain is wanted. Prices steady. Water and fodder sufficient.

BIHAR.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
PATNA DIVISION.			
26	Patna Sept. 1, '94	1·14	Weather—hot and cloudy. Transplantation of rice almost finished. *Bhadoi* crops doing well, but a little sunny weather is needed. Common rice selling at—
	Barh ...	3·42	
	Bihar ...	5·14	
	Dinapore ...	1·27	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 14½ }
			Barh ... ... 12½ } per rupee.
			Bihar ... ... 15 }
			Dinapore ... ... 11 to 14½ }
27	Gaya „ 1, '94	2·35	Weather—cloudy and rainy in the first part and bright in the latter part of the week. Transplantation of paddy completed. *Marua* and *makai* are being harvested. Common rice sells at—
	Jahanabad ...	3·81	
	Aurangabad ...	2·52	
	Nawada ...	1·56	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 12 to 13 }
			Jahanabad ... ... 12½ }
			Aurangabad ... ... 15 } per rupee.
			Nawada ... ... 16 }
			Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
28	Shahabad „ 1, '94	1·93	Weather—cloudy with occasional rain and alternate sunshine. Transplantation in the Bhabua subdivision has nearly finished; it is still in progress in other subdivisions. *Bhadoi* damaged slightly by excessive rainfall. Prospects favourable. Prices show a tendency to rise in the Sasaram subdivision.
	Buxar ...	4·29	
	Sasaram ...	4·82	
	Bhabua ...	3·00	
29	Saran „ 1, '94	0·79	Weather—fair with occasional showers. State and prospects of crops good, but in the Siwan and Gopalganj subdivisions *bhadoi* slightly injured by excessive rain. Early *maize* being reaped in places. Paddy doing well. Fodder and water plentiful. Prices of common rice:—
	Siwan ...	5·13	
	Gopalganj ...	4·93	
			Srs. c.
			Chapra ... ... 11 0 }
			Siwan ... ... 12 8 } per rupee.
			Gopalganj ... ... 10 11 }
30	Champaran „ 1, '94	3·63	Weather—occasionally cloudy with more or less rain almost every day. Transplantation of paddy in rapid progress and will shortly be completed. *Bhadoi* doing well. Prospects of standing crops continue good. Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient for cattle.
31	Muzaffarpur „ 1, '94	1·04	Weather—hot and cloudy with east wind and showers almost daily. Prospects continue favourable. Transplantation of winter rice completed in some places and approaching completion in others. *Bhadoi* coming to maturity and harvesting taken in hand in some places. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at 11½ seers per rupee.
	Hajipur ...	5·09	
	Sitamarhi ...	3·21	
32	Darbhanga „ 1, '94	3·21	Weather—cloudy with sunshine at intervals. Prospects of *bhadoi* continue favourable. *Makai* harvesting commenced in places. Transplanting of winter rice is being vigorously pushed on. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Prices remain stationary.
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.			
33	Monghyr „ 1, '94	1·76	Weather—hot with showers almost daily. Transplantation of paddy nearly finished. The Ganges flood has almost wholly damaged the *bhadoi* crops in the southern portion of Begusarai subdivision and in a portion of Gogri thana. *Makai* and *marua* are ripening and in some places reaping has commenced. Sugarcane and indigo doing well. Fodder and water plentiful. Prices of common rice:—
	Begusarai ...	0·85	
	Jamui ...	6·87	
			Srs.
			Monghyr ... ... 11 }
			Begusarai ... ... 12 } per rupee.
			Jamui ... ... 13½ }
34	Bhagalpur „ 1, '94	4·31	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of Indian-corn, *marua* and *bhadoi* paddy has commenced. Some slight damage has been caused to these crops in Sultanganj thana by flood. The outturn of *marua* is estimated at 20 annas and of Indian-corn and *bhadoi* paddy at 17 or 18 annas. About 14 annas of *aghani* paddy have been planted out. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices normal. Price of common rice varies from 13 seers in Madhipura to 15½ seers in Banka.
	Banka ...	1·98	
	Madhipura ...	5·68	
	Supaul ...	3·64	
35	Purnea „ 1, '94	1·39	Weather—hot with slight showers. Harvesting of *bhadoi* and transplantation of *aghani* continue satisfactorily. Cattle-disease in Araria reported to be decreasing. Prices of common rice:—
	Kishanganj ...	9·17	
	Araria ...	4·74	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 13 to 15 }
			Kishanganj ... ... 12 to 14 } per rupee.
			Araria ... ... 16 }

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR—*concld.*				
Bhagalpur Divn.—*concld.*	36	Malda Sept. 1, '94	2·54	Weather—hot; clear and cloudy at intervals. *Bhadoi* paddy being reaped: an average outturn was expected, but the recent flood has damaged about 2 annas of the crop. Transplanting of winter rice nearly finished. Coarse rice selling from 11½ to 14 seers per rupee. No want of fodder.
		Chanchai ...	2·15	
		Shibganj ..	5·59	
		Gazole ...	5·79	
	37	Sonthal Parganas „ 1, '94	3·72	Daily rain. Excessive rain is doing harm to ripening *makai*. Paddy doing very well.
		Deoghur ...	4·20	
		Godda ...	4·57	
		Jamtara ...	1·72	
		Pakour ..	4·17	
		Rajmahal ..	5·14	
ORISSA.				
Orissa Divn.	38	Cuttack „ 1, '94	0·63	Weather—hot. Prospects good except in some lately flooded tracts, where the water has not yet run off. *Beali* harvest commenced. More rain needed for this crop. Fodder-supply scanty in flooded tracts. The *beali* and *mandia* crops when harvested should considerably relieve the pressure in most parts, but in and near killa Al regular relief measures are necessary and being arranged for. Common rice sells at— Srs. c. Srs. c. Sadar ... ... 9 14 to 13 2; Jajpur ... ... 9 13 to 11 13; Kendrapara ... ... Not reported.; Banki ... ... 13 8 } per rupee.
	39	Balasore ...	...	Report not received.
	40	Puri Aug. 30, '94	0·37	Weather—hot with floating clouds. *Beali* is ripening in Sadar and is being harvested in Khurda. Transplanting and weeding of *sarad* going on. State of miscellaneous crops good. Rice sells from 11 to 15¾ seers per rupee.
		Khurda ..	0·31	
CHOTA NAGPUR.				
South-West Frontier Agency.				
Chota Nagpur Divn.	41	Hazaribagh Sept. 1, '94	3·10	Daily rain. A break is required. Transplanting of paddy has been completed in most places. Harvesting of *goondli* and *mandua* has commenced. All crops promising except Indian-corn which has been injured by excessive rain. Common rice selling at 11 to 13 seers per rupee.
		Giridi ...	3·96	
	42	Lohardaga „ 1, '94	4·23	Weather—seasonable. *Sirguja* and *urid* are being sown. Prospect of *bhadoi* continues favourable. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	43	Palamau Aug. 30, '94	4·38	Rainfall has been becoming lighter and more scattered and a break seems to be setting in. Transplantation of rice now nearly finished in most parts. *Sawan* and *goondli* are being harvested in some parts. Prices rising, and at Ranka owing to the failure of the *makai* crop the mahajans seem to have formed a "corner," and rice is said to be selling at 9 seers per rupee. Elsewhere it is 11½ to 16 seers per rupee.
	44	Manbhum Sept. 1, '94	2·01	Weather—seasonable. *Bhadoi* crops being cut in places; outturn fair. *Gora* paddy ripening. *Aman* paddy doing well. Rice sells from 10 to 15 seers per rupee.
	45	Singhbhum „ 1, '94	2·09	Weather—hot and cloudy with rain at night. Crops doing well. Rice selling at 10 to 15 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,
The 4th September, 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.											
				Air Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature.						
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·642	29·688	+·032	SWly	60	91·7	30th Aug.	78·2	26, 31 Aug.	88·0	79·0	83·5
		Raniganj	Raniganj	29·412	29·606	+·060	Variable	20	91·2	30th ,,	75·4	31st ,,	88·3	77·1	82·7
		Birbhum	.....												
		Bankura	Bankura	29·424	29·673	+·060	Calm	38	91·1	30, 31 ,,	75·6	1st Sept.	88·7	77·5	83·1
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·606	29·701	+·065	S	68	92·3	28th ,,	75·1	28th Aug.	88·9	77·2	83·1
		Hooghly	.....												
		Howrah	.....												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·725	29·692	+·040	SW	240	89·2	30th ,,	75·0	26th ,,	87·4	78·5	83·0
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·733	29·700	+·048	SW	69	90·6	30th ,,	76·7	26th ,,	86·8	77·7	82·3
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·701	29·667	+·066	ESE	105	90·8	30th ,,	75·7	26th ,,	87·7	78·1	82·9
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·683	29·609	+·042	Calm	33	90·1	30th ,,	77·3	26, 27 ,,	86·8	78·9	82·9
		Jessore	Jessore	29·716	29·696	+·031	WSW	60	92·0	30th ,,	74·9	26th ,,	87·6	77·5	82·6
		Khulna	.....												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·678	29·698	+·062	Sly	113	90·1	30th ,,	77·1	26th ,,	86·5	78·7	82·7
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·645	29·722	+·071	S	61*	91·1	30th ,,	76·2	26th ,,	87·3	78·3	82·9
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·491	29·733	+·063	E	64	89·9	30th ,,	75·1	26th ,,	86·8	76·6	81·7
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22·973	—	+·026	Ely	61*	67·1	31st ,,	55·7	28th ,,	62·7	56·8	59·8
			Gnatong	19·297	—	—	SE	84	55·9	20th ,,	41·5	30th ,,	52·6	43·2	47·9
		Kuch Bihar	.....												
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·641	29·718	+·052	Calm & Ely	19	92·3	30th ,,	75·7	1st Sept.	88·1	77·1	82·6
		Bogra	Bogra	29·694	29·708	+·071	Calm	20	92·2	30th ,,	76·2	26,27 Aug.	86·4	78·1	82·2
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·709	29·708	+·048	Calm	25	88·8	30th ,,	75·2	26th ,,	85·0	78·4	81·7
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·744	29·719	+·035	SE	104	90·6	30th ,,	76·7	30th ,,	87·5	78·6	83·1
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·704	29·715	+·045	ESE	49	91·2	30th ,,	76·1	26, 31 ,,	85·9	77·1	81·5
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·729	29·723	+·054	S	84	87·5	30th ,,	75·9	26, 31 ,,	85·2	78·7	82·0
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·749	29·706	+·056	Calm	57	92·3	30th ,,	74·9	26, 31 ,,	87·7	77·0	82·4
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·742	29·726	+·045	S & E	54	91·3	29, 30 ,,	75·3	30th ,,	88·5	76·5	82·6
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·722	29·722	+·050	SE	70	89·5	30th ,,	75·3	26th ,,	87·0	77·3	82·2
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·711	29·745	+·024	Ely	64	89·7	28, 30 ,,	74·1	29th ,,	86·8	75·5	81·2
		South Lushai Hills	.....												
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·559	29·693	+·052	E	45	90·5	31st ,,	75·7	26th ,,	87·6	78·8	83·2
		Gaya	Gaya	29·360	29·688	+·045	E	122	91·9	31st ,,	73·8	26th ,,	89·3	77·4	83·3
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·376	29·679	+·072	SW, SE	277	91·3	31 t ,,	74·0	28th ,,	88·6	77·9	83·3
			Buxar	29·493	29·686	+·075	Ely	46	91·5	31st ,,	72·8	31st ,,	88·3	76·4	82·4
			Arrah	29·536	29·677	+·075	Variable	27	92·9	31st ,,	75·5	26th ,,	89·7	78·1	83·9
		Saran	Chapra	29·553	29·687	+·081	Calm	60	91·8	31st ,,	76·1	26th ,,	88·7	78·5	83·6
		Champaran	Motihari	29·523	29·705	+·076	Calm & ENE	81	92·0	31st ,,	75·4	26th ,,	88·2	77·0	82·6
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·563	29·694	—	Ely	57	92·2	31st ,,	75·2	26th ,,	88·0	77·7	82·8
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·577	29·695	+·045	ESE	61	92·0	31st ,,	76·2	26th ,,	87·5	78·4	82·9
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·572	29·685	+·064	Sly	46	91·2	31st ,,	73·5	31st ,,	87·5	75·8	81·7
		Purnea	Purnea	29·625	29·704	+·052	SEly	54	91·2	31st ,,	75·2	26th ,,	87·6	78·5	83·1
		Malda	Malda	29·665	29·688	+·064	SW	47	92·1	30th ,,	76·5	26th ,,	88·0	78·8	83·4
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·242	29·687	+·049	Wly	67	91·1	30th ,,	73·9	26th ,,	86·8	76·2	81·5
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·655	29·678	+·029	Calm	48	93·2	30, 31 ,,	75·8	29th ,,	91·3	78·7	85·0
			False Point	29·727	29·690	+·035	Variable	164	89·0	30th ,,	76·6	26, 30 ,,	87·1	77·9	82·5
		Balasore	Balasore	29·683	29·686	+·064	SW	99	89·4	28—31 ,,	76·7	31st ,,	88·0	77·6	82·8
		Puri	Puri	29·716	29·671	—	Calm	159*	91·2	29th ,,	76·6	1st Sept.	88·9	76·7	84·3
			Gopalpur	29·719	29·680	—	Calm	182	90·2	31st ,, & 1st Sept.	77·1	26th Aug.	83·9	78·0	83·4
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·749	29·689	+·041	S	114	87·2	20th Aug.	67·8	26th ,,	84·2	71·7	78·0
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·621	29·684	+·060	Sly	65	86·5	30th ,,	67·4	26th ,,	83·4	71·1	77·3
		Palamau	Daltonganj												
		Manbhum	.....												
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	28·971	29·678	+·064	Wly	33	91·9	29, 30 ,,	71·2	26, 27 ,,	89·5	75·1	82·3
Assam.	....	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·460	29·747	+·031	Calm		93·2	30th ,,	70·0	26th ,,	87·3	77·6	82·5
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·660	29·730	+·046	E	96	89·2	30th ,,	75·1	1st Sept.	86·0	77·1	81·6
		Cachar	Silchar	29·681	29·736	+·015	Calm		94·0	1st Sept.	75·8	29th ,,	90·6	76·4	83·5

* Mean for 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the
The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The
mean are the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional [illegible]

r the week ending Saturday, the 1st of September 1894.

Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. OF WEEK. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	RAINFALL. Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Since 16th May 1894. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	District.
—0·7	81·3	86	8·3	0·38	2·20	2·13	3·50	3·04	0·15	0·24	—0·09	36·92	35·22	+1·70	Burdwan.
—0·9	80·1	92	5·6	4·82											
					1·54	2·50	2·00	3·06	0·11	0·52	—0·41	45·55	38·59	+6·96	Birbhum.
—0 2	80·9	88	6·4	2·54	2·98	2·06	3·75	3·35	0·63	0·40	+0·23	41·05	39·03	+2·02	Bankura.
—0·3	81·8	87	3·0	0·73	3·08	2·51	3·50	2·92	0·26	0·31	—0·05	47 33	38·90	+8·43	Midnapore.
					0·85	1·92	2·00	3·18	0·13	0·22	—0·09	30·64	37·95	—7·31	Hooghly.
					0·83	2·26	1·50	3·06	0·09	0·32	—0·23	31·09	38·10	—7·01	Howrah.
—0·6	82 2	89	8·0	3·43	1·41	2·03	1·50	3·16	0·15	0·27	—0·12	36·93	39·06	—2·13	24-Parganas.
—0·4	81·7	87	7·6	0·39	0·39	2·18	2·00	3·65	0·15	0·30	—0·15	26·80	38·33	—11·53	Calcutta.
—0·8	81·9	84	7·7	1·25	2·51	2·10	4·00	3·11	0·30	0·28	+0·02	37·20	35·61	+1·59	Nadia.
—0·7	80·7	93	8·7	4·64		2·60		3·21		0·40			35·66		Murshidabad.
—1·4	81·7	90	8·3	1·47	1·89	1·66	3·60	2·67	0·23	0·31	—0·09	37·81	37·09	+0·72	Jessore.
					1·66	1·85	2·67	3·01	0·47	0·30	+0 17	38·19	41·64	—3·45	Khulna.
—0·3	82·7	89	4·6	1·16	1·43	2·81	2·67	3·51	0·05	0·52	—0·47	30·51	37·82	—7·31	Rajshahi.
—0·5	81·1	91	7·9	6·02	3·47	2·95	3·20	3 56	0·08	0·34	—0·26	35·78	41·95	—6·17	Dinajpur.
—0·1	80·1	91	6·4	5·28		5·62		3·80		0·64			88·24		Jalpaiguri.
—1·1	59·4	98	9·7	5·81		4·38		4·43		0·53			97·85		Darjeeling.
=	47·5	91	8·3	6·35											
					2·58	6·55	3·25	3·66	0·04	1·08	—1·04	60·38	82·92	—22·54	Kuch Bihar.
—0·5	80·6	91	6·6	3·19	2·54	3·21	4·50	3 00	0·22	0·46	—0·24		54·71		Rangpur.
=0·6	81·2	90	7·3	2·06	4·13	2·02	3·50	3 15	0·23	0·26	—0·03	45·81	41·91	+3·90	Bogra.
=0·9	80·9	92	9·1	1·42	1·76	2·49	4·50	3·38	0·03	0·24	—0·21	45·20	37·69	+7·51	Pabna.
—0·3	81·7	88	7·7	1·41	0·86	2·39	2·00	3·53	0·01	0·32	—0·31	49·08	44·65	+4·43	Dacca.
—0·8	80·6	92	7·7	2·44		3·31		3·84		0·38			50·15		Mymensingh.
—0·8	81·6	90	6·3	1·02	1·95	2·01	3·67	3·20	0·09	0·25	—0·16	45·56	40 87	+4·69	Faridpur.
+0·2	82·6	86	6·6	2·70	1·79	2·62	3·00	3·84	0·43	0·38	+0·05	54·78	56 81	—2·03	Backergunge.
+0·7	81·8	92	5·6	1·81	1·19	2·66	3·00	3·83	0·26	0·44	—0·18	55·80	51·33	+4·47	Tippera.
+1·0	81·4	86	3·0	0·72	1·09	3·70	1·50	4·51	0·04	0·72	—0·68	81·40	80·48	+0·92	Noakhali.
+0·4	80·7	91	7·4	2·39	3·52	3·02	4·00	3·88	0·34	0·53	—0·19	102·00	88·71	+13·29	Chittagong.
					2·84	2·85	4·00	4·60	0·31	0·34	—0·03	61·90	60·94	+0·96	South Lushai Hills.
—0·9	83·5	84	8·3	1·14	1·36	2·22	2·50	2·61	0·17	0·30	—0·13		30 37		Patna.
>0·9	80·5	86	5·1	2·35		2·00		2·55		0·23			31·11		Gaya.
—0·5	83·8	85	7·6	2·90											
—1·0	81·2	91	7·1	5·13	3·52	2·19	3·40	2·57	0·73	0·19	+0·54	42 20	29·16	+13 04	Shahabad.
>0·2	82·6	88	6·1	1·93											
>0·6	82·0	88	9·1	0·79	1·30	2·82	2·67	3·07	0·38	0·27	+0·11	37·16	30·26	+6·90	Saran.
>0·9	81·2	90	7·1	3·63	3·61	2·87	3·00	2·86	0·02	0·66	—0·64	38·08	33 70	+4·38	Champaran.
>	81·7	89	5·6	1·04	2·32	2·50	3·67	2·88	0·41	0·55	—0·14		30·82		Muzaffarpur.
=0·4	82·3	88	6·3	3·21	4·71	2·98	4·33	3·14	0·11	0·39	—0·28	29·79	32·00	—2·21	Darbhanga.
					1·43	2 17	2·67	3·23	0·12	0·30	—0·18	36·52	31 70	+4·82	Monghyr.
>1·8	82·4	87	8·1	4·31	2·83	2·41	3·75	3·22	0·36	0·23	+0·13	36·15	32·71	+3·44	Bhagalpur.
-0·2	81·3	91	6·9	1·30	3·03	3·33	3·67	3·60	0·13	0 31	—0·18	40·83	46·93	—6·10	Purnea.
-1·1	82·8	89	6·0	3·03	2·59	2·85	2·00	3·21	Nil	0·17	—0·17	37·85	38·82	—0·97	Malda.
>0·9	80·5	88	7·1	3·72	3·08	2·44	4·67	3·27	0·18	0·45	—0·27	42·40	36 52	+5·88	Sonthal Parganas.
-0·7	83·1	79	6·6	0·18		1·09		2·87		0 29			35·00		Cuttack.
-0·4	81·8	87	7·1	3·20											
0	81·7	92	4·9	1·31		1·68		2·67		0·37			35·69		Balasore.
	83·7	83	5·9	0·97		2·37		3·30		0·35			34·38		Puri.
	82·6	85	1·6	0·36											
-0·4	75·5	90	10·0	3·91		2 38		3·64		0·33			37·29		Hazaribagh.
0·4	75·1	90	7·3	4·33		2·54		3·52		0·56			38·50		Lohardaga.
						2 31		3·00		0·40			31·55		Palamau.
					2·63	2·12	3·50	3·35	0·05	0·22	—0·17	58·84	35·24	+23·60	Manbhum.
0·5	79·0	88	8·7	2·09	2·00	2·28	4·00	3·25	0·08	0·44	+0·24	37·73	39·30	—1·57	Singhbhum.
0·7	80·6	93	7·7	2·10											Sibsagar.
0·7	78·4	93	8·9	2·21											Goalpara.
1·2	81·0	89	8·7	0·57											Cachar.

years. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under this head District observations of rainfall the ...

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 1st of September 1894.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 26th August.	Monday, 27th August.	Tuesday, 28th August.	Wednesday, 29th August.	Thursday, 30th August.	Friday, 31st August.	Saturday, 1st.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	...	0·37	0·15	0·24	0·29	...	0·12	5	1·17	1·51	0·12	0·23	37·74	32·89
			Burdwan	0·03	...	...	...	0·13	...	0·22	2	0·38	2·75	0·22	0·40	33·57	35 29
			Katwa	2·29	0·06	...	0·02	...	...	0·04	1	2·41	1·82	0·04	0·18	32·40	34·65
			Raniganj	2·30	0·16	0·10	0·56	...	1·50	0·20	6	4·83	2 42	0·20	0·14	43·83	37·85
			Mankur	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	0·51	2	0·65	?	0·51	?	34·74	?
		Birbhum	Suri	0·02	...	...	...	0·75	..	0·06	1	0·83	2·40	0·06	0·31	45·71	39·42
			Hetampur	0·05	1·50	0·04	...	...	0·07	0·18	2	1·84	2·54	0·18	0·70	50·57	40·49
			Rampur Hat	0·50	0·05	...	...	...	1·20	0·10	3	1·94	2·56	0·10	0·54	40·37	36·21
			Bolpur	0·05	...	...	0·50	...	...	0·21	2	0·76	?	0·21	?	33·93	?
			Murari	0·75	...	...	...	...	1·50	0·48	3	2·73	?	0·48	?	30·17	?
			Labpur	0·44	0·17	...	1·16	0·52	...	...	4	2·29	?	Nil	?	34·12	?
		Bankura	Bankura	0·12	0·55	0·20	0·10	...	1·40	0·17	6	2·54	2·17	0·17	0·23	38·24	38·56
			Vishnupur	2·06	...	...	0·06	...	...	1·06	3	4·98	2·66	1·06	0·53	43·59	39·71
			Maliara	...	...	...	0·37	...	2·05	0·52	3	2·94	1·99	0·52	0·42	37·82	39·99
			Khatra	0·14	...	...	0·58	...	...	0·75	3	1·47	1·97	0·75	0·41		41·39
			Indas	1·37	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	2	2·02	?	0·65	?		?
			Kotalpur	...	...	1·35	0·08	...	...	...	1	1·53	?	Nil	?	36·35	?
			Onda	2·65	0·16	0·21	...	...	1·22	...	4	3·64	?	Nil	?	34·68	?
			Gangajalghati	...	0·34	0·91	...	...	2·52	0·17	4	3·94	?	0·17	?	46·50	?
			Raipur	...	...	0·81	...	...	...	1·20	2	2·01	?	1·20	?	48·76	?
			Sonamukhi	0·30	0·54	0·44	1·98	...	0·18	0·52	6	4·45	?	0·52	?	33·27	?
		Midnapore	Contai	0·88	0·23	0·04	...	...	0·98	0·15	4	2·30	2·48	0·15	0·38	60·01	40·61
			Tamluk	1·70	0·76	...	...	...	2·00	0·02	3	4·48	2·17	0·02	0·08	50·31	37·29
			Midnapore	0 10	0·03	0·32	...	...	0·12	0·02	3	0·59	2·38	0·02	0·35	28·47	30·05
			Ghatal	...	1·95	0·98	...	...	1·16	0·85	4	4·94	3·00	0·85	0·43	50·41	41·58
			Kukrahati	...	0·27	...	...	...	0·41	...	2	0·68	?	Nil	?	38·85	?
			Garhbeta	1·35	...	0·48	...	...	0·22	0·30	4	2·35	?	0·30	?	41·64	?
			Panskura	3·65	0·54	0·31	...	...	1·26	0·02	4	5·78	?	0·02	?	52·16	?
			Dantoon	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·33	?	Nil	?		?
		Hooghly	Serampore	0·03	0·06	...	...	0·02	...	0·15	2	0·86	1·52	0·15	0·14	25·21	37·07
			Hooghly	0·13	0·02	..	...	...	...	0·17	2	0·32	1·42	0·17	0·27	25·66	36·14
			Jahanabad	0·35	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·08	2	1·37	2·81	0·08	0·26	41·03	40·06
		Howrah	Howrah	...	0·09	0·70	...	...	...	0·11	2	0·90	2·16	0·11	0·35	27·89	37·32
			Mohesreka	0·08	0·55	0·04	...	...	0·02	0·06	1	0·75	2·35	0·06	0·28	34·22	38·82
			Uluberia	0·04	0·05	0·06	...	0·18	0·02	0·16	2	0·51	?	0·16	?	33·93	?
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	1·43	0·81	0·08	...	...	1·07	0·02	3	3·43	2·63	0·02	0·44	52·68	44·44
			Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	1	0·10	2·37	0·10	0·21	44·04	41·01
			Canning Town	...	...	0·80							?		?		?
			Alipore (Observ.)	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	0·15	2	0·39	2·18	0·15	0·30	26·80	40·14
			Barrackpore	...	0·03	...	...	1·09	...	...	1	1·12	1·33	Nil	0·14	25·52	37 16
			Dum-Dum	...	...	...	...	0·78	...	...	1	0·78	2·05	Nil	0·46	34·23	37·77
			Barasat	..	...	...	...	0·83	...	...	1	0·83	1·50	Nil	0·25	24·76	35·30
			Basirhat	...	...	1·43	...	...	...	0·75	2	2·18	1·82	0·75	0·11	40·08	40·35
		Nadia	Ranaghat	...	...	0·84	...	0·88	...	0·40	3	2·12	1·67	0·40	0·20	31·04	35·30
			Krishnagar	0·87	0·39	0·28	0·01	...	0·06	0·34	4	1·95	1·83	0·34	0·37	40·74	33·10
			Chuadanga	1·18	0·20	0·08	0·04	0·42	0·11	0·37	5	2·40	1·94	0·37	0·35		36·10
			Meherpur	3·58	0·33	0·12	0·13	...	0·06	0·31	5	4·53	2·79	0 31	0·21	38·39	36 20
			Kushtia	0·50	...	0·05	...	...	0·30	0·09	3	1·54	2·28	0·09	0·26	38·00	38·39
		Murshidabad	Kandi	0 06	1·15	...	...	...	0·20	0·10	3	1·51	2·50	0·10	0·35	25·18	35·83
			Berhampore	0·25	1·38	0·78	1·39	...	0·08	0·76	5	4·64	2·20	0·76	0·28	37·05	35·21
			Lalbag	0·66	0·29	0·19	0·20	...	...	0·30	5	1·64	2·02	0·30	0·31	32·21	34·23
			Azimganj	1·50	0·15	...	...	...	1·05	...			2·98		0·53		36·28
			Jangipur	...	...	0·22	...	...	0·70	0·12	3	1·04	2·82	0·12	0·42	27·80	34 73
			Lalgola	2·00	1·00	0·50	...	...	0·10	0·10	5	3·70	2·15	0·10	0·53	30·40	35·80
			Akhriganj	0·32	...	0·15	...	...	1·67	0·32	4	2·46	?	0·32	?	39·86	?
			Putkabari	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	2	0·90	?	0·10	?	23·00	?
		Jessore	Narail	0·19	0·87	...	...	0·63	0·40	0·03	4	2·21	1·28	0·03	0·42	19·76	34·07
			Jessore	0·17	..	0·02	...	...	0·16	0·32	4	1·47	1·73	0·32	0·25	30·53	40·14
			Jhenidah	0·36	0·30	0·09	0·17	0·08	1·46	0·07	4	2·53	2·19	0·07	0·47	38·67	38·87
			Magura	0·06	...	0·50	0·15	0·08	1·42	0·02	3	1·93	1·58	0·02	0·29	35·69	36·01
			Bangaon	...	...	0·15	...	0·49	...	0·65	3	1·29	1·52	0·65	0·13	27·03	36·48
			Satkhira	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·42	2	0·92	1·37	0·42	0·23	34·97	40·51
		Khulna	Bagerhat	1·23	0·30	...	...	...	0·60	0·03	3	2·16	1·80	0·03	0·33	43·25	44·89
			Khulna	...	...	0·21	...	...	0·72	0·96	3	1·89	2·38	0·96	0·33	30·31	39·60
			Nakipur										?		?		?
			Rampal	1·10	...	0·31	0·15	...	...	1·81	4	3·37	?	1·81	?	47·29	?
		Rajshahi	Boalia	0·30	0·08	...	0·54	...	0·05	0 15	3	1·18	2·13	0·15	0·52	29·19	36 07
			Nator	0·45	0·25	0·35	0·40	...	0·04	...	4	1·49	3·14	Nil	0·50	33·39	38·29
			Nangaon	1·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·61	2·35	Nil	0·53	27·97	38·21
			Lalpur	2·00	...	...	...	1·00	...	0·50	3	3·50	?	0·50	?		?
			Mauda	0·14	...	...	...	0 54	...	0·11	3	0·79	?	0·11	?		?
		Dinajpur	Mahadebpur	...	3·00	1·19	1·08	...	...	...	3	5·27	3·56	Nil	0·24	34·48	41·69
			Churaman	3·26	...	0·14	0·87	...	...	0·29	4	4·76	3·43	0·29	0·88	40·07	37·96
			Raiganj	0·05	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·13	2	0·38	3·45	0·13	0·11		43·18
			Dinajpur	3·15	0·02	0·45	1·89	...	0·05	...	3	5·56	2·57	Nil	0·30	37·58	47·21
			Balurghat	0·52	0·67	0·24	0·17	...	...	...	4	1·60	1·73	Nil	0·18	27·00	39·26
			Thakurgaon	0·27	4·50	0·60	...	...	0·34	...	4	5·80	?	Nil	?	49·35	?
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	1·34	4·55	0·60	...	...	0·04				5·62		0·04		87·13
			Alipore Doors	0·67	...	1·30	...	...	0·59	...	3	2·56	?	Nil	?	66·41	?
			Fallacotta	1·00	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·90	?	Nil	?	52·60	?
			Debiganj	0·05	0·15	0·19	0·30	...	1·04	...	4	1·73	?	Nil	?	46·21	?
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)	0·10	0 95	0·23	0·05	...	1·43	0·01	4	2·77	?	0·01	?	108·31	?
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Darjeeling	Buxa	0·18	1·83	0·83	2·05	0·30	1·48	...	6	6·07	7·11	Nil	0·89	141·41	149·35
			Siliguri	1·02	2·05	0·04	...	...	0·70	...	3	3·81	3·87	Nil	0·29	89·54	89·28
			Darjeeling	0·46	3·15	1·65	0·05	0·11	0·22	0·20	6	5·84	5·26	0·20	0·69	76·32	83·85
			Kalimpong	0·48									3·29		0·29		69·15
			Kurseong	0·70	4·00	1·09	0·62	0·56	1·56	0·03	6	8·62	?	0·03	?		?
			Pedong	0·47	3·36	0·95	0·03	0·42	0·31	0·07	5	5·61	?	0·07	?	80·33	?
		British Bhutan	*Gnatung*	0·18	2·52	0·83	0·63	0·83	0·52	0·84	7	6·35	?	0·84	?	90·42	?
		Tibet	*Yatung*	0·85	0·84	0·23	0·05	0·75	0·82	0·43	6	3·97	?	0·43	?		?
		Kuch Bihar	Dinhatta	0·12	0·02	0·55	...	...	0·29	...	3	0·98	5·45	Nil	1·22	44·96	71·08
			Kuch Bihar	0·24	0·19	0·58	...	...	0·31	0·07	4	1·39	5·79	0·07	1·07	60·56	89·85
			Mickliganj	0·45	2·50	2·72	...	...	...	0·05	3	5·72	8·23	0·05	1·44	74·29	92·97
			Mathabhanga	0·57	0·77	0·74	0·02	...	0·07	0·04	3	2·21	6·74	0·04	0·59	60·71	87·06
			Futbari	0·19	0·17	0·72	0·06	...	0·18	...	4	1·32	?	Nil	?		?
		Rangpur	Bhawanigunj (*Gaibanda*)	0·70	0·19	...	0·20	...	0·55	0·28	5	1·92	2·22	0·28	0·24	35·28	43·82
			Rangpur	0·05	0·40	0·65	0·15	...	1·68	0·26	5	3·19	2·55	0·26	0·42	34·66?	55·22
			Peerganj	0·44	0·82	0·90	...	...	0·80	...	4	2·96	?	Nil	-	30·59	?
			Kurigaon	0·19	0·81	0·20	...	...	2·75	0·35	5	4·30	4·06	0·35	0·61		56·38
			Gobindganj	0·53	0·18	...	0·06	...	...	...	2	0·77	?	Nil	?		?
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	0·06	0·31	0·21	...	...	0·15	...	3	0·73	4·01	Nil	0·58	42·00	64·72
			Ulipur	0·33	0·21	...	0·45	...	...	0·78	4	1·72	?	0·73	?	29·74	?
			Sunderganj	1·72	0·79	0·54	...	...	0·47	...	4	3·52	?	Nil	?		?
		Bogra	Sherpur	1·60	1·90	1·00	1·45	0·20	...	...	5	6·15	2·48	Nil	0·47	47·62	43·88
			Nowkhilla	0·07	1·80	...	0·88	...	0·05	...	2	2·80	2·93	Nil	0·47	42·46	39·39
			Bogra	1·32	0·65	0·03	...	0·06	...	...	2	2·06	2·71	Nil	0·16	38·43	45·06
			Panchbibi	1·07	1·20	1·69	0·32	...	...	0·93	5	5·31	3·56	0·93	0·14	36·33	50·38
		Pabna	Pabna	0·32	0·60	0 20	0·59	...	0·34	0·05	5	2·10	2·58	0·05	0·20	50·95	37·79
			Sirajganj	0·21	0·42	...	0·63	...	0·16	...	4	1·42	2·39	Nil	0·27	31·94	37·76

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 1st of September 1894—contd.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 26th August.	Monday, 27th August.	Tuesday, 28th August.	Wednesday, 29th August.	Thursday, 30th August.	Friday, 31st August.	Saturday, 1st	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj ...	...	...	...	...	0·44	0·34	...	2	0·78	2·72	Nil	0·55	55·62	
			Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	0·02	1	0·33	2·36	0·02	0·30	44·52	51·09
			Narayanganj ...	0·16	...	...	...	1·26	0·22	...	3	1·64	2·44	Nil	0·19	51·12	43·48
			Munikganj ...	0·08	0·01	...	...	0·15	0·43	...	3	0·67	2·05	Nil	0·24	37·72	46·89
			Jaydebpur ...	...	...	...	0·47	0·77	0·27	...	3	1·51	"	Nil	"	46·68	37·11
		Mymensingh ...	Kishorganj ...	...	...	...	...	2·25	...	0·55	2	2·80	2·88	0·55	0·55	48·90	"
			Atia (*Tangail*)										2·23		0·19		50·51
			Mymensingh ...	0·31	0·98	0·11	0·15	0·08	0·23	0·58	6	2·44	3·03	0·58	0·46	66·98	53·74
			Jamalpur ...	0·03	1·08	...	...	...	1·58	...	2	2·69	3·23	Nil	0·43	50·24	53·49
			Netrakona ...	0·82	...	...	...	...	...	2·37	2	3·19	5·09	2·37	0·29		45·30
			Nabarnakhali ...	0·22	0·45	...	...	...	0·97	...	3	1·64	"	Nil	"	47·19	51·73
			Durgapur ...	0·30	0·60	...	...	0·40	...	2·30	4	3·60	"	2·30	"	81·50	"
			Sherpur Town	2·56	0·45	...	...	...	2·35	0·12	4	5·48	"	0·12	"	50·74	"
			Diwanganj ...	2·60									"		"		"
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	0·12	0·22	...	...	...	2·75	0·14	1	3·23	1·86	0·14	0·14	47·76	41·54
			Faridpur ...	0·10	...	...	0·10	...	0·70	0·12	4	1·92	2·35	0·12	0·37	47·46	42·16
			Goalundo ...	0·45	...	...	...	0·03	0·53	...	3	1·01	2·07	Nil	0·24	41·48	38·90
		Backergunge ...	Patuakhali ...	...	0·30	...	...	0·10	0·69	0·50	4	1·57	3·08	0·50	0·33	47·02	
			Pirojpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	0·30	2	0·78	2·23	0·30	0·48	43·37	65·54
			Barisal ...	0·15	...	...	...	...	1·99	0·33	3	1·47	1·69	0·33	0·39	55·81	50·57
			Gaurnadi ...	0·07	1·95	...	...	...	0·79	0·54	3	3·35	"	0·54	"	56·78	48·83
			Bhola ...	...	...	...	...	1·57	1·18	0·60	3	3·35	3·48	0·60	0·32	58·47	"
			Daulatkhan ...	...	...	...	...	0·35	1·51	0·16	3	2·02	"	0·16	"	74·08	62·21
			Bauphal ...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·75				"		"		"
		Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·25	2	0·55	2·47	0·25	0·33	39·44	44·01
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	...	0·31	...	...	1·40	0·12	...	3	1·83	2·90	Nil	0·50	62·06	
			Chandpur ...	0·01	...	...	...	0·19	0·60	0·17	3	0·97	2·95	0·17	0·58	61·23	58·45
			Brahmanbaria	0·10	...	...	...	0·30	0·38	0·02	4	1·40	2·21	0·02	0·35	55·54	56·17
			Ramchandrapur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	"		"		43·76
			Nasirnagar ...	0·20	0·56	...	...	4·70					"		"		"
			Daudkandi ...	...	...	...	0·65	0·19	...	0·13	3	0·97	"	0·13	"	40·99	"
			Kasba ...	0·11	...	...	0·04	0·03	0·03	...	1	0·26	"		"		"
			Laksam ...										"		"		"
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·08	0·02	1	0·72	3·84	0·02	0·53	89·11	
			Feuny ...	...	...	...	...	2·15	1·05	0·06	2	3·26	3·73	0·06	0·91	93·60	80·41
			Harishpur ...	0·03	...	...	...	2·73					"		"		83·48
			Ramganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	...	1	1·10	"		"	67·39	"
		Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar...	0·05	...	...	0·10	3·47	0·80	0·25	4	4·67	3·09	0·25	0·64	123·97	
			Chittagong ...	0·12	...	...	...	2·44	0·18	0·42	4	3·16	2·94	0·42	0·41	79·03	105·45
			Kutubdia ...	0·43									"		"		77·52
			Satkanya ...	0·70	...	...	...	0·87					"		"		"
			Kodala ...										"		"		"
			Fenoa ...										"		"		
			Mirsarai ...		...	...	...	3·92	0·16	0·02	2	4·10	"	0·02	"	98·30	"
			Chandpur ...	0·10	...	...	...	0·72					"		"		"
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia...	0·26	...	...	...	1·21	1·66	0·31	4	2·84	2·85	0·31	0·34	64·91	
			Bundarban ...	0·14									"		"		61·94
BIHAR.	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	0·04	0·59	0·24	...	...	...	0·27	3	1·14	2·80	0·27	0·45	27·01	
			Dinapore ...	0·02	0·04	0·06	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·12	2·60	Nil	0·32		31·02
			Bihar ...	0·11	0·63	2·58	0·12	...	...	...	4	3·44	1·88	Nil	0·12		30·80
			Barh ...	0·25	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·40	3	0·75	1·58	0·40	0·31		31·22
			Bikram ...	0·50	0·65	0·12	...	...	0·11	...	4	1·38	"	Nil	"		28·35
			Hilsa ...	1·31	0·25	0·25	...	...	0·51	...	3	1·81	"	Nil	"		"
		Gaya ...	Aurangabad ...	...	...	2·39	...	...	0·04	2·23	2	4·57	1·91	2·23	0·34	53·65	32·06
			Gaya ...	0·18	0·32	0·89	0·02	0·03	...	...	4	2·35	2·28	Nil	0·21	41·93	32·10
			Nawadah ...	0·35	0·02	0·83	0·12	...	0·08	...	3	1·40	1·55	Nil	0·17	31·71	29·46
			Jahanabad ...	0·01	0·64	0·18	...	...	0·15	0·4	4	1·22	2·50	0·40	0·08		30·78
			Arwal ...	0·16	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	2	0·31	"	Nil	"	23·80	
			Daudnagar ...	1·17	...	0·27	0·03	1·23	0·65	...	4	0·32	"	0·05	"	39·62	"
			Sherghati ...	1·00	...	0·07	0·12	...	...	1·63	4	3·22	"		"		"
			Rajauli ...	...	...	0·50	0·25	...	0·25	...	3	1·00	"	1·13	"	33·41	"
			Pakri Barawan.	1·07	0·13	...	...	0·11					"	Nil	"		"
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	0·05	0·05	1·04	0·02	...	2·64	0·43	4	5·13	2·11	0·43	0·27	41·70	27·09
			Dehri ...	0·33	0·02	2·50	...	...	...	0·05	2	2·30	3·03	0·05	0·10	50·82	30·19
			Bhabhua ...	0·05	0·27	1·12	0·88	...	...	2·44	4	4·76	1·19	2·44	0·14		30·23
			Sasaram ...	1·42	0·59	...	...	...	...	0·69	3	2·70	2·01	0·69	0·17	42·38	29·13
			Arrah ...	0·13	1·12	...	0·03	0·37	0·41	0·04	4	2·10	2·33	0·04	0·28	33·38	29·38
			Mohanea ...	0·29	1·26	1·12	0·56	...	...	1·92	5	5·15	"	1·92	"	55·87	"
			Khiri ...	1·40	...	1·70	0·15	...	1·00	0·40	5	4·65	"	0·40	"	36·80	"
			Agaon ...	0·95	...	...	0·11						"		"		"
			Ramagar ...	0·66	...	0·30	0·09	...	0·06	0·45	3	2·16	"	0·45	"		"
			Koath ...	1·80	0·05	0·28	0·04	...	...	0·76	5	2·93	"	0·76	"	36·77	"
			Sekrour ...	0·70	...	0·13	0·90	...	0·85	1·63	5	4·21	"	1·63	"	38·06	"
			Bassowan ...	0·40	...	...	...	1·10	...	0·93	3	2·43	"	0·93	"		"
			Monaharpur	0·95	...	1·60	0·18	...	1·35	0·39	5	4·38	"	0·30	"		"
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	0·06	0·34	0·75	0·05	...	...	0·25	3	1·45	3·28	0·25	0·44	29·11	
			Siwan ...	...	...	0·58	...	...	0·47	0·60	3	1·65	2·86	0·60	0·23		30·80
			Ekma ...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	2	0·80	"	0·55	"		30·66
			Chapra ...	0·05	0·04	0·34	...	0·05	0·02	0·29	2	0·79	2·31	0·29	0·14	36·13	"
			Neeregpur ...	0·30	0·30	...	0·10	...	...	...	3	0·70	"	Nil	"		29·33
			Annour ...	...	0·24	0·30	...	...	...	...	2	0·54	"	Nil	"	32·87	"
			Basantpur ...	...	...	...	0·95	...	1·12	0·44	3	2·51	"	0·44	"		"
		Champaran...	Motihari ...	2·16	0·04	0·09	0·17	...	1·17	...	3	3·63	2·47	Nil	0·46	32·88	
			Bettiah ...	2·36	...	0·10	0·50	...	...	0·03	3	3·59	3·26	0·03	0·86		31·72
			Bagaha ...	0·79	0·19	0·74	0·28	...	1·12	1·34	6	4·46	"	1·34	"		35·59
			Burhurwa ...	0·63	0·09	1·41	0·06	...	1·09	0·66	4	3·94	"	0·66	"		"
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	0·14	1·32	0·17	...	...	0·16	...	4	1·79	2·13	Nil	0·37	28·20	
			Muzaffarpur	...	0·24	...	...	...	0·10	0·97	3	1·31	2·96	0·97	0·63		30·20
			Hajipur ...	0·10	1·52	1·94	...	...	...	0·25	4	3·87	2·41	0·25	0·06	34·54	31·72
			Paru ...		0·10	1·15							"		"		30·51
			Mahuwa ...	0·64	0·20	...	...	0·23	...	...	3	1·07	"	Nil	"		"
			Shiuhar ...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·20	"	Nil	"		"
			Pupri ...										"		"		"
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	...	1·22	1·95	...	...	...	0·27	3	3·44	2·93	0·27	0·51	27·68	
			Darbhanga ...	0·44	0·02	0·14	0·02	0·62	1·07	...	5	3·21	3·17	Nil	0·52	28·58	31·66
			Madhubani ...	0·04	3·51	0·06	2·26	0·49	0·47	0·03	5	7·48	2·83	0·05	0·13		32·88
			Bahera ...	0·50	1·								"		"		31·41
			Rosera ...	0·43	1·55	0·16	··	...	0·07	0·06	3	2·27	"	0·06	"	34·74	"
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begu Sarai ...	...	...	0·15	...	...	1·28	...	2	1·43	1·97	Nil	0·45	36·24	29·17
			Monghyr ...	0·47	0·69	...	...	...	0·85	0·35	3	1·76	3·07	0·35	0·35	38·43	31·57
			Jamui ...	...	0·26	0·64	...	...	0·20	...	3	1·10	1·46	Nil	0·10	39·91	32·16
			Gogri ...	...	...	0·71	0·47	...	1·06	0·71	4	2·35	"	0·11	"		"
			Shaikhpura...	...	0·70	0·22	...	...	...	...	2	0·92	"	Nil	"	24·94	"
			Chakai Bamda	0·07	0·27	0·02	...	...	3·68	0·01	2	4·05	"	0·01	"		"
			Chupreon ...	0·54	0·70	...	...	...	0·90				"		"		"
			Gidhour ...	0·02	...	1·41	...	...	0·08	1·69	2	3·23	"	1·69	"		"

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 1st of September 1894—*concld.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 26th Aug.	Monday, 27th Aug.	Tuesday, 28th Aug.	Wednesday, 29th Aug.	Thursday, 30th Aug.	Friday, 31st Aug.	Saturday, 1st Sept.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
Bihar—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	1·74	1·17	...	0·09	...	...	0·65	3	3·65	2·59	0·65	0·31	36·97	34·57
			Bangaon (Sylhabad).	0·53	0·80	...	...	...	...	0·32	3	1·65	?	0·32	:		?
			Supaul ...	0·50	0·54	...	0·20	...	0·22	0·37	5	1·83	2·80	0·37	0·17	32·04	34·96
			Pratapganj ...	0·30	1·60	...	...	..	0·32	...	3	3·51	?	Nil	?	37·14	?
			Bhagalpur ...	0·33	0·02	0·02	1·12	0·02	1·98	0·22	4	4·31	1·71	0·22	0·12	37·05	30·96
			Banka ...	0·88	...	...	...	...	0·46	0·20	3	1·54	2·53	0·20	0·33		31·44
			Colgong ...	0·05	...	...	...	...	1·87	0·90	2	2·82	?	0·90	?	27·35	?
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	1·39	2·86	0·68	...	...	...	0·22	4	5·15	3·79	0·22	0·39	49·40	52·47
			Araria ...	1·45	0·67	0·42	...	...	...	...	3	2·54	3·05	Nil	0·41		46·11
			Purnea ...	0·70	0·33	0·18	...	...	...	0·18	4	1·39	3·14	0·18	0·14	33·59	42·94
			Gondwara (Korah).	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·29	?	Nil	:	29·10	?
			Barsoe ...	0·25	0·39	...	...	...	...	0·26	3	0·90	?	0·26	?	34·73	?
			Forbesganj ...	1·60	...	2·40	...	...	...	...	2	4·00	?	Nil	?		?
			Kaliaganj ...	1·35	1·32	1·00	...	...	...	...	3	3·67	?	Nil	?	37·29	?
		Malda ...	Malda ...	2·51	...	0·49	0·01	0·02	...	...	2	3·03	2·15	Nil	0·20	38·28	35·33
			Chanchal ...	0·95	...	...	1·20	...	...	...	2	2·15	3·55	Nil	0·14	37·35	42·37
			Gajol ...	3·50	0·22	...	0·95								?		?
			Sibganj ...	1·22	0·06	...	0·15	2·19	0·34	0·73	5	4·69	?	0·73	?	33·55	?
		Santhal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	0·31	0·42	1·21	0·05	...	...	0·06	4	2·05	2·58	0·06	0·38	32·07	36·44
			Godda ...	1·60	0·15	...	...	1·90	0·25	0·14	5	4·04	1·98	0·14	0·18	33·09	32·07
			Pakaur ...	2·62	...	0·29	...	...	0·18	0·22	4	3·31	3·60	0·22	1·10	46·58	38·64
			Naya Dumka	2·45	0·32	...	...	0·75	0·19	0·01	4	3·72	2·25	0·01	0·40	42·90	38·41
			Deoghur ...	0·33	0·62	0·57	...	...	1·26	0·33	5	3·11	2·11	0·33	0·33	47·07	36·39
			Jamtara ...	0·15	0·25	0·12	0·74	...	0·16	0·31	6	2·23	2·09	0·31	0·21	46·25	36·98
			Belbadda ...	0·30	0·52	...	...	...	...	0·24	3	1·06	?	0·24	?		?
			Nanihat ...	0·44	...	...	...	0·44	0·14	...	3	1·02	?	Nil	:		?
			Asansboni ...	...	0·60	0·02							?		?		?
			Katikund ...	1·26	...	...	...	2·06	...	...	2	4·32	?	Nil	?		?
			Madhupur ...	1·04	0·17	0·09	0·18	0·68	0·55	...	5	2·71	?	Nil	?		?
			Sarwan ...	0·20	0·05	0·30	...	...	...	0·25	3	1·00	?	0·25	?	38·90	?
			Sarath ...	1·18	0·44	...	...	0·50	0·07	0·04	3	2·23	?	0·04	?	38·79	?
			Barkope ...	1·25	0·20	...	...	...	0·30	0·11	4	1·86	?	0·11	:		?
			Dourey ...	1·7	0·33	0·2	0·2	0·20					?		?		?
			Bhagga ...	...	0·72	...	...	0·50	...	1·18	3	2·40	?	1·18	?		?
			Mohespore ...	2·60	...	...	...	1·32	0·76	...	3	4·77	?	Nil	:		?
			Barharwa ...	0·95	0·92	0·50	0·03	0·06	1·12	0·18	5	3·76	?	0·18	?		?
			Sahibganj ...	0·04	0·06	...	...	...	1·45				?		?		?
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur										1·56		0·22		39·02
			Banki ...	0·07	...	0·22							2·34		0·17		34·53
			Cuttack ...										1·92		0·27		39·17
			False Point ...	0·65	1·36	...	...	...	0·65	0·54	4	3·20	2·71	0·54	0·47	43·39	39·54
			Kendraparra ...	1·03	0·42	...	...	...	0·04	0·46	3	1·95	2·23	0·46	0·28	47·10	34·94
			Jajpur ...	0·24	...	0·87	0·05	...	...	0·18	3	1·34	1·91	0·18	0·35	47·10	36·94
			Dharmsala ...		0·90	2·90	...						?		?		?
			Salipore ...										?		?		?
			Pal Lahara ...										?		?		?
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	0·06	...	0·56	...	...	...	...	1	0·62	?	Nil	?	38·00	?
			Chandbali ...	0·55	...	2·15	...	0·10	...	...	3	2·80	1·68	Nil	0·40		33·68
			Bhadrak ...	...	..	2·20	...	0·09	0·03	0·21	3	2·53	1·81	0·21	0·28		34·96
			Soro ...	...	0·45	...	...	0·10	...	...	2	0·55	1·68	Nil	0·29		33·40
			Balasore ...	...	0·33	0·24	...	...	0·07	0·30	3	0·94	2·10	0·30	0·72	39·01	38·30
			Jellasore ...										1·69		0·34		36·00
			Baripada ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	0·71	2	1·14	1·14	0·71	0·18	52·10	37·57
		Puri ...	Puri ...	0·31	0·02	...	0·04	...	...	0·60	2	0·97	2·03	0·60	0·35	22·79	29·45
			Khurda ...	...	0·22	...	...	0·08					2·54		0·35		37·19
			Bhanpur ...	2·46	...	0·55	...	...					2·21		0·34		31·09
			Gop ...										?		?		?
			Satpara ...										?		?		?
			Pipli ...										?		?		?
			Nayagarh ...	...	1·60								?		?		?
			Ranpur ...	0·63	...	...	0·25						?		?		?
			Kuruala ...	0·62	0·38								?		?		?
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	0·07	1·81	0·14	0·69	0·12	0·50	0·53	6	3·86	2·13	0·53	0·33	42·50	34·91
			Hazaribagh ...	0·55	0·76	0·26	1·37	...	0·39	0·58	6	3·91	2·04	0·58	0·28	44·96	35·32
			Sentagurah ...										2·00		0·40		34·30
			Mahudi Hills										2·83		0·34		36·39
			Jhumra Hill										2·90		0·31		45·04
			Barhi ...	3·27	0·20	0·85	...	...	0·43	1·07	5	5·82	.	1·07	?	34·30	?
			Chatra ...	1·25	...	0·40	0·35	0·26					?		?		?
			Karaqdeha ...	0·49	0·03	...	1·29	...	1·23	0·62	4	3·66	?	0·62	?		?
			Ramgar ...	1·60									?		?		?
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	0·89	0·19	1·10	0·42	...	0·11				2·26		0·74		38·27
			Ranchi ...	0·58	...	0·82	...	0·35	0·22	1·15	5	3·12	2·81	1·15	0·38	47·90	39·05
			Silli ...	1·70	0·30	...	1·40	...	0·40		4	3·80	?	Nil	?		?
			Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	1·30	1·62	0·37	3	3·29	?	0·37	?		?
			Tamar ...	0·85	0·55	...	1·20	...	0·23	1·60	5	4·43	?	1·60	?		?
			Chainpur ...	...	0·30	...	...	1·25					?		?		?
		Palamau ...	Palamau ... (*Daltonganj*).	1·02	0·72	0·42	...	...	...				2·31		0·40		31·55
			Balumath ...	1·82	1·00	1·92	0·21	...	1·24	0·15	6	6·34	?	0·15	?		?
			Husainabad ...	0·70	...	0·26	0·20						?		?		?
			Garhwa ...	0·39	0·17	0·34	0·17						?		?		?
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	1·67	0·15	...	...	...	0·09	0·10	3	2·01	2·28	0·10	0·27	59·47	37·01
			Govindpur ...	0·55	1·04	0·16	0·09	...	1·40	...	4	3·24	1·95	Nil	0·17	58·13	33·41
			Raghunathpur.	1·74	1·00	0·20	...	...	1·70	...	4	4·64	?	Nil	?	38·03	?
			Barabhum ...	...	0·08	...	...	..	1·44	0·05	1	1·57	?	0·05	?	38·20	?
			Jhalda ...	0·75	0·97	0·71	...	0·17	0·78	...	5	3·38	?	Nil	?	48·85	?
			Chas ...	0·38	...	...	...	·9	0·65				?		?		?
			Pandra ...	0·32	0·17	1·52	0·02	...	2·48	0·27	5	5·38	?	0·27	?		?
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	0·98	0·04	1·12	0·25	0·01	0·01	0·68	4	2·09	2·28	0·68	0·44	37·73	37·30
			Chakradharpur.	1·42	...	...	...	0·33	1·84	0·28	4	3·87	?	0·28	?		?
			Ghatsila ...	...	0·75	...	1·05	0·21	...	...	3	2·01	?	Nil	?		?
			Laharagura										?		?		?
			Garikura ...	2·76	0·03	...	0·67	0·19	...	1·95	5	5·60	?	1·95	?	50·18	?
			Kalikapur ...	0·46	..	1·12	...	...	...	0·11	3	1·69	?	0·11	?	37·38	?
			Monahorpur	1·38	0·10	...	...	...	0·40	...	3	1·88	?	Nil	?		?
			Kharswan ...														

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least 10 inch of rain has fallen.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER 1894.

DURING the second half of the previous week certain pressure changes had been taking place, which resulted in the establishment of a high-pressure area over Bengal, and pressure on the 25th of August, or the last day of that week, was in excess by amounts ranging up to a tenth of an inch at the southern stations. Hence with this pressure distribution the monsoon current began to fall off in force, and became decidedly lighter, and it was also to a considerable extent deflected away from Bengal by the high-pressure area, so that quite at the close of that week rainfall had become much more local and decidedly lighter than it had been. On the 26th of September, or the first day of the week under review, pressure had again risen slowly over the province, and the excess at some stations equalled one-eighth of an inch. On the 27th the barometric changes were small and a little variable, while on the 28th a moderate fall was reported, but the pressure was still above the normal, the excess ranging up to 0·06″ in the western districts. A further fall of pressure occurred on the 29th, and the distribution of pressure became almost normal, while on the 30th the pressure changes were small and slightly variable, and pressure had become very slightly in defect. On the 31st August and 1st September, however, a moderate to brisk increase of pressure had occurred, and pressure again became in considerable excess. Hence for the first five days of the week conditions gradually became more favourable for the free flow of the monsoon current over Bengal, but during the greater part of this period the monsoon current blowing in the centre and north of the Bay was decidedly weak. Hence during this period the rainfall in Bengal continued local and rather light. Again at the close of the week the pressure distribution became still more unfavourable for the free advance of the monsoon current over Bengal.

On the other hand, certain changes have occurred in the Bay during the week, which have been important. Up till nearly the end of the previous week the strength of the monsoon in the extreme south of the Bay, as judged by the wind velocities at the Ceylon stations, was rather small. From the beginning of the present week, however, a considerable increase has occurred, and a strong monsoon current has been blowing in Ceylon throughout the week. This strong advance gradually passed up the Bay, and from about the 30th instant a barometric depression of a feeble and diffused nature appeared to form in the centre of the Bay. This feeble depression moved slowly towards the North Madras coast, and on the 1st September, or the last day of the week under review, it was lying almost over the North Madras coast. The diffused depression was giving strong winds and squally weather in the east and south of the Bay, but by the indraught towards it the monsoon current was prevented from flowing up to the north of the Bay and over Bengal. Hence from this cause also the rainfall in Bengal during the week has been decidedly lighter, and much more local than usual.

Pressure.—Owing to the area of high pressure which has existed over the province for a large part of the week, the mean pressure has been in considerable excess. The usual excess has varied between 0·05″ and 0·08″, but it has been smallest in the south-west of the Province, and at Cuttack it has equalled the small amount of 0·029″.

In Assam the excess pressure has been comparatively small, and the average at the three recording stations only equals 0·031″.

Temperature.—The average mean temperature for the week has not varied very much from the normal, but in most districts, except East Bengal and Orissa, it has been in defect by about half a degree. The actual average temperature of the whole province has been in defect by a third of a degree only.

In Assam the average mean temperature has been almost normal, a defect of only a tenth of a degree having been registered.

Rainfall.—The general average falls in the Divisions of South-West Bengal, Bihar, North Bengal, and Chota Nagpur have equalled from two to three inches. In East Bengal and Orissa the falls have varied between one and-a-half and two inches. The falls have been very largely below the usual amounts in East Bengal, and rather largely below in North Bengal and Orissa, while the fall in South-West Bengal has been more normal. On the other hand, a slight excess fall has been registered in Bihar, and a considerable excess fall in Chota Nagpur.

Expressed as percentages of the normal rainfall, the actual falls during the week have equalled the following amounts:—South-West Bengal 94 per cent., North Bengal 81 per cent., East Bengal 70 per cent., Bihar 107 per cent., Orissa 84 per cent., and Chota Nagpur 133 per cent. Taking each Division to have an equal value in the calculation, the rainfall of Bengal for the week has equalled 95 per cent. of the normal fall.

In the case of the following smaller districts the falls have been even smaller than represented above, and in them decidedly scanty falls have been registered:—Hooghly, Howrah, Calcutta, Rajshahi, Kuch Bihar, Dacca, Backergunge, Hill Tippera, Noakhali, Patna, Saran, Monghyr, Balasore, and Puri.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 1st of September 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1894.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	92·3	74·9	87·8	77·9	82·9	−0·7	2·02	3·15	−0·13	3·04	3·11	−0·07	0·31	0·32	37·43	37·82
North Bengal	92·3	75·1	86·7	77·9	82·3	−0·5	2·99	3·67	−0·68	3·48	3·39	+0·09	0·09	0·50	43·06	51·85
East Bengal	92·3	74·1	86·9	77·2	82·1	+0·1	1·96	2·80	−0·84	2·92	3·80	−0·88	0·32	0·40	59·90	55·74
Bihar	92·9	72·8	88·1	77·7	82·9	−0·7	2·68	2·50	+0·18	3·40	2·95	+0·45	0·29	0·33	36·92	33·52
Orissa	93·2	75·8	88·8	78·4	83·6	+0·1	1·65	1·97	−0·32	2·50	2·90	−0·40	0·37	0·33	37·55	35·19
Chota Nagpur	91·9*	67·4*	85·7*	72·6*	79·2*	−0·4*	2·99	2·24	+0·75	4·71	3·47	+1·24	0·43	0·37	44·47	36·71
Assam	94·0	75·1	88·0	77·0	82·5	−0·1										

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 4th September 1894.

A. PEDLER,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 26th August to 1st September 1894.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Faht.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
August ...	26th ...	29·804	82·4	88·0	11·2	76·8	84·6	81·0	1·011	79·6	85	...
,, ...	27th ...	·783	83·4	90·0	13·2	76·8	84·6	80·5	·987	78·8	83	...
,, ...	28th ...	·714	84·5	92·0	15·0	77·0	88·6	83·5	1·081	81·6	80	0·80
,, ...	29th ...	·692	85·4	92·0	13·2	78·8	89·1	83·0	1·048	80·7	77	...
,, ...	30th ...	·672	82·9	87·0	8·2	78·8	86·1	81·6	1·015	79·7	82	...
,, ...	31st ...	·779	83·2	89·0	11·7	77·3	81·6	78·5	·935	77·2	87	...
September ...	1st ...	·756	82·0	87·0	10·0	77·0	84·6	80·5	·987	78·8	82	...

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days		29·743
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		83·4
The extreme variation of temperature		15·2
The maximum temperature		92·0
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days		82
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 26th August to 1st September 1894 ...		0·80

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 3rd September, 1894.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 26th August to 1st September 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1894.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Aug.	26th	152·4	3·6	29·728	82·0	85·6	9·0	76·6	79·0	0·952	77·7	87	S by W and SSW	80	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o.
„	27th	148·7	8·0	·719	83·0	87·6	10·6	77·0	79·7	·972	78·4	86	SSW, SW by W and S.	83	0·22	Partially cloudy, p, lr.
„	28th	150·4	9·6	·672	84·1	89·6	12·2	77·4	80·1	·976	78·5	84	SW by S, SW by W and SSW.	79	0·02	Partially cloudy, d.
„	29th	148·5	8·2	·644	84·9	90·6	11·3	79·3	80·7	·994	79·0	83	SSW and WSW...	59	Nil	Partially cloudy, t, <.
„	30th	123·3	Nil	·655	83·7	86·1	6·9	79·2	80·0	·978	78·5	85	SW by S and SE by E.	60	„	Cloudy, o, g, lr.
„	31st	147·7	4·8	·711	82·3	86·7	9·6	77·1	78·7	·934	77·2	85	WSW, ESE and SE	60	0·10	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p.
Sept.	1st	138·2	0·7	·726	79·8	80·1	8·9	77·2	77·3	·905	76·2	89	SSE and E by S	84	0·76	Chiefly cloudy o, g, d, p.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·694
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·632
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	34·9
The maximum possible number of hours of sun-shine	88·3
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	82·8
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·5
The extreme variation of temperature	14·0
The maximum temperature	90·6
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	10
	%
The mean relative humidity	86
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	85
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 26th August to 1st September 1894	1·10
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2·01
The total fall from 1st January to 1st September 1894	35·47
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	48·84

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; <, lightning; lr., lightning reflection.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA; J. H. GILLILAND,

Calcutta, the 3rd September 1894. *For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of July 1894.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births. Number registered.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Deaths. Cholera. Number registered.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox. Number registered.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever. Number registered.	Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury. Number registered.	Injury. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other causes. Number registered.	Other causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total of all causes. Number registered.	Total of all causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Number registered.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,880	3,839	33·00	141	1·20	5	·03	2,360	20·28	71	·60	35	·24	770	6·00	3,321	28·56	2,528	21·72	
	Birbhum	797,883	2,217	33·24	56	·84	1	·01	1,294	19·44	12	·12	21	·24	494	7·32	1,878	28·20	1,697	25·44	
	Bankura	1,009,668	2,637	29·52	342	3·72	1	·01	1,749	19·56	73	·72	56	·60	473	5·24	2,694	30·12	1,661	18·60	
	Midnapore																				Return not received up to date.
	Hooghly including Serampore.	1,076,710	2,187	24·36	170	1·80	9	·09	1,760	19·56	166	1·80	74	·72	371	4·08	2,550	28·32	1,800	20·04	
	Howrah	721,211	1,781	29·52	81	1·32	4	·06	606	10·08	216	3·48	63	·96	356	5·88	1,326	21·96	1,081	17·88	
Presidency	24-Parganas																				Ditto.
	Calcutta																				
	Nadia	1,644,108	3,000	21·84	52	·36	...	...	2,328	16·92	5	·03	156	1·08	290	2·04	2,831	20·64	2,380	17·28	
	Murshidabad	1,250,946	3,204	30·72	14	·12	...	...	1,985	18·96	3	·02	142	1·32	255	2·40	2,399	22·92	2,059	19·68	
	Jessore																				Ditto.
	Khulna	1,177,652	2,537	25·80	9	·08	...	...	1,543	15·72	19	·09	78	·72	340	3·36	1,950	20·16	1,994	20·28	
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	1,313,336	2,765	25·20	105	·84	...	...	2,827	25·80	2	·01	98	·84	187	1·68	3,219	29·40	2,589	23·64	
	Dinajpur	1,555,835	3,353	25·80	78	·60	15	·10	3,441	26·52	13	·09	86	·60	231	1·68	3,864	29·76	3,076	23·64	
	Jalpaiguri																				Ditto.
	Darjeeling	223,314	612	32·88	...	...	...	...	597	32·04	251	13·44	7	·36	186	9·96	1,041	55·92	823	44·16	
	Rangpur	2,065,464	4,676	27·12	9	·04	2	·01	4,398	25·44	6	·02	55	·24	261	1·44	4,731	27·48	3,670	21·24	
	Bogra	817,494	1,778	26·04	4	·04	12	·12	1,524	22·32	...	...	54	·72	156	2·76	1,789	26·16	1,407	20·64	
	Pabna	1,382,382	2,574	22·68	2	·01	2	·01	2,221	19·56	8	·06	71	·60	143	1·20	2,447	21·48	1,983	17·40	
Dacca	Dacca	2,420,636	4,201	20·76	53	·24	14	·06	2,810	13·92	171	·84	113	·48	771	3·72	3,932	19·44	2,807	13·80	
	Mymensingh	3,472,186	5,542	19·08	85	·24	48	·12	5,589	19·20	29	·09	96	·24	721	2·40	6,568	22·68	4,574	15·72	
	Faridpur																				Return returned for correction.
	Backergunge	2,153,965	5,021	27·96	15	·07	9	·04	2,637	14·64	49	·21	147	·72	1,168	6·48	4,025	22·32	3,670	20·40	
Chittagong	Tippera	1,782,935	2,395	16·08	12	·07	6	·03	2,218	14·88	12	·07	110	·72	208	1·92	2,656	17·76	2,268	15·24	
	Noakhali	1,009,693	1,887	22·44	8	·08	22	·24	1,481	17·52	9	·09	70	·72	113	1·32	1,709	20·28	1,984	23·52	
	Chittagong	1,290,167	4,341	40·32	73	·60	...	...	2,711	25·20	30	·24	70	·60	229	2·04	3,113	28·92	2,464	22·80	
Patna	Patna	1,769,044	4,121	27·84	1,750	11·76	33	·12	4,691	31·20	319	2·16	157	·96	1,245	8·76	8,155	55·20	5,903	39·96	
	Gaya	2,138,331	5,285	29·64	6,005	33·60	54	·24	6,626	37·08	219	1·20	149	·72	1,068	5·88	14,121	79·20	6,215	34·80	
	Shahabad																				Return not received up to date.
	Saran	2,467,477	6,334	30·72	2,076	14·40	1	·004	5,068	24·60	446	2·16	211	·96	3,385	16·44	12,087	58·68	5,123	24·84	
	Champaran	1,859,405	3,721	24·00	3,540	22·80	2	·01	4,454	28·68	24	·12	133	·84	1,231	7·92	9,384	60·48	3,721	24·00	
	Muzaffarpur	2,711,445	5,157	22·80	1,981	8·76	...	...	7,429	32·76	183	·72	233	·96	1,129	4·92	10,955	48·48	5,293	23·40	
	Darbhanga	2,801,955	5,769	24·60	823	3·48	...	...	6,747	28·80	244	·96	201	·84	582	2·40	8,597	36·72	5,076	21·72	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	2,036,021	5,388	31·68	1,283	7·56	87	·48	4,062	29·16	30	·12	257	1·44	706	4·08	7,334	43·20	4,908	28·92	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,686	4,945	29·16	701	4·08	55	·24	4,880	28·80	50	·24	149	·84	508	2·88	6,352	37·44	4,061	23·88	
	Purnea	1,944,658	3,604	18·84	28	·12	4	·02	3,507	21·96	3	·01	75	·36	108	·60	3,785	23·28	2,550	15·72	
	Malda	814,919	1,778	26·16	17	·24	...	...	1,412	20·76	3	·03	41	·60	86	1·20	1,559	22·92	1,328	19·44	
	Sonthal Parganas	1,754,196	4,407	30·12	442	3·00	11	·07	3,445	23·52	14	·08	66	·36	272	1·80	4,250	29·04	2,687	18·36	
Orissa	Cuttack																				Ditto.
	Balasore	994,625	2,653	31·92	772	9·24	17	·12	1,158	13·92	369	4·44	69	·72	626	7·44	3,011	36·24	2,290	27·60	
	Puri	944,998	1,985	25·20	477	6·00	17	·12	531	6·84	371	4·68	62	·72	1,170	14·76	2,636	33·36	2,674	33·84	
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	4,215	43·44	553	5·64	18	·12	3,329	34·20	117	1·20	74	·72	634	6·48	4,725	48·60	2,495	25·56	
	Lohardaga	1,128,585	4,878	51·84	4	·03	1	·009	1,699	18·00	426	4·44	38	·36	1,044	11·04	3,212	34·08	2,568	27·24	
	Palamau																				Ditto.
	Manbhum	1,193,329	2,851	28·56	686	6·84	2	·01	2,516	25·20	88	·84	37	·36	497	4·92	3,826	38·40	2,157	21·60	
	Singhbhum	545,488	1,279	28·08	93	2·04	...	...	1,066	22·08	56	1·20	33	·72	202	4·44	1,390	30·48	768	16·80	
	Total	56,899,257	128,379	27·00	23,440	4·92	452	·08	109,526	23·04	4,107	·84	3,586	·72	22,341	4·68	163,452	34·44	106,322	22·32	
Average of corresponding month of previous five years			Not available, as birth registration was introduced from the commencement of 1892.		11,382	2·40	789	·12	71,890	15·12	3,048	·60	3,539	·72	15,674	3·24	106,322	22·32			
Difference + or −			.....		+12,058	+2·52	−337	−·04	+37,636	+7·92	+1,059	+·24	+47	Equal	+6,667	+1·44	+57,130	+12·12			

Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

W. H. GRIGG, Surgeon, Offg. Sec. Dir. Publ. Works Dept.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 *and over during the month of July* 1894.

DISTRICTS.		TOWNS.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.												AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		REMARKS.
						CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INJURY.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.				
				Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1	Burdwan	34,477	46	15·96	2	·60	...	...	55	19·08	8	2·76	5	1·68	19	6·60	89	30·96	77	26·76	
Midnapore ...	2	Midnapore																				*Return not received up to date.*
Hooghly ...	3	Hooghly and Chinsura	33,060	45	16·32	22	7·92	3	1·08	61	22·08	20	7·20	1	·36	15	5·40	122	44·28	77	27·84	
Howrah ...	4	Serampore	35,952	55	18·24	18	6·00	1	·24	44	14·64	21	7·92	2	·60	14	4·56	103	34·32	96	32·04	
	5	Howrah	116,606	154	15·84	27	2·76	...	...	66	6·72	41	4·20	8	·72	27	2·76	169	17·28	133	13·68	
	6	Cossipore-Chitpur ...																				
	7	Maniktala																				
	8	Barnagore																				
24-Parganas...	9	South Suburban ...																				
	10	Khorda or South Barrackpore.																				*Ditto.*
	11	Naihati																				
	12	Nawabganj or North Barrackpore.																				
Calcutta ...	13	Calcutta																				
Nadia ...	14	Krishnagar	25,500	19	8·88	...	...	...	...	27	12·60	2	·84	1	·36	5	2·28	35	16·44	26	12·12	
	15	Santipur	30,437	44	17·28	...	...	...	...	64	25·20	...	...	...	...	2	·60	66	26·40	35	13·68	
Murshidabad	16	City Murshidabad ...	35,576	34	11·40	...	...	...	...	44	14·76	2	·60	2	·60	3	1·08	67	26·40	35	13·68	
	17	Berhampore	23,515	31	15·72	...	...	...	...	23	11·64	...	...	2	·60	2	·60	50	16·80	61	20·52	
Rajshahi ...	18	Rampur Boalia ...	21,197	35	19·56	...	...	...	...	40	22·32	1	·48	4	2·04	3	1·44	30	15·24	39	19·80	
Pabna ...	19	Sirajganj	23,267	23	11·76	...	...	...	...	18	9·24	2	·96	1	·48	3	1·68	45	25·20	48	26·88	
Dacca ...	20	Dacca	82,321	81	11·76	8	1·08	...	...	83	12·00	18	2·52	2	·96	2	·96	24	12·36	24	12·36	
Chittagong ...	21	Chittagong	24,069	18	8·88	...	...	...	...	32	15·84	5	·72	5	·72	60	8·64	174	25·32	150	21·84	
	22	Patna City	165,192	266	19·32	45	3·24	1	·07	254	18·36	4	1·92	1	·48	5	2·40	42	20·88	53	26·40	
Patna	23	Bihar	47,723	160	40·20	92	23·04	1	·24	91	22·80	110	7·92	21	1·44	139	10·08	570	41·40	353	25·56	
	24	Dinapore	44,419	62	16·68	22	5·88	...	...	75	20·16	14	3·48	4	·96	56	14·04	258	64·80	208	52·20	
Gaya ...	25	Gaya	80,383	190	29·64	154	22·92	...	...	302	45·00	8	2·16	2	·48	35	9·36	142	38·28	93	25·08	
Shahabad ...	26	Arrah										76	11·28	3	·36	69	10·20	604	90·12	330	49·20	
	27	Sasaram																				*Ditto.*
Saran ...	28	Chapra	57,352	53	11·04	19	3·96	...	...	30	6·24	25	5·16	5	·96	44	9·12	123	25·68	125	26·04	
Champaran ...	29	Bettiah	22,780	50	50·96	31	16·32	...	...	50	26·28	...	...	...	...	25	15·08	106	55·80	60	31·56	
Muzaffarpur	30	Muzaffarpur	49,192	78	18·96	18	4·32	...	...	116	28·20	12	2·88	4	·96	49	11·88	199	48·48	120	31·44	
	31	Hajipur	21,487	62	34·56	27	15·00	...	...	39	21·72	42	23·40	6	3·24	31	17·28	145	80·88	79	44·04	
Darbhanga ...	32	Darbhanga	73,561	112	18·24	30	4·80	...	...	74	12·00	52	8·40	8	1·20	43	6·96	207	33·72	209	32·52	
Monghyr ...	33	Monghyr	57,077	149	31·32	73	15·24	7	1·44	81	16·80	5	·96	8	1·68	80	16·80	253	53·16	158	33·12	
Bhagalpur ...	34	Bhagalpur	60,106	103	28·20	7	1·20	...	...	114	19·68	22	3·72	8	1·32	51	8·76	202	35·04	174	30·12	
Cuttack ...	35	Cuttack																				
Balasore ...	36	Balasore	20,775	55	31·68	29	16·68	...	...	15	8·64	1	·48	4	2·28	16	9·24	65	37·44	47	27·12	*Ditto.*
Puri ...	37	Puri	28,794	34	14·16	101	42·00	...	...	34	14·16	28	11·64	1	·36	43	20·40	213	88·68	181	75·36	
Lohardaga ...	38	Ranchi	20,306	39	23·04	1	·48	...	...	39	23·04	5	2·88	...	...	11	6·48	56	33·00	58	34·20	
		Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	1,244,334	2,076	19·92	726	6·96	13	·12	1,870	18·00	522	4·92	106	·96	856	8·16	4,093	39·36	3,014	29·04	
		Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	...	Complete average figures of past 5 years are not available.		612	5·88	36	·24	1,192	11·40	318	3·00	66	·60	790	7·56	3,014	29·04	...	...	
		Difference + or — ...	...	...	...	+114	+1·08	−23	−·12	+678	+6·60	+204	+1·92	+40	+·36	+66	+·60	+1,079	+10·32	...	...	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 1st September 1894.

W. H. GREGG, *Surgeon-Lieut.-Col., Dip. Publ. Health, Camb.,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Supplementary Vital Statistics of Districts and of Towns in Bengal for June 1894 *received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 4th August* 1894.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.														Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	
					Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.			
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Burdwan ...	Midnapore	2,631,516	5,522	*25·08*	270	*1·20*	24	*·10*	2,775	*12·60*	128	*·48*	96	*·36*	691	*3·12*	3,984	*18·12*	4,297	*19·56*
Presidency ...	24-Parganas	1,892,033	2,961	*18·72*	80	*·48*	8	*·04*	1,509	*9·48*	62	*·36*	87	*·48*	244	*1·44*	1,999	*12·60*	2,333	*14·76*
	Jessore	1,888,827	3,023	*19·20*	8	*·04*	7	*·03*	2,618	*16·56*	1	*·006*	126	*·72*	174	*1·08*	2,934	*18·60*	3,094	*19·56*
Patna ...	Shahabad	2,063,927	2,883	*16·68*	2,755	*15·96*	5	*·02*	4,146	*24·00*	34	*·12*	86	*·48*	359	*2·04*	7,385	*42·84*	4,255	*24·72*
Bhagalpore ...	Purnea	1,044,658	2,719	*16·68*	145	*·84*	1	*·006*	3,925	*18·60*	2	*·01*	51	*·24*	59	*·36*	3,283	*20·16*	2,990	*18·36*
	Total ...	10,429,961	17,108	*19·68*	3,207	*3·72*	45	*·04*	14,973	*16·20*	227	*·24*	446	*·48*	1,527	*1·68*	19,585	*22·44*	16,969	*19·44*
	Total for the Province	71,070,233	136,078	*22·92*	31,714	*5·28*	814	*·12*	101,550	*17·04*	3,467	*·48*	3,438	*·48*	19,917	*3·36*	160,880	*27·12*	128,098	*21·60*
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	Not available, as birth registration was introduced from the commencement of 1892.		19,058	*3·12*	1,555	*·24*	83,407	*14·04*	3,361	*·48*	3,638	*·60*	17,079	*2·88*	128,098	*21·60*	...	...
	Difference + or −	.....	.....	.....	+12,656	*+2·16*	−741	*−·12*	+18,123	*+3·00*	+106	Equal.	−200	*−·12*	+2,838	*+·48*	+32,782	*+5·52*	...	...
Districts.	*Towns.*																			
Midnapore ...	Midnapore	32,264	34	*12·60*	5	*1·80*	.....	.....	37	*13·68*	19	*6·96*	.....	.....	25	*9·24*	86	*31·92*	82	*30·48*
24-Parganas ...	Cossipore-Chitpore	31,423	23	*8·76*	...	...	1	*·36*	6	*2·28*	1	*·36*	1	*·36*	9	*3·36*	18	*6·84*	47	*17·88*
	Maniktala	32,865	14	*5·04*	1	*·36*	1	*·36*	20	*7·20*	5	*1·80*	.....	.....	2	*·72*	29	*10·56*	32	*11·64*
	Barnagore	34,278	30	*10·44*	1	*·24*	.....	.....	25	*8·64*	9	*3·12*	2	*·60*	9	*3·12*	46	*16·08*	57	*19·92*
	South Suburban	69,642	83	*14·28*	4	*·60*	.....	.....	53	*9·12*	8	*1·32*	.....	.....	12	*2·04*	77	*13·20*	50	*8·52*
	Khorda or South Barrackpore	35,647	15	*5·04*	6	*1·92*	.....	.....	24	*8·04*	3	*·96*	1	*·24*	1	*·24*	35	*11·76*	40	*13·44*
	Naihati	29,724	30	*12·00*	18	*7·20*	.....	.....	29	*11·64*	6	*2·40*	2	*·72*	8	*3·12*	63	*25·32*	39	*15·72*
	Nawabganj or North Barrackpore.	20,980	6	*3·36*	...	...	.....	.....	22	*12·48*	1	*·48*	1	*·48*	1	*·48*	25	*14·28*	40	*22·80*
Shahabad ...	Arrah	46,905	77	*19·68*	12	*3·00*	.....	.....	68	*17·28*	5	*1·20*	2	*·48*	9	*2·28*	96	*24·48*	86	*21·96*
	Sasaram	22,713	80	*42·24*	75	*39·60*	.....	.....	57	*30·00*	.....	.....	2	*·96*	10	*5·28*	144	*75·96*	95	*50·16*
	Total ...	356,441	392	*13·08*	122	*4·08*	2	*·06*	341	*11·40*	57	*1·80*	11	*·36*	86	*2·88*	619	*20·76*	568	*19·08*
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,329,521	3,155	*16·20*	662	*3·36*	83	*·36*	2,259	*11·52*	497	*2·52*	116	*·48*	1,418	*7·20*	5,035	*25·92*	4,589	*23·52*
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	Complete average figures of past five years are not available.		833	*4·20*	81	*·36*	1,799	*9·24*	458	*2·28*	102	*·48*	1,316	*6·72*	4,589	*23·52*	.....	.....
	Difference + or −	.....	.....	.....	−171	*−·84*	+2	Equal	+460	*+2·28*	+39	*+·24*	+14	Equal	+102	*+·48*	+446	*+2·40*	.....	.....

OFFICE OF SANY. COMMR. FOR BENGAL,
The 1st September 1894.

W. H. GREGG, *Surgn.-Lieut.-Col., Dip. Publ. Health, Camb.,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 1st September 1894, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 1st September 1894.			Week ending Saturday, the 2nd September 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	679	69,075	1,010	804	84,975	1,065
Jute	104	28,075	551	105	52,125	888
Firewood	90	55,750	840	111	58,025	867
Other articles	732	1,85,000	2,444	746	1,84,550	2,590
Total ...	1,605	3,37,900	4,845	1,466	3,79,675	5,410

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of June 1894, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1894.		1893.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1894.	1893.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,756	21,859	3,736	13,723	23,655	17,459	6,196	.....
Cotton, raw	6	219	2	245	225	247	.....	22
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	412	.....						
Ditto, Indian	249	174	3,186	286	2,839	3,472	.....	633
Piece-goods, European	1,960	.....						
Ditto, Indian	38	6						
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	15	7						
Non-intoxicating—			.....	.....	33	.....	33	.....
Cinchona bark	.....	.....						
Others	10	1						
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....						
Myrabolams	.....	.....						
Cutch	23	...	.....	.....	354	.....	354	.....
Turmeric	35	280						
Aniline dyes	.....	.....						
Others	7	9						
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	227	13						
Rice in the husk	2,050	6,503						
Rice not in the husk	6,352	2,398	2,764	2,051	8,790	4,815	3,975	.....
Jawar and bajra	.....	.....						
Gram and pulse	1,260	1,583						
Others	63	167	1,361	5,235	11,875	6,596	5,279	.....
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....						
Raw	.....	.....						
Skins of sheep, &c.—			9	676	672	685	.....	13
Dressed or tanned	3	669						
Raw	.....	.....						
Horns	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Jute—								
Raw	5	2,666	2	3,368	2,671	3,370	.....	699
Gunnybags and cloth	232	236	261	1,082	968	1,343	.....	875
Lac—								
Stick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Liquors—								
Beer	20	.....						
Spirits	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	65	.....
Wines	45	.....						
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....						
Brass, do.	6	.....						
Copper, wrought	16	.....	792	249	1,115	1,041	74	.....
Brass, do.	123	57						
Iron	785	39						
Others	60	29						
Oils—								
Kerosine	4,265	20	7,995	12	4,285	8,007	.....	3,722
Castor	4	.....						
Cocoanaut	93	.....						
Others	567	34	531	46	698	577	121	.....
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	2	1,120						
Rape and mustard	380	1,229						
Til or jinjili	.....	315						
Poppy	2	.....	271	4,403	3,050	4,674	.....	1,624
Earth-nuts	.....	.....						
Castor	.....	.....						
Others	2	.....						
Opium	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Paper and pasteboard	115	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	115	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	53	1						
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	.....	705	1,225	1,754	1,930	.....	176
Others	796	904						
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines and tenders and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	116	.....	.....	.....	116	.....	116	.....
Salt	6,052	62	5,801	31	6,114	5,832	282	.....
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	21	.....	.....	21	.....	21	.....

Staples.	1894.		1893.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1894.	1893.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	639	186	160	801	825	961	.....	136
Pepper	40	.....						
Ginger	.....	360						
Chillies	52	740	.....	.....	1,381	.....	1,381	.....
Cardamoms	.....	18						
Others	94	68						
Stone and lime	489	370	.....	.....	859	.....	859	.....
Sugar—								
Refined or crystalized, including sugar-candy.	118	130	606	1,754	1,807	2,360	.....	553
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	973	586						
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	22	3,633	.....	3,681	3,655	3,681	.....	26
Timber	518	181	175	151	699	326	373	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	146	2,726						
Manufactured—			173	2,916	2,876	3,089	.....	213
Cigars	.....	.....						
Other sorts	2	2						
Wool, raw	.....	96	.....	.....	96	.....	96	.....
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	4,595	2,198	6,789	5,625	6,793	12,414	.....	5,621
Total ...	35,993	51,927	35,319	47,560	87,920	82,879	19,354	14,313

Statement of principal commodities carried on the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of June 1894.

Increases.

	Tons.
Coal and coke	6,196
Large despatches to Bracebridge Hall.	
Rice	3,975
Ruthtolla, A. ghát, Chitpur and some stations on the Northern and Bihar Sections, show increases under this head, due to demand in the Eastern districts where scarcity prevailed and in the Calcutta market for large shipments.	

Decreases.

	Tons.
Kerosine oil	3,722
The price of kerosine oil having risen, merchants held back despatches of large consignments from Budge-Budge until the market was favourable.	
Seeds	1,624
Goalundo, Kushtia, Krishnaganj bazar and the Bihar section stations generally show decreases under this head due to short crop.	

J. Shaw,
for Examiner of Accounts.

Calcutta, *the 28th August* 1894.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of June 1894, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1894.		1893.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1894.	1893.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,521	.....	2,208	.....	1,521	2,208	.....	687
Cotton, raw	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	158	.....						
Ditto, Indian	2	.....	377	13	326	390	.....	64
Piece-goods, European	165	.....						
Ditto, Indian	1	.....						
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than Opium	.....	.....						
Non-intoxicating—			.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Cinchona Bark	.....	.....						
Others	3	.....						
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....						
Myrabolams	.....	.....						
Cutch	1	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	70	.....
Turmeric	16	53						
Aniline Dyes	.....	.....						
Others	.....	.....						
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	.....	3						
Rice in the husk	100	18						
Do. not in the husk	605	11	45	102	616	147	469	.....
Jawar and Bajra	.....	.....						
Gram and pulse	67	119						
Others	.....	.....	55	379	307	434	.....	127
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....						
Raw	.....	31	.....	47	31	47	.....	16
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....						
Raw	.....	.....						
Jute—								
Raw	.....	5	.....	120	5	120	.....	115
Gunny bags and cloth	26	5	18	1	31	19	12	.....
Leather, manufactured	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Liquors—								
Beer	.....	.....						
Spirits	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Wines	1	.....						
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....						
Brass, ditto	.....	.....						
Copper, wrought	.....	.....	86	19	91	105	.....	14
Brass, ditto	7	8						
Iron	40	3						
Others	8	25						
Oils—								
Kerosine	2·2	.....	155	.....	232	155	77	.....
Castor	1	.....						
Cocoanut	15	.....	193	.....	170	193	.....	23
Others	154	.....						
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	80						
Rape and mustard	237	92						
Til or gingelly	.....	273						
Poppy	.....	.....	187	437	682	624	58	.....
Earth-nuts	.....	.....						
Castor	.....	.....						
Others	.....	.....						
Paper and pasteboard	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	5	.....						
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	.....	146	88	612	234	378	.....
Others	122	485						
Railway Plant and Rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines and tenders and parts thereof—								
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	.....	.....						
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers and keys of steel and cast iron.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....						
Salt	352	4	310	.....	356	310	46	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	32	173	.....	801	205	801	.....	596
Pepper	.....	.....						
Ginger	.....	.....						
Chillies	5	301	.....	.....	390	.....	390	.....
Cardamoms	.....	.....						
Others	5	19						
Stone and lime	388	.....	.....	.....	388	.....	388	.....
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	2	130	36	1,183	795	1,219	.....	424
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	60	603						
Timber	38	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	38	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	104	33						
Manufactured—			133	58	139	191	.....	52
Cigars	.....	.....						
Other sorts	2	.....						
All other articles of merchandize	300	310	924	326	610	1,250	.....	640
Total	4,789	2,854	4,873	3,574	7,643	8,447	1,054	2,758

Statement of principal commodities carried on the Bengal Central Railway during the month of June 1894.

Decreases.

	Tons.
Coal	687
Due to less Flotilla consumption.	
Betel nuts	596
Due to short crop.	

The increases and decreases in other commodities are due to ordinary fluctuation of traffic, and call for no special remarks.

Calcutta, *the 28th August* 1894.

J. Shaw,
for Examiner of Accounts.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th August 1894, on 1,659 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	248,263	2,37,645 15 0	23,22,405 10	5,12,774 7 0	71,549 13 0	7,67,970 3 0	75,095	103,073	178,168
Or per mile of railway	.....	143 3 11	.....	309 1 5	10 9 3	462 14 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	*2,035,106	*19,27,471 15 0	†1,65,49,153 0	†37,74,973 12 0	‡1,20,273 11 0	58,22,719 6 0	529,493½	753,878½	1,283,372½
Total for 8 weeks ...	2,283,369	21,65,117 14 0	1,88,71,558 10	42,87,748 3 0	1,37,823 8 0	65,90,689 9 0	604,588½	856,951½	1,461,540½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	274,099	2,48,964 13 8	29,86,074 0	5,22,247 13 4	14,375 1 11	7,85,587 12 11	75,146	96,243	171,389
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	154 9 5	.....	324 4 5	8 14 10	487 12 8	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 8½ weeks of previous year	2,384,190	25,77,024 3 1	1,77,57,885 30	37,84,813 15 11	1,15,066 15 10	64,76,905 2 10	625,824	753,954	1,379,778

* Deducted No. of passengers 1,772 and added Rs. 8,547
† Ditto Mds. 3,67,106 and ,, 5,631 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 21st July 1894.
‡ Ditto ,, 1,733

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th August 1894, on 22¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,087	3,883 4 0	7,892 0	257 3 0	7 0 0	4,147 7 0	1,142	46	1,188
Or per mile of railway	.....	174 8 5	.....	11 8 11	0 5 1	186 6 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	*1,36,252	*31,672 6 0	†46,545 10	†1,867 0 0	‡59 0 0	33,598 6 0	7,869	584	8,453
Total for 8 weeks ...	152,339	35,555 10 0	54,437 10	2,124 3 0	66 0 0	37,745 13 0	9,011	630	9,641
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,351	4,461 12 5	18,214 20	575 2 0	47 14 7	5,084 13 0	860	108	968
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	200 8 6	.....	25 13 7	2 2 5	228 8 6	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 8½ weeks of previous year ...	141,378	34,114 14 8	73,835 30	2,216 5 0	152 0 7	36,483 4 3	7,378	588	7,966

* Added number of passengers 1,013 and Rs. 308
† Ditto maunds 758 and ,, 13 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 21st July 1894.
‡ Deducted ,, 5

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th August 1894, on 161⅝ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*16,092	*11,240 0 0	43,936 30	7,439 2 0	55 0 0	18,734 2 0	5,209	3,136	8,405
Or per mile of railway	.....	69 10 3	.....	46 1 6	0 5 5	116 1 2	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	†135,827	†99,075 6 0	‡3,51,658 0	‡52,302 13 0	§371 0 0	1,51,749 3 0	38,878	21,228½	60,106½
Total for 8 weeks ...	151,919	1,10,315 6 0	3,95,594 30	59,741 15 0	426 0 0	1,70,483 5 0	44,147	24,364½	68,511½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,976½	13,520 7 1	1,24,800 10	9,493 8 0	38 15 6	23,052 14 7	6,275	2,704	8,979
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	83 12 4	.....	58 13 2	0 3 10	142 13 4	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 8½ weeks of previous year	172,567½	1,14,387 1 0	4,93,061 30	56,551 15 6	267 13 9	1,71,206 14 3	51,661	22,146	73,807

* The decrease is in 3rd class and chiefly at station Delhi Sonopat, Panipat and Kalka.
† Added number of passengers 583 and Rs. 1,202
‡ Ditto maunds 15,424 and ,, 538 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 21st
§ Ditto ,, 12 } July 1894.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th August 1894, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	140,430	70,730 0 0	8,82,170 0	1,04,290 0 0	28,720 0 0	2,03,740 0 0	29,500	35,038	64,538
Or per mile of railway	184	87 0 0	1,085 0	230 0 0	*21 0 0	*347 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	1,208,630	5,44,570 0 0	48,94,060 0	9,14,240 0 0	1,01,330 0 0	15,60,140 0 0	206,342	201,560	407,902
Total for 8 weeks ..	1,358,060	6,15,300 0 0	57,76,230 0	11,08,530 0 0	1,30,050 0 0	18,53,880 0 0	235,842	236,598	472,440
COMPARISON.*									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	146,110½	67,297 11 3	9,23,082 0	1,99,140 9 3	36,196 6 4	3,02,643 10 10	28,180	35,236	63,416
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	188	87 0 0	1,188 0	256 0 0	*28 0 0	*371 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,312,100	5,49,508 3 5	51,09,596 0	9,03,009 8 3	1,33,749 12 10	16,46,267 8 6	232,917	214,946	447,863

* Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th August 1894, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	27,210	9,320 0 0	50,750 0	5,400 0 0	100 0 0	14,820 0 0	3,601	2,080	5,880
Or per mile of railway	218	75 0 0	406 0	43 0 0	1 0 0	119 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	224,680	71,890 0 0	355,250 0	33,380 0 0	1,350 0 0	1,06,620 0 0	26,667	14,805	41,472
Total for 8 weeks ...	251,890	81,210 0 0	406,000 0	38,780 0 0	1,450 0 0	1,21,440 0 0	30,467	16,885	47,352
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	26,656½	8,760 6 9	76,849 0	6,270 3 0	137 13 0	15,168 6 9	3,481	2,191	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	213	70 0 0	615 0	50 0 0	1 0 0	121 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	249,548½	78,883 14 0	401,482 0	32,524 11 6	1,004 3 0	1,12,412 12 6	30,744	15,689	46,433

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th August 1894, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,130	6,600 0 0	32,320 0	1,460 0 0	70 0 0	8,130 0 0	2,787	437	3,224
Or per mile of railway	211	77 0 0	376 0	17 0 0	1 0 0	95 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	128,810	38,700 0 0	1,30,210 0	8,860 0 0	1,150 0 0	48,710 0 0	16,593	5,975	22,568
Total for 8 weeks ...	146,940	45,300 0 0	1,71,530 0	10,320 0 0	1,220 0 0	56,840 0 0	19,380	6,412	25,792
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,126	5,387 0 0	64,752 0	1,652 0 0	325 0 0	7,364 0 0	1,071	1,668	3,339
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	176	63 0 0	753 0	19 0 0	4 0 0	86 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	126,218	39,022 0 0	1,57,035 0	8,251 0 0	1,617 0 0	49,490 0 0	13,617	13,066	26,683

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending 25th August 1894, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	85,470	31,710	3,45,490	43,570	16,290	(a) 91,570	12,947	20,407	33,354
Or per mile of railway	113·06	41·94	457·00	57·63	21·55	121·12	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year (b)	708,273	2,78,523	23,27,380	2,99,462	65,350	6,43,335	93,039	119,169	212,208
Total for 8 weeks ...	793,743	3,10,233	26,72,870	3,43,032	81,640	7,,34,905	105,986	139,576	245,562
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 750 miles open	90,512	34,564	1,66,676	21,502	3,708	59,834	15,830	10,724	26,554
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	119·72	45·72	220·47	28·44	4·90	79·15	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	732,548	2,85,572	17,07,782	2,25,186	72,379	5,83,137	115,653	112,549	228,202

(a) The increase compared with the corresponding period is due to abnormal goods traffic.
(b) Includes audited figures for week ending 7th July 1894.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 18th August 1894	11,093	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	11,856	0	0
Decrease	763	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 18th August 1894	217	8	2
Corresponding period of 1893	232	7	5
Decrease	14	15	3
Receipts from 1st July to 18th August 1894	81,587	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	76,828	0	0
Increase	4,759	0	0

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 25th August 1894	10,133	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	12,213	0	0
Decrease	2,080	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 25th August 1894	198	11	0
Corresponding period of 1893	239	7	6
Decrease	40	12	6
Receipts from 1st July to 25th August 1894	91,720	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	89,041	0	0
Increase	2,679	0	0

Printed and published by JAMES PETTY at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 5th September 1894.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 37 of 1894.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
RESOLUTION on the Annual General Administration Report of the Patna Division for 1893-94	1676
Annual General Administration Report of the Patna Division for 1893-94	1679
Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops	1773
Statement showing the stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta	1777
Prices-current (retail) of Food-grains, Fire-wood, and Salt in the Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st August 1894	1778
Statement showing the quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported and exported into Calcutta from the interior during the month of June 1894	1784
Meteorological report of the Province of Bengal for the week ending Saturday, the 8th of September 1894 ...	1786
Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 8th of September 1894	1788
ABSTRACT of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of August 1894	1793
Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of August 1894	1794
Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 2nd to 8th September 1894	1794
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 2nd to 8th September 1894 ...	1795
Areas leased for irrigation up to end of July 1894	1796
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 8th of September 1894	1797
East Indian Railway for the month of July 1894	1798
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	1799

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PATNA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS. No. 3215.

Calcutta, the 11th September 1894.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Patna Division for the year 1893-94.

1. The most important public events in the history of the Division for the past year are the floods of August and September 1893, which caused wide-spread loss of crops and considerable distress in the Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur districts; and the riots which grew out of the anti-kine-killing agitation and occurred at Hilsa, Koath and Basantpur. A full narrative of these events is given in paragraphs 520-26 and 496-500 of the Report, and will be perused with interest.

2. In paragraphs 306-309 and 333 will be found an account of the chief public works carried out during the year—the Patna Drainage scheme, the Arrah Water-works, the Muzaffarpur Drainage scheme and the construction of the Poonpoon Bridge. The scheme for supplying pure drinking-water to the people of the city of Gaya, noticed in paragraph 310, is promising, and should be pushed forward. The remarks made by the Commissioner in paragraphs 60, 312 and 425 of the report, on what has been done towards improving the rural water-supply in Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, and Patna by the construction and repair of wells, are important, and the Lieutenant-Governor entirely agrees with him in pressing on the District Boards the desirability of giving greater attention and a more liberal supply of funds towards improvements of this kind.

3. The remarks made by Mr. Forbes in paragraph 192 of his report on the general good conduct of the Police throughout the year under very trying circumstances have been read by the Lieutenant-Governor with pleasure.

4. The Government requests all District Magistrates to study with care the views expressed by Mr. Forbes, in paragraphs 459-462, on the employment of Honorary Magistrates. The gratuitous services given by these gentlemen are very valuable, and it is desirable that they should be utilised as fully as possible.

5. The Commissioner has collected with much labour and arranged with skill, in Section 9, Trade and Commerce, the statistics of the trade of the Division during the year. They are useful in elucidating and confirming the general impressions of officers regarding the greater or less prosperity of the people.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the expenditure, as shown in paragraph 262 of the report, of about Rs. 1,20,000 (against half a lakh of rupees in the previous year) on improvements in the Wards' and Attached Estates in the Division.

7. With the exception of privilege leave vacancies, and some intervals of a few days, the districts of Gaya, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga were under the same Magistrates throughout the year. In Patna and Shahabad there were changes, one of which was unavoidable. Though strenuous efforts are made to avoid frequent changes of officers, only four out of the 17 sub-divisions retained the same officer throughout the year.

8. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Forbes for the vigilance and sound sense with which he has conducted the administration of the Division during a year of unusual difficulties. In this task he was assisted by an able and energetic body of officers, among whom the Lieutenant-Governor specially selects Messrs. Skrine, Williams, Marindin, O'Donnell, Hare, Blyth, and

D. J. Macpherson for mention. He also received valuable assistance from the great zamindars of Bihar, and he has referred specially to the late Maharaja of Dumraon as having, at least from the time when the dangers of the anti-kine-killing agitation became manifest, thrown all his influence on the side of Government. To them and to the leaders of the non-official European community the thanks of Government are also accorded.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

ORDER OF SUBJECTS—	PARAS.
Preliminary	1—2
1. Charge—	
(*a*) Divisions	3
(*b*) Districts (*c*) Sub-divisions	4
2. Tours and Inspection of offices—	
(*a*) Tour of Commissioner	5—10
(*b*) Tours of Collectors (*c*) Tours of Sub-divisional Officers	11—34
(*d*) Inspection of District Offices and Treasuries by—	
(i) Commissioner	35—36
(ii) Collectors	37—50
3. Weather and crops	51—56
4. Public health	57—66
5. Material condition of the people	67—73
6. Emigration and immigration	74—79
7. Prices of food and labour	80—86
8. Manufactures and mines	87—106
9. Trade and commerce	107—126
10. Administrative changes	127—129
11. Statistical enquiries	130—137
12. Civil justice	138—152
13. Crime	153—173
14. Police	174—193
15. Criminal justice	194—209
16. Registration of documents	210—211
17. Condition of the Division as regards land and the land revenue administration	212—253
18. Attached estates, including Court of Wards	254—265
19. Excise	266—273
20. Stamps	274—275
21. Income-tax	276—286
22. Monetary arrangements	287—290
23. Railways and other Public Works	291—327
24. Communications	328—344
25. Working of the Lodging-house Act	345—350
26. Education	351—373
27. Dispensaries and hospitals	374—385
28. Libraries	386—391
29. Museums	392—394
30. Local Self-Government institutions	395—445
Working of the Magisterial Bench System	446—462
31. Employment of Muhammadans	463
32. Post-offices and Telegraph	464—471
33. Zamindari dák	472—474
Fairs	475—482
Pounds	483—489
34. Social and Political institutions	490—495
35. State of public feeling and the public press	496—510
36. Conduct of zamindars	511—519
37. General remarks	520—535

ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PATNA DIVISION FOR 1893-94.

No. 375G., dated Bankipore, the 3rd July 1894.

From—A. FORBES, Esq., C.S., Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the General Administration of the Patna Division for the year 1893-94.

2. The district reports were received on the dates shown in the following statement:—

DISTRICT.	Name of officer submitting the report.	Date of report.	Date of receipt in Commissioner's office.
1	2	3	4
Patna ...	Mr. C. J. O'Donnell ...	29th May ...	31st May
Gaya ...	,, D. J. Macpherson ...	5th June ...	6th June.
Shahabad ...	,, C. R. Marindin ...	30th May ...	1st ,,
Saran ...	,, F. A. Slack ...	1st June ...	4th ,,
Champaran ...	,, W. D. Blyth ...	1st ,, ...	4th ,,
Muzaffarpur ...	,, L. Hare ...	30th May ...	1st ,,
Darbhanga ...	,, H. C. Streatfeild ...	5th June	7th ,,

1.—CHARGE.

(*a*) Divisions.

3. I held charge of the Division throughout the year.

(*b*) Districts.
(*c*) Sub-divisions.

4. The following officers held charge of the several districts and sub-divisions during the year:—

Patna ...	Mr. J. A. Hopkins,—from 1st to 7th April 1893. ,, C. J. Stevenson-Moore, —from 8th April to 17th July 1893. ,, C. J. O'Donnell,—from 18th July to the end of the year.
Dinapore sub-division ...	Major C. J. Roberts, throughout the year.
Barh sub-division ...	Mr. J. T. Babonau, —throughout the year.
Bihar sub-division ..	Maulvi Wajid Hossein,—from 1st to 15th April 1893, and from 28th May to 3rd September 1893. ,, Abdul Hakam, Sub-Deputy Magistrate,—from 16th to 21st April 1893. ,, Mujibur Rahman,—from 22nd April to 27th May 1893. Babu Mokendro Nath Gupta, —from 4th September 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Patna City sub-division ...	Mr. H. LeMesurier,—from 1st to 14th April 1893, and from 6th July to 3rd August 1893. ,, H. D. Carey,—from 5th April to 5th July 1893, and from 4th August to 2nd November 1893. Maulvi Dilawar Hossein Ahmed,—from 3rd to 23rd November 1893 (in addition to his own duties at head-quarters). Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell,—from 24th November 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Gaya	,, D. J. Macpherson,—throughout the year.
Nawada sub-division ...	,, Syud Nurul Huda,—from 1st April to 7th June 1893. Maulvi Mujibur Rahman,—from 8th June to the end of the year.
Jahanabad sub-division ..	,, Abul Khair Mohammad Abdus Subhan,—from 1st April to 4th July 1893. ,, Mohammad Hubibullah,—from 5th July 1893 to 22nd February 1894. Mr. W. H. W. Mackenzie, from 23rd February to the end of the year.
Aurangabad sub-division ...	Maulvi Zakir Hossein,—from 1st April to 3rd June 1893. Mr. J. D. Cargill,—from 4th June to 15th November 1893, and from 29th November 1893 to the end of the year Babu Ram Anugrah Narain Singh,—from 16th to 28th November 1893.
Shahabad	Mr. F. H. B. Skrine,—from 1st April to 10th May 1893, and from 4th July to 10th October 1893. ,, J. H. E. Garrett,—from 11th May to 3rd July 1893. ,, C. R. Marindin,—from 16th October to end of the year.
Buxar sub-division ...	,, C. E. A. W. Oldham,—from 1st April to 15th December 1893 and from 29th December to end of the year. ,, C. P. Beachcroft,—from 16th to 28th December 1893.
Bhabua sub-division ...	Babu Sant Prasad,—from 1st April to 19th May 1893. Maulvi Shaikh Abdullah,—from 20th May 1893 to the end of the year.
Sasaram sub-division ...	Babu Kedar Nath Dutt,—from 1st April to 13th November 1893. Mr. E. G. Drake-Brockman,—from 14th November 1893 to end of the year.
Saran	Mr. G. E. Manisty,—from 1st April 1893 to 23rd March 1894. ,, F. A. Slack,—from 24th March 1894 to end of the year.
Siwan sub-division ...	,, N. Bonham, Carter,—from 1st April to 4th May 1893. ,, J. Lang,—from 5th May to 21st February 1894. ,, J. H. Lee,—from 22nd February to the end of the year.

Gopalganj sub-division	Mr. W. H. Thomson,—throughout the year.
Champaran	Mr. W. D. Blyth,—from 1st April to 31st August 1893, and from 1st November to end of the year. Mr. J. H. E. Garrett,—from 1st September to 31st October 1893. Mr. J. G. Cumming,—from 1st April 1893 to 26th January 1894.
Bettiah sub-division	Mr. C. Fisher,—from 27th January to end of the year.
Muzaffarpur	Mr. L. Hare,—throughout the year.
Hajipur sub-division	Mr. L. F. Morshead,—from 1st April to 26th October 1893. Mr. E. M. Konstam,—from 27th October to end of the year.
Sitamarhi sub-division	Mr. W. Egerton,—from 1st April to 12th September 1893, and from 3rd October 1893 to end of the year. Mr. J. H. Kerr,—from 13th September to 2nd October 1893.
Darbhanga	Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton,—from 1st to 14th April 1893. Mr. H. C. Williams,—from 15th April to end of the year.
Samastipur sub-division	Mr. J. E. Phillimore,—from 1st April to 5th September 1893, and from 3rd October 1893 to end of the year. Mr. W. F. C. Montriou,—from 6th September to 2nd October 1893.
Madhubani sub-division	Mr. H. A. Boyd,—from 1st April to 15th September 1893, and from 16th October 1893 to end of the year. Mr. B. K. Mullik,—from 16th September to 15th October 1893.

2.—TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

(a) Tour of Commissioner.

5. My work during the past year, in respect of touring and inspections, has been subject to constant interruptions, and one programme after another has been upset. The Cadastral Survey, the Gorakshini movement, the heavy floods in August, the visit of the Opium Commission, and three visits to the Division by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, have all more or less interfered with the ordinary course of business; with the result that, although I was absent from head-quarters for 139 days, I was still unable to accomplish the full tale of inspections required by the standing orders.

6. Beginning with the 8th April, I accompanied His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on survey inspection to Hajipur and Bettiah, and then proceeded on ordinary inspection duty to Darbhanga, returning to head-quarters on the 4th May, after inspecting the sadar offices at Darbhanga and the sub-divisions of Sitamarhi, Madhubani, and Samastipur. Having lost the help of the Additional Commissioner Mr. Wace (from the 17th April), I had to remain at head-quarters engaged on annual reports, the examination of Assistants and other duties, during the whole of May (with the exception of a two days' visit to Gaya) and June. July had been fixed for an inspection of the sadar offices at Gaya, but I was obliged to alter my plans owing to urgent duties in connection with survey, entailing a second rapid tour to the three northern districts. Returning to head-quarters, I made preparations for the Darbar which was held by His Honour Sir A. P. MacDonnell at Bankipore on the 31st of that month. On the 2nd August I accompanied His Honour to Muzaffarpur and attended the Survey Conference there until the 7th, when I returned to head-quarters to hear appeals and bring up arrears of work. The serious floods, unprecedented in character, in the three northern districts again took me back, however, to Motihari, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga during the last week of the month; while during the succeeding month, September (for which I had fixed the inspection of the Shahabad district), my plans were again completely upset by the Koath and Basantpur riots, necessitating a tour of several days in the Saran district, followed by a visit to Darjeeling to confer with His Honour during the latter part of the month.

7. During October I spent ten days (from 17th to 26th) in visiting Hatwa, Dumraon and Darbhanga, with the object chiefly of consulting with the local officers and the several Maharajas on the subject of the Gorakshini movement; on 13th and 14th November I was at Gaya in connection with the dispute between the Shias and Sunnis regarding the *Alum* procession; and from the 16th to the 27th I went into camp at the Sonepur meet.

8. After a flying visit in the first week of December to Calcutta on a summons from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, I made a tour during the rest of that month in the Saran and Champaran districts, inspecting the sadar offices at Chapra and Motihari, and the sub-divisions of Siwan and Gopalganj (which I had been unable to inspect in the previous year) in the former district and Bettiah in the latter. At this stage my tour was interrupted by the visit of the Royal Commission on Opium, which necessitated my returning on the 1st January to head-quarters in order to complete the arrangements for their reception and to prepare my evidence. The Commission remained at Bankipore from the 3rd to the 6th January, but in consequence of the further investigations arising from their inquiries and the accumulation of other work,

I was unable to get away again until the 21st. I then proceeded to Muzaffarpur, and after inspecting the sadar offices there and the sub-division of Hajipur, returned to head-quarters on the 5th February.

9. On the 14th February His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor paid another visit to Bankipore, leaving (for Muzaffarpur and Champaran) on the 16th, and on the 17th I proceeded to Gaya, where I remained until the 28th, inspecting the different offices there. From the 1st to the 4th March I was engaged with Drs. Comins and Gregg in inquiring into the sanitary condition of the Arrah and Chapra Jails, with reference to the orders in Government of India's No. 545, dated 18th September 1893. Returning to Bankipore on the 4th, press of work kept me at head-quarters until the end of the official year.

10. I was thus able fully to inspect only the four North Gangetic districts; south of the Ganges I inspected the Gaya head-quarters, and the Additional Commissioner, Mr. Wace, inspected the sadar offices at Arrah. Patna head-quarters and the sub-divisions of the three southern districts had to go without a Commissioner's inspection. These, however, with the exception of Jahanabad, Barh and Dinapore, were all inspected during the preceding cold weather. I hope to visit these three sub-divisions during next month, should no new interruption arise.

PATNA.

(*b*). Tour of Collectors.
(*c*). Tour of Sub-divisional Officers.

11. The number of days spent in camp by the district officers was 90, viz., 23 by Mr. Stevenson-Moore, principally in May and June, in connection with the anti-kine-killing riots at Hilsa and Masourhi, and 67 by Mr. O'Donnell. Besides the ordinary duties of inspection of sub-divisions, roads, police-stations, &c., a number of the Government estates in the interior were also visited.

Sub-divisions.

12. *Barh.*—Mr. Babonau made an useful tour of 109 days. It was well distributed throughout the year, and a number of criminal cases were disposed of *in loco*.

13. *Bihar.*—Maulvi Wajid Hossein was on tour for 25 days during the first five months of the year, and his successor, Babu Mohendro Nath Gupta, for 73 days—total 98 days—during the last seven months. Besides the usual administrative inquiries, attention was particularly directed to the trial, *in situ*, of badmashi cases.

14. *Dinapore.*—Major C. J. Robarts spent 17 days in camp, during which, among other duties, he inspected the accounts of the Government estates in his charge. Under orders conveyed in Government No. 268T.G., dated 6th October 1892, the Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore is exempted from the operation of the ordinary touring rules.

GAYA.

15. The District Officer, Mr. D. J. Macpherson, again made a very thorough tour of his district, being absent from head-quarters for 132 days in all.

He successively twice visited each sub-divisional head-quarters and the Municipalities of Daudnagar and Tikari, besides inspecting a large number of Government estates and the important Deo Estate which is under the Court of Wards. Mr. Macpherson again brings to notice the prejudicial effect on district administration of the rule under which, in a large district like Gaya, the district officer is compelled to absent himself from head-quarters for four months in the year. In this view, as Government is aware, I agree with Mr. Macpherson. We have only a limited power of control—in the person of the district officer—in each district, and the problem is, how to make best use of it. This is not, however, a matter for discussion in an annual report, and I will therefore say no more on the subject at present.

16. Mr. Lang, the Joint-Magistrate, was also on tour for 22 days, during which he was chiefly employed in learning survey work in connection with the cadastral survey of the Tikari Estate.

Sub-divisions.

17. *Aurangabad.*—Mr. Cargill, during the 10 months (June to March) of his charge, was on tour for 173 days, his predecessor (Maulvi Zakir Hossein) and temporary *locum-tenens* (during part of November) Babu Ram Anugrah Narain Singh, making up 21 days more between them. Mr. Cargill's tour, though expensive to Government, was an useful one, enabling him to obtain a very complete knowledge of every part of his sub-division and to try a large number of cases *in situ*. One reason for its being so prolonged was that some time (36 days) was taken up in making the assessments in several cases where additional police had been quartered under section 15 of the Police Act in connection with the Gorakshini riots in the early part of the year.

18. *Jahanabad.*—The three officers successively in charge spent 95 days in all on tour. The Collector notices with approbation the tour made by Maulvi Mohammad Habibullah, during which he paid special attention to chaukidari matters, and to inculcating feelings of tolerance between Hindus and Muhammadans.

19. *Nawada.*—The time spent on tour aggregated 101 days, viz., three days in April and March by Mr. Nurul Huda, and 98 days during the remaining 10 months by Maulvi Sayed Mujibur Rahman. The latter officer's tour is also spoken of in terms of praise by the Collector. The Maulvi "made very thorough and useful inspections of the numerous Government estates in his sub-division, and he also devoted special attention to chaukidari affairs, besides attending to his other ordinary duties."

SHAHABAD.

20. The district was successively in charge of Mr. Skrine, Mr. Garrett and Mr. Marindin. The two former were on tour for an aggregate of 59 days, and Mr. Marindin, who joined on the 16th October, for 82 days. Mr. Marindin's tour brought the total number of days to considerably over the prescribed minimum, but he explains that, being new to the district, he was anxious to learn as much of it as possible during his first cold weather. Mr. Garrett's tour (30 days) was chiefly occupied in inspecting the Buxar and Sasaram sub-divisional offices. Mr. Marindin during his tour inspected all three sub-divisions and marched through the greater part of his charge including the Kymore Hills to the south of the district where the disputes between the maliks and their Kharwar raiyats required his attention. The usual administrative inquiries were made by all three officers, and the tours of Messrs. Garrett and Marindin included a considerable amount of useful inspection work. The question of quartering additional police on Koath and the neighbouring villages also occupied part of the time on tour of both Mr. Skrine and Mr. Marindin.

Sub-divisions.

21. *Buxar.*—Mr. Oldham, who was in charge for the whole year, made a succession of useful tours aggregating 117 days and extending over every part of his sub-division. During eight days in February he was in camp at Barahpur fair, his arrangements for which were attended with marked success, as already specially reported to Government.

22. *Sasaram.*—Babu Kedarnath Dutt spent 65 days, and Mr. Drake-Brockman 62 days on tour. The former was engaged during part of his time in camp in inquiring into the Koath disturbances and in trying the cross-cases arising from them. Mr. Drake-Brockman's tour was an useful one through all parts of the sub-division. Among other duties he made a careful inspection of Khas Mahals and Wards' estates, including a thorough examination of the accounts of each tahsili cutcherry.

23. *Bhabua.*—Maulvi Sheikh Abdullah also made a good tour of 117 days, during which, besides the usual inspections (of police-stations, pounds, outstills, &c.), he too paid particular attention to the collections and accounts of the khas mahals in his sub-division.

SARAN.

24. The District Officer, Mr. Manisty, was in camp for 55 days during the hot and rainy seasons, and for 97 days during his cold-weather tour. He

visited at one time or another every part of the district, and twice inspected each of the sub-divisional offices. His programme was a good deal interfered with by the occurrences connected with the Basantpur riot, and by his having to make arrangements for the marching of the military reliefs through the Saran district. This was a new thing for Saran, the measure being adopted on account of the anti-kine-killing agitation prevalent in that among other districts.

Sub-divisions.

25. *Siwan.*—Mr. Lang spent 123 days in camp, making the usual inspections of police-stations, excise shops, schools, &c., and also in accompanying and making arrangements for the supply of the troops passing through the sub-division.

26. *Gopalganj.*—Mr. Thomson was in camp for 91 days. He gave close attention to all the different administrative matters falling within the scope of a Sub-divisional Officer's duties.

CHAMPARAN.

27. During the hot weather Mr. Blyth was in camp for 28 days, and Mr. Garrett, who acted as district officer while Mr. Blyth was on leave, for 26 days. After his return Mr. Blyth made a tour during the cold weather of 48 days The time in camp of both officers was usefully employed. Amongst subjects for inquiry of an other than ordinary character may be mentioned the unusual floods in August, and matters connected with the cadastral survey.

28. *Bettiah.*—During the hot weather and rains Mr. Cumming was in camp for 45 days, and during the cold weather for another 46 days. Mr. Fisher, who took charge on 27th January 1894, was on tour for 36 days. The usual subjects for inquiry received attention.

MUZAFFARPUR.

29. Mr. Hare was in camp for some days in every month of the year; his camping extended in all to 96 days. Most of the district was visited, especially those parts which had not been visited in the previous year. The usual inquiries were made and the Government offices inspected. The effects of the August floods were made a special object of inquiry, and a number of petitions regarding repairs to embankments which had been breached were disposed of after local investigation. The damages done to the roads, and the general condition of the inhabitants of the flooded areas, also called for special attention.

Sub-divisions.

30. *Sitamarhi*—Mr. Egerton was on tour for 109 days. He made all the usual inspections and inquiries, giving particular attention to chaukidari matters. The pillars on the Nepal Frontier were all carefully examined.

31. *Hajipur.*—Mr. Morshead was on tour for 40 days, and Mr. Konstam for 82 days—122 days in all. Both officers made all the usual inquiries.

DARBHANGA.

32. Mr. Williams was in camp for 125 days, during which he visited almost every part of the district. All the usual inspections and inquiries, including those in connection with Wards' estates and khas mahals, were very carefully made, and full and interesting diaries submitted. The occurrence of the high floods in August and October made it necessary for the south-eastern corner of the district to be constantly visited. Mr. Williams not only went there three times himself, but found it necessary to depute Mr. Joint-Magistrate Mullik and a Deputy Collector for 22 and 40 days respectively to the locality.

33. *Madhubani.*—Mr. Boyd was in camp for 92 days, occupied upon the usual inspections and inquiries.

34. *Samastipur.*—Mr. Phillimore spent 100 days in camp similarly employed.

(*d*).—INSPECTION OF DISTRICT OFFICES AND TREASURIES BY-

I.—Commissioner.

35. The following inspections were made:—

Months.	District Head-Quarters.	Sub-divisions.
1	2	3
April 1893 ...	Darbhanga—All departments ...	Sitamarhi. Madhubani.
May ,, ...	.....	Samastipur.
December ,, ...	Saran—All departments ...	Siwan. Gopalganj.
,, ,, ...	Champaran—All departments	Bettiah.
January 1894 ...	Muzaffarpur—All departments	Hajipur.
February ,, ...	Gaya—All departments.	
,, ,, ...	*Arrah—All departments.	

* By Mr. Additional Commissioner Wace.

36. The jails and dispensaries were also inspected at each of the above places, besides such of the Special and Rural Sub-Registrars' offices as time permitted. Municipal matters were looked into, and the office of the Manager of Paigumberpur Estates under Court of Wards in Darbhanga was thoroughly inspected. The inspection notes and instructions were duly communicated to the district officers.

II.—Collectors.

37. *Patna.*—The office was inspected by Mr. C. J. O'Donnell in September 1893, and again in March and April 1894.

38. The Barh sub-divisional office was inspected twice: viz, in June 1893 by Mr. Stevenson-Moore, and in January 1894 by Mr. O'Donnell; but the sub-divisional offices at Dinapore and Bihar were inspected only once, viz., in November 1893 and January 1894 respectively. The Collector's attention has been called to the omission.

39. *Gaya.*—Mr. Collector Macpherson inspected the offices at head-quarters in October 1893 and again in April 1894. The Collector explains that he could not hold the second inspection before close of the official year, owing to heavy accumulation of work while he was on tour.

40. The Aurangabad sub-divisional office was inspected in August and again in January, the Nawada office in December and February, and the Jahanabad office in November and March.

41. *Shahabad.*—The head-quarters offices at Arrah were partially inspected by Mr. Skrine in September, and again by Mr. Marindin in December and March.

42. The Buxar sub-divisional office was inspected by the Acting Collector Mr. Garrett in May 1893, and by Mr. Marindin in December 1893. The Sasaram sub-divisional office was inspected by Mr. Garrett in June 1893, and by Mr. Marindin in January and February 1894. The Bhabua office was inspected by Mr. Marindin in February 1894.

43. *Muzaffarpur.*—Mr. Hare inspected the Sadar offices in September and March, the Hajipur sub-divisional office in August and March, and the Sitamarhi sub-divisional office in September and February.

44. *Darbhanga.*—The Sadar offices were inspected by Mr. Williams in September and October and again in March and April.

45. The Madhubani sub-divisional office was inspected by him in August and March, and the Samastipur sub-divisional office in August and February.

46. *Saran.*—Mr. Manisty held his first inspection of the offices at head-quarters in August, and his second inspection in March.

47. He also inspected the sub-divisional offices of his district twice, viz., Siwan in September and March, and Gopalganj in June and January.

48. *Champaran.*—The Sadar office was inspected by Mr. Garrett in September, and by Mr. Blyth in March.

49. The Bettiah sub-divisional office was inspected by Mr. Garrett and Mr. Blyth in September and March respectively.

50. It will be seen that the orders of Government regarding inspection of district and sub-divisional offices by the district officers were on the whole properly attended to during the last year.

3.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

51. In order to explain the general character of the weather and the effect on the crops, I have had the following statement prepared, showing the actual as compared with the normal rainfall in each district during the year under review:—

Statement showing actual rainfall, month by month, in each district as compared with normal average rainfall.

Months.		Patna.		Gaya.		Shahabad.		Saran.		Champaran.		Muzaffarpur.		Darbhanga.		Average for Patna Division.	
		Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
April	1893 ...	1·04	0·20	0·36	0·25	0·03	0·16	0·21	0·25	1·57	0·77	1·38	0·65	0·95	0·39	0·79	0·42
May	,, ...	2·37	2·09	2·91	1·77	2·29	1·32	1·99	2·00	2·63	2·59	2·05	2·46	3·74	2·63	2·57	2·12
June	,, ...	11·12	6·24	7·88	5·63	7·24	5·20	6·34	6·42	9·19	8·19	8·05	7·42	6·02	8·03	7·97	6·73
July	,, ...	14·12	11·93	10·25	12·23	13·16	11·39	12·35	12·18	20·57	11·67	15·70	11·42	14·56	11·59	16·14	11·75
August	,, ...	7·81	10·48	7·15	11·73	7·73	11·51	8·99	10·29	12·39	11·94	8·88	10·08	10·34	10·75	9·09	10·96
September	,, ...	8·21	7·04	9·84	6·79	11·06	7·07	9·49	7·45	17·17	9·30	8·83	8·99	11·71	9·25	10·88	7·98
October	,, ...	5·06	3·25	2·80	2·83	5·43	3·30	6·36	4·21	8·55	3·54	8·53	3·40	6·01	2·92	6·09	3·35
November	,, ...	0·08	0·19	0·07	0·24	0·85	0·25	0·31	0·18	0·07	0·02	0·20	0·08	0·11	0·06	0·24	·14
December	,, ...	.....	0·16	.....	0·26	.....	0·33	.....	0·17	.....	0·21	.....	0·12	.....	0·11	.....	·19
January	1894 ...	.....	0·57	0·01	0·66	0·22	0·66	0·01	0·75	.....	0·67	.....	0·66	.....	0·64	0·03	·65
February	,, ...	1·15	0·41	0·46	0·42	1·12	0·40	1·16	0·45	0·91	0·38	0·93	0·30	0·85	0·40	0·94	·40
March	,, ...	0·15	0·30	0·02	0·39	0·05	0·41	0·10	0·21	0·07	0·37	0·08	0·48	0·21	0·30	·09	·35
	Total ...	51·11	42·86	47·75	43·20	49·48	42·00	47·16	44·56	79·72	49·55	54·43	46·15	54·50	47·37	54·87	45·04

It will be seen that the rainfall was considerably above the average, especially in Champaran, where it was 60 per cent. above normal. In the other six districts the excess averaged only 14 per cent., ranging from 2·6 inches in Saran to 5·5 inches in Gaya, and 7 to 8 inches in the four remaining districts.

52. The year commenced well, with light showers in April and 2 to 3 inches in May, favourable for the preparation of the lands for the bhadoi crop. Prospects looked very hopeful until excessive rain in June in the Patna district, and in July in all the districts, Saran alone excepted, drowned and rotted the Indian-corn, reducing what had promised to be a bumper crop to a 6 to 10-anna one, except in Saran, where there was almost a 16-anna harvest. For the whole Division the bhadoi crop may be taken at 9 to 10 annas.

53. But this heavy rain, though destructive to the bhadoi, was of great service for the winter rice, the principal crop of the year. In August the fall was slightly below normal, but in September and October copious rain again fell, averaging some 5 inches above the usual allowance, with the result that the general outturn of the rice crop was considerably better than for several years past. In Gaya and Saran the harvest was a 17-anna one; in Patna and Champaran the yield was over 15 annas, and it would have been equally good in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, had it not been for the destructive floods in those districts, which completely swept away one set of seedlings after another over very wide areas. In Shahabad there was also a fair rice harvest, ranging from 15 annas in the Bhabua and Sasaram sub-divisions to 12 and 13 annas in Buxar and the Sadar. Taking all districts together, the outturn of the rice harvest may be taken at 14½ annas.

54. The third crop of the year is the rabi, including wheat, oats, barley and oilseeds. For these crops the weather was distinctly unfavourable. The excessive rain at the end of September, and the more than full fall in October, left the ground too moist for the usual sowings, which were consequently retarded and somewhat restricted in area. The development of the crop also suffered from want of rain in December and January, while the rain in February, coming too late and bringing cloudy weather, probably did as much harm as good. Finally, the west winds in March, which were earlier than usual, dried up the grain, with the result that nearly the whole crop, even where looking well, threshed out very badly. On the whole, the rabi yield may be taken at 12 to 13 annas. It was better in the northern districts than in those to the south of the Ganges, where the winds in March made themselves more felt. Saran, again, was one of the most favoured districts, with an outturn of 15 to 16 annas. Champaran too did equally well, especially in the tracts that had been enriched by the floods of August, while in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga there was a 12 to 13-anna harvest. In Patna, Shahabad, and Gaya the yield varied from 9 to 12 or 13 annas.

55. The year was a most disastrous one for opium. The causes were the same as combined to injure the rest of the rabi crops. The late sowings resulted generally in blight; subsequently the rain and cloudy weather in February injuriously affected the flow of juice, and the stormy west winds during collections dried up what remained of it. The result was an outturn of only 24,312 maunds in the Bihar Agency against 39,482 maunds in the preceding year.

56. For indigo the past year was a remarkably disappointing one. The year commenced with good moisture, and the subsequent rainfall was not unfavourable; and although in places considerable damage was done by caterpillars, the crop still almost everywhere promised to be a heavy one. But the plant never grew, and the outturn was only about $\frac{2}{3}$rds of what was expected. No one can account for this failure, unless the native saying be accepted that cold weather rain always does more harm than good. The only good outturns were from some of the Saran factories on the Gorakhpur side, where the weather conditions were probably different. For the concerns in Tirhut and Darbhanga the season was disastrous, while Champaran gave the worst record it has had for many years.

4.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

57. The following statement compares the number of deaths and the death-rate per mille in the different districts during the last two calendar years:—

District.	Population.	Number of deaths from—										Rate per mille.	
		Cholera.		Fever.		Small-pox.		Other causes.		Total.		1892. (Columns 2 and 11.)	1893. (Columns 2 and 12.)
		1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Patna	1,769,004	8,132	1,058	41,725	34,204	647	400	13,517	13,345	64,021	49,007	36·1	27·7
Gaya	2,138,331	9,892	675	52,816	44,424	1,695	1,537	9 231	9,287	73,634	55,923	34·4	26·1
Shahabad	2,063,337	6,946	1,864	46,554	55,023	393	271	6,863	9,248	60,756	66,406	29·4	32·1
Saran	2,467,477	7,055	241	34,571	30,129	468	61	29,848	28,865	72,542	59,296	29·3	24·0
Champaran	1,859,965	9,117	5	51,935	34,872	347	69	12,048	11,832	73,447	46,708	39·4	25·1
Muzaffarpur	2,771,115	18,236	468	71,304	67,241	141	37	13,690	13,088	103,371	80,834	38·1	29·8
Darbhanga	2,801,955	12,956	572	62,573	61,336	167	28	9,390	10,602	85,086	72,538	30·3	25·8
Total ...	15,811,014	72,934	4,883	361,784	327,229	3,858	2,403	94,587	96,287	532,857	430,802	33·06	27·2

There was, as the above figures show, a great improvement in the public health in 1893 as compared with the year immediately preceding. The marked feature was the comparatively very small mortality from cholera.

The early rain in April and May, followed by the copious fall in the succeeding months, afforded a supply of water above the usual average, and to this, I think, the general immunity from cholera is chiefly to be attributed. It will be remembered that in the previous year (1892) the wells and tanks had run very low—many had run dry—owing to the insufficient rainfall in 1891, and the holding off of the early rains in 1892, with the consequence that cholera then committed great ravages. During the past year, however, we have had exactly opposite

conditions, accompanied with opposite results. At the same time, accompanying the heavy rains, we have had every where a deal of fever, especially in Shahabad, and also in the submerged tracts in the three northern districts, as might have been expected; and though the mortality from this cause has been less (except in Shahabad) than in 1892, it has been greater than in 1891 and previous years.

This is partly, no doubt, to be attributed to improved registration as well as to the general increase in population; but I am afraid that it must be admitted that the disease is itself everywhere gradually making headway.

58. *Patna.*—The death-rate, though considerably lower than in the previous year, was still somewhat higher than in any of the five years preceding 1892. This appears to be mainly due to the gradual increase of fever, though it is also to some extent attributable to the steady improvement in the collection of mortuary returns. The decrease in deaths from cholera throughout the district was very marked, and the Collector, during his cold-weather tour, satisfied himself by local inquiries that it was real. The sanitary condition of the Patna City is far from satisfactory. The system of well-privies in vogue there helps to saturate the soil with impurities, and cholera was present in the town almost throughout the year; of the four municipalities in the district, Dinapore appears to be decidedly the most healthy. Being scattered, it does not suffer from overcrowding, and its sanitary arrangements are carefully looked after by the Cantonment Magistrate and his fellow Commissioners.

59. *Gaya.*—Here again the district officer notices the marked absence of cholera and bowel-complaints. The mortality from fever, however, though less than in the preceding year, was somewhat above the average, so that on the whole the past year, as compared with previous ones (omitting 1892), cannot be called a healthy one. Small-pox, though less prevalent than last year, has increased greatly since 1890, and made itself particularly felt in the Nawada thana during the hot-weather months, disappearing almost completely during the rains. The number of persons vaccinated was 34,401 as compared with 33,775 in the preceding year. The Sub-divisional Officer of Nawada, Maulvi Mujibur Rahman, is reported to have given much attention to this matter during his cold-weather tour. Taking deaths from all causes, October was the most unhealthy and February the most healthy month in the year.

60. *Shahabad.*—This was the most unhealthy of all the districts in the Division. Cholera, though far less destructive than in the year preceding, was more prevalent than elsewhere; while deaths from fever show a very heavy increase. There can be no doubt but that the system of wet cultivation now so largely resorted to in this district is mainly responsible for the increasing mortality in Shahabad from this disease During the past year its ravages extended over the whole district, being especially marked during the rains. Cholera also broke out in many places in the interior in almost an epidemic form, and the town of Arrah at one time was threatened with an attack. To the affected villages native doctors were despatched with medicines, and measures were taken by the District Board to disinfect the worst of them; while in the town of Arrah, Mr. Skrine, with his usual energy, personally supervised the efforts made to arrest the disease. The Magistrate remarks that the apathy of the people, and the unwholesome habits to which they are rooted, renders the task of village sanitation on an appreciable scale hopeless, though something might, he thinks, be done by the District Board, by constructing model wells for drinking purposes, and inducing zamindars and other well-to-do persons, who desire to hand their names down as public benefactors, to follow the example thus set to them. As a striking exception to the usual filthy villages of the district, Mr. Marindin instances the villages of Kesath, where Babu Shankar Diyal Singh, a resident zamindar, "keeps the lanes and confines of the village in a state that would do credit to many a municipality." Another zamindar, who deserves favourable mention in this respect, is Babu Thakur Prasad Singh of Mujhwari in the Buxar sub-division. It is very desirable that other landlords should follow the good example set by these two gentlemen.

61. *Saran*—Was on the whole the most healthy of all the districts. The absence of both cholera and small-pox was especially noticeable, the deaths from these diseases being less than for many years past. Fever also was less fatal than usual. It is to be noted that the outturn of the different harvests were on the whole best in Saran of all the districts in the Division, and worst in

Shahabad. It seems not unlikely that this difference in food-supply had something to say to the contrast in the matter of health presented by these two districts.

62. *Champaran.*—For this district the past year has also been on the whole a fairly healthy one, although after the subsidence of the floods fever was prevalent in the tracts which had been submerged, causing the total death-rate, though much lower than in 1892, to be somewhat greater than in the three proceding years. Cholera and small-pox were conspicuous by their absence, occurring only here and there in a very sporadic form.

63. *Muzaffarpur.*—This district suffered very severely from cholera during the year 1892, when the deaths from this cause numbered over 18,000. During the past year deaths from cholera numbered only 468. Fever cases also showed a decrease as compared with the preceding year, which doubtless would have been much greater had it not been for the heavy rains and the large area affected by the floods. Making due allowance for this, the past year, on the whole, ranks as a fairly healthy one.

64. *Darbhanga.*—The last remarks apply to this district also. The absence of cholera—the figures falling from about 13,000 to 572—was here too very remarkable. Small-pox also was practically unknown. Fever was very prevalent, especially over the areas submerged by the floods, though the deaths from this cause were, as in the case of the other two northern districts, less than in the preceding year.

65. The following statement gives the total number of deaths and the death-rate in the different municipalities. The figures, it will be remembered, are now collected through the agency of the Municipal Police:—

District.	Town.	Population.	Deaths registered.				Births registered.			
			1892.	1893.	Rate per mille.		1892.	1893.	Rate per mille.	
					1892.	1893.			1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna*	Patna	164,942	5,249	5,725	31·82	34·71	3,832	4,535	23·23	27·49
	Barh	12,363	430	387	34·78	31·3	365	378	29·52	30·57
	Bihar	47,723	2,115	1,406	44·31	29·46	1,623	1,971	34·008	41·3
	Dinapore	44,419	775	948	17·44	21·34	658	840	14·81	18·91
Gaya	Gaya	80,383	3,837	3,205	47·7	39·8	2,085	2,257	25·9	28·0
	Tikari	11,532	413	269	35·8	23·3	310	235	26·8	20·3
	Daudnagar	9,851	305	231	30·9	23·4	359	352	36·4	35·7
Shahabad	Arrah	46,387	1,569	1,351	33·82	29·12	1,836	1,444	39·58	31·12
	Jagdispur	12,468	427	564	34·24	45·23	439	365	35·21	29·27
	Dumraon	18,380	711	642	38·6	34·9	705	688	38·3	37·4
	Buxar	13,871	765	737	55·1	53·1	491	450	35·3	32·4
	Bhabua	9,973	333	365	33·39	36·59	350	293	35·09	29·37
	Sasaram	22,637	904	937	39·93	41·39	921	853	40·68	37·68
Saran	Chapra	57,352	1,655	1,636	28·8	17·9	1,414	1,322	24·6	23·
	Revelganj	13,473	506	355	37·5	26·3	444	423	32·9	31·3
	Siwan	17,709	629	376	35·5	21·2	858	470	48·4	26·5
Champaran	Motihari	13,108	630	365	48·06	27·84	299	358	22·81	27·31
	Bettiah	22,780	820	519	35·99	22·78	650	671	28·53	29·45
Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	40,192	1,095	2,547	34·45	51·77	1,546	1,636	31·42	33·25
	Hajipur	21,487	857	373	39·88	17·35	699	841	32·5	39·13
	Lalganj	12,493	555	1,077	44·42	86·2	454	465	36·34	37·22
	Sitamarhi	8,715	238	741	27·3	85·02	235	266	26·96	30·53
Darbhanga	Darbhanga	73,429	3,040	2,394	41·4	32·6	2,802	2,226	35·4	30·3
	Madhubani	17,526	857	541	48·8	30·8	622	585	35·4	33·3
	Rosera	10,885	455	419	41·8	38·4	354	458	32·5	42·
	Total	813,077	29,770	27,504	36·6	33·8	24,151	24,382	29·7	29·9

* The figures for Patna are for the Financial year.

66. I cannot but regard some of the above figures as very unreliable. The unusually low death-rate in the town of Chapra is, to say the least, remarkable; while the contrast between the death-rate in the three rural municipalities in Muzaffarpur (Hajipur 17·35, Lalganj 86·2, Sitamarhi 85·02) is still more so. I am calling for an explanation from the district officers concerned.

5.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

67. The material condition of the people in an agricultural country like Bihar depends from year to year upon the results of the harvests. These, as noticed in the preceding section, have been, taking one crop with another, decidedly favourable, and the prices for food-grains ruling at the end of the year were lower all round than for several years past.

The well-to-do appearance of the people generally is in striking contrast to their pinched looks two years ago; and the difference is specially noticeable, as it always is, among the admissions to the local jails. The large number of Sadhus who are now perambulating Bihar is proof in itself that the province is looked upon, for the present at least, as a land of plenty; and more than one district officer notices as sure evidence of prosperity the unusually large numbers of weddings that have been celebrated during the late marriage season.

68. But in the midst of this prosperity all is not rejoicing. A notable exception to the general rule of good fortune is the case of the opium cultivators. To them, as noticed elsewhere, the past year has been a most disastrous one. The crop, estimated at the commencement at 40,000 maunds (in the Patna Agency), gave an outturn of only 24,000 maunds, representing an aggregate loss of something over 30 lakhs of rupees to half a million raiyats. This, coming after several bad years in succession, has been a very severe blow; and the increase in price from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per seer of crude opium lately sanctioned by Government has come none too soon.

69. Another class of sufferers were the cultivators over the 3,300 square miles of flooded country in the three northern districts, who lost not only their bhadoi and rice crops, but many of them their houses and a considerable number of cattle. The way in which these people have recovered from their losses, instead of being overwhelmed by them, is very remarkable. At first it seemed almost certain that the affected tracts would be the scene of famine relief on an extensive scale. As time went on, however, and the floods subsided, the people returned to their villages, rebuilt their houses, and proceeded to till their lands for the rabi sowings. Provision was made in the three districts for distributing advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. In the end, however, only a comparatively small sum was needed for the purpose; and where, in the worst tract, test relief works were opened, not a thousand people in all came to them. Whatever its evils, which no doubt are great, the result says a good deal for the much abused mahajani system. A full account of these floods is given in section 37 of this report.

70. Mr. Marindin has given an interesting sketch of the condition of the agricultural classes in the Shahabad district, from which I give the following extracts:—

"Speaking generally of the material condition of the peasantry in this district, it will be found to vary according to localities, and also according to the position and circumstances of their landlords.

"The most prosperous tenantry are perhaps to be found in the rich tract of alluvial soil lying north of the Railway. A great deal of this belongs to the Dumraon Raj, and the Sub-divisional Officer of Buxar observes that 'an absence of middlemen and petty landlords goes far towards ensuring the comfort of the people, while most of the raiyats who belong to a more self-dependent class than in other parts have acquired *guzashta* rights over their fields. The residents of the diara villages are specially well off. The labour of tilling those lands is almost *nil*, the seed only requires to be scattered, while the soil impregnated with rich Gangetic loam yields a heavy crop.'

"South of the Railway line in the Bhojpur pargana the conditions are more varied. There is a larger number of petty proprietors among whom estates have been divided and sub-divided, and at each division an attempt is made to enhance the raiyat's rent. The raiyats in this part of the pargana have also to pay canal water-rates, while those in the northern tract have the advantage of excellent crops without the cost of irrigation. The canals on the other hand have led to the extended cultivation of sugarcane, which is a profitable crop, and on the whole the raiyats in this part of the district are fairly well off and prosperous. In the Chousa pargana they are not so well off; the soil is less fertile and estates are split up among a number of petty proprietors. The Sub-divisional Officer of Buxar reports that many of the cultivators in this pargana are indebted, and that a good deal of the land is falling into the possession of the mahajans.

* * * * *

"In the Sasaram sub-division there are numerous petty proprietors, mostly an indigent class and often themselves partly cultivators. The raiyats have suffered from this minute sub-division of property, and they are said to be best off in the northern part of the sub-division, where the soil is more fertile and

the land is held to a great extent by two large proprietors—the Dumraon Raj and the Raja of Surajpura. There are a good many disputes in this sub-division over the question of *nakdi* and *bhaoli* rents, the tenants preferring the former and the landlords the latter; this difference of opinion being accentuated no doubt by the rising prices of food-grains and the fall in the value of the rupee.

"The Bhabua Sub-divisional Officer reports that the crops were plentiful and the general condition of the people satisfactory. The condition of things in the Arrah sub-division is much the same as that already described in Buxar.

"The peasantry on the Rhotas plateau, which lies partly in the Sasaram and partly in the Bhabua sub-division, are mostly Kharwars. They seemed to me, when I was on tour on the plateau, to be fairly well off and prosperous. They had good crops and looked well fed, and, except in a few villages where there was some dispute with zamindars about the levy of dues on forest fruits, they were on good terms with their landlords.

"Speaking generally, I should say, from what I saw in my cold-weather tour, that the condition of the raiyats has been fairly prosperous. There is a large class of well-to-do peasantry, who could hold their own for some time even in seasons of scarcity. Below these come a still larger class, whose condition depends entirely upon the crops of the year, and during the year under report they have been fairly well off. In the coming year there will be something to contend against from a partial failure of the rabi and a bad poppy crop. I saw hardly any sign of internal want even among the labouring classes, and marriage festivals have since the close of the season been in full swing. Against such sign of prosperity on the surface, the frequent sales of land by raiyats, evidenced by the returns of the registration offices, show their indebtedness; and the ease with which the Messrs. Mylne & Co. can obtain emigrants among the Koeri and Kurmi class to their grant of land in Burma proves that the burden of the population on the soil is being felt, and that the classes who would readily take more land if they could get it to support themselves and their families are glad to avail themselves of a good opportunity of finding it elsewhere. The yearly diminution of grazing lands in every village, and the rising value of *guzashta* and occupancy rights, are other signs of the growing want of land in the district to meet the growth of the population.

"The zamindars as a class are not well off. They are losing status from the minute system of sub-division allowed under the Partition Act. These petty proprietors are mostly indigent and make bad and grasping landlords, and their condition as pointed out above reacts on the tenantry."

Speaking of the prospects of the portion of the population supported by the principal local industries, Mr. Marindin continues—

"The sugar refineries, in which there is a considerable business, have not done well owing to a poor sugarcane crop. The business of the Telis is being injuriously affected by the increasing use of mineral oils, and many of them are taking to other trades, such as grain and spice selling. The paper manufacturers of Hariharganj in Sasaram are on the last verge of bankruptcy. The industry is decaying and cannot compete with imported machine-made paper. Mr. Drake-Brockman (the Sub-divisional Officer) says that it is only a question of a few years before the entire manufacture will have disappeared."

71. One feature of Bihar, in striking contrast with what is found in lower and especially in Eastern Bengal, is the existence of a large class of landless labourers. A considerable number of these people find work at the Indigo Factories in the four northern districts. They also emigrate in search of work on the roads and railways in the eastern districts, and especially to assist in the harvests there, returning to their homes when the demand for labour ceases. For these people the past year has been a good one, the abundant harvests giving them employment near their homes, and enabling their employers to treat them, comparatively speaking, liberally. "The labouring classes," Mr. Marindin remarks, "are better off than usual, as shown by the greater number of utensils and ornaments they possess; but they are improvident, and many of them spend a good portion of their earnings in drink." Speaking of these people, Mr. O'Donnell, the Collector of Patna, says:—

"In Bihar there is a large section of the people who hold no land, grow no crops of their own, and depend entirely on the wages of labour, whilst their employment is irregular and intermittent. They are probably the most

recklessly improvident class in India, marrying at the earliest age, and taking no thought for the morrow."

72. This is true enough; yet these people cannot be said to be dissatisfied with their lot. They reject all attempts to induce them to emigrate to Assam or the Colonies, however tempting the terms. When a plot of land is given to one of them, his first idea is to sublet it. All that he wants is his daily food, and when crops are good and labour in demand, he gets it without difficulty. When there is famine in the land, he at the outset suffers more severely than others; but immediately the relief works open, he is better off than many of the petty cultivators, who are not so accustomed as he is to earthwork labour.

Transfer of holdings.

73. In paragraph 85 of my last report I noticed, as bearing upon the question of the increased indebtedness of the cultivating classes, the extent to which the number of registered sales and mortgages of immoveable property, consisting chiefly of raiyats' holdings, had increased in Bihar. On this subject I have since then submitted a detailed report to the Board of Revenue in this office No. 1089R., dated 29th January 1894. The question is too intricate for discussion in all its bearings here. It will be sufficient to say that my calculations go to show that about 7½ per cent. of the cultivators in the districts north of the Ganges have parted with their interests, in whole or part, either by sale or mortgage, within the last five years. This refers to registered transactions only. What the number of unregistered transactions are it is impossible to say. The purchasers are classed in the returns of the Registration Department as "money-lenders," "other landlords" and "other raiyats" in the proportion roughly of 7, 7½ and 28. But for all intents and purposes most of the "other landlords" may be set down as ordinary money-lenders, while many of the "raiyats" who appear as purchasers belong to the large class of small village mahajans—well-to-do cultivators—who gradually absorb their poorer neighbours' occupancy rights, not so much for the purpose of cultivating the acquired holdings themselves, as of subletting them at rack-rents.

6.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

74. The following table shows the number of emigrants registered during the last two years in the several districts of this Division :—

Name of District.	For Colonies.		Tea Districts.	
	1892-93.	1893-94	1892-93.	1893-94.
Patna ...	1,009	740	...	57
Gaya ...	...	...	425	300
Shahabad ...	1,442	1,072	786	806
Saran ...	170	209	...	...
Champaran ...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	28	...	...	...
Darbhanga ...	46		...	...
Total ...	2,695	2,021	1,211	1,163

The falling off in emigration to the Colonies seems to be due mainly to the year under report having been a fairly prosperous one, and to work in consequence being obtainable nearer home. Recruiters also seem to have shown less activity, possibly owing to a falling off in the demand; it is mentioned by one district officer that the depôt in his district for emigrants to Fiji was closed.

75. In regard to tea districts, the number of registered emigrants does not represent the number of actual emigrants, for many people go to the tea district under the more popular system of free emigration. "No statistics are available," the Collector of Gaya says, "in regard to free emigration; but the

enquiries which have been made indicate that it was larger than in the preceding year." There seems reason to believe that in the other districts also free emigration is more resorted to than registered emigration.

76. The bulk of the emigrants consist of Muhammadans, Rajputs, Kocris, Kurmis and Ahirs, and thus would seem to come from the cultivating classes. It is a noticeable fact that emigration is not so popular with Musahars and other low castes, who are supposed to live on the margin of bare subsistence. Ambition to better themselves seems to be wanting with these classes: one explanation offered is that they are generally of low physique and are therefore rejected by the recruiters, but I am not inclined to attach any weight to this view.

77. Thousands of people still continue to move to the districts of Northern and Eastern Bengal in search of employment during harvest season, returning after it is over. The Collector of Darbhanga mentions that about 100 people from one part of his district went off in search of work on the Chittagong-Assam Railway.

Naturally of immigration into Bihar there is none, the population being already more than the soil can support.

78. A case occurred at Arrah in which a recruiter for British Guiana was convicted of wrongful restraint under section 342, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, which was confirmed on appeal. The case was detected by a Deputy Magistrate who, while inspecting the sub-depôt at Nawada, found a woman who complained to him that she was being detained against her will. An enquiry was held, and it was ascertained that while the woman was staying with her paramour at the shop of a *bania*, she was visited by the recruiter and a constable, who compelled her to accompany them to the police outpost on the pretext that she was wanted on a charge of theft. The case broke down, on which the paramour having decamped, the recruiter carried the woman off to the sub-depôt and detained her there against her will. The recruiter and the constable were both tried and convicted. There was no case in any other district.

79. The different cooly-depôts were duly inspected by Magistrates and Registering Officers, and defects found were promptly rectified. There was no outbreak of disease.

7—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

80. Statement No. III appended to this report compares the selling prices of salt and of the three principal food-grains during the last fortnight of each of the last three years. It is satisfactory to note that the prices of food-grains ruled considerably lower at the end of the year of report than at a corresponding period in either of the two preceding years. Going still further back, I find that both wheat and gram are cheaper now than they were three years ago, while rice rules about the same; in fact we have to go back four years before we can strike an all-round equally low market as that which now obtains.

81. A further satisfactory feature is that at nearly all of the outlying marts, such as Nawada and Aurangabad in Gaya, Sasaram and Bhabua in Shahabad, Bihar in Patna, Gopalganj in Saran, which are not on the line of Railway, the rates at the end of the year were somewhat lower than at the large grain centres on the line of rail. This, as I have previously pointed out, may be taken as a safe indication of the sufficiency of the food-supplies in the interior of the country.

82. The moderate rates ruling at the end of the year are, of course, due to the favourable harvests generally; but the credit is chiefly due to the excellent rice crop. It is the main staple of food in the Bihar districts, and its outturn practically regulates the selling price of the other food-grains as well as its own.

83. The Collector of Muzaffarpur notices, as a somewhat curious incident of the floods, that although at one time they caused considerable injury to the crops in the Sitamarhi sub-division and threatened to do more, yet this was not accompanied with any rise in the price of rice in the Sitamarhi market. On the contrary, the temporary break-down of the Railway, and the consequent stoppage of exportation, caused prices there for a time to fall.

Prices of Labour.

84. The scale of usual wages of artizans and labourers, as reported by the different Collectors, is given in statement IV annexed to this report.

85. The money-wage, as I have pointed out before, especially for the lower class of labour, has far from kept pace with the general rise during the past twenty years in the price of food-grains. Fortunately, however, as before remarked, wages outside of towns are usually paid, wholly or in part, in kind. This is invariably the case with the numerous class of field labourers. The system is particularly well suited to an agricultural country like Bihar; whatever the fluctuations in the money-price of food-grains, this food-wage remains the same.

86. The money wages of labour show on the whole no appreciable increase. Skilled labour possibly commands a somewhat higher value in towns, where there is a special demand for it, than it did some years ago; but the village craftsman earns about the same year after year. The same may be said of the cooly—the landless labourer of Bihar. Where there is a special temporary demand for labour on a sufficiently large scale, such as is caused by the construction of a new Railway line, the cooly will for a while have a very good time; but when this has passed, his earnings will again fall to the point round which they usually osciliate, viz., the lowest amount necessary for a bare subsistence.

8.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

87. Besides opium and exciseable articles, indigo and saltpetre are the principal manufactures of the Patna Division.

Indigo.

88. Indigo is grown in the North Gangetic districts, viz., Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. The following table compares the total outturn and its estimated value during the last two years:—

Name of District.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Outturn, maunds.	Value.	Outturn, maunds.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
Darbhanga	9,300	27,90,000	7,513	19,45,146
Muzaffarpur	12,405	37,21,500	8,921	25,97,005
Champaran	11,749	35,24,700	8,841	25,26,401
Saran	8,950	26,85,000	6,941	19,01,450
Total ...	42,404	1,27,21,200	32,216	89,70,002

The past year has not, it will be seen, been a good one for indigo. Simultaneously with a fall in price (from an average of Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 27,800 per 100 maunds) there has also been a considerable decrease in outturn, notwithstanding that the area under cultivation remained the same. The reason of the remarkably bad outturn, so far as it can be accounted for, has already been noticed in section 3 of this report.

89. In Shahabad the firm of Messrs. Thompson, Mylne and Company turned out no indigo, and the smaller factories are also reported to have been closed.

Saltpetre.

90. Saltpetre is principally manufactured in the North Gangetic districts of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Champaran, and Saran. The manufacture is under the control of the Northern India Salt Department.

91. The quantity produced in each of the above districts is given below:—

Name of District.	Saltpetre.		Salt.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1893.	1894.
	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.
Darbhanga ...	64,398	49,071	1,847	2,131
Muzaffarpur ...	63,297	95,711	8,680	5,061
Champaran ...	67,676	72,299	3,990	4,231
Saran ...	84,510	64,522	6,011	5,153

The decrease under the head of Saltpetre is explained by the Collector of Darbhanga to have been the result of unfavourable weather. The Collector of Saran gives a similar reason. It is said that the stock which ran short in the first quarter of the year could not be replenished owing to subsequent frequent falls of rain, which interfered with manufacture.

92. The increase in Muzaffarpur seems to be unreal and due only to a change in the classification of materials, a quantity of "kuthea" saltpetre having been considered good enough to be stored as the genuine article.

93. In Gaya the outturn fell from 6,869 maunds in 1891-92 to 4,576 maunds in 1892-93, and to 3,219 maunds in 1893-94. This the Collector attributes to the restrictions imposed by the Northern India Salt Department, as well as by the Civil authorities, on the manufacture of fireworks and gunpowder.

94. The other manufactures of this division are—

Tobacco curing.
Sugar refining.
Durries and blankets.
Brassware.
Bell-metal and stoneware.
Paper.
Lac and oil.

95. *Tobacco*-curing forms an important industry, especially in Gaya and Darbhanga. The principal centres of manufacture in Gaya are Gurwa and Paibijha, the brand manufactured at the latter place being held in great esteem by native connoisseurs of tobacco all over India. The leaf itself has to be brought from the districts north of the Ganges, chiefly from Muzaffarpur. The tobacco industry of Gaya is a thriving one, the exports by rail and canal during the past year having amounted to 11,766 maunds against 9,341 maunds in 1892-93.

96. The tobacco factory at Pusa, in the district of Darbhanga, turned out 530 maunds of prepared tobacco, against 721 maunds in the year preceding, and 2,321,594 cigars against 2,408,810 in 1892-93.

97. *Sugar* is manufactured on a large scale in Gaya, Darbhanga and Saran. Figures have been supplied showing the outturn and value of produce in those districts for the past years, but I consider them quite unreliable. In Darbhanga an outturn of about two lakhs of maunds is shown, but the Collector considers it to be probably under-stated, owing to the reluctance of dealers to reveal the real extent of their business for fear of the statistics being used for purposes of income-tax assessment. The manufacture there is chiefly carried on in the Madhubani sub-division. A refinery on the European method has also been opened since November last near the Sakri Railway station, by a Mr. Lacey, and it is reported to be, so far, working successfully. In Shahabad sugar is manufactured principally at Nasriganj and Hariharganj within the Sasaram sub-division. There are also smaller refineries within the Buxar subdivision, and some have lately been opened at Jagdispur in the Sadar subdivision. The total quantity manufactured at these places is returned at about 50,000 maunds.

98. In Gaya the Collector reports that the sugar industry appears to be just holding its own. Maunds 3,39,138, mostly of crude sugar, were exported by rail in the year under report, against 3,39,682 maunds in 1892 and 1893. What refined sugar is produced is mostly consumed within the districts.

Durries and Blankets.

99. *Durries* are manufactured by jelahas or weavers; blankets by gareris or sheep owners. Both these industries seem to be thriving, especially in the districts to the south of the Ganges. Among chief centres of manufacture may be mentioned Sultanganj in the Patna district, Aurangabad in Gaya, and the Shahabad district. Carpets are manufactured by weavers at Abra in the Aurangabad sub-division of Gaya, and at Sasaram in Shahabad. They command a considerable sale.

100. *Brassware, bell-metal and stoneware* are manufactured in every district in this Division. In Gaya bell-metal and brassware are chiefly made at Daudnagar and Nabinagar, and the manufacture is in a flourishing condition. "Stoneware of superior durability," the Collector of Gaya says, "is manufactured at Pathal Katti Hill, 18 miles north-east of Gaya, by a colony from Jaipur in Rajputana, descendants of stone-cutters brought into Gaya to build the Bishunpad Temple." They call themselves Brahmans. The industry is not extensive, but the figures and vessels carved are carried by pilgrims to all parts of India. The stoneware is said to be more durable than that of Chunar.

101. *Paper* is manufactured at Arwal in the district of Gaya, and at Hariharganj in Shahabad, and though the industry is decaying, the paper which is made at these places, called Basaha paper, is exported to Benares and other large towns in the North-West, and used largely by native bankers. It is preferred by them because of its alleged durability. It is, however, said that, owing to the decline of their industry, paper-makers are gradually betaking themselves to agricultural pursuits.

102. *Lac* is manufactured in the district of Gaya only, and the industry continues prosperous. Mr. Macpherson has been able to procure accurate statistics through the agent of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company. He says:— "In 1893 it appears there were 19 factories at work which turned out 15,500 maunds of shellac, valued at no less than Rs. 8,83,500, against 16,600 maunds in 1892 valued at Rs. 7,47,000. The price rose from Rs. 45 to 57 per maund. One of the very best marks in the trade, namely T. N., is produced in this district. The factories are all situated in and near Imamganj in the south of the district."

103. *Oil* is more or less manufactured in every district, and the produce is consumed locally. The manufacture is suffering much from competition of mineral oils. The castor-oil mills at Siwan in the district of Saran, which are worked by steam-power under European supervision, worked at a loss during the year under report, and had to be exempted from income-tax.

104. *Tasar silk* is woven in the district of Gaya from cocoons imported from Chota Nagpur. The quality of the manufacture is poor, but pilgrims take away the silk as a memento of their visit to Gaya, and for presents to relatives and friends. The supply of cocoons during the past year was limited, owing, it is said, to large purchases made for a European firm. The competition of machine-made stuff is also gradually telling on this industry. In Barh, within the district of Patna, there are said to have been about 500 weavers employed in this industry some years ago, but the number is now put down at only about 125. Coarse *cotton cloth* (*Motya* or *Gazi*) is still turned out by the native home looms. The lower classes are said to prefer it on account of its durability, particularly for winter clothing. The industry appears, however, to be languishing, and weavers are being gradually absorbed into the general body of agriculturists.

105. *Mines.*—As noticed in last year's report, the gold mine at Kalyanpur, about three miles from Rajgeer, after a very short existence, has been abandoned. There remain only the mica mines of Singar and Supahi in the Nawada sub-division of Gaya. There has been a falling off in the outturn, though the price increased from Rs. 19 in 1892-93 to Rs. 28 per maund during the past year.

106. The decreased outturn is attributed to the gradual exhaustion of the mine at Singar worked by Messrs. Christian and Company of Calcutta. The

Supahi mine, which is owned by Babu Drigpal Lal of Nawada in the district of Gaya, has been equally unsuccessful.

9.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

107. I have had the following abstract made of the imports into Calcutta of the principal staples of trade from the different districts of the Patna Division during the year, 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894. It has been prepared from the statements which are now published monthly in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and I propose to continue it in future reports as a means of comparing the general export trade of the Division from year to year. I have divided the districts into two groups—North and South of the Ganges:—

Imports from Patna Division into Calcutta, from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.

Whence Imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							OILSEEDS.		SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice and Paddy.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total in rice.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Patna	35,116	...	35,116	31,159	3,30,688	1,37,526	5,43,489	15,47,616	1,02,614	8,575	28,806	4,051	15,085
Gaya	2,140	...	2,140	3,710	1,952	...	7,802	3,25,516	62,664	..	38,807	98	4,651
Shahabad	1,279	...	1,279	21,789	1,06,616	21,049	1,50,733	2,94,394	36,212	...	60,601	107	251
Total ...	38,535	...	38,535	56,658	4,48,256	1,58,575	7,02,024	21,67,526	2,61,490	8,575	1,28,304	4,256	19,987
Saran	16,148	...	16,148	10,950	54,765	664	88,474	1,62,740	37,830	...	2,841	174	5
Champaran	8,202	304	8,302	...	1,002	18,981	28,375	1,31,993	32,392	143	897	...	...
Muzaffarpur	4,858	337	5,069	2,000	1,000	12,360	20,429	2,61,606	55,128	...	134	1,682	1
Darbhanga	86,088	1,452	86,995	6,585	13,880	3,068	1,10,518	5,62,326	2,13,176	...	14,021	6,488	589
Total ...	1,15,296	2,093	1,16,604	19,535	70,647	41,010	2,47,796	11,18,665	3,38,526	143	17,893	8,344	595
Grand Total ...	1,53,831	2,093	1,55,139	76,193	5,18,903	1,99,585	9,49,820	32,86,191	6,00,016	8,718	1,46,197	12,600	20,582

Patna District.

108. The Collector, Mr. O'Donnell, writes of the trade of the past year as follows:—

"From its position near the confluence of the Ganges, Gogra, Gundak, and Sone, Patna is naturally a trade centre of the first importance. The steamer service is improving, there being now a weekly service to Calcutta. A tabular statement of the trade of the year, supplied to me by Mr. Saunders, Agent for the firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, who has exceptional opportunities of forming estimates of the business done, shows that the rice trade has been slightly above the average this year, but the trade in wheat, maize, potatoes, &c., was below the average, while timber and fruit have declined by about 50 per cent. The stoppage of exportation of timber from Nepal, and the failure of the mango crop, are said to be the principal factors in the decrease of trade under these heads."

109. The reports from the Bihar sub-division also represent trade as having been fairly flourishing, while in the sub-division of Barh it is said to have been dull. The Collector, however, seems to think that this view has possibly been advanced by the merchants with an eye to the bearing of the question on their income-tax assessments. Mr. O'Donnell at the same time observes that it is quite possible that cheap means of communication with Calcutta and other large centres have so developed competition that there is but little margin of profit now left to the local trader, who is naturally discontented with the turn of events. There is no doubt much truth in this.

Gaya District.

110. Mr. Macpherson notes as follows:—

"As reported last year, the principal trade-routes in the district are the Patna-Gaya Railway and the Patna (Eastern Sone) Canal, which serve the centre and west of the district, and also Palamau and part of Lohardaga and Hazaribagh. The trade of the east of the district goes *viâ* Bihar through Bukhtiarpur and *viâ* Shaikhpura through Lakhisarai on the East Indian Railway, and a considerable portion of the trade of the south goes by the Grand Trunk Road."

111. The statistics of trade by the Railway and by the branch of the Sone Canal from Barun to Deegha are given in the following statements:—

STATEMENT A.

Imports (in maunds).

ARTICLES.	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	By rail.	By canal.	Total.	By rail.	By canal.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice ...	2,681	761	3,442	2,122	2,067	4,189
Pulses ...	2,90,222	37,320	3,27,542	1,47,426	2,376	1,49,802
Other food-grains	99,142	19,314	1,18,456	10,602	224	10,826
Oilseeds ...	5,311	...	5,311	8,010	445	8,455
Sugar ...	3,246	...	3,246	4,144	...	4,144
Salt ...	1,76,855	19,248	1,96,103	1,83,057	11,939	1,94,996
Tobacco ...	44,468	53,655	98,123	70,804	40,386	1,11,190
Spices ...	5,794	8,005	13,799	29,588	5,467	35,055
Hides (leather) ...	258	...	258	69	204	273
Piece-goods ...	27,280	1,049	28,329	31,443	900	32,343
Iron ...	7,785	2,656	10,441	22,834	1,904	24,738
Coal ...	1,15,513	12,545	1,28,058	1,44,756	10,405	1,55,161
Kerosine oil ...	17,921	3,176	21,097	21,296	5,147	26,443
Other things ...	1,96,084	1,31,579	3,27,663	1,82,111	68,817	2,50,928
Total ...	9,92,560	2,89,308	12,81,868	8,58,262	1,50,281	10,08,540

NOTE.—Figures for Arwal Canal station, which were not given in the Report for 1892-93, are now included.

STATEMENT B.

Exports (in maunds).

ARTICLES.	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	By rail.	By canal.	Total.	By rail.	By canal.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice ...	64,389	770	65,159	1,80,733	28,702	2,09,435
Wheat ...	36,474	10,815	47,289	23,108	...	23,108
Pulses ...	13,235	483	13,718	23,396	...	23,396
Other food-grains...	3,656	1,208	4,864	2,473	16,092	18,565
Oilseeds ...	2,42,227	1,62,507	4,04,734	4,93,853	1,31,216	6,25,069
Sugar and gur ...	3,39,682	4,066	3,43,748	3,39,138	2,345	3,41,483
Saltpetre ...	4,805	...	4,805	4,219	...	4,219
Tobacco ...	8,787	554	9,341	9,758	2,008	11,766
Hides ...	7,889	5,534	13,423	7,257	2,033	9,290
Bones ...	6,326	2,868	9,194	10,742	1,375	12,117
Timber ...	6,542	...	6,542	5,599	20,376	25,975
Other things ...	5,66,482	62,577	6,29,059	5,00,976	1,58,034	6,59,010
Total ...	13,00,494	2,51,381	15,51,876	16,01,252	3,62,181	19,63,433

NOTE.—Figures for Arwal Canal station, which were not given in the Report for 1892-93, are now included.

112. *Imports.*—There was a large falling off in the importation of food-grains, which is explained by the passing away of the scarcity that prevailed during the first half of the year 1892-93. There was an increase in the imports of *spices*, *tobacco*, *kerosine oil*, *piece-goods*, which may be attributed to the greater prosperity of the people, and in the case of kerosine oil to the successful competition of the imported commodity with indigenous vegetable oils. There was also a large increase in the imports of *iron* and *coal*, the former for some important girder bridges that were constructed during the year by the District Board.

113. *Exports.*—There was a large increase in the exportation of *food-grains* except wheat. This is explained by the abundant harvests. The falling off in the export of *wheat* is probably not quite so great as the figures indicate, as in the canal statement this has probably been entered under unclassified food-grains, which shows an increase otherwise unaccountable. There has been a large increase in the export of oilseeds, due to a better harvest in 1893. The export of sugar and *gur* appears to have been stationary, but it was probably greater, the Collector says, than the figures show, owing to *gur* being apparently omitted from the canal figures in both years. Manufactured tobacco was also exported in somewhat larger quantities.

114. On the whole, with the exception of the falling off in the importation of food-grains owing to better harvests and the limited export of wheat, both the import and export trade of Gaya appears to have been fairly brisk during the past year.

Shahabad District.

115. There is a considerable inter-district trade in grain, oilseeds, cotton, and *ghī*, carried by pack-bullocks between the large market town of Garhwa in Palamau and Sasaram. A large amount of produce also finds its way by road and then across the Ganges to the Ballia and Ghazipur districts. But the main trade of the district is that which is carried out of it or brought into it by the East Indian Railway, and this is besides the only trade of which we have any statistics. I omit from consideration the goods carried by the canal for the reason, as noticed in last year's Report, that the canal has its two northern termini (at Arrah and Buxar) on the Railway, and the figures for its trade merge in those of the Railway traffic.

116. For this trade by the East Indian Railway the Collector has submitted two long statements, from which I take the following more important articles:—

(1) *Imports* (*in maunds*).

Articles.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Decrease.	Increase.
Coal ...	1,50,604	5,26,244	.....	4,75,640
Rice ...	4,07,277	2,56,479	1,50,798	.....
Pulses ...	32,796	14,088	18,708	.....
Sugar ...	8,973	70,639	.....	61,666
Oil in barrel ... / Oil in coopah ...	36,264	34,503	1,761	
Piece-goods, packed, European / Piece-goods, unpacked	81,114	78,235	2,879	
Salt ...	2,52,158	2,26,123	26,035	
Tobacco ...	43,245	60,585	.....	17,340
Other grain ...	3,20,840	70,392	2,50,448	

(2) *Exports* (*in maunds*).

Articles.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Decrease.	Increase.
Ghee ...	37,502	21,780	15,722	.....
Wheat ...	5,07,897	35,094	4,72,803	.....
Other grains ...	14,939	21,241	.....	6,302
Raw sugar ...	2,29,668	1,76,078	53,480	.....
Linseed ...	2,45,293	2,39,059	6,234	.....
Sugar, 1st class ... / „ 2nd class ...	2,68,305	2,72,208		3,903
Mustard and rapeseed	7,332	23,652		16,320
Pulses ...	78,118	78,154		36

117. Among imports there has been a large decrease under the head of rice (from 4 lakhs to 2½ lakhs of maunds) and other food-grains, in consequence, apparently, as a counterbalance to the largely reduced exports of wheat (from 5 lakhs maunds to under ½ lakh). This fall in the exports of wheat

during the year under review is partly attributed by the Collector to the apprehensions among the people of coming scarcity, and their consequent unwillingness to part with their stocks. A more likely explanation is that crops having throughout India been better than in the preceding year, the outside demand was not so brisk. Turning to other articles of import, there have been considerable increases under the heads coal, sugar and tobacco, and a falling off, though comparatively slight, in oil and piece-goods. Salt, too, shows a considerable decrease of something like 11 per cent. Among exports there has been an increase in manufactured sugar and mustard seed, but a falling off in raw sugar, linseed and most other articles.

118. On the whole there has been a considerable decrease in trade, both export and import, roughly estimated by the Collector at about 30 per cent.

119. One curious feature in the trade of Shahabad is the large annual imports of rice in exchange for wheat. Thus in the two past years over $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of maunds of rice have been brought by rail into the district, while about $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of maunds of wheat have been taken away. Having regard to the very great extension of rice cultivation of late years in Shahabad, owing to canal irrigation, and the corresponding contraction of the area under wheat, this large exchange of foreign rice for home grown wheat seems somewhat remarkable. One would have expected a directly opposite result.

Saran.

120. The Collector has omitted to furnish figures of traffic from the Railway authorities, but has submitted instead an approximate statement of total exports and imports by road, rail and river, prepared by the Income-Tax Assessor, the figures of which, however, appear to me quite imaginary, and I therefore abstain from giving them. They show, among other things, an increase of about one lakh of maunds of food-grains over the imports of the preceding year, but this seems incredible. It is true that Saran is, as has often before been pointed out, a "deficit" district in the matter of food, and the balance of trade in food-grains must always be against her. But the unusually good harvests in this district during the year under review must have very considerably reduced the demand for foreign grain, while at the same time the heavy failures in all the most valuable articles of export, viz., opium, saltpetre, sugar, and castor-oil, must have greatly diminished the purchasing power of the people. On the whole, I should say that in Saran, as in Shahabad, trade during the past year has probably been unusually slack.

121. As remarked last year, the three northern districts—Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga—may, for the purpose of a review of their trade operations, be taken together. They have on the one side a trade *inter se* and with the rest of India, and on the other side, to the north, they all carry on a trade with Nepal.

122. As regards the first branch of trade, viz., between these three districts themselves and with the outer world, the most striking feature is a large increase

station the imports rose in round figures from maunds [illegible] in 1892-93 to maunds 3,15,000 in 1893-94, exports falling from maunds 34,000 to maunds 20,000; while for the Darbhanga district the figures for the two years are as follows:—

	Exports of food-grains in maunds.	Imports of food-grains in maunds.
1892-93	1,11,901	7,37,622
1893-94	9,28,385	15,73,098

With regard to these last figures, it is to be borne in mind that the exports largely represent through traffic from Nepal, and cannot therefore be wholly balanced, as would otherwise be the case against the imports. In this view it will be seen how much greater was the deficit to be supplied in the district than in the preceding year, itself a year following one of great scarcity. The explanation lies in the heavy floods in all three northern districts which, as noticed elsewhere, were most severely felt in Darbhanga, and next to it in Muzaffarpur. The Collector of Darbhanga also thinks it not improbable that the rice merchants in Darbhanga, in expectation of a good outturn from the favourable rains in the

early part of the rainy season, depleted their stocks, little anticipating the disastrous floods which followed a few weeks later. This seems very likely.

123. For the rest, imports show an increase under the heads of coal, due probably to the increase in the manufacture of bricks; of piece-goods, possibly owing to the large number of weddings; of kerosine oil, which in these districts also is steadily replacing the country oil for burning purposes; and of spices, tobacco and metal goods; while there was a falling off in sugar, salt, mahua, and a few minor articles. In exports there was a large increase in oilseeds and an increase in sugar and *gur*, and from Darbhanga in tobacco; while there was a falling off in the exportation of saltpetre, in consequence of the heavy rains and floods being unfavourable to its production; in indigo and opium, owing to the bad season for both; and in *ghī*, which was probably due to the loss of cattle during the floods.

124. On the whole, taking imports and exports together, there was, judging from the Railway returns, a falling off in trade in comparison with the preceding year.

125. The statistics of the trade with Nepal are collected at a number of registering posts supposed to be on the main traffic routes in each district. These posts, however, were established some years ago, since when conditions have changed, and the Collectors of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga are submitting proposals for a revision of the arrangements. The statements A and B annexed give the trade as registered at the existing stations between Nepal and the several districts. The fluctuations in the chief articles of trade will be seen from the following abstract:—

Imports from Nepal into British Territory.

Districts.	Food-grains and pulses, in maunds.		Oilseeds, in maunds.		Saltpetre, in maunds.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Champaran	3,60,833	3,10,271	67,132	65,954	755	898
Muzaffarpur	2,85,047	3,50,297	91,465	67,631	90,891	11,639
Darbhanga	3,01,188	3,37,895	15,832	32,697	1,235	562
Total	9,47,068	9,98,463	1,74,429	1,66,282	92,881	13,099

Exports from British Territory into Nepal.

Districts.	Food-grains, in maunds.		Salt, in maunds.		Sugar and molasses, in maunds.		Piece-goods, value in rupees.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Champaran ...	49,826	66,526	1,27,920	70,194	29,249	14,431	17,78,517	77,34,234
Muzaffarpur	...	...	30,830	30,829	...	696	69,113	1,93,785
Darbhanga ...	...	...	13,778	14,787	4,437	5,242	88,646	1,39,347
Total	49,826	66,526	1,72,528	1,15,810	33,686	20,369	19,36,276	80,67,366

126. Among imports from Nepal the returns show an increase of about lakh of maunds of food-grains into Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts, but

the real figures, looking at the large exports by rail from Darbhanga and the deficiency in the local supplies in consequence of the floods, were probably much higher. The imports of oilseeds remained much the same as in the preceding year, but there was—as might have been expected from the unfavourable weather, which was (barring the floods) as bad for manufacture in Nepal as in our districts—a large reduction in the quantities of saltpetre from across the border. But the main feature of the trade with Nepal was the very large increase in the value of the piece-goods, from 19 to over 80 lakhs, exported into that country from British territory. Medicines also show a heavy rise, from quite a nominal value to $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. These were partly met by smaller purchases by the Nepalese of salt and leather manufactures, and a considerable increase in their consignments to us of bullion, yak-tails, skins and cattle. It will be observed that the bulk of the trade in valuable commodities, such as salt, piece-goods, bullion, yak-tails, jewellery, &c., goes (or comes) *viâ* Champaran, through which district lies the high road to the interior of Nepal, while the products or requirements of the Terai are more equally distributed among, and met from all the three districts.

A.

FROM NEPAL—*Things weighed (in maunds).*

	Champaran.		Muzaffarpur.		Darbhanga.		Total.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Food-grains	3,56,363	3,09,666	2,85,047	3,50,297	2,95,516	3,34,160	9,36,926	9,94,123
Oilseeds	67,182	68,954	91,465	67,331	15,832	32,097	1,74,429	1,66,282
Pulses	4,470	605	... ..	.....	5,672	3,735	10,142	4,340
Timber	35,933	27,759	.....	.....	... ...	.....	35,933	27,759
Saltpetre	755	898	90,891	11,639	1,235	562	92,881	13,099
Ghee	453	299	.....	.....	532	486	985	785
Fibres	1	248	.....	.....	352	584	353	832
Other things	15,026	4,100	1,17,081	55,129	4,931	3,084	1,37,038	62,313
Total ...	4,80,133	4,09,529	5,84,484	4,84,396	3,24,070	3,75,308	13,88,687	12,69,533

Things valued.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Piece-goods	33,720	12,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,720	12,400
Silver (cash)	4,70,293	7,74,771	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,70,293	7,74,771
Yak-tails	37,665	5,315	.....	.....	... ..	... ..	37,665	5,315
Other things	10,725	4,565	.....	.....	2,509	2,660	13,234	7,225
Total ...	5,52,403	7,97,051	.. ..	.....	2,509	2,660	5,54,912	7,99,711

Things counted.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Hides	7,898	8,037	.....	49,498	9,766	16,732	17,664	74,267
Small skins	7,365	200	.....	18,273	.....	.....	7,365	18,473
Large cattle	7,902	5,268	.....	5,631	919	1,980	8,881	12,879
Goats	14	17	.....	.....	123	.....	137	17
Other things	2,262	905	.....	.....	152	163,800	1,414	164,705
Total ...	25,501	14,427	... .	73,402	10,960	182,512	36,461	270,341

B.

TO NEPAL—*Things weighed (in maunds).*

	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Food-grains	49,826	66,526	...	...	...	...	49,826	66,526
Salt	1,27,920	70,104	30,830	30,829	13,778	14,787	1,72,528	1,15,810
Sugar and gur	29,249	14,431	...	696	4,437	5,242	33,686	20,369
Fruit and vegetables	8,310	4,849	...	...	...	2,872	8,310	7,721
Spices	28,281	11,171	...	3,363	...	334	28,281	14,868
Oil	24,849	22,556	...	...	...	1,854	24,849	24,410
Iron	10,118	10,278	...	...	526	106	10,644	10,384
Other things	89,634	63,892	...	244	9,804	2,475	99,438	66,611
Total ...	3,68,187	2,63,897	30,830	35,132	28,545	27,670	4,27,562	3,26,699

Things valued.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Piece-goods	17,78,517	77,34,234	69,113	1,93,785	88,646	1,39,347	19,36,276	80,67,366
Jewellery	67,729	...	...	...	...	...	67,729	...
Leather	1,28,040	13,397	...	...	...	...	1,28,040	13,397
Medicines	3,973	4,75,256	...	...	...	...	3,973	4,75,256
Other things	3,62,648	3,16,873	5,899	...	1,468	661	3,70,015	3,17,534
Total ...	23,40,907	85,39 760	75,012	1,93,785	90,114	1,40,008	25,06,033	88,73,553

Things counted.

	Champaran.		Muzaffarpur.		Darbhanga.		Total.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cocoanuts	37,700	8,000	...	...	800	100	38,500	8,100
Goats	40,509	29,418	...	...	1,158	928	50,667	30,346
Birds	13,831	60,878	...	...	...	...	13,831	66,878
Bricks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other things	3,554	5,544	...	...	1,484	1,653	5,038	7,197
Total ...	104,594	109,840	...	...	3,532	2,681	108,126	112,521

10.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

127. According to the recommendations of the Police Redistribution Committee, the following outposts in the several districts of this Division have been abolished under Government order No. 1333J., dated the 2nd March 1894 :—

District.	Outposts abolished.
Patna ...	1. Phulwari. 2. Rajapur. 3. Behta.
Gaya ...	1. Lakhaipur. 2. Zerwazabad.
Shahabad ...	1. Sinha. 2. Kailwar. 3. Chowsa. 4. Niazipur. 5. Bhagwanpur. 6. Jahanabad. 7. Naaon.

One outpost, Tilathu under Sasaram thana, has been raised to a thana, and two other outposts, Kheri and Dhansui in thana Buxar, have been doubled up.

In Muzaffarpur ... One outpost, Janarh, was abolished, and two others, Sahibganj and Baruraj in thana Paroo, have been amalgamated.

In Darbhanga ... The outpost Rohar in thana Behara has been abolished.

In Saran ... The outpost Ekma has been raised to a thana, and the outpost of Gultainganj in Chapra has been abolished.

In Champaran ... The outpost Jogapati in Bettiah has been abolished, and the outposts Jalagawan and Ghorasahan have been amalgamated. Two other outposts, Raxaul and Siswa in police station Adapur, have also been amalgamated.

These changes, however, could not be carried out until after the close of the year.

128. The Regular Bench of Magistrates at Bettiah, in the district of Champaran, has been converted into an Independent Bench. The change is said to have so far proved a success.

129. There was no other administrative change worth noticing during the year of report.

11.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

130. The principal subjects in connection with which statistical enquiries are generally made are :—

(1) Trade and commerce.
(2) Price-lists.
(3) Crop forecasts.
(4) Births and deaths.

131. There are 11 stations on the trade route leading to Nepal from the three districts Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga for registration of the

import and export trade between Nepal and these districts. A staff of muharrirs is entertained, and the figures supplied by them fortnightly are regularly submitted to Government by the district officers. The results of the past year have been given in section 9 of this report.

132. Price-lists are prepared by Deputy Collectors, assisted by Sub-Deputy Collectors and Kanungos, and are published regularly in the *Calcutta Gazette*. So far no objection has been raised to any of the entries.

133. Forecasts of crops are prepared under detailed instructions issued by the Director of Agriculture and submitted to him by the district officers. They are usually prepared from information obtained by Kanungos from the patwaris and Jeyt raiyats and by personal observation. The estimates arrived at seem to be sufficiently accurate for practical purposes.

134. The registration of births and deaths is now conducted by the police both in municipal and rural areas. In the interior births and deaths are reported to the station police by village chaukidars, and from time to time checked by the superior officers; in towns the duty of reporting births and deaths to the police devolves on householders and residents.

135. The tables given in paragraph 65, section IV of this report, show the registered deaths in each district, and the births and deaths in the several municipalities of the Division during the last two years. The abnormally low death-rate in the towns of Chapra and Hajipur, and the high death-rate in Lalganj and Sitamarhi, throw doubts upon the accuracy of the returns from those towns, and explanations have been called for from the district officers.

136. Taking all the towns together, the birth-rate shows a slight increase, and the death-rate a decrease of 2·8 per mille in comparison with the preceding year. This points to a steady improvement generally in the collection of these statistics, for we know that the past year has been healthier than the preceding year, while the registration of births has hitherto been admittedly defective everywhere. These fluctuations are therefore exactly what we should have expected. The improvement is especially marked in some places by the relative increase in the registered birth-rate of female as compared with that of male children.

137. Proper attention appears to be paid to this important subject by the District Officers and the District Superintendents of Police, but I have no information, except from Saran, as to the number of chaukidars who were brought to book for laxness in reporting. This is a matter to which district and sub-divisional officers should give special attention during their inspections of police stations and outposts. A few well distributed examples in each thana jurisdiction would soon act as a leaven, and having regard to the care we now take to see that the chaukidars get their salaries regularly, we are quite justified in exacting from them in return a strict performance of their duties in this matter.

12.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

138. The Civil Court jurisdiction remained the same as in the previous year, there being no change in the number or description of the Courts.

139. The total number of original civil suits disposed of by District Judges and Subordinate Judges, including the Small Cause Court presided over by the Sub-divisional Officer of Dinapore, was 3,133 against 2,898, showing an increase of 235 in 1893 as compared with the previous year. The suits are classed as below:—

	1893.	1892.
Money suits ...	1,936	2,091
Rent „ ...	298	260
Title „ ...	899	547
Total ...	3,133	2,898

Of the total number 3,133, 1,139 were contested and 1,994 were otherwise disposed of. Compared with the number disposed of in 1892 the increase in title suits is remarkable.

It occurs in all the districts, as the figures produced below will show:—

	Title suits disposed of in—	
	1893.	1892.
Patna	179	94
Gaya	117	85
Shahabad	207	91
Saran	165	96
Tirhut	231	181
Total	899	547

The increase is probably due to the classification now generally adopted, by which suits for the sale of mortgaged properties are now shown as title suits instead of as money suits, under which class they used formerly to come. This accounts also for the falling off in money suits.

The increase in rent suits appears to be the result of increased disposals in Tirhut (Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga) as will be seen from the figures below:—

	Rent suits disposed of in—	
	1893.	1892.
Patna	22	40
Gaya	88	94
Shahabad	30	29
Tirhut	142	85
Saran	16	12

140. The number of rent suits pending on the 31st December 1892 in Tirhut was 439, while the number of such suits pending on the 31st December 1893 was 361.

141. In the 3,133 original suits disposed of, 8,286 witnesses were examined, of whom 1,800 or 21·7 per cent. were detained more than two days, against a percentage in the previous year of 26·2. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 1,219 or 38·9 per cent. of the cases disposed of, against 1,214 or 41·8 per cent. of the cases disposed of in 1892.

142. As regards civil work disposed of by Munsifs, the total for the Division is 33,794 against 34,065 in the year 1892, showing a decrease of 271 cases.

143. The number of suits of each class disposed of by Munsifs during the last two years was as follows:—

	Money.	Rent.	Title.	Total.
1893	10,274	17,907	5,613	33,794
1892	13,388	17,140	3,537.	34,065
Difference	— 3,114			271
	+	767	2,076	

The decrease in money suits and the increase in title seem to be due to the cause already mentioned. The increase in rent suits is due to a large number (about 1,600) of such suits instituted against 400 raiyats by each of the four shareholders of a single mauza (Probladpur) in the Barh sub-division in the Court of the 3rd Munsif of Patna.

144. The average disposal per Munsif of Civil cases calculated as units (see note below) was 1,323 against 1,185 in 1892 and 1,284 in 1891, showing an increase of 138 and 39 unit cases respectively over 1892 and 1891.

The subjoined statement shows at a glance the number of suits of each kind, and the unit number disposed of by each Munsif in the Division:—

Name of Court.	Number of cases disposed of—			Number of unit cases disposed of.
	Money suits.	Ordinary rent suits.	Title suits.	
1	2	3	4	5
Patna, 1st Court	320	437	114	1,099
„ 2nd „	977	419	143	1,188
„ 3rd „	36	451	101	790
„ 4th „	38	245	100	583
Bihar	143	257	146	838
Gaya, 1st Court	176	126	129	606
„ 2nd „	117	130	40	367
„ 3rd „	119	178	56	465
Aurangabad	288	190	88	677
Shahabad, 1st Court ...	53	1,052	265	1,889
„ 2nd „ ...	255	1,098	301	2,101
„ 3rd „ ...	30	1,028	263	1,847
Buxar, 1st Court	147	792	304	1,765
„ 2nd „	17	683	176	1,228
Sasaram, 1st Court	407	515	286	1,581
„ 2nd „	9	28	18	91
Deputy Collector, Bhabua, with powers of a Munsif.	.....	39	.....	.....
Saran, 1st Court	79	4	468	1,487
„ 2nd „	495	3	393	1,126
„ 3rd „	.....	2,513	1	2,516
Siwan	613	679	288	1,987
Gopalganj	493	469	52	1,118
Motihari, 1st Court ...	1,389	501	97	1,427
„ 2nd „ ...	317	758	247	1,816
Tirhut, 1st Court	790	1,205	20	1,552
„ 2nd „	334	4	383	1,487
Hajipur	384	911	104	1,524
Sitamarhi	566	417	283	1,671
Darbhanga	468	453	182	1,267
Madhubani	459	607	185	1,621
Samastipur	626	1,279	208	2,232
Additional Munsif, Tirhut ...	129	436	172	1,081
Total ...	10,274	17,907	5,613	41,027

Total Courts except that of Deputy Collector = 31; average per Court 1,323 unit cases.

N.B.—Unit cases are got by calculating 1 Title suit equal to 3 Money or Rent suits and to 9 Small Cause Court suits.

145. The number of witnesses examined by all Munsifs' Courts was 40,423, of whom 8,381 or 20·7 per cent. were detained over two days. The percentage in 1892 was 23·1, thus showing some improvement in the year of report.

146. The number of cases pending before Munsifs of all Courts in the Division on 31st December 1893 was 8,380, the ratio per cent. to total number of cases disposed of being 24·8.

147. Regarding appeal cases the total for each district was as shown below :—

District.	Money.	Rent.	Title.	Total of all classes.	Decisions of Lower Court confirmed.	Ratio per cent. of appeals confirmed to the number disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Patna ...	91	224	194	509	292	57·36
Gaya ...	51	188	96	335	178	53·1
Shahabad ...	51	569	331	951	577	60·6
Saran ...	165	439	311	915	392	42·84
Champaran ...						
Tirhut (Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga).	260	672	402	1,334	741	55·5
Total ...	618	2,092	1,334	4,044	2,180	53·9
Total for 1892 ...	584	2,406	1,175	4,165	2,242	53·8

148. The annexed Appendices VI, VII, and IX, which have been compiled from statistics supplied by the District Judges, show the original civil work disposed of by Judges, Sub-Judges, Small Cause Court Judges, and by Munsifs; and also the civil appeal cases disposed of during the year 1893.

149. It will appear that in original civil work disposed of by District Judges, Sub-Judges, and Small Cause Court Judges, Patna stands first with 704 cases; Shahabad and the dual districts of Saran and Champaran come next with 642 cases; Gaya stands third with 604 cases, while the dual districts of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga stand last with only 541 cases. It is, however, worthy of note that all the 541 cases in the two districts last named were ordinary cases, while a large proportion of the cases in all the other districts were of the Small Cause Court class. The civil work disposed of by Munsifs shows the largest outturn (10,605) in Muzaffarpur-*cum*-Darbhanga (Tirhut), and next in order is Saran (with Champaran) with 9,859 cases disposed of; Shahabad comes next with 7,766 cases; Patna shows an outturn of 3,927 cases, while Gaya shows the lightest work of only 1,637 cases.

150. In appeal cases the same order is maintained, except that Shahabad comes second instead of the dual districts of Saran and Champaran.

151. The Collector of Shahabad observes that in his district the deposit of rent in the Civil Court is becoming more frequent, while at the same time false pleas of payment by the tenants are distinctly on the increase. It is scarcely a matter for surprise that the raiyats should show this tendency so long as the zamindars do not comply with the provision of the law regarding the granting of rent receipts and the keeping of accounts in the forms prescribed by law. It is well known that the provisions of the Tenancy Act on this subject are universally disregarded throughout Bihar in all but the largest estates or those under European Managers.

152. I made an endeavour during the year to enlist the assistance of the Civil Courts in enforcing the provisions referred to, by inviting the District Judges to direct the subordinate Rent Suit Courts to report to the Collector, for prosecution under section 58 (3) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, cases coming to their notice in which the landlord had failed to comply with the requirements of sections 56 and 57 of the Act. It is no doubt largely owing to the apathy displayed by the Civil Courts that neglect to obey the law in these matters is so rife. The proposal, however, was not approved by the High Court.

18.—CRIME.

153. The total number of offences reported in the Division was:—

	1892.	1893.	Decrease.
Cognizable offences ...	40,035	34,450	5,585
Non-cognizable offences	18,920	16,921	1,999
Total	58,955	51,371	7,584

154. Excluding offences against sanitary laws and rules having the force of law, the figures are as follows:—

	1892.	1893.	Decrease.
Cognizable offences ...	24,316	21,756	2,560
Non-cognizable offences ...	18,872	16,883	1,989
Total	43,188	38,639	4,549

Saran shows an increase in cognizable offences, but in all other districts there is a very satisfactory decrease. The decrease in the Division as a whole in cognizable crime, excluding offences against sanitary laws and rules, is mainly due to the general prosperity of the people owing to favourable harvests, and also to some extent to the measures taken to bind down bad characters and to place them under surveillance.

The decrease is most marked in the four following districts:—

	Decrease.
Champaran	650
Patna	590
Darbhanga	556
Gaya	540

155. Taking classes of crime, the fluctuations are shown in the following statement:—

Class of Crime.	1892.		1893.		Increase or decrease of true cases.
	Cases reported.	True cases.	Cases reported.	True cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Class I (offences against the State, &c.) ...	503	419	655	556	+ 137
„ II (serious offences against the person) ...	894	787	896	779	— 8
„ III („ „ „ person and property.)	10,422	10,115	9,412	9,161	— 954
„ IV (minor offences against the person) ...	248	203	230	179	— 24
„ V („ „ „ property) ...	9,000	7,928	7,895	6,886	— 1,042
„ VI (other offences not specified above) ...	18,968	18,949	15,362	15,327	— 3,622
Total ...	40,035	38,401	34,450	32,888	— 5,373

156. The increase in true offences against public tranquillity is 137, of which 111 are riots. The increase is general, and is owing partly to the tension of feeling between the two classes of the community in regard to cow-killing, resulting from the Gorakshini agitation. It is possible also, as the Magistrate of Patna remarks, "that abundant harvests acted as an incentive to the cultivating classes to re-open land disputes," and also to fight for the crops.

157. In this class 22 cases were coining cases, but none of them were of any importance.

158. In class II there was a decrease of 8 cases; there were 44 cases of murder against 52 in 1892 and 44 in 1891. Of these, one was committed by dacoits, 2 by poisoning, and 41 in other ways. Eleven persons out of 49 were convicted—a percentage of 22·4.

159. There were 9 cases of drugging during the year against 18 in 1892; 9 out of 13 persons were convicted.

160. Under class III the number of dacoities decreased from 76 to 42. The special measures adopted to check the commission of dacoity in Gaya, which had largely increased in 1892, had a markedly good effect, the number having decreased from 42 in 1892 to 11 in 1893. On this subject Mr. Macpherson remarks:—"I quite agree with the District Superintendent that the outbreak of dacoity in the latter part of 1891 and in 1892 was mainly the work of certain notorious gangs of bad characters living in the centre of the district who had been much neglected ..... They are at present mostly in jail for failure to find security for good behaviour, but those who were committed for one year only will soon be at large again and will require to be closely watched."

161. The judicial results in dacoity cases have been as unsatisfactory as ever, only 9 out of 42 cases having ended in conviction, while only 28 persons out of 145 brought to trial were convicted.

162. There were 37 robberies during the year against 48 in the previous year. None of them are of sufficient importance to require special notice.

163. Burglaries which are so frequent in Bihar have decreased, but the number of cases is still larger than in 1891, as shown below:—

(1891).	(1892).	(1893).
8,151	9,719	8,860

1892 was a year of agricultural distress and petty burglaries increased, while 1893 was a year of favourable harvests. The increase over 1891, says Mr. Macpherson, Magistrate of Gaya, "can I think be attributed entirely to better reporting, consequent on freedom from harassing police investigations."

164. Bad livelihood cases decreased from 947 to 896 during the year. The highest number was in Patna and the lowest in Darbhanga, with 205 and 54 cases respectively. Two hundred and fifty-five or 28·4 per cent. of bad livelihood cases were tried in the village where the accused resided, Gaya standing first in this respect. No case was so tried in Darbhanga.

165. The average duration of these cases was smallest in Muzaffarpur and largest in Patna. Delays in disposing of these cases are chiefly due to the absconding of accused persons. For instance in a case in Patna, which took 522 days to dispose of, the actual hearing occupied only 31 days, the accused having been absconding for 391 days.

166. The Maghaya Domes in Saran and Champaran are most inveterate criminals. One of the settlements where Domes are congregated in Champaran has been abolished, and the settlers transferred to other settlements. The Magistrate reports that since this measure the number of absconders has decreased. In Champaran the number of Dome settlers is 282.

In Saran the Maghaya Domes number 1,212. The figures for absconders, re-arrests and prosecutions against these men all show a distinct improvement, I am glad to say, over those for the preceding year.

167. The decrease in offences against sanitary laws is shown below:—

	1892.	1893.	Decrease.
Cognizable offences ...	15,719	12,694	3,025
Non-cognizable offences ...	48	38	10
Total ...	15,767	12,732	3,035

Darbhanga, Champaran, and Gaya show an increase in such offences, due to increased activity of the town police, but in other districts there was a considerable decrease, and taking the Division as a whole, the decrease is sufficiently marked. It is attributed to the greater discretion shown in prosecuting cases of nuisance in consequence of the remarks of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor recorded on the 9th April 1893, on the occasion of his inspection of the Hajipur sub-division, and to the ruling of the High Court in a case under section 34, Act V of 1887, from Shahabad, that urinating on a public road is not punishable under this section, proceedings being now taken under section 290, Penal Code. The decrease in non-cognizable offences is so far satisfactory.

168. The percentage of convictions in true cases enquired into by the police was 59·50 in 1893, against 53·03 in 1892, 50·30 in 1891, and 48·90 in

1890. This shows a gradual improvement during the last four years, which was particularly marked during the year under review.

169. The percentage of cases declared false to cases instituted during the year was 4·50, against 4·08 in 1892 and 5·20 in 1891. As in previous years, Darbhanga has the lowest percentage or 2·7, and Champaran the highest or 9·1; Shahabad also has a percentage of 7·4. The Magistrate of Shahabad submits the following figures, which go to prove that the percentage of false cases varies inversely as the percentage of refusals to enquire—

Year.	Percentage of cases in which enquiry was refused.	Percentage of false cases.
1	2	3
1890	0·1	5·6
1891	4·9	4·6
1892	11·9	2·8
1893	6·9	3·8

and this result is only what might have been expected for the cases in which no investigation is made, or as a rule shown as "true"; whereas, if enquiry were made, a portion at least would be found to be false.

170. The number of prosecutions for institution of false cases was 138 in 1893 against 140 in 1892. The number of convictions was 53 against 48, the percentage of convictions being 38·4 against 34·2, which is so far satisfactory. The number of cases not enquired into by the police was 4,205 in 1893, as against 6,065 in 1892, of which 163 and 65 were subsequently enquired into by order of the Magistrate, leaving the net number of cases not enquired into at 4,042 and 6,000 in each year.

171. The policy of refusing enquiry had, I consider, been carried somewhat too far in some of the districts during the previous year—a fault which I made a point of checking during my inspections. And refusals to enquire into cases of house-breaking are still too numerous in Gaya and Darbhanga.

172. I think that, unless there is good *primâ facie* reason to doubt the truth of an information, successful attempts at house-breaking by night should, as a general rule, be enquired into, however summarily. The conduct of the chaukidar and the movements of the neighbouring *badmashes* will thus come under view, and new names may be discovered to be added to the list of bad characters. Inactivity on the part of the police in these respects cannot fail in the long run to have a mischievous effect.

173. Compensation under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, was given in 149 cases against 175 in 1892. I am afraid that sufficient advantage was not taken of this useful section.

14.—POLICE.

Rural Police.

174. The number of village chaukidars in this Division is shown below:-

	1892.	1893.
Chaukidars under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870	19,983	22,440
Ditto under Regulation XX of 1817	10,181	6,889
Total	30,164	29,329

It will be noticed that the old regulation chaukidars have continued to be replaced, in very considerable numbers, by chaukidars under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870. This is also the reason of the decrease in the total number, owing to the provision in the latter Act under which two or more villages may be united for purposes of watch and ward.

175. In Gaya the number of chaukidars under Regulation XX is still disproportionally large, being 3,407 to only 2,664 under Act VI. The reason

for this is, Mr. Macpherson explains, the prevalence in the Gaya district of the *bhaoli* system of rent—one of the incidents of which is the payment to the chaukidar of certain harvest allowances in lieu of salary. It is a question how far this custom, acquiesced in by all parties, should be replaced by a system of money-tax. However, during the year under review, Gaya has added 128 to the number of chaukidars under Act VI.

176. In Shahabad 734 chaukidars were appointed during the year under report under Act VI, and in Saran 1,319.

177. In Champaran the number of chaukidars under Regulation XX has been reduced from 461 to 397, and in Darbhanga from 388 to 341. In Muzaffarpur and Patna the numbers of these chaukidars are still 741 and 859.

178. The payment of chaukidars, it is also satisfactory to note, has much improved in promptness and regularity. There were 410 men in arrears for above three months at the end of last year, against 1,155 at the end of 1892.

179. Three instances of chaukidars being employed on menial services by police officers came to light—one in Muzaffarpur and two in Champaran. The delinquents were duly punished.

180. Belts and uniform were supplied in 1892 to the chaukidars of Shahabad, and this is now being done in the other districts.

181. The number of chaukidars judicially and departmentally punished is given below:—

Punished.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3
Judicially ...	596	522
Departmentally ...	2,444	2,277
Total ...	3,040	2,799

182. Accompanying this decrease in punishments, there was an increase in the number of cases in which chaukidars were rewarded from 320 to 354. There is still, however, room for improvement in this respect. By the amending Act of 1892 a Reward Fund has been established in each district from fines and penalties levied under the Act, and I should like to see more free use made by the District Superintendents of the means they thus have of encouraging good work. This remark particularly applies to the detection of offenders in cases of dacoity and house-breaking. As observed in last year's report, it is impossible that offences of this nature, involving the continual absence from their homes by night of well-known bad characters, can exist in an epidemic form, as it may be said to do, in some of the districts without the knowledge, if not the assent and connivance, of the chaukidars.

183. The chaukidars unfortunately still continue to be recruited from the lower classes, especially from those to which the bulk of the criminals themselves belong. This cannot be helped; and I am afraid that it is hopeless ever to expect any real advance in this respect by inducing men of superior castes to accept the work. But what we can confidently look for is an improvement in the materials we have at hand, and this there can be no doubt is everywhere steadily going on as the result of the close attention that is given now-a-days by the superior officers to the working of the chaukidars individually.

Town Police.

184. In Patna City and Dinapore the Town Police consists of constables only; in Bihar and Barh it is a mixed force of constables and chaukidars.

185. In the Champaran Municipalities of Motihari and Bettiah, chaukidars have been entirely substituted for constables for town duty.

186. The four municipalities of Muzaffarpur have a mixed police of constables and chaukidars.

187. In Darbhanga the Town Police consists of constables and chaukidars, but at Madhubani and Rusera only chaukidars are employed.

188. In all of the Saran Municipalities a mixed force of constables and chaukidars is employed.

189. In Arrah town, the Town Police consists of constables only, and in other municipalities (in Shahabad) of chaukidars only.

190. In the towns of Gaya, Tikari and Daudnagar, in the district of Gaya, the Town Police consists mainly of constables. Mr. Macpherson says that, "in the present state of feeling between different religious sections of the community, constables cannot be replaced by chaukidars;" and I agree with him.

191. The Erskine system of patrol is followed in Patna, where it has worked with considerable success; in Muzaffarpur, where also it is reported to have worked satisfactorily; and in Gaya, where it does not appear to have succeeded so well. Mr. Macpherson says that, "owing to the difficulty of getting a sufficient number of trustworthy police officers, the results are not so good as were anticipated;" but I do not set much store by this excuse, as the system is itself a safeguard against dishonest work, and only needs close personal supervision by the superior police officers to prove an undoubted success.

192. As regards the conduct of the police force generally, the opinions of district officers vary. I think myself that on the whole we have considerable cause for satisfaction. The past year, owing to the religious agitation in progress in Behar, has been a specially trying one for the police of all grades; yet from the first grade inspector to the lowest grade constable they have, with only a few individual exceptions, behaved in a thoroughly commendable manner. The men have shown themselves to be staunch, obedient, and forbearing under very trying circumstances, and capable of undergoing cheerfully, and at short notice, very considerable fatigue.

193. Further, I note with satisfaction that the police force of Bihar has shown itself to be perfectly able single-handed to deal with any local disturbances that have as yet arisen, or that we may expect to have to deal with in future. This speaks well not only for the discipline of the police, but also for the general law-abiding character of the people themselves and their respect for authority.

15.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

194. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates, witnesses examined and detained over two days, and remands of six times and more:—

Cases before Stipendiary Magistrates.

District.	Sub-division.	Number of officers.	Cases disposed of.	Persons disposed of.	Ratio per cent. of persons convicted to disposed of.	Number of witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeal to total appeals.	Number of A cases disposed of.	Number remanded six times and more.	Average number of cases disposed of per officer.	Average number of witnesses examined in each case.	Ratio per cent. of column 11 to column 10.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Patna ...	Sadar ...	6½	576	990	46·06	8,313	5·6	73·5	246	16	85·3	5·7	6·5
	City ...	1	351	600	59·	1,783	7·2	82·2	207	4	351	5·07	1·9
	Barh ...	1	418	660	68·1	1,531	16·1	85·9	152	15	418	3·6	9·8
	Bihar ...	2	523	747	66·1	2,852	2·5	87·9	237	11	261·5	5·4	4·6
	Dinapore ...	1	1,184	1,099	70·6	652	13·03	67·7	94	7	1,184	·5	7·4
Gaya ...	Sadar ...	8½	1,151	1,583	40·1	5,367	6·1	76·1	424	23	139·5	4·6	5·4
	Nawada ...	1½	384	565	64·07	1,160	2·6	66·6	152	7	192	3	4·6
	Aurangabad ...	1½	432	730	52·05	1,574	1·6	62·8	144	10	345·6	3·6	6·9
	Jahanabad ...	1½	673	822	56·4	2,258	9·7	72·3	183	18	448·6	3·3	9·8
Shahabad ...	Sadar ...	6½	986	1,404	63·2	4,858	1·5	88·3	245	1	146·07	4·6	·4
	Buxar ...	3	468	694	61·7	3,536	3·8	83·9	192	9	156	7·5	4·6
	Sasaram ...	2	533	687	67·1	2,461	1·6	*83·6	174	5	266·5	4·6	2·8
	Bhabua ...	1	432	620	60·	1,537	2·6	91·6	151	.....	432	3·5	...
Saran ...	Sadar ...	7	1,994	2,817	59·4	9,307	4·15	90·1	490	18	284·8	4·6	3·6
	Siwan ...	2	917	1,256	65·9	2,518	3·09	75·9	184	3	458·5	2·7	1·6
	Gopalganj ...	2	1,029	1,788	77·4	2,808	2·4	91·6	255	3	514·5	2·7	1·1
Champaran ...	Sadar ...	3	1,626	2,413	48·6	6,205	2·9	87·5	521	13	542	3·8	2·4
	Bettiah ...	2	752	1,222	74·3	4,666	2·05	82·1	426	6	376	6·2	1·4
Muzaffarpur ...	Sadar ...	7½	973	1,480	58·5	4,084	2·9	61·7	376	9	129·7	4·1	2·3
	Hajipur ...	1	557	1,213	43·7	2,704	4·6	56	162	29	417·7	4·8	17·9
	Sitamarhi ...	1½	930	1,396	57·6	1,032	4·3	56·7	254	5	531·4	2·07	1·9
Darbhanga ...	Sadar ...	6	854	1,394	47·4	3,917	5·8	52·8	190	24	142·3	4·5	12·6
	Madhubani ...	2	616	1,108	48·1	2,163	1·4	53·1	215	.....	308	3·5	...
	Samastipur ...	2	590	906	59·4	3,039	8·8	54·8	145	9	295	5·1	6·2
	Total ...	73½	18,949	28,774	58·9	70,285	4·1	78·7	5,819	245	254·3	4·02	4·2

Thus 73 Stipendiary Magistrates disposed of 18,949 cases—an average of 254 cases against 326 in 1892.

195. As in the previous year, the Dinapore Court shows the largest average per officer, viz., 1,184 cases. Only 652 witnesses were examined in these cases, the explanation being that most of them were petty nuisance cases in which the accused admitted the charge and no formal evidence was taken.

196. Next come the Magistrates of Champaran Sadar (542), of Sitamarhi (531), and of Gopalganj (514). The courts also of Siwan, Jahanabad, Bhabua, Barh and Hajipur decided more than 400 cases each. It will be observed that, with the exception of Motihari, all the above courts are situated at sub-divisions.

197. The smallest number of cases disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates was at Bankipore or Patna Sadar. Five other courts fell short of 200 cases; all of these, but Buxar, being at head-quarters. The average number of witnesses examined in each case was four, and only in two places more than 10 per cent. of witnesses were detained for over two days, viz. Barh (16·1) and Dinapore (13·0), both in the Patna district. The detention was less than 2 per cent. at Patna City, Madhubani, Shahabad Sadar, Sasaram and Aurangabad.

198. The largest number of remands for six times or more in A form cases was at Hajipur, where this happened in as many as 17 per cent. of these cases. Then comes Darbhanga Sadar with a percentage of 12·6, and next come Jahanabad and Barh with percentages of 9·8 each, followed by Dinapore (7·4) and Patna Sadar (6·5). The smallest number of such remands was in the Arrah, Gopalganj, Bettiah, Sitamarhi and Patna City Courts, in all of which the number of such cases was less than 2 per cent.; and in the Bhabua and Madhubani sub-divisions, where there was not a single case of the kind.

199. The average percentage of orders confirmed in appeal to total number of appeals was 78·7 against 80·7 of the preceding year. It will be observed that the ratio runs highest in the Shahabad, Saran-*cum*-Champaran, and Patna districts for the greater part of the year, where Sessions Judges were officers of recognised experience and ability. It was lowest in Gaya and Muzaffarpur-*cum*-Darbhanga. The courts which attained the most favourable results were those at Bhabua, Gopalganj, Chapra, Arrah, Bihar and Motihari, the honours being thus equally divided between Sadar and Sub-divisional Magistrates.

200. The work of Honorary Magistrates and Benches is shown in the following table:—

Cases before Honorary Magistrates and Benches.

District.	Sub-division.	Number of officers.	Cases disposed of.	Persons disposed of.	Ratio per cent. of persons convicted to disposed of.	Number of witness examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeals to total appeals.	Number of A cases disposed of.	Number remanded six times and more.	Average number of cases disposed of per officer.	Average number of witnesses examined in each case.	Ratio per cent. of column 11 to column 10.
2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Patna	Sadar ...	1½	993	1,125	83·1	235	.....	75	.....	.....	714·7	·2	...
	City ...	3½	2,054	2,212	83·8	1,013	5·9	80	27	2	632	·4	7·4
	Barh ...	1	422	452	80·3	304	3·9	69·2	22	.....	422	·7	...
	Bihar ...	1½	538	615	78·04	659	·7	50	27	1	403·5	1·2	3·7
	Dinapore ...	3	811	1,199	59·9	424	.....	57·1	14	.....	270·3	·4	...
	Sadar ...	3½	2,280	2,590	82·05	1,519	2·1	50	2	.....	651·4	·6	...
	Nawada ...	1	31	35	17·1	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	1·7	...
	Aurangabad ...	2	237	359	22·5	351	6·8	28·5	.....	.....	118·5	1·4	...
	Sadar ...	2	240	347	44·6	519	3·8	81·2	17	.....	120	2·1	...
	Buxar ...	4½	123	151	41·7	535	3·2	100·	7	.....	27·3	4·4	...
	Sasaram ...	1	68	76	23·6	142	6·3	50	.....	.....	68·	2·08	...
	Bhabua ...	1	56	60	6·6	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	1·3	...
Saran	Sadar ...	2	570	810	34·8	715	15·5	.....	.....	.....	285	1·2	...
	Siwan ...	1	215	230	58·2	327	.....	.....	.....	.....	215	1·5	...
Champaran	Sadar ...	1	144	196	20·9	379	3·1	50	11	.....	144	2·6	...
	Bettiah ...	1	205	209	81·3	502	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	2·4	...
Muzaffarpur	Sadar ...	1	1,232	1,301	79·3	752	5·9	78·4	2	.....	1,232	·6	...
	Hajipur ...	2	674	851	64·9	556	7·2	73·3	19	1	337	·8	5·2
	Sitamarhi ...	1	217	291	58·1	265	7·6	50·	8	.....	217	1·21	...
Darbhanga	Sadar ...	3	2,076	3,146	88·3	2,768	·3	50	.....	.....	692	·9	...
	Madhubani ...	2	1,102	1,149	89·5	1,228	·1	60	2	.....	551	1·1	...
	Samastipur ...	1	25	64	12·5	115	48·6	100	6	1	25	4·6	16·6
	Total ...	40	15,213	17,394	74·07	13,586	3·5	62·8	164	5	380·3	·8	3·04

201. Forty Benches and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly disposed of 15,213 cases, an average of 380 per court, against 514 of the preceding year, the falling off being principally due to the decrease in the number of petty nuisance cases *challaned* by the police. The average number of witnesses examined was less than one in each case, showing that most of the cases disposed of were of the petty kind above referred to, in which the admission of the accused rendered the formal record of evidence unnecessary. Only two Benches detained more than 10 per cent. of the witnesses for above two days, viz., Saran Sadar and Samastipur. The Honorary Magistrates tried 164 A forms, of which it is satisfactory to find that only five were remanded six times or more. The average ratio of orders upheld in appeal to orders appealed against was 62·8.

202. There was no appeal against the order of five Benches, and these include all the Benches of Saran.

203. Further remarks on the working of the Bench system are not necessary here, as the subject has been fully dealt with in section 30 of this report.

204. The result of trials in the Sessions Courts is given below:—

The following table shows the work of the Sessions Courts:—

	Districts.							
	Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champaran.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of cases committed during the year.	49	21	53	52	36	45	25	281
Number disposed of ...	51	25	49	47	34	46	23	275
Number in which conviction obtained.	37	16	41*	32	26	30	12	194
Of above, in which sentence was modified or reversed by High Court.	...	1	1	1	...	5	...	8
Number of cases acquitted by Sessions Judge.	14	9	8	15	8	16	11	81
Percentage of convictions to cases disposed of for 1893.	72·5	64·0	84·1	68·1	76·5	65·2	52·2	70·5
Percentage of convictions to cases disposed of for 1892.	71·4	53·5	78·7	68·7	88·0	63·4	61·1	69·2

* One otherwise disposed of.

205. The percentage of convictions for the whole Division was 70·5 against 69·2 of the previous year. The results, as in the case of appeals, were again best in the Shahabad, Saran-*cum*-Champaran, and Patna Sessions Courts; and worst in the other two. I find that exactly the same was the case in the year preceding.

206. In his Report for 1892-93, Mr. Williams, the late Magistrate of Darbhanga, noticed that the failure to secure a fair amount of convictions in the Sessions cases was probably due, among other causes, to the removal of the Sessions Court to Muzaffarpur, making it difficult for the Darbhanga authorities to conduct the prosecution properly, and partly to the time that elapses between the commitment and the trial, which facilitates witnesses being tampered with.

207. By recent Government notifications, I am glad to say both Darbhanga and Motihari have been reappointed as places of Sessions trials for the Darbhanga and Motihari districts. This was a reform much needed. Another not unfrequent cause of unsuccessful Sessions trials is the difference of opinion between the committing Magistrate and the Sessions Court as to the

sufficiency of the evidence of identity in dacoity and other similar cases. This is a difficulty which a prosecuting Counsel in Europe seldom has to meet, but in this country it is impossible to remedy.

208. No irregularity or fault of any grave nature on the part of committing Magistrates was brought to notice by the Sessions Judges during the year under review.

209. The fines imposed and realised in criminal cases are shown below:—

The fines imposed and realized were as follows:—

	Districts.							
	Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champaran.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance of fines due at the commencement of the year	12,518 3 10	15,022 6 2	8,127 2 0	13,246 0 6	14,402 4 11	8,238 13 4	8,499 8 3	80,054 7 0
Amount imposed during the year	23,864 15 0	23,802 9 3	21,853 14 6	23,441 1 0	14,475 10 4	23,296 13 0	12,354 6 0	1,43,089 5 1
Amount collected during the year	15,791 0 9	15,792 3 1	17,501 12 9	19,478 13 6	11,159 3 6	16,450 1 8	9,396 9 7	1,05,569 12 5
Amount remitted or written off	6,110 4 0	6,416 1 9	2,168 7 9	3,644 14 0	4,685 9 6	4,520 12 0	3,179 7 8	30,725 8 8
Balance of fines pending at the end of the year ...	14,481 14 1	16,616 10 7	10,310 12 10	13,563 6 0	13,033 2 3	10,564 13 1	8,277 13 0	86,848 7 10

There was a slight increase, both in the aggregate of fines imposed and in the amount of fines collected, over the figures of the preceding year, as well as in the outstanding balance. The extension of the practice of giving time for payment in certain cases may possibly have something to do with this, though I think that it was more often due to (1) want of care in regulating the amount of fine with reference to the means of the accused to pay it, and (2) the imposition of inadequate sentences of imprisonment in default of payment.

16.—REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

210. The following table shows that there has been a steady increase in registration during the last three years in all the districts except Gaya and Champaran:—

District.	Number of documents registered.			Average per office in the district.		
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Patna	14,336	13,997	12,665	2,389	2,333	2,111
Gaya	7,668	7,999	7,315	1,534	1,600	1,463
Shahabad	15,537	14,181	11,923	3,107	2,836	2,384
Saran	23,501	22,373	23,473	2,938	3,196	4,694
Champaran	20,454	20,729	19,317	4,091	4,146	4,829
Muzaffarpur	27,849	27,414	23,796	3,978	3,916	3,399
Darbhanga	21,353	19,993	16,317	2,669	2,499	2,371
Total ...	130,698	126,686	114,806	2,970	2,946	2,943

The decrease in Gaya and Champaran in 1893-94, as compared with the previous year, occurs only in certain classes of documents. In Gaya, owing to the agricultural distress that prevailed there in 1892-93, a larger number of mortgage deeds than usual were registered in that year. In Champaran the decrease is chiefly under the head of optional documents affecting immoveable property. The Collector has not offered any explanation, but possibly better crops in the year under report was in this case also the reason.

As regards the total number of documents registered in each district, Muzaffarpur shows the largest number and Gaya the smallest. In the latter the *bhaoli* system extensively prevails, which results in a paucity of formal transactions in the matter of transfer and leasing of holdings.

The total receipts in the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,22,736, against Rs. 2,24,217 in 1892-93. The decrease is due to the reduction in the scale of fees during the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 83,351 against Rs. 78,414.

211. The department has on the whole worked satisfactorily. Three new offices (rural) were opened at Ekma, Basantpur, and Sonepur, all in Saran, the heavy pressure of work in the other offices in the district being by this means considerably reduced.

17.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

212. The total number of estates in the Division was 61,815 against 60,539 in 1892-93. The increase of 1,276 estates is due chiefly to partitions effected during the year.

213. The current demand also increased from Rs. 81,97,237 in 1892-93 to Rs. 82,06,085 in the year of report, or by Rs. 8,848. The demands under class I (permanently settled estates) and those under class II (temporarily settled estates) fell off by Rs. 512 and 289 respectively, while those under class III (estates held direct by Government) increased by Rs. 9,649.

214. The decrease under class I, which is shared by all the districts except Champaran, where there was no variation, is generally attributed to redemption of petty estates under Act VIII of 1876, and to abatement of revenue in consequence of lands taken up for public purposes. Under class II the decrease occurred in Patna, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, and is due to resettlements and the transfer of estates from this class to class III, and *vice versâ*. Some changes of instalments in certain diara estates in the Patna district have also resulted in a decrease of demand under this class of estates.

215. The increase under class III is shared by Patna (Rs. 2,003), Gaya (Rs. 3,385), Shahabad (Rs. 3,567), and Saran (Rs. 694). In Patna it is due to the resettlement of Diara Sultanpur, the revision of the jamabandi of certain Government estates, and the transfer of estate Burdiha Buzrug and Chak Natho from farming lease to direct management. In Gaya it is ascribed to the following causes:—

(*a*) Increased value of bhaoli produce and the conversion of bhaoli into nakdi rents.
(*b*) New settlements of lands and of sayer revenue.
(*c*) Increase in nakdi rents.
(*d*) Correction of mistakes in previous demands.
(*e*) Progressive increase of jama in certain estates.
(*f*) Alteration of kists.

In Muzaffarpur it is due partly to the transfer of two estates from class II and partly to enhancement of rents; while in Saran the settlement of newly-alluviated islands, the transfer of certain estates from class I to class III, and the revision of assessments in six estates, are the causes of the increase.

216. The current collections from all classes of estates amounted to Rs. 77,51,166 against Rs. 77,41,442, showing an increase of Rs 9,724, but the percentage was 93·8 against 94·4 in the previous year. This falling off is due to the shorter collections of demands on account of class I estates, against which the decrease was Rs. 8,570, that is from Rs. 73,94,757 to Rs. 73,86,187. The percentage of current collections in the current demand came up to 99 per cent. in three districts, viz., Gaya, Champaran and Darbhanga. It was above 98, but less than 99 per cent. in Saran and Muzaffarpur, while it was only 89·1 and 88·2 per cent. in Patna and Shahabad respectively. The short collections in these two districts have lowered the percentage for the Division to 93·8. In Patna the habitual default of a number of proprietors at the March kist, and in Shahabad the priority given to cesses in crediting the revenue paid in, are said to have resulted in the low collections of land revenue. Measures have been taken in the latter district during the year to remove this cause, and a better result is expected in future.

217. The current and arrear collections together amounted to Rs. 82,19,733 or 93·8 per cent., against Rs. 81,57,728 or 93·5 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of the total collections on the current demand was 100·1 against 99·5 in 1892-93.

218. The remissions amounted to Rs. 15,418, of which Rs. 1,242 represent remission of grace, Rs. 164 remissions of right, and Rs. 14,012 nominal remissions. Of these last, Rs. 11,064 were granted in Gaya on account of class III estates in respect of short outturn of crops in *bhaoli* lands and mistakes in adjustment of accounts.

219. The balances amounted to Rs. 5,22,090 against Rs. 5,51,156 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 29,066. The percentage of the total balance on the total demand was 5·9 against 6·2 in 1892-93. Rs. 4,84,081 out of the balances were under recovery at the close of the year, while Rs. 38,009 were reported as doubtful and irrecoverable.

220 *Road and Public Works Cesses.*—Out of a total gross demand of Rs. 30,93,927, a sum of Rs. 24,67,108 or 79·7 per cent. was realized and Rs. 7,215 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,19,604 or 20·02 per cent. of the gross demand outstanding at the close of the year. The percentage of the total collections on account of both current demand and arrears to current demand was 99·3. The percentage of net balance on gross demand was least in Champaran (10·5) and highest in Gaya (28·7). In the latter district Rs. 32,221 was left unpaid by the 7 annas proprietor of the Tikari Raj, who is said to be a persistent defaulter during the pendency of litigation in the Privy Council regarding succession to the estate. The short collection in all the districts is attributed in a great measure to the statutory grace of 15 days, which affects the collections unfavourably, especially at the March kist.

221. The revaluation in Darbhanga was progressing steadily at the close of the year, and is expected to be completed during the current year. The work at Saran was completed during the year, resulting in an increase of cess amounting to Rs. 27,623. The revaluation of 10 estates in Patna was also completed during the year, resulting in a net decrease of Rs. 2,404-3-7. The revaluation of the whole of the Patna District was sanctioned during the year, and was taken in hand from the 5th February 1894.

222. *Remittance by money-orders.*—A sum of Rs. 2,78,732 was remitted by 26,389 money-orders for payment of land revenue and cesses during the year of report, against Rs. 2,98,559 by 26,693 orders in the previous year. Thus there has been a decrease both in the number and the value of the orders. No instances of refusal to accept payment of land revenue and cesses by money-orders occurred in any district during the year of report, nor was any complaint made against the working of the system. I am inclined to think that the experiment has about reached the end of its tether. The figures, after having slightly oscillated during the past four years, are now not dissimilar to what they were in 1889-90, five years ago, when the number of money-orders issued was 25,832 and the amount covered Rs. 2,63,269. I think that there is still amongst the natives of Bihar an instinctive feeling of greater security in the personal agency system than in casting seed upon the waters of the Post Office. This, combined with a spirit of conservatism, fostered to their utmost by the Revenue agents, and for that matter possibly also by the tauzi amla themselves (in hopes of certain small honoraria), accounts, I think, for the non-advance of the system beyond a certain point. The transactions with regard to the payment of rent to landlords by money-order show that, during the year of report, 5,606 orders covering Rs. 94,219 were issued against 4,956 orders covering Rs. 82,157 in the previous year. But the number of refusals by landlords to accept payments by that system shows a considerable increase; 1,236 orders having been refused covering Rs. 11,235, against 991 orders covering Rs. 8,937 in the previous year. The system is on the whole making only very slight headway. It is not popular among zamindars, especially in Muzaffarpur, as is shown by the large number of refusals in that district. There can be no doubt, as noticed last year, but that it is chiefly resorted to where there is some cause of friction between landlord and tenant.

223. *Operation of the Sale law.*—Out of 6,999 estates and shares of estates which became liable to sale for non-payment of Government revenue, 352 or 5·2 per cent. were actually sold. The revenue demand of the estates sold was Rs. 37,697, and the dues for which they were brought to sale amounted to

Rs. 14,852. The amount realised by sale was Rs. 4,57,403, or about 12 times the Government revenue. Six estates, with a revenue demand of Rs. 1,901, were purchased by Government for Rs. 110. The forfeits of deposits under section 23, Act XI of 1859 amounted to Rs. 3,285 for 10 estates, and Rs. 348 for five shares of estates. Three whole estates and one share were regained by the proprietors under section 24 of the Act; 105 appeals were preferred before the Commissioner, of which 89 were in respect of estates and 38 in respect of shares. Sales were annulled in the case of 14 estates and 10 shares, and 9 sales of estates and 6 of shares were recommended for annulment under section 26. The largest number of sales (184) took place in Saran, where the large number of defaults (1,641) appears to have justified severe measures. As a general rule, however, whenever the arrears of all kinds were entirely paid up before sale, the estates advertized for sale were exempted, though this rule does not appear to have been invariably followed in Saran. In Shahabad greater leniency was shown to proprietors, with the result that they freely abused it, so much so that towards the latter end of the year it was considered necessary to introduce a stricter system.

224. *Working of the Certificate procedure.*—The total number of certificates filed during the year was 43,925 against 44,146 in 1892-93. In 11,570 cases payments were made on issue of notices, and in 25,380 cases on attachment of property, while in only 801 cases actual sale was necessary for the recovery of the demands. In 1,470 cases demands were paid on issue of warrants against the person. In 17 other cases the debtors were imprisoned. In 8 out of these 17 cases the debts were paid before expiration of imprisonment, but in the remaining nine cases the debtors had to be released without paying their debts.

225. *Settlements.*—The total number of cases for disposal was 184; of these 125 were for settlement of estates belonging to Government, and 59 for estates belonging to proprietors. The number disposed of was 28, out of which 3 were original settlements and 25 were re-settlements. Of the remaining 156 cases, 112 cases were summarily settled, 6 were struck off, and the rest were pending at the close of the year.

226. *Land Registration.*—The total number of cases for disposal was 30,405, of which 21,144 or 69·5 per cent. were disposed of, leaving 9,261 cases pending at the close of the year. The number instituted during the year was 24,472 against 18,525 in 1892-93, thus showing an increase of 5,897 cases in the year of report. The increase has occurred in all the districts, especially in Muzaffarpur, where a number of unregistered proprietors were discovered on a comparison of the village khasras prepared in the course of the survey and settlement proceedings now in progress, with Register A. On these persons notices under section 65 were forthwith served, with the result that an unusually large number of applications were filed towards the end of the year. The Collector has submitted proposals for temporarily strengthening the staff for this work.

227. *Separate Accounts.*—The total number of separate accounts opened and closed during the year are noted below:—

	Opened.	Closed.
Under section 10, Act XI of 1859	1,717	24
Ditto 11, ditto	55	...
Ditto 70, Act VII (B.C.) of 1876 ...	870	69
Total ...	2,642	93
Net increase ...	2,552	

The total number of separate accounts remaining open at the close of the year was 36,063 with a revenue demand of Rs. 21,20,141, against 33,514 with a revenue demand of Rs. 20,24,990 in 1892-93. I may here mention that I find that in the last four years the total number of accounts (including both those of whole estates and of separated shares) has increased from 86,978 to 97,878. This means a very appreciable and steady increase in the work of the Tauzi Departments of the different districts.

228. *Partitions.*—The total number of cases for disposal during the year was 1,872 against 2,017 in the previous year, the number instituted during the

year of report was 327 against 338, showing a decrease of 11 cases. The disposals amounted to 402 against 472. In consequence of the cadastral survey further measurements in batwara cases have, under the orders of the Board, been stopped. Applications are now received, and after carrying out the necessary preliminary proceedings they are admitted under section 31, but no further advance is made pending completion of the professional survey.

229. I found in my inspections that the work in this Department had generally throughout the Division much improved of late. The attention of Collectors and Deputy Collectors has everywhere been called to the necessity of paying greater attention to the principle of compactness in the forming of new estates; all order-sheets are now kept in English by the Deputy Collector with his own hand, dates for the carrying out of all orders are invariably fixed and strictly kept to, while greater activity on the part of the Deputy Collector in respect of local inquiries has been insisted on. These orders have been properly attended to, generally with, on the whole, very satisfactory results.

230. *Land Acquisition.*—The year opened with 60 cases pending from the previous year, and 42 cases were instituted during the year of report, making a total of 102 cases for disposal. The number disposed of was 39 against 48 in the previous year. Besides the above, there were 11 cases for acquisition of land for canal purposes and 10 cases for village channels.

231. *Advances*—Advances under Act XIX of 1883 were made in the districts of Gaya and Shahabad. In the former district Rs. 10,000 were allotted, and in the latter Rs. 2,500. The total amount advanced in the former was Rs. 4,100, and in the latter Rs. 2,400. There was no necessity for such advances being made in any other district.

Under the Agriculturists' Loan Act XII of 1884, the amount allotted and the amount advanced are noted below:—

		Allotted.	Advanced.
		Rs.	Rs.
Gaya	...	1,500	790
Shahabad	...	3,000	1,800
Saran	...	2,000	Nil
Champaran	...	3,300	1,500
Muzaffarpur	...	25,000	21,913
Darbhanga	...	23,000	7,851
Total		57,800	33,854

Further particulars regarding the advances in the three last-named districts are given in section 37 of this report.

BENGAL TENANCY ACT.

232. The table below shows the working of the various sections of the Tenancy Act in the Division during the two years 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

		1892-93.	1893-94.
1.	Transfer of tenures voluntarily, section 12(3)	1,475	1,276
2.	Ditto by decree sale, sections 13(2) and 14	9	1
3.	Transfer of tenures by succession, section 15	...	7
4.	Commutation of rent, section 40 ...	23	73
5.	Appraisement of produce where rent is paid in kind, sections 69 and 70 ...	306	292
6.	Registration of improvements, section 80	91	76
7.	Certificates of Collectors as to acquisition of land for building and other purposes, section 84 ...		
8.	Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87(2)	889	901
9.	Application made for a survey and record of rights under Chapter X		
10.	Local enquiries held by order of a Court, section 158		10

233. Voluntary transfer of tenures under section 12 (3) has again largely fallen off, while notices of resumption of land under section 87 (2) have increased.

The recorded number of voluntary transfer of tenures in the Division in ea the last four years is given below:—

1890-91	...	...	2,284
1891-92	...	...	1,848
1892-93	...	...	1,475
1893-94	...	...	1,276

The steady falling off in the number of notices of voluntary transfer is attributed to the fact that transfers of mere occupancy tenures are now no longer required to be reported to landlords, nor are notices required in cases of transfer of fractional interests of tenures. The increase in the number of notices of resumption of land by landlords is due to the increase in the Champaran district alone, where the number of such notices was 719 against 667 in the previous year. A special inquiry was made under orders of the Board of Revenue by the Collector of Champaran to ascertain the cause of the large number of notices of this kind in this district. Mr. Blyth's report showed that the European concerns filed the largest number of notices. Sir W. B. Hudson wrote as follows in explanation of the fact:—

"The Indigo-planters, at all events I and my neighbours, file notices in all cases of abandonment generally with the object of defeating the designs of petty mahajuns and other land-grabbers, most of them non-resident and not cultivators. This class is gradually obtaining possession of the best holdings, and in the present state of the law of Transfer it is generally impossible to prevent them." Sir W. Hudson also remarked that "native landlords rarely take the trouble in this district to file these notices, so naturally those who do (the planters) appear as a majority." Moreover, over the enormous tracts north of Bettiah, including Ramnagar, the population is sparse and land is easily obtainable, consequently the shifting about of raiyats in this district is a matter of constant occurrence. The increase under the head "Commutation of rent," from 23 in the previous year to 73 in the year of report, is due to the fact that 62 applications were filed this year in Gaya, all relating to only four villages. The Collector, however, refused to act upon them, as they were evidently filed with the object of obtaining by a side-wind a settlement of a dispute which it was the proper function of the Civil Court to decide.

234. The largest number of applications for appraisement of produce was made in Gaya, where the *bhaoli* system extensively prevails.

235. Fifty-two applications for the registration of improvements were made by the Hatwa Raj alone.

236. Under the head of applications made for a survey and record of rights under Chapter X there is an increase of seven. The Manager of Deo and Dharmkumar estate under the Court of Wards in Shahabad filed six applications for a survey and record of rights in six villages in pargana Bhojpur, where the raiyats are notoriously lawless. It was, however, found possible to take up only three villages this year for want of funds.

237. The relation between the landlords and tenants continue on the whole satisfactory, although I think with the Collector of Champaran (Mr. Blyth) that there are reasons to apprehend that they have been somewhat disturbed in places by the cadastral survey operations—a result which I fear must be expected to spread further as the area under survey and settlement gradually becomes enlarged.

CADASTRAL SURVEY OPERATIONS IN BIHAR.

238. During the past season the operations in Muzaffarpur were confined to cadastral survey with record of rights, the traverse survey of the district having been completed during the previous season. Field work commenced early in November, two camps having been formed in this district. The programme for the season was the cadastral survey with record of rights of 1,768 villages covering an area of about 1,000 square miles. Of this area the cadastral survey of 809 square miles and 1,216 villages was completed by the end of March 1894, and the record prepared of 440 villages containing 401,115 fields or holdings.

239. It may be mentioned that during the previous survey season ending 30th September 1893, the survey was completed of 529 square miles containing 1,153 villages, and the records were written of 1,052 villages containing 641,277

holdings. The records of those villages of which only the survey was completed in the previous season were also written during the past season.

240. The approximate cost of the operations in this district, from the 1st April 1893, was Rs. 89,636.

241. The following table shows the outturn of work done during the past year as well as during the previous field season in the district of Champaran:—

	Traverse, square miles.	Cadastral survey, square miles.	Khanapuri villages.	
1	2	3	4	5
Up to March 31st, 1893 ...	1,100*	251·91	63	* Exclusive of area traversed before 1892-93.
April 1st, 1893, to the end of season 1892-93.	3	164·09	196	
October 1893 to March 1894 ...	1,202	470	92	
Total ...	2,305	886	351	

242. In the beginning of the year an attempt was made in this district to utilize the services of patwaris for the purposes of cadastral survey and record writing, but the attempt was abandoned in August last.

243. Cadastral survey operations were also in progress during the year of report in the district of Saran, and an area of 315½ square miles was completed by the end of March 1894. Khanapuri was also completed in 64 villages during the past season.

244. A cadastral survey of the Tikari Estate was also begun during the year. The total area surveyed before its close is reported to have been 411 square miles, comprising 461 villages; and record-writing was finished in 188 villages comprising 232,492 fields. No attestation work was attempted in this the first season of the operations.

245. In Darbhanga the Bihar Cadastral Survey Party traversed during March last 60 square miles in the jurisdiction of Benepatty, including 60 villages.

TRAINING OF YOUNG CIVILIANS IN SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT WORK.

246. With reference to the orders of Government contained in Resolution, Land Revenue, No. 483, dated 24th January last, the following junior civilians were attached for as long a time as circumstances in each case permitted, to the different cadastral survey camps in Bihar in order to receive training in survey-settlement work:—

247. Mr. Blanchard Foley, who joined the Patna District in December 1893, was deputed for one month, from 1st March 1894, to learn survey and settlement work under the supervision of Mr. Lyon, Settlement Officer, Muzaffarpur.

248. In Gaya, Mr. Cargill gave as much time as he could spare from his duties as Sub-divisional Officer in learning the work at the survey camp at Aurangabad in March 1894. Mr. Carey, Officiating Joint-Magistrate, was also engaged on survey and khanapuri work for 17 days in February last, while the camp was in the Sadar sub-division. Mr. Russell, Assistant Collector, spent a month in February and March in learning surveying and khanapuri in the Sadar and Aurangabad sub-divisions. There was no attestation or settlement work in progress in the district, so the training of all these officers was confined to survey and record-writing.

249. Mr. C. P. Beachcroft, Assistant Collector, Arrah, was deputed to Champaran for a month to learn survey and settlement work under Mr. Colvin.

250. In Saran, Mr. F. M. Gauntlett was deputed to the survey party from the 20th of February until the 5th April last, accompanying the Settlement Officer on tour through Saran and Champaran.

251. In Champaran, Mr. Fisher, Sub-divisional Officer of Bettiah, joined Mr. Colvin's camp for such time as he could spare from his regular duties, which were heavy.

252. In Muzaffarpur, Mr. Streatfeild was in camp with the Settlement Officer for 12 days, principally at the survey camp at Samastipur. Mr Kerr remained on tour with Mr. Lyon for 36 days and gained a thorough insight into the work. Mr. Konstam, Sub-divisional Officer of Hajipur, was in camp with Mr. Lyon for 8½ days, and spent a day in each of the two other survey camps seeing attestation and khanapuri. Mr. Egerton, Sub-divisional Officer of Sitamarhi, was unable to join a survey camp, as there was none in his sub-division.

253 The survey and settlement not having yet reached the district of Darbhanga, the young civilians (Messrs. Mullick, Phillimore and Boyd) attached to that district had no opportunity of seeing the work.

18.—ATTACHED ESTATES, INCLUDING COURT OF WARDS.

254. There are estates under the management of the Revenue authorities in all the districts of this Division except Champaran. At the close of the previous year there were 12 such estates, and at the close of the year of report the number had risen to 17, the five new estates being the following:—

1. Patrick Stephen's estate in Patna;
2. Maulvi Mobarak Hossein's estate in Saran;
3. The Sheohar estate in Muzaffarpur;
4. The Nurhan estate in Darbhanga; and
5. The Mohiuddinagar estate in Darbhanga.

255. Patrick Stephen is the minor son of a Muhammadan convert named Altaf Hossein. The latter made a gift of some landed estate and houses in Patna to the minor son, and as he has since become demented, the District Judge of Patna, at the instance of some well-wishers of the family, appointed the Collector of Patna to be the guardian of the property of the minor under Act VIII of 1890. The estate has subsequently been placed under the Court of Wards in the immediate charge of the General Manager of Wards' estates in Patna.

256. Maulvi Mobarak Hossein, a respectable zamindar of Chapra, died, leaving two grand-children and a widow. The estate was much involved, but in consideration of the respectable position of the family, the Government directed the Board to assume charge of it, and this was accordingly done in December 1893.

257. The Sheohar and the Mohiuddinagar estates were brought under the management of the Court of Wards in consequence of their proprietors, Raja Deo Nandan Singh of Sheohar and Shah Wajid Hossein of Mohiuddinagar, having been declared on their own application disqualified to manage their estates.

258. The widow of the late proprietor of Nurhan was found during the year of report to be under evil influences and incompetent to manage the estate properly. The Board of Revenue accordingly ordered it to be taken charge of under Act IX (B.C.) of 1879, and this was accordingly done in September 1893.

259. The total demand of rent and cesses due in all estates except Sheohar, the figures of which have not yet been supplied by the Collector, was nearly 26 lakhs, of which 13½ lakhs were arrear and 12½ lakhs current. The collections amounted to 12 lakhs, being 96·8 per cent. of the current demand and only 46·3 per cent. of the total demand (current and arrear), against 48·7 per cent. on total demand in the previous year. This short percentage is in a great measure to be accounted for by the recent assumption of the charge of new estates with heavy arrears and with accounts in great confusion. The balances outstanding at the end of the year were 13¼ lakhs against 11 lakhs in the previous year The remissions amounted to a little less than three quarters of a lakh, chiefly in the Tikari estate.

260. The whole demand of revenue and cesses was punctually paid by the different estates under Government management during the year. The payments to superior landlords amounted to ¾ lakh. There is some balance

still due to superior landlords from the estate of the late Maulvi Mobarak Hossein of Chapra, which could not be settled owing to the confused state of the accounts, the estate having, as noticed above, only lately been taken over.

261. Debts to the extent of nearly $7\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs were paid off, of which about $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were on account of the Deo estate, which was granted a loan of Rs. 2,72,000 by Government during the year for this purpose. Its debts at the close of the year of report amounted, including the above loan, to nearly $5\frac{4}{5}$ lakhs. The estate has suffered a heavy loss in the death of its Manager, Babu Bhuan Lal, who died on the 14th January 1894.

262. The charges for management amounted to a little over two lakhs, and nearly two lakhs were spent for the maintenance of the proprietors and their families, and a little over $2\frac{1}{10}$ lakhs on miscellaneous expenses. A sum of $1\frac{1}{5}$ lakhs was spent on improvements against half a lakh in the previous year. The total expenditure on all accounts, including payment of debt, was $14\frac{7}{10}$ lakhs, the surplus at the end of the year being nearly three lakhs, the largest surplus being in the Tikari estate.

263. The education of the minors was well looked after during the year, and proper care was taken of their health. The health of the Tikari ward was indifferent, and a change to Darjeeling was given him under medical advice during the hot weather.

264. The subject of the cadastral survey of the Tikari estate has been noticed in the preceding section.

265. The condition of the tenantry on estates under direct management continued generally satisfactory.

19.—EXCISE.

266. The total revenue derived from Excise during the year of report amounted to Rs. 26,33,379, against Rs. 24,91,128 and Rs. 23,44,966 in 1892-93 and 1891-92 respectively, thus showing an increase of Rs. 1,42,251 and Rs. 2,88,413 respectively over the two previous years. There has been an increase under all the heads except Opium, which showed a small decrease of Rs. 222. The largest increase occurred under the heads "Country spirit" and "Tari," amounting to Rs. 87,720 and Rs. 44,976 respectively.

267. The increase under the head "Country spirit" was obtained in all the districts except Muzaffarpur, where, as will appear from the annexed statement XXVIII, there has been a decrease from Rs. 1,05,766 to Rs. 1,04,098, or of Rs. 1,668. The Collector ascribes the falling off to the reduction in the upset fees of the distillery shops with no corresponding increase resulting from the increased duty.

268. The increase under the head "Tari" occurs in all the districts except Patna and Shahabad. In the former district receipts fell from Rs. 1,35,542 in 1892-93 to Rs. 1,25,976, or by Rs. 9,566 in the year of report. This result is attributed to the introduction of the Madras system of tree-taxing which was in force in this district during the year of report. The decrease of Rs. 328 in Shahabad is ascribed to late settlements. The increase in the other districts is, on the other hand, ascribed to greater diligence on the part of the excise officers in collecting the revenue, and also to large collections made in advance.

269. Under the head "Ganja and bhang" there has been an increase in the four districts of Patna, Gaya, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, amounting to Rs. 17,620, and a decrease in the remaining three districts of Shahabad, Saran and Champaran, amounting to Rs. 9,188, or a net increase of Rs. 8,432 in the Division.

In Shahabad and Saran the falling off is explained by the Collectors to smaller exportation of the drugs to the North-Western Provinces districts, while in Champaran it is said to have resulted from the settlement of shops at reduced fees in consequence of the rate of duty having been enhanced during the year.

270. The decrease of Rs. 222 in the revenue from opium is small and calls for no special notice.

271. The agitation among the Behabut Kulwars, reported by Mr. Manisty from Saran last year, against the use or sale of country spirit, has of late been less pronounced. For the present it has apparently ceased to exist and did not affect the revenue at all.

272. The following figures show the number of persons arrested during the last two years for offences against the Excise and the Opium laws:—

Districts.	Number.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.
Patna	177	137
Gaya	153	115
Shahabad	53	59
Saran	259	76
Champaran	139	150
Muzaffarpur	182	113
Darbhanga	128	105
Total	1,091	755

The difference in Saran is striking. The Collector explains that this is due to the fact that 184 licensed vendors were prosecuted for breaches of conditions of the licenses in 1892-93, while in the year of report only 11 persons were prosecuted for such offences.

273. The figures below show the number of prosecutions for drunkenness in the municipalities in each district:—

Districts.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Patna	499	637
Gaya	59	100
Shahabad	100	97
Saran	207	98
Champaran	7	7
Muzaffarpur	227	175
Darbhanga	53	95
Total	1,152	1,209

20.—STAMPS.

274. The total revenue derived from the sale of stamps and court paper was Rs. 20,70,584 against Rs. 20,20,551 in 1892-93, and Rs. 20,02,652 in 1891-92, the increase amounting to Rs. 50,033 and Rs. 67,932 as compared with the two previous years. The following statement shows the revenue derived from the sale of each kind of stamp in the year of report and the previous year:—

Description.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Court-fees ...	13,54,409	13,48,896	...	5,513
Stamps for copies ...	88,902	1,02,755	13,853	...
Impressed sheets ...	5,18,209	5,54,992	36,783	...
Receipt stamps ...	16,797	17,165	368	...
Notarial „ ...	110	88	...	22
Hundi „ ...	17,640	20,467	2,827	...
Court papers ...	24,484	26 221	1,737	...
Total ...	20,20,551	20,70,584	55,568	5,535
			Net 50,033	

The diminution of sales of Court-fees (Judicial) Stamps has been apparent for the past two years. In 1891-92 sales of these stamps yielded a revenue of Rs. 13,61,366; in the year following the sales fell off to Rs. 13,54,409; and in the year of report the revenue derived from this class of stamps amounted to Rs. 13,48,896. This falling off can only be attributed to a decrease of litigation, especially in title suits of higher value. Non-judicial stamps (impressed

sheets) and stamps for copies show an increase due to greater development of registration and to the survey and settlement operations being in progress in three districts in the Division. The increase in the sale of Court paper is due to the working of the Settlement Offices open during the year. 488 cases of unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents were detected by the Civil Courts and Revenue authorities during the year of report against 494 cases detected in the previous year. The amount of duty and penalty realized was 5,358 against 5,253 in 1892-93.

275. The number of prosecutions instituted for breaches of the Stamp Law was 93, in which 104 persons were brought to trial, as against 104 cases in which 95 persons were brought to trial in the preceding year. Of the 104 persons brought to trial during the year of report, 81 were convicted, 14 acquitted, and 9 were under trial at the close of the year. The fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 1,280, out of which Rs. 236 were disbursed as rewards.

21.—INCOME-TAX.

276. The following statement compares the financial results of the last two years in this Division:—

District.	1892-93.				1893-94.			
	Number of persons finally assessed.	Final demand.	Collection.	Percentage of collection on demand.	Number of persons finally assessed.	Final demand.	Collection.	Percentage of collection on demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
Patna ...	1,848	62,071	61,689	99·3	1,982	67,251	67,176	99·8
Gaya ...	2,214	62,075	55,386	89·2	2,373	65,206	61,743	94·6
Shahabad ...	1,405	38,924	38,601	99·1	1,494	39,086	38,101	97·4
Saran ...	2,683	73,594	72,767	98·8	2,747	75,352	74,551	98·9
Champaran ...	1,575	39,365	38,980	97·4	1,596	43,901	42,501	97·7
Muzaffarpur ...	2,119	59,306	57,500	96·9	2,385	64,545	62,786	97·3
Darbhanga ...	2,330	59,869	54,026	90·2	2,373	63,763	60,624	95·07
Total ...	14,273	3,95,204	3,78,349	95·7	14,950	4,19,104	4,07,882	97·3

The statement shows a total increase of 677 assessees and Rs. 23,900 in the final demand, and an improvement from 95·7 to 97·3 in the percentage of collections.

The increase in the number of assessees in the year of report has taken place in all the districts except Shahabad. Muzaffarpur, which showed an increase of 120 persons in the previous year, again showed the largest increase of 266 persons in the year under report, the increase being mostly under Part IV; Gaya and Patna come next with increases of 159 and 134.

277. The final demand increased in all the districts, the total increase in the Division being over 5 per cent. against nearly 3 per cent. in the preceding year. In the following districts there was an increase of over 4 per cent.—

Champaran	...	...	10·3
Muzaffarpur	...	...	8·1
Patna	...	...	7·7
Darbhanga	...	...	6·1
Gaya	...	...	4·8

The increase in Champaran is said to be due to the "great enhancement of the tax of one individual assessee as well as to the discovery of several new assessees."

In the other districts the increase is due to the discovery of new assessees and to enhancement of previous assessments, the result of careful revision made during the year.

278. The collections amounted to Rs. 4,07,882 or 97·3 per cent. on the final demand, against Rs. 3,78,349 or 95·7 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of collections on the final demand reached the prescribed standard of 95 per cent. in all the districts except Gaya, which fell short of it by only ·4.

279. The outstanding balance on account of tax, penalties and costs at the close of the year under report amounted to Rs. 19,785. As in the previous

year, Gaya and Darbhanga show the largest balance, principally due to delay in the issue of notices of demand and disposal of pending objections.

280. The population of the Division being 15,793,854, the average incidence of the tax was Re. 1 to every 37 persons against 39 persons in the previous year. In the several districts the average number of persons assessed to each rupee of tax was as follows:—

Patna	...	...	26	against	28	in the preceding year.
Gaya	...	...	33	„	34	„ „
Shahabad	...	...	53	„	53	„ „
Saran	...	...	33	„	33	„ „
Champaran	...	...	42	„	47	„ „
Muzaffarpur	...	...	42	„	45	„ „
Darbhanga	...	...	44	„	46	„ „

281. As in the previous year, the incidence was highest in Patna, being Re. 1 to every 26 persons, and lowest in Shahabad, where it was Re. 1 to every 53 persons.

282. The following statement shows the number of objections filed during the year 1893-94 as compared with those of the preceding year:—

Districts.	1892-93.				1893-94.			
	Filed.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Percentage of objection to assessment.	Filed.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Percentage of objection to assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Patna ...	299	298	1	16·1	209	209	.....	10·5
Gaya ...	772	663	109	34·8	775	770	5	32·7
Shahabad ...	175	173	2	11·7	185	181	4	12·3
Saran ...	340	340	.....	12·6	388	387	1	14·1
Champaran ...	269	269	.....	17·0	200	198	2	12·5
Muzaffarpur ...	545	545	.....	25·2	375	375	.....	15·7
Darbhanga ...	427	425	2	18·2	455	416	39	19·08
Total ...	2,827	2,713	114	19·8	2,587	2,536	51	17·3

Of the total number 2,587, 1,819 relate to the areas selected in the different districts for revision during the year under report, and 768 to the areas in which previous years' assessments were adopted.

There was an improvement on the whole both as regards the percentage of objections filed and in the number disposed of, especially in Patna and Muzaffarpur.

283. With reference to the high percentage of objections in Gaya, the Collector explains that the assessment of the Gayawals was carefully revised, resulting in many enhancements and consequent objections. There were besides many new assessees discovered who, as a rule, filed objections in the hope of obtaining concessions from the new Deputy Collector. The number of successful objections, however, was only 21·4 per cent. against 56·6 per cent. in the previous year. In Darbhanga the percentage of objections is also high, and the number pending at the close of the year was considerable. The Collector says that these results are due to some extent to the hurry in which the revision of the selected area before the end of the year had to be completed owing to a portion of the assessor's time having been taken up in clearing the outstanding arrears of previous years.

284. Penalties to recover arrears of tax imposed in each district during the last two years were as shown below:—

Districts.			1892-93.	1893-94.
			Rs.	Rs.
Patna	...	...	195	251
Gaya	...	...	2,618	2,703
Shahabad	...	...	170	182
Saran	...	...	1,801	404
Champaran	...	...	453	182
Muzaffarpur	...	...	1,313	1,574
Darbhanga	...	...	2,601	812
	Total		9,151	6,108

285. Coercive measures were resorted to in all the districts, particularly in Gaya and Muzaffarpur.

In Gaya the Collector reports there are certain classes of assessees who are persistent defaulters, particularly the Gayawals, who purposely default to prove their inability to pay the tax, although they have ample means to pay it, and they even allow their property to go to sale in the hope of securing future exemption.

In Muzaffarpur warrants had to be issued as a last resource when all other attempts to recover arrears punctually failed.

286. No complaint has been heard against the working of the Income-Tax Act in any district in this Division, but the tax continues to be as unpopular as ever, and more so than ever with Managers of Indigo concerns and other Europeans on fixed salaries, who are already so terribly hard hit by the fall in exchange and the reimposition of customs duty on imported liquors and stores.

22.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

287. As reported last year, Government copper coin is not gaining in favour with the public, the common medium in circulation being the lohia or Gorakhpur pice. Its value was much the same as in the previous year, varying from 96 to 108 for the rupee. It is highest at Gaya at the height of the pilgrim season in September and October, and in the other districts at the time of opium weighments in April and May.

288. Currency notes of the value of Rs. 33,87,855 were received from the public in payment of Government dues and of the value of Rs. 18,39,805 in exchange for silver, against notes to the value of Rs. 36,29,955 in payment of public dues and to the value of Rs. 19,61,615 in exchange for silver received in the previous year. The value of notes issued to the public in payment of Government dues and in exchange for silver amounted to Rs. 25,14,590 and 18,99,550 respectively, against Rs. 24,26,300 and Rs. 18,77,425 respectively in the previous year.

289. There was no prosecution under the Metal Tokens Act in any district during the year.

290. The transactions of the Post Office Saving Banks and payment and issue of money-orders will be noticed in section 32 of this Report.

23.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

291. There were 32 Railway accidents on the East Indian Railway in the Patna district during the year under report, in which 17 persons were killed, 13 wounded, and 2 otherwise injured. One Railway employé was punished by the Criminal Court in connection with one of these cases. In the Shahabad district there were 15 accidents on this line during the year against 6 in the preceding year. In these 2 men and 3 women were run over and killed while trying to cross the line. An Assistant Station-master was knocked down and killed at Buxar by an engine detached from a down train, 3 other natives were injured, and a woman and child killed by alighting from trains in motion. A cooly was accidently killed while loading sleepers and another seriously injured by a fall from an engine. In one case a pointsman was punished departmentally. No change is reported in the working of the line. Among the constructional changes made the following may be mentioned, viz. the loop connection with the main line between Mokameh Ghât and mile 279, the siding for 1,000-ton trains off the uproad at Pundaruck, the erection of a separate corrugated iron shed for native passengers at Bankipore, the arrangements for storing kerosine oil in bulk at Patna Ghât, and the arrangements for supply of filtered water to carriages and passengers at Mokameh.

Patna-Gaya Railway.

292. A flag-station has been established at Nadoul. Nothing has, however, been done to improve the accommodation for third class passengers on the occasions of large gatherings of pilgrims. The complaint of the want of punctuality in the arrival of trains still continues. The timing of some of the trains is also inconvenient, the mail for Calcutta being detained at Bankipore for over four hours.

Bengal and North-Western and Tirhut State Railways.

293. So far as is indicated by an absence of accidents, the working of the Tirhut State Railway was fairly satisfactory during the year under report. The running of the trains was, however, irregular, and on many occasions the train carrying the English letters failed to deliver them in time to catch the Calcutta and Bombay mail at Bankipore.

Mr. Williams, the Magistrate of Darbhanga, remarks as follows:—

"The Bengal and North-Western Railway continues to be managed in the same style as hitherto, its most conspicuous characteristic being its anxiety to save money at any price. Economy is the first consideration followed at a very long interval indeed by the comfort and convenience of passengers. I am told this part of the Railway pays better than the western extensions, but one would hardly credit it, judging by the very insufficient number of carriages of all classes, by its short supply of lamp oil, repeated absence of tickets, and a recourse to pieces of papers which have a habit of getting lost, and its niggardliness in not supplying water-carriers at intermediate stations even in the hot weather."

The line suffered very much from the late floods, and the traffic on the Darbhanga-Sitamarhi section was interrupted for nearly three weeks owing to the damage done. Increased waterway is being provided at certain places in the Darbhanga district, but whether the increase will be sufficient seems very doubtful.

294. The bridge over the Bagmati at Gopalpur Ghât on the Sitamarhi line was only about 2½ to 3 feet above water at the time of the late flood. It was washed away and rebuilt a few years ago, but in such a manner as to stop all traffic on the river, except for boats of 50 maunds or so, which is much to be regretted.

295. The enlargement of the Laheria Sarai station has lately been taken in hand by the Company.

296. The following table shows the gross and net earnings of the combined system of the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhut State Railways since 1889:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	2	3	4	5	6
Gross earnings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal and North-Western Railway	22,11,824	22,08,788	24,76,910	29,39,077	26,14,546
Tirhut State Railway	18,96,675	23,92,803	24,89,278	21,84,862	26,80,830
Net earnings.					
Bengal and North-Western Railway	10,53,963	12,52,397	16,23,993	17,01,25[illegible]	16,48,702
Tirhut State Railway	9,78,246	13,20,966	13,53,848	13,15,815	13,59,227

297. In 1893 the gross earnings of the Bengal and North-Western Railway fell short of those of 1892 by Rs. 3,24,531, but they exceeded the figures of 1891 by Rs. 1,37,636. On the Tirhut State Railway the earnings in 1893 exceeded the figures of 1891 and 1892 by Rs. 1,91,552 and 4,95,968 respectively. The receipts of 1892 on this line were, however, abnormally low owing to failure of crops, &c. The increase of Rs. 1,91,552 in 1893 over the earnings of 1891 is chiefly due to the through goods from the Bengal and North-Western Section for Howrah and the stations east of Mokameh having been crossed during the year at Mokameh Ghât instead of at Digha, and to all the ferry charges having consequently been credited to the Tirhut State Railway.

298. The Sonepur and Ajudhya mêlas during the year are reported to have yielded some Rs. 50,000 less than in 1892. But in spite of this, there was in the aggregate an

Passenger traffic.

increase in the number of all classes of passengers carried, as well as in the earnings under this head. The increase in numbers amounted to 4 per cent., and in the receipts to 3·23 per cent.

Working expenses.

299. The working expenses of the system in 1893 aggregated 44·43 per cent. of the gross earnings of the year against 42·14 of the previous year.

300. The fluctuations in the principal commodities carried during the past three years are shown in the following statement :—

Items.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Wheat	30,980	25,884	13,624
Rice	147,929	124,924	137,938
Other grains ...	66,170	86,008	85,540
Linseed	80,473	71,201	63,223
Salt	67,508	69,870	67,203
Sugar	18,584	25,801	29,142
Tobacco	14,569	19,138	20,396

These figures show that, while there has been a steady increase in the traffic in sugar and tobacco from 18,584 and 14,569 tons in 1891 to 29,142 and 20,396 tons respectively in 1893, there has been a heavy falling off in linseed and wheat from 80,473 and 30,980 tons in 1891 to 63,223 and 13,624 tons in 1893 respectively. In rice, although as compared with the preceding year there was an increase of 13,014 tons carried, the quantity railed in 1893 fell short of the figures of 1891 by 19,991 tons.

The percentage of falling off during the year 1893, as compared with the figures of 1891, was 56·02 in wheat and 6·75 in rice. It is reported to be partly due to unfavourable crops in 1891 and the consequent increase during that year in imports, and partly to the stoppage of traffic on the Byragnia section during the floods of last August.

The decrease of 468 tons in "Other grains" as compared with the figures of 1892 is reported to be due to crops damaged by late rains in the Gonda and Bahraich districts and consequent less export.

The traffic in salt was practically the same as in 1891, but in comparison with the figures of 1892 it was some what slack—the quantity railed in 1893 being 67,203 against 69,870 tons in 1892. For the proposed branch lines noticed in last year's report, plans and estimates of the line from Hajipur to Begumsarai, 45 miles long, and of the line 38 miles in length from Garhara to Monghyr and Khagaria, were prepared and printed during the year under notice for submission to Government.

301. The feeder road to the Kurhani Railway station was completed during the year under notice by the District Board of Muzaffarpur at a total cost of Rs. 4,093 on the strong recommendations of the Railway authorities. Kurhani station is, however, only used now as a flag-station, and another station has been constructed at Turki, a few miles off, for the convenience of traffic.

Proposed feeder line of Railway to the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhut State Railway system.

302. During the year under report Sir William Hudson, K.C.I.E., applied to the District Board, Champaran, for a concession to run a feeder line to the Tirhut State Railway along the district road from Segouli Railway station to Raxaul. The Board are prepared to grant the concession, and the matter will shortly form the subject of a separate report to Government.

Proposed Lukhisarai-Gaya Railway.

303. The proposal to construct a Railway line from Lukhisarai to Gaya, either through Bihar with a branch from Bihar to Bakhtipur, or through Nawada, is now under the

consideration of Government, to whom a report on the subject has been submitted in my No. 367, dated 25th June 1894.

Tramways.

304. The Patna City tramway runs for a length of five miles. No constructional additions or alterations were made during the year under report. There were four accidents during the year—three women being killed and a boy injured. The questions of the rent of the line and the arrears due were taken up by the Committee of Arbitration alluded to in last year's report, and their award has been accepted by the Municipal Commissioners of Patna. The Tramway Company will now have to pay to the Municipality, with effect from 1st October 1893, a rent of Rs. 500 per running mile. Should, however, the net profit of the Company amount to more than 4 per cent. on the debenture-holders' capital, the surplus over 4 per cent. is to be paid to the Municipality until the maximum rate of Rs. 750 per running mile is obtained. The question of the arrears of rent was also settled by the Committee to the satisfaction of both the parties.

305. The tramway line at Dehri in the Shahabad district, which extends over a length of seven miles, and which was constructed by the Bengal Public Works Department in 1892-93 in connection with their quarries, was during the year under notice used by private traders in conveying grain and stone. A very large quantity of road metal for use in the Arrah Municipality was brought by this line by the contractors during the year.

Other Public Works.

306. Three large and important sanitary works, costing over 8 lakhs of rupees in all, were undertaken in the Division during the year under report, viz.—

(1) the Patna Drainage works,
(2) the Arrah Water-works, and
(3) the drainage of the town of Muzaffarpur.

Patna Drainage works.

307. The estimated cost of the first work is Rs. 3,17,542. Out of this, Rs. 1,68,962 were expended during the year under notice. The work is well in hand and is well reported on by the Chief Engineer, Bengal, who inspected it in December last. For the purpose of this work the Municipal Commissioners of Patna have obtained from Government a loan of Rs. 3,18,000 bearing interest at 4½ per cent., and repayable by 60 half-yearly equal instalments of Rs. 9,710-5-3 each, commencing from April 1894.

The Arrah Water-works.

308. The Arrah water-works, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 3,85,093, and the construction of which was started in the beginning of the year under report, were practically brought to a completion before the close of the year, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2,76,687. The work provides for the supply of the Sone river water to the people of the town of Arrah. The head works are situated on the banks of the river Sone 7½ miles from the town. The zamindar of Surajpura, Raja Raj Rajeshwari Pershad Singh, contributed the handsome donation of Rs. 1,50,000, and Rai Jayprokash Lal Bahadur a sum of Rs. 25,000. The District Board of Shahabad and the Municipality of Arrah each contributed a lakh of rupees, and the remainder of the cost of the work, including a reserve fund of Rs. 10,000, was made up by local subscriptions. Messrs. Martin and Company of Calcutta undertook the contract and completed them quickly and satisfactorily under the supervision of the District Engineer, Arrah.

The works, which were formally opened by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 23rd April last, are now reported to be working well and supplying the town with a full supply of drinking-water.

309. The drainage works of the town of Muzaffarpur were commenced in the cold weather of the year under review and are now well in hand. Bunds have also been made where the river overflowed its banks last year, and sluices have been constructed to regulate the ingress and egress of the river water, and it is hoped that the work will be completed before the close of the present rains. The Government of Bengal have granted a loan of Rs. 60,000 to the Muzaffarpur Municipality for this work, and Rs. 30,000 have been raised by public subscriptions.

310. The question of supplying drinking-water to the people of the city of Gaya is now occupying the attention of the Municipal Commissioners, as is

also the question of the improvement of the drainage of the town. Surveyors have been appointed for the survey of the town and in connection with the question of water-works; an experimental brick well has been made in the bed of the river Phalgoo and is now being worked under the supervision of the District Engineer of Gaya. The experiments made so far are reported by the Inspector of Works to have given satisfactory results. This will form the subject of a separate report to Government.

311. The large bathing ghât at Ramrekha Ghât near the temple of Mahadeva at Buxar, noticed in the last Report, was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 22,500. The Ramrekha Ghât Committee, alluded to in the last year's report, have also built a second bathing ghât there, below the temple of Rameshwar Nath, at an outlay of Rs. 15,000. The money for the first ghât was contributed by Babu Prabhunath Chaube of Sekrowl and his late father, and for the second, by the Ramrekha Ghât Committee, which was formed under the patronage of the late Maharaja of Dumraon.

312. A sum of Rs. 3,275 was spent by the District Board, Shahabad, in repairing wells on the road sides. The District Board of Muzaffarpur also incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2,759 in repairing, cleaning and improving 41 wells on the sides of various roads in the district. This is a very useful work, and the attention of all the District Boards has been specially invited to the matter.

313. There was no complaint made during the year as to the working of the canals in the Division.

Irrigation.

314. The total length of the canals and distributaries completed and in operation in the Shahabad district at the close of the year under report was 857¾ miles.

315. The following table compares the area irrigated and the financial working of the canals in Patna, Gaya and Shahabad during the last three years:—

	Area irrigated in acres.			Total demand, including arrears (exclusive of miscellaneous demand.)			Total collections.			Remission.			Balance.		Percentage of collection.		
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		17	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	44,651	32,909	36,898	1,86,185	1,03,474	96,760	1,51,651	74,778	76,322	5,380	10,060	312	29,154	18,596	19,596	81·4	72·3
...	49,439	44,213	45,145	1,15,993	1,29,410	1,09,593	89,197	1,13,525	1,02,691	1,184	1,574	195	25,612	14,311	6,707	76·8	87·7
ad ...	3,51,655	2,80,916	2,69,046	6,31,011	8,20,392	7,35,098	5,05,708	7,71,169	6,55,249	8,656	3,280	4,295	56,677	54,883	75,554	80·6	93·0
...	4,45,745	3,67,038	3,51,089	9,33,219	10,62,176	9,40,951	8,06,556	9,59,472	8,34,262	15,220	14,914	4,832	1,11,443	87,790	1,01,857	86·4	90·3

...	79·2	88·6

The above figures show that the total area irrigated during the year under report in the above three districts, taken collectively, was less than that of the two previous years by 94,656 and 15,949 acres respectively. Taking the districts individually, however, the areas irrigated in Patna and Gaya were greater than those of 1892-93 by 3,989 and 932 acres respectively. The decrease of 20,870 acres in the Shahabad district, in comparison with the figures of 1892-93, is due to more favourable rainfall in the district during the year of report. The total demand of the year, including arrears and excluding miscellaneous demands, aggregated Rs. 9,40,951. Out of this, Rs. 8,34,262 were collected during the year, leaving an outstanding (deducting the amount of remissions) of Rs. 1,01,857. The average collection of the three districts taken together during the year amounted to 88·6 per cent., or 1·7 less than that of the previous year. There was, however, an improvement in Patna and Gaya, the percentages being 79·2 and 93·7 against 72·3 and 87·7 of the previous year. In Shahabad there was a falling off from 93 to 89 per cent. I regret to say that a number of defalcations among the collecting staff in the last-named district has recently been discovered by the present Deputy Collector in charge of the department.

316. The term of the lease with the proprietors of the Sadowa and Moniara Indigo concerns expired on the 31st March 1893. The proposal to renew the lease was then

Saran Canals.

abandoned, and the canals are now under the direct management of the Public Works Department, Bengal.

Madhuban Canal.

317. This is the only canal in the Champaran district, and 3,071 acres of land were irrigated by it during the year. It was not, however, used to its full extent in consequence of the plentiful rainfall.

318. The cost of repairs of the Teur weir, which was considerably damaged by the late flood, and of the maintenance of the Madhuban Canal, aggregated Rs. 7,312 in all.

Embankments.

319. *Gaya.*—The Sakri bund in the Gaya district gave no trouble during the year, and its maintenance charges were very small.

320. *Saran.*—The financial results of the administration of the Gundak embankment in the Saran district, which is maintained by Government at the expense of the proprietors of lands protected by it, are shown in the following statement:—

Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Total.	Collection during the year.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5
Rs. 15,763	Rs. 23,900	Rs. 40,663	Rs. 26,665	Rs. 14,038

The collections of the year amounted to 65·5 per cent. of the demand, against 58·4 and 60·8 of the two preceding years. The result shows an improvement.

Gogra embankment.

321. In the last year's Report, it was mentioned that the question of what should be done to the Gogra embankment in Saran was under the consideration of the Public Works Department. The Resolution of Government on the subject has been issued, and, after a very careful consideration of the matter, it has been decided that if the landholders interested in the construction of the proposed embankment from Damri to Rawal (which is in effect restoring embankments already in existence) are of opinion that the embankment would, although affording protection against moderate floods only, be beneficial to them, there is no objection to their carrying it out at their own expense, under the supervision of Government Engineers. The embankment will not, however, be a Government embankment, but will be the property of the persons who construct it, and must be maintained by them.

322. *Champaran.*—The Gundak embankment in this district continues to be maintained under contract rates levied under section 63 of the Embankment Act. The expenditure incurred against this embankment during the current year aggregated Rs. 29,789. This includes Rs. 4,379, the cost of renewing a sluice at Gola Ghât.

The embankment stood the heavy floods during the year well, and proved itself very useful in keeping the river to its course. The total demand of the year on account of this embankment in Champaran amounted to Rs. 16,620, and the collections were Rs. 16,473. The outstanding balance at the close of the year was therefore only Rs. 147, which is very satisfactory.

323. In Muzaffarpur there are two lines of embankments, viz. the Gundak and Turki. The former is maintained under the contract, and the latter under the takavi system. The gross demand on account of both embankments was Rs. 27,770; of this Rs. 4,963 were, however, not realizable during the year. The net demand was therefore Rs. 22,807: out of this Rs. 13,871 were collected, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 8,936. The collections of the year showed an improvement over those of the two preceding years, being 60·8 per cent. against 54·9 and 53·1 of the years 1891-92 and 1892-93 respectively.

324. The construction of the weir in the Turki embankment, and the raising of the Tetareah road with the object of protecting a considerable

tract of country from the floods of the Bagmati river, were completed during the year under report, the cost being borne by the proprietors of the Kanti Indigo concern, at whose instance the work was undertaken. A retired line was also constructed during the year opposite the 17th mile of the Gundak embankment, to protect the main line from the encroachment of the river. The actual expenditure incurred in 1892-93 on account of the repairs of the Turki embankment aggregated Rs. 4,964. This has been apportioned among the persons benefited, and will be realized in the current year.

325. A short length of embankment on the Bya river near Mahua was maintained by the District Board, Muzaffarpur, at a cost of Rs. 36.

326. In Darbhanga, the Gundak and the Ganges embankments also continue to be maintained on the contract and takavi system respectively.

327. The subjoined table shows the cost of maintenance and recoveries made on account of such cost in respect of each system :—

Embankment.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Total.	Collection.	Balance.	Percentage of collection.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Gundak ...	3,611	2,119	5,730	2,269	3,461	39·6
Ganges ...	1,703	5,479	7,182	4,013	3,169	55·8
Total ...	5,314	7,598	12,912	6,282	6,630	Average. 47·7

Of the outstanding balance nearly $\frac{1}{3}$rd is due from the Nurhan Estate. This will be paid at once, as the estate has come under the Court of Wards. Of the remainder, Rs 1,400 represent items below 8 annas each, for the recovery of which the Collector reports no coercive steps will be taken for the present.

24.—COMMUNICATIONS.

328. The state of communications in the Division was generally fair throughout the year, except in the three North Gangetic districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, where the roads and bridges were seriously damaged by the unprecedentedly heavy floods, a description of which is given in paragraphs 520-526 of this Report.

In Champaran the flood in the Sikrahna river was so high that its spill reached the town of Motihari, and part of the Henry market and some other portions of the town were for some time under water. About 200 feet of the Segouli bridge, which is on the main road Segouli to Nepal, and for the construction of which the Government of Bengal paid in 1882 to the then District Road Cess Committee of Champaran the sum of Rs. 50,000, was washed away. In Muzaffarpur the heavy floods came from the Bagmati and the Little Gundak rivers. To the east of the district and north of the Railway embankment of the line from Muzaffarpur to Samastipur the flood was extremely high, communications were cut off in all directions, and the damages were considerable. Among these may be mentioned the damage done to the Victoria Bridge over the Bur-Gundak river at Akra ghât, the southern bank of which has been eroded, leaving a gap of some 200 feet between the bridge and the present bank. In the Darbhanga district the damage done was very great indeed. In the town of Darbhanga hundreds of houses collapsed, roads were breached, two or three bridges were washed away, and much property was destroyed. The whole of the north-east corner of the district was one vast sea, and hundreds of square miles were under water, especially the tracts in the north-west, the centre, and in the south-east of the district. Speaking generally, the flood swept from the north-west to the south-east corner of the district and carried everything before it. The District Board of Darbhanga have already incurred a heavy debt of Rs. 1,80,000 from Government on account of the famine of 1891-92, and they

have now again to meet the cost of making good the damage done by the floods, which has been estimated by the District Engineer to be Rs. 3,02,969, as follows:—

		Rs.
(1)	Damage to metalled portions of roads	21,825
(2)	Gap filling	46,705
(3)	Protective works	7,343
(4)	Repairs to damaged culverts and bridges ...	41,132
(5)	Cost of replacing culverts and bridges washed away	84,982
(6)	Raising surface of roads	1,00,982
	Total ...	3,02,969

329. The Inspector of Works in the Division visited the damaged road and recommended the immediate filling up of all the breaches as affording useful work to the inhabitants in the parts of the country where it was most needed. This has since been done, the amount spent in this way before the close of the financial year being Rs. 34,098. The damaged iron bridge at Bihool on the Pipraghât-Narya road was also made good, and two old large timber-topped bridges on the Darbhanga-Sakri road were repaired and arched over at a cost of Rs. 12,538 and Rs. 21,004 respectively. A sum of Rs. 4,816 was also expended in repairing the damage done to some of the smaller.

330. Mr. Williams has made the following remarks on the state of communications in the district:—"With the limited funds at its disposal, the District Board has, I think, done well on the whole, but the floods of the past year have done incalculable damage, which will not be got over for some years to come, and following on the expenditure on relief works in previous years, have reduced the Board to almost a state of bankruptcy. Roads were breached and bridges carried away all over the district."

331. The total outlay in the whole Division on original and repair works on district communications during the year aggregated to Rs. 5,67,327 and Rs. 5,45,383 respectively.

332. The following is a brief summary of the works undertaken during the year by the several District Boards in the Division:—

333. *Patna.*—The girder bridge over the Poon-poon river on the Fatua-Hilsa road, which had been under construction from 1891-92, was very nearly completed during the year and is now ready to be opened for traffic. The expenditure on it during the year amounted to Rs. 37,822. The raising and metalling of the Fatua-Hilsa road, alluded to in the last Report, was continued, and Rs. 9,643 were expended on it. Several minor original works were also undertaken in the district during the year. Among these may be mentioned the bridges of the two branches of the Punchana river on the 16th and 18th miles of the Bakhtiarpur-Bihar road, raising and metalling of the Bihar-Sobri and Barh-Saksora roads, the construction of a bridge on the Barh-Surmayra road, the metalling of the 1st and 2nd miles of the Bihar-Ekanger Sarai road, and the construction of a causeway across the Punchana river.

334. *Gaya.*—The expenditure on original works in this district during the year under report was the heaviest in the Division, being Rs. 1,52,175 as against Rs. 83,495 spent in the previous year. The works undertaken during the year were as follow:—Three large iron girder bridges over the Daru, Moharia and Morhur rivers on the Jahanabad-Arwal road were nearly finished, and the iron work costing Rs. 11,277 was purchased for another bridge on the same road over the Ghanghar Nala. The minor culverts on this road were also nearly finished at a cost of over a quarter of a lakh, of which Rs. 5,835 were expended during the year. The raising of and the construction of minor culverts on the Gaya-Shenganj road were nearly finished, and the old wooden platform over the Jamuna Nala spill bridge on the Daudnagar road was removed and replaced by a metalled roadway over rolled iron joists and jack arches. The raising of the railway feeder road from Hulasganj to Jahanabad was proceeded with, and the girder bridge over the Sabhi Nala on the Gaya-Sherghati road was nearly completed. The 10th and 11th miles of the Gaya-Sherghati road were also metalled during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,805. The raising of the Nawada-Pakribarawan road was nearly completed, and the construction of minor culverts was begun, Rs. 3,162 being spent on them during the year.

The raising of the Aurangabad-Maharajganj road leading to Daltonganj was also nearly completed during the year at an expenditure of Rs. 12,181, and the construction of minor culverts was taken in hand.

335. *Shahabad.*—The expenditure on original works in this district during the year was Rs. 61,011, the works undertaken being the improvements of the Koilwar-Arrah road, the metalling of the first four miles of the Sasaram-Arrah road, the raising and bridging of the Gujrajganj-Bihia road, and the raising and metalling of the Koilwar-Baharia road. The metalling of the Sinha-Bihia road was completed for Rs. 3,780, and the diversion of the 11th mile of the Jahanabad-Kurmanassa road finished at a cost of Rs. 986. The raising, bridging and metalling of the Nasriganj-Tendoni road, and the raising and metalling of the Peero-Jagdispur road, which had been in hand from the previous years, were also completed during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 5,745 and Rs. 23,606 respectively. There are 13 principal trade routes in this district, aggregating 411 miles in length, and they are reported to have all been well maintained.

336. *Saran.*—The improvement of the road through the Chainpur bazar on the Siwan-Siswan road, and that of the Chapra-Sutterghat road, were completed during the year under report at an expenditure of Rs. 1,001 and Rs. 3,001 respectively. The cart likhs of the Siwan-Sullempur road were raised from 1st to the 11th mile, and the construction of six culverts was taken in hand. A bridge of three spans of 25 feet each was commenced on the Siwan and Nagwa road, and 26 minor culverts were built on the various roads in the district at a cost of Rs. 4,461. The 20th mile of the Andar-Basantpur road was widened, and the Doriganj Bazar road metalled. One Inspection bungalow was built at Gopalganj at a cost of Rs. 1,176, and another purchased at Siwan for Rs. 2,000 from the Bengal and North-Western Railway. The construction of two more Inspection bungalows, viz., one at Sonepur and the other at Myrwa, was also taken in hand during the year.

337. *Champaran.*—The damage done by the floods was made good, and portions of roads were raised where found necessary. Fifty-four new culverts were constructed on the various roads in the district, and two causeways—one 850 feet long on the Motihari-Katkenwa road, and the other 700 feet on the 5th mile of the Etwaghat-Dhaka road, were completed during the year. Eight hundred and twenty-six miles of roads were maintained and 10 bridges and 26 culverts repaired. The total expenditure during the year under the head Communications in the district being Rs. 37,322.

338. *Muzaffarpur.*—Eight masonry bridges and culverts affording 345 lineal feet of waterway were constructed on the Sursand road at a cost of Rs. 19,848, and two bridges, one of 14 spans and the other of 9 spans of 15 feet each, were taken in hand on the Shewhur road and Rs. 28,205 were expended on them. The Serai road, which is a feeder road to the Serai station on the Tirhut State Railway, was provided with 60 running feet of arched waterway at a cost of Rs. 4,093, and a feeder road to the Kurhani station of the above railway completed for Rs. 2,245. Twelve bridges and culverts with a total waterway of 148 running feet were also built on the Gopinathpur road, and the materials collected for the rest. The level-crossings on the Rewaghat, Dulsing Sarai, Hajipur and Atharghat roads and the sandy portions of the Karlahiaghat, Pusa, Deoria, Sahibganj, Sitamarhi and Bhagwanpur roads, were metalled at a cost of Rs. 11,544, and 28 timber platform bridges and culverts were arched over at an outlay of Rs. 14,299. Forty-six minor culverts, affording 150 running feet of waterway, were also constructed during the year on the various roads in the district at a cost of Rs. 9,510. The District Board also spent Rs. 13,268 in repairing the damage done to the roads by the late floods.

339. *Darbhanga.*—No important new work could be undertaken in this district during the year under report for want of funds, all available money having been spent on the repairs of roads and bridges damaged by the floods. Fifteen culverts were, however, completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,716 on the several roads in the district, and Rs. 1,662 were paid for compensation of land taken up for roads constructed during the famine of 1888-89. A sum of Rs. 62 was also expended on marking the flood level of the year throughout the district. There are over 1,100 miles of roads in this district, of which 540

346. The number of licenses taken out for accommodation of 13,212 pilgrims was 421 against 406 in the previous year for 10,242 pilgrims. It was found that keepers of lodging-houses paid fees for a smaller number of pilgrims than they actually accommodated. To remedy this, licenses have now to be taken out for the full number which a house is capable of holding.

347. There were 23 prosecutions against 32 in 1892-93, the falling off being a consequence of the arrangement just referred to. The fines amounted to Rs. 114 against 164 in 1892-93.

348. The lodging-houses were duly inspected by the Overseer, and most of them by the Health Officer himself, and were found in good order.

349. The figures below show the deaths during the last three years in the lodging-houses:—

Deaths.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4
Total deaths ...	163	248	282
From cholera ...	50	115	82
„ fever ...	113	110	169
Other causes ...		23	31

There was a falling off in cases of cholera, which so far is satisfactory, considering the considerable increase in the number of pilgrims; but there was a marked excess in the number of deaths from fever. The number of cases of cholera treated in the Cholera Hospital maintained by the Fund was 107 against 113 in the preceding year. Of these, 88 were pilgrims and the rest townspeople. The deaths from cholera among the pilgrim patients reached the high figure of 74, while only 6 of the 19 townspeople died. Most of the pilgrims, however, are received in a moribund condition, having been exhausted by long journeys, fasting, and other hardships.

350. This Act is in force in all the districts of this Division. Good use was made of the provisions of the Act in most of the districts, especially in Patna, Shahabad, Saran and Muzaffarpur. In the last district six persons who were "wanted" by the police were, by means of working section 8, arrested in the Dharmsala sarai.

Sarais and Puraos Act XXII of 1867.

26.—EDUCATION.

351. Statement XXX appended to this report shows the different classes of public educational institutions in this Division, their income from various sources, and the number and cost per head of the pupils.

352. The total number of schools in the Division rose during the year from 6,025 to 6,265, and the pupils from 151,293 to 160,529, showing an increase of 240 schools and 9,236 pupils. The increase of pupils occurred principally in primary schools; middle schools show a decrease of four, but the number of pupils increased by 145.

353. In *Patna* there was a decrease of 71 schools and 675 pupils. The decrease occurred in primary and special schools. The loss in the former is said to be due to the disappearance of undeserving and weak institutions that failed to earn any remuneration, and in the latter to the abolition of guru training classes formerly held by the Inspecting Pandits.

354. In *Gaya* the number of schools fell from 955 to 944, but the number of pupils rose from 22,397 to 22,932. The decrease was practically confined to lower primary schools, and it was more than compensated for by an increase from 403 to 462 in the number of indigenous schools which are excluded from the returns. The schools struck off the list of public institutions fell to the status of indigenous ones, in consequence of failure to earn rewards under the restrictions imposed in the preceding year as to the age of the examinees and the minimum amount of reward required to be earned, viz. Rs. 4. The increase in attendance, which nevertheless occurred, shows that there has been a real advance in education, and that it is only the most useless schools that have

dropped out. The number of special schools has increased from two to four owing to the re-opening of the Islamia Madrasa at Gaya and the inclusion of the Kako unaided madrasa. The other two schools are a petty madrasa at Tikari and a Sanskrit tol at Aurangabad.

355. In *Shahabad* there has been a gain of 78 schools and 1,950 pupils during the last year as compared with the preceding year. The gain has been highest in the lower primary schools. The cause of the increase is explained to be due to the fact that a large number of indigenous schools have conformed to the departmental standards. Special schools have increased by three with 38 pupils attending them, the reason being (1) that a technical school at Dumraon has been opened at the expense of the Maharaja of Dumraon during the year under report, (2 that two high class Sanskrit schools (one at Buxar and the other at Arrah) which were returned with the upper primary schools last year have this year been returned under the proper heading "Special Schools." There is a special school at Buxar, where railway coolies are taught the railway rules, reading and writing the Hindi and Nagri characters, and elementary arithmetic.

The state of primary education in this district is backward, and the number of schools, especially in the south of the district, is deficient. There is not a single school on the whole of the Rhotas plateau. The Magistrate says that, when he was on tour there last cold weather, he was asked in several places to establish a school, and the absence of any means of education among these people cannot be attributed to want of unwillingness on their part to accept it. Measures have been taken to establish some pathsalas there. The Magistrate is also of opinion that the middle vernacular schools maintained by the District Board serve no useful purpose. He will shortly put proposals before the Board to contribute only grants in aid of people who come forward with funds to maintain a secondary school, and to open more pathsalas with the money saved.

356. In *Saran* the number of schools rose from 747 to 843, and the pupils from 20,775 to 23,139. The increase was in the lower primary schools. The Chapra Zilla School is self-supporting, the income from fees and fines being more than sufficient to cover the expenditure.

357. In *Champaran* the increase in the number of schools and pupils is due to the increase in the number of lower primary schools and the pupils attending them.

From the Motihari Dharma Sabha School one candidate appeared at the Title Examination at the Madhyam, and eight at the Pratham Pariksha of the Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivan. The results have not yet been published.

358. In *Muzaffarpur* there were 841 schools with 19,872 pupils on the 31st March 1894, against 814 schools with 18,045 pupils in the preceding year. The increase was chiefly in the lower primary schools.

The Hajipur Municipality has stopped its grant to the high English school, but has raised its aid to primary education.

359. In *Darbhanga* the number of schools rose from 734 to 828, and the pupils from 20,015 to 22,431. The increase is chiefly noticeable in the lower primary schools. There is one special school in the district, *i.e.*, the Madhubani Sanskrit school, aided by the Department. It prepares boys for Title Examination of Calcutta and for Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivan examinations. In the year 1893-94, six boys were sent up to the Title, Madhyam, and Pratham Parikshas against four of the previous year, who all passed.

In regard to education in general, Mr. Williams, the late Magistrate, says:—"Education during the year has done fairly well, but there is much room for improvement. The municipalities encourage primary education, and would like to spend more money on secondary. The District Board grudges money to education."

360. The system of payment by results prevails throughout the Division, and an uniform system of lower primary examination for the whole of Bihar, with a uniform set of printed questions, was for the first time adopted in 1893.

361. The percentage of pupils at school has slightly increased in all districts except Patna, which, however, still stands first, the percentage being more than twice that in Gaya, which stands second.

miles were repaired during the year under notice through the agency of Indigo-planters, and the remaining 560 miles by contractors, the total expenditure incurred by the District Board of Darbhanga on this account being Rs. 1,20,054 in all. This amount includes Rs. 14,955 which were expended during the year in dressing and maintaining the famine roads and tanks constructed in 1891-92.

PROVINCIAL ROADS.

340. The Government road from Dinapore to Khagole, a length of 3½ miles, was maintained in an efficient state by the District Board of Patna at a cost of Rs. 5,153 against the Government grant of Rs. 5,000, the difference of Rs. 153 being met partly from the unexpended balance of the previous year and partly from the grant of the current year.

The portion of the Grand Trunk Road in the Gaya district from Bhalua Chuttee to Barun was maintained during the year by the District Board of Gaya at a cost of Rs. 22,477 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 21,616, with the exception of about two miles near Bhalua Chuttee which are required to be remetalled; the road is reported by the Inspector of Works to be in first-rate order. The Raniganj Inspection bungalow, which was partly destroyed by a violent storm, has been rebuilt, and a new stable and out-offices provided. From the beginning of the current year this section of the road has again been taken over from the District Board of Gaya by the Bengal Public Works Department.

341. *Village roads.*—There were 5,570 miles of village roads maintained by the several District Boards in the Division at a total cost of Rs. 85,146. This includes Rs. 5,257 which were spent by the District Board of Gaya from the Government grant for the benefit of Government estates. Some of the village roads in the Gaya district have been raised and bridged sufficiently to allow wheel traffic to pass over them throughout the dry season. The village roads in the Shahabad district have not, however, the Collector reports, been properly maintained for want of funds. Of the 1,680 miles of these roads in the Saran district, 1,031 miles were repaired through the agency of the Indigo-planters and 446 miles by contractors. The remaining 203 miles did not require any repairs.

342. The average cost of maintenance of the village roads in the Patna district has been as high as Rs. 30 nearly per mile. The attention of the District Board has been called to this matter, and the average rate for these roads for the future has been limited throughout the Division to Rs. 10 per mile.

343. *Arboriculture.*—In the Patna district Rs. 720 were expended under this head. In Gaya Rs. 2,971 were spent. Of this Rs. 941 represents the cost of iron gabions, the introduction of which has proved successful. They are rather expensive at first, but they give excellent results and have the further advantage of being removeable for use elsewhere when the trees grow up and need no further protection. In Shahabad no new avenues of trees were undertaken during the year. In Saran the District Board spent Rs. 1,346 on account of the maintenance of the plants of the previous years. With a view to introduce an efficient and yet economical means of tree plantation in the district, the District Board are now attempting to induce the proprietors and cultivators of roadside lands to take up the work at their own expense on condition that they are entitled to the fruit and half the actual sale-proceeds of the trees when cut down. In Champaran 21,800 tar trees were planted to demarcate the boundaries of the different roads in the district, and the trees planted in former years protected. In Muzaffarpur there was no work done under the head during the year, and from Darbhanga no information has been received on the subject.

344. *Test relief works.*—In the beginning of February 1894 test relief works were opened on the roads noted on the margin in the Darbhanga district, owing to the occurrence of the heavy flood there as noticed before. The rate offered was Re. 1-4 per thousand cubic feet of earthwork, and the work consisting of the widening of the crest of the roads.

(1) Hatti-Rusera road.
(2) Hatti-Mangalghar road.
(3) Hirni-Mauzi road.

At first 700 or 800 persons came to these works, but the number soon dwindled down and the works were closed as relief works.

368. Besides the above institutions there were 3,497 private institutions and 30,928 pupils attending them, as noted below:—

District.	Number of private institutions.	Number of pupils.
1	2	3
Patna ...	594	4,807
Gaya ...	462	4,297
Shahabad ...	348	3,181
Saran ...	344	3,212
Champaran ...	308	4,313
Muzaffarpur ...	846	6,031
Darbhanga ...	595	5,087
Total ...	3,497	30,928

These are all indigenous pathsalas and *maktabs*, which do not conform to the rules of the Department, which submit no returns, and in which the teaching is very elementary.

369. There has been a decrease in the number of special schools from 40 to 30, owing to the abolition in Patna of guru training classes formerly held by Inspecting Pandits and included in this category.

370. Besides the special schools already specified, there are other *tols* and madrasas. There is also a technical school at Dumraon, but the Magistrate has received no report in regard to its working.

371. In the Bihar Industrial School, opened in November 1892, there were 47 boys during the year 1893-94. Of these, 23 were in the Apprentice Department and 24 in the Artizan Department.

Of the 23 boys in the Apprentice Department, 8 got stipends at Rs. 7 per month and 14 at Rs. 5 per month. The remaining one did not get any stipend, but received instruction free of charge. The amount of stipends paid in this Department was wholly contributed by the District and Municipal Boards in the Bihar Circle.

In the Artizan Department all the 24 boys got stipends at Rs. 3 each. In this Department 22 stipends were paid from the Prince of Wales' Reception Fund, and one from the proceeds of Rs. 1,000 deposited by Maulvi Syed Sakhawat Hossein for the purpose of a scholarship in the name of the late Kazi Reza Hossein, Khan Bahadur. The remaining one was paid out of Rs. 108 which was contributed for the purpose by Khan Bahadur Bahadur Ali Khan of Barh.

372. The total expenditure incurred during the year was as follows:—

Serial number.	Items of Expenditure.	Amount.
1	2	3
		Rs. A. P.
1	Construction of workshed	1,616 12 9
2	Establishment ...	2,338 8 7
3	Stipends ...	738 4 8
4	Tools and plant ...	4,991 0 3
5	Contingencies ...	341 3 3
	Total ...	10,025 13 6

373. During the year the school was visited by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, by His Honour the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor, and by the Director of Public Instruction. It was also several times inspected by the Principal of the Sibpur College, to whom the Committee are indebted for advice and assistance always readily rendered.

27.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

374. In appendix XXXI will be found the principal statistics connected with the working of dispensaries and hospitals in the several districts of this Division during the year 1893. The subjoined abstract shows the number of dispensaries and hospitals in each district, their income and the average number of patients treated :—

District.	Number of dispensaries.	Income from—					Daily average patients.		Ratio per cent. of out-door patients to total population.
		Government.	District Board.	Municipality.	Subscription.	Total.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Patna ...	11	674	5,308	21,472	1,164	28,618	33·03	74·75	5·1
Gaya ...	7	815	9,895	1,757	5,235	17,702	13·15	71·26	1·9
Shahabad ...	8	2,332	1,869	5,773	8,424	18,398	10·15	102·56	3·9
Saran ...	10	1,188	3,878	8,995	9,694	23,755	18·48	99·55	5·2
Champaran ...	5	1,528	800	3,601	4,472	10,401	21 29	41·39	3·3
Muzaffarpur...	4	99	300	5,774	3,406	9,579	12·53	76·70	1·8
Darbhanga ...	7	654	450	4,113	16,140	21,357	11·33	87·22	4·01
Total ...	52	7,290	22,500	51,485	48,535	1,29,810	119·96	553·43	3·5

375. In the table attached to paragraph 344 of my Report for 1892-93, the number of dispensaries in Shahabad was erroneously shown to be 10 instead of 8, and the total number for the Division should have been 50, not 52. During the year under review, as the table shows, there were 52 dispensaries. The increase of two dispensaries is due to the inclusion in the returns for the first time of the two Dufferin Female Hospitals at Bettiah and Darbhanga.

376. In Gaya and Muzaffarpur the income of the dispensaries was smaller than in 1892. In both places the voluntary subscriptions fell off. In all the other districts there was an increase. The receipts for all dispensaries in this Division amounted to Rs. 1,29,810, against Rs. 1,21,933 in the preceding year.

377. The total number of in and of out-patients treated in each district during the past two years are shown below :—

District.	Total number treated.					
	In-patients.		Out-patients.		Total.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Patna ...	2,867	3,254	71,700	90,254	74,567	93,508
Gaya ...	1,671	1,843	34,047	40,810	35,718	42,653
Shahabad ...	1,184	1,411	67,431	81,704	68,615	83,115
Saran ...	952	995	122,560	129,263	123,512	130,258
Champaran ...	1,041	1,327	56,216	62,981	57,257	64,308
Muzaffarpur ...	1,049	962	45,359	49,193	46,408	50,155
Darbhanga ...	1,072	1,332	86,938	112,542	88,010	113,874
Total ...	9,836	11,124	484,251	566,747	494,087	577,871

The total number of patients treated in all the 52 dispensaries during the year was 577,871, against 494,087 in the previous year, showing a large increase of 83,784. The increase occurred in all the districts, but was most marked in Darbhanga. Among out-patients there was a large increase from 484,251 in 1892 to 566,747 in the year of report. In Patna the increase is said to be due to the fact that the six dispensaries maintained by the District Board worked throughout the whole of the past year, while in the year preceding they had worked only for a part, having been started about the middle of the year. In Gaya the increase is, in view of the greater healthiness of the year as compared with 1892, attributed to the growing popularity of these institutions, and in some cases the Magistrate says it is due to the transfer elsewhere of certain unsatisfactory hospital assistants who had been for too long in one place. The Magistrate of Shahabad claims the increase as an indication that the European mode of treatment is gradually inspiring confidence among the people, and I am much inclined to think that this may really be accepted as the reason in all the districts generally.

378. *Patna.*—Similarly, there was an increase everywhere in the number of in-patients except in Muzaffarpur, where there was a falling off of 87. The dispensary at Bihar (in Patna) has been transferred from the Nawratna outside of the town to the Bayley Sarai in the centre of the town, and is now located in a wing of that building. The accommodation there is ample, and the change is a great improvement. The Patna District Board has agreed during the year to contribute Rs. 900 per annum to the Bankipore Hospital, and Rs. 200 to the Bihar dispensary. The question of contribution to the Barh dispensary is under consideration. The Mokameh dispensary is maintained by the East Indian Railway Company for the use of the Railway servants and for passengers taken ill or injured by accidents whilst travelling on the line.

379. *Gaya.*—The Gaya Hospital has attained a special reputation within recent years, and patients from other districts continue to come there for treatment. The female ward of the Hospital continued under the charge of Miss Perry, the lady doctor maintained by the Gaya branch of the Lady Dufferin Fund. Mr. Macpherson reports that Miss Perry has been doing very good work under the general supervision of the Civil Surgeon, as is evidenced by an increase in the number of in and out-patients. Her work in the zananas has also increased in a gratifying manner, and it is evident that her services are beginning to be appreciated by the people. The Gaya branch of the Dufferin Fund is in a flourishing condition, and has a balance to its credit of Rs. 72,047, which will now be utilized in building the Zanana Hospital with cottage wards adjoining it; for this purpose a fresh site has been acquired and presented by the District Board, and building operations have begun.

380. *Shahabad.*—In Shahabad the Dumraon dispensary is reported to have done excellent work during the year. For the popularity which it has gained, the Assistant Surgeon, Babu Bepin Behari Gupta, deserves much credit. A number of successful operations for cataract are said to have been performed at Dumraon and also at Jagdispur.

A trained midwife was employed at Arrah and another at Sasaram by the District Board. During the year Babu Raghoo Nandan Pershad Singh of Mohania contributed Rs. 200 towards the fund for the repairs of the dispensary building at Bhabua.

381. *Saran.*—There are ten dispensaries in Saran, of which three are supported by the Maharaja of Hatwa. The principal diseases treated were fever, skin diseases, goitre, worms and spleen.

The Magistrate appends to his report a statement showing the number of fever cases in the Chapra Hospital during the last 23 years, from which it appears that the general health has been gradually deteriorating, the deterioration being most marked during the past five years.

The dispensaries maintained by the District Board in the interior of the district have been of much benefit to the people and are very useful institutions. The Magistrate remarks that "there is no direction in which the operation of the District Board is better appreciated by the general public than this."

382. *Champaran.*—The Dufferin Hospital at Bettiah is supported by the Bettiah Raj. It is very much appreciated by the people and was largely attended during the past year, the first of its existence. The Lady Doctor, Miss Jane Marsh, who is in medical charge, is reported to be indefatigable in her attention to her duties, and her skill and knowledge are shown by the demand for her services beyond the limits of the institution. Four other dispensaries at Kesaria, Dhaka, Balthar and Ramgharwa are being built at the cost of the Raj and will be opened during the current year

383. *Muzaffarpur.*—Besides the four dispensaries under Government supervision in the district of Muzaffarpur, there are two other private dispensaries, viz., one at Nanpur and the other at Parihai, maintained by the Chaudhri of Nanpur and the Maharaja of Darbhanga respectively. A new building for the Muzaffarpur Dispensary is a great desideratum; but Mr. Hare reports that there will be much difficulty in raising the necessary funds, as considerable subscriptions have recently been given to the drainage scheme now in progress. I still hope, however, to see the proposal sooner or later carried out. There is a large and excellent site ready for the purpose in some public gardens belonging to the Municipality, which are at present of no practical use to any one. There is ample room there for both a public and a Dufferin Hospital, and in a wealthy district like Muzaffarpur there should be no great difficulty in raising the necessary funds for both institutions.

384. *Darbhanga.*—Besides the seven dispensaries shown in the appendix in the district of Darbhanga, there are five others in the interior supported by the Maharaja. The control of these useful institutions has lately been vested in the Civil Surgeon. The building for the dispensary at Samastipur was completed during the year and will shortly be opened. The proposal to close the Tajpur dispensary has been abandoned, a subscription having been raised for its maintenance. The Dufferin Hospital at Darbhanga, under the management of Dr. Amy Ramsbotham, continues to do much useful work.

385. Dr. Miss Grace Mackinnon and her Assistant Miss Gregory have continued their medical labours in the Patna City mentioned in paragraph 356 of the last year's Report with unabated diligence and success. I regret, however, to say that Miss Mackinnon has lately broken down from overwork and has been obliged to take leave, for a time, to recruit her strength. A very pleasant incident in the visit of the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor Sir A. P. MacDonnell to Patna was the laying of the foundation stone by His Honour of Miss Mackinnon's future Zanana Hospital on the 29th July. The ceremony was attended by a large audience of Europeans and natives, who thoroughly appreciated His Honour's excellent and sympathetic speech.

28.—LIBRARIES.

386. The Bar Library at Bankipore had 66 members last year against 65 in 1892-93. The reserve fund is, as reported last year, Rs. 1,000 in Promissory Notes. The cash balance on 31st March 1894 was Rs. 974 against Rs. 718 on 31st March 1893. About a dozen books were received during the year, besides law reports and periodicals. The Oriental Library received several Arabic and Persian as well as English books from the Secretary, Maulvi Khoda Baksh Khan Bahadur. The proposed garden has not yet been planted, but the land has been cleared, and the compound wall partly built. The library possesses many works of great interest to the scholar and antiquarian. It was twice visited during the course of the year by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, viz., in July by Sir A. P. MacDonnell, and in February by Sir Charles Elliott.

387. The Gaya Public Library continues to be an useful and flourishing institution. Besides the European residents a number of native gentlemen are members. The institution has a funded capital of Rs. 12,000, which yielded an income of Rs. 335 during the year. One hundred and forty-one books were purchased during the year against 124 in 1892-93. There are now 1,891 books in this library.

388. The Bar Library at Arrah is well reported of. The Bar Club consists of 25 pleaders against 20 of the preceding year. A few books were added during the year.

To the Endowment Madrasa Library of Sasaram, Urdu books of the value of Rs. 117 have been added.

389. The Public Library at Chapra is still not suitably housed. The number of subscribers is only 24, and subscriptions are not, it seems, paid as regularly as they might be. The receipts were Rs. 848 against Rs. 1,715 in 1892-93, when a considerable sum was collected on account of arrear subscriptions. The expenditure was Rs. 780, leaving a balance of Rs. 68. The Government securities for Rs. 2,000 belonging to the library have been sold for Rs. 2,157, in order to carry out certain improvements.

390. There is no Public Library in Champaran, Muzaffarpur or Darbhanga.

391. The district and sub-divisional libraries are reported to be in good order.

29.—MUSEUMS.

392. The only museum in this Division is the Economic Museum at Bhojpur, established in the beginning of 1889 by the Maharaja of Dumraon. It contains, as reported last year, specimens of seeds, dyes, spices, fibres and models of English and Native implements of agriculture. During the year old models were replaced by new ones and the building was thoroughly repaired.

393. A small collection of local artware and manufacture is deposited in the Public Library of Gaya, but the collection is a poor one, and no addition was made to it during the year under report.

394. A small building has been constructed by the Public Works Department in the vicinity of Mahabodhi Temple at Bodh Gaya for reception of Buddhist objects of interest. The Collector hopes to take the arrangement of these remains personally in hand, but has not yet had time to do so.

30.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Municipalities.

395. *Patna.*—The most important municipality in this Division is the Patna Municipality. The Municipal Board consists of 30 members, 20 of whom are elected by the rate-payers and 10 appointed by Government. The number of meetings held during the year was 14, of which 12 were general and 2 special. The average attendance of members at each meeting was 10·3.

396. A general election was held during the year under review, at which considerable activity in canvassing was shown by some of the candidates. The election of the Vice-Chairman took place in May last, after the close of the year, the former Vice-Chairman, the Hon'ble Syed Fazl Imam, being re-elected. The District Magistrate is the Chairman.

397. In the year under review the receipts from taxation amounted to Rs. 1,24,104 against Rs. 1,24,221 in the previous year. Though there was considerable increase in the receipts from the wheel and latrine taxes, the receipts on account of house tax were smaller than the preceding year, partly on account of a dispute with the Railway Company regarding the assessment of the Railway premises, and partly because the taxes on certain Government buildings, though paid on the 31st March, were not credited until the next day.

398. There is considerable room for improvement in the municipal assessments, and I am glad to say that the Commissioners, listening to advice, appointed a paid assessor during the year.

399. The income of the municipality from all sources amounted to Rs. 1,60,085 (excluding the loan received from the Government for the drainage scheme) against Rs. 1,44,123 of the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 15,962. The total expenditure, exclusive of that on the drainage scheme, was Rs. 1,47,951 against Rs. 1,35,725 in the preceding year. The expenditure on drainage was Rs. 1,59,063 against 775 only in 1892-93.

400. The total estimated outlay for the drainage scheme is Rs. 3,17,542, of which the Government has advanced Rs. 1,58,000. The work is well in hand.

401. The well-privies with which Patna abounds are gradually being closed by the municipality.

402. The other municipalities in Patna are Bihar, Barh and Dinapore. The last, as noticed elsewhere, is by far the healthiest of the three.

403. *Gaya.*—In this district there are three municipalities—Gaya, Tikari and Daudnagar. The Magistrate of the District and Assistant Engineer of the Irrigation Department are respectively Chairmen of the first and third, and Babu Deoki Nandan, a pleader, is Chairman of the second. A general election of the Gaya Municipality took place in December last and evoked a good deal of local party feeling.

404. The following figures give the number of meetings held and the average attendance:—

Name of Municipality.	Number of members, including Chairman.	Number of meetings.	Percentage of attendance.
1	2	3	4
Gaya ...	25	12	40·3
Tikari ...	12	22	51·1
Daudnagar ...	13	20	54·2

405. The net receipts (excluding the opening balance) and the expenditure of each municipality as compared with the preceding year are shown below:—

Municipalities.	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1898-94.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gaya ...	65,789	65,641	63,126	67,525
Tikari ...	6,510	6,967	6,255	6,582
Daudnagar ...	3,185	3,373	4,299	3,350

In Daudnagar the increase of income is due to the payment by the Shahabad District Board of a portion of the municipal share of the tolls on the Daudnagar-Nasriganj ferry that had fallen into arrears, and of which the Magistrate reports a still larger portion is still due.

In Gaya the increase in expenditure is due to expenditure on drainage, carts, latrines, lamps and water-supply. The experiment mentioned in last year's Report of sinking a well in the bed of the river Phalgu has given encouraging results under the supervision of the District Engineer, and the Magistrate reports that it seems quite possible that a sufficient supply of water for the city may ultimately be obtained from this source. A survey of the town is also in progress for the purpose of drawing up a comprehensive scheme of drainage. The Magistrate speaks in high terms of the manner in which Mr. A. Halim, the late Vice-Chairman, discharged his duties. The Magistrate reports that the Municipal Commissioners generally have shown a laudable desire to do their duty towards the public, and readiness to comply with the wishes of the Government so far as finances permit.

406. *Shahabad.*—There are six municipalities in this district. The following statement shows the number of members, the number of meetings, and the percentage of attendance:—

Name of Municipality.	Number of Commissioners.	Number of meetings.	Average percentage.
1	2	3	4
Arrah ...	15	16	50·0
Jagdispur ...	9	7	73·0
Buxar ...	13	15	58·5
Dumraon ...	9	24	54·1
Sasaram ...	22	13	54·5
Bhabua ...	12	21	42·5

407. The total receipts during the year, inclusive of the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 74,996, and the expenditure to Rs. 71,093, against Rs. 81,956 and 75,843 respectively of the preceding year. The decrease in receipts occurs only in Arrah, the sale at auction of a number of plots of roadside and other land having caused an unusual addition to the income in 1892-93. The other municipalities all show a slight increase in income. The decrease in expenditure occurred in Arrah and Sasaram. Rs. 21,722 were spent on conservancy and drainage against Rs. 20,596 in 1892-93; Rs. 11,210 on dispensaries as against Rs. 9,598; and Rs. 2,894 on education against Rs. 1,621. On the other hand, the expenditure on roads shows a considerable decrease.

408. The water-works designed for the supply of filtered water to the Arrah Municipality have been completed, and were opened by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 23rd April 1894. An account of these works is given in section 23 of this Report. The improvement of the drainage of the town is now the great desideratum.

409. During the year the villages of Khelaspur and Seon were excluded under section 9 of the Municipal Act from the limits of the Bhabua Municipality. When on tour, I had found these two villages to be purely rural villages, a mile away from the town, that ought never to have been brought under the Act at all. The matter was brought to the attention of the Commissioners, who saw the justice of the claim for exemption made by the villagers and passed the necessary vote.

410. In Buxar a system of pucka drains has been completed. During the rains and cold weather the municipality has a good source of water-supply in the Ganges. During the hot-weather months, however, the supply is not so wholesome, and to meet this the municipality are constructing a large pucka well in a central part of the town.

411. In Buxar has also been constructed a new pucka market, Chaudri Shaik Abdul Hameed supplying the funds. This municipality owns also two handsome bathing ghats at Ram Rekha Ghât.

412. The Magistrate singles out this municipality as the best managed in Shahabad, the bulk of the work, as in most well administered sub-divisional municipalities in Bihar, falling upon the Sub-divisional Officer who is Chairman.

413. *Saran.*—The following statement shows the number of members, of meetings held, and the percentage of attendance:—

Name of Municipality.	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Percentage of attendance.
1	2	3	4
Chapra ...	18	15	27·7
Revelganj ...	12	12	47·2
Siwan ...	9	12	95·5

414. The expenditure and receipts, including the previous year's balance, were as follows:—

Name of Municipality.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Chapra ...	43,483	43,150
Revelganj ...	10,808	9,591
Siwan ...	10,532	7,380

On the whole the municipalities have worked fairly. There was a general election of all the municipalities on the 14th December 1893, at which nothing particular occurred to deserve mention. But as regards Ward I of the Chapra Municipality the election proceedings are in abeyance, owing to the institution of a suit by Babu Sabhaput Singh for declaration of his right and title to the office of elected Commissioner, and the Civil Court has issued an injunction to postpone further election proceedings till the disposal of the suit.

415. *Champaran.*—There are two municipalities in this district—Motihari and Bettiah. The number of meetings and the percentage of attendance are given below:—

Name of Municipality.	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Average percentage of attendance.
1	2	3	4
Motihari ...	13	18	57·6
Bettiah ...	14	12	63·4

416. The working of both municipalities is reported to have been satisfactory. "The Municipal Commissioners of Motihari," the Magistrate observes, "worked well during the year under report and maintained the same state of efficiency, involving considerable sacrifice of time and convenience on the part of some of them as reported during the previous year."

417. The Bayley Sarai at Motihari was opened during the year. It is proposed to let it remain free till 30th of September next. From 1st of October a small fee to meet the cost of keeping up an establishment will be levied. The construction of a female ward in the Charitable Dispensary at Motihari will be taken in hand after the rains.

418. A survey of the Motihari Municipality was made in 1892-93, and the levels have now been taken and a scheme of drainage will probably be submitted this year.

419. *Muzaffarpur.*—There are four municipalities in Muzaffarpur. The following table shows the number of members and meetings and the average attendance of members:—

Name of Municipality.	Number of members.	Number of meetings	Percentage of average attendance.
1	2	3	4
Muzaffarpur ...	19	11	41·1
Hajipur ...	13	17	46·9
Lalganj ...	10	14	48·0
Sitamarhi ...	12	10	60·8

Many matters of importance have been discussed and dealt with by the Municipal Commissioners of Muzaffarpur, who, the Magistrate states, take an intelligent interest in the welfare of the town. They exerted themselves on the occasion of the destructive floods, and a Town Committee was formed to collect subscriptions, which were distributed among the sufferers.

In the Hajipur sub-division there are two municipalities, viz. Hajipur and Lalganj, of both of which the Sub-divisional Officer of Hajipur is the Chairman. The Sub-divisional Officer reports that the Commissioners of the Hajipur Municipality take an intelligent interest in the meetings. Maulvi Jowad Hussain is an energetic and useful Vice-Chairman. It is much to be regretted that Babu Ramjie Prosad, Rural Sub-Registrar, who was the late Vice-Chairman, has been obliged by pressure of work to decline to be nominated to the new Board.

The Lalganj Municipality is very small, but it works fairly well under Babu Rash Bihari Roy, a medical practitioner, as its Vice-Chairman. The town of Lalganj is decaying, and year by year becoming a less important centre of trade.

The Sub-divisional Officer of Sitamarhi is the Chairman of the Sitamarhi Municipality. The work of the Municipality has been satisfactory during the year under review. Buldeo Sahai, late tax-daroga of the Sitamarhi Municipality, who, after misappropriating a large amount of municipal money, absconded during the year 1889, has at last been arrested. His case was tried by the Sub-divisional Officer of Sitamarhi, who convicted him and sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 1,000, under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, but the order has since been reversed by the Sessions Judge.

420. *Darbhanga.*—The following table gives the usual particulars:—

Name of Municipality.	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Average percentage of attendance.
1	2	3	4
Darbhanga ...	22	20	55·2
Madhubani ...	16	12	56·2
Rosera ...	15	19	45·6

421. There was a general revision of assessment in Madhubani and Rusera, which, however, resulted in increases of only Rs. 371 and Rs. 48

respectively. In Darbhanga the unrealized balance is so large as Rs. 4,265, while the remissions granted during the year under review amounted to Rs. 2,548. The Magistrate says that both the assessment and the remissions point to a very unsatisfactory state of things. He thinks the only hope of improvement lies in the appointment of a paid assessor to revise the assessments, and of a salaried Vice-Chairman, to both of which steps he believes he will be able to induce the Commissioners to consent.

422. I consider Madhubani one of the best managed rural municipalities in the Division. This is in a great measure owing to the interest taken by the Vice-Chairman, Babu Balmukund Sahai, in his work.

District Board.

423. The statement below exhibits the attendance of members of the District Boards of this Division during the past year:—

Name of District.	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Average percentage of attendance.
Patna	25	17	48·0
Gaya	21	20	45·7
Shahabad	25	12	43·2
Saran	31	12	48·6
Champaran	17	18	.....
Muzaffarpur	19	12	41·6
Darbhanga	25	20	46 8

424. *Patna.*—The District Board completed its second term on the 30th September 1893, but though timely arrangements are said to have been made for its reconstitution, the present Board did not assemble at a meeting till the 6th April 1894.

425. The allotments made to the several Local Boards and the amount expended by them are shown below:—

Local Board.	Grant for village roads.	Expenditure on village roads.	Grant for sanitation and medical aid.	Expenditure on sanitation and medical aid.
	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sadar	3,500	3,497	1,250	1,082
Dinapore	4,000	3,253	1,450	809
Bihar	4,767	4,115	800	307
Barh	4,204	3,086	1,500	1,135
Total	16,471	13,951	5,000	3,333

From the above figures, it would seem that Local Boards were not paying due attention to sanitation and village roads, but the Magistrate says that such is not really the case. The reason that the whole allotments were not disbursed is that some works could not be completed during the year, and others, though completed, were not checked and measured. Village roads, he says, are in fact being improved every year and provided with culverts. Village sanitation has also not been overlooked, and several wells have been constructed.

426. The number of meetings held by the Local Boards did not fall short of the prescribed number except in Barh, and the Magistrate says that the members of all Boards took proper interest in their work.

427. *Gaya.*—The percentage of attendance at the meetings of the District Board is the same as last year, but that at the meetings of Local Boards is higher, especially in the case of Jahanabad. All the Local Boards have official Chairmen except the Sadar, the Chairman of which, Babu Durga Sanker, shows much zeal in the conduct of its affairs. The members of the District Board are said to form a valuable consultative body, besides taking interest in matters of executive detail. The members of the different Sub-Committees have also, the Magistrate reports, been assiduous in the discharge of their duty and transacted a deal of public business. The Magistrate specially commends the Vice-Chairman, Mr. A. Halim, for his attention to his work.

428. The character given to the Local Boards of the district generally is not so satisfactory. They are described as of little use either as consultative or executive bodies.

429. The following figures show the amount spent by each Local Board on the construction and up-keep of village roads:—

Name.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sadar	7,189	8,800
Nawada	3,773	3,723
Jahanabad	1,865	1,919
Aurangabad	1,981	2,080

The Local Boards have also under them the management of pounds and ferries, and the disbursement of moneys passed by the District Board for dispensaries and middle schools, as well as for some of the less important district roads.

430. *Shahabad.*—The Magistrate reports that the District Board has worked well as a consultative body, and have advisedly left executive details to the Chairman and District Engineer. Twelve meetings were held against eleven in the previous year, but the average attendance was not quite so satisfactory.

431. The following statement shows the allotment and expenditure on demarcation of road boundaries and repair of village roads:—

Name of Local Board.	Amount of allotment.	Amount spent.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Arrah ...	4,000	3,817
Buxar ...	4,000	3,900
Sasaram ...	5,000	3,903
Bhabua ...	3,500	3,094

432. The Sub-divisional Officer of Sasaram, who is also Chairman of the Local Board, reports that the members individually take little or no interest in the work, the whole of which really falls upon the Chairman. The Sub-divisional Officer of Buxar, who is also Chairman, reports much to the same effect, but says some improvement has lately resulted from the appointment of more zamindars in place of pleaders, as their local knowledge is of greater assistance to the executive. The Arrah Local Board, under a non-official Chairman, administered its affairs in an intelligent and satisfactory manner.

433. The Local Boards have charge of village roads, cattle pounds, primary education and sanitation.

434. Some attempt has been made to deal with sanitation by employing a Sanitary Inspector, but the Magistrate says that no real progress can be made until proper bye-laws are framed. These are under his consideration.

435. *Saran.*—The Magistrate states that the working of the District and Local Boards was on the whole satisfactory. Details of the business transacted have not, however, been given. The Chapra Local Board held 11 meetings, the Siwan Local Board 10, and the Gopalganj Local Board 6. The Chairman of the last Board says there was no necessity for calling more meetings.

436. *Champaran.*—There is no Local Board in this district. The attendance of members and the working of the District Board are said to have been satisfactory. Practically the whole of the work was done by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, District Engineer and Deputy Inspector of Schools under the instructions of the Chairman. Considerable interest was taken by the members in the discussion of questions of general policy, but they did not interfere in executive matters, except that several of the planting members undertook repairs of roads in their *dihats* and did the work satisfactorily.

The Leave, Pension and Provident Fund Rules framed by the Board have been approved by Government, and the Provident Fund has been introduced since 1st April 1894.

437. *Muzaffarpur.*—The general working of the District Board continued to be satisfactory. Several of the members, especially those belonging to the planting community, took very considerable interest in the business of the Board, and displayed much energy in the supervision of roads in their charge and other works requiring their assistance. The knowledge of the district, which they possess, makes them very useful advisers in local affairs.

438. During the year the District Board and Local Boards were reconstituted. The Sadar Local Board, which had a non-official Chairman in 1892-93, has now an official Chairman, viz., the Assistant Magistrate and Collector, under whom the work of the Board has considerably improved. The other two Local Boards, Hajipur and Sitamarhi, with the Sub-divisional Officers as Chairmen, also worked well.

439. The Local Boards continue to administer the grants for village roads and to exercise control over pounds.

440. On the subject of enlarging the powers of the Local Board, the Magistrate, Mr. Hare, remarks as follows :—

"There has been no change in the powers delegated to the Local Boards, though the question was considered by the District Board in June last in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Government Resolution reviewing the reports on the working of the District Boards in Bengal in 1891-92. The Hajipur and Sitamarhi Local Boards were consulted. The District Board do not, however, see their way to making any recommendation for delegating larger powers to the Local Boards, for it is difficult to find duties which can be entrusted to the Local Boards, and which they can discharge with greater efficiency than the District Board at head-quarters."

441. *Darbhanga.*—The attendance at the meetings of the District Board was much better than in 1892-93, the percentage being 46·8 against 36·0.

442. There are three Local Boards at the three sub-divisions. The attendance during the year was fair. They have charge of 700 miles of village roads and also of cattle pounds. During the year certain further powers were delegated to them in regard to primary education. The allotment made over to the Local Boards for repairs to village roads was Rs. 13,412, and almost the whole amount has been spent. Each Local Board has a Sub-Overseer to look after the roads, but contractors' bills are not, as a rule, paid until after being checked by the District Engineer.

443. Both the District and Local Boards are suffering from want of funds due to the drain on their resources owing to the large famine relief measures in 1892-93, and to the immense damage to the roads by floods during the year under report.

444. Mr. Williams, the late district officer, has left the following remarks on record :—

"During the year under review there was a fresh election for the District and Local Boards. Considerable difficulty was found in obtaining suitable members for these Boards among the Hindu and Muhammadan gentlemen of the district (excepting of course the Raj family). I think it is a mistake that Sub-divisional Officers are not permitted to be members of the District Board. Their

appointments are approved by all officials and non-officials, Europeans and natives, and they know more of their sub-divisions than any other individual member of a District Board can do, and their advice is often most important to enable the District Board to arrive at a right conclusion as to necessity or not of any particular work."

445. I agree with these remarks. Self-Government, as represented by the District Boards, may be said on the whole to have worked satisfactorily during the year under review. These Boards, as I remarked last year, are of unquestionable value as consultative bodies, and many of the members who sit on Committees discharge their duties assiduously and transact a good deal of public business; while the leavening of European non-official members in particular gives tone and vigour to the administration of the Boards in the four North Gangetic districts.

But I fear that the same cannot be said generally in regard to the usefulness of the Local Boards. Here and there it may be possible to find a few individual members who interest themselves in public affairs and are ready to take some personal share in the work. As a rule, however, it may be safely said that the whole of the work falls upon the Sub-divisional Officer, and that without his active supervision the business of the Board would soon be neglected or at best performed in only a very perfunctory manner. The only exception to this will probably be found in the case of some of the Sadar Local Boards where, at the district head-quarters, the work is conducted under the eyes of the District Board, and where also public opinion can make itself more felt. I think myself that the result proves that decentralization in these matters has gone quite far enough; and that any attempt to push the principle further, as, for instance, by extending the "union" system, would be a most unwise measure. I sincerely trust that nothing of the kind will be done hastily from sentimental motives and without first instituting a thorough investigation of the question.

Working of the Magisterial Bench system.

446. *Patna.*—In Patna there were seven Benches as in the previous year, with 63 Honorary Magistrates. Three of these Benches were reconstituted during the year and vested with higher powers, while several Honorary Magistrates were selected to sit singly and vested with second class powers. The Magistrate says that they "afford substantial and valuable assistance to the Stipendiary Magistrates . . . . . Judging by the results of appeals against their decisions, their judicial work is done well. They are inclined to be lenient in sentences, but not to a degree to require interference, whilst occasionally they inflict properly severe punishments."

447. The rosters of attendance are circulated in good time, but though appreciable improvement is said to have been effected, the Magistrate says that the attendance is still not so regular as desirable.

448. *Gaya.*—In Gaya there are five Benches with 46 Honorary Magistrates. One of the Benches, the Gaya Bench, sits both as a regular and as a Municipal Bench, though several of the Honorary Magistrates can sit only on one of them. The Magistrate has now taken up the question of removing this anomaly. The other Benches are at Tikari, Daudnagar, Aurangabad and Nawada. On the whole there has been an improvement in attendance of Honorary Magistrates at Gaya, Tikari and Daudnagar, and also Aurangabad; but the working of the Nawada Bench, as in the previous year, was very unsatisfactory. Though some reorganization of the Bench at the Sadar is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, desirable, he is "glad to be able to accord it credit for the very substantial assistance it has been in the disposal of public business, and that, too, not of a particularly interesting description." The cases tried by Benches are mainly petty nuisance cases. But Mr. Kemble sitting singly tried two A forms, both arising out of the anti-cow-killing agitation.

Regarding the work generally of the Benches, Mr. Macpherson says as follows:—"The cases made over to the Benches were for the most part ordinary ones under the penal laws generally, and as usual in such cases before Benches, the acquittals preponderate over convictions. The Municipal Bench had to deal, however, only with cases of nuisance and the like, with the result that the preponderance of convictions is very great," to which he further adds:—"In the course of the year I called all the members of the Gaya Regular and Municipal

Benches together, and intimated to them that it was my desire to obtain for them extended powers and make over to them cases of more interest and importance than had hitherto been the case, provided they would be prepared to sit when necessary for a longer time each day, and come more frequently to special sittings, so that part-heard cases might be disposed of by the same Magistrates. I regret, however, to say that the response given by the great majority of the Honorary Magistrates was not sufficiently encouraging to induce me to take further steps in the matter." This is significant, coming from a Magistrate of Mr. Macpherson's influence and popularity.

449. *Shahabad.*—In Shahabad a new Bench was established during the year under report at Nasriganj, but it held no sitting until after the end of the year. There are now seven Benches with 58 Honorary Magistrates. There has been an improvement in the attendance of Honorary Magistrates, the percentage being 78 against 73 of the preceding year. On the whole the Magistrate says the working of the Benches has been satisfactory with the exception of that at Buxar. the Sub-divisional Officer of which [illegible] says that the [illegible] id has not been [illegible] ance to them." [illegible] in Shahabad are often very usefully employed in making preliminary enquiries under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, and I think that the practice might usefully be followed in other districts.

The Arrah Bench has been recommended to be vested with second class powers, and additional Honorary Magistrates have been proposed for Jagdispur and Bhabua.

A set of draft rules for the guidance of the Benches has also been submitted for approval. A special report on the subject will shortly be submitted to Government.

450. *Saran.*—There were three benches in Saran with 18 Honorary Magistrates during the year of report. The attendance of the Siwan Bench was good, that of the Revelganj Bench fair, but the attendance of the Sadar Bench was far from satisfactory. Most of the members are pleaders and cannot, owing to professional engagements, attend regularly.

The Sadar Bench has, however, lately been strengthened by the addition of three non-professional members, and better things are hoped of it in future.

The Siwan Bench has also been strengthened by the appointment of six additional Magistrates, and a new Bench exercising third class powers has been established at Gopalganj since the end of the year. The number of cases disposed of was smaller than in the preceding year, but the Benches none the less have, the Magistrate says, sensibly relieved the Stipendiary Magistrate of a certain amount of work, having disposed of 416 cases, chiefly of a petty description, during the year. The work done, however, is not apparently of a very high order, as all the appeals (10 in number) against their orders are reported to have been successful.

451. *Champaran.*—In Champaran there are two Benches with 14 Honorary Magistrates, one at Motihari and one at Bettiah, both exercising second class powers. The Motihari Bench is presided over by the Special Sub-Registrar, and the Bettiah Bench by the Rural Sub-Registrar. The attendance of the Honorary Magistrates of Bettiah was fair, but the Honorary Magistrates of Motihari are still very irregular. The Magistrate, however, says that he is unable to recommend that any of the names of the delinquents should be struck off, as he does not know of any really good men to take their places. I will consider this matter further after hearing more about it. It seems possible that the best course to take would be to abolish the Motihari Bench altogether.

The percentage of convictions in the Motihari Bench was again very low, and in order to ascertain the cause, the Magistrate examined a number of records. He found no error of procedure, nor did he find fault with the view taken of the evidence, so far as it went. The paucity of convictions he found to be due to the large number of cases compromised or dismissed in default.

452. *Muzaffarpur.*—In Muzaffarpur there are four Benches with 39 Honorary Magistrates. The Lalganj Bench exercises third class, and the rest second class powers. The number of persons tried during the year under report was 2,548 against 3,590 in the preceding year. This falling off was due to the decrease in the number of nuisance cases instituted.

Regarding the general work of the Benches, Mr. Hare observes as follows:—"The bulk of the cases disposed of by the Benches were local nuisance cases, municipal cases, and petty cases under the Indian Penal Code. There was, however, a considerable number of more important cases given to the Benches to dispose of. A good many of these have come to me on appeal and otherwise, and they seem to have been fairly well disposed of. I am bound to say, however, that there is very frequently an effort made to get the case sent elsewhere for disposal, and that outsiders do not speak very favourably of the Bench."

453. *Darbhanga.*—In Darbhanga there are six Benches with 56 Honorary Magistrates.

The following remarks have been left on record by the late District Magistrate, Mr. Williams, on the working of the system in the Darbhanga district:—

"The working of the Magisterial Bench system has not been a success. It is very difficult to get Magistrates to attend regularly, and the class which in Lower Bengal furnishes a number of Honorary Magistrates, viz., the medical profession, is here conspicuous by its absence. The legal profession is also not as well represented. Some planters, notably Mr. Artin Beg, are most assiduous in their attendance. The question of the reorganization of the Benches has been under consideration for some time, and I was going to send up a proposal to start a new Bench at Dalsing Sarai." A special report on the subject will be called for from the present Magistrate, and dealt with in due course.

454. The attendance of Honorary Magistrates, taking the courts in each district together, is given in the subjoined statement:—

Name of District.	Number of times asked to attend.	Number of times attended.	Absences—		Total absences.
			With leave.	Without leave or notice.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Patna	2,570	2,304	302	166	468
Gaya	941	716	178	103	281
Shahabad	1,378	1,075	112	191	303
Saran	396	297	73	26	99
Champaran	220	182	4	43	47
Muzaffarpur	2,629	1,957	323	549	672
Darbhanga	1,434	923	143	366	571
Total ...	9,508	7,454	1,135	1,244	2,381

A comparison of this statement with that given in paragraph 196 of last year's report will show that the average attendance has somewhat improved in response to the measures noticed in paragraph 197 of that Report. It is, however, still very indifferent, absences being about 25 per cent. of invitations. The attendance in the Patna district was on the whole the best, and in Darbhanga, as was the case also in the preceding year, the worst.

455. Taking the Benches individually, the members of the following Benches attended most regularly:—

Names of Benches.	Number of times asked to attend.	Number of actual attendances.
1	2	3
Dinajpur ...	313	446
Sadikpur ...	465	463
Bihar ...	320	302
Dumraon ...	228	215

the Muhammadans in the grades of above Rs. 100 was less than the percentage of their population. In all other districts it was higher in both the classes of service.

32.—POST OFFICES AND TELEGRAPH.

464. The working of these offices continues to be satisfactory.

465. The following statement shows the number of inland money-order transactions during the year exclusive of rent and revenue money-orders:—

Name of District.	1892-93.				1893-94			
	Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Patna ...	59,376	10,28,733	93,172	14,97,405	63,278	11,03,479	95,698	15,81,978
Gaya ...	48,944	8,95,054	98,981	14,06,198	55,416	9,88,466	104,843	15,60,198
Shahabad ...	38,118	7,31,878	99,313	19,31,490	40,848	7,86,954	101,795	20,19,956
Saran ...	34,116	5,78,766	129,754	19,15,642	35,507	6,38,593	125,259	19,69,956
Champaran ...	38,121	6,76,867	11,421	2,01,138	42,755	7,24,448	12,544	1,91,075
Muzaffarpur ...	43,791	17,16,793	68,193	10,36,482	49,420	7,21,699	77,541	11,52,707
Darbhanga ...	41,520	6,77,975	37,113	6,20,589	46,025	7,51,318	41,932	6,91,876
Total ...	303,986	53,05,776	537,047	86,09,144	333,249	57,74,987	559,612	91,66,846

466. The post office is employed as the medium for very large money transactions, and it is evident that the public appreciation of its usefulness in this respect is steadily increasing.

467. The following statement shows the Savings Bank transactions in the last two years:—

District.	Deposits.						Withdrawals.						Total number of accounts opened on 31st March.		Total amount in deposit on 31st March.	
	Number of accounts opened during—		Number of deposits made during—		Amount deposited.		Number of withdrawals.		Amount withdrawn during—		Number of accounts closed.					
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.
Patna ...	1,398	1,195	7,240	8,241	2,77,616	2,80,446	5,710	5,547	2,60,588	2,56,281	912	613	4,547	5,133	6,08,050	6,58,951
Gaya ...	439	508	4,329	5,157	1,30,489	1,48,756	2,919	2,813	1,20,446	1,30,070	212	260	2,281	2,583	3,40,173	3,60,684
Shahabad ...	1,066	1,082	5,558	6,099	1,99,881	2,03,598	3,454	3,602	1,70,882	1,74,007	627	825	3,261	3,661	4,41,242	4,95,033
Saran ...	366	530	3,071	4,350	1,04,507	1,27,648	2,068	2,126	99,042	1,07,467	178	235	1,734	2,172	2,30,725	2,95,488
Champaran ...	177	231	1,949	2,287	54,414	50,358	920	842	48,023	39,071	72	84	1,634	2,073	27,357	40,764
Muzaffarpur ...	392	374	3,630	4,224	1,08,285	1,20,529	2,195	2,122	88,811	1,09,534	161	190	1,916	2,058	4,03,955	5,63,874
Darbhanga ...	351	341	3,150	3,761	95,548	1,04,550	1,609	1,527	81,846	73,542	175	189	1,502	1,608	1,72,805	1,97,089
Total ...	4,219	4,261	28,927	34,119	9,79,755	10,50,084	18,875	18,579	8,69,638	8,89,062	2,327	1,806	16,875	19,288	23,14,307	26,30,843

to in the condition of people of the middle classes, and their growing a ion of the advantages offered by the system.

468. A new Telegraph Office has been opened at Buxar in Shahabad.

469. Mr. Streatfeild, Magistrate of Darbhanga, says:—"The extension of the telegraph lines to Rosera is very urgently needed. Mr. Williams was confident that this extension would pay."

470. No mail robbery was reported during the year; but there was a case of attempt in Muzaffarpur, for which the offender was sentenced to three months. A branch postmaster and two postmen were prosecuted in the same district for forging signatures and obtaining illegal gratification, but were all acquitted.

471. The system of revenue and rent money-orders has been dealt with in section 17.

33.—ZAMINDARI DÂK.

472. The Postal Department continued to manage the zamindari dâk, subject to the general control of the District Magistrate, but since the beginning of 1893 the collection of the cess has been made by the Collector instead of by the Magistrate as formerly. The latest dates of payment for all districts

are now 12th January and 28th September. The cess has been fixed at the following rates for five years, from 1st January 1893:—

District.		Rs.	A.	P.	
Patna	...	0	8	0	per cent.
Gaya	...		2	0	„
Shahabad	...		12	0	„
Saran	...		4	0	„
Champaran	...		9	0	
Muzaffarpur	...	0	12	0	
Darbhanga	...	1	2	0	

473. The subjoined statement shows the income and expenditure of the Dâk Fund in the several districts during the year under report:—

District.		Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure	Balance in hand.
		2	3	4	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Patna	...	9,384	8,825	6,840	11,369
Gaya	...	10,613	18,442	15,019	14,036
Shahabad	...	7,488	11,587	7,527	11,548
Saran	...	4,417	18,649	11,050	12,016
Champaran	...	4,232	12,104	7,650	8,686
Muzaffarpur	...	9,900	8,938	9,443	9,395
Darbhanga	...	7,879	5,688	7,311	6,256
Total	...	53,913	84,233	64,840	73,306

At first sight it would appear that most of the districts had been over-assessed, but I find that of the total receipts Rs. 69,746 represent actual collections, the balance, Rs. 14,487, being the double payments authorized by the law as penalties for default. Now that the assessment has been fixed for a term of years in each district, it is to be expected that this item will in future almost disappear. There will, however, still be a balance to credit of about Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate receipts, but I find that in several of the districts where this occurs the postal arrangements are still backward, and an increase in expenditure may in future be expected. In two of the districts, viz., Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, the receipts inclusive of penalties already fall below the expenditure, the districts being for the time saved from bankruptcy by the balances in hand.

474. The general working of the Department has been satisfactory.

FAIRS.

475. The most important fair in this Division is the far-famed Sonepur Fair in Saran, popularly known as Harihar Chhatra mêla of Bihar. The mêla lasted about 15 days, from the 13th to the 27th of November 1893. The usual conservancy arrangements were made under the supervision of the principal district officials. The weather was cool and pleasant, and the public health good. The European meet was well attended, having been larger, and the racing better than for many years past; but the attendance at the native fair was, according to the police records, only about half that of the previous year, the absence of native females being particularly marked. There can be no doubt but the reason of this was the agitated state of the native mind over the anti-kine-killing question, and especially with reference to the marching of the reliefs through the Saran district. This was quite a new departure, conveying all sorts of possibilities to the native mind, especially as the approach of the troops happened (quite accidentally) to coincide with the time of the mêla. It was thus, naturally enough, supposed that the Sonepur Fair was their objective point. Everything, however, passed off as quietly as usual.

476. In Saran, besides the Sonepur Fair already mentioned, the only at all important fairs are at Mehner and Silhowri. The attendance at these was estimated at 10,000 and 40,000 respectively. They both passed off quietly.

477. In Patna a triennial fair is held at Rajgeer in the Bihar sub-division. It lasted nearly a month, and it is alleged that over 100,000 persons attended.

The attendance at the sittings of the Madhubani Bench was unfavourably noticed in last year's Report, and I regret to have to say that, though it shows a slight improvement, it is still very unsatisfactory, being 166 attendances against 321 invitations. The only worse return comes from Nawada, which shows the attendance to be 31 against 65 invitations.

456. The statement below will show the work of the Benches taken together in each district during the year:—

District.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of persons—				Number of Benches.
		Disposed of.	Convicted.	Acquitted	Percentage of conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Patna ...	4,818	5,633	4,378	1,255	77·7	7
Gaya ...	2,548	2,790	2,053	737	73·5	6
Shahabad ...	487	634	240	394	37·8	6
Saran ...	786	1,040	416	624	40·0	3
Champaran ...	349	405	211	194	52·1	2
Muzaffarpur ...	2,123	2,533	1,768	765	69·7	4
Darbhanga ...	4,103	4,359	3,818	541	87·5	6
Total ...	15,213	17,394	12,884	4,510	74·1	35

457. The Patna Benches tried the largest number of cases, and the Shahabad Benches the least. The percentage of convictions is largest in Darbhanga and smallest in Shahabad. I set very little store, however, by this test, as so much depends upon the class of cases tried. Where the cases are—as many of them sometimes are—petty *huzuri* cases under the Penal Code, many of them will be compromised or dismissed in default, and the percentage of acquittals will run high. Where, on the other hand, the bulk of the cases are petty *police* charges under section 34 of the Police Act, as is chiefly the case at Patna, Darbhanga, and elsewhere, the cases are not compoundable, the facts are simple, admitting of very little doubt, and convictions necessarily greatly preponderate. Without a close scrutiny therefore of the nature of the cases themselves, it is useless to attempt to make comparisons from the bare results. Generally, however, it may safely be said that the preponderance of convictions over acquittals is due to the fact that the cases tried by the Benches are mostly petty municipal prosecutions and nuisance cases under section 34 of the Police Act.

458. The aggregate work disposed of by the Honorary Magistrates on Benches and sitting singly in the Patna Division is shown in statement XII annexed to this report. The outturn of work during the two years 1892 and 1893 compares as follows:—

	1892.	1893.
Total number of cases disposed of ...	17,113	15,213
Number of persons concerned ...	19,166	17,394
,, convicted ...	14,577	12,884
Number of witnesses examined ...	14,050	13,586
Number of appeals against decisions ...	114	183
Percentage of decisions confirmed on appeal	57·89	62·8

It will be seen that less work has on the whole been done in 1893 than in the previous year. The explanation is, however, satisfactory, viz., the decrease in the number of petty harassing nuisance charges in conformity with the wish expressed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on his last inspection of the Hajipur sub-division. His Honour's remarks on the subject were circulated for general guidance, and have, I am glad to say, been generally attended to. A noticeable point in the return is the excess in each year in the number of cases over that of witnesses examined. This is due to two causes—viz., (1) to the compromise or dismissal of cases in default without examining any witnesses, and (2) chiefly to the fact that the bulk of the cases were petty nuisance cases, many of which were disposed of on the accused's admission without its being necessary to record any further evidence.

459. Looking at the number on paper of cases and persons disposed of, the work of the body of Honorary Magistrates has certainly a formidable appearance. But when we have regard to the generally petty character of the cases themselves, and consider *from this point of view* the number of witnesses examined, we are forced to ask, what does it all amount to? I think that I am right in saying that 90 per cent. of the cases are such as might have been tried by any average Sub-Deputy Magistrate; and at the rate of 10 or 12 witnesses *per diem*, it follows that the aggregate work, had it been possible to concentrate it, might have been done by less than half a dozen of such officers.

460. I have made every effort during the past two years to have cases of a more important kind made over to the Benches, such as those in which acquaintance with zamindari matters and with native customs is necessary. Had the 15,000 witnesses disposed of during the last year been examined in such cases, I should have been able to say that a large amount of solid work had been done. But the district officers have almost everywhere been met by an insuperable obstacle in the irregularity in attendance on the part of the Honorary Magistrates, coupled with the effect of the High Court ruling under which the *personnel* of the Bench must be preserved throughout a trial. The result is that it is found to be often impracticable to make over to the Benches cases which cannot be decided at one and the same sitting. The consequence is that the Honorary Magistrates of Bihar have, as a rule, to be restricted to the trial of the most petty cases that can be found for them.

461. This is not a result for congratulation after the number of years the system has now been in force, nor I think can we fairly expect the public to say that the service rendered them has been a reasonable return for the distinctions bestowed upon 324 honorary office-bearers.

462. The whole fault, as I have before pointed out, lies in the system in force under which, contrary to the rule which obtains in respect of all other Local Self-Government institutions, the office of Honorary Magistrate is tenable for life instead of only for a term of years, renewable on approved good service. On this subject I beg to refer to the remarks offered in paragraph 295 (*a*) of my Report for 1891-92, and 422 of that for 1892-93. Until the remedy I advocate is applied, the Bench system in Bihar, so far as its public usefulness is concerned, must continue to be, comparatively speaking, a failure.

31.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

463. The following table has been extracted from the prescribed form 32, and shows the employment of Muhammadans in both the grades of Government service (viz. with salary of above Rs. 100 and of Rs. 100 and under) and the percentage for each district:—

District.	Number of Gazetted Officers.		Number of Muhammadans holding Gazetted Appointments.				Ministerial Officers.			Menials.			Percentage of Muhammadans to entire population.	Percentage of Gazetted Appointments held by Muhammadans to total number of Employments.		Percentage of all employments held by Muhammadans to total number of all employments.
			Above Rs. 100.		Rs. 100 and under.			Muhammadans.			Muhammadans.					
	Above Rs. 100 salary.	Rs. 100 and under.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Total number.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Total number.	1892-93.	1893-94.		Above Rs. 100.	Rs. 100 and under.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Patna ...	28	3	5	5	2	2	240	55	56	323	114	122	11·36	19·2	66·6	31·2
Gaya ...	21	1	6	4	...	...	172	25	35	236	110	117	10·6	19·04	...	33·9
Shahabad ...	33	...	3	7	...	...	190	47	43	368	127	140	7·1	21·2	...	33·5
Saran ...	23	...	3	5	...	..	225	43	47	433	149	145	12·2	21·7	...	28·9
Champaran ...	10	...	2	2	...	...	102	16	15	208	59	56	12·0	20·0	...	22·8
Muzaffarpur ...	32	2	6	7	...	...	245	46	46	381	138	140	11·7	21·8	...	29·2
Darbhanga ...	17	1	2	1	...	1	193	49	52	230	85	86	11·3	5·8	100	31·7
Total ...	162	7	27	31	2	3	1,376	281	284	2,164	782	812	11·43	19·1	42·8	30·4

The percentage of Muhammadans to entire population is in this Division 11·43, while the percentage of gazetted appointments held by them is 19·1 of above Rs. 100. Out of seven gazetted appointments of below Rs. 100, Muhammadans hold two. In Darbhanga alone the percentage of appointments held by

478. In Gaya the most important fairs are the fairs held at Salempur, close to Gaya town, in April and November, at Deokund in April and March, and at Rafiganj in April. The police made the usual conservancy arrangements with the aid of the land-owners, and no outbreak of disease occurred. These fairs are chiefly cattle-fairs, and were all attended by agents of Gorakshini Sabhas. On this subject the Magistrate remarks as follows:—

"A noteworthy feature at the large cattle-fair held near Gaya in the beginning of the year was a number of overt acts of interference on the part of Hindus with Musalman purchasers of cattle, the outcome of a propaganda carried on by the Gorakshini Sabhas. Fortunately, however, no violence was used, and there was no general commotion. Special police precautions were taken at the other fairs held after that, and although they were attended by agents of the Gorakshini Sabhas, no acts of lawlessness occurred at them."

479. The most important fair in Shahabad is held at Barahpur near Raghunathpur in the Buxar sub-division. It is held twice in the year in March and April. It is essentially a cattle-fair, but horse-dealers also attend. During the April fair the number of people present was estimated at about 125,000. The attendance at the March fair was not so great, but is said to have exceeded that of the preceding year. No illness of any kind occurred, and both the conservancy and the police arrangements for preserving order, carried out under the personal supervision of the Sub-divisional Officer and of the District Superintendent of Police, were all that could be desired. At the Bhawani fair in the Sasaram sub-division, where spices and piece-goods are sold, the attendance is said to have been about 50,000. There are three other fairs held at Buxar, called Khichree, Amawas and Satwan, at which piece-goods, iron, brass and earthenware and other miscellaneous wares are sold. These were all well attended.

480. In Champaran the fairs of chief local importance are the Bettiah, Tribeni and Areraj mêlas. The first is held about the time of the Durga Puja, but the attendance last year was smaller than usual owing to the heavy rains of October, and the fact that the Raj family were in mourning on account of the death of the late Maharaja. The second is held twice in the year at Tribeni on the Gundak on the boundary between Champaran and Nepal, and is yearly increasing in importance. The attendance at the Areraj mêla was not so large as in the preceding year. There was no outbreak of sickness in any of these mêlas.

481. The only fair of importance in Muzaffarpur is the Sitamarhi Fair held during the Ram Navami festival in March, at which about 150,000 persons are said to have attended. It is widely known as a cattle-fair. The arrangements, police and sanitary, were carefully supervised by the Sub-divisional Officer, and the fair passed off successfully without any commotion or outbreak of disease.

482. There are no fairs of any importance in Darbhanga. The local gatherings are of but short duration and do not require any elaborate sanitary arrangements.

POUNDS.

483. The number of pounds and the receipts for the last two years are given in the subjoined statement for the several districts:—

Name of District.	Number of pounds.	Receipts.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4
Patna ...	40	6,479	6,025
Gaya ...	71	12,860	12,172
Shahabad ...	36	6,440*	7,717
Saran ...	47	4,264*	4,160
Champaran ...	86	13,928*	14,036
Muzaffarpur ...	184	3,689*	4,118
Darbhanga ...	88	10,027	6,992
Total ..	552	57,687	55,220

* Note.—These figures do not agree with the figures given in the last year's report from these four districts.

484. With reference to the note at the foot of the above statement, an explanation has been called from the district officers concerned. Taking the figures, however, as they have now been returned, the receipts in 1893-94 have been Rs. 55,220 as against Rs. 57,687 in 1892-93. The falling off seems to be attributable generally to the prevalence of the anti-kine-killing agitation in Bihar. The Magistrate of Saran quotes the Vice-Chairman of the Siwan Local Board to this effect, who says that "Hindus instead of taking cattle to the pounds took them to the panchayets, who levied fines which went to the Gorakshini Sabha funds. The Sabha, however, no longer exists, and the pound receipts may be expected to go up again." Other district officers also refer to the injurious effect of the late agitation on the pounds, the Magistrate of Patna further remarking that the renewal of feeling of Hindus in favour of kine may even make them more tolerant of depredations in the crops. I think it quite possible that this may be so, and that in many cases cattle found trespassing are now merely driven out of a man's crops and no further notice taken.

485. The district (as opposed to municipal) pounds in Patna, Gaya and Darbhanga are under the management of the District Boards, while in Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, and Muzaffarpur they are managed by the Local Boards.

486. In all of the districts except Champaran the farming system is in force, those pounds only being held under *khas* management for which reasonable bids cannot be obtained at the settlements.

487. The new forms of accounts were only received in the middle of the year. Efforts will everywhere be made to secure their proper adoption this year, though this will no doubt be a difficulty in the case of some of the smaller pounds which cannot afford to pay the expense of a good writer.

488. In Shahabad an Inspector of Pounds was employed. He visited all the pounds in the district and reported any defects or irregularities he discovered to the Board. In this district some of the unlet pounds were placed in charge of rural postmasters on monthly salaries of Rs. 3.

489. In Champaran where, as noticed above, the system of khas management is in force, the services of Sub-Inspectors of Schools were occasionally utilized in inspecting pounds.

34.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

490. The various societies and associations mentioned in my last two reports continued to exist in a more or less enthusiastic form. The chief subject of interest with the Indigo Planters' Association, as well as with Tirhut and Bihar Landholders' Associations continued to be the questions connected with the cadastral survey of Bihar. Representatives from each Association attended the Conference on the subject, which was held under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Stevens during the visit of His Honour Sir A. P. MacDonnell to Muzaffarpur in the month of August.

491. The Congress movement, so far as I can learn, still suffers from loss of its original enthusiasm, although it continues to have adherents at some of the district head-quarters, chiefly among the members of the Bar.

492. The two Muhammadan Associations—the Anjumani Islamiya and the Anjumani Momin—representing the Sunni and Shia communities respectively, were again greatly interested during the year in the question of the *Alum* procession at Gaya. A meeting of a number of the leading persons of each sect, which I attended with the District Magistrate, was held at Gaya in the month of November; and I regret that, although a considerable majority of the Sunni gentlemen present acquiesced in the holding of the procession with the "mushk and tir" by the Shias, I still considered it my duty, for the reasons I reported, to advise Government to decline to accede to the request of the latter body.

493. Regarding the Kayastha Sabha, Mr. Macpherson, the Magistrate of Gaya, writes: "This society was much exercised during the year about the question of readmitting into caste Mr. Sachitanand, a Kayasth of Shahabad, who has recently qualified as a Barrister-at-Law in England. The decision was in favour of his readmission, provided he performs all the penances ordained in the Shastras."

494. *Gorakshini Sabha.*—During the first part of the year considerable activity was shown by the different Sabhas belonging to this society and their emissaries in collecting subscriptions and in promoting the anti-kine-killing movement. Latterly, however, their efforts in this direction have been less

marked, and many of the branches have either ceased to exist or have confined their attention to their legitimate object, viz., the care and feeding of diseased, aged, and otherwise useless cattle.

495. On this subject I give the following extracts from some of the district reports:—

Mr. O'Donnell's opinion is as follows:—

"The Gorakshini Sabha, or Association for the Protection of Cattle, although its action may have political results, has professedly only religious ends in view, and is said to be less active in its operations than last year. It is principally supported by Marwaris, and other members of the merchant class, who desire by a display of fervour towards the objects of Hindu veneration to improve the social position to which their wealth gives them only a partial claim. I find that some *goalas* round Dinapore, who have made small fortunes in the butter trade, are amongst the most active supporters of the anti-kine-killing movement."

Mr. Macpherson, Magistrate of Gaya, writes thus:—

"The *Gaya Gorakshini Sabha* appeared in the latter part of the year 1892-93 to be confining its operations to the establishment of asylums for the reception of neglected and starving cattle. Just after the beginning of the year under report, however, there was a sudden and dangerous recrudescence of the agitation for the prevention of kine-slaughter, in consequence mainly of a propaganda carried on by self-constituted preachers, who gave themselves out as agents of the Sabha. Although I believe that many of these mischievous people were not directly authorized by the society, it is impossible to acquit the Gorakshini Sabha of responsibility for what occurred, as it took no steps to disavow what was being done in its name, until I pointed out to the leaders of the society their duty towards the lawless aspects of the doctrines preached in its name. Wiser counsels then prevailed. The President and Vice-President of the Society forthwith resigned office, after issuing a circular shortly before the Bakr-Id, disclaiming propagandist principles on its part, and since then its operations appear to have been confined to furthering the humane object with which it was ostensibly started.

"The Gaya Gorakshini Sabha is now maintained only by the traders of the "Purani Gudam" in Gaya, while the branch Sabhas in the interior have died a natural death."

Mr. Marindin, Magistrate of Shahabad, says:—

"During the year there were Gorakshini Sabhas at Arrah, Buxar, Sasaram and Bhabhua, but these have towards the end of it either been closed, or become, as far as can be ascertained, inactive. The decline in the activity of their societies seems to have followed close upon the police measures taken after the Koath riots."

Mr. Williams, the late Magistrate of Darbhanga, notes as under:—

"It was found that these institutions existed all over the district, encouraged and aided largely by Government servants, who were unaware presumably that such societies, though harmless in themselves, were tending to become a political power in the land. Latterly the Darbhanga Gorakshini has not been so much in evidence, and I have had but little to complain of in regard to the way in which the Madhubani and other Sabhas have been managed. For some time they will have to be carefully looked after, as the preachings of at times ill-informed and malicious *upadeshaks* tend to create a spirit of antagonism among the Muhammadans, which may at any time lead to a serious riot."

35.—STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING AND THE PUBLIC PRESS.

The anti-kine-killing agitation.

496. The Reports of the two last years described how the agitation on the subject of kine-killing under the instigation of the Gorakshini movement had unfortunately been gradually growing in intensity in Bihar, and last year's Report, somewhat anticipating events, showed how, in the Patna and Gaya districts, it had during the first months of the year now under review come to a head in an epidemic of cattle-rescuing riots. These all occurred in the months of April and May of 1893, and were promptly dealt with by quartering the following bodies of

additional police, under section 15 of the Police Act, for a period of one year on the villages or groups of villages in fault, at the costs shown below:—

District.	Sub-division.	Names of villages.	Special Police force.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs.
Gaya ...	Sadar ...	Pitmas and 9 other villages.	1 Sub-Inspector ... 1 Head Constable ... 20 Constables ...	3,293
Do. ...	Do. ...	Supneri and 2 other villages.	1 Sub-Inspector ... 15 Constables ...	2,765
Do. ...	Do. ...	Kespa and 2 other villages.	2 Head Constables ... 15 Constables ...	2,939
Do. ...	Aurungabad ...	Isarhu Karhara and one other village.	1 Head Constable .. 7 Constables ...	1,315
Do. ...	Do. ...	Nirpur and one other village.	1 Head Constable ... 6 Constables ...	1,121
Do. ...	Do. ...	Uchauli and seven other villages.	2 Head Constables ... 20 Constables ...	3,675
Do. ...	Jahanabad ...	Belkhara and two other villages.	1 Sub-Inspector .. 10 Constables ...	1,961

497. These measures were fortunately taken in time to act as a warning at the approaching Bakr-Id, and that festival passed off without any further scenes of violence in any part of the Division with one exception, viz., at the village of Hilsa in the Bihar sub-division of Patna district. There unfortunately, owing to the misconduct of the Muhammadan Police Sub-Inspector, and the failure of the Deputy Magistrate in charge of the sub-division to be equal to the occasion, serious riots took place on two days running. Prosecutions followed, but with very inadequate results, as all the principal offenders who had been convicted by the Magistrate were released on appeal by the Sessions Judge. Among them was the Sub-Inspector, who had been sentenced by the trying Magistrate to two years' rigorous imprisonment. He was, however, dismissed from Government service. Nothing further could be done, as the case was one in which the local officers did not feel justified in recommending the quartering of additional police, as the Government subordinates were themselves directly responsible for the disturbances.

498. The riots at Hilsa occurred on the 26th and 27th June July; and the Muharram passed off quietly; but on the 27th August two very serious riots occurred at Koath in the Sasaram sub-division of the Shahabad district. In the first of these a large concourse of Hindus assembled from the neighbouring villages and made a raid on the Muhammadan butchers of Koath, who were charged with having caught and slaughtered a Brahmini bull. In the second, the Muhammadans in revenge, on the afternoon of the same day, made an attack on the Hindu quarter, in the course of which several persons were severely injured, some with gun-shot wounds. In the counter-cases that were brought several accused on either side were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the sentences were upheld in appeal by the Sessions Judge and the High Court. The facts proved at the trials and in the course of a subsequent local inquiry made by Mr. H. LeMesurier, C.S., who was specially deputed to Koath for the purpose, showed that a large number of villages for several miles round Koath were either directly implicated, or were in such a disturbed state as to render measures for preserving the peace on an extensive scale to be necessary. Accordingly, under Government Notification of the 18th October, a body of additional police, consisting of 3 Sub-Inspectors, 3 head constables and 60 constables, were quartered for one year, at a cost of Rs. 15,167, on Koath and 46 other villages.

499. Meanwhile, in the Saran district a drove of cattle intended for the Dinapore Commissariat was stopped on the 31st August by a riotous mob of Hindus at a place called Bala on the high road between Champaran and Chapra. The officer in charge of the Basantpur thana took up the case and brought the cattle to the thana, where they were eventually placed for safety inside the thana

compound in charge of an Inspector and an armed guard of 10 men who had been despatched to this spot from Chapra. The Sub-divisional Officer and the District Superintendent of Police went to the spot and commenced enquiries; but taking advantage of their temporary absence, and incited by the preaching of a wandering propagandist, a large mob of Hindus collected from different villages for miles round, armed with lathis, on the evening of the 6th September at nightfall, after an unsuccessful parley with the police with a view to their purchase, made a determined assault on the thana in an attempt to forcibly rescue the cattle. The police, however, stood their ground well, and after discharging blank cartridge with no effect, fired a round of buck-shot, which wounded several of the assailants, two of them unfortunately mortally, and caused the mob to immediately disperse. Several accused were prosecuted in each case—in the Bala case before the Sub-divisional Officer of Gopalganj on a charge of rioting, and in the Basantpur case before the Chapra Sessions Court on charges of dacoity and rioting.

In the former case the convictions were all set aside by the Judge in appeal, while in the latter only 2 out of 12 accused were convicted on the rioting charge, but even these sentences were reversed by the High Court. These trials illustrated the very great difficulty there often is in such cases in procuring satisfactory proof of identity. The two men who were convicted by the Sessions Court actually bore on their bodies the marks of the buck-shot, but though convicted unanimously by both the Judge and the Assessors, they were given by the High Court the benefit of the doubt of their having been disinterested passers-by. Besides the prosecution of the actual offenders, steps were also taken to call others to account, and prosecutions were instituted against certain maliks and chaukidars for failure to give information, and a number of Sadhus found in the district at the time was required to give security to keep the peace. The District Magistrate and I recommended the quartering of additional police in the villages from which the insurgents had collected, but this was not approved of by Government, as it was considered that sufficient had, by way of example, been done. Since the occurrences above narrated the tension of feeling, I am glad to say, has much relaxed, especially in the parts of the Division where the system of quartering additional police was adopted; and although cases still occasionally occur of Muhammadans being refused the use of wells and otherwise boycotted, no further open breaches of the peace have been reported, and the late Bakr-Id has passed without any riotous scenes. There have, it is true, been a few cases—some half a dozen in all in the whole Division—where a disposition was shown by the Hindus to interfere with Muhammadan sacrifices; but all these were settled without any disturbance, either by the Muhammadan consenting to substitute a goat or sheep for his sacrifice, or to hold it in the house of a friend where it was admitted to be an established custom, or by the Magistrate summarily deciding on the merits of the case that the sacrifice might proceed.* On the other hand there has been a good deal of mutual forbearance on both sides, especially among the leaders of each party. This was particularly marked by the absence in most places of any tendency on the part of the Muhammadans to increase the number of kine sacrifices, and their care to avoid doing anything ostentatiously to hurt the feelings of the Hindus. I ascribe a good deal of the credit of this in the Shahabad district not only to the effect of quartering additional police in the neighbourhood of Koath, but also in a great measure to the decisive attitude taken by the late Maharaja of Dumraon, who, during the Dasahra vacation in October last, held a large meeting of several thousand raiyats from all parts of his estate, and in my presence addressed to them a very loyal and effective speech, warning them against committing disturbances and promising full support on his part to the authorities. A similar warning was given at the same time by the Dewan of the Raj, Rai Jai Prakash Lal Bahadur, and both he and the Maharaja remained true to their word.

* Since writing this, I have heard of one case in Saran in which the Hindus of three villages turned out and by show of force took from two Muhammadans a cow which they were taking home with them on the day before the Bakr-Id. In this case six accused have been sentenced by the Joint Magistrate of Siwan to 1 and 1½ years' imprisonment.

500. The following extracts are taken from the reports of the Magistrates of the districts of Gaya, Shahabad and Saran, where the feeling on the subject was during the first part of the year most acute. Mr. Macpherson, the

Magistrate of Gaya, writes:—

"Public feeling during the year was mainly excited over the development of the agitation against kine-killing in a manner calculated to endanger the public peace. As already remarked, matters in connection with this agitation were in a quiescent state during the latter half of 1892-93; but just after the beginning of the year under report there was a sudden and dangerous recrudescence in consequence of the preaching of ignorant and irresponsible persons at the various cattle fairs which were held in April. The trouble began with forcible interference on the part of Hindus with Musalman purchasers of cattle at the Bisua fair held near Gaya, but fortunately there was no general disturbance, nor was any violence resorted to. Special police precautions were taken to prevent similar occurrences at other fairs held in the west of the district during that month, and nothing happened at them; but a drove of Commissariat cattle were attacked near Arwal on their way from the Deokund fair to Dinapore and all driven off. The minds of the ignorant people in the interior meanwhile got excited over the question, and there was good reason to believe that a great proportion of the Hindu zamindars of the district resolved to take effective measures to stop kine-killing on their estates. The result was a series of disturbances in several places in the interior, although not a single case came to notice in which Muhammadans made any wanton attempt to wound the Hindu religious feeling. Fortunately, for the peace of the district, no time was lost in getting additional police, under section 15, Act V of 1861, quartered for one year at the expense of the inhabitants in half-a-dozen centres where the principal disturbances took place. This had an excellent effect on both parties; and at the same time the leaders of the movement were brought to see that nothing but mischief would result from the lawless aspect it was assuming. Many people entertained great apprehension for the safety of the town on the occasion of the Bakr-Id in the end of June 1893, and in one quarter of it the minds of the people got so excited that the shops were closed against Muhammadans for four days before it. Before the festival came round, however, all the leading members of the community on both sides, including the office-bearers of the Gorakshini Sabha, were enlisted in support of law and order, and the Bakr-Id passed off without the slighest disturbance anywhere in the district. Since then the agitation against the slaughter of cattle has gradually died down, although it cannot be said that Hindus do not still feel somewhat strongly on the subject. But the quartering of additional police on Hindu and Muhammadan alike has demonstrated the impartiality of the authorities, and tended to engender in Muhammadans greater respect than before for Hindu religious feeling on the subject, while at the same time convincing the Hindus that they must not go out of their way to interfere with the customary rights of their Muhammadan fellow-subjects. The levy of police contributions from the Muhammadans is justified by the consideration that, wherever Hindu feeling has been most excited on the subject, the Muhammadans have probably not always taken as much care as they ought to avoid all appearance of causing offence to their Hindu neighbours. It is gratifying to be able to record that since the mischievous tendency of the agitation became apparent, all the leading members of both communities have throughout displayed much good sense and loyal feeling, and some of them have shown much zeal in endeavouring to bring about a good understanding between the various sections of the community."

Mr. Marindin, the Magistrate of Shahabad, says:—

"During the year the relations between the Hindus and Musalmans were severely strained in consequence of the anti-cow-killing agitation.

"In various parts of the district the feeling manifested itself in different ways, such as the rescue of cattle from Muhammadans by the Hindus, or objection by the latter to the former slaughtering cattle and selling the meat. This oppressive attitude on the part of the Hindus was no doubt fomented by the Gorakshini Sabhas and by chithis circulated through the villages. The climax of popular excitement on this subject was reached in the Koath riot of last September, since when it appears gradually to have subsided, owing probably a good deal to the establishment of a large force of additional police in Koath and its neighbourhood.

"Altogether I am glad to be able to report that the state of public feeling in the district on this question is much quieter than it was during the earlier

part of the year, and signs of agitation which were very marked about September and October last have now disappeared. Whatever angry feelings may still exist between Muhammadans and Hindus on the kine-killing question are kept very much below the surface, and the relations between them are certainly less openly strained and antagonistic than they were. Both parties, I think, are now alive to the fact that it is in their mutual interest to avoid open quarrels, and anything that will lead to rioting and breach of the peace. The quartering of such a large additional force at Koath has no doubt had an excellent effect in this direction, as the punishment has fallen both on Hindus and Muhammadans alike. From all I have seen of the zamindars and raiyats during my tour in this district, I can say confidently that their attitude towards Government and its officers has been perfectly loyal and cordial."

Mr. Slack, the Magistrate of Saran, reports as follows:—

"During the year under report the people took considerable interest in the spread of the Gorakshini movement. In the month of April several religious mendicants entered the district from the west and preached the well-known doctrines of the Gorakshini society to which they belonged. Not only were largely attended meetings held in the bigger market towns, but in many a little village community officers were appointed and resolutions carried on lines similar to those adopted at the larger meeting. Everywhere subsciptions for the preservation of the cow were collected, all classes of Hindus contributing according to their means. The cultivator who found his neighbour's cattle trespassing in his field no longer drove them to the pound, but took them to the village panchayet, who in their turn levied a fine upon the owner. Collecting boxes were placed in liquor shops and other places of general resort, all for the benefit of the general fund.

"So universal was the subscription that in many instances Musalmans and Chamars were forced against their own interest to contribute to the general fund. The excitement was increased by the news of the Bakr-Id riots in the neighbouring districts of Ballia and Gorakhpur. As the time of Muharram of 1893 approached, there prevailed among Muhammadans a feeling of unrest and alarm, aggravated in some instances by the taunts and threats of hostile Hindus; but the festival passed off peacefully. In the meantime secret letters were handed from village to village purporting to come from the pandits of Benares. Acting on the instructions contained in these *patras*, the Hindus proceeded to persecute the Muhammadans. They refused to allow them to draw water at the village wells where, from time immemorial, they and their fathers had peacefully done so side by side with the Hindus: the pots in which the village Kandhu had parched the corn both of Muhammadans and Hindus alike were now ordered to be broken. New and unpolluted pots were prepared for the stronger sect, while individual Musalmans were put to the somewhat new experience of parching their own corn. The butcher driving his cattle along the road became an object of suspicion and was challenged accordingly. Such an interference with village customs naturally caused considerable tension of feeling throughout the locality. The agitation thus set on foot culminated in the now notorious Basantpur riot, and there are signs that the failure which attended the prosecution in this case has tended to give fresh life to the agitation which apparently ceased to be active, while the trial of the rioters was proceeding."

As regards the feeling in Darbhanga, Mr. Williams, the late Magistrate, has left on record the following remarks:—

"Owing to the anti-kine-killing disturbances in other districts, notably Chapra and Ballia, there was a good deal of uneasy feeling in the district which, however, gradually quieted down towards the end of the year. There is still a good deal of slumbering antipathy between the two sects, but the leaders are fully aware of the importance of keeping the peace, and if professional agitators are dealt with summarily and not allowed in the district, I see no reason to fear any disturbances between the two sects."

Mr. Williams' remarks may be taken to apply equally to the district of Champaran.

Mr. O'Donnell, Magistrate of Patna, observes as follows:—

"The disturbing elements are to be found amongst the lower classes of both religions. The Jelahas amongst Musalmans have, it is to be feared, little

regard for Hindu feeling, when it becomes their religious duty to sacrifice a cow; whilst amongst Hindus it is Goalas, Koeris, Kurmis, and the poorest kind of Babhans and Rajputs who take offence with most alacrity."

For Muzaffarpur, Mr. Hare claims exemption from the general charge, and the claim may, I think, be fairly allowed. He says—

"This district is an honourable exception in this part of the country as regards quarrels between Hindus and Muhammadans. The feeling between the two classes is not a hostile one. There was once an idle rumour of an expected riot in the town, but there was not even the semblance of any disturbance."

The ploughmen's begging movement.

501. This curious movement first appeared in this Division in the Gopalganj sub-division of the Saran district in the beginning of November, having apparently come across the border from Gorakhpur. All ploughmen, the story goes, were obliged to give their cattle three days' rest, and go round the neighbouring villages begging. With the proceeds three wheaten cakes were prepared—one for the ploughman himself, one for his cattle, and the third to be buried under their stalls. On this subject Mr. Marindin writes as follows:—

"A curious exhibition of popular feeling was the general penance which was performed by the people towards the close of the year in consequence of the rumour that the god Mahadeva had imposed its performance to expiate the sin committed by the agricultural community in overworking their cattle. The remarkably elaborate nature of this penance gives reason to suppose that it had been carefully thought out, and I attribute its inception and spread among the villagers to the efforts of those interested in Gorakshini agitation to keep the movement afloat."

The movement gradually spread throughout Bihar, and after affording a few days wonder passed away, and nothing of late has been heard of it.

The tree-daubing mystery.

502. This was another widespread movement, the meaning of which still affords ground for speculation. By the most reliable reports it commenced about the latter end of February in the north-east corner of Bihar in the neighbourhood of the Janakpur shrine which lies across the border in Nepal.

The movement consisted in marking trees with daubs of mud, in which were stuck hairs of different animals, buffaloes' hair and pigs' bristles, according to the reports predominating; and it slowly spread, and is apparently still spreading, through the North Gangetic districts eastwards into Bhagalpur and Purnea, and westwards through many of the districts of the North-West Provinces. It has also lately appeared in a few places in the districts of this Division, to the south of the Ganges, where it has been traced in several instances to wandering gangs of Sadhus, to whom it is everywhere else, by general assent, primarily attributed.* It is generally accepted that the sign is intended as an advertisement of the shrine of Janakpur. I am inclined to this view myself, for the reasons I gave in a letter published in the Calcutta *Englishman* on the 4th June last, which I need not repeat here. Latterly the movement has entered upon a new phase, viz. that of notching the bark of the trees with an axe.

* Where done by hand. But it has been proved that by far the greater part of the "marking" is caused by animals rubbing themselves against the trees.

503. *The Cadastral Survey.*—The general feeling on this subject may best be described as a mixed one. While the landlords are generally opposed to the measure as tending to increase the raiyat's independence and to entitle him to retain possession of any excess cultivation found on measurement without paying a proportionate increase in rent, the cultivators do not seem to the Collector of Saran to appreciate the prospective benefits to themselves so much as one would expect, their minds for the present being chiefly occupied with apprehensions regarding the expense the survey will entail upon themselves. The Collector of Muzaffarpur is of opinion that "although in some places people complain about the malpractices of the amins and grudge the share which they will have to contribute towards the cost of the operations, yet, on the whole, the survey is liked by the tenants," and I think myself that this is, generally speaking, the case.

504. *Municipal Elections.*—These were held in all the districts, but did not, as a rule, evoke much enthusiasm. Regarding the elections in the Patna Municipality Mr. O'Donnell remarks:—"The recent municipal elections in Patna City

excited considerable interest, but it was aroused by personal considerations, and political or public-spirited convictions had little influence on the votes of the rate-payers. There was an entire absence of any line of cleavage between Hindus and Musalmans, and in the parties that formed themselves leading adherents of both religions were to be found."

505. Among other topics which more or less attracted the attention of the educated classes may be mentioned the right of interpellation in the Provincial Council, the simultaneous examination question, and the cancellation of the Jury Notification. The uneducated masses think only of matters purely rural and religious, and take little or no interest in the public questions of the day.

NEWSPAPERS.

506. To the seven or eight newspapers published in the Patna district mentioned in my last Report has been added a new paper in English called the *Bihar Times*, representing the educated Hindu party in Bihar. Its tone is loyal and views are moderate, and the paper has, I believe, a good circulation.

507. In Gaya a weekly paper, the *Punch*, was started during the year. The *Nasim Bihar* mentioned in my last Report has ceased to appear after a very short-lived existence. In February, Mr. Morgan Brown held a meeting at Gaya in aid of a newspaper, *India*, to be published in England to air Indian grievances, but did not, I believe, meet with much success.

508. In Shahabad, the *Shahabad Gazette* has ceased to exist, and a new paper, the *Behar Patriot*, has been started by a pleader of the local bar.

509. There are not, I believe, at present any local newspaper published in any of the other districts, but in all of them there are presses from which pamphlets of various kinds issue, and which take up local printing jobs.

510. But there is a wide circulation in all the districts of many daily, weekly and monthly papers, English and Vernacular, which are printed elsewhere. Of these the *Englishman*, the *Pioneer*, the *Statesman*, the *Daily News*, the *Indian Mirror*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Morning Post*, the *Muhammadan Observer*, the *Bangabasi* (daily and weekly), the *Hindustan* (a Hindi daily), the *Alpanj*, the *Oudh Panj* are the most noteworthy. Among the Hindus the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is largely supported: the *Bangabasi*, in Hindi, has also a wide circulation, and its influence, the Collector of Muzaffarpur states, reaches some of the rural parts as well.

36.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

511. There was a somewhat serious dispute in the Darbhanga district between Raja Rameshwar Singh and his raiyats in Pargana Bachour regarding rates of rent, eventuating in a charge of an attempted raid of certain tenants' crops by a number of *lathials* accompanied by elephants being brought against the Raja's servants. Fourteen of the persons charged, including the Raja's tahsildar, were arrested and committed to the Sessions, where the case was pending at the end of the year. (I have since heard that the accused have all been acquitted, but I have not yet received a copy of the judgment of the Sessions Judge.)

512. During the year Rai Gunga Prasad appointed Mr. M. Halliday as his Manager, and the relations between him and the Maharaja of Darbhanga are now, after the dispute in April 1893, of a friendly nature. The financial difficulties of the Madhubani Babus are, the Collector reports, as great as ever; the disputes between them and their raiyats continued, but no actual disturbances took place owing to the presence of a body of additional police in the Laheri pargana. The Nanpur Chaudhri attempted to raise the rent of his tenants, who in return formed a combination and denied their existing rents. "But," the Magistrate says, "as there was abundant evidence of what the rents were, I advised them not to be so foolish as to waste their money in the courts over such a contention. They appear to have accepted this view and the disputes have abated, though relations are still considerably strained. The occasion of the dispute was the falling out of certain leases with a factory and the refusal of the factory to renew at increased rates, when the Chaudhri attempted to raise the rents by more direct means." It is said that the Chaudhri's papers show the raiyats as holding a larger area than the land actually held by them, and that he has been taking agreements from them not

to claim reduction of rent if such a state of things should appear from the settlement records when these villages are surveyed.

513. In Champaran, the Bettiah Raj continues to be thoroughly well administered by Mr. T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E. The Madhuban Babu has again changed his manager and taken back Pandit Thakur Prashad, "who," the Collector says, "assures me that everything possible will be done to prevent friction. I can only trust that his efforts may be successful," though rumours of friction with the tenantry are already, Mr. Blyth says, again reaching him. The Shahzada of Ramnagar in the same district has, the Collector reports, entirely given himself up to dissipation, and being in the hands of bad advisers, who are enriching themselves at his expense, his raiyats do not meet with much consideration. The Collector and the Sub-divisional Officer of Bettiah have been trying to bring the young man to his senses, but to no effect.

514. In Saran, the Maharaja of Hatwa continues to support public institutions with liberality. The portion of his estates which are held *khas* are said to be well managed, and it would indeed be better if more of his villages were under direct management. The Chainpur Babus in the same district are heavily involved in debt owing to family dissensions, and their position in the district has considerably declined. Babu Chandreshwar Prashad Singh is the chief amongst them, and generally lives at Deegha near Dinapore. His estates are said to be not well managed.

Babu Ismail Khan of Siwan has also the name of being a bad landlord. Rai Mahabir Prashad Sahu Bahadur has, the Collector reports, no ambition beyond hoarding money, and makes but little benevolent use of his means. The Collector remarks: "With the exception of the Maharaja of Hatwa and the Dowager Maharani of Bettiah, the zamindars of this district are, as a rule, no better than the better class of tenants, and are of little or no power in the land either for good or evil. Owing to the disintegration of property which is constantly going on, there is a large and increasing number of petty landlords in the district," and there seem to be no means of checking the process.

515. In Shahabad the conduct of the zamindars has on the whole been satisfactory. "With regard to the Gorakshini movement generally," the Magistrate remarks, "it may be said that the illegitimate support which it was receiving from zamindars in the earlier part of the year has now been withdrawn, and that they are now prepared to support authority in putting down any open act of violence in connection with the movement." Since October last the influence of the Dumraon Raj has, in the person both of the late Maharaja and of that of his Dewan Rai Jai Prakash Lal Bahadur, C.I.E., been freely used to allay popular excitement and to restore peaceful relations. The Dumraon estate embraces such a large portion of the district that its influence in this direction has undoubtedly had a good and wholesome effect on the public feeling of the entire district. The Dewan, the Collector adds, gave much useful assistance at the Dadri mêla and at the two important Barahpur fairs in the Buxar sub-division.

516. The death of the Maharaja, Sir Radha Prasad Singh, K.C.I.E., which occurred after the close of the year under report, has removed a loyal supporter of the Government, upon whom the local officers could always count for assistance in executive matters. He was public-spirited and generous with his money, and always ready to support measures of public utility. He was a kind and just landlord, and took much interest in the welfare of his tenantry, who are, the Collector thinks, the most prosperous and least subject to oppression of any person of their class in the district. His premature death has been felt throughout the district as a public calamity.

Raja Raj Rajeswari Prashad Singh is the next largest zamindar in the Shahabad district, and merits particular distinction for his handsome donation of Rs. 1,50,000 to the Arrah Water-Works. The Collector makes favourable mention also of Ray Shanker Diyal Singh of Kesath, and Babu Thakur Prashad Singh of Majhwari, as each being a good type of resident landlords—just, considerate, and respected by the tenantry.

Mr. Ma indin does not, however, speak favourably of the smaller zamindars of Chaogain, Bagain, Anaon, Kursur and Kathgarne in Buxar, who are reported

to be troublesome and bad landlords. Speaking of this class of landlord generally, Mr. Marindin says:—"There are a number of petty maliks in the district who lead a hand-to-mouth sort of existence, and who are more or less oppressive and exacting towards their raiyats. This minute sub-division of property is an evil both to the zamindars and raiyats, and the most flourishing and prosperous tenants are to be found in large estates."

517. Mr. Macpherson, the Collector of Gaya, also says that "little is heard of any strained relations between the large zamindars and their tenantry except on the estate of the Raja of Maksudpur," regarding whom he remarks that "there is no doubt that the Raja is regarded as an exacting landlord, and that there is tolerably good foundation for this repute."

With this exception, Mr. Macpherson has nothing special to say regarding the conduct towards their raiyats of the leading zamindars, but the petty landlords, he adds, continue for the most part "as rapacious as ever."

518. In Patna a bad case of persistent harassment in the Civil Courts of tenants with occupancy rights has lately come to light in the Barh sub-division. The case, Mr. O'Donnell adds, ended in a brutal murder, and will, he promises, form the subject of a separate report. His views on the general conduct of large as compared with petty zamindars agree with those held by the Collectors of Shahabad and Gaya. He observes: "The general principle seems to be that the larger the estate the more reasonable are the zamindar's demands, whilst the petty proprietor is, I fear, generally grasping in his dealing with his tenants and unscrupulous in the means which he takes to increase his rent."

519. The relations between Indigo-planters and their tenants have been generally satisfactory in the districts of this Division. The only instance to the contrary that has come to my notice is that of the Runi Saidpur concern in the district of Muzaffarpur, where there has been a succession of quarrels between the factory and certain raiyats. I had occasion lately to warn the proprietor, Babu Bisnath Mahtha of Muzaffarpur, on the subject, and trust that he will regulate his conduct more circumspectly in future.

37.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The floods in the three northern districts.

520. One of the chief features of the year was the unprecedentedly heavy floods in Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. In order that their action may be properly understood, I will first give a short description of the drainage system of these three districts.

521. On the west, separating Champaran and Muzaffarpur from Gorakhpur and Saran, and joining the Ganges at Hajipur, is the Gundak. It fortunately kept to its banks and did no damage. Next, to the east, is the Sikrahna, which, rising in the lower range of Nepal hills near Sameshwar, runs south-east through the centre of the Champaran district some distance north of the Tirhut State Railway line. It receives on its left bank numerous streams of various sizes from the Nepal hills, after its junction with the last of which, called the Teur, it changes its name to Bur-Gundak and continues its course south-east through the district and town of Muzaffarpur, and after traversing the southern part of the Darbhanga district, eventually falls into the Ganges just below the town of Monghyr. Next, further east, the Bagmati, rising near Khatmandu, pierces the line of the Nepal Hills, and after entering British territory forms the boundary for some distance between Champaran and Muzaffarpur. Then some miles south of Sheohar it in turn deflects abruptly to the south-east through the Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts, taking a course roughly parallel to that of the Bur-Gundak until, turning south, it joins the Bur-Gundak near Rusera at the south-east corner of the Darbhanga district. It also on its way receives several tributaries from the Nepal Terai. Lastly, still further east the Kumla, also joined by numerous tributaries, runs due south from the hills past the Janakpur shrine in Nepal and through the town of Darbhanga. Then it too turns off south-east through the Darbhanga and Monghyr districts, eventually falling into the Ganges some distance below the junction of the Bur-Gundak with that river.

522. It will thus be understood how a sudden heavy fall of rain over the northern portion of the three districts in question, the Nepal Terai and the range

of hills to the north of it, some 150 miles in length, may very easily cause the narrow drainage channels I have described above to overflow their banks; and the lower down we go the evil is aggravated, not only by the converging of the streams towards the same point, but also by the net-work of private bunds that have been made year after year for the protection of the villages along their banks. The existence of these bunds is much complained of by the district officers, especially by Mr. Williams of Darbhanga. In the first place they make things much worse for their neighbours lower down stream, and in the end, when the floods have asserted themselves and spread over the country, they hedge them in and greatly delay their escape. Under these circumstances Champaran, as may be supposed, suffered least and Darbhanga most, the areas submerged in the three districts being estimated in Champaran 400 to 500 square miles, in Muzaffarpur 800 to 900 square miles, and in Darbhanga 2,000 square miles.

523. There were three distinct floods, one after the other, answering to the heavy falls of rain in July, again in August, and lastly in September. The first did no particular damage, but the two others came down upon a country already water-logged, causing an immense amount of injury to crops, houses, roads, and, especially to the Railway line between Samastipur and Sitamarhi. Most of the bhadoi over the flooded tracts was lost, the portion saved being greatly injured, the rice plants were swept away not only once but twice, and in some places three times in succession, where the people had been able during the intervals to procure new seedlings and to replant them. The mud houses were washed down by thousands. The Collector of Muzaffarpur estimated that of 1,412 villages in his district within the radius of the floods, 1,144 lost all or more than one-half of their bhadoi, and 955 all or more than half of their rice crops, while over 12,000 houses collapsed.

524. In Champaran and Muzaffarpur the floods from the Bagmati and Bur-Gundak were confined, roughly speaking, to the country lying to the north of the Tirhut State Railway line, with the exception of a tract in the latter district in Paru thana, where the spill from the northern side leaked through the Railway bridges. But in Darbhanga, a district singularly unfortunate, subject as it is, owing to its peculiar geographical position, to frequent floods and famines, matters were aggravated by the water from the Kumla, at its highest known flood heading the flow from the other districts. The combined floods swept the Darbhanga district from north-west to south-east at a level some 3 feet higher than had ever been known before. One-half of the district was for the time a slowly moving inland sea, the inhabitants with their cattle camping out along the high level roads, the Railway embankment, and here and there on a piece of *Dih* land standing out of the water like an island. Fortunately, however, the waters rose gradually and no lives, so far as could be ascertained, were lost, and the people had time to save their stores of grain and to drive off most of their cattle. Still numbers of these perished both during the floods and subsequently from want of proper nutriment. The parts of the Darbhanga district most affected were the centre and south of the Sadar sub-division, the western portions of the Madhubani sub-division, and the northern and south-eastern parts of the Samastipur sub-division. The southern half of the town of Darbhanga itself was for some days under water, and between 1,400 and 1,500 houses collapsed. The damage in this respect in the interior was never exactly ascertained, but it was naturally of a wholesale character, as may be imagined from the statistics given above for the Muzaffarpur district, where the masses of water to be contended with were not nearly so great as in Darbhanga.

525. The floods took from a few days to several weeks in some parts of Darbhanga to run off. The damages done to roads, bridges, and the telegraph and railway lines have been mentioned in sections 23 and 24 of this Report. It is sufficient here to say that they were the greatest ever known in Northern Bihar. The wonderful manner also in which the people survived their losses has been noticed in section 5 above. At first it seemed almost certain that relief measures on an extensive scale would be necessary. Careful enquiries on this point were at once made throughout the affected areas, but with after a short period of uncertainty, almost everywhere, directly negative results. The explanation is, *first*, the excellent harvests in the unflooded parts of the country

where there was consequently a plentiful demand for field labour and prices were low; *secondly*, the expectation in the flooded tracts of an abundant rabi outturn after the enrichment of the lands by the silt deposits, and the consequent willingness of the mahajans to loosen their purse-strings. These causes, and the action taken by the Maharaja of Darbhanga as well as by Rai Ganga Prashad in allowing time and granting advances in the parts of their estates where the distress was most felt, combined to render the people almost independent of Government aid. Allotments were placed in the hands of the three district officers, aggregating Rs. 56,300, for the purpose of making special loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act; but of this sum only Rs. 31,264 were actually advanced, principally in the Muzaffarpur district. The only other action considered necessary was to open some test relief works in the south-east part of the Darbhanga district, but the works were so scantily attended at the test wage offered that it was very soon evident that the people themselves were under no apprehension of want, and that the repair of the district roads would, at the ordinary rates, give sufficient work for those among them in need of employment.

526. As a precautionary measure, weekly reports were received from the three district officers concerned until the end of December, when, things having assumed a normal condition, they were discontinued.

Emigration to Burma.

527. I have received an interesting account from Mr. L. Mylne of the further success of the scheme for bringing under cultivation the grant of land made to his father by Government in Burma by the transfer to it of families of cultivators from his Jagdispur estate in Shahabad. Over 100 families, chiefly of the "Koeri" caste, numbering with women and children about 400, have accepted the terms offered and are already settled there; and Mr. Mylne has more applications from others who wish to go than he thinks it advisable, with a view to careful selection to comply with. The settlers were at the beginning paid as monthly labourers at Rs. 12 per mensem, the rate prevalent in the country; but this arrangement was gradually modified by reducing the wage and giving the emigrants a share in the produce. Finally, the wage has been withdrawn and the emigrants given the status of "settled raiyats," the terms now offered being practically right of occupancy at a fixed rate of rent, the rate, however, being fixed in kind at about four maunds of rice per bigha (about $\frac{5}{8}$ acre) and not in money. The initial expenses have been very heavy, amounting to over Rs. 81,000; but Mr. Mylne appears very hopeful of the ultimate success of the experiment.

The Royal Opium Commission.

528. The Royal Opium Commission held its sittings at Bankipore from the 3rd to the 6th January, and examined a number of witnesses, including myself. Mr. Additional Commissioner Wace, Mr. A. G. Tytler, and Messrs. T. R. Filgate and A. MacRae, who kindly attended to give the views of the Indigo-planters on the subject, which were further set forth in a memorial submitted to the Commission by the Indigo Planters' Association. The proceedings were noticeable for the attempts on the part of the anti-opium party to show that undue pressure was used by the Government officials to induce the raiyats to cultivate, and that their own witnesses had been subjected to police surveillance in Gaya; both attempts failed.

The nomination of a delegate to represent the District Boards in the Provincial Council.

529. Considerable interest was taken by the different District Boards in the selection of representatives to vote at the meeting held in May 1893 at Bankipore for the nomination of a delegate to the Provincial Council. Finally, the Maharaja of Darbhanga was nominated by five votes to two.

VISITS TO THE DIVISION OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

530. His Honour Sir Charles Elliott, attended by the Hon'ble Messrs. Stevens and Risley, Colonel Sandeman, and Mr. W. C. Macpherson, paid a week's visit, in the second week of April 1893, to the districts of Muzaffarpur and Champaran, during which the sub-divisional offices at Hajipur and Bettiah were inspected, and the survey and settlement operations closely scrutinized on the spot and debateable points discussed.

531. On the 29th July His Honour Sir A. P. MacDonnell, attended by the Hon'ble Messrs. Stevens, Cotton and Risley, visited Bankipore, making a four days' stay, during which various inspections were made, addresses from local bodies received, the foundation stone of Dr. Grace Mackinnon's Zanana Hospital was laid, and a Darbar was held by His Honour on the 31st July in the hall of the Patna College, attended by the Maharajas of Hatwa, Darbhanga, Dumraon, and Sonbursa, and by the gentry generally of Bihar, for the purpose of delivering to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Brereton Hudson, K.C.I.E., the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire, and to Maharaja Harballabh Narayan Singh, C.I.E., Zamindar of Sonbursa, and to Rai Jai Prakash Lal Bahadur, C.I.E., Dewan of the Maharaja of Dumraon, the badge of a Companion of the same Order. Rai Dhiraj Karan Bahadur, Government Pleader, Monghyr, and Rai Medini Pershad Bahadur, late Deputy Magistrate-Collector, were also invested with the title of Rai Bahadur and presented with khillats.

532. On the 2nd August His Honour proceeded to Muzaffarpur, where the party was joined by Sir E. Buck. Another stay of four days was made, during which addresses from local bodies and the Behar Indigo Planters' Association were received and replied to by His Honour, and a conference of officials and leading zamindars and indigo-planters, presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Stevens, was held, at which the leading principles of the survey were discussed and settled; His Honour and party returning to Calcutta on the 7th idem.

533. On the 14th February His Honour Sir Charles Elliott paid a second visit to Bankipore, remaining for two days engaged on inspectional and other duties, after which His Honour proceeded to inspect the survey and settlement camps in Muzaffarpur and Champaran, returning to Calcutta on the 22nd idem.

POST OF ADDITIONAL COMMISSIONER.

534. The post of Additional Commissioner was vacant from the 17th April to the 23rd October 1893. If the present requirements of the Division continue, the appointment will have to be made a permanent one.

535. The past year for Government officials has been one of incessant work and anxiety.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 8th September, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
	BENGAL.		
BURDWAN DIVN.			
1	Burdwan Sept. 8, '94	0·98	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation of *aman* nearly concluded. Prospects of sugarcane good. Sudden floods in Kalna have done much damage to the crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Kalna ...	0·59	
	Katwa ...	1·97	
	Raniganj ...	1·37	
			Srs.
			Burdwan ... ... 11¼ to 15 }
			Kalna ... ... 9 to 13 }
			Katwa ... ... 13½ } per rupee.
			Raniganj ... ... 14 }
2	Birbhum „ 8, '94	0·81	Weather—seasonable. Paddy is being weeded and thriving. Sugarcane doing well in the Rampur Hát subdivision, but not so well in the Sadar subdivision. Common rice sells from 13 to 15 seers per rupee. Cattle doing fairly.
	Rampur Hát ...	3·33	
3	Bankura „ 8, '94	1·77	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops fair. Prices of rice:—
	Vishnupur ...	1·72	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 16¼ } per rupee.
			Vishnupur ... ... 16¼ }
4	Midnapore „ 8, '94	1·84	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of all crops continue good except in Contai, where there is want of seedlings. Prices of common rice:—
	Contai ...	2·27	
	Tamluk ...	2·49	
	Ghatal ...	5·25	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 14 }
			Contai ... ... 13½ } per rupee.
			Tamluk ... ... 12 }
			Ghatal ... ... 13 to 14 }
5	Hooghly „ 8, '94	1·88	Weather—alternately bright and rainy. Transplantation of *aman* almost over. *Aus*, sugarcane and jute doing well. In Kristonagore (Serampore) *aus* and jute are backward (4 and 12 annas respectively). Prices of common rice:—
	Serampore ...	1·84	
	Jahanabad ...	3·17	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 11 }
			Serampore ... ... 10 to 11½ } per rupee.
			Jahanabad ... ... 13 }
6	Howrah „ 8, '94	1·05	Weather—cool and cloudy. Reaping of jute and *aus* rice nearly completed. Prospects of standing crops favourable except in Ulubaria, where some damage from floods is reported. Prices continue normal. Rice sells at—
	Ulubaria ...	0·42	
			Srs.
			Howrah ... ... 10 }
			Ulubaria ... ... 9½ to 12 } per rupee.
			Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
PRESIDENCY DIVN.			
7	24-Parganas „ 8, '94	1·86	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* and jute going on. Transplantation of *aman* nearly finished. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 11 to 12 8 }
			Basirhat ... ... 11 0 }
			Diamond Harbour ... ... 11 0 } per rupee.
			Barasat ... ... 10 10 }
8	Nadia „ 8, '94	1·05	Weather—close and hot. Prospects of all crops very fair. Damage has been done by floods, but not to any great extent. Common rice sells from 11 to 13 seers per rupee. A slight outbreak of cattle-disease in the Sadar subdivision.
	Kushtia ...	1·04	
	Meherpur ...	1·43	
	Chuadanga ...	0·29	
	Ranaghat ...	0·40	
9	Murshidabad „ 8, '94	0·87	Weather—hot and at times cloudy. Owing to heavy rain during the previous weeks and flood, all standing crops on low lands are still under water. The river is slowly going down. *Aman* paddy, sugarcane and jute on high lands doing well. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Prices continue normal. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.
10	Jessore „ 8, '94	0·59	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* and steeping of jute still going on.
	Jhenida ...	1·89	Prospect of *aman* good. Rivers very high. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Magura ...	1·99	Prices of common rice:—
	Narail ...	1·74	
	Bangaon ...	0·75	
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 11 to 12 0 }
			Jhenida ... ... 13 8 }
			Magura ... ... 12 12 } per rupee.
			Narail ... ... 13 0 }
			Bangaon ... ... 10 to 14 0 }
11	Khulna „ 8, '94	1·98	Weather—sultry with occasional rain. *Aus* and jute being cut. Transplantation of *aman* almost complete. Prospects of all crops good. Rice sells from 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.
	Bagerhat ...	2·68	
	Satkhira ...	1·52	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
RAJSHAHI DIVN.			
12	Rajshahi Sept. 8, '94	0·77	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* and steeping of jute still going on. Prospects of other crops good. No cattle-disease. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. Rice selling from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
	Nator ...	1·18	
	Naugaon ...	Not reported.	
13	Dinajpur „ 8, '94	3·28	Weather—hot and seasonable. Rain fell throughout the district. Transplantation of *haimanti* almost over. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. Rice selling from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
	Thakurgaon ...	4·63	
14	Jalpaiguri „ 8, '94	8·80	Weather—seasonable. Transplanting of *haimanti* paddy proceeding. More rain is wanted, especially in the Alipur subdivision. Outturn of *bhad oi* paddy and jute will be about 13 annas. Rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from Mynaguri thana.
15	Darjeeling „ 8, '94	5·05	Weather—rainy in the hills with occasional breaks of sunshine. Wet and cool in the Terai. *In the hills*:—*Bhutta, chota marua, bhadoi*, potatoes, *shama* and *kangni* being harvested. *Aghani* paddy, *bara marua* and *kalai* progressing favourably. *In the Terai*:—*Bhadoi* and jute being harvested. *Aghani* paddy being sown. Prices of coarse rice:— Hills ... ... 7 to 10 Srs. per rupee. Terai ... ... 8 to 13 Srs. per rupee.
	Siliguri ...	5·97	
16	Rangpur „ 8, '94	3·80	Weather—cloudy with more or less rain all the week. Harvesting of *aus* is almost completed. Transplantation of *aman* is going on though more rain is wanted for the high lands. Good rainfall in Kurigram; transplantation of *aman* is now vigorously going on there. Price of rice 8½ to 12 seers per rupee.
	Kurigram ...	7·92	
	Nilphamari ...	3·60	
	Gaibanda ...	1·87	
17	Bogra „ 8, '94	2·28	Weather—hot and cloudy. Transplanting of *aman* continues. *Aus* and jute still being cut. Common rice selling at 11½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Sherpur ...	0·70	
	Naukhila ...	0·27	
18	Pabna „ 8, '94	0·17	Weather—hot. Prospects of standing crops good throughout the district. Harvesting of *aus* and jute in progress. Common rice selling at 11 to 12 seers per rupee at Sadar and 10 seers at Sirajganj. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
DACCA DIVN.			
19	Dacca „ 8, '94	1·67	Weather—hot. Harvesting of jute and *aus* nearly finished. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. Common rice selling from 9 to 14 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.
20	Mymensingh „ 8, '94	0·85	Weather—hot. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice sells at 10 seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient.
21	Faridpur „ 8, '94	1·08	Weather—seasonable. State of crops satisfactory. Rice sells at 11½ to 12 seers per rupee.
	Goalundo ...	0·40	
	Madaripur ...	Not reported.	
22	Backergunge „ 8, '94	2·68	Weather—clear and cloudy at intervals. State and prospects of crops good. Price of ordinary rice varies from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.			
23	Tippera „ 8, '94	0·96	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good though a higher flood would have benefited the *aman*. This is compensated by the more extensive cultivation of *roa* paddy. Price of rice almost stationary. Sadar— Chowdagram ... ... 17 0 Srs. c. per rupee. Daudkandi ... ... 12 8 Brahmanbaria— Kasba ... ... 15 3 Nabinagar ... ... 12 12 Chandpur— Hajiganj ... ... 16 0 Chandpur 14 0
24	Noakhali „ 8, '94	1·47	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Transplantation of *aman* going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of rice:— *Aman.* *Aus.* Noakhali ... ... Srs. 11 15 per rupee. Fenny ... ... „ 12 16
25	Chittagong „ 8, '94	2·63	Weather—somewhat hot with slight rain. *Aus* still being reaped. Ploughings for and transplantation of *aman* continue. Prospects fair; but a little more rain is needed. Prices steady. Water and fodder sufficient.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
	BIHAR.		
	PATNA DIVISION.		
26	Patna Sept. 8, '94	1·22	Weather—generally sunny with occasional clouds and showers. Prospect of rice crop very good. Indian-corn nearly all harvested. It has suffered appreciably from inundation. Prices of food-grains continue normal. Common rice sells at—
	Bihar ...	1·32	
	Dinapore ...	1·29	
	Barh ...	2·25	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 14½ }
			Barh ... ... 12½ } per rupee.
			Bihar ... ... 15¼ }
			Dinapore ... ... 11 to 14 }
27	Gaya „ 8, '94	2·62	Weather—sometimes cloudy and sometimes clear. Harvesting of *marua* and *makai* still going on. Prospect of paddy good. Prices of common rice:—
	Aurangabad ...	2·69	
	Nawada ...	1·62	
	Jahanabad ...	Not reported.	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 12 to 13 }
			Aurangabad ... ... 15 } per rupee.
			Nawada ... ... 16 }
			Fodder and water-supply ample.
28	Shahabad „ 8, '94	2·89	Weather—seasonable and rainy at intervals. *Marua*, *makai* and *sawan* crops are being reaped. The outturn in the Buxar subdivision is expected to be poor. Paddy transplantation is approaching completion.
	Buxar ...	4·26	
	Sasaram ...	1·25	
	Bhabua ...	2·73	
29	Saran „ 8, '94	3·13	Weather—seasonable. All standing *bhadoi* crops are doing well. *Makai* is in no more danger than reported last week. Winter rice doing well. Fodder and water plentiful. Prices of common rice:—
	Siwan ...	2·47	
	Gopalganj ...	0·58	
			Srs. c.
			Chapra ... ... 12 0 }
			Siwan ... ... 12 8 } per rupee.
			Gopalganj ... ... 10 11 }
30	Champaran „ 8, '94	0·29	Weather—hot and cloudy. More rain is wanted to finish the work of transplantation, and in the south-east of the district, where the transplantation is over, more rain is required for the young rice. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops fair. Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
31	Muzaffarpur „ 8, '94	3·47	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation of rice nearly completed except in the Sitamarhi subdivision where it is still in progress. Prospects good. *Bhadoi* crops are being harvested in places and promise a good outturn except in Mahuar thana in Hajipur, where these as well as rice crop have been damaged to some extent by excessive rain and flood. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice selling at 11¼ seers per rupee.
	Hajipur ...	0·63	
	Sitamarhi ...	Not reported.	
32	Darbhanga .. 8, '94	1·22	Weather—changeable. Harvesting of *bhadoi* in progress. Transplanting of rice approaching completion. Prospects good except in Warisnagur thana, where the rice crop does not promise well. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Cattle-disease in Rosera and Warisnagur thanas. Prices are falling.
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.		
33	Monghyr „ 8. 94	1·99	Weather—very hot with occasional rain and alternate sunshine. Transplantation of paddy still going on in some places. The standing crops which have escaped the flood are doing well. *Makai* and *marua* are being harvested. Indigo and sugarcane doing well. Fodder sufficient except in the flooded area. Water plentiful. Small-pox among cattle towards Chakai. Prices of common rice:—
	Begusarai ...	2·27	
	Jamui ...	1·76	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 11 }
			Begusarai ... ... 11 } per rupee.
			Jamui ... ... 13⅛ }
34	Bhagalpur „ 8, '94	2·55	Weather—rainy early in the week; latterly hot. Prospects are good except in parts of Sultanganj and Colgong thanas where there have been floods. Transplantation of *aghani* paddy is nearly finished. *Marua* and *bhadoi* paddy are being cut. *Kalai* and *kurthi* are being sown on diaras. Prices normal. Price of common rice 13 to 15¼ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Banka ...	5·55	
	Madhipura ..	3·14	
	Supaul ...	1·19	
35	Purnea „ 8, '94	8·95	Weather—rainy and hot. Cutting of *bhadoi* and jute continues as also transplantation of *aghani* paddy. Floods failing. Some *bhadoi* damaged on the Ganges diaras. Rice sells at—
	Kishanganj ...	3·97	
	Araria ...	3·17	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 16 }
			Kishanganj ... ... 14 } per rupee.
			Araria ... ... 16 }

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR—*concld.*			
Bhagalpur Div.—*concld.* 36	Malda Sept. 8, '94	1·13	Weather—fine with occasional slight showers. Harvesting of *bhadoi* rice continues; expected outturn not more than 12 annas. Transplanting of winter rice finished. Common rice selling from 11 to 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.
	Chanchal ...	4·22	
	Shibganj ..	2·82	
	Gazole ...	1·11	
37	Sonthal Parganas „ 8, '94	1·32	Rains almost over. Crops doing well.
	Deoghur ...	4·43	
	Godda ...	4·21	
	Jamtara ...	3·68	
	Pakour ..	2·84	
	Rajmahal ...	1·07	
ORISSA.			
Orissa Div. 38	Cuttack „ 8, '94	1·83	Weather—hot with occasional showers. Early *beali* ripening and in some places being reaped. *Garu* or late *beali* maturing. *Sarad* doing well, and in those tracts where this crop was damaged by the flood transplantation is going on. Estimated outturn of the *satika* or early *beali* which has only commenced to be reaped is 9 annas for the district on an average. Except in the flooded tracts the fodder-supply is good. Common rice sells at— Srs. c. Srs. c. Sadar ... ... 9 14 to 13 2; Jajpur ... ... 10 8 to 11 13; Kendrapara ... ... 10 8 to 13 2; Banki ... ... 14 0 } per rupee.
39	Balasore „ 8 '94	4·68	Weather—hot; cloudy with heavy showers. Weeding and some transplanting still going on. Crops reported to be doing well everywhere except in the Basudebpur chakla where insects have caused a little damage. The Bhadrak subdivision reports prospects of an average outturn of 13 annas. Prices are beginning to fall except in thee extreme south of the district where they are still stationary. Coarse rice sells at— Srs. Balasore ... ... 14; Bhadrak ... ... 14 to 15; Chandballi and Dhamnagar ... 10 to 12 } per rupee.
40	Puri „ 6, '94	0·78	Weather—hot with floating clouds. *Beali* is ripening in the Sadar subdivision and is being harvested in Khurda. Weeding of *sarad* paddy for the second time has begun. Transplanting goes on in places. State of miscellaneous crops good. Rice sells from 11 seers 13 chitaks to 15 seers 12 chitaks per rupee.
	Khurda ...	2·11	
	Banpur ...	3·62	
CHOTA NAGPUR.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
Chota Nagpur Div. 41	Hazaribagh Sept. 8, '94	3·86	Daily rain; a break is required. Transplanting of paddy has been completed. All crops doing well except Indian-corn which has been injured by excessive rain. *Goondli* and *gora* paddy are being harvested. *Til* is being sown. Prices normal. Common rice selling at 12 to 13 seers per rupee.
	Giridi ...	2·08	
42	Lohardaga „ 8, '94	4·47	Weather—hot and cloudy. Reaping of *gora* paddy commenced. Sowing of *urid* and *sirgooja* continues. Prospect of winter paddy favourable. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
43	Palamau „ 6, '94	1·22	Rainfall has been much lighter this week. Transplantation of rice almost finished. *Sawan* and *goondli* being cut. *Makai* has been almost ruined by the heavy rainfall. Prospects of *aghani* paddy good, but in the lowest lands some damage is being done by excess of water. Rice selling from 8 to 16 seers 14 chitaks per rupee.
44	Manbhum „ 8, '94	0·85	Less rain. *Gora* and *aman* paddy doing well. Weather has been favourable to standing crops. Rice sells from 9 to 15 seers per rupee.
	Gobindpur ...	Not reported.	
45	Singhbhum „ 8, '94	1·90	Bright sunshine and showers during the week. Weather very favourable. All standing crops (with the exception of *makai*) all over the district are in a very promising condition. Reaping of *gora* paddy and *goondli* has commenced. Rice sells from 10 to 15 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,
The 11th September, 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

NAMES OF MARTS.	STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—												
	1st week of Sept. 1893.	1st week of Oct. 1893.	1st week of Nov. 1893.	1st week of Dec. 1893.	1st week of Jan. 1894.	1st week of Feb. 1894.	1st week of March 1894.	1st week of April 1894.	1st week of May 1894.	1st week of June 1894.	1st week of July 1894.	1st week of August 1894.	1st week of Sept. 1894.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghata	8,67,000	7,10,500	4,83,000	4,11,000	3,19,000	6,07,000	6,68,000	9,32,500	8,45,000	8,81,000	7,36,000	5,90,000	4,95,000
Uttadanga	65,000	61,300	53,300	45,400	42,000	53,700	54,900	54,300	58,000	50,700	56,100	52,200	57,000
Chitpur, Gôlabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	6,84,500	7,06,700	6,25,600	4,77,000	6,42,100	5,60,600	6,48,800	6,20,600	5,79,400	5,71,600	5,73,500	5,80,300	6,29,700
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	2,500	3,000	2,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,500	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,500	2,000
Tollysunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,21,900	1,17,600	1,06,000	97,600	1,10,300	1,29,900	1,34,300	2,09,500	2,17,350	1,85,600	1,71,100	1,60,700	1,63,500
21 Minor bazars (estimated)...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Baidyabati, Nowabganj, Bhadreshwar, and Chandernagore.	26,750	10,844	17,344	19,256	17,687	19,138	41,875	58,750	22,400	8,125	8,300	12,425	14,350
Total ...	22,57,650	20,99,944	17,77,244	15,41,756	16,23,087	18,62,838	20,39,875	23,68,150	22,14,150	21,90,025	20,37,000	18,88,125	18,51,550
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	18,819 (on 3rd Sept. 1893.)	25,127 (on 3rd Oct. 1893.)	8,583 (on 3rd Nov. 1893.)	19,280 (on 3rd Dec. 1893.)	42,934 (on 3rd Jan. 1894.)	38,003 (on 3rd Feb. 1894.)	21,835 (on 3rd March 1894.)	19,584 (on 3rd April 1894.)	18,153 (on 3rd May 1894.)	14,148 (on 3rd June 1894.)	9,472 (on 3rd July 1894.)	9,381 (on 3rd August 1894.)	10,967 (on 3rd Sept. 1894.)
On boats unloaded ... By Port Commissioners' returns.	23,091 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1893.)	30,729 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1893.)	32,866 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1893.)	35,114 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1893.)	50,635 (3rd to 5th Jan. 1894.)	64,956 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1894.)	49,070 (1st to 3rd March 1894.)	28,147 (1st to 3rd April 1894.)	31,166 (1st to 3rd May 1894.)	45,286 (1st to 3rd June 1894.)	32,563 (2nd to 4th July 1894.)	40,563 (1st to 3rd August 1894.)	50,228 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1894.)
By Canal returns	31,941 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1893.)	34,228 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1893.)	13,581 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1893.)	11,339 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1893.)	51,134 (3rd to 5th Jan. 1894.)	1,35,369 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1894.)	66,413 (1st to 3rd March 1894.)	23,321 (1st to 3rd April 1894.)	18,632 (1st to 3rd May 1894.)	19,619 (1st to 3rd June 1894.)	10,550 (2nd to 4th July 1894.)	23,281 (1st to 3rd August 1894.)	27,325 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1894.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	23,31,501	21,64,901	18,32,274	16,07,489	17,67,790	21,01,166	21,77,192	24,39,202	22,82,101	22,69,078	20,89,585	19,61,350	19,40,070
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	12¾ lakhs	11 lakhs	7¾ lakhs	5¼ lakhs	7 lakhs	10¼ lakhs	11¼ lakhs	13¾ lakhs	12¼ lakhs	12¼ lakhs	10¼ lakhs	9 lakhs	8¾ lakhs

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 8th September, 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in th

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE II																		
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU (*Sorghum Vulgare*.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
	BENGAL.																		
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION. 1	Burdwan ...	...	...	13 6	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 8	13 8	14 0	11 4	...	...	...			
2	Birbhum ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	14 4	12 12	12 0		...	...			
3	Bankura ...	13 6	13 12	14 3	...	...	...	12 8	11 14	10 10	16 0	15 15	13 5½	...	...	...			
4	Midnapore ...	14 8	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	13 12	13 2	11 14	...	...	...			
5	Hooghly ...	...	...	13 15	...	...	17 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...			
6	Howrah. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 0	8 13	11 8	11 8	11 6	...	...	...			
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. 7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	8 0	7 0	11 0½	11 8	10 12	...	...	...			
8	Calcutta* ...	13 3	13 8	12 7	18 13	19 6	16 13	7 9	7 8	7 4	9 13	9 11	9 12	20 0	19 11	19 0			
9	Nadia	18 0	18 0	14 8	20 0	22 8	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	11 13	11 0	10 13	...	...	...			
10	Murshidabad* ...	...	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	...	11 12	11 8	...	...	...			
11	Jessore	12 8	13 0	11 8	12 0	11 3	13 0	9 0	10 0	8 8	13 4	12 0	10 0	...	...	...			
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 12	12 8	10 0	...	...	...			
RAJSHAHI DIVISION. 13	Rajshahi ...	15 0	15 0	15 12	24 0	24 0	24 0	9 12	9 12	8 4	10 14	11 4	10 8	...	...	...			
14	Dinajpur ...	14 1½	14 1½	13 0	...	...	...	9 9	10 3	9 0	11 7	11 7	12 0	...	...	...			
15	Jalpaiguri	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...			
16	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...			
17	Rangpur	13 0	13 0	13 15	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...			
18	Bogra ...	13 8	15 0	13 5	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	7 8	10 8	12 0	9 12	...	...	...			
19	Pabna	15 12	16 8	16 8	21 0	21 0	24 0	6 0	6 2	6 0	12 0	12 12	9 12	...	...	...			
DACCA DIVISION. 20	Dacca ...	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...			
21	Mymensingh ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...			
22	Faridpur ...	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	...	...	...			
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	8 0	11 0	11 0	8 4	...	...	...			

* Present return not received.

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kalna 10 seers, Katwa 11¼ seers and Raniganj 10½ seers.
B At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
C In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Contai 10 seers, Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks, Tamluk not reported.
D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bhadreswar (Serampore) 11¼ seers and Jahanabad 10 seers.
E At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
F In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chetla hát 11 seers 6¾ chitaks, Barasat 10 seers Magra Hát 11 seers 9 chitaks, Baduria 10½ seers.
G In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers, Chuadanga 10 seers, Meherpur 10 seers and Ranaghat 10 seers.
H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 9 seers 9 chitaks, Magura 9¾ seers, Narail 9½ seers, and Bangao
10 seers.

Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st August, 1894.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Corocana.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

Firewood.		Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Districts.	Number.	
Next return.	preceding	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
									BENGAL.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
		A									
75 0	108 0	11 7	11 7	11 8		3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0		3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
		B									
320 0	280 0	10 5	10 5	10 10½		3 14 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	Bankura.	3	
		C									
150 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	10 12		3 10 0	3 10 0	3 11 6	Midnapore.	4	
		D									
160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	11 6		3 12 0	3 12 0	3 5 0	Hooghly.	5	
		E									
105 0	105 0	10 8	10 8	10 10		3 12 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	Howrah.	6	
		F									
100 0	100 0	11 6½	11 0	11 0		3 9 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	24-Parganas	7	Presidency Division.
85 0	85 0	11 13	11 13	11 0		3 6 0	3 6 0	3 9 0	Calcutta.	8	
		G									
128 0	128 0	10 8	10 4	10 8		3 12 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Nadia.	9	
200 0	200 0	0 ...	10 8	10 8		...	3 9 0	3 7 0	Murshidabad.	10	
		H									
120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	9 14		4 0 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Jessore.	11	
		I									
160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	9 2		4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Khulna.		
		J									
240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9	9 9		4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 8	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
120 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		3 9 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Dinajpur.	14	
		K									
160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		4 0 0	4 0 0	3 15 0	Jalpaiguri	15	
		L									
120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0		4 12 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	Darjeeling.	16	
		M									
72 0	70 0	10 0	10 0	12 0		4 0 0	4 0 0	3 5 4	Rangpur	17	
90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 9		3 13 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bogra.	18	
		N									
200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12	10 8		3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 6	Pabna.	19	
		O									
140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	10 0		4 0 0	4 0 0	3 11 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
		P									
120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	10 0		4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
		Q									
120 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 4		4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	Faridpur.	22	
		R									
80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	10 8		3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Backergunge	23	

alt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 8 seers and Satkhira 11 seers.
s the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
seers per rupee.
eers per rupee.
salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers, Nilphamari 9 seers and Kurigram 8 seers.
1 seers per rupee.
ict the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 6¾ chitaks, Manikganj not reported
nshirhát 11 seers 6 chitaks.
! salt per rupee are :—Kagmari 10 seers, Notrakona 8 seers, Kishorganj 9 seers and Jamalpur

salt per rupee are :—Madaripur 9½ seers and Goalundo 10 seers.
salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																					
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare*)									
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*continued.*																							
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.										
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	10 0	10 0	10 0		...		10 0	9 0	7 0	10 8	10 0	7 10										
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 25	Noakhali ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	7 4	16 0	13 8	8 0 to 9 0	..	..	...							
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 26	Chittagong ...	9 12	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	8 8	12 4	12 4	10 0	...	...	...							
BIHAR.																							
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna .	17 0 / 16 0	Red. 17 0 White. 16 0	19 0 / 18 0	21 0	20 0	25 0 to 28 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	14 8	14 12	15 0	...	18 0	23 0 to 24 0							
PATNA DIVISION. 28	Gaya ...	14 8	14 4	14 0	18 4	20 0	20 0	8 12	9 0	9 8	12 8	12 0	13 0	15 4	15 4	17 8							
PATNA DIVISION. 29	Shahabad ..	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	19 0	8 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0	12 12	13 0	12 0	...	...	...							
PATNA DIVISION. 30	Saran ..	14 8	14 0	16 12	18 8	17 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...							
PATNA DIVISION. 31	Champaran ..	14 0	14 0	13 8	19 0	19 8	22 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	15 8			...							
PATNA DIVISION. 32	Muzaffarpur ...	13 8	14 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	11 8	11 0	12 12	...	...	...							
PATNA DIVISION. 33	Darbhanga ..	13 8	13 8	13 3	16 12	16 8	20 12	9 8	9 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	...	...	..							
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr .	12 8	14 10	15 8	17 0	16 12	21 0	9 8	9 14	8 0 to 10 0	11 0	11 14	11 8	...	...	...							
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 35	Bhagalpur ...	15 2	15 2	15 2	18 15	18 15	21 7	10 1	10 1	10 11	13 14	13 14	13 4	...	...	...							
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 36	Purnea (Kasba)	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...							
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 37	Malda (English Bazar).	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	12 8	13 0	...		...							
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 38	Sonthal Parganas.	13 0	13 8	11 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	..		...							
ORISSA.																							
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	13 2	13 2	12 7	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	11 0	13 2	13 2	14 7	...		...							
ORISSA DIVISION. 40	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	16 0			...							
ORISSA DIVISION. 41	Puri ..	10 8	10 8	9 8	...	..		9 3	9 3	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...							
CHOTA NAGPUR.																							
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ...	11 0	11 0	12 4	14 0	14 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	12 12	.		...							
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 43	Lohardaga ...	10 0 / 7 0 to 9 4	Red. 10 0 White. 7 0 to 9 4	10 8 / 7 0 to 9 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	11 0 to 12 0	15 0	14 0	13 0 to 14 0	...		...							
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 44	Palamau ...	13 15	12 6	12 6	...	16 14	21 15	11 4	9 9	13 8	12 6	10 2	14 1	...		...							
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 45	Manbhum ...	13 0	13	13 0	16 0	16 0	..	9 0 to 10 0	8 8 to 9 0	8 0 to 8 8	12 0 to 14 0	11 0 to 14 0	10 0 to 12 0	...		...							
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 46	Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	9 0	12 0			...							

S In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 9 seers 6 chitaks and Chandpur 9 seers.
T At Fenny Hát the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
U In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 11 seers, Bihar 10½ seers and Dinapore 10 seers.
V In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nawada 9 seers. Aurangabad 10 seers, and Jahanabad 10 seers.
V1 In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10¼ seers, Sasaram 10 seers and Bhabhua 9½ seers.
W In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 10 seers 10 chitaks and Gopalganj (Mirganj) 11 seers 5 chitaks.
X At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
Y In the Hajipur and Sitamarhi subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
Z In the Madhubani and Samastipur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th September, 1894.

... of Bengal on the 31st August, 1894—(concluded).

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			Marua or Ragi.) (*Eleusine Coracana.*)			Firewood.			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Districts.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.												
...	...	...															
...	...	...	...	...	...												
...	...	...	...	...	...												
															BENGAL—*continued.*		
									S 9 0	9 0	10 4	Rs. A. P. 3 14 0	Rs. A. P. 3 14 0	Rs. A. P. 3 11 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	...	...							T 9 4	9 4	9 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	Noakhali.	25	
) 0	80 0	80 0							10 0	10 0	9 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 13 0	Chittagong.	26	
															BIHAR.		
) 0	130 0	130 0							U 11 0	11 0	11 4	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
) 0	160 0	160 0							V 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 13 0	Gaya.	28	
) 0	100 0	110 0							VI 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 13 0	Shahabad.	29	
) 0	160 0	180 0							W 10 0	10 0	10 8	3 14 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Saran.	30	
0	180 0	180 0							X 10 4	10 4	10 10	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 11 0	Champaran.	31	
0	160 0	160 0							Y 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
	160 0	176 0							Z 10 0	10 0	10 4	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 14 6	Darbhanga.	33	
) 0 to) 0	126 0 to 168 0	160 0							a 10 0	11 0	11 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	3 12 0	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
1 8	158 8	151 8							b 10 1	10 0	10 8	3 15 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
0 0	320 0	320 0							c 11 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
0 0	160 0	160 0							9 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
0 0	120 0	110 0							d 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 13 0	Southal Parganas.	38	
															ORISSA.		
0 0	80 0	80 0							e 10 12	10 12	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
0 0	130 0	130 0							f 10 8	10 8	11 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 9 0	Balasore.	40	
0 0	80 0	80 0							11 4	11 4	12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	Puri.	41	
															CHOTA NAGPUR.		
0 0	240 0	240 0							f1 8 0	8 0	9 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 4 6	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
0 0	160 0	140 0							8 8	8 8	8 4	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	Lohardaga.	43	
...	...	...							7 9	7 5	8 7	...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
...	...	...							g 10 10	10 10	10 10	3 14 0 to 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 11 0	Manbhum.	45	
0 0	100 0	100 0							8 0	8 0	9 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	Singbhum.	46	

...ions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
...f salt per rupee are :—Madhipura 9½ seers, Supaul 10 seers, Banka not reported.
...f salt per rupee :—Kishanganj 9 seers and Araria 10 seers.
...f salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10½ seers, Godda 9 seers, Jamtara 9 seers, Pakur 10½ seers, ...and Rajmahal 9 seers.

e In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jajpur 9 seers, Kendrapara 9 seers, and Banki 11 seers.
f At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
f 1 At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
g At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

1780s

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 0 6	2 15 3	3 3 3	2 2 0	2 1 0	2 5 6	5 4 0	5 5 0	5 8 0	4 1 0	4 2 0	4 1 6
2	Sirajganj ...	2 12 0	2 11 0	2 7 0	...	...	...	5 2 0	5 4 0	6 6 0	3 9 0	3 10 0	4 8 0
3	Dacca ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 12 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	5 0 0
4	Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	2 14 0	3 8 0	5 0 0
5	Chittagong ...	3 14 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 14 0
6	Patna ...	2 5 0 (Red.)	2 5 0 (Red.)	2 1 6	1 14 0	1 15 0	1 9 6	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 13 0	2 11 0	2 10 0	2 10 6
		2 7 0 (White.)	2 7 0 (White.)	2 3 6									
7	Cuttack ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0
8	Balasore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
9	Puri ..	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 3 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0

CALCUTTA,
The 11th September, 1894

ngal on the 31st August, 1894.

PRICES PER MAUND

JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)			BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
2 0 0	2 0 6	2 1 6	2 8 0	2 8 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2 3 0	1 12 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

1782*a*

AIZE.			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A P.	R. A P.	
2 1 0	2 2 0	2 3 0	2 2 6	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 9 0	Calcutta.
...	...	....	...	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	3 10 0	3 11 0	3 9 0	Sirajganj.
...	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 11 0	Dacca
...	3 4 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Narayangan
...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 13 0	Chittagong.
1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 10 9	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Patna.
...	2 8 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.
...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 9 0	Balasore.
...	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	Puri.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the In during the month of June, 1894.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBA
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufac-tured.
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).														
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	1,20,891	94,068	1,79,083	294	1,488	.....	1,81,465	.....	19,590	1,728	1,155	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	134
Birbhum	1,16,478	5,384	1,19,843	.....	.....	45	1,19,888	.....	9,940	685	.....	.....	.....	154	.....	.....	9
Midnapore	1,54,860	21,110	1,68,060	486	315	.....	1,68,861	8	1,923	3,276	.....	.....	170	93	4	1,290	2
Hooghly	86,589	37,157	1,09,812	4,645	5,655	375	1,20,487	2,074	387,212	6,080	958	.....	64	.....	36	4,164	3,708
24-Parganas ...	1,38,886	7,559	1,43,610	.....	1,075	...	1,44,685	3,652	156,183	820	.....	.....	1,053	.....	3,828	23,113	2,251
Nadia	7,761	1,232	8,531	9,756	46,021	1,066	67,374	2,698	51,251	24,539	445	.....	415	28	308	1,864	2,552
Murshidabad ...	7,976	33	7,997	2,194	2,470	32	12,693	570	1,917	7,402	250	.....	.....	482	.....	16	53
Jessore	1,663	3,100	3,600	.....	21,009	.....	24,609	1,535	1,645	2,902	1,230	.....	387	.....	3,715	21,445	1,231
Khulna	129	1,875	1,301	71	1,201	.....	2,573	40	.....	.....	2,228	.....	50	.....	300	5,175	...
Rajshahi	589	.....	589	.....	300	.....	889	282	1,225	902	.....	94	.....	412	.....	.....	...
Dinajpur	13,615	.....	13,615	.....	160	.....	13,775	.....	24,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Jalpaiguri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	124,565	.....	.....	24,158	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,903
Kuch Bihar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,385	.....	.....	21,967	.....	.....	.....	.....	124
Rangpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,039	.....	26	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	24,154
Bogra	18,520	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	18,553	575	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,746
Pabna	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,543	.....	1,543	57,727	18,200	3,649	3,252	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	607
Dacca	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,579	.....	3,579	1,16,588	5,390	2,180	5,368	.....	5,073	.....	.....	.....	...
Mymensingh ...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5,382	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Faridpur	1,255	425	1,521	.....	16,643	.....	18,164	15,771	11,270	6,718	16,002	1,205	1,060	.....	.....	.....	1
Backergunge ...	61,057	.....	61,057	.....	2,825	.....	63,882	2,578	350	863	1,575	.....	.....	.....	.....	263	52
Tippera	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Noakhali	1,005	.....	1,005	.....	800	.....	1,805	.....	.....	3,019	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Chittagong ...	429	.....	429	.....	.....	.....	429	.....	.....	.....	.....	794	1,705	.....	.....	.....	...
Total of Bengal ...	7,31,710	1,71,943	8,39,174	17,446	1,07,817	1,518	9,65,955	2,18,005	823,386	64,789	32,403	48,398	10,021	1,191	8,191	57,330	45,527
BIHAR.																	
Patna	503	.....	503	.....	15,386	3,901	19,790	246	1,015	1,29,635	1,107	.....	119	2	.....	546	488
Gaya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,225	8,035	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	321	3
Shahabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,980	.....	16,980	.....	280	56,137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,120	...
Saran	.....	.....	.....	.....	799	51	850	.....	490	24,360	4,021	.....	.....	.....	.....	843	...
Champaran ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210	40,058	1,803	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	...
Muzaffarpur ...	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	105	52,643	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	421
Darbhanga ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	1,130	90,373	1,038	.....	6	.....	.....	1,172	588
Monghyr	1,804	.....	1,804	2,990	18,682	816	24,211	.....	1,400	25,318	2,880	.....	654	.....	.....	.....	119
Bhagalpur ...	1,152	.....	1,152	622	1,275	7,970	11,019	.....	385	25,072	1,683	.....	9	40	.....	.....	...
Purnea	61	.....	61	58	65	.....	184	103	2,660	1,330	5,475	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,883
Malda	1,386	.....	1,386	1,654	357	.....	3,397	.....	105	4,168	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	...
Sonthal Parganas	106	.....	106	6,163	7,255	128	13,652	1,223	980	11,547	4,332	.....	.....	22	.....	4	...
Total of Bihar ...	5,047	.....	5,047	11,486	60,799	12,870	90,122	1,572	10,045	4,75,605	22,909	1	789	69	.....	7,046	12,502
ORISSA.																	
Balasore	5,386	6,057	9,172	.....	.....	.....	9,172	.....	4,200	82	.....	...	129	.....	.....	.....	53
CHOTA NAGPUR.																	
Hazaribagh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	641	.....	641	.....	210	5,925	.....	18	.....	... ...	.....	.....	...
Manbhum ...	28	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	350	337	.....	213	.....	.....	.....	18	...
Singhbhum ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total of Chota Nagpur.	28	.....	28	.....	641	.....	669	.....	700	6,262	.....	231	.....	.....	.....	18	...
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	7,42,171	1,78,000	8,53,421	28,852	1,69,257	14,388	10,65,918	2,19,577	838,331	5,46,738	55,462	48,630	10,939	1,260	8,191	64,394	58,082
OTHER PROVINCES.																	
Assam	.....	.....	.....	631	41	.....	672	4,000	.....	15,497	63,172	65,379	1,524	68	.....	.....	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	53	.....	53	2,10,860	73,383	583	2,84,879	224	1,470	3,77,952	21,670	1,411	314	.....	.....	6,748	5
Punjab	9	.....	9	38,601	1,30,476	9,115	1,78,201	.....	560	970	1,24,337	737	1,417	.....	.....	.....	2
Central Provinces	4,767	.....	4,767	.....	9,003	.....	13,770	.....	1,365	15,029	5,013	.....	361	.....	.....	40	...
Rajputana and Central India.	10	.....	10	.....	5,262	6	5,278	.....	.....	22,370	56,330	.....	9,321	.....	.....	.....	...
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	26,697	.....	27	.....	211
Madras	.....	17,443	7,152	41	1,595	.....	8,788	.....	.....	.....	7,165	.....	1,908	.....	4,245	.....	...
Burma	71,795	88,122	1,26,871	.....	127	.....	1,26,998	.....	1,850	.....	.....	.....	8,673	.....	.....	.....	...
Other places ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	560	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	8,650	28,424	14
Grand Total of Imports in June ... 1894	8,18,805	2,77,565	9,92,283	2,78,985	3,39,152	24,092	16,34,512	2,23,801	844,136	9,78,556	3,27,149	1,16,159	61,154	1,345	21,113	99,615	58,314
1893	5,83,933	1,48,531	6,76,765	7,17,722	4,39,487	55,031	18,89,005	2,60,257	1,971,103	14,22,774	4,12,777	1,02,038	65,787	4,019	48,412	78,759	24,274

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of June, 1894, *was as follows:—*

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—																	
To Indian ports, viz.—																	
Bombay	18,596	30	18,615	.....	89	.....	18,654	... ...	965,700	.....	9,686	630	.....	.....	2,737	.....	...
Madras	128	.....	128	306	47,791	4,946	53,171	.....	158,050	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	101	.....	...
Other ports in Madras... ...	698	.....	698	99	915	16	1,728	.....	266,100	.....	399	4	.....	3	63	.....	...
Burma	2,805	.....	2,805	15,860	11,169	229	30,063	.....	722,931	.....	.....	184	487	.....	2,076	101	9,946
Other Indian ports... ...	392	301	580	182	3,484	4	4,250	.....	9,400	.....	327	4	.....	.....	902	338	3,557
Pondicherry ...	.....	.....	.....	71	204	.....	275	.....	58,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total of Inter-portal trade ...	22,619	331	22,826	16,518	63,602	5,195	1,08,141	.....	2,201,081	.....	10,412	839	487	3	5,879	439	13,503
To Foreign ports— United Kingdom	90,332	.....	90,332	1,44,403	53,598	.....	2,88,393	1,04,307	11,439,600	5,24,757	35	79,345	5,835	140	7,758	.....	1,639
Other Foreign ports	6,22,557	108	6,22,624	328	38,066	9,118	6,70,136	1,78,699	6,482,220	6,42,677	46,992	4,714	13,681	718	297	.....	2,631
Total of Foreign trade	7,12,889	108	7,12,956	1,44,796	91,664	9,118	9,58,534	2,83,006	17,921,820	11,67,434	47,027	84,059	19,516	858	8,055	.....	4,170
Grand Total 1894	7,35,508	439	7,35,782	1,61,314	1,55,266	14,313	10,06,675	2,83,006	20,122,901	11,67,434	57,439	84,898	20,003	861	13,934	439	17,801

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of June, 1894.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBACC	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manu-
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mc
By country boats ...	3,75,957	85,900	20,476	80,491	1,824	68,039	567,971	40,719	34,403	33	4,285	102	1,929	42,830	9,731	1,
,, river steamers ...	34,343	1,312	2,322	2,261	.....	1,07,815	.....	47,626	58,783	65,346	1,082	174	70	11	912	.....
,, rail { E. I. Railway	2,32,997	86,109	2,56,035	2,73,426	22,268	3,146	51,345	8,52,097	2,15,944	2,381	11,429	635	.....	13,884	12,465	
,, rail { E. B. S. Railway.	38,509	67	111	22,244	.....	40,915	198,310	28,826	10,854	47,605	4,714	417	3,515	14,246	31,393	.....
,, road	62,209	4,555	.....	.....	.....	3,886	10,910	206	.....	.....	932	.....	2,677	220	3,567	2,
,, sea	75,290	99,622	41	1,730	.....	...	6,610	82	7,165	794	38,712	17	12,922	28,424	256	
Grand Total of Imports in June ... { 1894 ...	8,18,805	2,77,565	2,78,985	3,89,152	24,092	2,23,801	844,136	9,78,556	3,27,149	1,16,159	61,154	1,345	21,113	99,615	58,314	4,4
1893 ...	5,83,933	1,48,531	7,17,722	4,39,487	55,031	2,60,257	1,971,103	14,22,774	4,12,777	1,02,038	65,787	4,010	48,412	73,759	24,274	6,0

The following Statement shows the Values, Quantities and Numbers of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta during the month of June, 1894.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
BENGAL.							
Burdwan ...	1,74,331	30	566	3,025	37,935	4,368	144,177
Birbhum ...	92,238	2,844	117	1,436	25,174	2,167	83,335
Midnapore ...	2,03,34	.....	2,644	.....	56,339	1,119	9,168
Hooghly ...	1,27,432	7,672	766	107	3,334	4,196	48,736
24-Parganas ...	1,23,126	2,128	296	7	10,231	34,083	5,196
Nadia ...	1,75,380	.....	2,083	638	26,976	3,007	30,258
Murshidabad ...	80,681	216	103	46	6,893	347	11,475
Jessore ...	76,03)	.....	1,340	48	1,00,562	3,924	4,548
Khulna ...	67,694	.....	155	41	3,424	2,029	2,485
Rajshahi ...	1,28,370	.....	117	279	12,456	545	6,545
Dinajpur ...	96,211	.....	.....	226	10,735	997	8,855
Jalpaiguri ...	81,018	.....	.....	229	9,726	1,744	3,255
Kuch Bihar ...	38,475	.....	.....	133	297	1	.....
Darjeeling ...	38,475	.....	17	148	7,425	1,698	1,960
Rangpur ...	3,42,385	.....	19	336	23,242	1,627	2,415
Bogra ...	1,26,786	.....	.....	155	1,982	158	42,556
Pabna ...	1,05,188	.....	433	.....	28,310	2,000	2,075
Dacca ...	4,11,373	.....	1,982	3	76,575	2,300	9,205
Mymensingh ...	1,58,324	.....	221	5	4,484	.....	.....
Faridpur ...	60,012	.....	334	697	41,478	2,130	9,590
Backergunge ...	78,207	.....	1,981	.....	44,893	3,923	17,150
Tippera ...	43,524	.....	684	.....	10,200	400	5,495
Noakhali ...	32,351	.....	509	.....	5,350	.....	315
Chittagong ...	68,550	30	.....	4	200	.....	90
Total of Bengal ...	29,30,419	12,926	14,367	7,503	4,68,428	73,362	450,632
BIHAR.							
Patna ...	87,333	648	231	1,455	29,323	4,095	236,430
Gaya ...	45,517	.....	16	3,059	24,713	578	17,010
Shahabad ...	2,44,518	108	7	2,673	31,477	326	29,715
Saran ...	3,01,695	864	.....	431	23,511	685	21,105
Champaran ...	1,48,554	216	7	707	23,744	1,647	25,965
Muzaffarpur ...	71,060	144	.....	110	17,899	4,484	52,255
Darbhanga ...	80,994	360	46	1,394	27,509	1,919	50,250
Monghyr ...	34,442	...	6	1,304	24,077	2,993	32,480
Bhagalpur ...	1,00,189	648	186	979	23,785	2,705	50,755
Purnea ...	2,66,560	.....	6	752	23,497	979	9,220
Malda ...	32,491	.....	46	.....	3,900	.....	...
Santhal Parganas ...	98,970	36	213	1,270	24,002	3,080	26,425
Total of Bihar ...	15,21,332	3,024	734	14,134	2,78,037	23,491	551,550
ORISSA.							
Cuttack ...	3,100	.....	5	238	22,455	16	.....
Balasore ...	25,400	.....	1,106	4,116	.....	162	8,500
	28,500	.....	1,111	4,354	22,455	178	8,500

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
CHOTA NAGPUR.							
Hazaribagh	12,965	.....	.....	2,3	9,644	310	2,83
Manbhum	73,678	.....	9	2,244	28,174	1,403	3,81
Singhbhum	3,600	.....	7	496	6,184	7	2,555
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	90,243	.....	16	3,033	44,002	1,720	9,205
Grand total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ...	45,70,494	15,950	16,228	29,084	8,12,920	98,751	1,019,897
OTHER PROVINCES.							
Assam	6,12,785	.....	873	46	58,621	6,968	19,715
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	22,03,252	5,040	1,811	1,911	32,120	19,947	424,970
Panjab	7,29,242	3,420	379	26	.....	1,581	691,320
Central Provinces ...	80,035	.....	294	1,119	.....	8,475	60,550
Rajputana and Central India	65,428	72	56	.....	.....	1,047	20,825
Berar	1,403	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nizam's Territory	421	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	4,568	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	905,700
Madras	2,72,866	.....	359	1,181	.....	344	424,150
Pondicherry	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	58,900
Burma	1,34,782	17,490	659	1,577	.....	153	722,931
Sind	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000
Other places	1,06,007	1,494	58	13,076	.....	.....	17,921,820
Grand Total of Exports in June ... { 1894 ...	87,81,223	44,366	20,717	48,020	8,98,670	1,37,266	22,350,778
1893 ...	98,65,679	40,519	21,615	25,872	8,65,951	2,72,594	17,084,921

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of June, 1894, was as follows:—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
From Foreign Ports—							
United Kingdom	77,44,176	.....	4,211	...	5,83,105	.....	.....
Other Foreign ports ...	37,723	.....	510	.....	3,05,877	15,625	560
Total of Foreign Trade ...	77,81,899	.....	4,721	.....	8,89,042	15,625	560
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	52,007	(,41,160	.....	14,050	71,028	.....	.....
Madras	.....	62,710	.....	...	1,958	.....	.....
Other ports in Madras ...	...	.....	.....	194	1,000	.....	.....
Burma	12,370	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1,850
Other Indian ports ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,200
Total of Interportal Trade...	64,377	2,03,870	.....	14,253	73,986	.....	6,050
Grand Total of Imports in June ... { 1894...	78,46,276	2,03,870	4,721	14,253	9,63,028	15,625	6,610
1893...	99,44,532	1,36,170	4,887	10,310	8,42,437	1,80,199	7,700

* As per tariff declaration value.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of June, 1894.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Country boats	1,17,800	7,600	1,487	.....	1,84,166	11,122	42,669
River steamers	9,29,835	.....	3,345	46	1,66,698	16,579	44,740
Rail { East Indian Railway	49,46,756	15,624	4,929	24,763	4,04,595	59,171	1,993,915
Rail { Eastern Bengal State Railway	19,82,751	.....	9,269	2,984	1,20,077	44,184	140,735
Road	1,89,876	3,128	490	55	3,779	5,235	5,818
Sea	6,14,605	19,014	2,187	20,192	19,355	675	20,122,901
Grand Total of Exports in June ... { 1894 ...	87,81,223	44,366	20,717	48,020	8,98,670	1,37,266	22,350,778
1893 ...	98,65,679	40,519	21,615	25,872	8,65,951	2,72,594	17,084,921

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 8th September, 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of B

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Station Observations.											
				Air Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature.						
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·696	29·742	+·071	SEly	84	90·7	6th Sept.	78·2	2 to 4 & 8th Sept.	87·6	78·6
			Raniganj	29·462	29·747	+·090	SEly	39	89·2	5th ,,	76·4	5th ,,	86·6	77·0
		Birbhum	.....											
		Bankura	Bankura	29·460	29·710	+·070	ESE	84	88·1	5 & 6 ,,	75·6	3 & 8 ,,	86·2	76·7
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·649	29·745	+·094	SE	73	91·8	6th ,,	75·6	3rd ,,	88·4	77·5
		Hooghly	.....											
		Howrah	.....											
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·770	29·740	+·075	SWly	305	89·2	7th ,,	77·4	7th ,,	87·5	79·3
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·778	29·745	+·077	SEly	69	88·6	6th ,,	76·2	2nd ,,	86·4	77·4
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·757	29·753	+·096	SSE & ESE	128	89·3	5 to 7 ,,	76·7	4th ,,	87·8	77·9
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·738	29·754	+·079	Calm & Ely	52	88·6	6th ,,	77·8	3rd ,,	87·2	78·9
		Jessore	Jessore	29·771	29·751	+·072	SE	82	91·0	6th ,,	75·4	4th ,,	88·1	76·7
		Khulna	.....											
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·734	29·754	+·092	SEly	134	88·1	8th ,,	78·1	2, 3 & 6 ,,	86·4	79·0
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·706	29·783	+·116	E	75	90·6	8th ,,	74·7	6th ,,	86·3	76·8
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·559	29·804	+·120	NE	67	89·9	8th ,,	74·1	2, 3 & 6 ,,	86·5	75·2
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·006	—	—·036	E	76	63·1	2, 3 & 7 ,,	55·7	2 to 5 & 7 & 8. ,,	62·4	55·8
			Gnatong	19·321	—	—	NW & SE	93	56·4	7th ,,	31·6	7th ,,	53·3	40·8
		Kuch Bihar	.....											
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·707	29·784	+·103	Ely	39	90·3	8th ,,	74·2	6th ,,	86·4	76·1
		Bogra	Bogra	29·752	29·766	+·119	SE	45	89·2	3 to 5 & 7 & 8. ,,	76·2	2nd ,,	88·8	77·3
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·774	29·773	+·110	Calm & Sly	15	87·8	6th ,,	78·3	2 & 3 ,,	86·3	78·9
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·806	29·789	+·092	ESE	*128	89·0	7th ,,	75·7	7th ,,	87·2	78·9
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·771	29·782	+·096	ESE	58	89·7	7th ,,	76·6	3rd ,,	87·1	78·0
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·789	29·783	+·097	SEly	85	86·8	5 & 6 ,,	75·9	3rd ,,	85·4	78·7
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·806	29·764	+·104	Calm	62	93·3	5th ,,	76·4	7th ,,	88·4	78·2
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·803	29·787	+·099	S	68	90·4	7th ,,	75·8	7th ,,	88·9	76·0
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·792	29·762	+·093	Variable	94	88·5	7th ,,	76·3	2nd ,,	86·7	77·7
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·765	29·799	+·076	NEly	*94	89·7	8th ,,	75·6	8th ,,	88·3	76·7
		South Lushai Hills	.....											
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·597	29·733	+·070	E	160	89·5	2 & 8 ,,	77·2	8th ,,	87·5	78·5
		Gaya	Gaya	29·387	29·716	+·064	E	145	91·4	5th ,,	76·8	3rd ,,	89·0	77·9
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·394	29·696	+·067	ESE	?	89·3	8th ,,	76·0	6th ,,	87·7	77·9
			Buxar	29·521	29·714	+·076	E	152	90·0	8th ,,	75·8	5th ,,	87·8	77·1
			Arrah	29·567	29·708	+·081	SE	56	90·9	8th ,,	77·0	7th ,,	88·4	77·9
		Saran	Chapra	29·585	29·719	+·064	E	137	90·3	8th ,,	75·1	5th ,,	88·0	77·7
		Champaran	Motihari	29·557	29·730	+·087	ENE	156	90·5	2nd ,,	75·9	6th ,,	88·1	77·0
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·605	29·737	—	ESE	134	89·7	2nd ,,	75·2	6th ,,	87·8	77·2
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·625	29·745	+·079	ESE	117	89·4	2nd ,,	75·2	6th ,,	87·3	77·8
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....											
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·627	29·740	+·097	SE	97	89·7	8th ,,	74·1	2nd ,,	87·8	75·5
		Purnea	Purnea	29·681	29·760	+·089	E	94	90·7	8th ,,	75·2	3, 5, 6 ,,	87·8	76·5
		Malda	Malda	29·728	29·751	+·107	SE	88	92·1	8th ,,	77·0	6th ,,	89·2	78·9
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·292	29·738	+·099	SEly	124	89·1	8th ,,	75·8	6th ,,	86·3	76·3
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·682	29·705	+·045	Variable	45	91·7	7th ,,	76·8	3rd ,,	88·9	78·1
			False Point	29·763	29·726	+·062	Variable	204	89·0	7th ,,	76·6	2nd ,,	87·5	78·5
		Balasore	Balasore	29·725	29·727	+·089	Variable	87	90·4	6th ,,	75·7	2nd ,,	87·0	77·5
		Puri	Puri	29·748	29·703	—	Calm	149	91·7	7th ,,	76·1	7th ,,	88·0	79·1
			Gopalpur	29·749	29·710	—	NNW	185	90·2	7th ,,	76·6	3rd ,,	86·6?	77·8
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·765	29·715	+·056	SEly	199	84·2	5 & 6 ,,	71·3	2 & 3 ,,	83·1	72·0
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·642	29·710	+·071	E	129	83·5	6th ,,	70·9	2 & 3 ,,	81·6	71·8
		Palamau	Daltonganj	?	?	?	SEly	42	90·3	4 & 5 ,,	75·0	3rd ,,	88·2	76·3
		Manbhum	.....											
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·000	29·707	+·083	SWly	39	91·4	6th ,,	75·7	2 & 3 ,,	88·8	76·5
Assam.	.....	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·540	29·831	+·094	NE		88·7	8th ,,	73·0	4th ,,	83·9	75·1
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·730	29·799	+·105	NE	120	87·2	8th ,,	70·1	2 to 5 ,,	84·2	76·4
		Cachar	Silchar	29·759	29·815	+·091	Calm		93·5	7th ,,	73·3	2nd ,,	91·0	76·4

* Mean of 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period fo
The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10.
mean are the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional station for the period in ques
stations in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations.

for the week ending Saturday, the 8th of September 1894.

Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. Of week. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Rainfall. Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Since 10th May 1894. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	District.
—0·8	81·2	88	9·0	0·98	1·44	2·22	3·75	3·14	1·59	2·46	—0·87	38·36	37·44	+0·92	Burdwan.
—1·6	79·7	94	8·6	1·18											
					1·05	3·23	3·00	3·77	1·76	3·75	—1·99	47·20	41·82	+5·38	Birbhum.
—2·0	79·8	90	8·0	1·77	1·62	2·51	3·50	3·32	2·25	2·91	—0·66	43·57	42·44	+1·13	Bankura.
—0·3	81·1	92	3·9	2·05	2·11	2·64	3·50	3·35	2·37	2·95	—0·58	49·44	41·54	+7·90	Midnapore.
					2·50	2·48	4·33	3·58	2·73	2·70	+0·03	33·24	40·43	—7·19	Hooghly.
					0·86	2·93	2·50	3·46	0·95	3·25	—2·30	31·95	41·03	—9·08	Howrah.
+0·1	82·2	90	9·9	1·27	1·48	3·23	3·50	3·50	1·63	3·50	—1·87	38·41	42·29	—3·88	24-Parganas.
—0·5	81·1	93	7·9	1·86	1·86	3·73	5·00	3·85	2·01	4·03	—2·02	28·66	42·06	—13·40	Calcutta.
—0·2	82·2	85	7·6	1·05	0·97	2·43	2·60	3·02	1·27	2·71	—1·44	38·17	38·04	+0·13	Nadia.
—0·3	82·3	89	9·0	0·87	1·32	3·05	3·33	3·62	.	3·45			38·71		Murshidabad.
—0·7	81·0	94	9·1	0·61	1·04	2·54	3·20	3·20	1·26	2·85	—1·59	38·85	39·63	—0·78	Jessore.
					1·75	2·95	3·00	3·45	2·22	3·16	—0·94	39·94	44·50	—4·56	Khulna.
—0·1	83·4	87	3·7	0·84		3·48		3·29		4·00			41·30		Rajshahi.
—1·6	79·6	92	8·0	3·13	3·19	3·47	3·40	3·48	3·27	3·81	—0·54	38·97	45·42	—6·45	Dinajpur.
—1·0	77·9	91	7·9	9·04		6·05		4·15		6·61			91·31		Jalpaiguri.
—1·6	58·5	97	9·7	5·95		5·74		4·72		6·27			103·59		Darjeeling.
—	45·9	93	9·9	6·96											
					7·53	6·09	4·75	3·67	7·57	7·17	+0·40	67·91	89·01	—21·10	Kuch Bihar.
—1·4	79·9	93	7·7	3·54	3·29	3·93	4·75	3·47	3·51	4·39	—0·88		58·64		Rangpur.
+0·3	81·8	89	5·0	2·28	1·03	2·85	2·25	3·25	1·26	3·11	—1·85	46·84	44·76	+2·08	Bogra.
—0·1	81·4	90	9·7	0·16	0·17	3·11	1·00	3·43	0·20	3·35	—3·15	45·37	40·80	+4·57	Pabna.
—0·3	81·7	88	8·6	1·22		3·84		3·53		4·16			43·49		Dacca.
—0·1	81·1	91	6·7	0·85		3·57		3·76		3·95			53·72		Mymensingh.
—0·6	81·4	88	7·6	1·08	1·08	3·02	2·67	3·19	1·17	3·27	—2·10	46·64	43·89	+2·75	Faridpur.
+0·8	82·9	85	9·6	2·51	1·77	3·50	3·50	4·11	2·20	3·88	—1·68	56·55	60·31	—3·76	Backergunge.
+0·8	80·1	94	7·1	1·07	1·63	3·78	2·75	4·09	1·89	4·22	—2·33	57·43	55·11	+2·32	Tippera.
+0·8	81·0	91	4·7	1·47	2·40	5·39	2·50	4·28	2·44	6·11	—3·67	83·89	85·87	—2·07	Noakhali.
+1·6	81·6	87	8·3	2·48	2·74	5·48	2·00	4·20	3·08	6·01	—2·93	104·74	94·19	+10·55	Chittagong.
					2·84	3·40	4·00	4·45	3·15	3·74	—0·59	64·74	64·34	+0·40	South Lushai Hills.
—1·3	81·9	87	7·6	1·22	1·63	1·99	3·00	2·78	1·86	2·29	—0·43		32·95		Patna.
—0·6	80·2	87	0·6	2·62	2·21	1·90	3·25	2·00		2·13			33·01		Gaya.
—0·6	83·2	83	6·4	1·65											
—1·1	81·6	86	0·1	1·28	1·80	2·05	2·80	2·79	2·53	2·24	+0·29	44·00	31·21	+12·79	Shahabad.
—1·1	82·7	88	4·0	2·89											
—1·6	81·2	90	9·7	3·13	1·74	1·72	2·33	2·27	2·12	1·99	+0·13	38·90	31·98	+6·92	Saran.
—1·2	81·3	87	6·9	0·29	1·55	2·17	2·50	2·41	1·57	2·83	—1·26	39·63	35·87	+3·76	Champaran.
—	80·0	91	6·7	3·47	2·77	2·36	4·33	2·69	3·18	2·91	+0·27		33·18		Muzaffarpur.
—0·9	81·0	88	6·4	1·22	3·06	2·96	3·33	2·53	3·17	3·35	—0·18	32·85	34·96	—2·11	Darbhanga.
					1·55	2·41	3·00	3·07	1·67	2·71	—1·04	38·07	34·11	+3·96	Monghyr.
						2·58		3·11		2·81			35·29		Bhagalpur.
—1·6	81·0	88	8·3	2·55											
—0·8	79·0	92	7·7	8·95	5·47	3·82	5·33	3·41	5·60	4·13	+1·47	46·30	50·75	—4·45	Purnea.
+0·1	81·9	90	6·7	1·13	2·73	3·38	4·00	3·34	2·73	3·55	—0·82	40·58	42·20	—1·62	Malda.
—1·0	80·3	89	8·3	1·32	2·42	2·92	3·83	3·53	2·60	3·37	—0·77	44·82	39·44	+5·38	Santhal Parganas.
—0·4	82·9	80	4·9	1·57		2·51		2·91		2·80			37·51		Cuttack.
0	82·3	86	8·6	1·89											
—0·5	81·1	94	5·1	5·19		2·52		3·09		2·89			38·21		Balasore.
—	83·0	84	5·3	2·14		2·41		3·11		2·76			36·79		Puri.
—	80·4	91	3·7	1·74											
—0·6	75·6	88	10·0	3·27		2·64		3·43		2·97			39·93		Hazaribagh.
—0·8	74·5	93	7·9	4·47		2·89		3·96		3·45			41·39		Lohardaga.
—	79·0	90	6·1	1·11	1·11	2·37	2·00	3·60	1·24	2·77	—1·53		33·92		Palamau.
					1·78	1·89	3·00	3·33	1·83	2·11	—0·28	60·62	37·13	+23·49	Manbhum.
0	80·2	86	9·0	1·90	1·90	2·36	4·00	3·45	2·58	2·80	—0·22	39·63	41·66	—2·03	Singhbhum.
—3·6	77·0	96	9·0	3·07											Sibsagar.
—1·3	79·9	95	8·9	4·87											Goalpara.
+0·3	79·3	93	9·1	2·87											Cachar.

ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
bers denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal
g the past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returned received in the district, i.e., from total rainfall at the subdivisional

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 8th of September

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 2nd.	Monday, 3rd.	Tuesday, 4th.	Wednesday, 5th.	Thursday, 6th.	Friday, 7th.	Saturday, 8th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	0·22	0·25	...	...	...	1·16	3	1·63	1·69	1·75	1·92	39·37
			Burdwan ...	0·30	0·10	0·14	...	0·04	0·23	0·17	5	0·98	2·17	1·20	2·57	34·55
			Katwa ...	0·13	0·27	...	...	1·53	...	0·05	3	1·98	2·41	2·02	2·59	34·38
			Raniganj ...	0·35	0·19	0·42	0·21	...	...	0·01	4	1·18	2·50	1·38	2·73	45·01
			Mankur ...	0·78	0·60	0·69	...	2·71	...	0·11	5	4·80	?	5·31	?	39·54
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	0·02	0·07	0·60	...	...	0·12	...	2	0·81	3·34	0·87	3·05	46·52
			Hetampur ...	0·45	0·80	0·60	...	...	0·06	...	3	1·91	2·94	2·09	3·64	52·48
			Rampur Hât ...	0·58	0·34	1·11	...	...	...	0·21	4	2·24	3·42	2·34	3·96	42·61
			Bolpur ...	0·47	0·44	0·51	...	0·25	...	...	4	1·67	?	1·88	?	35·60
			Murari ...	0·21	0·40	0·20	...	0·14	0·04	0·66	5	1·65	?	2·13	?	37·82
			Labpur ...	...	...	0·63	...	0·63	...	0·26	3	1·52	?	1·52	?	35·64
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	0·43	0·47	0·61	...	...	0·02	0·24	4	1·77	2·10	1·94	2·33	40·01
			Vishnupur ...	0·19	0·47	...	...	...	0·67	0·85	4	2·18	2·67	3·24	3·20	45·77
			Maliara ...	0·14	0·55	0·25	...	...	...	...	3	0·94	1·94	1·46	2·36	38·76
			Khatra ...	0·48	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·95	3	1·58	3·34	2·33	3·75	
			Indas ...	0·53	...	0·60	...	...	...	0·20	3	1·33	?	2·03	?	
			Kotalpur ...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	0·80	2	1·40	?	1·49	?	37·75
			Onda ...	0·86	...	...	...	0·93	0·30	...	3	2·09	?	2·09	?	36·77
			Gangajalghati	0·52	...	0·62	...	0·17	...	0·08	3	1·39	?	1·56	?	47·98
			Raipur ...	0·50	0·23	...	...	0·42	...	...	3	1·15	?	2·35	?	49·01
			Sonamukhi ...	...	1·40	0·14	...	...	0·35	0·44	4	2·33	?	2·85	?	35·60
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	0·08	0·30	0·06	0·12	...	0·05	0·04	3	1·25	3·03	1·40	4·01	61·26
			Tamluk ...	0·03	0·32	0·02	0·10	...	...	0·10	3	0·57	2·86	0·59	2·74	50·88
			Midnapore ...	0·28	1·31	0·18	0·01	...	0·05	0·02	3	1·84	1·90	1·86	2·25	30·31
			Ghatal ...	0·96	1·13	0·58	0·07	...	1·05	0·50	5	4·79	2·38	5·64	2·81	55·20
			Kukrahati ...	0·81	0·17	...	0·32	0·17	0·03	0·03	4	1·53	?	1·53	?	40·38
			Garhbeta ...	0·30	1·30	0·07	...	...	0·30	0·32	4	2·89	?	3·19	?	44·53
			Panskura ...	0·23	1·25	0·03	...	...	0·09	0·12	3	1·72	?	1·74	?	53·88
			Dantoon ...	...	1·20	...	...	...	...	1·08	2	2·28	?	2·28	?	
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	0·48	0·88	0·30	0·03	...	0·15	0·03	4	1·87	2·81	2·02	2·95	27·08
			Hooghly ...	0·31	0·18	0·61	...	...	0·49	0·29	5	1·88	2·36	2·05	2·63	27·54
			Jahanabad ...	0·59	1·86	1·24	...	...	...	0·37	4	4·06	2·26	4·14	2·52	45·09
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	0·22	0·51	0·12	0·07	...	...	0·13	4	1·05	3·40	1·16	3·75	28·94
			Mohesreka ...	0·57	0·03	0·05	0·02	...	...	...	1	0·67	2·45	0·73	2·73	34·89
			Uluberia ...	0·20	0·04	...	...	...	0·08	...	1	0·32	?	0·48	?	34·25
		24-Parganas...	Saugor Island	0·22	0·17	0·05	0·52	...	0·14	0·17	5	1·27	2·77	1·29	3·21	54·15
			Diamond Harbour.	0·46	0·26	...	...	..	0·25	...	3	0·97	4·29	1·07	4·50	45·01
			Canning Town										?		?	
			Alipore (Obsy.)	0·75	0·13	0·13	...	...	0·70	0·15	5	1·86	3·73	2·01	4·01	28·66
			Barrackpore	0·85	1·09	0·13	...	...	0·16	0·02	4	2·25	2·48	2·25	2·62	27·77
			Dum-Dum ...	0·33	0·41	0·28	...	1·39	...	0·08	4	2·49	3·36	2·49	3·32	30·72
			Barasat ...	0·32	...	...	...	0·82	...	...	2	1·14	3·12	1·14	3·37	25·90
			Basirhat ...	...	0·25	0·04	0·35	...	...	0·10	3	0·74	3·33	1·49	3·44	41·42
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	..	..	..	...	...	0·64	0·80	2	1·44	2·22	1·84	2·42	32·48
			Krishnagar ...	0·02	0·01	...	0·01	0·55	0·46	...	2	1·05	2·31	1·39	2·68	41·79
			Chuadanga ...	0·15	0·12	0·02	...	...	...	0·12	3	0·41	2·02	0·78	2·97	
			Meherpur ...	0·49	0·06	0·55	0·06	...	...	0·14	5	1·20	2·16	1·51	2·37	30·59
			Kushtia ...	0·55	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·10	3	0·75	2·84	0·84	3·10	39·41
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	0·24	0·30	0·32	0·08	0·08	0·08	0·06	4	1·76	2·42	1·86	2·77	26·94
			Berhamporo	0·04	0·11	0·57	...	0·15	...	...	3	0·87	3·07	1·03	3·35	37·02
			Lalbag ...	0·05	0·27	0·59	...	...	0·10	...	3	1·01	2·03	1·31	3·24	33·22
			Azimganj ...	0·36	0·30	0·43	...	0·15	...	...	4	1·24	2·93		3·46	
			Jangipur ...	0·37	0·91	0·56	...	...	...	...	3	1·84	3·50	1·06	3·92	20·44
			Lalgola ...	1·00	0·10	0·10	...	...	...	...	3	1·20	3·47	1·30	4·00	40·60
			Akhriganj ...	0·44	0·04	0·26	...	...	...	...	2	0·74	?	1·06	?	40·60
			Patkabari ...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	1	0·60	?	0·70	?	23·60
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	0·80	0·04	0·38	...	...	0·03	...	3	2·15	2·49	2·18	2·91	41·91
			Jessore ...	0·05	0·10	0·14	...	...	0·07	0·25	3	0·61	2·73	0·93	2·98	40·14
			Jhenidah ...	0·09	...	0·20	0·07	...	...	0·40	2	0·76	2·44	0·83	2·91	39·43
			Magura ...	0·11	0·32	0·42	...	...	0·17	0·17	5	1·19	2·94	1·21	3·23	36·88
			Bangaon ...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·28	3	0·48	2·12	1·13	2·25	27·51
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	...	0·83	0·27	...	...	...	0·05	2	1·15	2·40	1·57	2·63	36·12
			Bagerhat ...	1·05	0·93	...	0·07	...	0·06	...	2	2·11	3·23	2·14	3·56	45·36
			Khulna ...	0·70	0·60	...	...	0·26	0·25	0·17	5	1·98	2·96	2·04	3·29	38·29
			Nakipur ...	...	...	0·56	0·48						?		?	
			Rampal ...										?		?	
	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	0·53	0·23	...	...	0·01	...	...	2	0·77	3·00	0·92	3·52	29·06
			Nator ...	0·38	0·76	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·14	4·01	1·14	4·31	34·53
			Naugaon ...	0·13	...	0·70	0·17	...	...	...	3	1·00	3·42	1·00	3·95	28·97
			Lalpur ...		...	...	...	0·50					?		?	
			Manda ...	0·49	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·71	?	0·82	?	
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur	...	0·08	...	...	0·06	...	...	Nil	0·14	3·43	0·14	3·67	34·02
			Churaman ...	1·11	0·21	1·10	0·34	...	...	0·49	5	3·25	3·50	3·54	4·38	49·32
			Raiganj ...	0·66	1·40	2·25	2·45	1·55	...	0·44	6	8·75	3·76	8·88	3·87	
			Dinajpur ...	0·12	1·00	0·67	0·47	1·02	...	...	5	3·28	3·40	3·28	3·70	40·86
			Balughat ...	...	0·08	0·06	...	0·03	0·34	...	1	0·51	3·25	0·51	3·43	27·51
			Thakurgaon ...	0·33	0·73	0·63	1·95	0·65	...	...	5	4·29	?	4·29	?	53·64
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	3·40		2·18		0·17					6·05		6·89	
			Alipore Dooar	1·45	0·09	1·81	0·42	...	...	...	3	3·77	?	3·77	?	70 18
			Fallacotta ...	1·02	0·58	1·03	1·03	3·00	...	...	5	6·66	?	6·66	?	59·26
			Debiganj ...	1·12	0·71	0·28	1·50	0·21	...	...	5	3·82	?	3·82	?	50·03
			Bhagalpur (*Nagrakulta*).	0·12	1·42	1·46	0·65	0·47	...	...	5	4·12	?	4·13	?	112·43
North Bengal.		Darjeeling ...	Baxa ...	0·35	1·32	2·15	0·20	0·65	0·15	2·96	7	7·78	8·85	7·78	9·74	149·19
			Siliguri ...	1·74	0·19	0·68	2·63	0·03	0·22	0·22	6	5·71	4·99	5·71	5·16	95·26
			Darjeeling ...	0·10	2·27	1·35	0·18	1·58	0·22	0·25	7	5·95	5·99	6·15	6·59	82·27
			Kalimpong ...										3·30		3·59	
			Kurseong ...	1·69	1·50	1·23	2·90	1·74	...	0·76	6	9·78	?	9·76	?	
			Pedong ...	...	1·03	0·11	0·76	1·75	0·13	0·06	5	3·84	?	3·91	?	84 17
		British Bhutan	*Gnalong* ...	0·96	1·56	1·02	1·12	1·53	0·21	0·20	7	6·96	?	7·80	?	103·38
		Tibet ...	*Yatung* ...	0·06	0·52	0·30	0·50	0·57	0·05	0·13	5	2·13	?	2·56	?	?
		Kuch Bihar...	Dinhatta ...	0·39	0·61	1·55	7·35	0·80	...	...	5	10·70	5·60	10·70	6·82	55·66
			Kuch Bihar...	0·52	0·52	1·13	2·33	0·39	...	...	5	4·88	6·26	4·95	7·33	65·44
			Mekliganj ...	1·00	0·55	1·25	5·10	0·05	...	...	4	7·95	6·27	8·00	7·71	82·15
			Mathabhanga	1·76	0·10	1·07	2·50	0·25	...	...	5	6·38	6·22	6·62	6·81	67·29
			Fulbari ...	1·85	1·98	3·00	3·04	0·26	...	...	5	10·13	?	10·13	?	
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	0·22	0·62	0·20	...	0·11	...	...	4	1·15	3·85	1·43	4·09	36 43
			Rangpur ...	0·40	0·33	0·34	0·93	1·54	...	...	5	3·54	4·10	3·80	4·52	38·20
			Peerganj ...	0·33									?		?	
			Kurigaon ...	1·02	0·70	1·40	1·40	0·30	...	...	5	4·82	3·56	5·17	4·17	
			Gobindganj ...	0·30	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	2	1·30	?	1·30	?	
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	0·34	0·62	0·05	1·05	1·39	0·21	...	5	3·66	4·19	3·66	4·77	45·06
			Ulipur ...	0·02	0·36	0·32	0·19	0·22	...	...	5	1·71	?	2·44	?	31·45
		Bogra ...	*Sunderganj* ...	0·62	1·82	0·24	...	...	...	...	3	2·68	?	2·68	?	
			Sherpur ...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	0·10	2	0·80	3·03	0·80	3·30	48·42
			Nowkhilla ...	...	0·15	0·07	...	...	...	...	1	0·22	1·79	0·22	2·26	42·68
			Bogra ...	0·30	0·90	0·18	...	0·90	...	...	4	2·28	3·16	2·26	3·32	40·71
		Pabna ...	Lanchbibi ...	0·23	0·63	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·83	3·48	1·76	3·57	37·21
			Pabna ...	0·11	0 06	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·17	3·41	0·22	3·61	51·12
			Sirajganj ...	0·01	0·03	0·12	...	...	...	...	1	0·16	2·80	0.16	3·07	32·10

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 8th of September 1894 —contd.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
				Sunday, 2nd.	Monday, 3rd.	Tuesday, 4th.	Wednesday, 5th.	Thursday, 6th.	Friday, 7th.	Saturday, 8th.							
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	0·18	0·28	...	...	...	0·83	...	3	1·29	4·11	1·29	4·68	56·91	55·20
			Dacca	0·21	0·32	0·11	...	...	1·03	...	4	1·67	3·74	1·09	4·04	46·19	47 22
			Narayanganj	0·11	0·07	...	...	...	...	...			4·31		4·50		51 20
			Manikganj	0·18	0·19	...	...	0·03	1·00	0·04							
			Jaydebpur	0·09	0·43	0·18	0·20	...	...	0·06	2	0·43	3·18	0·43	3·42	38·15	40·29
										0·09	3	0·99	?	0·99	?	47·07	?
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj	...	...	...	1·39	...	0·29								
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	4·04	Nil	4·59		54·55
			Mymensingh	0·28	0·55	0·02	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·82	Nil	3·01	48·82	42·56
			Jamalpur	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·85	3·34	1·43	3·80	67·83	56·83
			Netrakona	...	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·21	4·19	0·21	4·62	50·45	49·49
			Suharnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·39	3·44	2·76	3·73		55·17
			Durgapur	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	47·19	?
			Sherpur Town	0·45	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·30	?	2·69	?	81·80	?
			Diwanganj	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·61	?	0·73	?	51 35	?
		Faridpur	Madaripur	0·85	0·02	0·21	...	...	0·40	0·29	4	1·77	2·55	1·91	2·69	43·53	44·09
			Faridpur	0·37	0·01	...	...	...	0·06	0·04	2	1·08	3·62	1·20	3·90	48·54	45 78
			Goalundo	0·24	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	2	0·40	2·90	0·40	3·14	41·88	41·80
		Backergunge	Patuakhali	0·40	0·54	...	...	...	0·13	...	3	1·07	4·13	1·57	4·46	48·09	6·67
			Pirojpur	0·75	0·64	...	...	...	...	0·24	3	1·63	3·63	1·93	4·11	45·09	54·20
			Barisal	0·52	0·56	0·17	...	...	1·35	0·08	4	2·68	3·01	3·01	3·49	58·49	51·84
			Gaurnadi	0·15	0·24	...	...	...	1·18				?		?		?
			Bhola	0·46	0·20	0·40	...	...	0·62	...	4	1·68	3·24	2·28	3·56	60 15	65·45
			Daulatkhan	0 22	1·08	...	...	...	0·07	...	2	1·37	?	1·53	?	75·45	?
			Bauphal	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	...	1	1·10	?	1·43	?		?
		Hill Tippera	Agurtala	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	2·30	2	3·00	3·26	3·25	3·59	42·44	47·27
		Tippera	Comilla	0·10	0·43	...	...	...	0·35	0·08	3	0·96	3·82	0 96	4·32	63·92	62·27
			Chandpur	0·10	...	0·10	...	...	1·00	...	3	1·20	4·20	1·37	4·78	62·48	60·37
			Brahmanbaria	0·03	0·62	0·38	0·06	...	0·24	0·03	3	1·36	3·83	1·98	4·18	56·90	47·59
			Ramchandrapur.	..	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	1	1·00	:	1·00	?	44·80	?
			Nasirnagar	0·25	0·28								?		?		?
			Daudkandi	0·50	0·44	...	...	1·01	...	...	3	1·95	?	2·08	?	42·94	?
			Kasba										?		?		?
			Laksam	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·05	0·26	1	0·34	?	1·28	?		?
		Noakhali	Noakhali	0·84	0·45	...	.	...	0·10	0·08	3	1·47	5·23	1·49	5·76	90·58	85·64
			Feuny	...	...	...	...	...	2·10	1·22	2	3·32	5·54	3·38	0·45	96·92	86·02
			Harishpur	0·07	0·76	...	...	0·13					?		?		?
			Ramganj	...	0·67	...	...	...	0·62				?		?		?
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	0·77	2·07	2	2·84	6·17	3·09	6·81	126·81	111·62
			Chittagong	...	...	...	...	0·63	0·06	1·04	2	2·03	4·79	3·05	5·20	82·56	82·31
			Kutubdia										?		?		?
			Satkanya	...	...	...	0·30	1·22	0·75				?		?		?
			Kodala										?		?		
			Fenoa										?		?		
			Mirsarai		0·24	...	...	0·19	0·02	4·08	3	4·53	?	4·55	?	102·83	?
			Chandpur	...	...	0·15	...	0·12					?		?		?
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia	...	1·14	...	0·32	0·49	...	0·89	4	2·84	3·40	3·15	3·74	67·75	64 34
			Bandarban	..	0·80	...	0·80	1·49	0·21	1·26	5	4·56	?	5·16	?	62·69	?
	Patna.	Patna	Patna	0·66	0·04	...	0·14	0·02	...	0·56	3	1·22	1·90	1·49	2·35	28·23	32 92
			Dinapore	0·92	0·04	0·31	0·12	...	...	0·13	3	1·42	1·75	1·42	2·07		32 55
			Bihar	0 64	0·04	...	...	0·64	0·80	0·04	3	2·16	2·17	2·16	2·29		33 39
			Barh	0·24	0·75	...	0·86	...	...	0·09	3	1·94	2·14	2·34	2·45		30 44
			Bikram	...	...	0·47	...	...	0·12	0·10	3	0·69	?	0·69	?		?
			Hilsa	...	...	0·39	...	0·85	...	...	2	1·24	?	1·24	?		?
		Gaya	Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	1·69	...	0·02	1	1·71	1·87	3·94	2·21	55·36	33 93
			Gaya	0·21	0·94	0·86	0·32	0·24	...	0 05	5	2·62	2·06	2 62	2·37	47·25	34·16
			Nawadah	0 06	0·35	0·10	...	1·63	...	0·27	4	1·81	1·87	1·81	2·04	33·55	31·33
			Jahanabad	...	...	..	0·57	1·92	...	0·19	3	2·68	1·79		1·87		32·57
			Arwal	0·18	0·26	...	0·38	.	0·99	...	4	1·81	?	1·81	?	25·61	?
			Daudnagar	0·12	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·22	3	0·49	?	1·14	?	40·11	?
			Sherghati	...	...	...	0·13	1·92	...	0·32	3	2·37	?	3·50	?	35·78	?
			Rajauli										?		?		?
			Pakri Barawan.	0·40	...	...	0·60	...	0 05				?		?		?
		Shahabad	Buxar	...	0·07	0·10	0·52	0·59	0 04	0·05	3	1·28	1·94	1·71	2·21	45·98	29·93
			Debri	0·16	0·04	0·61	0·01	0·83	...	...	3	1·65	3·10	1·70	3·20	52·47	33·29
			Dhabhua	...	0·14	0·04	0·14	1·91	...	0·02	3	2·22	1·88	4·06	2·02		32·11
			Sasaram	0·25	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	2	0·56	1·05	1·25	1·72	42·94	30·68
			Arrah	0·07	0·35	0·02	0·04	1·83	0·07	...			1·78		2·06		31·16
			Mohanea	0·24	0·10	0·10	0·24	1·14	...	...	5	1·82	?	3·74	?	57·69	?
			Kuri	...	...	...	0 45	...	...	...	1	0·45	?	0·85	?	37·25	?
			Ageaon	...	...	1·05	0 45	...	...	0·80			?		?		?
			Ramagar	...	...	...	0·64	2·42	...	...	2	3·06	?	3·51	?		?
			Koath	...	0·06	...	0·44	1·67	...	4·63	3	3·50	?	3·56	?	39·67	?
			Sikroul	0·05	0·15	...	1·65	0·35	...	0·06	3	2·26	?	3·89	?	40·92	?
			Bassowan	0·48	...	0·18	0·51	...	0·81		4	1·98	?	2·91	?		?
			Monahatpur	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	0·45	2	0·85	?	1·15	?		?
		Saran	Gopalganj	0·13	...	...	...	0·41	...	...	2	0·54	1·46	0·79	1·90	29·65	32·26
			Siwan	...	...	...	1·40	0·06	0·10	...	2	1·56	1·78	2·16	2·01		32·44
			Ekma	0·30	...	0·42	0·50	2·47	...	...	4	3·89	?	4·24	?		?
			Chapra	0·49	...	...	0·71	1·87	0·06	...	3	3·13	1·92	3·42	2·06	39·26	31 25
			Sevecpur	1·50	0·40	...	0·30	0·40	0·20	...	5	2·80	?	2·80	?		?
			Amnour	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	1	0·24	?	0·24	?	32·81	?
			Basantpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·14	?		?
		Champaran	Motihari	0·09	0·02	0·02	0·16	...	...	..	1	0·29	2·90	0·29	3·36	33·17	34·62
			Bettiah	0·20	0·26	...	0·17	2·08	..	...	4	2·80	1·43	2·83	2·20		37·02
			Baga'ta	0·23	...	.	0·91	1·44	...	...	3	2·80		4·14	?		?
			Burhurwa	0·3	...	...	0·11	0·51	2·05	...	3	2·70	?	3·36	?		?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	0·32	0·48	...	1·19	2·02	0·09	0·36	5	5·06	2·89	5·06	3·26	33·26	33·09
			Muzaffarpur	...	0 11	0·15	0·24	1 91	0·23	0·02	5	2·68	2·50	3·03	3·13		34·22
			Hajipur	0·20	0·11	...	0 07	0·12	...	0·09	3	0·59	1·69	0·84	2·35	35·13	32·20
			Para										?		?		
			Mahuwa	...	0·18	...	0·38				2	0·40	?	0·40	?		?
			Shiuhar	...	..	0·40	0·10	...	...	...	2	0·50	?	0·50	?		?
			Pupri										?		?		
		Darbhanga	Taipur	1·30	0·06	...	0·40	0·95	...	...	4	3·31	2·29	3·58	2·80	30 99	33 95
			Darbhanga	0·69	0·04	...	...	0·42	0·05	0·02	2	1·22	3·03	1·24	3·54	29·80	35 90
			Madhubani	0·88	0·54	0·08	2·17	0·08	...	0·01	4	4·66	3·50	4·71	3·89		64·97
			Bahera	1·10	...	...	1·09						?		?		?
			Rusera	2·55	0·99	...	...	1·33	0·07	...	3	4·94	?	5·00	?	39·28	?
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Begu Sarai	0·54	0·45	...	...	..	..	...	2	0·99	2·16	0·99	2·51	37·25	31·33
			Monghyr	0·42	0·68	...	0·07	...	0·52	...	3	1·99	2·97	2·35	3·32	35·42	36 34
			Jamui	0·56	0·31	0·09	...	...	...	0·11	4	1·67	2·11	1·67	2·21	41 68	34 27
			Gogri	0·76	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·89	?	1·00	?		?
			Shaikhpura	...	...	...	...	3·70	...	1·10	2	4·80	?	4·80	?	29·74	?
			Chakai Bamda	0·25	0·44		0·86	0·10	...	0·07			?		?		?
			Chupreon	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	...	1	0·61	?		?		?
			Gidhour	0·76	0·13	0·26	...	0·09	...	0·03	3	1·27	?	2·96	?	?	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 8th of September 1894—*concld.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 2nd.	Monday, 3rd.	Tuesday, 4th.	Wednesday, 5th.	Thursday, 6th.	Friday, 7th.	Saturday, 8th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
Bihar—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	0·83	0·51	0·15	0·00	0·07	...	...	4	2·49	2·98	3·14	3·29	39·46	37·55
			Bangaon (Sylhabad).	1·02	0·94	0·61	0·02	...	0·40	0·01	4	3·00	?	3·31			?
			Supaul ...	0·24	0·08	0·08	1·00	...	0·15	...	3	1·55	2·67	1·92	2·84	34·49	37·63
			Pratapganj ...	0·96	1·37	0·14	3·30	1·20	...	0·05	5	7·02	?	7·02	?	44·16	?
			Bhagalpur ...	2·11	0·06	0·02	0·29	0·04	0·03	...	2	2·55	2·47	3·77	2·59	40·50	38·43
			Banka ...	1·10	0·22	...	...	3·56					2·19		2·52		33·63
			Colgong ...	0·80	0·84	...	...	0·97	...	...	3	2·61	?	3·51	?	29·96	?
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	0·13	0·93	0·12	2·43	0·14	...	...	5	3·75	4·03	3·97	4·41	53·24	36·49
			Araria ...	0·20	0·55	0·19	1·91	0·32	...	0·55	6	3·72	3·60	3·72	4·10		49·80
			Purnea ...	2·35	2·12	0·58	2·10	1·80	...	...	5	8·95	3·75	9·13	3·89	42·54	46·69
			Gondwara (Korah).	5·50	0·80	0·21	1·30	...	...	...	4	7·81	?	7·81	?	36·91	?
			Barsoe ...		0·40	0·48	1·46	0·09					?		?		
			Forbesganj ...	0·70	0·93	...	3·65	1·15	...	...	4	6·43	?	6·43	?		?
			Kaliaganj ...	1·20	1·04	0·20	1·63	0·15	...	...	5	4·22	?	4·22	?	61·51	?
		Malda ...	Malda ...	0·07	0·02	0·39	0·04	0·01	...	0·01	2	1·13	3·85	1·13	4·05	39·41	39·06
			Chunchal ...	0·70	0·14	2·98	0·15	0·25	...	0·10	6	4·32	2·90	4·32	3·04	41·67	46·27
			Gajol ...	0·40	...	0·41	0·30	..	...	...	3	1·11		1·11	?	37·12	?
			Sibganj ...	0·32	0·03	0·35	...	1·05	0·85	...	4	2·40	?	3·13	?	35·95	?
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	0·25	0·34	0·18	0·04	0·20	...	...	4	1·01	3·34	1·07	3·72	33·98	39·78
			Godda ...	1·38	0·27	0·07	...	2·10	...	...	3	3·82	2·48	3·96	2·86	36·01	34·55
			Pakaur ...	0·40	0·28	0·81	...	0·95	...	...	4	2·44	3·88	2·66	4·98	49·02	42·52
			Naya Dumka	0·32	0·60	0·11	...	0·27	0·01	0·01	4	1·32	3·50	1·33	3·99	44·22	41·91
			Deoghur ...	0·35	0·22	0·13	...	2·14	0·02	...	4	2·86	2·14	3·19	2·47	40·93	38·53
			Jamtara ...	0·35	0·39	...	...	1·97	...	0·33	4	3·04	2·19	3·35	2·40	40·29	39·17
			Belbodda ...	....	...	...	1·86						?		?		?
			Nanihat ...	0·59	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	2	1·19	?	1·19	?		?
			Assenboni ...	0·43	0·60	...	...	0·34	...	0·05	3	1·42	?	1·60	?		?
			Katikund ...	...	1·44	...	...	0·54	...	...	2	1·98	?	1·98	?		?
			Madhupur ...	0·50	0·20	...	...	0·95	...	0·15	4	1·80	?	1·80	?		?
			Sarwan ...	0·26	0·03	...	2·26	...	...	...	2	2·55	?	2·80	?	41·45	?
			Sarath ...	0·24	0·68	...	...	0·41	0·15	0·76	5	2·24	?	2·28	?	41·03	?
			Barkope ...	0·55	0·10	...	0·30	4·12	0·01	...	4	5·38	?	5·49	?		?
			Danrey ...	1·28	0·25		2·50						?		?		?
			Bhagya ...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·23	?	1·41	?		?
			Mohespore ...	0·23	0·67	0·65	...	1·31	0·38	0·06	5	3·30	?	3·30	?		?
			Barharwa ...	1·60	0·30	0·71	0·04	1·75	4·58	...	5	8·98	?	9·16	?		?
			Suhibganj ...	1·65	2·72	...	...	0·87	0·08	...	3	5·30	?		?		?
			Chandi ...										?				
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	...	...	1·07							1·89		2·11		31·91
			Banki ...	0·16	0·65	...	...	...	1·26				3·10		3·27		37·63
			Cuttack ...										2·91		3·18		41·96
			False Point ...	0·25	0·18	...	...	0·06	0·07	0·46	4	1·89	2·81	2·43	3·28	45·28	42·35
			Kendrapara...	1·06	0·10	0·70	0·33	...	1·89	0·18	6	4·26	1·95	4·72	2·23	51·36	36·89
			Jajpur ...	0·63	0·08	0·28	0·37	0·01	...	0·06	3	1·41	2·41	1·59	2·74	48·51	39·35
			Dharmsala ...	0·30									?		?		?
			Salipore ...	1·50	0·40								?		?		?
			Pal Lahara ...										?		?		?
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	0·82	0·14	0·05	1·12	0·45	...	0·07	4	2·05	?	2·65	?	40·65	?
			Chandbali ...	0·50	0·08	0·23	0·42	0·12	...	...	4	1·35	1·99	1·35	2·39		35·67
			Bhadrak ...	1·20	0·55	...	...	0·17	...	0·13	4	2·05	2·30	2·26	2·58		37·34
			Soro ...	...	0·66	...	...	...	0·10	...	2	0·76	2·76	0·76	3·05		36·16
			Balasore ...	1·35	0·80	0·05	...	1·76	0·06	0·66	4	4·68	2·52	4·98	3·24	43·69	41·02
			Jellasore ...	0·80	0·56	...	...	...	0·15	...	3	1·51	3·03	1·92	3·37		39·03
			Baripada ...										2·53		2·71		40·10
		Puri ...	Puri ...	0·10	0·08	...	...	...	0·59	1·37	3	2·14	2·66	2·74	3·01	34·93	32·11
			Khurda ...	0·10	0·32	1·38	...	...	0·24				2·46		2·81		39·05
			Bhunpur ...	0·10	0·55	0·15	0·37	0·29	0·13				2·10		2·44		33·19
			Gop ...										?		?		?
			Satpara ...	0·24		0·10							?		?		?
			Pipli ...	0·65	0·23	0·76	...						?		?		?
			Nayagarh ...	...	...	0·65							?		?		?
			Ranpur ...	0·33	0·52								?		?		?
			Kurmala ...	0·50	0·60								?		?		?
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	0·09	0·46	...	0·15	0·25	...	...	4	1·55	2·37	2·08	2·70	44·05	37·26
			Hazaribagh...	0·08	0·28	0·02	0·03	1·64	1·20	0·02	3	3·27	2·58	3·85	2·86	48·23	37·99
			Semtagurah...										2·46		2·86		36·76
			Mahudi Hills										2·71		3·05		39·10
			Jhumra Hill										3·10		3·41		40·74
			Barhi ...	...	...	0·20	1·86	0·76	...	...	3	2·76	?	3·83	?	37·06	?
			Chatra ...	0·10	0·50	...	0·24	1·60	1·00	0·12	6	3·56	?	3·56	?	39·13	?
			Karagdeha ...	0·33	0·14	...	...	0·39	...	...	3	0·86	?	1·48	?		?
			Ramgar ...	1·20	1·30	...	...	1·30					?		?		?
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	0·39	...	0·08	...	1·83	0·05			3·09		3·83		
			Ranchi ...	0·32	0·27	0·23	...	2·95	...	0·18	5	3·95	2·68	5·10	3·06	51·94	41·26
			Silli ...	1·00	...	...	...	2·00					?		?		41·73
			Pulkot ...	...	...	...	...		2·25	0·70	2	2·95	?	3·32	?		?
			Tamar ...	0·32	0·59	...	...			0·38	3	1·29	?	2·89	?		?
			Chuispur ...	...	0·31	...	...	0·86					?		?		?
		Palamau ...	Palamau ...	0·03	0·06	0·42	...	0·58	...	0·02	2	1·11	2·37	1·24	2·77	46·34	38·98
			(*Daltonganj*).														
			Balumath ...	0·19	0·08	0·02	...	0·65					?		?		?
			Husainabad...	...	...	...	..	1·00	...	0·09	1	0·43	?	0·58	?		?
			Garhwa ...	0·28	0·06	...	0·07	0·50	...	0·06	2	0·97	?	0·97	?		?
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	0·29	0·16	...	...	0·40	...	...	3	0·85	1·94	0·95	2·21	60·32	38·95
			Gobindpur ...	0·74	0·21	...	...	1·75	...	...	3	2·70	1·84	2·70	2·01	60·83	35·25
			Raghunathpur.	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	1	1·28	?	1·28	?	39·31	?
			Barabhum ...	0·17	0·20	...	...	0·15	...	0·05	3	0·57	?	0·82	?	38·77	?
			Jhalda ...	0·84	0·17	0·05	...	...	...	0·04	3	1·10	?	1·10	?	40 95	?
			Chas ...	0·63	0·38	...	0·40	...	...	...	3	1·41	?		?		?
			Pandra ...	0·37	0·37	0·02	...	0·11	...	...	3	0·87	?	1·14	?		?
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	0·08	0·12	0·48	0·02	0·86	0·25	0·09	4	1·90	2·36	2·58	2·80	39·63	39 96
			Chakardharpur.	1·53	1·04	0·67	...	...	0·18	0·42	5	3·84	?	4·13	?		?
			Ghutsila ...										?		?		
			Baharagura	0·52	1·42	...	0·15	...	0·12	0·85			?		?		?
			Gatikura ...	0·23	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·45	?	2·40	?	50·63	?
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	0·56	...	0·44	...	0·37	3	1·37	?	1·48	?	38·75	?
			Monaharpur	0·60	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·92	?	0·92	?		?
			Kharswan ...														

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least 0·10 inch of rain has fallen.

CALCUTTA, *the 11th September* 1894.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 8TH OF SEPTEMBER 1894.

At the close of the previous week a very feeble barometric depression had formed in the Bay, and on the last day of that week it was moving in a north-westerly direction towards the North Madras Coast, though, unlike most depressions, it was not intensifying or deepening in any way. On the 2nd instant, or the first day of the week under review, pressure had fallen slowly at the south-western and western stations in the province, and the feeble barometric depression still existed over the North Madras Coast, and had not in any way altered in character. On the other hand pressure had risen elsewhere, the rise being brisk in Assam and at the eastern stations. On the 3rd the depression had passed away in a north-westerly direction, and pressure in Bengal rose slowly to moderately, the increase being largest at the south-western stations, and pressure became rather largely above the normal, the excess ranging from nearly a fifth of an inch at some of the north-eastern stations to about a tenth of an inch in Orissa. On the 4th the rise of pressure ceased, and a slight fall set in, and this fall continued moderately to briskly on the 5th and 6th, when the excess pressure registered became very small, and the largest excess only equalled 0·03″ to 0·05″ at the central and northern stations of the province. On the 7th, however, a brisk to moderate increase of pressure occurred, while again on the 8th pressure had risen slowly at almost all stations, and the excess became equal to more than a tenth of an inch at the eastern stations.

Towards the close of the week under review, a very feeble barometric depression began to form off the North Madras Coast, and on the 8th it was a very distinct depression, lying close to that coast. Quite at the commencement of the week, when the previous depression existed, the rainfall-bearing current was to a certain extent deflected away from Bengal, and rainfall was rather light; but with its inland advance again the monsoon current flowed over Bengal and good general rain was received. Again, towards the close of the week, from about the 7th or 8th, with the formation of the second depression in the Bay, together with the formation of the area of high pressure over Bengal, the monsoon current was drawn or forced away from Bengal, while at the same time the monsoon current itself became lighter; and thus at the end of the week rainfall had become very light and local in Bengal.

Pressure.—For the greater part of the week pressure was above the normal, and the mean excess has averaged from 0·07″ to 0·09″. This excess has been largest in North Bengal, where it has equalled 0·01″ and 0·012″ at such stations as Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Bogra and Sirajgunge, while it has been smallest in the south-west of the province, and in Orissa it has averaged only 0·06″. In Assam the pressure has also been above the normal, and the excess has averaged 0·097″.

Temperature.—The general mean temperature of Bengal for the week has been half a degree below the normal, but in East Bengal, on the other hand, an excess of half a degree has been registered. The largest defects have been recorded in North Bengal and Bihar, where they equal about a degree. In Assam temperature has also been below the normal, and an average defect of 1·4° has been registered.

Rainfall.—Rather heavy rain has been received in North Bengal, which has received an average amount of 3·14 inches. Falls of from two to two and-a-half inches have been received in Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, but in East and South-West Bengal the falls have only averaged between one and one and-a-half inches. The rainfall has been defective by about two and-a-half inches in East Bengal, and by about an inch in South-West and North Bengal, but in other divisions the falls have been almost normal.

Comparing the actual with the normal falls for the period, and expressing the actual falls as percentage amounts, the falls during the week have equalled the following—South-West Bengal, 54 per cent., North Bengal 80 per cent., East Bengal 39 per cent., Bihar 98 per cent., Orissa 93 per cent, and Chota Nagpur 88 per cent. Taking the various divisions to have an equal value in the calculation, the rainfall of the week may be said to have been equal to 75 per cent. of the normal only. The rainfalls in the following smaller districts have also been exceedingly light:—Howrah, Nadia, Jessore, Bogra, Pabna, and Mymensingh.

In Assam during the week Silchar has reported 2·87 inches, Sibsagar 3·07 inches, and Dhubri 4·87 inches.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 8th of September 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1894.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	91·8	75·4	87·3	77·8	82·6	−0·7	1·50	2·77	−1·27	3·35	3·41	−0·06	1·81	3·09	38·93	40·59
North Bengal	90·6	74·1	86·8	77·2	82·0	−1·1	3·14	3·93	−0·79	3·30	3·49	−0·19	3·23	4·43	46·20	55·78
East Bengal	93·3	75·6	87·4	77·9	82·7	+0·4	1·50	3·86	−2·36	2·48	3·86	−1·38	1·82	4·26	61·40	59·60
Bihar	92·1	74·1	87·8	77·4	82·6	−1·0	2·45	2·49	−0·04	3·38	2·94	+0·44	2·74	2·82	39·37	36·01
Orissa	91·7	75·7	87·5	78·2	82·9	−0·3	2·32	2·49	−0·17	3·92	3·02	+0·90	2·69	2·82	39·87	37·63
Chota Nagpur	91·4*	70·9*	84·5*	73·4*	79·0*	−0·5*	2·20	2·50	−0·30	3·25	3·52	−0·27	2·63	2·87	46·07	39·21
Assam	93·5	73·0	86·4	76·0	81·2	−1·4										

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 11th September 1894.

A. Pedler,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of August 1894.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·586		
The average pressure of August from 24 years' registers ...	29·598		
The highest pressure in the month	29·798	25th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29·407	14th	16
The range of pressure	0·391		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	94·2		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	398·4		
	⊖		
The mean temperature of the month	82·4		
The average temperature of August from 24 years' registers ...	83·1		
The highest temperature in the month	90·6	29th	
The lowest temperature in the month	75·2	20th	
The range of temperature during the month	15·4		
The mean daily range of temperature	8·2		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	12·2	28th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	88		
The average humidity of August from 24 years' registers ...	86		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·974		
The average vapour tension of August from 9 years' registers...	1·002		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	7·99		
The average cloud proportion of August from 17 years' registers	8·04		
	Inches.		
The total rainfall of the month	4·82		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	3·78?		
The average fall of August from 48 years' registers ...	13·94		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	0·77	13th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	23		
The average number of rainy days in August from 24 years' registers	25		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	⊖ 139·4		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	53·2		
The greatest sun temperature	157·2	13th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	70·5	21st	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	76·3		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	1·7		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	3·3	4th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	87·4		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	147·0	23rd and 24th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	14·0	17th	9 to 10 A.M.

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N. 1, N.E. 0, E. 7, S.E. 61, S. 266, S.W. 265, W. 77, N.W. 29, Calm 38.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about ⊖ 0·6 higher; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 10th September 1894.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of August 1894.

	Inches.	Date.
The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month ...	29·631	
	°	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month ...	84·2	
The highest temperature during the month ...	92·0	
The lowest temperature during the month ...	75·3	
The absolute range of temperature during the month ...	16·7	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	10·1	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	15·0	
	%	
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month ...	85	
	Inch.	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month ...	·998	
	Inches.	
The total rainfall of the month	5·98	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	0·80	
The number of rainy days in the month	16 days.	

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE INDIA,

The 3rd September 1894.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 2nd September to 8th September 1894.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
September ...	2nd ...	29·796	81·4	87·0	11·2	75·8	85·6	81·5	1·022	79·9	84	0·62
,, ...	3rd ...	·837	80·9	85·4	9·1	76·3	82·1	80·0	·997	79·1	91	0·94
,, ...	4th ...	·825	82·3	87·8	11·0	76·8	81·4	81·3	1·029	80·1	87	0·15
,, ..	5th ...	·761	81·0	90·3	12·7	77·6	86·6	82·5	1·057	80·9	84	0·20
,, ...	6th ...	·738	84·4	90·0	11·2	78·8	85·6	82·5	1·071	81·4	88	
,, ...	7th ...	·803	83·4	87·0	7·2	79·8	84·6	81·5	1·036	80·3	87	0·17
	8th ...	·803	83·3	89·5	12·4	77·1	84·6	81·3	1·026	80·0	86	0·10

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	29·795
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	82·8
The extreme variation of temperature	14·5
The maximum temperature	90·3
	%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	87
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 2nd to 8th September 1894	2·18

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 10th September, 1894.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 2nd to 8th September 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1894.		°	*	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Sept.	2nd	146·5	2·5	29·738	81·3	85·8	9·6	76·2	78·7	0·949	77·6	89	SE, ESE and SSE	137	0·14	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	3rd	135·6	0·4	·783	80·5	83·6	6·4	77·2	78·7	·958	77·9	92	SSE and S by E	75	0·16	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p.
,,	4th	154·5	3·3	·765	81·6	87·1	10·2	76·9	79·0	·956	77·9	89	SSE and calm ...	51	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, ≏.
,,	5th	150·5	6·0	·715	83·2	88·8	11·3	77·5	80·0	·985	78·8	87	SW by S, SSW and S by W.	65	,,	Partially cloudy.
,,	6th	150·5	2·6	·686	82·7	87·9	9·7	78·2	80·4	1·008	79·5	90	SSE and calm ...	30	0·68	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, t, p, ≏.
,,	7th	132·0	0·3	·720	82·4	85·4	6·3	79·1	79·7	·979	78·6	89	E, ESE and calm	69	0·03	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d.
,,	8th	149·6	1·4	·737	81·3	86·3	9·4	76·9	79·2	·970	78·3	91	SSE and calm ...	32	0·36	Chiefly cloudy o, p, t, d.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·735
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·651
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	16·5
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	87·2
The mean temperature of the seven days	81·9
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·4
The extreme variation of temperature	12·6
The maximum temperature	88·8
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	13
	%
The mean relative humidity	90
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	86
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 2nd to 8th September 1894	1·37
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2·97
The total fall from 1st January to 8th September 1894	36·84
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	51·81

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; t, thunder; p, passing temporary showers; ≏, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 10th September 1894.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1894-95.

Areas leased for irrigation up to end of July 1894.

CIRCLE.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.								Rainfall, 1894-95.		Rainfall, 1893-94.		REMARKS.
								Long-term leases.	Five years, kharif.	Annual leases.					GRAND TOTAL.	During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.	
										Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.						
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
ORISSA	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,342	233	56	6,762	3,407	.....	5,089	.....	145	9	.....	.....	154	5,843	13·05	31·40	7·55	49·65	
		Ditto, 2nd ,,	566	97																
		Machgaon	776	125	107	8,228	118	.....	7,440	3,197	62	44	.....	.....	3,303	10,743	13·10	31·30	13·55	53·75	
		Kendrapara	1,067	433	303	43,110	16,140	.....	37,899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,899	19·57	26·01	9·65	50·15	
		Gobri	372·82	42	0·90	525	40	.....	484	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	484	16·70	33·65	12·00	53·75	
		Do. Extension	648	73·04	22·64	805	9	.....	571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	571	16·53	37·85	9·60	55·90	
		Patamundi	885	82	9·67	4,820	11	.....	4,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,350	No gauge.				
		High Level, Range I	608	314	124	9,879	172	.....	10,562	.....	906	.....	.....	.....	906	11,468	14·35	31·69	5·75	47·20	
		Ditto, do. II	727·16	13·77	11·11	2,294	622	.....	294	1,749	128	.....	.....	.....	1,877	2,171	20·51	32·39	5·89	38·91	
		Jajpur Canal	700	12·03	12·03	1,819	206	.....	1,762	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,762	No gauge.				
	Balasore	High Level, Range III	727·16	172·04	117·83	11,678	9577½	.....	3,476	4,719	80	79	.....	.....	4,878	8,354	Ditto.				
		Total	.....	.....	.....	89,929	31,302½	.....	72,527	9,665	1,321	132	.....	.....	11,118	83,645	19·89	31·69	6·66	31·41	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,064	.....	188	192	.....	.....	380	50,444	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SOUTH-WESTERN.	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	273	137	13,101	26,824	.....	62,839	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,839	9·30	22·79	8·18	41·22	
		Panchkura	522	21	18	1,370	455	.....	5,698	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,698	15·28	30·83	5·64	35·16	
	Howrah	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	765	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	765	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total	.....	.....	.....	14,471	27,279	.....	69,302	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,302	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,323	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,323	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SONE	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,641	257	15,172	15,882	13,925	.....	2,799	.....	.....	.....	178	2,977	16,902	20·36	27·77	12·24	20·55	
		Buxar	1,226	231	156	43,223	54,765	40,855	.....	6,348	.....	.....	.....	990	7,338	48,193					
		Arrah	2,000	1,122	1,009	122,609	1,23,939	99,556	.....	17,514	.....	.....	12	9,170	26,696	126,252	11·66	15·55	13·86	26·08	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	504	449	1,853	2,909	1,609	.....	241	.....	.....	.....	50	291	1,900	10·56	19·79	18·17	33·45	
		Patna				62,570	59,064	54,317	.....	8,273	.....	.....	70	1,730	10,073	64,420					
		Total	.....	.....	.....	244,926	2,55,359	210,202	.....	35,175	.....	.....	82	12,118	47,375	257,667	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235,783	.....	24,649	.....	.....	29	13,538	38,216	273,999	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand total	.....	.....	.....	349,326	3,12,944½	210,202	141,829	44,840	1,321	132	82	12,118	58,493	410,614	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235,783	110,387	24,649	188	192	29	13,538	38,596	384,766	.....	.....	.....	.....	

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th September 1894.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 8th September 1894, *as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 8th September 1894.			Week ending Saturday, the 9th September 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	630	74,803	969	528	83,075	1,034
Jute	95	35,250	604	102	42,150	749
Firewood	113	62,250	1,090	94	55,100	756
Other articles	711	1,44,247	2,033	655	1,53,300	2,330
Total ...	1,549	3,16,550	4,696	1,379	3,33,625	4,869

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the four weeks ending 28th July 1894, as compared with the same period of 1893.

Staples.	1893.		1894.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	29,63,820	4,42,756	34,78,091	5,46,602	5,14,271	1,03,846	...	...
Cotton, raw	6,524	3,916	17,727	16,364	11,203	12,448	...	...
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	7,130	6,062	6,147	5,998	...	...	983	64
2.— Ditto Indian	20,831	12,808	24,878	14,594	4,047	1,786	...	...
3.—Piece-goods—European	75,378	85,249	67,886	86,874	...	1,625	5,492	...
4.— Ditto —Indian	9,883	7,106	12,902	6,235	3,019	...	...	871
Drugs and chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating other than opium	807	359	906	361	99	2	...	...
2.—Non-intoxicating	6,809	5,344	6,619	6,502	...	1,158	190	...
Dyes and tans—								
1.—Indigo	161	148	417	234	256	86	...	...
2.—Myrabolams	3,905	1,302	9,997	2,271	6,092	879	...	...
3.—Cutch	3,035	1,196	2,067	819	...	...	968	377
4.—Turmeric	9,653	5,739	12,641	10,949	2,988	5,210	...	...
5.—Aniline dyes	224	222	95	67	...	...	129	155
6.—Others	1,397	417	606	326	...	...	791	91
Grain & Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	2,46,074	96,465	3,67,890	1,38,424	1,21,816	41,959	...	...
2.—Rice in the husk	38,631	5,843	72,593	8,115	33,962	2,772	...	...
3.—Rice not in the husk	2,99,225	50,774	3,96,498	61,029	97,273	10,255	...	...
4.—Jawar and bajra	16,911	3,056	36,882	13,751	19,971	10,695	...	...
5.—Gram & pulse	2,93,108	1,02,106	4,40,819	1,66,456	1,47,711	64,350	...	...
6.—Others	44,183	15,987	76,395	24,966	32,212	10,979	...	...
Hides and skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	18,475	12,249	34,031	21,406	15,556	9,157	...	...
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	9,716	4,160	19,459	8,340	9,743	4,180	...	...
Horns	881	796	768	457	...	...	113	339
Jute—								
1.—Raw	8,213	2,205	12,953	4,122	4,740	1,917	...	...
2.—Gunny bags and cloth	48,997	25,554	68,885	39,512	19,888	13,958	...	...
Lac—								
1.—Stick	20,391	7,257	19,278	6,760	...	...	1,113	497
2.—Shell	10,705	7,784	13,074	9,888	2,371	2,104	...	...
Leather, Manufactured	2,371	2,923	2,972	3,822	601	899	...	...
Liquors—								
1.—Beer	7,764	3,746	7,959	4,871	195	1,125	...	...
2.—Spirits	2,320	1,859	2,226	2,278	...	419	94	...
3.—Wines	2,577	4,040	1,851	3,317	...	...	726	723
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	4,751	5,545	3,693	1,771	...	...	1,058	3,774
2.—Brass, unwrought	3,950	2,742	1,769	657	...	...	2,181	2,085
3.—Copper, wrought	1,346	368	714	532	...	164	632	...
4.—Brass, wrought	10,610	4,991	8,637	4,949	...	...	1,973	42
5.—Iron	1,32,260	70,878	78,032	41,254	...	...	54,228	29,624
6.—Others	7,614	6,126	6,168	4,055	...	...	1,446	2,071
7.—Zinc & spelter	2,122	646	2,633	2,013	511	1,367	...	...
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	98,049	46,499	1,26,038	55,060	27,989	8,561	...	...
2.—Castor	4,085	1,091	3,673	1,104	...	...	412	587
3.—Cocoanut	4,878	1,562	1,987	660	...	...	2,891	902
4.—Others	10,954	5,923	6,090	2,991	...	...	4,864	2,932
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed	6,04,571	1,92,230	4,47,302	1,37,250	...	...	1,57,269	54,980
2.—Rape and mustard	1,35,837	34,322	1,70,535	67,098	31,698	32,776	...	...
3.—Til or jinjili	4,412	1,482	5,345	1,954	933	472	...	...
4.—Poppy	50,232	13,672	34,705	10,993	...	...	15,527	2,679
5.—Earthnuts	24	2	...	...	...	...	24	2
6.—Castor	64,518	15,587	36,054	11,300	...	...	27,564	4,287
7.—Others	23,309	6,883	66,566	18,769	43,167	11,886	...	...
Opium	272	161	2,013	4,130	1,741	3,969	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	13,213	7,425	11,429	10,079	...	2,654	1,714	...
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	24,328	16,841	26,301	23,256	1,973	6,415	...	...
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	8,618	4,675	5,480	3,897	...	...	3,138	778
3.—Others	37,920	16,778	42,243	15,014	4,323	...	...	1,764
4.—Potatoes	39,666	19,504	33,521	12,651	...	...	6,145	6,853
Railway plant & rolling stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	...	...	81	68	...	...	...	...
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof	29,336	5,227	1,10,830	40,990	1,39,503	56,241	...	...
3.—Steel rails & fish plates								
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron	...	...	21,352	10,084	...	...	...	...
5.—Other sorts	...	...	36,546	10,326	...	...	...	...
Salt	2,87,495	64,582	4,21,519	86,205	1,34,024	21,623	...	...
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	25,059	11,132	36,797	16,810	11,738	5,678	...	...
2.—Other saline substances	27,603	7,833	33,852	11,305	6,249	3,472	...	...
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian	1,456	950	809	553	...	...	647	397
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	2	8	19	63	17	55	...	...
2.—Indian	291	278	65	61	...	...	226	217

Staples.	1893.		1894.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—								
1.—Betelnuts	13,476	11,706	10,541	8,610	...	...	2,935	3,096
2.—Pepper	3,216	3,057	992	779	...	...	2,224	2,278
3.—Ginger...	991	469	401	293	...	...	590	176
4.—Chillies	8,236	5,579	19,399	19,369	11,163	13,790	...	...
5.—Cardamoms	227	243	378	441	151	198	...	...
6.—Other	886	530	802	344	...	...	84	186
Stone and lime	2,92,561	46,443	3,48,080	55,577	55,519	9,134	...	...
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	8,381	3,213	5,210	2,006	...	...	3,171	1,207
2.—Unrefined	1,05,871	21,678	1,65,945	29,106	60,074	7,428	...	...
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian	3,549	3,489	2,448	2,883	...	...	1,101	606
Timber	66,261	12,735	66,246	12,643	...	...	15	92
Tobacco	63,986	24,620	99,921	38,810	35,935	14,290	...	...
Wool, Raw	986	870	1,847	1,698	861	828	...	...
Wool manufactured—								
1.—Piece-goods, European	192	234	78	175	...	...	114	119
2.— ,, Indian	2,015	1,889	2,778	2,576	763	687	...	...
3.—Shawls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood	19,966	1,185	33,574	1,448	13,608	263	...	...
2.—Indigo seed	7,872	3,500	1,593	488	...	...	6,279	3,012
3.—Mowah flower	15,733	2,366	24,432	4,030	8,699	1,664	...	...
4.—Oil-cake	47,115	8,724	53,640	9,351	6,525	627	...	...
5.—Paints & colours	4,684	2,599	4,078	2,120	...	...	606	479
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	34,531	14,678	30,454	11,289	...	...	4,077	...
7.—Wooden articles	9,060	3,286	13,878	5,342	4,318	2,056	...	...
8.—Others	2,58,089	99,581	2,48,886	1,06,268	...	6,687	39,203	3,389
Total ...	68,38,452	17,56,255	81,35,011	21,39,288	12,96,559	3,83,033	...	...
Military stores	15,532	29,160	11,763	18,508	...	...	3,769	10,652
Coal for Railway	5,69,089	59,541	5,48,768	37,784	...	...	20,320	21,757
Railway materials	9,31,024	34,839	16,77,683	49,523	7,46,659	14,684	...	...
Live-stock	...	5,288	...	4,291	...	...	...	997
Total ...	83,54,096	18,85,083	1,03,73,225	22,49,394	20,19,129	3,64,311	...	...

T. Simpson, *Assistant Auditor.*

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, Jamalpur, *the 7th September* 1894.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st September 1894, *on* 1,659 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles ru		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Tot
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*252,361	*2,31,320 14 0	27,82,221 10	5,77,222 6 0	17,066 7 0	8,26,209 11 0	74,930½	111,044½	185
Or per mile of railway	.....	139 6 11	.....	347 14 11	10 10 5	498 0 3	.....	.....	...
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	†2,383,376	†21,68,074 14 0	‡1,96,81,596 10	‡48,00,756 3 0	§1,38,723 8 0	66,07,554 9 0	604,588½	856,951½	1,461
Total for 9 weeks ...	2,634,737	23,99,395 12 0	2,24,63,817 20	48,77,978 9 0	1,56,389 15 0	74,33,764 4 0	679,519	967,996½	1,647
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	273,912	2,52,683 8 4	25,77,851 0	5,34,802 2 3	16,619 8 8	8,04,305 3 3	75,006	104,438	17
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	156 14 4	.....	332 1 2	10 7 1	499 6 7	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding 9½ weeks of previous year	2,658,102	28,29,707 11 5	2,03,35,736 30	43,19,616 2 2	1,31,886 8 6	72,81,210 6 1	700,830	858,392	1,559

* Decrease is in outward traffic principally from Howrah, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra Fort and Aligarh.
† Deducted No. of passengers 993 and added Rs. 2,957
‡ Added Mds. 8,13,038 and ,, 13,008 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 28th July
§ Ditto ,, 900

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st September 1894, on 22½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,761	3,952 4 0	6,764 10	279 11 0	6 0 0	4,237 15 0	1,141	47	1,188
Or per mile of railway	.....	177 10 1	.....	12 9 1	0 4 4	190 7 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	*1,52,199	*35,452 10 0	†54,557 10	†2,250 3 0	‡61 0 0	37,703 13 0	9,011	630	9,641
Total for 9 weeks ...	168,960	39,404 14 0	61,321 20	2,529 14 0	67 0 0	42,001 12 0	10,152	677	10,829
Comparison.*									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,852½	4,083 6 7	9,069 20	346 13 0	41 13 0	4,472 0 7	881	87	968
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	183 8 5	.....	15 9 5	1 14 0	200 15 10	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 9½ weeks of previous year ...	158,230½	38,198 5 3	83,505 10	2,563 2 0	193 13 7	40,955 4 10	8,259	675	8,934

* Deducted number of passengers 140 and Rs. 103
† Added maunds 120 and ,, 126 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 28th July 1894.
‡ Deducted ,, 5

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 1st September 1894, on 161⅛ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,104	11,796 8 0	37,596 30	7,123 11 0	60 0 0	18,980 3 0	5,302½	2,898½	8,201½
Or per mile of railway	.....	73 1 5	.....	44 2 2	0 6 0	117 9 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	*152,508	*1,11,558 6 0	†4,20,963 30	†59,639 15 0	‡445 0 0	1,71,643 5 0	44,147	24,364½	68,511½
Total for 9 weeks ...	170,612	1,23,354 14 0	4,58,560 20	66,763 10 0	505 0 0	1,90,623 8 0	49,449½	27,262½	76,712½
Comparison.								*	
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,173	12,870 8 9	76,061 30	7,763 6 4	51 10 9	20,685 9 10	6,046	2,923	8,969
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	79 11 11	.....	48 1 7	0 5 1	128 2 7	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 9½ weeks of previous year	191,740½	1,27,257 9 9	5,69,123 20	64,315 5 10	319 8 0	1,91,892 8 1	57,707	25,069	82,776

* Added number of passengers 589 and Rs. 1,243
† Ditto maunds 25,309 and deducted ,, 103 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 28th July 1894.
‡ Ditto ,, 19

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 1st September 1894, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	164,640	69,660 0 0	9,00,660 0	1,93,270 0 0	12,350 0 0	2,75,280 0 0	28,670	36,310	64,980
Or per mile of railway	203	86 0 0	1,108 0	238 0 0	*1 0 0	*325 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	1,358,060	6,15,300 0 0	57,76,230 0	11,08,530 0 0	1,30,050 0 0	18,53,880 0 0	235,842	236,598	472,440
Total for 9 weeks ..	1,522,700	6,84,960 0 0	66,76,890 0	13,01,800 0 0	1,42,400 0 0	21,29,160 0 0	264,512	272,908	537,420
Comparison.									
Salt ...									
Saltpetre, &c.—		64,577 1 2	10,57,429 0	2,05,478 0 0	13,609 1 6	2,83,754 2 8	27,880	36,606	64,486
1.—Saltpetre		83 0 0	1,359 0	264 0 0	*1 0 0	*348 0 0	.....	.....	.....
2.—Other saline substances ...									
Silk, raw—		985 4 7	61,67,025 0	11,68,487 8 3	1,47,448 14 4	19,30,021 11 2	260,797	251,552	512,349
1.—Foreign									
2.—Indian									
Piece goods—									
Total for corresponding week of previous year									
Per mile of railway									
ing week of previous year ...	152,015½								
Total to corresponding date of previous year	195								
	1,404,115								

* Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 1st September 1894, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	27,670	8,650 0 0	47,310 0	4,890 0 0	190 0 0	13,730 0 0	3,396	2,276	5,672
Or per mile of railway ..	221	69 0 0	378 0	39 0 0	2 0 0	110 0 0	...	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	251,890	81,210 0 0	406,000 0	38,780 0 0	1,450 0 0	1,21,440 0 0	30,467	16,885	47,352
Total for 9 weeks ...	279,560	89,860 0 0	453,310 0	43,670 0 0	1,640 0 0	1,35,170 0 0	33,863	19,161	53,024
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	26,663½	8,535 8 5	70,659 0	6,896 3 0	98 5 0	15,530 0 5	3,396	2,276	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	213	68 0 0	565 0	55 0 0	1 0 0	124 0 0	..	....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	276,212	87,419 6 5	472,141 0	39,420 14 6	1,102 8 0	1,27,942 12 11	34,140	17,965	53,105

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 1st September 1894, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	30,150	8,470 0 0	36,560 0	1,700 0 0	120 0 0	10,290 0 0	2,487	737	3,224
Or per mile of railway ...	351	99 0 0	425 0	20 0 0	1 0 0	120 0 0	... ..	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	146,940	45,300 0 0	1,71,530 0	10,320 0 0	1,220 0 0	56,840 0 0	19,380	6,412	25,792
Total for 9 weeks ...	177,090	53,770 0 0	2,08,090 0	12,020 0 0	1,340 0 0	67,130 0 0	21,867	7,149	29,016
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,116	5,697 0 0	23,542 0	1,933 0 0	86 0 0	7,716 0 0	1,711	1,553	3,264
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	187	66 0 0	274 0	23 0 0	1 0 0	90 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	142,334	45,319 0 0	1,80,577 0	10,185 0 0	1,703 0 0	57,207 0 0	15,328	14,619	29,947

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Includes the Tirhut State Railway.)

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending 1st September 1894, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	88,980	31,990	3,22,190	(b) 38,530	8,220	(b) 78,740	13,474	17,753	31,227
Or per mile of railway	119·02	42·31	426·18	50·97	10·87	104·15	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year (a)	793,255	3,08,439	28,61,519	3,42,208	81,728	7,32,375	107,165	138,138	245,303
Total for 9 weeks ...	883,235	3,40,429	29,83,709	3,80,738	89,948	8,11,115	120,639	155,891	276,530
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 756 miles open	84,076	29,025	2,22,929	28,345	6,305	64,635	15,833	11,610	27,443
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	111·21	39·58	294·88	37·50	8·42	85·50	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	816,624	3,15,497	19,30,711	2,53,531	78,744	6,47,772	131,486	124,159	255,645

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 14th July 1894.
(b) The increase compared with the corresponding period is due to abnormal wheat and other grain traffic from the Punjab.

Printed and published by James Petty at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 12th September 1894.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 38 of 1894.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
RESOLUTION on the Annual General Administration Report of the Dacca Division for the year 1893-94	1803
Annual General Administration Report of the Dacca Division for the year 1893-94	1807
Resolution on the report on the Administration of the Stationery Department for the year 1893-94	1927
Resolution on the Report of the Board of Revenue on the Administration of the Salt Department for the year 1893-93	1930
Resolution on the statistical information furnished by the Board of Revenue regarding the Stamp Department for the year 1893-94	1934
Resolution on the Annual Report on the Government Cinchona Plantation and Cinchona Factory in Bengal for the year 1893-94	1935
Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops	1938
METEOROLOGICAL Report of the Province of Bengal for the month of August 1894	1943
Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in Bengal for the month of August 1894	1944
Meteorological report of the Province of Bengal for the week ending Saturday, the 15th of September 1894 ...	1954
Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 15th of September 1894	1956
Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 9th to 15th September 1894	1960
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 9th to 15th September 1894 ...	1961
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 15th of September 1894	1962
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	1962

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATON REPORT OF THE DACCA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 18th September 1894.

RESOLUTION—No. 102T.G,.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Dacca Division for the year 1893-94.

1. Mr. Luttman-Johnson has written a very full report, exceeding in length that of any other Divisional Commissioner. In some respects it is capable of much compression, and especially in regard to those departments, such as Education, Income-tax, and Registration, &c., which are dealt with separately in Departmental Reports. On the other hand his remarks are always clear-sighted and suggestive, and those contained in the sections on Crime, Police, and Criminal Justice may be singled out for special commendation, and the instructions given by him to his Magistrates, which are scattered through the report, may be commended to the attention of all District Officers in the province.

2. Three out of the four districts were for the greater part of the year under the same Magistrate, and in Faridpur alone was there a succession of three officers, comparatively junior and new to the district. The Lieutenant-Governor endorses with pleasure the high praise bestowed on Mr. Savage and Mr. Earle for their administration of the Backergunge and Mymensingh districts.

3. Mr. Luttman-Johnson has been admirable himself in respect of inspection tours, and his example has been well followed by his Collectors. The time which it is obligatory to spend on the actual work of inspection of offices seems to be rather overstated by Mr. Earle in paragraph 6, but instructions have recently issued, explaining that it is not the intention of Government that every branch of an office should be minutely inspected on each occasion. The difficulties placed in the way of District Officers' inspections, mentioned in paragraph 10 as due to the surly discourtesy of the villagers, are not without parallel elsewhere; but the Lieutenant-Governor trusts they are not symptomatic of any general feeling among the people.

4. It is satisfactory to notice that the subject of water-supply is engaging the attention of the Municipalites and District Boards. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot agree in the Commissioner's opinion (paragraph 13) that tanks can never give a wholesome supply of water, or that they are too expensive. His Honour notices with pleasure, in paragraph 196, the measures taken to improve the Narsunda *khal* in the Kishoreganj sub-division, and the construction of roads in Backergunge on a system which provides a double means of communication, the embankment being of service for carts and for land travel, while the borrow-pit from which it is taken forms a continuous canal for the use of boats. Attention is also being paid to the maintenance of tow-paths on the water channels, which are the chief means of communication in this division.

5. The figures quoted in paragraph 16, culled from statistical reports, are interesting; but the conclusion drawn from the incidence per head of taxation, and based on the theory that the greater the population the greater the taxable income, is vitiated by a manifest flaw. If wealth increased in the same ratio as the population, the steady growth in numbers which every census reveals would not be such a cause of supreme anxiety to the Statesman as it actually is. When income arises mainly out of the ground, the increase in the taxable income may be roughly said to vary in an inverse ratio with the increase of population.

6. From paragraph 18 it will appear that the tendency of the fairly well-to-do raiyat to throw the poor of his community on the charity of the public or the Government seems to be increasing, and this is a serious symptom. The distress in Netrakona in the preceding year, and that in Tippera in the present year, were exactly similar to that described by the Commissioner in the two districts of Backergunge and Faridpur. So long as the sums spent are so small as these, and the public assists as it did in Faridpur, no great harm is done.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to approve of the geographical distribution of criminal work among the Deputy Magistrates at district head-quarters as described in paragraph 27. It is also well to place the criminal work principally in the hands of one or two Deputies. But except the business connected with the Treasury or with Excise and Income-tax, it is doubtful if other branches of the revenue work are ordinarily sufficient to occupy the whole time of an officer.

8. *Paragraph* 58.—Out of 5,917 warrants in Mymensingh, issued against both the accused and the witnesses, 3,190 or 53·9 per cent. were returned unexecuted. This is a matter of some importance, and deserves more attention than it generally receives. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe (paragraph 98) that vigorous measures under section 174 of the Penal Code are being taken to avoid delay in disposal of cases owing to the non-attendance of witnesses who fail to appear after the due service of process.

9. The remarks by the Magistrate of Mymensingh, mentioned in paragraph 59, regarding the failure of the police in the discharge of their duties, and their tendency to take bribes—a charge confirmed by Mr. Luttman-Johnson's own information, have been read by the Lieutenant-Governor with much concern. He will be prepared to sanction drastic measures, if recommended by the Commissioner and the Inspector-General of Police, for the renewal of the *personnel*. The Magistrates of Dacca, Faridpur, and Backergunge seem satisfied with the conduct of the police of their districts. The adoption of the system under which the salaries of chaukidars are paid quarterly by a member of the panchayat attending at the thana, in the presence of a gazetted officer, noticed in paragraph 70 of the Report, has been lately considered in the Judicial Department, and a procedure identical with, or similar to this has

been prescribed for general adoption when the panchayat is unpunctual in payment. His Honour approves of the action taken by the Magistrates of Backergunge and Mymensingh in revising the grouping of villages under the amended Chaukidari Act, increasing their size, and arranging that about 10 men should be employed in each of them with a jemadar over them on slightly higher pay. The increase in punishments awarded to chaukidars in Faridpur for neglect of duty, as shown in paragraph 72, has been excessive and injudicious.

10. The Commissioner observes in paragraph 84 that the administration of the Arms Act has been most lax, and advocates the grant and renewal of licenses at sub-divisions. He remarks—"Evidently many arms remain unlicensed, licensed arms are not identifiable, and arms, the licenses of which are not renewed, remain untraced and unaccounted for." This is apparent from the fact that, out of 37 cases of murder and riot in the district of Backergunge in which guns were used, in only four were licensed guns used. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that better discretion will be exercised by all District Magistrates in regard to the grant of licenses, with the special object of checking the use of unlicensed arms. The system of numbering the guns before granting licenses is very important, and should invariably be resorted to. The question how to deal with the non-renewal of such licenses has already been taken up, and is under consideration in the Judicial Department.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to learn that there was an increase in the number of offences against public tranquillity, and that very rarely were active measures taken by the police to prevent riots and arrest the offenders. Instead of arrests being made by the police of rioters captured *in flagrante delicto*, most of the cases of this class were taken up by the Magistrates on complaints made in Court. Mr. Luttman-Johnson states that, in a sub-division notorious for the prevalence of riots, only one person out of about 17,000 was bound over to keep the peace. His Honour thinks that such precautions should be taken more largely than at present. There was some serious detention of witnesses for more than two days, but the remands show improvement. The references to the High Court, regarding certain matters which came under the attention of the Commissioner when inspecting criminal courts, mentioned in paragraph 105, were judicious, and have borne useful fruit.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that, out of 21,905 cases disposed of in the division, the Honorary Magistrates disposed of 5,453 cases, or 24·8 per cent. of the total; and agrees with the Commissioner's opinions in paragraphs 112 and 113 as to the better utilization of the voluntary services of this useful body of men.

13. Although there was, on the whole, a decrease of 29 educational institutions in the division during the year, it was unattended by a falling off in the number of pupils which, on the contrary, showed a slight increase. There has been an increase both in the number of schools and pupils for primary education. The different municipalities in the Division contributed Rs. 2,672 during the year, against Rs. 942 in 1892-93, towards this branch of instruction. Muhammadan education has progressed favourably, and there was an increase in the attendance of Muhammadans in all classes of schools. The results of the University examination do not appear to be favourable. There was a falling off in the number passed at the First Examination in Arts, and the B. A. results also are not good.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Order of Subject.	Paragraphs.
Preliminary	1—2
I.—Charge—	
(*a*) Divisions	3
(*b*) Districts	4
(*c*) Subdivisions	5
II.—Tours and Inspection of Offices—	
(*a*) Tour of Commissioner	6
(*b*) Tours of Collectors or Deputy Commissioners	7
(*c*) Tours of Subdivisional Officers	8
(*d*) Inspection of District Offices and Treasuries by— (1) Commissioner (2) Collector	9—10
(*e*) Inspection of Subdivisional Offices and Treasuries by— (1) Commissioner (2) Collector	9—10
III.—Weather and Crops	11
IV.—Public Health	12—14
V.—Material Condition of the People	15—18
VI.—Emigration and Immigration	19
VII.—Prices of Food and Labour	20
IX.—Manufactures and Mines	21—22
X.—Trade and Commerce	23—25
X.—Administrative Changes	26—27
XI.—Statistical Enquiries	28—30
XII.—Civil Justice	31—40
XII.—Crime	41—51½
XV.—Police	52—90
XV.—Criminal Justice	91—122
XVI.—Registration of Deeds	123—128
XII.—Condition of the Division as regards Land and the Land Revenue Administration	129—147½
XI.—Attached Estates, including Court of Wards	148—154
XIX.—Excise	155—159
XX.—Stamps	160—166
XXI.—Income-tax	167—179
XXII.—Monetary Arrangements	180—189
XXIII.—Railways and other Public Works	190—193
XXIV.—Communications	194—202
XXV.—Working of the Lodging-house Act	203
XXVI.—Education	204—215
XXVII.—Dispensaries and Hospitals	216—220
XXVIII.—Libraries	221—222
XXIX.—Museums	223
XXX.—Local Self-Government Institutions	224—242
XXXI.—Employment of Muhammadans	243
XXXII.—Post-office and Telegraph	244—249
XXXIII.—Fairs and Pounds	250, 251
XXXIV.—Social and Political Institutions. State of Public Feeling and the Public Press	252—255
XXXV.—Subordinate Executive Establishment and Character of Officers	256—258
XXXVI.—Conduct of Zamindars	259
XXXVII.—Stationery and Forms	260
XXXVIII.—General Remarks	261

ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DACCA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

No. 1294L.R., dated Dacca, the 30th June 1894.

From—H. LUTTMAN-JOHNSON, Esq., Commissioner of the Dacca Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

Preliminary.

I HAVE the honour to submit the General Administration Report of the Dacca Division for the year 1893-94. The instructions contained in Government Circular No. 6, dated the 24th February 1893, and its No. 531, dated 15th February 1894, have been duly attended to.

I remarked in my report for 1892-93 that I would take steps to have this report submitted more punctually in future. The first step was to direct District Officers to submit their reports section by section. It is, I think, plain that the best time for writing the sections for the calendar year, such as Police and Crime, is when the annual reports on those subjects go forward. The section for the Annual General Administration Report is but an epitome of the detailed report. I observe that the calendar year sections, including appendices, occupy 52 pages out of 121 in my report for 1892-93. I hoped, therefore, to have had these pages ready by 31st March. Unfortunately it was necessary to return the Backergunge sections for correction, and owing to the transfer of the Magistrate they were not resubmitted till 6th June. Such a misfortune is not, I think, likely to recur. Some other sections, such as Material Condition of the People, might be prepared before 31st March.

The table below shows the date on which the earliest and latest sections came to hand:—

DISTRICT.	Name of officer.	Date of receipt of earliest sections.	Date of receipt of last sections.	Date of receipt of complete information.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca	Mr. T. L. Jenkins	31st March 1894 ...	23rd May 1894 ...	27th June 1894.
Mymensingh ...	„ A. Earle ...	14th April „ ...	1st June „ ...	26th „ „
Faridpur	„ J. L. Herald	23rd „ „ ...	23rd „ „ ...	28th „ „
Backergunge ...	„ H. LeMesurier	8th March „ ...	11th „ „ ...	28th „ „

Another step was to get each Collector to lend me one of his superior clerks when he had submitted all his annual reports for the financial year. In this way my office was recruited at the most critical time by two good clerks.

2. I have not found that the business of preparing reports and submitting them punctually is thoroughly understood in this Division. I have found that it is not understood that due date means latest date. The use of the term due date is perhaps equivocal. The due date is of course the first day after the period reported on. Then I found very few officers commence the preparation of reports before the completion of the period reported on, as inculcated in rule 8 (*c*), Chapter V of the High Court's Criminal Courts' Manual. In very few cases are returns for eleven months prepared in the course of the 12th month of the year.

I.—CHARGE.

Division.

3. I was in charge of the Division throughout the year.

Districts.

4. The following officers were in charge of the several districts of this Division:—

District.	Name of officer.	Period of incumbency.
1	2	3
Dacca ...	Mr. T. L. Jenkins	1st April to 3rd September 1893 and from 7th December 1893 to 31st March 1894.
	„ J. H. Lea	4th September to 6th December 1893.
Mymensingh ...	„ A. Earle	Whole year.
Faridpur ...	„ E. F. Growse	1st April to 16th September 1893 and from 16th November 1893 to 18th February 1894.
	„ N. D. Beatson Bell ...	17th September to 15th November 1893.
	„ R. R. Pope	19th February to 31st March 1894.
Backergunge ...	„ H. Savage	1st April to 25th August 1893 and from 27th October 1893 to 5th March 1894.
	„ S. K. Agasti	26th August to 26th October 1893.
	„ H. LeMesurier ...	6th to 31st March 1894.

Practically there was very little change until quite towards the end of the year, when I regret to say, after five years' incumbency, Mr. H. Savage retired from the very responsible and onerous charge of the district of Backergunge, on well-earned furlough. Mr. Growse, Collector of Faridpur, was transferred about the same time to a lighter charge.

Subdivisions.

5. The undermentioned officers were in charge of the several subdivisions:—

District.	Subdivision.	Name of officer.	Period of incumbency.
1	2	3	4
Dacca ...	Narayanganj	Mr. J. H. Lea, Joint-Magistrate.	1st April to 2nd September 1893.
		„ L. T. R. Lucas ...	3rd September to 31st March 1894.
	Munshiganj ...	Babu Srish Chandra Ghosh...	Whole year.
	Manikganj ...	„ Ram Sadan Bhattacharjee	Ditto.
Mymensingh ...	Kishorganj ...	„ Srinath Chatterjee ...	Ditto.
	Tangail ...	„ Shib Chandra Nag ...	1st April 1893 to 31st January 1894.
		„ Gagan Chandra Das ...	1st February to 31st March 1894.
	Netrakona ...	„ Jagat Chandra Bose ...	1st April to 25th July 1893.
		„ Annoda Prosad Bose ...	26th July 1893 to 31st March 1894.
	Jamalpur ...	Maulvi Ahmed	1st to 4th April 1893.
		Mr. J. H. Temple	5th April to 11th June 1893.
		Babu Chandra Sikar Kar ...	12th June 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Faridpur ...	Goalundo ...	Mr. B. K. Mullick, Joint-Magistrate.	1st April to 17th July 1893.
		Babu Rajani Nath Chatterjee	18th July 1893 to 31st March 1894.
	Madaripur ...	Maulvi Fazlal Karim ...	Whole year.
Backergunge ...	Pirojpur ...	„ Faizuddin Hossein ...	Ditto.
	Bhola ...	Babu Chandra Kumar Dutt	Ditto.
	Patuakhali ...	„ Prasanna Kumar Karforma.	1st April to 2nd June 1893 and from 3rd August 1893 to 31st March 1894.
		„ Jamini Mohun Das ...	3rd June to 2nd August 1893.

In only four subdivisions were there permanent changes, Narayanganj, Netrakona, Jamalpur, and Goalundo; in two there were temporary changes; while in six there were no changes at all. My Division has in this respect been exceptionally fortunate.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

(*a*) Tour of Commissioner.

6. In accordance with the orders now in force (*vide* paragraph 3 of Government Resolution, Miscellaneous, No. 3987T G., dated the 17th October 1891), I did not confine my tour to any particular season, but was out from time to time as occasion required, or opportunity offered, during all the months of the year except June, when I

was detained at the head-quarters by the annual reports. Altogether I spent 146 days on tour. My tour was distributed as follows:—

April	1893	6 days.
May	,,	4
July	,,	22
August	,,	16
September	,,	10
October	,,	19
November	,,	2
December	,,	12
January	1894	24
February		14
March		17
		146

I visited all the district head-quarters' stations—Barisal twice and Mymensingh four times—and all subdivisional head-quarters, except Jamalpur in Mymensingh and Bhola in Backergunge. I should have visited Bhola in February, but thought it my duty to return to Dacca to meet the Hemp Drugs Commission. Want of water prevented my visit to Jamalpur in September.

My steamer was away from her anchorage at Dacca for 118 days, but she ran only 63 days—47 days with Commissioner and 16 days with other officers. She was absent at Calcutta in November and December.

7. The Collectors were on tour—

(*b*) Tours of Collectors.

Dacca	115 days.
Mymensingh	126 ,,
Faridpur	109 ,,
Backergunge	134 ,,

or 121 days on the average, as in the preceding year. The Collector of Faridpur is only required to spend 90 days on tour. In Dacca, Mr. Jenkins was on tour for 85 days in nine months, while Mr. Lea, who officiated for him for three months, was out for 30 days. Mr. Jenkins gives the following explanation:—

"I intended to go out during the latter part of March to complete the 120 days touring, but was detained at head-quarters owing to pressure of work. As my appellate and general work at head-quarters is very heavy, I beg strongly to reiterate the remarks of my predecessor, Mr. Hare, regarding the necessity of reducing the maximum number of days spent in touring from 120 to 90. Another special reason in favour of my proposal is that as the district is intersected by large rivers, the most outlying places can be visited during the rainy season. During the winter season the prevailing malaria is very deadly."

A reference to correspondence ending with my letter No. 399J. of 23rd February 1894 will show that I am endeavouring to relieve the Magistrates of Mymensingh, Dacca and Faridpur of some of their criminal judicial appellate work. Mr. Jenkins may be excused his short outturn on the ground of his liability to malaria. I do not support his proposal to reduce the maximum number of days he should be in camp.

The Collector of Dacca spent some days of each month on tour, while Mr. Earle, the Collector of Mymensingh, was in camp in all the months except April and August. In Faridpur there was no touring in April, May and September, owing, it is said, to pressure of work at the head-quarters. But this is a light district.

Mr. Earle makes the following remarks:—

"There are four subdivisions in this district, and if, as is required by the rules and as was done in the year under report, they are fully inspected twice a year, at least 56 days are taken up on this work alone; I say 56 days, because what with going and coming back and carrying on ordinary duties simultaneously, an inspection of the offices, as also of the thana, municipality, dispensary, Sub-Registrar's office and schools, cannot be done in less than seven days, while it generally takes more. No doubt inspections are desirable, but I think that

they are made at too great a cost in this district. I feel that I have seen too little of the district at large and too much of the subdivisional head-quarters."

I agree with Mr. Earle that much time is wasted on inspection, and have, in my letter No. 508L.R., dated 9th May 1893, made a representation to the Board in the sense of paragraph 17 of my report for 1892-93. Further experience convinces me that much injury is done to the public service by these frequent inspections. The office inspected is disarranged during the inspection, and the inspecting officer's very valuable time might be better occupied, as Mr. Earle justly says, in touring.

In Faridpnr, owing to prevalence of distress almost all over the district, and specially in the Bil country, the greater portion of the touring of the Collector was devoted to enquiries about the condition of the people and of the paddy, and to devising means for relief. Some bad-livelihood cases were also tried on the spot by Mr. Growse.

Mr. Savage, Collector of Backergunge, was in camp in all the months except May and June.

Tours of Subdivisional Officers.

8. The Subdivisional Officers made the following tours:—

District.	Subdivisional Officers of—	Time spent.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
		Days.	
Dacca ...	Narayanganj ...	94	Mr. Lea had three ponies and engaged a boat occasionally. Mr. Lucas has been directed to procure a pony. He does not keep any boat, but gets one from Dacca when required.
	Munshiganj ...	92	Babu Srish Chandra Ghosh kept a pony and employed a boat during the rains and in the dry season, when he was required to visit char lands, &c.
	Manikganj ...	108	Babu Ram Sadan Bhattacharjee kept a pony throughout the year and a boat in the rainy season.
Mymensingh ...	Jamalpur ...	96	All the officers kept boats during the rains. The Subdivisional Officer of Netrakona kept a pony during the cold season.
	Kishorganj ...	97	
	Netrakona ...	94	
	Tangail ...	90	
Faridpur ...	Goalundo ...	96	During the rains the Subdivisional Officer travelled in a boat and in the cold weather by rail and on horseback.
	Madaripur ...	188	The Subdivisional Officer keeps a hired green-boat.
Backergunge ...	Pirojpur ...	95	All the Subdivisional Officers kept boats, as no other mode of travelling in the district is practicable, the district being intersected with khals and rivers.
	Patuakhali ...	106	
	Bhola ...	91	

I find that when His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal visited Dacca in 1886, it was represented to him that the Narayanganj Subdivisional Officer's prolonged absence from Narayanganj caused considerable inconvenience. On enquiry I was unable to discover any such inconvenience, and accordingly the same minimum has now been fixed for Narayanganj as for other subdivisions.

Out of 188 days spent on tour by Maulvi Fazlal Karim, the very energetic Subdivisional Officer of Madaripur, 106 days were on relief work. A second officer was posted to the subdivision from the Sadar to enable the Subdivisional Officer to deal effectively with the distress. The Subdivisional Officer writes:—"I was compelled from July to spend the greater portion of my time in the interior of the subdivision to make enquiries about the condition of the people, adopt means for relief, and finally to make enquiries under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and grant loans to the distressed people on the spot. This special work kept me out on tour for 106 days."

The average number of days spent on tour by the Subdivisional Officers is a day above the prescribed minimum. As noticed in paragraph 11 of my report

for 1892-93, the rules regarding the charge of subdivisional treasuries somewhat impede the movements of officers stationed at subdivisions. In my letter No. 334L.R., dated 23rd April 1894, I have made a representation to the Board of Revenue on this subject.

Except in Mymensingh, officers attached to the Sadar subdivision, unless specially employed on peripatetic duties, do little touring. Mr. Earle, the Collector of Mymensingh, writes:—

"The two first class Magistrates in charge of the Sadar subdivisions, viz., the east and west Sadar subdivisions, were out on tour for two months each, and will, in the current year, have to be in the mufassal for 90 days each. The Sadar subdivision is therefore now receiving the attention which it has always merited, and bad characters, who were immune as long as no Magistrate came to their villages, are rapidly being brought to account."

Inspection of District Offices and Treasuries by—
(1) Commissioner.
(2) Collectors.

9. I inspected the treasuries at Mymensingh, Barisal, and Faridpur during the year, and that at Dacca in April 1894. I made some inspection of the Collectors' and Magistrates' offices at Mymensingh, Barisal, and Faridpur during the year, and have done some of the Dacca offices since the close of the year.

The following table shows the dates of inspection of district offices and treasuries by Commissioner and Collectors:—

District.	By whom inspected.	Dates of inspection of offices.	Dates of inspection of treasuries.
1	2	3	
Dacca ...	By Commissioner	None	None.
	„ Collector ...	August 1893 and March 1894 ...	6th September 1893 and 31st March 1894.
Mymensingh ...	„ Commissioner	20th March 1894	4th October 1893.
	„ Collector ...	3rd August to 4th September 1893 and 26th February to 13th March 1894.	2nd October 1893 and 31st March 1894.
Faridpur ...	„ Commissioner	15th and 17th to 19th December 1893.	13th and 14th December 1893.
	„ Collector ...	September 1893 and 13th to 28th March 1894.	3rd April and 1st October 1893.
Backergunge ...	„ Commissioner	9th August 1893 and 10th February 1894.	10th August 1893.
	„ Collector ...	5th September to 11th October 1893 and 8th to 27th March 1894.	3rd and 17th April and 12th October 1893.

The Collectors of all the districts of the Division inspected their offices twice during the year.

Inspection of Subdivisional Offices and Treasuries by—
(1) Commissioner.

10. The following table shows the dates on which the subdivisional offices and treasuries were inspected by me:—

District.	Subdivision.	Dates of inspection of subdivisional offices.	Dates of inspection of sub-treasuries.
1	2	3	4
Dacca	Narayanganj ...	Not inspected	No sub-treasury.
	Munshiganj ...	Ditto	Not inspected.
	Manikganj ...	17th May 1893	17th May 1893.
Mymensingh ...	Jamalpur... ...	Not inspected	Not inspected.
	Kishorganj ...	18th January 1894 and following days.	Ditto.
	Netrakona ...	11th to 13th January 1894 ...	Ditto.
	Tangail	14th and 15th September 1893 ...	Ditto.
Faridpur ...	Goalundo ...	13th September 1893	13th September 1893.
	Madaripur ...	18th to 20th July 1893 ...	Not inspected.
	Pirojpur	31st July, and 3rd and 4th August 1893.	Ditto.
Backergunge ...	Patuakhali ...	27th July 1893	Ditto.
	Bhola	Not inspected	Ditto.

In the preceding year all the subdivisional offices and sub-treasures were inspected by the Commissioner. I have inspected the Munshiganj offices since the close of the year.

(2) Collectors.

The subjoined table shows the dates on which the subdivisional offices and treasuries were inspected by the Collectors:—

District.	Subdivision.	Dates of inspection of subdivisional offices.	Dates of inspection of subdivisional treasuries.
1	2	3	4
Dacca ...	Narayanganj ...	22nd and 28th September and 18th and 19th December 1893.	No sub-treasury.
	Munshiganj ...	26th and 27th September 1893 and 21st and 22nd March 1894.	27th September 1893 and 22nd March 1894.
	Manikganj ...	7th and 8th July 1893 and 14th and 16th February 1894.	8th July 1893 and 15th February 1894.
Mymensingh ...	Jamalpur ...	23rd September 1893 and 16th February 1894.	26th September 1893 and 15th February 1894.
	Kishorganj ...	24th June 1893 and 17th January 1894.	26th June 1893 and 17th January 1894.
	Netrakona ...	14th July 1893 and 11th January 1894.	15th July 1893 and 10th January 1894.
	Tangail ...	12th September 1893 and 20th March 1894.	11th September 1893 and 17th March 1894.
Faridpur ...	Goalundo ...	13th to 15th July 1893 and 7th February 1894.	13th July 1893 and 6th February 1894.
	Madaripur ...	16th August 1893 and 25th February 1894.	31st August 1893 and 24th February 1894.
Backergunge ...	Pirojpur ...	25th September 1893 and 17th to 22nd January 1894.	29th August 1893 and 18th January 1894.
	Patuakhali ...	9th October 1893 and 13th to 15th February 1894.	4th October 1893 and 13th February 1894.
	Bhola ...	12th to 15th July 1893 and 4th to 6th December 1893.	13th July and 4th December 1893.

All the subdivisional offices and treasuries were twice inspected in the course of the year, as required by the rules.

The Sub-Deputy Magistrate's office at Gopalganj in the Faridpur district was twice inspected by the District Magistrate. I also inspected this office in August 1893.

Mr. Earle, the Collector of Mymensingh, relates a curious incident in connection with touring, which illustrates forcibly the character of the people of Eastern Bengal. He writes:—

"Before closing this section I might allude to a tour incident which occurred in the course of a visit of the Commissioner of the Division to this district. While his carts were proceeding from Syamganj to Jaria on the Mymensingh-Durgapur road, his servants, including a chaprasi with his *chaprass* and two khalasis in blue, saw some straw in a field adjoining the road, and being in need of it, proceeded to appropriate it, offering the owners the price. The latter, however, were not inclined to be accommodating, but, on the contrary, resenting the action of the Commissioner's servants, assaulted some of them somewhat severely. Three of the assailants were subsequently put on their trial before the Subdivisional Officer of Netrakona, of whom two were fined and one acquitted for what of identification. This incident exemplifies the independent spirit of the Mymensingh villagers."

I may add that the punishment would have been more severe had I not pleaded with the Magistrate for leniency.

Since the close of the year a somewhat similar incident has occurred in the neighbourhood of Mymensingh. A party of the Dacca khedda were returning from Jalpaiguri, and encamped on a piece of waste land by the side of the road. The villagers turned out and attacked them, apparently without provocation other than that given by the fact of the party having encamped in the village. Some of the mahouts were badly hurt.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

11. The average rainfall was 88·49 inches as against 70·76 inches in the previous year. In 1889-90 the average was 81·22 and that was an abnormally wet year. The average of the five years ending 1892-93 was 68·58 inches. So we are 19·89 inches or 28·83 per cent. above normal. There appears to be no previous record of such a rainfall, except in 1880-81, when it was more than that of the year under review by a fraction of an inch, being 88·92 inches. And the excessive rainfall was general over the whole Division; only Munshiganj, Narayanganj and Netrakona have escaped. Excessive rain would not in itself prove injurious in a rice-growing tract. This year it has been accompanied by heavy floods. The water at Dacca rose within a few inches of the record year 1886. And though rain was excessive in the rainy season, we had an abnormally dry cold weather. Altogether the year was disastrous for crops: so much so, that we have imported food.

The Collector of Dacca, where the outturn of the principal crops, *i.e.*, *aus*, *aman*, pulses, jute and oilseeds, was less than in 1892-93, and much below the average, thus analyses the effects of the weather on crops in his district during the year under review:—

"Owing to high floods and heavy and constant rain in May, June, August, and some days of July, the outturn of *aman*, *aus* and jute was poor. For want of rainfall at the time of sowing and ploughing, *i.e.*, in November and December, and scanty rain in February and March which stunted the growth of pulses, the outturn of these crops was only nine annas. The outturn of oilseeds was not good, partly owing to scanty rain at the time of sowing, and partly to their being damaged by the insects."

The Collector of Mymensingh reports that unusual floods in the months of July and August damaged the jute and *aus* crops and retarded the transplantation of *aman* rice seedlings.

Untimely and heavy downpour caused the failure of the *aus* crop in most parts of the Faridpur district. The small outturn of *aman* and jute is due rather to flood than rainfall. On the other hand, the want of timely rain in February is reported to have affected the growth of *rabi* crops.

To the same causes is to be attributed the short outturn of crops in Backergunge, where the Collector reports the Bil country to the north-west of the district, about 100 square miles in area, was a blank sheet of water and produced no crops at all.

A violent cyclone passed over the south of the Division on the 22nd of October last. It affected specially the Bhola and part of the Patuakhali subdivisions. It is reported to have caused much mischief by blowing down houses, by uprooting and breaking down trees, by carrying away cattle, and by stranding boats and sloops. The mortality among cattle was enormous, and four persons were killed. Had this storm occurred at the spring-tides there would have been a repetition of the 1876 catastrophe.

A severe storm passed over the whole of the Dacca district in the latter part of May 1893, the remnant of a cyclone which did much damage in the Bay and at Calcutta; but no lives were lost, and the damage to property was slight.

Another violent storm on the 1st of March last was reported from Madaripur.

The prescribed statements showing the rainfall and the outturn of crops in the several districts of the Division will be found in the appendix. We know nothing of the outturn of crops: the figures in the crop statement record the aggregate impression of a number of observers. According to the statement, the main rice crop, the *aman*, was not on the whole so much short of previous years and of an average crop, as generally supposed.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

12. The following statement shows the number of deaths reported and the death-rate per mille in the last three years:—

District.	Number of deaths reported in—				Death-rate per mille in—		
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892.	1893.	1891-92.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dacca	50,236	54,338	60,024	74,415	22·4	24·79	30·74
Mymensingh	66,870	67,774	42,991	87,587	19·4	12·38	25·02
Faridpur	34,192	42,811	54,866	60,115	23·8	30·4	33·4
Backergunge	62,859	69,234	93,958	77,156	32·1	43·6	35·8
Total ...	224,393	234,157	251,839	299,273	23·7	25·5	30·4

We are only now organizing our rural police in such a manner that we can rely on their giving information of deaths and of other matters, so too much stress must not be laid on the above figures. The year was no doubt a healthy one in Mymensingh, and the increased death-rate must be attributed wholly to improved registration, although there was more cholera than usual. Backergunge, which is far ahead of other districts in the organization of its village police, was more healthy than in the previous year. Dacca and Faridpur, on the other hand, were affected with cholera in a severely epidemic form. Deaths from this cause increased in Dacca from 5,513 to 17,610, and in Faridpur from 3,939 to 11,885. There has been scarcity in some tracts in Backergunge and Faridpur. In two of the thanas afflicted there was much cholera in the concluding months of the year. In the other there were fewer deaths than in the previous year.

In the following table deaths are classified according to causes reported by chaukidars, whose diagnosis is rough and defective:—

Year.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-com-plaints.	Injuries.	Other causes.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
'93	24,020	2,114	176,420	2,764	2,668	41,920	243,562
'93	56,703	1,456	186,009	3,895	3,475	48,275	299,273

Fever, which is frightfully prevalent in these districts in the months of November to January, as usual, accounts for two-thirds of the deaths. The following are the details of fever district by district:—

District.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3
Dacca ...	41,249	40,723
Mymensingh ...	36,404	56,193
Faridpur ...	42,302	40,568
Backergunge ...	56,565	47,935
Total ...	176,420	186,009

Supposing registration to have been better, this table shows that, but for cholera, the year was a healthy one in Faridpur and Dacca.

13. The subject of water-supply is engaging the attention of Municipalities and Districts Boards.

In section XXX I have noted what sums these bodies have devoted to the improvement of the water-supply in 1892-93 and 1893-94. Tanks can never give a wholesome supply of water, and are besides beyond our means. Masonry wells too are, as a rule, too expensive. We have to fall back on cheap wells costing Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 each. The common earthenware ring well with

double rings has, I think, a future before it. Then the well described in my last report, made of a special kind of segmental brick, is coming into use. The ordinary earthenware pipes supplied for building culverts make very good cheap wells. The Sanitary Commissioner very properly condemns the use of galvanized iron rings on the ground of filtration. They are unsuitable on other grounds.

The drying up of water-courses which is proceeding in many tracts (the Dacca river is an instance) makes the provision of other sources of water-supply an urgent necessity.

I have received complaints in more than one quarter that zamindars charge a salami before they will allow a new tank to be dug on their property, and that this charge in many cases deters people from improving the water-supply. No doubt it is a good principle of taxation to take your money when you can get it; to bleed a man when he is in funds and is expending them. But I think public benefactions like tanks should be excluded from taxation.

I do not hear so many complaints of jute-steeping, possible because last year we had so much more water than usual. The Magistrate of Mymensingh says as jute is only steeped in the dirtiest and most stagnant pools, it cannot affect the supply of wholesome water.

The Chemical Examiner at Calcutta is overwhelmed with work. We much want a local laboratory where the purity of water can be tested.

14. In the month of October cholera broke out in an epidemic form in the Jamalpur Municipality. During the course of a month, viz. from 6th October to 5th November, 258 deaths were reported out of 430 cases. The population of the town is 15,388, and ordinarily some 461 persons would die in a year. Mr. Earle, the Magistrate of Mymensingh, went at once to the spot and held a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners and other residents of the town. It was decided—

(1) To prohibit the use of well water and allow only river water to be used.
(2) In the case of families unable to carry or get carried water from the river, to supply boiled river water to their houses.
(3) To burn all houses where a serious outbreak had occurred, as well as old clothes, &c., of the patients.
(4) To provide shelter for members of families whose houses are burnt, and to award compensation for the houses burnt.
(5) To prohibit entirely the sale of milk and *dadhi* in the town.
(6) To see the dead bodies of Hindus were properly burnt and those of Musalmans buried.
(7) To carefully supervise the sale of fish and vegetables in the bazar.

Proper medical aid was also given. It is curious to find cholera attributed to the use of well water. I have suggested having the water of the wells analysed.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

15. As stated above, the crops were generally bad and prices of food-grains were very high. As the majority of the inhabitants of my Division are producers of jute, food-stuffs and oilseeds, the high prices of these articles to some extent compensated them for short outturn. But in some parts of the Division even the cultivators were reduced to short commons, and generally wage earners, such as Rishis and people with fixed incomes, felt the high prices keenly. In some parts the helpless and infirm, and persons dependent on their neighbours or relations for support, such as widows with families, were reduced to actual distress. In the Bil country lying in the north-west of the Backergunge district and the south-west of the Faridpur district, it was found necessary to give relief in the shape of agricultural loans, earthwork at low though not at famine rates, and dhan-husking for the women.

In Mymensingh, however, it is reported that the high prices more than compensated producers for failure of the crops.

16. I have made out a table showing the incidence of the rental of each district, as discovered by the road cess valuation returns, per head of the population and per cultivated acre, including homestead. The cultivated acre

is not accurately known. I take the figures from "Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1891-92":—

Name of District.	Cultivated area in acres as per Agricultural Statistics of Bengal for 1891-92.	Population as per census of 1891.	Rental as returned for cess purposes.	Rental per head of population.	Rental per acre of cultivation.	Population per cultivated acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dacca ..	998,000	2,420,656	27,42,784	1·1	2·74	2·4
Mymensingh ...	2,712,000	3,472,186	59,73,701	1·7	2·20	1·2
Faridpur ...	1,007,500	1,797,320	21,81,382	1·2	2 16	1 6
Backergunge ...	1,343,400	2,153,965	69,76,370	3·2	5·19	1·6
Rangpur ...	1,602,800	2,065,464	44,44,652	2·1	2·77	1·2

It will be seen that the rates of rent, except in Backergunge, are very low in face of the fact that an acre produces at present prices a gross return of some Rs. 50 if cultivated in rice and jute, our staple crops. I have looked up the settlements which have come before me in the year under report, and find the average rates of rent per acre are:—

District.	Homestead.	1st class arable.	2nd class arable.	3rd class arable.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dacca ...	3 6 3	2 4 9	1 8 0	0 12 0
Mymensingh ...	3 9 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 2 0
Faridpur ..	3 4 6	1 15 0	1 10 6	0 12 9
Backergunge ...	3 15 0	3 6 0	...	...

Except in Backergunge, these rates corroborate the above statement. In the Dakhin Shahbazpur estate the average rental is Rs. 3 per acre.

17. If the position of the people of my Division is thus enviable from the point of view of rent, it is not less so from the point of view of taxation. The following statement shows the incidence per head of the different taxes (reckoning land revenue as a tax, though it is of course included in the rent) in my Division and in the Assam Valley Districts:—

	Dacca Division.		Assam Valley Districts.	
	Amount.	Incidence.	Amount.	Incidence.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ...	35,14,214	·35	31,65,510	1·58
Excise ...	8,12,103	·08	20,69,261	1·03
Stamps ...	25,80,229	·26	2,23,179	·11
Registration ...	2,27,348	·02	4,344	·002
Road cess ...	4,13,033	·04		
Public Works cess ...	5,14,921	·05	2,34,762	·11
Zamindari dák cess ...	54,624	·005		
Municipal tax ...	2,39,493	·02	98,556	·04
Income-tax ...	2,75,897	·02	91,566	·04
Total ...	86,32,062	·87	58,87,178	2·94

I exclude the salt tax, as its incidence does not vary greatly in different divisions, and it is very difficult to determine how much each division pays. It will be seen that the incidence in the Assam Valley Districts is more than three times as high as in my Division. There the principal item of revenue has lately been increased some 30 per cent. on the ground that the people are very lightly taxed, so the incidence now is greater than 2·94.

There can be no doubt that the people of this Division are among the most lightly taxed in India, if not in the world. Where the people of the Assam Valley Districts pay one rupee, the people of this Division can well afford to pay two, for they are very much better off. They are better housed, better clothed, better fed. Here the population is rapidly increasing, there it is stationary; it is doubtful indeed if the births exceed the deaths. The incidence of taxation then in this Division should be at least 6·8 per head instead of ·87, and the total should be 688 lakhs, not 86.

While clothing, tobacco, areca-nut, betel-leaves and other luxuries remain on the free list, it cannot be said that we have exhausted our resources. It would be mere common justice to the people of other more highly-taxed divisions and provinces to make the people of this Division contribute to the cost of the Government and defence of the country according to their means.

Scarcity and famine.

18. For the first time, I believe, since this report was first submitted, I regret to find myself obliged to introduce a section under this heading.

After holding a conference at Barisal with the Collectors of Backergunge and Faridpur, in my letter No. 2241, dated 15th August 1893, I reported to Government that there was likely to be some scarcity, perhaps even distress, in a small tract of country in the south-west of the Faridpur district and north-west of the Backergunge district, called the Bil country. I said that I thought it would be necessary to afford some relief in this tract, but that I could not commit myself to a positive opinion on this point until the existing scarcity had been tested. In this Bil country special long-stemmed species of *aus* and *aman* are sown together in March and April. In ordinary years these crops grow with the rise of the rivers in May and June, and when the water rises slowly, splendid crops are reaped. But this year the water rose very early and very suddenly (partly on account of the heavy storm of 25th May), so that much land was never sown, and nearly all the land sown was drowned. The failure of these crops was complete. The inhabitants generally get rid of their *aman* crop and depend on the *aus* for their food-supply. They had lost this crop and had no prospect of an *aman* crop to induce money-lenders to be liberal with their loans. High prices probably contributed to a depletion of food-stocks. By way of testing the scarcity, work was offered at famine rates, but it was not accepted. This I held proved that relief was not immediately needed. But I took the precaution of applying to the Board of Revenue for sanction to disbursement of Rs. 30,000 in loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, should such a step become necessary. Later on, sensational accounts having appeared in the newspapers, and some alarm having been manifested at head-quarters, I visited the distressed tract myself in October. I came to the same conclusion that previous observers and enquirers had come to. I found there was so far no general distress. Many families were reduced to short commons, but I found no general want of food. The people generally appeared to be well-nourished. But here and there I found persons, who could not work and who were ordinarily dependent upon relations or upon public charity, in great need, indeed starving. With a view to the relief of these helpless persons, I sanctioned the collection of subscriptions and the opening of relief centres from which paddy could be distributed to the really necessitous. I also sanctioned the grant of loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act from the Rs. 40,000 sanctioned by the Board.

As soon as the water subsided in December, some roads which had long been in contemplation in these tracts were put in hand at rates which, though very low for these districts, were not famine rates, in that workers were allowed to earn as much as they liked. As work on the new railway from Chandpur to Comilla had commenced, I took steps to inform the people of the distressed tract that work was available, and also directed the Magistrates of Faridpur and Backergunge to communicate with the railway

authorities with a view to providing facilities for recruitment of labour. Special steps were taken to relieve the infirm and helpless; subscriptions were collected and arrangements made for the distribution of gratuitous relief in different centres to persons unable to work. Arrangements were made to provide helpless women with rice-husking in their own houses.

The following is a summary of the expenditure incurred in relief measures:—

Backergunge.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total paid to labourers on work	177	15	2
Total cost of gratuitous relief	4,121	15	4½
	4,299	14	6½
Loans given to the cultivators under the Agriculturists' Loans Act	17,000	0	0

Faridpur.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount spent on gratuitous relief from subscriptions raised	3,615	12	0
Amount spent by District Board	1,500	0	0
Loans given by the District Board	4,915	8	0
Loans given by Government under the Agriculturists' Loans Act	22,753	0	0

I do not include the cost of works carried out by the District Boards, as famine rates were not charged for them.

In my final report on this distress I wrote there was nothing approaching famine in either of the districts at any time, which is proved by the fact that people would not accept work at famine rates. At the same time there was real distress among helpless and dependent persons. I do not think that such people would have died had we not given relief. The relations of such persons, though they would let them starve, would not have let them die. Native gentlemen, both official and non-official, and the missionaries who are well acquainted with the distressed area, where they have a good many converts, were all of opinion that the distressed people would rather starve than accept famine rates—a theory I have not been able to bring myself to accept.

There was a good deal of cholera in the distressed area in the fall of the year, which may have been partly due to the short food-supply. But there was cholera in undistressed areas too. Beyond this, the scarcity has not had any special effect on the death-rate. There has been no death from starvation. Now and then accounts reached me through the newspapers of such deaths. Prompt enquiries were made in these cases, and I am glad to say that in not a single instance was the report proved to be correct.

Crime has been but little affected by the scarcity. The Collector of Backergunge reports that "some old thieves who, in 1892, had given a little trouble, recommenced their depredations in 1893, probably on account of the hard times, but there was no crop of petty thefts by men driven to criminal courses by hunger." In section XIII (Crime) I have noticed the effect of scarcity on crime.

I am now inclined to think I was weak in allowing any relief measures at all. Mr. Growse, the Collector of Faridpur, was from the first rather alarmist in his views, and had I not had the reports of his neighbour, Mr. Savage, Collector of Backergunge, for comparison, I should probably have gone further than I did. Mr. Savage adopted a practical common-sense view of the situation throughout, in spite of the outcry in the newspapers and elsewhere. Maulvi Fazlal Karim, Subdivisional Officer of Madaripur, has been a bright exception to the alarmist crowd. He has all along taken a moderate and sensible view of the state of affairs, and has been a great support to me. I regret to have to add that the missionaries residing in and near the distressed tract have almost without exception taken an exaggerated view of the situation. The fact probably is that they do not know what famine is, and I trust they may never be enlightened.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

19. The Collectors of Dacca, Mymensingh and Backergunge report that, properly speaking, there is no regular emigration from, or immigration into,

their districts. There is much temporary migration in search of work both inter-district and from outside. The people of Eastern Bengal are, as a rule, too well off to work as day-labourers; their place is supplied by immigrants from Bihar. For instance, there is a large settlement of such people at Narayanganj.

In the paddy-cutting season there is a large migration from Faridpur to Backergunge and Khulna. The cultivators of these districts enjoy seeing other people cut the paddy for them. Owing to scarcity in the former district the migration was larger than usual this year.

The Collector of Mymensingh reports that boatmen from the Tangail subdivision go to other districts, and shop-keepers from the Kishorganj subdivision go to Calcutta; while Muhammadans from the Kishorganj and Netrakona subdivisions go to Rangpur and other districts with dried fish for sale. The fishermen of the bordering districts, such as Sylhet, come to catch fish in his district in the beginning of the cold weather and go away in April.

The following statement shows the number of coolies embarked at Goalundo during the year under review for the labour districts as compared with the previous year:—

Year.	Under contract.			Free emigrants.	Grand Total.
	Assam.	Cachar and Sylhet.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1892-93	12,542	5,895	18,437	27,052	45,489
1893-94	11,394	5,106	16,500	19,978	36,478

There was only one case instituted in the Division during the year under review, under Government order No. 1848J., dated the 21st April 1892. The Embarkation Agent at Goalundo refused to allow a batch of free emigrants to proceed, as they were not properly provided. The man in charge of them, however, took tickets for them and put them on board the steamer. He was fined Rs. 35. That only one case occurred under the Act is, I think, satisfactory proof of the harmonious working of the Act and Rules so far as Goalundo is concerned, and is highly creditable to the Embarkation Agent, Babu Kishori Lal Banerjee, whose conduct of the business leaves nothing to be desired.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

20. The prices of imported articles such as wheat, grain and salt remained the same as in the previous year. The price of rice, our principal food crop, which rose in 1892-93 at times almost to famine rates, continued very high. The divisional average is—

1889-90	15·14
1890-91	15·12
1891-92	13·14
1892-93	11·11¾
1893-94	11·8¾

As stated in sections III and V, there has been, except in Mymensingh, a general failure of the rice crop all over Eastern Bengal including Sylhet. This is quite enough to account for the high prices. It is further said that the cultivators became alarmed at the bad prospects of the crops, and held their stocks. The food-supply, even when sufficient, was therefore not always available.

Though the divisional average is not very alarming, in places the price rose far below this. The curious spectacle has been witnessed of large imports of rice from outside, especially from Patna and Rangoon. Meanwhile our exports of table rice continued.

Though where wages are reported to vary from 3 to 6 annas per diem and from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5-4 per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork, it is difficult to form an opinion, I gather that in Faridpur and Backergunge the wages of the common cooly have fallen. It is reported that there was a greater demand for

employment owing to the general failure of crops. Still I think, as in previous years, we have had to depend generally upon imported labour, and that it is only in very restricted areas that people have condescended to seek employment to which they are unaccustomed.

VIII.—MINES AND MANUFACTURES.

Mines.

21. There are no mines in this Division, and the statistical form No. V is therefore blank. The streets in Dacca are largely metalled with a kind of heavy black iron-stone, said to be slag from old iron smithy works, and found in certain tracts in parganas Bhowal and Kasimpur, lying north of the town of Dacca.

Manufactures.

22. As stated in previous reports, there are no large manufactures in this Division. The Collector of Mymensingh reports that the Netrakona cheese trade is languishing, but he does not mention the cause or causes of this decline, and furnishes no statistics. The steam flour and oil mill which was started at Dacca in the year 1892-93 has been closed. The steam oil-mill at Jhalakati is still working.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

General.

23. There was no marked change in trade routes or trade centres in the Division during the year under review. The opening of a steamer service by the I. G. S. N. Co., connecting Madaripur with Goalundo, Barisal, Chandpur and Narayanganj and other important centres of trade, has given an impetus to the development of trade in the Madaripur subdivision. On the other hand, the depth of the river Brahmaputra in Mymensingh not being sufficient to admit of a steamer plying in it at all seasons, the passenger service started in 1892 between Jamalpur and Mymensingh was discontinued. A proposal to construct a pontoon bridge over the Brahmaputra at Nasirabad is now under consideration, and if it is given effect to, traffic from the east of Mymensingh will be greatly facilitated.

Export.

24. The principal articles of export from the Division are jute and rice. The cultivation of both was injuriously affected by untimely and excessive rain and high floods. The area under jute cultivation was also a little less than the average, at least in Mymensingh, if not elsewhere. This was due to the market in this article being low in the preceding year. Narayanganj, the chief centre of trade in jute in the Division, exported less jute last year than in 1892-93. Madaripur is growing in importance as a market for jute.

Backergunge and Mymensingh are the only districts in the Division which are noted for their export of rice; Dacca and Faridpur hardly export any rice, both being importing districts, jute having to a considerable extent supplanted the cultivation of rice. The export of rice from Backergunge came down to 20 lakhs of maunds from 53 lakhs of maunds in 1891-92 and 35 lakhs of maunds in 1892-93. Owing to a partial failure of the *aus* crop in the Backergunge district and in portions of the Tippera and Sylhet districts, exportation on a large scale took place from Mymensingh in the month of August. Prices ruled very high, being in some places Rs. 7 per maund, but they have come down to about Rs. 4 per maund, at which figure they stand up to date.

Of the other exports from the Division, mention may be made of betelnuts and cocoanuts in Backergunge, which grew in abundance last year and were sold at higher prices than in 1892-93. Faridpur exported a large quantity of fish to Calcutta and other places, and dried fish was also exported as usual from Mymensingh. The trade in hides is gradually falling off in the Division. Nothing is said of the export of bones, but I have found much of this going on.

Imports.

25. The total trade of Narayanganj increased from Rs. 72,34,513 in 1892-93 to Rs. 72,49,960 in 1893-94, and the increase was all under imports, which consisted of rice, salt, cotton, hides and skins, jute, kerosine-oil, teak and other timber and treasure. The increase was under all of these articles except salt, cotton, jute and kerosine-oil. The decrease was chiefly under salt, the importation of which has fallen off, owing to the price being high at Chittagong.

The most noteworthy fact during the year under review was the importation, I believe for the first time, of Rangoon rice. In January last I found cargoes of rice entering as well as leaving the Backergunge district by the Calcutta canals.

Kerosine-oil, foreign and Bombay piece-goods, refined sugar, tobacco, timber and various fancy articles, were as usual imported for local consumption. The trade in European piece-goods flourishes and daily increases in bulk, while native made piece-goods are being superseded by them almost everywhere, not on account of the quality, but of the cheapness of the former. Kerosine-oil also has almost displaced all other oils for lighting purposes on account of cheapness.

X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

26. The only administrative change of any importance was the transfer of the Badla outpost from the Netrakona to the Kishoreganj subdivision in the district of Mymensingh.

The outposts at Deorah in thana Bhanga and at Habiganj in thana Madaripur in the Faridpur district have been abolished according to the recommendation of the Police Redistribution Committee.

The outposts at Taltoly (Bhola subdivision) and Chaltabunia (Patuakhali subdivision) in the district of Backergunge have been abolished from 1st January 1894.

The amalgamation of revenue and criminal process-serving establishments at sadar and subdivisions has been effected in all districts, and also in all districts revenue processes are now sent by post to subdivisions. I think it will be possible to decentralize still further and to post our process-serving establishment at thanas—a proposal I made some 25 years ago, but we want further time.

I quote below the remarks of the Collector of Mymensingh on the effect of these changes:—

"From an administrative point of view it is far more satisfactory that revenue processes should be served by peons posted permanently at subdivisions, and hence intimately acquainted with the means of communication, names of estates, &c., than by men stationed at the Sadar, and it is expected that owing to the closer supervision which has been rendered possible by the distribution, the malpractices of the peons, which have formed the subject of many complaints, will be sensibly checked."

We took Rs. 71,572 in process fees and Rs. 19,118 as fees for boats in the year, and we spent Rs. 68,535; so we make a profit of Rs. 22,155, which is very good when it is remembered that neither process fees nor boat hire are charged on 41·17 per cent. of our processes.

The increase of work in the Magistrate's office, especially Subdivisional Magistrate's office, caused by the transfer of most of the Court Sub-Inspectors' work to them, was noticed in last year's report. The strain on the subdivisional establishment is very great, as before the transfer they were overworked. They habitually attend cutcherry in the morning as well as in the forenoon.

There were the following minor changes:—

(1) An Honorary Magistrate with first class powers was appointed at Manikganj and empowered to sit singly.

(2) An Honorary Magistrate at Narayanganj was vested with second class powers.

(3) Two additional Honorary Magistrates were appointed at Manikganj with third class powers.

(4) Babu Gour Mohan Basak, Honorary Magistrate at Mymensingh Sadar, has been empowered to sit singly with third class powers.

(5) Babu Kisto Chandra Sarkar at Tangail has been empowered to try cases singly with second class powers, and the District Magistrate has directed that under paragraph 2 of the Government notification dated 10th May 1893, when the Honorary Magistrate sits with any other members of the bench, the bench so formed shall exercise first class and summary powers.

(6) Babu Ishan Chandra Nag at Jamalpur has been authorized to sit singly with third class powers.

(7) Rai Radha Ballav Chaudhri Bahadur has been authorized to sit singly with second class powers and to receive complaints at Sherpur.

(8) Babu Kali Kumar Ukil at Netrakona has been empowered to sit singly with third class powers.

(9) Babu Guru Prasad Chakravarty at Kishoreganj has been empowered to sit singly with second class powers, and the District Magistrate has directed that the Bench in which he sits with any other member should exercise first class and summary powers.

(10) Babu Prasanna Chandra Chaudhri at Bazitpur has been empowered to sit singly and to try cases under section 24, Act V of 1861, and the Municipal Act, III (B.C.) of 1884.

(11) A new sub-registry office has been opened at Katiadi in the Kishoreganj subdivision.

(12) Maulvi Amiruddin, a retired Deputy Magistrate, has been appointed an Honorary Magistrate with first class powers at Faridpur, and has been authorized to try cases singly.

(13) Babu Deno Nath Sen has been appointed Honorary Magistrate of the Madaripur Bench with second class powers and with powers to sit singly.

(14) Maulvi Obedullah, Honorary Magistrate and Rural Sub-Registrar, Pirojpur, has been vested with second class powers and with power to sit singly.

The Bhushna Bench in the district of Faridpur has been abolished.

27. With reference to paragraph 51 of my report for 1892-93, and paragraph 5 of the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution thereon, about the more economical distribution of work at district head-quarters by the separation of judicial and executive functions, Mr. Earle, the Magistrate of Mymensingh, writes as follows:—"A year's experience has fully confirmed me in thinking the above system the right one. It enables the District Officer to assign the work that each subordinate can do with almost absolute precision, and thus must result in the best possible use being made of the staff allotted to him. It gives each officer a definite interest in the business assigned to him, and bad work in respect of revenue and miscellaneous matters cannot, as of old, be excused by a plea of excess of criminal work. The system is a very convenient one for the public, inasmuch as the departments are distributed among the staff in such a manner that inconvenient delays do not occur; the Treasury Officer, for instance, whose whole time may any day unexpectedly be engaged in treasury business, having little or no work which will require his having dealings with the public. The system has further advantages. In a heavy district like this, the more work the District Officer can safely depute to others, the better. The criminal work of the Sadar subdivision, which is equal to that of any two other subdivisions in the district, is equally distributed between two first class Magistrates, who have distinct thanas assigned to them." I am not yet in a position to submit a report on this new division of labour. Though apparently new in this Division, and perhaps in Bengal, it is of course as old as the hills. When I was a Magistrate it would not have occurred to me to adopt any other. The Magistrate of Backergunge, Mr. Savage, objects that if an officer is confined to one function he will acquire no experience of others. The reply is that though officers do not perform judicial and executive functions at one time, they should be transferred from time to time, from one line to the other. The more functions performed at one time, the less thorough the experience of any one of them is likely to be.

XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

28. No statistical enquiries of any importance were undertaken in any district of the Division during the year under report. A census of horses and ponies was taken in all districts, under instructions of the Director of Land Records, Bengal, with a view to include the statistics in the revised edition of

the Statistical Atlas of India, which the Government of India itends to issue. The results are given below:—

Districts.	Horses over 13—3.	Ponies not above 13—3 to 12—2.	Tattus, 12—2.
1	2	3	4
Dacca ...	108	758	2,512
Mymensingh ...	432	2,092	1,955
Faridpur ...	61	439	1,018
Backergunge ...	28	118	95
Total ...	629	3,407	5,580

In Mymensingh the revision of Hunter's Statistical Account has been continued and a few sections have been re-written. In this district the census of Palmyra trees taken in the previous year has been further checked during the year under report.

29. The result of the registration of vital statistics in certain compulsory areas is given in the following statement:—

District.	Selected area.	Population, Census of 1891.	Births.			Deaths.		
			Total births in 1893.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.		Total deaths in 1893.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	
				1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	Dacca	82,321	2,031	24·26	24·67	2,254	33·77	31·02
	Narayanganj ...	17,715	664	27·03	37·48	586	36·52	33·07
Mymensingh	Nasirabad ...	11,555	109	9·08	9·43	233	18·52	20·16
	Muktagacha ...	4,923	159	9·54	32·3	117	11·98	23·76
	Jamalpur ...	15,388	556	22·68	36·15	642	21·64	41·72
	Sherpur	10,744	397	9·02	36·95	294	17·96	37·36
	Kishoreganj ...	13,988	354	1·07	25·30	271	11·00	19·37
	Bazitpur	9,390	275	17·76	29·25	338	17·66	35·96
	Tangail	17,973	480	16·02	26·70	340	9·68	18·91
	Netrakona ...	9,821	327	14·66	33·29	329	15·88	33·49
Faridpur	Faridpur	10,774	322	17·1	29·8	274	22·3	25·4
	Madaripur ...	13,772	239	21·4	17·3	351	15·2	26·2
Backergunge	Barisal	15,482	387	22·61	24·93	381	26·55	24·60
	Nalchiti	1,675	32	8·35	19·10	27	15·62	16·11
	Jhalukati	2,365	13	4·64	5·49	58	22·80	24·49
	Pirojpur	12,246	264	18·78	21·55	264	27·92	21·55
	Patuakhali ...	4,885	75	11·25	15 35	143	28·04	29·27
	Total of the Division.	255,026	6,084	19·8	26·2	7,202	24·7	28·2

The general rate is for births 36·1 and for deaths 30·4. Many of our selected areas are rather rural than urban, and it is hard to believe that their rates are really much below the general rate. In some, such as Jhalokati, low rates can be accounted for.

If Dacca be excepted, the number of births in selected areas has increased from 17·1 to 26·9 per mille, which shows how defective registration formerly was. Muktagacha, Sherpur, Kishoreganj and Nalchiti are instances. The persistent low rate in Nasirabad and Jhalokati shows perhaps the peculiar conditions of those towns.

Again, omitting Dacca the death-rate has improved from 20·3 to 26·9 per mille. Registration was very defective in Muktagacha, Sherpur, Kishoreganj Tangail and Netrakona.

The Act gives ample powers, and there is no reason why registration should not have been as good in Mymensingh as in other districts in former years, had the district authorities taken any trouble in the matter.

There were 85 prosecutions under Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 for non-reporting births and deaths in municipal areas during the year, 68 of which resulted in conviction, as shown below:—

	1893.		1892.	
	Prosecuted.	Convicted.	Prosecuted.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca town ...	42	30	58	48
Narayanganj ...	8	8		
Mymensingh municipal areas.	34	30	9	9
Madaripur only ...	1	0	10	8
Backergunge municipal areas.	0	0	21	16

As the fines are credited to the municipalities concerned, Municipal Commissioners are interested in promoting prosecutions. They seem to me to overlook their interests in this matter.

30. Births were first generally registered in 1892; and generally in that year results were not good. I now give the results in 1892 and 1893 in each subdivision, with the rate per 1,000. The rate varies from 23·8 in Netrakona subdivision to 44·8 in Faridpur Sadar subdivision. The rate for the Division generally is 36·1 against 27·5 in 1892. The rate for births and deaths in 1893 for each district are:—

District.	Births.	Deaths.
1	2	3
Dacca	38·3	30·7
Mymensingh	29·7	25·2
Faridpur	40·3	33·4
Backergunge	40·3	35·8
Divisional rate per 1,000 ...	36·1	30·4

There is more reason that a birth should be concealed than a death. It is fair, therefore, to assume that if deaths are unreported, births are more so. The fact that over the whole Division the birth-rate exceeds the death-rate by 5·7, in spite of imperfect recording, is most impressive. The fact that in selected areas the birth-rate is 9·9 and the death-rate 2·2 below the general rate proves, I think, that selected areas are generally subject to abnormal conditions—a fact which, though well known to most of us, has not been always remembered. I shudder to think what the real birth-rate in my Division may

be when our imperfect registration brings out 36·1 per 1,000. It is over 40 in six subdivisions :—

District.	Subdivision.	Population according to census of 1891.	Total number of births in 1892.	Total number of births in 1893.	Birth ratio per 1,000 of population.	
					1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca	Sadar	781,791	20,562	28,445	26·3	36·3
	Narayanganj	559,657	16,535	21,521	29·5	38·6
	Munshiganj	589,590	13,263	23,182	22·1	38·6
	Manikganj	443,525	12,550	19,725	28·2	44·4
	Total including boat population 36,087.	2,420,656	62,910	92,873	25·9	38·3
Mymensingh ...	Sadar	853,020	18,404	23,239	21·5	27·2
	Kishoreganj	525,602	13,291	16,093	25·2	30·6
	Tangail	859,475	19,633	31,567	22·8	36·7
	Jamalpur	579,742	13,352	16,810	23·03	28·9
	Netrakona	654,347	12,977	15,005	19·8	23·8
	Total ...	3,472,186	77,657	103,314	22·3	29·7
Faridpur ...	Sadar	666,422	18,671	29,866	28·01	44·8
	Goalundo	350,451	9,037	13,801	25·7	39·3
	Madaripur	780,447	23,415	28,812	30·04	36·9
	Total ...	1,797,320	51,153	72,480	28·4	40·3
Backergunge ...	Sadar	879,177	33,882	38,897	38·5	44·2
	Pirojpur	519,003	18,926	20,019	36·4	38·5
	Patuakhali	496,735	16,476	16,520	33·1	33·2
	Bhola	258,460	10,207	11,436	39·7	44·2
	Total ...	2,153,905	79,551	86,872	36·9	40·3
	Divisional total ...	9,844,127	271,271	355,539	27·5	36·1

XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

31. In the appendix (statements VI, VII and IX) are given some statistics of the administration of civil justice.

The following tables compare the number of suits instituted and disposed of in each district in the years 1892 and 1893 :—

Suits instituted.

District.	For money or moveables.		Under the rent laws.		Title and other.		Total.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	28,112	29,386	5,200	5,735	1,094	2,963	35,315	38,084
Mymensingh	23,005	27,961	6,926	7,680	2,885	3,815	32,816	39,456
Faridpur	17,029	16,834	8,900	9,304	1,188	1,554	27,717	27,692
Backergunge	10,982	10,845	18,897	19,167	963	1,699	30,842	31,711
Total ...	79,728	85,026	39,932	41,886	7,030	10,031	126,690	136,943

Suits disposed of.

District.	Cases disposed of.								Population.	Number of persons to a suit disposed of.	
	Money.		Rent.		Title.		Total.				
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dacca	28,066	29,333	5,536	5,903	2,161	2,808	35,763	38,044	2,420,656	67	63
Mymensingh ...	23,401	26,637	7,582	7,374	3,360	3,477	34,343	37,488	3,472,186	98	92
Faridpur... ...	17,962	17,485	9,635	9,498	1,446	1,407	29,044	28,330	1,797,320	61	63
Backergunge ...	11,330	11,429	19,886	20,367	1,047	1,590	32,263	33,386	2,153,905	66	64
Total ...	80,759	84,884	42,640	43,082	8,014	9,282	131,413	137,248	9,844,127	74	71

The work is still increasing. Institutions exceed those in the previous year by 10,253, while 5,835 more cases have been disposed of. The increase is chiefly in title suits, 42·6 per cent. in institutions and 15·8 per cent. in cases disposed of. In the southern districts, especially Faridpur, there is a lull. In the northern districts increase goes on apace. The increase in Dacca, the decrease in Faridpur, and the small increase in Backergunge, are all attributed to bad times. In Mymensingh, however, the increase is due to good times.

32. The following statement shows the number of cases disposed of in each munsifi :—

District.	Munsifi.	Number of Munsifs.	Number of cases disposed of.	Average per munsif.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca ...	Sadar ...	4	7,438	2,125	
	Narayanganj	1	2,156	2,156	
	Kaliganj ...	3	6,600	1,885	
	Munshiganj ...	5	9,884	2,325	
	Manikganj ...	4	7,339	2,268	
Mymensingh ...	Sadar ...	2	4,728	2,364	
	Jamalpur ...	1	3,549	3,549	
	Sherpur ...	1	1,421	1,421	
	Iswarganj ...	1	2,776	3,701	
	Netrakona ...	3	8,292	3,015	
	Kishorganj	(a) 3	4,763	1,905	(a) 1 additional munsif.
	Bajitpur ...	2	3,268	1,634	
	Atia ...	(a) 3	5,393	2,396	
	Pingna ...	1	3,110	4,146	
Faridpur ...	Sadar ...	(a) 2	3,180	2,120	
	Goalundo ...	2	4,129	2,064	
	Madaripur ...	(a) 3	6,409	2,848	
	Bhanga ...	(a) 3	7,962	2,654	
	Chikandi ...	(a) 3	6,454	2,151	
Backergunge ...	Sadar ...	5	12,353	2,906	
	Pirojpur ...	4	5,436	1,672	
	Patuakhali ...	(a) 4	9,549	2,546	
	Bhola ...	2	5,298	2,649	

So 62 munsifs disposed of 131,487 cases, or 2,120 cases each. The proportion of contested cases is small. So this outturn should not overburden our munsifs, but they complain of overwork and keep very late hours. I hear complaints that the bar does not lend itself to the prompt despatch of business.

So far as the number of cases is concerned, Barisal with 12,353 cases disposed of continues to be the heaviest munsifi in the Division. Next come Munshiganj and Patuakhali with more than 9,000 cases each. Dacca Sadar, Kaliganj, Manikganj, Netrakona, Madaripur, Bhanga, Chikandi, with more than 6,000 cases each, are also heavy, but the Pingna munsifi in the district of Mymensingh gives the most work per munsif (4,146); Iswarganj comes next with 3,701 cases per munsif. In the Iswarganj, Jamalpur and Netrakona munsifis more than 3,000 cases were disposed of by each munsif on an average, while in the Kaliganj, Sherpur, Kishoreganj, and Pirojpur Munsifis less than 2,000 cases were disposed of per munsif.

33. Out of 62 munsifs in statement VII, no less than 42 have now Small Cause Court powers, against 29 in the previous year. The provision therefore of Courts of Small Causes is now ample.

34. * * * * * *

35. The number of suits pending before munsifs at the end of the year was 23,362 or 17·7 per cent. of the number disposed of, against 20,250 or 15·9 per cent. of the previous year. As compared with the beginning of the year, the number of cases pending has increased by 3,112 or 15·3 per cent. The number of ordinary cases pending in the superior Courts has increased, compared with the beginning of the year, by 2·4 per cent., the number being 42·6 against 40·2 in the previous year. We are not, I regret to say, gaining on the work.

The rates of pending cases to cases disposed of in Munsifs' Courts is shown in the following table:—

District.	Rates per cent. of ordinary and Small Cause Court cases pending to total disposed of by Munsifs.	
	1892.	1893.
Dacca	18·3	19·0
Mymensingh	17·7	24·7
Faridpur	13·8	13·0
Backergunge	13·5	12·5

It would appear that extra hands are required in the Mymensingh district.

The rates for superior Courts, which do not exercise Small Cause Court powers (statement VI), is shown below:—

District.	Rates per cent. of ordinary cases pending to total disposed of.	
	1892.	1893.
Dacca	52·4	53·6
Mymensingh	71·9	61·7
Faridpur	10·5	87·5
Backergunge	2·2	51·3

The percentages are unusually high in all districts, notably in Faridpur. Both in this district and in Backergunge there has been wide retrogression.

In the following table is shown the ratio for superior Courts exercising Small Cause Court powers:—

District.	Ratio per cent. of ordinary cases pending to total disposed of.	
	1892.	1893.
Dacca		
Mymensingh		
Faridpur	48·5	113·6
Backergunge	86·1	30·5

36. Of 137,248 cases disposed of, only 23,694 or 17·2 per cent. were contested, against 23,473 out of 131,413 cases or 17·8 per cent. in the previous year.

In 99,204 or 72·2 per cent. of the cases disposed of, the plaintiff obtained decree, and in 19,606 or 82·7 per cent. of contested cases he obtained redress, which shows that generally defendants would have been well advised to have yielded without suit. But perhaps they relied on being able to avoid execution.

37. 14·5 per cent. of the witnesses examined were detained over two days by the District, Subordinate and Small Cause Court Judges, against 16·0 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage was highest (33·3) in Mymensingh and lowest (11·3) in Backergunge. In Dacca and Faridpur the percentages were 11·6 and 25·5 respectively. For munsifs also the percentage was highest (12·1) in Mymensingh; Backergunge comes next with 12·06. In Dacca and Faridpur the percentages were 9·2 and 4·5 respectively, while the divisional percentage was 9·7.

37½. The following statement shows the result of appeals in the several districts of the Division:—

District.	Regular Appeals.						Appeals how disposed of.										Ratio per cent. of appeals confirmed to total disposed of.	
	Money.		Rent.		Title.		Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Otherwise.		Total.			
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Dacca	224	168	368	355	485	374	678	502	184	153	154	129	111	113	1,077	897	62·9	55·9
Mymensingh ...	227	180	378	328	447	388	632	543	93	74	183	133	144	146	1,052	896	60·0	60·6
Faridpur	170	58	298	256	127	103	382	230	25	40	168	109	14	38	589	417	64·8	55·1
Backergunge ...	93	116	451	390	127	142	345	389	70	51	135	136	121	72	671	648	51·4	60·0
Total ...	714	522	1,489	1,329	1,186	1,007	2,037	1,664	322	318	640	507	390	369	3,389	2,858	60·1	58·2

The improvement in the ratio per cent. of appeals confirmed to total number disposed of in Dacca and Faridpur noticed in the last year's report has not been maintained, while Backergunge has recovered its lost ground.

38. I had so many complaints, especially from landlords, of the delay and expense of getting in their rents through the Civil Courts, that I suggested the investment of munsifs with powers to try rent suits where no title is involved under clause 8 of schedule II of the Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts Act). I consulted Collectors, who consulted leading landholders. The landlords apparently unanimously condemned the proposal. This, I think, is conclusive proof that the complaints made against the present procedure are at least exaggerated. The law provides a more prompt and simpler procedure, and the persons who complain most loudly and who would benefit by it will have none of it.

39. Petitions representing 317 villages have been presented to me praying for the abolition of the munsifi at Kaliganj in the district of Dacca, and to bring the localities situated within its jurisdiction into the jurisdiction of the sadar and Narayanganj Munsifis in the same district. I am inclined to think that the inhabitants of Raipura and Rupganj thanas should not have to go to Kaliganj for civil and to Narayanganj for criminal cases, and similarly that the inhabitants of the Kapasia thana should not have to go to Dacca for criminal and to Kaliganj for civil cases. It is the settled policy of Government to make munsifi and subdivisional jurisdictions identical. A former Judge, Mr. T. D. Beighton, advocated the abolition of this munsifi, and the High Court agreed with him. The Magistrate and the late Judge, Mr. C. Brett, however, were against making any change. I am consulting the present Judge. The value of a railway as a means of communication seems to me to have been hardly appreciated.

40. The Badla outpost in the Mymensingh district has been transferred from the Netrakona to the Kishorganj subdivision. This will probably lead to an increase of civil judicial work, as this outpost is much more easily accessible to Kishorganj than to Netrakona.

XIII.—CRIME.

41. The following is a short synopsis of the crime of the Division during the year 1893. Detailed reports for each district were submitted to the Inspector-General of Police with this office letter No. 485J., dated 9th March last. It is a matter of regret that crime has further increased during the year, the total number of offences reported (both cognizable and non-cognizable) being 37,850 against 36,630 in 1892, 33,269 in 1891, 31,036 in 1890 and 29,793 in 1889. So that whereas in 1889 one offence was reported to 292 persons, this year we have one to 260 persons. The proportion of crime of all kinds to the population is still small. I doubt if crime has actually increased in the last five years. Improvement in reporting, due to improved communications and the reorganization of the rural police, I think, sufficiently accounts for the swollen returns.

Cognizable crime.

42. Excluding sanitary offences (serial 57) the number of cognizable offences reported has decreased from 12,715 to 12,595, as shown in the following table, or by ·9 per cent:—

District.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3
Dacca ...	2,631	2,363
Mymensingh ...	5,885	5,736
Faridpur ...	2,199	2,402
Backergunge ...	2,000	2,094
Total ...	12,715	12,595

The decrease in cognizable crime in Dacca, 10 per cent., is interesting in face of the scarcity reported to exist in parts of this district.

The increase in Faridpur is attributed to scarcity, but there is a decrease in cases against property as compared with 1891 (1,755 in 1893 against 1,765 in 1891). It would appear, therefore, that 1892 was the abnormal year.

The increase in Backergunge, where also there was same scarcity, is nominal.

Mr. LeMesurier quotes the following remarks of Mr. Savage on this subject:—

"On the whole, the year has been a normal one and the scarcity in part of the district has had very little effect on crime. There has not been any noticeable increase in petty theft by persons driven to criminal courses by hunger, and the increase in number of burglaries and thefts, as compared with last year, is due, as far as I have ascertained while on tour, to renewed depredations by old thieves under the influence, it may be, of the hard times."

The scarcity was confined to thanas Gournadi and Sarupkati. The following statement shows that theft and burglary were not specially prevalent in the first three quarters of the year 1893 in those thanas:—

	Gournadi.			Sarupkati.		
	Burglary.	Theft.	Total.	Burglary.	Theft.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1st quarter ...	6	6	12	8	3	11
2nd do. ...	10	7	17	9	7	16
3rd do. ...	8	11	19	15	8	23
Total ...	24	24	48	32	18	50

For the years 1891, 1892, 1893, the figures are—

	Gournadi.			Sarupkati.		
	Burglary.	Theft.	Total.	Burglary.	Theft.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	52	18	70	48	21	69
1892	30	19	49	46	27	73
1893	40	27	67	58	21	79

Non-cognizable crime.

43. Though there is substantial decrease in one district, Faridpur, non-cognizable crime has further increased on the whole; 20,898 cases are reported against 18,772 in 1892 and 17,441 in 1891.

The district figures are—

District.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3
Dacca ...	6,026	6,495
Mymensingh ...	5,988	7,838
Faridpur ...	3,732	3,278
Backergunge ...	3,026	3,287
Total ...	18,772	20,898

The large increase in Mymensingh, 30·8 per cent., is stated to be principally due to the omission from statement A, Part II, in previous years of cases dismissed under section 203, C. P. C. There has been a large increase in the number of cases under section 174, P. C., for failure to appear after service of summons (class I). This section had been made little use of in this district, and people had come to look on the Queen's writ almost with contempt.

In Backergunge, too, it is reported that some cases dismissed under section 203 were not shown in 1892. The different proportion of non-cognizable crime to population in the different subdivisions of this district is so curious that I have had the following statement prepared, illustrating it:—

Subdivision.	Population.	Non-cognizable cases in—		Number of persons to an offence in—	
		1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar ...	879,177	1,271	1,233	691	713
Pirojpur ...	519,603	595	630	873	824
Patuakhali ...	496,735	302	544	1,644	913
Bhola ...	258,450	858	880	301	293
Total ...	2,153,965	3,026	3,287	711	655

The Magistrate says, with reference to these differences, that the Sadar subdivision is well off both in roads and steamers. Bhola is still better off than the Sadar in the matter of roads; on the other hand, Pirojpur has few roads, and the southern thana Motbaria is, during the rains, difficult to get at by boat, and Patuakhali, with its wide and strong rivers and dense jungles, is a subdivision in which only serious causes of offence will induce the injured person to undertake a journey to head-quarters. The large increase (242) in 1893 in the number of complaints in Patuakhali affords strong corroboration of the views above expressed, since it has followed immediately on the extension of the Bengal Central Flotilla Company's Patuakhali line to Amtali, the head-quarters of the large Gulshakhali thana, and the consequent opening up of a speedy means of communication with about one-third of the subdivision.

The decrease in Faridpur is attributed to scarcity. The people were so impecunious that they could not afford to come into court with petty cases. But there was scarcity in both Dacca and Backergunge, and they show an increase.

44. Cognizable cases, including sanitary cases reported, may be classified as follows:—

Offences.	Year.			Increase as compared with 1892.	Decrease as compared with 1892.
	1891.	1892.	1893.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Against property ...	8,934	9,535	9,591	56	...
„ person ...	1,984	1,806	1,644	...	162
„ public tranquillity	680	609	670	61	...
Others	4,230	5,908	5,047	...	861
				117	1,023
Total ...	15,820	17,858	16,952	...	906

During the year prices were very high and much distress was reported; it is therefore rather a matter of surprise to find so small an increase in crime against property. In Dacca and Mymensingh there was absolute decrease.

The decrease in offences against person is small, and is distributed among all the districts of the Division. The decrease in other offences occurred in Dacca and Mymensingh, especially in the former district, in which the number fell from 2,957 to 1,921. The falling off in this district is stated to be due partly to the high flood, on account of which a large part of the town of Dacca was under water during the rainy season, and partly to a large number of prosecutions in previous years, which is stated to have had a deterrent effect.

45. * Excluding the cases declared false, there were in all 16,281 cognizable offences in the Division, against 17,226 in the previous year. These are classified in the following table:—

Classes.	True cases.	
	1892.	1893.
1	2	3
I	574	618
II	1,054	994
III	3,509	3,646
IV	609	530
V	5,582	5,453
VI	5,898	5,040
Total ...	17,226	16,281

Riot cases.

46. The statement below shows the number of riot cases returned as true in the several districts of the Division during the last five years:—

District.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca	79	111	81	111	119
Mymensingh	104	106	170	146	127
Faridpur	94	166	134	116	147
Backergunge	100	95	133	93	107
Total ...	377	478	518	466	500

It is highly satisfactory to find the decrease in Mymensingh attributed to the exemplary punishments inflicted bythe Sessions Judge. Generally.rioters who cause death or grievous hurt seem to me to get off very easily.

The increase in Faridpur, the only noteworthy point in the above table, is not accounted for.

Mr. Savage, late Magistrate of Backergunge, writes:—

"There has been the usual crop of riots in spite of all precautions. When men in this district enter into a dispute about land, it is extremely difficult to drive them into the civil court. Neither party will willingly take up the position of plaintiff; possession, it is well known, is more than nine points of the law in a district where by the action of the Musalman law of inheritance rights and tenures are reduced to a state of almost inextricable confusion, and it is in common belief cheaper and safer to fight and run the risk of punishment than to seek redress in the civil courts."

It is stated that in this district in four cases in which the police applied to have the parties bound down, the riots occurred before proceedings could be taken. The riot took place in these cases on an average of from 5 to 10 days from the date of submission of the reports. It is very difficult to get the cases through in time to prevent riots. But instances of unnecessary delay have come to my notice.

The subjoined table shows the number of riot cases ending in loss of life:—

District.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca ...	3	2	3	3
Mymensingh ...	6	4	8	6
Faridpur ...	5	4	1	1
Backergunge ...	10	8	9	10
Total ...	24	18	21	20

The following statements (A), heading 3, Unlawful Assembly, sections 143 to 145, 149 to 151, 157, 158, (B) heading 4, Rioting, &c., sections 147, 148, 152, 153 to 156, from High Court's annual statement 2, showing offences dealt with in each subdivision, will illustrate this subject:—

STATEMENT A.

District.	Subdivision.	Number of cases.		Number of persons—		
		Offences reported.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca.	Sadar	37	24	47	22	25
	Narayanganj	23	10	32	5	9
	Manikganj	27	7	15	8	7
	Munshiganj	28	21	76	21	51
	Total ...	115	62	170	56	92
Mymensingh.	Sadar	53	16	81	15	48
	Netrakona	22	18	73	15	53
	Jamalpur...	7	3	15	6	9
	Tangail	20	12	199	176	13
	Kishorganj	11	4	36	8	18
	Total ...	113	53	395	220	141
Faridpur.	Sadar	30	26	79	29	47
	Madaripur	36	28	85	27	54
	Goalundo	2	2	6	...	6
	Total ...	68	56	170	56	107
Backergunge.	Sadar	29	28	87	36	48
	Patuakhali	46	23	84	36	32
	Pirojpur	3	3	3	1	2
	Bhola	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	78	54	174	73	82

STATEMENT B.

District.	Subdivision.	Number of cases.		Number of persons—		
		Offences reported.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca.	Sadar	80	58	154	52	72
	Narayanganj	23	20	74	13	38
	Manikganj	21	17	111	23	79
	Munshiganj	20	18	83	13	62
	Total ...	144	113	422	101	251
Mymensingh.	Sadar	105	90	206	47	149
	Netrakona	15	12	74	17	53
	Jamalpur	14	13	110	37	66
	Tangail	16	15	54	22	6
	Kishoreganj	8	8	57	10	42
	Total ...	158	138	501	133	316
Faridpur.	Sadar	79	75	310	60	199
	Madaripur	54	51	185	48	109
	Goalundo	19	18	128	19	108
	Total ...	152	144	623	127	416
Backergunge.	Sadar	41	72	182	51	116
	Patuakhali	53	38	109	36	58
	Pirojpur	30	35	107	33	57
	Bhola	1	3	19	3	16
	Total ...	125	148	417	123	247

The Backergunge subdivisions are by no means so pre-eminent in unlawful assembly and riot as they are usually reported to be. The Faridpur subdivisions excel them, as does the Sadar subdivision of Mymensingh. Preventive measures under sections 106 and 107, Code of Criminal Procedure, are made more use of in Backergunge than in other districts.

Murder.

47. No case of murder by thugs has occurred during the last few years, but there has been one case of murder by dacoits, in Backergunge. A money-lender named Joy Chandra Jugi and his wife were throttled and killed one night by some dacoits, and their property, worth Rs. 420, was stolen. The case was successfully handled by the police, and resulted in the conviction of the three accused, who were ordered to be transported for life.

There was one case of murder by robbers in Dacca and two cases in Backergunge. In Backergunge a money-lender was strangled at night and robbed of all his property. No clue was obtained in the cases. In this district, too, a Muhammadan was killed by two Mughs and Rs. 53 were taken from him. Two persons were sent up, one of whom was sentenced to death and the other to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

One case of murder by poison occurred in Dacca. In Mymensingh also one case was reported, which, however, turned out false.

The number of other murders increased from 86 to 93. In Mymensingh it fell from 24 to 15, while in Backergunge it rose from 39 to 54, most of which were connected with women and land. In some of these, unlicensed guns were used.

A bad case occurred during the year. A zamindar's naib was shot dead in his bed. The two perpetrators of the deed fortunately fell out and accused each other of the crime. They have been convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. I think they might well have been hanged.

In another bad case of riot, two men were shot dead and two were wounded. In this case no less then four men were sentenced to death and two to transportation for life.

Dacoities.

48. In Mymensingh there has been a large increase in the number of dacoities from 6 to 17. The increase is attributed to the local bad characters being out of hand, as well as to want of control over, and knowledge of, up-country and foreign gangs of dacoits. The Magistrate remarks that it was most unsatisfactory that while this

form of crime was on the increase, the police reported fewer cases for action under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Earle thinks that the increase has nothing to do with the high prices of rice prevailing in the district.

I am surprised there is no patrol boat in the Dhanu river in the east of this district. I used to think one necessary at Azmiriganj in former days. The two routes are not far apart; and though the Azmiriganj route has most traffic, there is a good deal on the Dhanu too.

The subject of dacoity in this district has been specially reported on, and a special enquiry is being made by an Inspector of Police deputed by the Inspector-General of Police for the purpose. Until his report is received, I am unable to offer my remarks on the subject. I may state, however, that the dacoity region on the east of this district being under two Provincial jurisdictions is a serious complication.

It appears from the special reports of crime that the Special Inspector, in company with another Police Inspector of the district, has lately succeeded in arresting a dacoit named Mohar Khan, under whose leadership a gang of dacoits is believed to have committed many dacoities in various parts of the province. The case in which he has been arrested is a serious one, in which properties worth some 10 or 12 thousand rupees were carried away.

Burglary.

49. The following table shows the number of burglaries which occurred during the year in the several districts of the division:—

District.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Increase as compared with 1892.	Decrease as compared with 1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca	590	793	661	...	132
Mymensingh ...	1,209	1,537	1,624	87	...
Faridpur ...	730	521	612	91	...
Backergunge ...	563	536	610	74	...
				252	132
Total ...	3,092	3,387	3,507	120	...

The decrease in Dacca is attributed to proper watch being kept over bad characters and released convicts by chaukidars. Constables are deputed on round duty during dark nights, and keep chaukidars alert in their beats.

The increase in Faridpur occurred in the Sadar and Goalundo subdivisions, and is attributed to high prices of food-grains. This explanation cannot be accepted, for in the Madaripur subdivision, where the prices were very high, and where in some places there was actual scarcity, there has been a small falling off. I think reporting has been better than in the previous year. I observe that there has been heavy decrease compared with 1891, which was not a year of scarcity.

Subdivision.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3
Sadar	225	272
Madaripur ...	181	176
Goalundo ...	115	164
Total ...	521	612

In Mymensingh a daring burglary and theft was committed in the police barrack at the Kendua police-station. A sum of Rs. 1,101 and odd in cash, and

three postal bags belonging to the local post-office, were stolen from the postal safe, which was kept there for safe custody.

Theft.

50. In the subjoined statement is shown the number of theft cases which occurred during the year:—

District.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Increase as compared with 1892.	Decrease as compared with 1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca	584	781	725	...	56
Mymensingh ...	1,624	1,798	1,507	...	291
Faridpur ...	570	510	657	147	...
Backergunge ...	586	467	491	24	...
				171	347
Total ...	3,364	3,556	3,380	...	176

It is very satisfactory that in Mymensingh, where there has been an increase in burglaries, there has been a large decrease in theft cases. In Faridpur and Backergunge high prices of food-grains are stated to have resulted in an increase in the number of thefts. But in Backergunge, as compared with 1891, the year 1893 shows no increase. So far, therefore, as these two years are concerned, high prices have not caused any increase.

Bad livelihood cases.

51. There has been great relaxation of prosecution of bad characters, such cases having decreased from 336 to 252. Only in Dacca has there been any increase. In Mymensingh the number of cases has fallen from 147 to 98, in Backergunge from 81 to 44. The Magistrate of the latter district says that in Bhola subdivision the bad characters were run in in the previous year; that in the Sadar and Pirojpur subdivisions cases were instituted wherever there was a tendency to increase of crime; that in Patuakhali more cases ought to have been instituted.

During the year, 92 cases were tried in the village of the accused and 115 in court. In 176 cases conviction was obtained, and in 58 acquittal followed.

Security to keep the peace.

51½. The table below shows the extent to which sections 106, 107, Criminal Procedure Code, were made use of in each district of the Division in 1892 and 1893:—

District.	Cases.		Persons.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca ...	151	127	733	584
Mymensingh ...	59	46	126	76
Faridpur ...	481	439	1,961	2,252
Backergunge ...	1,517	1,119	3,929	2,849
Total ...	2,208	1,731	6,749	5,761

It is unsatisfactory that in Dacca, Faridpur, and Backergunge, where cases of riot and unlawful assembly increased during the year, preventive measures under the above section were less resorted to than in the previous year. In Mymensingh the small use made of section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, is striking. The same phenomenon occurs in the neighbouring district of Sylhet.

XIV.—POLICE.

Cases in which enquiry was refused.

52. 16,952 cognizable cases were reported to the Magistrate and to the police during the year 1893, against 17,858 in the previous year. Out of these, enquiry was refused by the police under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, in 1,377 cases against 1,671 in 1892. Besides this, many direct cases were dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. The following table shows the percentage of cases in each district in which enquiry was refused in each of the last four years. I give figures for four years, as they illustrate the effect of the orders of Government on this matter:—

District.	Percentage of cases not enquired into, to cases reported.			
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca ...	1·3	1·2	5·0	3·3
Mymensingh ...	5·4	7·4	15·3	14·2
Faridpur ...	3·7	2·8	5·8	4·6
Backergunge ...	3·2	8·2	8·0	5·9
	3·5	4·8	9·3	8·1

The number of cases refused enquiry in Mymensingh continues very high. It is not explained why the percentage in this district is so high, nearly five times as high as in the adjoining district of Dacca. No definite cause for the decrease in the percentage in Dacca and Backergunge is given. Apparently cases were refused enquiry rather indiscriminately 1892.

53.

District.	Number of cases declared false.		Percentage of cases declared false.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca ...	154	145	2·8	3·4
Mymensingh ...	272	377	4·1	5·8
Faridpur ...	115	92	3·2	2·3
Backergunge ...	91	57	3·8	2·2
Total ...	632	671	3·5	3·9

Of 16,952 cognizable cases reported during the year 1893, 671 or 3·9 per cent. were declared false, against 632 out of 17,858 or 3·5 per cent. in the preceding year. Mymensingh alone is responsible for the increase in the number of cases declared false (377 against 272 in 1892). I understand that in previous years in this district direct cases found on enquiry or trial to be false have not, as I have often surmised, been declared to be false. If cases found on enquiry to be false were also declared, our percentage of false cases would be higher. In Dacca, although there has been a small decrease in the number of cases declared false (145 against 154 in 1892), there has been an increase in the percentage (3·4 against 2·8 in the previous year). In Faridpur and Backergunge the percentage has fallen heavily. Mr. Savage remarks:—

"As a matter of fact, a 6-years' experience of Backergunge has shown me that the people of this district are not much addicted to the bringing of

absolutely false charges. As a rule there is to every charge some substratum of truth, and it is extremely difficult in many instances to decide whether the case should be shown as true on account of the truth there may be in it, or as false on account of its gross exaggeration. The general principle I have myself acted on in such cases was to give the benefit of the doubt on the side of the truth, unless there were some clear proof of malicious exaggeration; and judging from orders passed, I think most of the Magistrates in the district followed much the same rule. Prosecutions have been instituted whenever there was a fair chance of conviction. Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, might with advantage be used more freely, but some Magistrates hesitate to use it, fearing, I suppose, that if there should be some truth in the charge, they would, by giving compensation to the accused, instigate him again to take the law into his own hand."

In Faridpur and Backergunge there must, I think, be some hocus-pocus in the returns. I decline to believe that only something over 2 per cent. of the charges of cognizable crime are false. I suspect that in direct cases proper orders declaring them true or false are not passed.

54. The following table shows how many cognizable cases have been excluded from the returns as brought under a mistake of fact or law :—

District.	Number of cognizable cases reported.		Number of cases excluded from the returns as false through mistake of law or fact.		Percentage of cases excluded to cases reported.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca	5,469	4,169	141	141	2·5	3·3
Mymensingh ...	6,537	6,390	286	353	4·3	5·5
Faridpur	3,495	3,905	533	194	15·2	4·9
Backergunge ...	2,357	2,488	189	148	8·0	5·9
Total ...	17,858	16,952	1,149	836	7·5	4·9

In paragraph 77 of my report for 1892-93, I suggested that the large proportion of cases excluded from the returns in Faridpur on this ground was due to some difference of system in preparing the returns. I have discovered that in this district cases dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, were excluded from the returns of reported crime as brought under a mistake [illegible] error in the Backergunge procedure. I

Subdivision.	Register of complaints.	General register.	Unimportant case register.	Miscellaneous register.
1	2	3	4	5
Sadar ...	1,594	138	...	399
Pirojpur ...	952	44	...	381
Patuakhali ...	601	81	...	407
Bhola ...	22	17	...	72
Total ...	3,169	280	...	1,259

The number excluded in all subdivisions except Bhola is very large, but they are apparently not excluded on the ground that they are brought by mistake of fact or law.

55. In the statement below is shown the number of cases sent up by the police as false, but declared true by the Magistrate:—

District.	Cases sent up by Police as false, but declared to be true.	
	1892.	1893.
1	2	3
Dacca	9	8
Mymensingh	96	41
Faridpur	10	21
Backergunge	21	25
Total ...	136	95

Improvement continues in Dacca and Mymensingh.

56. The following statement shows how many of the cognizable cases were reported to the Magistrate direct, and how many were reported to the police:—

District.	Direct cases.		Cases sent up by Police.		Total reported cases.		Proportion of direct cases to the total.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	638	590	4,831	3,579	5,469	4,169	11·6	14·1
Mymensingh	1,587	1,548	4,950	4,842	6,537	6,390	24·2	24·2
Faridpur	828	683	2,667	3,222	3,495	3,905	23·6	17·4
Backergunge	262	425	2,095	2,063	2,359	2,488	11 1	17 08
Total ...	3,315	3,246	14,543	13,706	17,860	16,952	18·5	19·1

The extent to which people avoid the police when they wish to report or complain of cognizable crime is interesting. In Mymensingh direct complaint appears to be popular; probably the police are correspondingly unpopular. The increase in the proportion in Backergunge may be ascribed to the order of the Inspector-General of Police that direct cases dismissed under section 203 are not to be excluded from the returns unless they are brought through mistake of law or fact. The decrease in Faridpur is curious.

Recovery of stolen property.

57. We are unfortunate in the recovery of stolen property, or our people exaggerate their losses.

District.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.		Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca ...	44·5	45·7	13·0	21·5
Mymensingh ...	17·4	17·5	17·1	12·0
Faridpur ...	34·4	44·6	14·4	23·1
Backergunge ...	27·8	31·1	12·9	23·2
Total ...	27·4	30·4	15·0	17·6

The percentages are much below those of the Province in the year 1892 (38·6 and 21·1 respectively).

58. The following statement shows the number of warrants issued against accused and witnesses and the number returned unexecuted :-

Warrants.

District.	No. of warrants against accused.	No. of warrants against witnesses.	Total.	Returned unexecuted.
1	2	3	4	
Dacca	3,902	3,403	7,3(	
Mymensingh	2,933	2,984	5,9]	3,190
Faridpur	2,773	1,494	4,2(	1,736
Backergunge	3,612	2,713	6,3:	937
Total ...	13,220	10,594	23,8	

* Not furnished.

Out of 5,917 warrants in Mymensingh, 3,190 were returned unexecuted. Allowing full margin for warrants not executed because the person against whom they were issued appeared, for several warrants on the same person, and for other discounts, this is a disgraceful result. I am afraid I cannot exonerate the late Magistrate and the late District Superintendent from blame in this matter. The present Magistrate is trying to improve matters.

In Faridpur, too, the police are very unsuccessful. Out of 4,267 warrants issued, 1,736 were returned unexecuted. In only 57 cases was non-execution due to appearance.

59. During the year 1893 there was no material change in the constitution of the force. In Faridpur a sub-inspector of the second grade was added and one of the third grade was reduced. In Backergunge one head-constable and nine town chaukidars were added for the watch-and-ward of the newly-created municipality at Patuakhali. Certain changes have occurred in the strength of the rural police. The following statement shows the present constitution of the force in each district of the Division:—

Constitution of the force.

District.	District Superintendent.	Assistant Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	Town constables.	Rural police.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Dacca	1	1	5	21	59	561(a)	...	3,723	4,371	(a) Include 14 writer-constables.
Mymensingh ...	1	1	6	29	65	447(b)	95	6,916	7,255	
Faridpur	1	...	4	19	49	362	20	3,217	3,603	(b) Include 7 writer-constables.
Backergunge ...	1	1	4	34	56	410	46	4,785	5,337	
Total ...	4	3	19	103	229	1,720	161	18,641	20,566	

In Dacca there is a special reserve of one sub-inspector, 8 head-constables and 88 constables. This force is stated to be too weak to meet the constant demands for escort. Constables have constantly to be withdrawn from the Dacca town outposts for escort duties. In Faridpur, too, escort duty is said to be too much for the reserve.

The changes proposed by the Police Committee and sanctioned by Government have not yet been given effect to. Two instead of four outposts have been abolished in Faridpur. Three have been abolished in Backergunge, but not the three proposed by the Committee.

The Magistrates of Dacca, Faridpur and Backergunge seem satisfied with the conduct of the police of their districts. I confess that I think the Magistrate of Faridpur has much cause for dissatisfaction. The Magistrate of Mymensingh, on the other hand, expresses great dissatisfaction, and, I think, with reason. He says that the police have maintained their reputation for taking bribes. That the police of this district are quite out of hand is proved by their utter failure to execute warrants. I well remember, many years ago, being informed by a native officer well acquainted with the district that a sub-inspectorship in Mymensingh was worth Rs. 300 per mensem. Lately in the course of a civil case a munsif found that the sadar court sub-inspector had taken a bribe of Rs. 200. A head-constable was convicted by the Sessions Court of causing the death of a person whom he had arrested. I agree with the Magistrate in attributing the failure of the police in this district to lax supervision, and think that there should ordinarily be two Assistant Superintendents of Police attached to it.

Town Police.

60. The following table shows the police force employed in each of the towns in the Division:—

District.	Name of municipality.	Inspector.	Sub-Inspector.	Head-constables.	Constables.	Town chaukidars or constables.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca	Dacca	1	2	11	218	...
	Narayanganj ...	1	1	4	46	...
Mymensingh ...	Nasirabad ...	...	...	1	10	10
	Muktagacha ...	...	...	1	4	5
	Jamalpur	...	...	1	...	15
	Sherpur	...	...	1	...	10
	Kishorganj ...	...	...	1	...	15
	Bajitpur	...	...	1	...	10
	Netrakona ...	...	...	1	...	15
	Tangail ...	...	...	2	4	15
Faridpur	Faridpur	...	...	1	9	12
	Madaripur ...	...	...	1	5	8
Backergunge ...	Barisal	...	...	1	10	21
	Nalchiti	...	...	...	4	2
	Jhalukati	...	...	...	4	2
	Pirojpur ...	...	...	1	6	10
	Patuakhali ...	...	...	1	...	9
	Total ...	2	3	29	320	159

The Dacca Town Police worked *satisfactorily* on the whole. The work is very unpopular, owing chiefly to the night watch. There were no less than 44 resignations out of a force of 218. Mr. Erskine's system of patrolling has been introduced. It is said that the force is insufficient for the work. There is a large floating population comprising many bad charactors. This is the case at Narayanganj too. The liability of the town constables to serve on escort duty greatly interferes with their proper work. I have asked for particulars of their service on escort duty.

As elsewhere, the towns in Mymensingh are more rural areas than towns, and cannot easily be managed on the principles applying to towns. It is very difficult to supervise beats in rural areas. The Magistrate would like to see more up-countrymen among the town police.

The Magistrate of Faridpur reports that the town police both at Faridpur and Madaripur have worked fairly well. The town constables and chaukidars in these towns gather every morning at the thana and report all occurrences. In addition to the patrols deputed from the reserve and thana, the town head-constables go out every night at random and keep the beat constables and chaukidars on the alert.

Beats were revised in Barisal, Patuakhali, and Pirojpur in the Backergunge district. There is said to be considerable improvement in the watch-and-ward.

The District Superintendent of Backergunge reports against the town chaukidars of Barisal. Mr. Savage, the Magistrate, does not support him. Mr. Savage seems to think the regular police (as they are called) are prejudiced against town chaukidars.

Lighting of towns.

61. Much has been done to improve the lighting of our towns in the year under report. Much remains to be done. The following towns have no lights yet:—

1. Nasirabad.
2. Muktagacha.
3. Jamalpur.
4. Kishorganj.
5. Netrakona.
6. Bajitpur.

In the following towns the police are provided with bull's-eye lanterns:—

1. Dacca.
2. Nasirabad.
3. Jamalpur.
4. Netrakona.
5. Faridpur.
6. Madaripur.
7. Nalchiti.

In some towns the Municipal Commissioners decline to pay for the oil for these lanterns.

Punishments.

62. If punishments are any sign, then the conduct of the police has improved in the year under report.

One officer and 58 men have been dismissed the force, against three officers and 76 men in the previous year; 133 officers and 259 men have been departmentally punished by fines, degradations and suspensions, against 160 officers and 173 men in the previous year; two officers and 28 men have been judicially punished, against three officers and 64 men in the previous year.

Rewards.

63. In Dacca five officers and nine men were rewarded with money rewards. Besides these, there were other rewards of a petty nature. In Mymensingh 24 officers and 45 men, and in Faridpur 16 officers and 34 men, were rewarded with money rewards. In the latter district one officer and seven men were also rewarded by promotion and seven men by good-conduct stripes. In this district Sub-Inspector Khetro Nath Chakravarti and head-constable Chandra Mohun Ghoshal were granted special money rewards of Rs. 180 and Rs. 80 respectively, with the approval of the Inspector-General of Police, for their good services in connection with a dacoity case. In Mymensingh Inspector Radha Kanta Karmakar did good service in connection with a case of dacoity. In another case of serious dacoity in which properties worth Rs. 10 or 12 thousands were carried away, the Special Inspector, Babu Dina Bandhu Bhomik, Inspector Babu Umesh Chandra Sen and constable Onnu are reported to have done excellent services.

Torture, &c.

64. I am sorry that my paragraph on this subject this year is a long one.

In Dacca a case was brought against the court sub-inspector of Manikganj and on enquiry was found to be false.

In Mymensingh a charge of culpable homicide, torture and unlawful confinement was brought against head-constable Ananda Kishore Pal and constable Kokil Singh of Bazitpur thana and constable Imam Bux of Dacca district. They are said to have maltreated a prisoner and then to have taken him to bathe, and to have caused his death by drowning. Constable Imam Bux absconded. The head-constable and constable Kokil Singh were convicted by the Sessions Court, but were acquitted on appeal to the High Court. The District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Orr, took great pains in the case, which created a good deal of sensation in the district.

In Faridpur sub-inspector Bishun Charan Joordar of Baliakandi was charged with having beaten and killed a man in order to extort confession from him. On enquiry the case was found to be false, and it was elicited that the man said to have been killed committed suicide by hanging. The complainant was prosecuted under section 211, Penal Code, and convicted.

In Backergunge there was no case of torture.

In Dacca eight charges of extortion against police officers are reported. Three, all against the same constable, were proved to be true. This man's *modus operandi* was most simple. His accomplices gave silver ornaments to a jeweller for examination, or a piece of cloth to a tailor. The constable then appeared on the scene, and charged the jeweller or tailor with receiving. In all the cases the accused gave him money to let them off.

In Mymensingh a constable and a town chaukidar were convicted of extortion.

In Faridpur a town chaukidar of the Madaripur Municipality extorted Rs. 50 from a boatman, threatening to take him to the police-station and prosecute him for anchoring his boat in the middle of the river contrary to the order of the Magistrate. The chaukidar was prosecuted, and on conviction was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

In Backergunge there were 12 cases of extortion against police sub-inspectors, head-constables and constables, but most of them were dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, and in the rest the accused were discharged under section 253, Criminal Procedure Code.

Additional Police.

65. In Dacca a punitive police force consisting of one head-constable and five constables has been posted at Kroker char. An increased force of one sub-inspector, one head-constable and 10 constables has now been sanctioned for a period of one year from the 7th April 1894—*vide* Government No. 749J.D., dated 6th June 1894, to the Inspector-General of Police. In accordance with the principles enumerated in Circular No. 7J., dated 20th February 1889, I have declined to appoint persons interested in the dispute to be special constables.

In the Backergunge district the two bodies of punitive police, one at Bamna, consisting of one sub-inspector, two head-constables and 19 constables, and the other at Badartuni, consisting of one head-constable and six constables, were abolished during the year, as the disputes for which they were retained had been settled. The Magistrate, however, states that he finds that no less than 22 police officers are at present stationed in various places to keep the peace, and in several instances have been there for months and are not likely to be withdrawn.

Besides the additional police force, special constables were appointed in Dacca, Faridpur and Backergunge.

Rural police.

66. I have already submitted a special report on the rural police of my Division for the year 1893. I recapitulate the more important points of my report here.

The rural police or police proper number 18,641 against 17,744 in the previous year. There has been a large increase in Mymensingh, where the Magistrate has reduced the number of houses to a chaukidar from 101 to 89. As wages have recently been raised, I think this increase in the force might have been postponed.

In Backergunge, which is a model district, there are 90 houses to a chaukidar; in Dacca there are 117, and in Faridpur 103.

In Dacca the chaukidars still continue to be irregular in attendance and dilatory in reporting crime, and are also lax in attending to watch-and-ward, but there has been some improvement in this respect during the year.

In Mymensingh chaukidars do not go on night round duties in their village. In many instances there was delay in reporting crime, and in some cases suppression, the reason being that they do not report cases without the permission of panchayats aud zamindari amla.

Many chaukidars in this district do not reside in their mahallas.

In Faridpur there has been an improvement in the working of the rural police.

In Backergunge Mr. Savage, late Magistrate of the district, made the following remark:—

"I think there is no doubt our chaukidars are a very useful body of men, and their systematic punishments for negligence or misconduct and rewards for good service have led within the past year to an appreciable improvement in efficiency."

I think there has been improvement on the whole. Vital statistics are much better reported, especially in Mymensingh. And there is good reason for thinking that more crime is reported.

Improvement of the status of chaukidars.

67. During the year steps were taken to improve the status of chaukidars by appointing men of better castes and position in society. I question the advantage of appointing men of good caste to such a position, as such persons are usually disinclined to outdoor labour.

In Backergunge most of the chaukidars are Muhammadans, and the question of caste does not arise. The post is now eagerly sought for, and it is worthy

of notice that one of the chaukidars in this district has passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination.

Messrs. Jenkins and Earle are of opinion that the term "chaukidar" as applied to the members of the rural police is a great obstacle to getting men of higher class to serve as chaukidar, and that the substitution of an English name, such as "watchman" or "constable," might induce men of higher class to accept the appointment.

Employment of chaukidars on menial duty.

68. Generally I think the orders of Government that chaukidars should not be employed on menial and degrading duties have been observed.

When inspecting thanas, I noticed that in some cases the Government orders on this subject had not been posted up. I have pointed out the omission to the Magistrates concerned, and have directed that the orders shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the chaukidars' parade hall.

Salaries of chaukidars.

69. The pay of chaukidars in Dacca and Backergunge was raised to Rs. 5 in 1892 promiscuously. The Lieutenant-Governor in inspecting the Manikganj subdivision of the Dacca district expressed his opinion that a five-rupee rate is excessive, when chaukidars do not give their whole time to the duty, and that he does not think a uniform rate over the whole district should be enforced. I am a little surprised that an officer of Mr. Savage's ability should not have recognized the advantage of making increase in salary dependent on good service.

In Mymensingh the salaries have been fixed at rates varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per mensem. The Magistrate proposed to raise salaries promiscuously to Rs. 5, as has been done in Dacca and Backergunge. I, however, advised him that it would be prudent to commence on Rs. 3 or Rs. 3-8, and to raise the salaries later on in recognition of long and good service. I also suggested the grading of chaukidars into Rs. 5, Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 grades.

In Faridpur there has been an increase in the rates of salaries, which now vary from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6.

While salaries have been raised, the number of chaukidars has been increased, so the charge to the rate-payer has increased from two causes.

Coercive measures.

70. The following table shows to what extent coercive measures were adopted for the realization of chaukidars' salaries:—

District.	Number of panchayats.	Number of cases in which salaries of chaukidars were realized.	Number of warrants issued.	Number of cases in which no interference was necessary.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca	2,229	8,916	3,110	5,806	The figures in column 3 have been obtained by multiplying those in column 2 by 4 (instalments by which the pay of chaukidars is realizable).
Mymensingh	3,827	15,308	5,024	10,284	
Faridpur	1,890	7,560	3,268	4,292	
Backergunge	794	3,176	309	2,867	
Total ...	8,740	34,960	11,711	23,249	

Warrants are practically unnecessary in the Backergunge district, where chaukidars are paid by a member of the panchayat at the thana on fixed dates in the presence of a gazetted officer. This system has now been introduced in Mymensingh, where warrants will, I hope, be a remembrance only. Mr. Jenkins in Dacca and Mr. Growse in Faridpur have not been able to compel panchayats to attend at thanas to pay chaukidars, the procedure being, they think, of doubtful legality. As an enabling measure, I have in my letter No. 35J., dated 3rd January last, suggested a new rule under section 65 of the Act, making it obligatory on the panchayat to put in an appearance at the thana when ordered to do so.

Villages under section 4.

71. In the following table is shown the number of villages and panchayats constituted under Act I of 1892 and the number of chaukidars as they stood on 31st December 1893:—

District.	Number of villages and panchayets under Act I of 1892.	Number of chaukidars under Act I of 1892.	Number of chaukidars to a panchayat.
1	2	3	4
Dacca	2,229	3,723	1·6
Mymensingh	3,827	6,916	1·4
Faridpur	1,890	3,217	1·4
Backergunge	794	4,785	6
Total ...	8,740	18,641	...

The Magistrate of Mymensingh is revising the villages under section 4 of the Act throughout the district, increasing their size and arranging that about 10 chaukidars shall be employed in each of them. He hopes by this measure to make the post of tahsil panchayat a more remunerative and attractive one, to facilitate the collection of the salaries of chaukidars, and at the same time to improve the discipline of the force. In Backergunge also, on the expiry of the term of office of many panchayats, the opportunity was taken of revising the villages under section 4 so as to give to each village 10 or nearly 10 chaukidars. Mr. Savage, late Magistrate of the district, thinks that a village with 10 chaukidars will be a very useful administrative unit for many purposes. In Dacca and Faridpur no revision of villages under section 4 has taken place, but Mr. Jenkins states that revision is necessary in his district, and is under his consideration.

Punishment and rewards.

72. The statement below shows the punishments inflicted and reward paid to chaukidars during the year 1893:—

District.	Number of chaukidars.	Number judicially punished— For neglect of duty.	Number judicially punished— For substantive offences, such as theft, &c.	Number dismissed, including departmental dismissals.	Number fined departmentally.	Percentage of chaukidars punished.	Number rewarded by judicial officers.	Number departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of chaukidars rewarded.	Total amount distributed in rewards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										Rs.
Dacca	3,723	29	10	33	742	21·8	60	54	3·06	462
Mymensingh	6,916	64	17	296	924	18·8	7	32	·5	310
Faridpur	3,217	38	7	81	1,616	54·1	1	59	1·8	191
Backergunge	4,785	34	8	125	1,325	31·1	10	53	1·3	408
Total ...	18,641	165	42	535	4,607	28·6	78	198	1·4	1,371

The increase in the number of chaukidars punished is due to Faridpur, where more than half the force suffered in some way. The Magistrate explains that every instance of neglect of duty was taken notice of as an example to others. No doubt chaukidars in this district were very lax, but such indiscriminate punishment is apt to be ineffective. I have invited the present Magistrate's attention to the remarks made by the Lieutenant-Governor in paragraph 7 of the Resolution on the Crime Report for 1892, in which His Honour hoped that the local officers would be less indiscriminate in inflicting punishment on chaukidars.

There is, I am glad to see, a considerable increase in the number of chaukidars rewarded. The current year will no doubt see a further increase.

Reward Fund.

73. The statement below shows the amount realized as fines and penalties during the year, the amount credited to the reward fund, and the amount paid as rewards in the several districts of the Division :—

District.	Amount realized as fines and penalties during the year 1893 and credited to the reward fund.	Amount of rewards paid from reward fund.
1	2	3
	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Dacca ...	354 9 9	209
Mymensingh ...	2,795 0 3	161
Faridpur ...	855 1 6	159
Backergunge ...	2,568 1 3	186
Total ...	6,572 12 9	715

The Magistrate of Mymensingh district admits that the action hitherto taken for granting rewards is altogether inadequate owing to the novelty of the system. Mr. Savage, Magistrate of Backergunge, states that 1893 being the first year in which there were funds available for rewards, there was some doubt in the minds to officers on the subject of recommendations, and thus the amount awarded was small.

I have made arrangements for keeing proper accounts of this fund.

Parade halls.

74. In Backergunge, Dacca, and Mymensingh the orders of Government to erect chaukidari parade halls have been carried out. In Daaca and Backergunge all thanas, and in Mymensingh most thanas, have got such houses. The Magistrate of Faridpur, I regret to say, did not cause parade halls to be erected in the cold season of 1892-93, and has since pleaded the scarcity in his district as an excuse for not erecting them. These halls should have been built before the scarcity set in. The cost of these halls is generally paid by the chaukidars, but in Faridpur a suggestion was made that parade halls should be erected at the expense of the chaukidari reward fund, a suggestion I have vetoed.

Supply of Act and Rules.

75. No arrangement appears to have been made for the supply of the Chaukidari Act and the rules prepared by Government under it to the panchayats. A native gentleman, Babu Girija Kanta Bal, Sub-Inspector of Police, Dacca, has compiled a compendium in vernacular, which has been supplied in some districts.

76. A question arose in my Division as to whether chaukidars are punishable judicially for the escape of prisoners entrusted to their charge for custody. It appears that the Inspector-General of Police has in paragraph 437, Part V of the *Police Gazette*, dated 23rd August 1889, prohibited the employment of chaukidars for guarding prisoners. This ruling is apparently based on the ruling published in the case Queen *versus* Bojjigan, quoted in the Indian Law Report V, Madras series, page 22, in which it was held that the arrest by the village watchmen and the village servant from whose custody the prisoner escaped was not a lawful arrest. I am inclined to think that where the arrest is lawful, the custody is lawful. For instance, where the Superintendent of a lock-up or the subdivisional officer consigns a prisoner from a lock-up, whose arrest and custody is in every sense lawful, to a village chaukidar for further custody, that custody is lawful. The matter is of great importance. Our regular police under Act V, 1861, are few and far between, and are not always available for guarding prisoners. There seems no reason for distinguishing in this respect between the two classes of policemen.

77. A curious instance of the excellent uses to which village panchayats may be put is reported from Backergunge. Mr. Savage asked certain of them by letter whether the persons registered as proprietors and residing in their

respective villages are still in possession of the interests in respect of which their names stand registered. From the answers received, it appeared that there was wholesale neglect of registration. The Board of Revenue have sanctioned the extension of the experiment to other estates and panchayats.

Post-mortem examinations.

78. The question of *post-mortem* examination has come up. In this climate putrefaction soon sets in; yet I found that in Backergunge all corpses were sent to the sadar station for examination. The excuse was that only hospital assistants were available at subdivisions, and they were not allowed to perform *post-mortem* examinations. I pointed out that this disability had been removed by Government circular No. 31, dated 28th August 1891. The subdivisions of Dacca are near the sadar and perhaps do not require Assistant Surgeons. There are such officers at Goalundo, Madaripur, Tangail and Kishorganj. It would be well if we could secure the services of such officers at the other subdivisions.

Operations under the Arms Act.

79. A special report on this subject has been submitted. Ten thousand five hundred and fifteen licenses under the Arms Act were granted and renewed during the year 1893, against 11,372 in the previous year. Besides these, 211 licenses granted in previous years were in force during the year under report against 40 in 1892, making a total of 10,726 against 11,412 in the preceding year. The decrease is in licenses in form VIII and in the district of Backergunge. The Magistrate of this district writes that several of the licensees being unwilling to renew their licenses did not apply for renewal, and voluntarily deposited their guns. Besides, it was found necessary to refuse to renew licenses in villages in which serious disputes existed, and to persons who were supposed to be of bad character or were connected with disputes likely to lead to riots in which they would not improbably make use of fire-arms, the use of which in riot and murder cases has increased to a serious extent in his district in recent years. On enquiry I find that out of 37 cases of murder and riot in which guns were used in this district, in only four were licensed guns used. From this it is apparent that there must be many guns still unlicensed in this district.

80. The following table shows the number of licenses in form VII compared with area and population:—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of licenses in form VII.		Proportion of license to area.		Proportion of license to population.	
			1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Square miles.	Square miles.	Persons.	Persons.
Dacca	2,797	2,420,656	23	23	1 to 121·6	1 to 121·6	1 to 105,245	1 to 105,245
Mymensingh	6,332	3,472,186	12	10	1 to 527·6	1 to 633·2	1 to 289,348	1 to 347,218
Faridpur	2,267	1,797,320	7	8	1 to 323·8	1 to 283·3	1 to 256,760	1 to 224,665
Backergunge	3,649	2,153,965	10	12	1 to 364·9	1 to 304·0	1 to 215,396	1 to 179,497
Total ...	15,045	9,844,127	52	53	1 to 289·3	1 to 283·8	1 to 189,310	1 to 185,738

Further facilities for procuring arms and ammunition have been given in Faridpur and Backergunge. In Mymensingh, on the other hand, the facilities, already narrow, have been further restricted.

The statement below shows the number of licenses in form VIII as compared with the population and area in each district:—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of licenses in form VIII.		Proportion of license to area.		Proportion of license to population.	
			1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Square miles.	Square miles.	Persons.	Persons.
Dacca	2,797	2,420,656	4,190	4,293	1 to ·6	1 to ·6	1 to 377	1 to 563
Mymensingh	6,332	3,472,186	3,343	3,413	1 to 1·8	1 to 1·8	1 to 1,026	1 to 1,017
Faridpur	2,267	1,797,320	967	1,071	1 to 2·3	1 to 2·1	1 to 1,858	1 to 1,678
Backergunge	3,649	2,153,965	2,666	1,561	1 to 1·3	1 to 2·3	1 to 807	1 to 1,379
Total ...	15,045	9,844,127	11,206	10,338	1 to 1·3	1 to 1·4	1 to 878	1 to 952

Faridpur still lags behind. But there are few wild beasts, though many pigs, in this district. With the exception of Backergunge, the instructions of the Government of India that licenses in this form shall be freely given have, I think, been observed, so far as they can be observed when licenses are only renewed and granted at district head-quarters.

81. In my report last year I remarked it is no use licensing guns without marking them, and added that in Mymensingh they had hitherto not been marked. To my horror I afterwards discovered they had not been marked in other districts; so, for practical purposes, the Arms and Ammunition Act has remained a dead-letter in this Division. I am now having a number marked on each licensed gun. Next to marking in importance is the tracing out of arms the licenses for which are not renewed. I regret to say that this matter has been sadly neglected in my Division. No less than 334 licensees of 1892 in Dacca, 132 in Mymensingh, 25 in Faridpur and 430 in Backergunge, did not apply for renewal during the year, while it appears that only 170 arms were deposited at police-stations. The attention of the Magistrates has been drawn to this subject.

82. The number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted has increased from 142 to 174. The increase occurred in Mymensingh and Backergunge. In the former district prosecutions were instituted in cases in which the licensees failed to renew their licenses by the month of February, whereas in previous years six months' time was allowed for renewal after the close of the year. In Backergunge greater attention was paid to the subject by the police, with a view, it is said, to check the use of fire-arms in riot and murder cases.

The majority (121) of the prosecutions were instituted for carrying or possessing guns and other arms without license, which goes to show that facilities for granting licenses were not sufficient.

83. Seven persons in Dacca, 13 in Mymensingh, and one in Faridpur, are exempted from the operations of the Arms Act by special orders under rules 9*f* and 10 of the Arms Act Rules. The persons exempted in Dacca have 92 guns, and those in Mymensingh 86 in their possession; but the number of guns possessed by the gentlemen exempted in Faridpur is not known. In Backergunge no one is exempted under the above rules.

84. In the adjoining province of Assam, where the subject of arms and ammunition is of more importance owing to its lying on the external land frontier, subdivisional officers grant and renew licenses. The Government of India have refused to allow this to be done here. The preceding paragraphs show that our administration of the Act has been most lax: evidently many arms remain unlicensed. Licensed arms are not identifiable. Arms, the licenses of which are not renewed, remain untraced and unaccounted for. I advocate the grant and renewal of licenses at subdivisions with a view to more effective administration of the Act.

Persons killed by wild animals.

85. I have specially reported on the subject of the destruction of human and kine life by wild beasts.

One hundred and ninety-seven persons are reported to have been killed by wild animals in 1893 against 204 in the previous year. The following table shows the loss of human lives in each district:—

	1892.	1893.
Dacca	43	53
Mymensingh	70	59
Faridpur	29	15
Backergunge	62	70
Total ...	204	197

The decrease in Mymensingh is chiefly under heading tigers and hyenas. It is doubtful if the return of deaths caused by hyenas for 1892 is correct.

In Faridpur the decrease and in Dacca the increase is due to jackals.

The increase in Backergunge is mainly due to the depredations of tigers in newly-opened cultivations in the south of the district.

There have been 865 deaths from snake-bites against 660 in the previous year. The increase is attributed to the excessively high floods which forced the poisonous snakes to take shelter in human abodes.

Cattle killed by wild animals.

86. The table below shows the number of cattle killed by wild animals during the last two years :—

	1892.	1893.
Dacca	303	195
Mymensingh	387	525
Faridpur	27	20
Backergunge	974	1,187
Total ...	1,691	1,927

The increase is thought to be due to better reporting by chaukidars.

Wild animals destroyed.

87. The number of wild animals destroyed, for which rewards were paid, is reported to have been 155 against 112 in the previous year, as detailed in the following table:—

	1892.	1893.
Dacca	19	17
Mymensingh	61	115
Faridpur	8	2
Backergunge	24	21
Total ...	112	155

The large increase in Mymensingh is stated to be due to the fact that the system of granting rewards is better known. The small number of rewards paid in Faridpur supports the view that there are very few wild beasts in this district.

The statement below shows the total number of wild animals destroyed, whether rewards were given or not:—

	1892.	1893.
Dacca	278	78
Mymensingh	88	133
Faridpur	366	627
Backergunge	413	487
Total ...	1,145	1,325

In Dacca, although there has been a large falling off in the number of animals destroyed, the number of tigers killed shows a satisfactory increase (from 7 to 24). In Mymensingh and Backergunge also there has been a large increase in the number of tigers killed as compared with the previous year. A tiger is a good set-off against many other animals. In Faridpur no tigers were destroyed during the year. The large number of other animals (618) destroyed in this district without reward means pigs, which are very destructive in this and other districts.

The number of snakes destroyed, for which rewards were paid, rose from 181 to 286.

88. The attention of the Chairmen of District and Local Boards as well as of the Municipal Commissioners was drawn to the necessity of inducing people to clear away jungle from around their homesteads. Action was accordingly taken by these bodies towards the clearance of rank vegetation, but, so far as the rural area is concerned, nothing effectual can be done in this matter until some form of local agency, such as the Union Committee under the Local Self-Government Act, is created.

89. There has been a further increase in the amount of rewards paid, Rs. 1,492-12 against Rs. 1,391-13 in 1892 and Rs. 1,734-2 in 1891. Rewards are only granted and paid at district and subdivisional head-quarters. They have been paid at subdivisional head-quarters only since 1892. More rewards would no doubt be earned if increased facilities for getting them when earned could be given.

The following amounts are stated to have been paid during the year as rewards for killing snakes from the municipal funds:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Dacca	5	4	0
Faridpur	41	0	0
Backergunge	7	10	0

Shooting parties.

90. Raja Surjya Kanta Acharjya of Mymensingh and his cousin, Babu Jagat Kishor Acharjya, employed some of their leisure in killing tigers, &c. The former is credited with eight and the latter with two during the year.

XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

91. The following statement shows the criminal judicial work under the Penal Code at each subdivision, extracted from High Court's annual statement No. 2:—

District.	Name of subdivision.	Population.	Number of cases.					Number of persons—					Number of persons to a case reported.	Number of persons to a person brought to trial.	Percentage of conviction to number of persons tried (column 11 to total of columns 10 and 11).
			Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Dacca ...	Sadar	790,086	2,244	628	33	1,583	1,105	1,326	589	616	2	139	352	596	51·9
	Narayanganj ...	574,516	1,038	286	25	727	469	786	278	398	...	110	553	730	58·8
	Munshiganj	606,105	2,039	701	15	2,223	1,138	1,591	816	702	...	73	296	380	46·2
	Manikganj	449,099	1,856	403	22	1,431	809	1,026	549	445	4	30	241	436	44·7
Mymensingh	Sadar	853,020	4,389	1,219	131	3,030	1,560	2,848	1,189	1,044	4	106	194	364	46·7
	Tangail	859,475	2,010	366	41	1,603	637	1,122	598	466	2	56	427	766	43·7
	Jamalpur	579,742	3,180	892	124	2,164	1,087	1,544	728	739	5	72	182	375	50·3
	Kishorganj	525,602	2,022	479	64	1,479	863	1,246	476	703	3	64	259	421	59·6
	Netrakona	654,347	2,318	513	110	1,395	782	1,189	599	639	5	36	282	550	55·6
Faridpur ...	Sadar	666,422	1,950	301	10	1,639	997	1,664	646	911	2	105	341	400	58·4
	Goalundo	350,451	900	132	14	754	409	731	229	481	1	20	389	879	67·7
	Madaripur	780,447	2,641	749	11	1,881	1,326	1,906	837	979	7	83	295	409	53·9
Backergunge	Sadar	879,177	2,253	401	29	1,823	1,063	1,470	641	706	4	80	390	598	54·4
	Pirojpur	519,503	1,333	371	29	933	588	739	363	331	2	43	389	703	47·6
	Patuakhali	496,735	1,019	297	15	707	373	592	276	258	1	57	487	839	48·3
	Bhola	258,450	912	331	8	573	138	194	51	134	1	8	283	1,332	72·4
	Total ...	9,344,127	33,004	8,069	681	24,254	13,244	19,471	8,765	9,612	43	1,061	298	743	52·3
Sylhet ...	North Sylhet ...	482,341	1,396	367	72	957	593	939	354	549	6	30	345	513	60·9
	South Sylhet ...	361,117	1,418	347	22	1,044	526	939	412	440	1	86	255	384	51·6
	Habiganj	513,116	2,625	793	75	1,757	1,231	2,036	888	1,060	4	84	195	252	54·5
	Karimganj	384,038	1,344	292	69	983	456	881	430	397	3	51	286	436	48·
	Sunamganj	413,381	1,413	160	37	1,216	733	1,368	518	809	4	37	292	302	60·9

I have added figures for the Sylhet subdivisions for the sake of comparison. Mymensingh Sadar is still the heaviest subdivision, but Habiganj in Sylhet and Madaripur run it close. Munshiganj, Jamalpur, and Faridpur Sadar are also heavy subdivisions.

As compared with population, again Mymensingh Sadar, Jamalpur, Habiganj, and Munshiganj take a long lead. There is nothing in my Division to compare with Habiganj in Sylhet, where one person in 252 is put on trial annually. Mymensingh Sadar 364, Jamalpur 375, and Munshiganj 380, are our nearest approach. Last year I had to notice the curious figures from the Patuakhali subdivision. This year Bhola from the same district exhibits almost impossible figures. Out of 573 cases returned as true, only 138 came to trial, and the subdivision is five times less criminal than Habiganj if only persons put on trial are considered.

Backergunge returns 5,517 offences reported against 4,500 in 1892. I noticed in last year's report that on inspecting one of the Backergunge subdivisions, I found a number of cases reported omitted under instructions from one of my predecessors.

The high position of Jamalpur both absolutely and relatively to population is perhaps due to the Honorary Magistrate at Sherpur having been invested with power to receive complaints. Some complaints, too, were apparently wrongly excluded from the returns in 1892.

The great difference in the criminal judicial work in different subdivisions shows that many subdivisions have been opened chiefly with reference to other considerations. Neither Narayanganj, Goalundo, nor Bhola would have been made subdivisions on their criminal judicial merits.

Bhola maintains its high percentage of convictions, but then, for some reason or other, only 24·08 per cent. of cases returned as true came to trial. Patuakhali has greatly improved. Manikganj, Munshiganj, and Tangail have low percentages.

It is interesting to note how far the percentage of convictions follows the percentage of cases brought to trial on cases declared to be true :—

Name.	Percentage of cases brought to trial on cases declared to be true.	Percentage of convictions.
1	2	3
Narayanganj	64·5	58·8
Manikganj	56·5	44·7
Munshiganj	51·1	46·2
Faridpur sadar	60·8	58·4
Goalundo	54·2	67·7
Mymensingh sadar	51·3	46·7
Tangail	39·7	43·7
Bhola	24·0	72·4

On the whole, 54 per cent. of cases declared to be true are brought to trial. Where the percentage is lower, the percentage of convictions should be correspondingly higher. That is, in Narayanganj, where a large proportion are brought to trial, the percentage of conviction should be low. But this is not the case.

On the whole, the number of cases struck off as false is 2·0 per cent. on the number reported. This percentage is largely exceeded in Munshiganj (5·1), Netrakona (4·7), Madaripur (4·1), Tangail (3·8), Jamalpur (3·8), and Kishorganj (3·1), while in Dacca sadar (1·4), Patuakhali (1·4), Backergunge sadar (1·2), Manikganj (1·1), Bhola (·8) and Faridpur sadar (·5), the percentage falls far short of the average. I think there is some carelessness in declaring cases to be false, especially in direct cases, both cognizable and non-cognizable.

92. Though Penal Code business is far the most important and occupies more time, in some of my subdivisions business under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure is so heavy that it merits separate consideration.

District.	Name of subdivision.	Population.	Number of cases.					Number of persons—					Number of persons to a case reported.	Number of persons to a person brought to trial.	Percentage of conviction to number of persons tried (column 11 to total of columns 10 and 11).
			Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Dacca ...	Sadar	790,936	127	46	...	81	78	217	100	111	...	6	6,227	3,644	52·6
	Narayanganj ...	574,516	153	86	...	67	37	227	99	102	...	26	3,755	2,530	50·7
	Munshiganj ...	606,105	81	...	...	81	81	415	42	363	10	...	7,482	1,460	89·6
	Manikganj	440,099	60	...	...	60	45	126	41	78	...	7	7,484	3,564	65·6
Mymensingh	Sadar	853,020	222	112	...	110	88	280	154	111	2	13	3,842	3,046	41·8
	Tangail	859,475	19	...	...	19	23	50	37	13	...	...	45,235	7,188	26·
	Jamalpur	579,742	107	...	...	107	41	59	37	22	...	...	5,418	9,826	37·2
	Kishorganj	525,602	58	23	...	35	23	34	14	10	...	1	9,062	15,458	57·5
	Netrakona	654,347	72	28	...	44	12	29	0	19	...	1	9,088	22,563	08·5
Faridpur ...	Sadar	666,422	216	...	...	216	223	1,456	323	1,052	1	80	3,080	457	76·50
	Goalundo	350,451	45	...	...	45	25	41	14	27	...	...	7,787	8,547	65·85
	Madaripur	780,447	286	...	...	286	286	1,258	31	1,218	...	9	2,729	620	97·51
Backergunge	Sadar	879,177	346	...	...	346	420	1,167	334	823	1	9	2,540	753	71·1
	Pirojpur	519,603	342	...	...	342	318	699	206	464	...	29	1,519	743	69·2
	Patuakhali	496,735	395	...	...	395	406	866	306	554	...	6	1,257	573	64·4
	Bhola	258,450	82	...	...	82	55	163	56	107	...	...	3,151	1,585	65·6
	Total ...	9,844,127	2,611	295	...	2,316	2,161	7,087	1,803	5,083	14	187	3,770	4,555	73·8
Sylhet ...	North Sylhet ...	482,341	72	31	...	41	31	92	32	6	...	4	6,699	5,242	6·8
	South Sylhet ...	361,117	61	6	...	55	40	42	13	28	...	1	5,919	8,598	68·2
	Habiganj	513,116	65	5	...	60	40	98	60	35	...	3	7,894	5,235	36·8
	Karimganj	384,638	34	5	...	29	13	23	15	8	...	...	11,312	16,723	34·7
	Sunamganj	413,381	81	9	...	72	60	91	48	40	...	3	5,103	4,872	45·4

It is curious how little recourse is had to preventive measures in Mymensingh and Sylhet. In the latter district the number of riot cases exceeds that of any of my districts, and Mymensingh has plenty too, as is shown in section above. Almost all the cases under section 107 in Mymensingh are direct cases, that is, the police take no steps to prevent riots. The Magistrate is trying to remedy this state of things. Tangail has been notorious for years for riots, and yet only one person in 17,188 was called on to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace. Mymensingh Sadar, Faridpur Sadar, Munshiganj, Madaripur, and Jamalpur are our heaviest subdivisions under the Penal Code; of these only Faridpur Sadar and Madaripur have much work under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Munshiganj has a little such work. From this point of view, the Backergunge subdivisions, except Bhola, are entitled to a higher place than they have under the Penal Code. It must be remembered that these cases go off much more quickly than Penal Code cases. Accused often consent to be bound down, in which case no evidence is required. The number of cases under sections 106, 107 and 119 in Backergunge has fallen off from 1,517 in 1892 to 1,119 in 1893. I hope precautions are not being relaxed in this turbulent district.

93. The following statement shows the Criminal Courts' business under Acts other than the Penal Code and Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Municipal cases under section 34, Act V of 1861, under municipal bye-laws, and under the Compulsory Vaccination and Vital Registration Acts, swell the figures:

District.	Name of subdivision.	Population.	Number of cases.					Number of persons—					Number of persons to a case reported.	Number of persons to a person brought to trial.	Percentage of conviction to number of persons tried (column 11 to total of columns 10 and 11).
			Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Dacca	Sadar	790,946	2,198	74	1	2,123	2,048	2,270	216	2,042	...	12	347	326	90·4
	Narayanganj	574,516	392	12	1	379	321	343	41	299	...	3	1,465	1,674	87·9
	Munshiganj	606,105	249	10	1	259	156	189	65	123	...	1	2,244	3,206	65·4
	Manikganj	449,099	116	11	...	105	47	53	26	26	...	1	3,871	8,473	50·
Mymensingh	Sadar	853,020	640	32	6	608	525	663	125	476	...	2	1,330	1,414	79·2
	Tangail	859,475	269	13	...	256	178	196	20	175	...	1	3,195	4,385	89·7
	Jamalpur	579,742	380	45	1	334	293	313	52	256	...	5	1,525	1,852	83·1
	Kishorganj	525,602	268	36	1	231	156	185	30	144	...	2	1,961	2,841	78·6
	Netrakona	654,347	400	18	5	377	231	250	61	187	...	2	1,636	2,617	75·4
Faridpur	Sadar	666,422	745	10	...	735	674	699	50	646	...	3	894	953	92·8
	Goalundo	350,451	751	11	3	737	711	721	15	706	...	...	496	486	97·9
	Madaripur	760,447	407	26	...	381	332	340	34	306	...	...	1,918	2,295	90·
Backergunge	Sadar	879,177	493	5	1	487	426	450	92	366	...	1	1,783	1,915	79·9
	Pirojpur	519,663	222	2	...	220	195	196	27	169	...	...	2,340	2,651	86·2
	Patuakhali	496,735	196	6	1	189	179	183	13	167	...	3	2,534	2,714	92·7
	Bhola	258,450	610	67	6	537	202	203	14	189	...	...	423	1,273	93·1
	Total	9,844,127	8,363	378	27	7,958	6,674	7,203	890	6,277	...	36	1,177	1,474	87·5
Sylhet	North Sylhet	482,341	390	24	6	360	310	354	68	283	...	3	1,236	1,352	80·6
	South Sylhet	361,117	456	38	2	416	160	243	74	166	...	3	791	1,484	69·1
	Habiganj	518,116	447	33	3	411	351	414	85	314	...	15	1,125	1,289	78·6
	Karimganj	384,698	143	3	4	130	79	108	46	61	...	1	2 689	3,561	57·
	Sunamganj	413,381	259	1	2	256	237	323	43	280	...	...	1,596	1,279	86·6

Cases under "other Acts" are generally very easily tried: a dozen men brought up on a morning at Dacca under section 34, Act V of 1861, can be disposed of in five minutes. They all plead guilty. On the other hand, cattle trespass cases may give a good deal of trouble. Almost the whole of the work under special and local laws should be, and indeed might be, disposed of by Honorary Magistrates; so in considering what staff of Stipendiary Magistrates is required at a station, I should be inclined to omit these cases altogether.

94. The following statement shows the appellate and revisional work, district by district, of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates:—

District.	Court.	Number of persons whose appeals were heard.	Appeals rejected or sentence confirmed.	R col oc
1	2	3	4	
Dacca ...	Judge ...	508	375	
	Magistrate ...	723	426	
Mymensingh ...	Judge ...	894	550	
	Magistrate ...	485	331	
Faridpur ...	Judge ...	570	355	
	Magistrate ...	403	257	
Backergunge ...	Judge ...	586	404	
	Magistrate ...	55	43	

The Magistrate of Backergunge has very few appeals, because under paragraph 2 of Bengal Government notification, dated 6th May 1873, he has invested his Benches with first class powers; so his figure 78·1 is not of much significance. The Judge of Dacca finds little occasion for interference. The Magistrate of Dacca has a very low figure. The Magistrate complains that subordinate Magistrates are apt to treat civil disputes as criminal cases. This means that the work is unnecessarily heavy. The Judges of Mymensingh and Faridpur interfere more than the Judge of Backergunge. But generally there is not much change compared with 1892.

Revisional Work.

District.	Court.	Number of persons disposed of.	Applications rejected or orders confirmed.	Ratio per cent. of column 4 to column 3.	Number of cases preferred.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca ...	Judge ...	145	100	68·9	76
	Magistrate ...	204	95	46·5	159
Mymensingh ...	Judge ...	509	252	49·4	227
	Magistrate ...	180	121	67·2	105
Faridpur ...	Judge ...	128	92	71·8	33
	Magistrate ...	370	201	54·3	122
Backergunge ...	Judge ...	248	122	49·1	103
	Magistrate ...	149	106	71·1	57

The Magistrate of Faridpur has a great deal of revisional work which apparently he does little to discourage. The Mymensingh Judgeship is far the heaviest, both in appellate and revisional work, and it has increased of late years.

	Appeals.	Applications for revisions.
1891	505	91
1892	630	130
1893 ...	621	227

The Magistrate of Mymensingh is not so oppressed with revisional work as he was in the previous year. He thinks the decrease in his district is probably due to the fact that when the Magistrate was out on tour, parties found it more convenient to go to the Judge.

With a view to lightening the burden of appellate work at Mymensingh, I recommended that a Deputy Magistrate with 1st class powers be empowered to hear appeals from orders of 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates. This proposal has since received the sanction of Government. It is of course open to Magistrates to invest Benches of Honorary Magistrates with 1st class and summary powers under paragraph 2 of Government notification, dated 6th May 1873, as the Magistrate of Backergunge has done.

The Magistrates of Dacca and Faridpur require help in this direction even more than the Magistrate of Mymensingh. And a peripatetic officer like a District Magistrate is singularly unfitted to act as an appellate court.

The work is increasing, as is shown by the statement below, and will increase as petty criminal work gravitates more and more into honorary hands:—

District.	Appeals preferred.			Applications for		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	2	3	4	5	6	
Dacca ...	195	333	450	57	118	159
Mymensingh ...	233	307	355	170	154	105
Faridpur ...	194	236	263	100	90	122
Backergunge ...	49	59	48	69	72	57

95. The following statement compiled from the High Court's annual statement 4 shows the duration of cases in the different classes of Courts in each subdivision in 1892 and 1893:—

District.	Subdivision.	Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.				Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.				Bench of Magistrates.		District Magistrate under ordinary powers.	
		2nd and 3rd class.		1st class.		2nd and 3rd class.		1st class.					
		1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Dacca ...	Sadar ...	10·7	3·0	...	...	3·4	6·2	7·5	12·2	4	3	...	...
	Narayanganj ...	18·5	32·9	...	...	...	10·6	13·2	10·9	21·2	11·1	...	...
	Munshiganj ...	24	17·6	...	...	12	18·7	13	14·8	20	21·04	...	...
	Manikganj ...	14·7	15·4	...	15·7	...	...	17	12·6	11·6	16·3	...	...
Mymensingh.	Sadar ...	...	7·8	...	...	16·01	11·6	21·5	18·00	614·9	5·8	4·2	...
	Tangail ...	...	...	...	...	18·3	13·06	25·6	10·8	13·2	9·8	...	...
	Jamalpur ...	5	5·2	...	...	...	1·3	5	16·8	1·6	5·4	...	...
	Kishorganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·1	15·9	26·1	15·9	...	...
	Netrakona ...	...	7·8	...	...	...	11·5	17·0	18·4	11·8	9·5	...	...
Faridpur	Sadar ...	...	...	...	...	5·1	4·7	10·8	12·9	11·8	12·6	2·5	3·8
	Goalundo ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8·7	7·8	1·5	6·2	...	...
	Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	9·2	10·5	5·7	4·2	9·9	11·8	...	...
Backergunge.	Sadar ...	...	...	...	...	6·3	7	14·2	10·6	9·1	10·9	4·5	4
	Pirojpur ...	...	16·8	...	...	...	4·4	6·7	8·2	9·6	10·2	...	...
	Patuakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·9	15·3	9·05	6·5	...	...
	Bhola ...	...	...	...	...	7·2	3·1	3·9	3·1	1	1	...	...

The benches come off badly in Munshiganj and Manikganj.

Benches try petty cases, and as it is not always easy to arrange for the same Magistrates to sit again, it is very important they should decide their cases at a single sitting. From this point of view benches' duration is generally not so good as it should be, while Manikganj and Munshiganj results are distinctly bad. Among stipendiaries there is serious deterioration at Jamalpur and Patuakhali, though figures are not so bad absolutely. Dacca Sadar has gone off, while Munshiganj, Netrakona, and Faridpur subdivisions and Backergunge Sardar have not improved.

96. Appendix XI shows the work disposed of by the Stipendiary Magistrates, and illustrates the way in which work is distributed amongst such Magistrates. As Magistrates have different classes of judicial work, it is not easy to criticize the ratio in column 14 or the average in column 20. A Magistrate at Dacca, who tried many municipal cases, should come out well in these columns. A Magistrate at the same place who tried only heavy cases would come out badly, as vakils would call unnecessary witnesses and would detain them an unnecessary time. Maulvi Fazlal Karim of Madaripur disposed of 633 cases with 1,185 witnesses, the average being 1·8 per case. He convicted 1,554 persons out of 1,710 to be disposed of. Babu Chandra Kumar Datta of Bhola also shows the same average, and convicted 434 out of 536 persons in 375 cases. But in the case of Madaripur this includes many cases under section 107, Code of Criminal Procedure, in which accused pleaded guilty, that is, expressed their willingness to be bound over.

The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained more than two days was, on the whole, satisfactory in every district except Mymensingh. Generally Magistrates at subdivisions do better then those at head quarters. In Dacca the detentions were large in the Courts of Mr. Cox, Joint-Magistrate, 11·1; Babu Chandra Bhusan Chakravarti, 7·7; C. A. W. Fordyce, Esq., 7·7; and H. F. Samman, Esq., 7·9 per cent. In Backergunge the following courts come off badly, viz., Babu Gopal Chandra Mukherjee, 10·7, and Babu Jamini Mohun Dass, 11·2 per cent. In Faridpur the ratio is 7·5 against Babu Jaga Bandhu Khan and 7·6 against Maulvi Shaffiuddin Ahmed at Gopalganj. There can be small excuse for detention of witnesses at Gopalganj. In Mymensingh the worst court in this respect was that of Babu Kali Nath Bose, with 27·1 per cent. The Deputy Magistrate has since retired from the service. The other courts which show large detentions were those of Moulvi Ahmed, 9·6, and Babu Chandra Shekhar Kar, 8·6 per cent.

Babu Srish Chandra Ghose, ·26, Ram Sadan Bhattacharji, 1·9, Prasanno Kumar Datta, 2·9, Prasanno Kumar Karforma, 2·5, Jogendra Kumar Ghosh, ·07, and Maulvi Fazlal Karim, ·05, show prompt discharge of witnesses. There was no detention of witnesses in the court of Mr. Mullick.

97. Statement XV in the Appendix shows the amount of business done at each subdivision in the matter of fines. Mymensingh Sadar gives the largest income, Rs. 21,118; next to that is Backergunge Sadar, 18,742, following which is the Madaripur subdivision, 14,293. Dacca and Faridpur Sadar should do better. The outstanding balance has decreased in Mymensingh, Faridpur, and Backergunge, but at Dacca it has increased from Rs. 10,766 to Rs. 13,281. The balance has increased at the following subdivisions, that is, at six out of sixteen:—Dacca Sadar, Narayanganj, Manikganj, Patuakhali, Netrakona, and Faridpur Sadar. This is very unsatisfactory. It used to be the rule to test the balance outstanding annually, that is, to have a list of fines outstanding made and to see if the total of the list agreed with the alleged balance. This I found was not done. The High Court has prescribed a somewhat elaborate register showing all fines outstanding. This serves the purpose of the annual list.

98. Appendix XIII is a statement of remands in A form cases, *i.e.*, cognizable cases sent up by the police. The percentage of cases decided in first and second hearing (44·9) shows an improvement as compared with that of the previous year (38·6). The following statement shows the percentage of cases remanded six times and more for each district for 1892 and 1893:—

District.	1892.				1893.			
	Number disposed of.	Disposed of first day.	Remanded six times or more.	Percentage of column 4 on column 2.	Number disposed of.	Disposed of first day.	Remanded six times or more.	Percentage of column 8 on column 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	736	201	54	7·3	758	177	41	5·4
Mymensingh ...	1,392	209	110	7·9	1,402	333	86	6·1
Faridpur	677	197	13	1·9	850	193	15	1·7
Backergunge ...	754	198	59	7·8	726	220	55	7·5
Total ...	3,559	805	236	6·6	3,736	923	197	5·2

The difference between Faridpur and other districts is very curious and would suggest some difference in the system under which the returns are compiled. Out of 280 A forms in the Madaripur subdivision, not one was remanded more than five times. The figures show slight improvement in Dacca and Mymensingh, and the result was as good as in the previous year in Backergunge. The divisional percentage is 5·2 against 6·6 in the previous year. The Provincial percentage for 1892 is 3·2, so we are far below the average. The Magistrate of Backergunge remarks that in contested cases in which the parties are rich and influential, leading pleaders of the bar are generally engaged, who take the fullest advantage of the right of recall of witnesses. But the bar was established with a view to facilitate and expedite, not to prolong, work. In this district the figures from Patuakhali are reported to be unsatisfactory. Much of the delay there is attributed to the numerous changes in the staff, but the Magistrate had also occasion to find a want of vigour and business habits.

The Magistrate of Mymensingh remarks that the results would have been still better but for changes of officers at Jamalpur, the Sadar, and Netrakona, where remands were granted in many cases to avoid *de novo* trials by in-coming officers. He doubts if much better results can be looked for in the future. The non-attendance of witnesses, he states, still causes delay. To remedy this evil vigorous action is now being taken under section 174, Penal Code, against all witnesses who fail to appear after the due service of process.

99. The following table shows the longest and the average duration of bad livelihood cases in each district:—

District.	Longest duration of any case.		Average duration of cases.	
	From the date on which process was first issued.	From the date on which a report was first made to the Magistrate.	From the date on which process was first issued.	From the date on which a report was first made to the Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Dacca ...	289	329	44·9	52·4
Mymensingh ...	196	251	55·1	86·3
Faridpur ...	89	104	41·2	63·4
Backergunge ...	68	69	19·4	20·1

The Magistrate of Dacca explains that the longest pending case in his district was one in the Munshiganj subdivision, in which the accused absconded. The average duration in Dacca, Mymensingh, and Faridpur is bad.

Reconvictions.

100. Two hundred and nineteen persons were reconvicted during the year, against 172 in the previous year. I think the increase in reconviction goes against the scarcity theory to some extent. In times of scarcity, honest men are tempted or driven into crime.

101. The following table shows the number of prosecutions in false cases and the result of prosecutions:—

District.	Cases declared false.		Number of false cases in which prosecutions were instituted.		Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage.			
									Prosecutions to cases.		Convictions to prosecutions.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dacca	154	145	17	15	4	7	4	7	11·0	10·3	23·5	46·6
Mymensingh ...	272	377	10	20	4	5	4	5	6·9	5·3	21·0	25·
Faridpur	115	92	13	27	7	14	9	14	11·3	29·3	53·8	51·8
Backergunge ...	91	57	15	9	5	2	5	2	16·4	15·7	33·3	22·2
Total ...	632	671	64	71	20	28	22	28	10·1	10·5	31·2	39·4

There is some extension as compared with the previous year, and the result of convictions shows an improvement. As stated above, in different districts cases are apparently declared false on different principles. The Magistrate of Mymensingh states that owing to the difficulty of securing a conviction under section 211, Penal Code, and the probable results in appeal of such a case, he cannot advocate any large extension of proceedings under the section. Fewer prosecutions with more convictions have a more wholesome effect than a larger number of prosecutions with bad results. The Magistrate of Dacca states that a preliminary judicial enquiry was held in each case declared false, and if there was sufficient evidence, a prosecution was sanctioned under section 211 or 182, Indian Penal Code. The great obstacle to prosecutions is that the case must be transferred elsewhere for trial.

102. In accordance with previous practice, I submit results of trials in certain classes of cases, though such information is rather a police than a judicial matter.

The following statement shows the results of trial of persons by classes in cases cognizable by the police:—

Test.	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Class V.		Class VI.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Percentage of convictions to arrest.	52·4	69·2	47·8	50·2	52·9	48·7	37·9	28·9	62·2	63·4	94·5	96·3
2. Percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial.	48·7	57·9	44·6	46·1	60·1	58·6	34·4	27·7	62·0	64·8	94·3	96·0
3. Percentage of convictions to persons actually tried.*	59·7	63·4	47·2	49·5	62·4	61·0	27·8	21·8	50·2	52·2	93·5	95·1

In classes I and II there is improvement. In class III there is slight deterioration. In class IV there is a great decadence. In classes V and VI there is no noteworthy change. The Magistrates of Faridpur and Backergunge note that many cases in class IV are compounded. The Magistrate of Mymensingh thinks the results depend a good deal on appellate courts. Where appellate courts are over censorious and inclined to the letter rather than to the spirit of the law, lower courts acquit guilty persons. I hope this is not the case. A court is bound to give judgment according to its conscience and without reference to appeal.

The following table shows the results of trial of cases cognizable by the police by classes:—

Percentage of cases decided ending in conviction.

District.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca ...	65·7	51·9	79·1	25·4	59·3	98·2
Mymensingh ...	66·4	53·6	59	15·02	48·3	89·7
Faridpur ...	88·5	70·2	77·2	21·3	56·6	97·7
Backergunge ...	73·9	57·6	73·5	8·3	63·2	92·9
Total ... 1893	73·9	57·6	70·2	17·1	54·8	95·9
Total ... 1892	72·1	52·6	68·7	27·4	52·6	94·6

The most noteworthy feature is the falling off in class IV. I do not suppose that more cases have been compounded than in former years. The differences in

different districts are also remarkable, *e.g.*, Faridpur in classes I and II, Backergunge in class IV.

103. The following statement shows the result of sessions trials:—

District.	Number of persons tried at the sessions.		Total number convicted by the Sessions and the High Court.		Total number of persons acquitted.		Percentage of convictions to the number tried at the sessions.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ...	92	112	44	71	48	41	47·8	63·3
Mymensingh ...	218	148	151	71	67	77	69·2	47·9
Faridpur ...	49	68	34	41	15	27	69·3	60·3
Backergunge ...	134	142	68	96	66	46	50·7	67·6
Total ...	493	470	297	279	196	191	60·2	59·3

Decrease of sessions business in Mymensingh is compensated by increase in Faridpur and Backergunge. The failure in Mymensingh brings down the percentage, which is otherwise fairly good. The High Court is said to be partly responsible. Then the Additional Judge only convicted 25 out of 56 persons whom he tried.

With reference to the decline in Faridpur, the Magistrate remarks that the committing Magistrates are more to blame than the police; but the Sessions Judge has not, so far as I remember, unfavourably remarked on the work of the committing Magistrates.

The Magistrate of Backergunge states that no cases were supervised in the Sessions Court by the District Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police for want of time. He adds that the Government pleader was not instructed in his district. I have asked for explanation.

104. The following statement extracted from part IV of the High Court's annual statement 5-A shows the extent to which the punishment of whipping is resorted to in the different subdivisions of this Division :—

Punishments.		NUMBER.														
		Dacca.				Mymensingh.					Faridpur.			Backergunge.			
		Sadar.	Munshiganj.	Narayanganj.	Manikganj.	Sadar.	Jamalpur.	Kishorganj.	Netrakona.	Tangail.	Sadar.	Goalundo.	Madaripur.	Sadar.	Patuakhali.	Pirojpur.	Bhola.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Total number of whippings awarded	1892	12	1	13	5	8	2	5	2	1	2	24	10	3	...	9	2
	1893	21	9	13	8	18	10	17	5	4	18	44	19	10	4	19	1
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been inflicted	1892	258	129	159	112	187	115	87	150	144	137	84	131	143	38	38	36
	1893	350	118	127	130	175	85	79	66	131	180	156	132	137	44	13	26
3. Total number of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2) ...	1892	270	130	172	117	195	117	92	152	115	139	108	141	146	38	47	38
	1893	371	127	140	138	193	95	96	71	135	198	200	151	147	48	32	27
4. Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3) ...	1892	4·4	·7	7·5	4·2	4·1	1·7	5·4	1·3	·8	1·4	22·2	7·0	2·05	...	19·1	5·2
	1893	5·6	7·0	9·2	5·7	9·3	10·5	17·7	7·04	2·9	9·00	22·	12·5	6·8	8·3	59·3	3·7

There is reason for thinking that the figures in heading 2 are incorrect for the Backergunge subdivisions, and the increase in Dacca sadar compared with 1892 is prodigious. But the table may be accepted as showing that more use has been made of this punishment. Tangail still lags behind.

The meaning of the term "school discipline" in the Code of Criminal Procedure is now, I think, understood.

References to High Court.

105. In accordance with the instructions contained in circular No. 4J., dated 30th January 1889, copies of my inspection memoranda of the criminal courts at Netrakona and Kishorganj were forwarded to the High Court.

I have brought some matters which have come before me in inspecting criminal courts to the notice of the Honorable Judges of the High Court. I have found that Magistrates often leave it to the bench clerk or other muharrirs to decide under which of the sections given in column 5 of Primary Register I, column 13 of Primary Register II, column 6 of Primary Register III, an offence (case) is to be entered in Statistical Registers 1 and 2. In some offices the bench clerk or muharrir adopts the more serious (heinous) section for the returns; in other offices he adopts the less heinous section entered in these columns. It is, I think, clear that the result must depend a good deal on the muharrir's practice. Where he chooses the more heinous, there crime will appear to be more serious than where he chooses the less heinous section. In the Assam Valley Districts the Magistrate decides under what section an offence (case) shall be entered in the Statistical Registers 1 and 2 and Annual Statement 2, when he disposes of it. The High Court have directed that the Magistrate shall decide under what section a case shall be entered.

On a reference from me the Honorable Judges have decided that informations under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure should not be treated as complaints under section 200, and should not therefore be dismissed under section 203.

I brought it to the notice of the High Court that the rule that records of cases shall be sent to head-quarters in the month following that in which the cases were decided is causing difficulty in inspecting subdivisional offices. This rule has since been cancelled, and it has been decided that the records shall be kept three months at subdivisions.

In inspecting criminal courts I found that complaints dismissed under section 203, Code of Criminal Procedure, and complaints reported by the police in B and C forms under section 173, Code of Criminal Procedure, and dismissed by the Magistrate on such reports, are treated as separate records, and that a title page, table of contents, and an order sheet is attached to each. I suggested that, as in cases summarily tried, complaints, whether made to Magistrate or police, in which no action is taken against any accused person, in which after due preliminary enquiry, by the police or otherwise, the Magistrate declines to take action, should not be treated as records, and should not have title page, etc., attached. I also suggested that such complaints should not be separately entered in the list of records sent to record-room, but should be filed in bundles weekly, monthly or quarterly as most convenient, with one title page, table of contents and order sheet for the week, month or quarter as the case may be. This would save writing over 6,000 title pages, order sheets and tables of contents, and some 6,000 entries in the list of records sent to the record-room.

It was brought to my notice that in a certain district in this Division a notice under section 133, Code of Criminal Procedure, on seven persons, charged Rs. 7-14, *i.e.*, one rupee for each person in the notice and 2 annas boat-hire per person. As this seemed to me to be excessive, I referred the matter to the High Court, and the Honorable Judges have agreed with me in thinking that a notice under section 133, Code of Criminal Procedure, should be regarded as a summons. In that case the fee would be Re. 1-12, not Rs. 7-14.

106. The Magistrate of Backergunge states that the scheme of relieving court sub-inspectors of much of their routine work and employing them in prosecuting criminal cases has resulted in the improvement of judicial results. I should like to have further experience of the system before I pronounce it a success. The figures above given in paragraph 102 do not support this conclusion. There can be no doubt that the scheme has very much increased the pressure of work in the Magistrate's office and in subdivisional offices.

The Magistrate of Backergunge has been able to depute a muharrir from the temporary establishment attached to Deputy Magistrates at the sadar to assist at Patuakhali and Pirojpur.

107. The High Court has decided in its General letter No. 1, dated 15th February 1894, that the Trial Register need not be kept up by courts which keep Registers 1, 2, 3 and 4. This order has given some relief to the clerks.

I am considering how the clerical work may be reduced further. The clerks at subdivisions habitually attend in the morning as well as in cutcherry hours. Either the clerical work must be reduced or the establishment must be increased.

108. All warrants, whether of arrest or other, issued under the Criminal Procedure Code, are now served by the police in accordance with the instructions contained in Government circular No. 8J.T., dated 3rd August 1893.

109. In my report for 1892-93 (and in my special report on the jury system) I drew attention to the exclusion of Muhammadans from our lists of assessors and jurors. The following statements I and II show how the matter now stands. The Muhammadan community have made no protest against this apparently unfair treatment, which shows, I think, that religious animosities are less acute in eastern than in western countries.

I.—Statement showing constitution of the Sessions Court according to religion.

Religion.	Number of Jurors or Assessors on the list.				Total for Division.	Percentage.				Percentage for Division.	Percentage of population.				The Division.
	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.	Backergunge.		Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.	Backergunge.		Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.	Backergunge.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu	547	482	327	297	1,653	77·04	92·5	90·3	94·3	86·6	38·7	30·3	38·8	31·7	34·2
Muhammadan ...	140	38	35	14	227	19·72	7·2	9·7	4·4	11·9	60·9	69·6	61·	68·1	65·6
Christian	23	2	...	4	29	3·24	·3	...	1·3	1·5	·4	·006	·2	·2	·2
Total ...	710	522	362	315	1,909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—Statement comparing religion of Courts with that of persons tried.

District.	Persons tried.		Persons convicted.		Number of assessors and jurors employed.	
	Musalman.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Hindu.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca ...	75	37	44	20	16	251
Mymensingh ...	143	18	75	11	5	161
Faridpur ...	62	12	36	9	14	80
Backergunge ...	127	23	92	21	11	210
Total ...	407	90	247	61	46	702

110. In the following statement I have classified assessors and jurymen according to their occupation. As noted in last year's report, we draw largely for our assessors and jurymen upon a class who in England, and I think in

Europe, are exempt from service, and as a matter of fact are rarely, if ever, seen on a jury. Here again the wide difference between east and west comes out:—

Class.	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.	Backergunge.
1	2	3	4	5
Zamindars	109	25	52	11
Talukdars	227	100	104	7
Raiyats	1	...	...	...
Judge's Court Pleaders ...	93	63	37	61
Munsif's Court Pleaders ..	67	47	18	18
Mukhtears	18	198	67	121
Revenue Agents	2	6	...	
School-masters and Inspectors of Schools.	62	27	28	53
Merchants, &c.	41	1	6	2
Bankers, &c.	16	...	...	...
Pensioners, &c.	16	...	...	...
Zamindar's employés, &c. ...	10	55	5	5
Clerks, &c.	41	...	45	36
Editors	7	...	...	1
Total ...	710	522	362	315

HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

111. The Bhushna Bench in the district of Faridpur was closed from 1st September 1893. The Joykrishnapur bench in the Dacca district was formally opened from 1st January 1893. The Barisal municipal bench was amalgamated with the sadar bench in August 1893. The Dacca municipal bench was similarly amalgamated in March last.

There were in 1893-94 nominally 40 benches in this Division. Honorary Magistrates empowered to try cases singly are treated as separate benches. But though nominally there are 40 benches, there are really only benches at 29 places, of which 16 are head-quarters of districts or subdivisions. Where there is more than one bench at a place, I am reducing them to one. The outturn of work done by every bench is shown separately in the annexed statement XII.

112. The following table shows the work done by the Honorary Magistrates in 1892 and 1893:—

District.	Number of cases disposed of.		Number of persons disposed of.		Number of persons convicted.		Number of persons acquitted.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ...	1,480	1,684	1,794	1,975	805	907	989	1,068
Mymensingh ...	1,498	1,810	1,723	2,072	840	1,117	882	955
Faridpur ...	1,183	1,331	1,408	1,582	770	1,011	638	571
Backergunge ...	445	628	479	726	240	318	239	408
Total ...	4,606	5,453	5,404	6,355	2,655	3,353	2,748	3,002

The increase in business done would have been greater but for delay in my office in disposing of reorganization schemes.

Out of 21,905 cases disposed of in the Division, Honorary Magistrates disposed of 5,453 cases or 24·8 per cent. I hope to see them taking up all the less serious cases. In Dacca town alone they might well dispose of 2,000 cases. Although there has been some improvement over last year, Backergunge is still far behind the other districts in this matter. The Magistrate of Backergunge states that he contemplates extending the sphere of usefulness of the benches, and to that end additions have recently been made to the number of Honorary Magistrates.

The percentage of convictions over the whole Division is 52·7, which is not very good when the petty nature of the cases tried is considered.

113. The following benches disposed of over 300 cases:—

Dacca Sadar and Municipal	330
Munshiganj, including Sub-Registrar	321
Manickganj, including Magistrates sitting singly	392
Mymensingh Sadar, including Babu Gour Mohun Bysack sitting singly	402
Netrakona, including Babu Kali Kumar Ukil sitting singly ...	317
Jamalpur, including Babu Ishan Chandra Nag sitting singly ...	437
Goalundo, including Babu Kishori Lal Banerjee sitting singly ...	505
Pirojpur, including Babu Nara Narayan Rai sitting singly ...	306

The following Benches tried under 50 cases:—

H. L. Weatherall, Esq., Sadar, Dacca	11
Joykrishnapur bench, Joykrishnapur, Dacca	34
Teota Bench, Teota, Dacca	44
Bhushna Bench, Bhushna, Faridpur (abolished)	30
Jhalokati bench, Jhalokati, Backergunge	32

Daily benches have been organized in many places, and in some the sittings have been raised from once or twice to four times in a week. The Magistrate of Mymensingh says that there has been a distinct improvement in attendance owing to the preparation of a permanent roster. In some places an understanding has been arranged. One Magistrate has been relieved of attendance on the understanding that he will act as a substitute when any other Magistrate fails to attend. It has also been made a rule to call for explanation when a Magistrate fails to attend without giving previous intimation of his inability to attend. In spite of these arrangements, the work done by Benches is lamentably small. There may be difficulty in arranging to keep a Bench employed in remote country-places, but at district and subdivisional head-quarters I think if Magistrates would really give their minds to the matter they might manage better. In one case I actually found the Bench's outturn had declined on the appointment of a second stipendiary. It is not understood that Honorary Magistrates have the first claim and should be first served. Nothing chokes an Honorary Magistrate off so much as finding no work to do when he attends.

114. The Magistrate of Dacca states that the Bench Magistrates have, on the whole, discharged their duties fairly and have rendered assistance in the administration of criminal justice. He is not disposed to give benches higher powers. I agree in thinking that until benches dispose of all or nearly all the cases they now have power to dispose of, it is unnecessary to extend their power.

I am much disappointed to find that the Dacca Sadar and Municipal Bench disposed of only 330 cases in 1893, when there were some 2,000 petty cases they might have tried, and indeed ought to have tried. Under section 34, Act V of 1861, alone there are some 1,500 cases.

The Magistrate of Faridpur has not offered any remarks. The Magistrate of Backergunge writes that, on the whole, the Independent Benches have done satisfactory work and afforded much needed relief to the stipendiary magisterial staff, to which I am constrained to add that the relief was not half what it ought to have been.

115. Appendix XVI shows the attendance of Honorary Magistrates. It will be observed that they have been more regular in attendance than in the previous year. The Magistrate of Mymensingh attributes this improvement in attendance to the preparation of a permanent roster which enables Magistrates to know in advance for the whole year on which dates their attendance will be necessary.

116. The question of supplying good cutcherries for Honorary Magistrates is engaging the attention of District Magistrates. It is now understood that the Honorary Magistrates should have choice of cutcherries.

The Magistrate of Mymensingh states that he has given up his own court to the bench at Sadar, as there is no other suitable room available for them. Generally I think where a cutcherry is set apart for the District Magistrate, it might be used by the bench.

116½. The following Benches have been allowed establishments under them for the conduct of their business :—

		Rs.
Dacca	Joykrishnapur—	
	1 Muharrir	10
	Narayanganj—	
	1 Muharrir	6
	Munshiganj—	
	1 Muharrir	20
	1 Peon	6
	Srinagar—	
	1 Muharrir	20
	1 Peon	7
	Bhagyakul—	
	1 Peon	6
	Manikganj—	
	1 Muharrir	20
	1 Peon	6
	Balla—	
	1 Muharrir	15
	1 Constable deputed by the Magistrate to guard and escort prisoners.	...
Mymensingh	Jamalpur—	
	1 Muharrir	20
	1 Peon	6
	Sherpur—	
	1 Muharrir	12
	Bajitpur—	
	1 Muharrir	5
Faridpur	Bhanga—	
	1 Muharrir	20
	Goalundo—	
	1 Muharrir	20
	Madaripur—	
	1 Muharrir	20
	Palang—	
	1 Muharrir	20
Backergunge	Pirojpur—	
	1 Muharrir	15

Generally, except at district head-quarters stations, it will be necessary to allow a clerk and a peon for each bench.

117. Three hundred and twenty-six appeals were preferred against the orders of the Honorary Magistrates. The decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 199 cases, or 61·04 per cent; 12,329 witnesses in 5,453 cases, or 2·2 witnesses per case, were examined. Of these, 720 were detained more than two days, the proportion of witnesses so detained to total number examined being 5·8.

118. I recommended a retired Government officer, who in his day was an admirable Munsif and Subordinate Judge, to be appointed an Honorary Magistrate with first class powers and powers to sit singly at his own house; but Government declined to accede to my request, on the ground that the absence of a bar in the mufassal is a disqualification. The same objection was also raised to investing of benches in the mufassal with second class powers. I have, however, recommended the Palang Bench in the Faridpur district for investment with second class powers, although there is no bar practising at that place. I am inclined to agree that a bar is a help in the administration of justice, but I cannot find a single Magistrate, Native or European, to agree with me. The existence of an overstocked bar at sadar stations is always advanced as an excuse for the maladministration of justice. There are precedents for allowing second class powers where there is no bar.

119. Out of 251 Honorary Magistrates in this Division, only 43 are Musalmans, or 17·1 per cent., while of the population 65·3 per cent. is Musalman. The Musalman community have made no complaint on this score. They do not seem to mind being tried by Hindu Magistrates, honorary or stipendiary. Religious animosities are evidently not acute in my Division.

120. Under clause 2 of Government Notification dated 6th May 1893, the Magistrate of Backergunge has invested many of his benches with first class and summary powers. Being doubtful of the legality of this clause, I referred the point to the Legal Remembrancer. It seemed to me that under section 12, 15, 260, 261 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, only the Local Government can confer these powers, and that the Local Government cannot delegate this authority to others. The Legal Remembrancer having pronounced the clause quite legal, I have suggested the example of the Magistrate of Backergunge to other Magistrates.

121. Though out of 24,254 cases under the Penal Code returned as true, only 13,244, or 54·6 per cent., came to trial, and although out of 18,367 persons tried only 9,612 are convicted, still I think our system of administration of criminal justice is generally deterrent in its effect. But we are most unsuccessful in putting down rioting, which is apparently a very simple crime.

Generally in such cases where deadly weapons are used the offenders seem to me to get off easily. These riots have usually been brewing for months; both sides are well armed with dangerous weapons; any one taking part must know that he is likely, almost certain, to cause death. There is hardly ever any ground for the plea of self-defence, as there has been time to seek the protection of the law. And there is very rarely such grave or sudden provocation as in law excuses crime.

122. In two cases husbands were prosecuted under section 376, Indian Penal Code, commonly known as the Age of Consent Act. One case occurred in Mymensingh and the other in Dacca. In the former case death was caused.

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

123. The statement below shows the working of the Registration Department in the several districts of this Division during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

District.	Number of deeds registered in 1892-93.	Number of deeds registered in 1893-94.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
			Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Dacca	32,205	34,925	46,969	21,811	46,822	23,247
Mymensingh ...	44,255	51,338	55,276	27,045	55,652	29,601
Faridpur	41,213	40,427	44,893	22,577	36,493	23,417
Backergunge ...	69,084	78,634	80,420	33,777(a)	82,898	39,184
Total ...	186,757	205,324	2,27,558	1,05,210	2,21,865	1,15,419

(a) These figures have been adjusted by the Inspector-General of Registration. Hence the increase of Rs. 83 over the figures in last year.

	Rs.
Revenue derived by Government in 1891-92	1,20,119
Ditto ditto in 1892-93	1,22,358
Ditto ditto in 1893-94	1,06,419

The increase in receipts from non-judicial stamps is only 2·7 per cent.; the increase in registration business is 9·9 per cent. We may infer that, while transactions relating to immovable property have increased, there has been no increase in transactions relating to movable property.

Though there has been a large extension of business, the profits are smaller. An increased business is necessarily accompanied by increase in expenditure. Copying alone accounts for this. But Sub-Registrars are paid by number of documents. While business increased 9·9 per cent., expenditure has increased 9·5 per cent. Then receipts are less because the fee on documents, the value of

which does not exceed Rs. 50, has been reduced from 12 annas to 8 annas. No doubt this reduction has led to increased business.

It will be observed that in the distressed district of Faridpur the number of documents registered has actually fallen off. If distress affects registration adversely, then both Mymensingh and Backergunge have been very prosperous in the year under report. It is clear high prices do not generally cause increase in registration work, as there is decrease in Faridpur.

124. The increase in the number of documents registered was chiefly under the following heads:—

(1) Instruments of sale of immovable property.
(2) Mortgages.
(3) Leases for terms.

125. A new sub-registry office has been opened at Katiadi in the Mymensingh district.

126. There has been an increase in the number of operations under Act I (B.C.) of 1876, voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages in Dacca and Mymensingh. A new Muhammadan marriage registration office has been established at Surapkati in the district of Backergunge.

127. Statement XVII annexed shows the transactions in the registration of deeds during the year 1893-94 district by district.

128. The annexed statement XXV shows the transactions in landlords' fees under sections 12 and 13 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. There has been an increase in the number of transfers on account of which fees are paid. It is very interesting to notice that though the amount of fees paid has increased from Rs. 3,065 to Rs. 3,423, the amount refused by the landlords declined from Rs. 2,636 to Rs. 2,565. Mr. Jenkins, the Collector of Dacca, writes:— "The Bengal Tenancy Act has not increased the number of kabuliyats, as was anticipated. But it cannot be denied that it has vastly increased the number of sales of raiyati holdings."

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

129. The total number of estates in the Division at the close of the year under report was 26,052 against 25,964 on the 31st March 1893. Of the three classes, viz. (1) permanently-settled estates, (2) estates settled for definite periods and (3) estates managed direct, the increase is chiefly in class I (permanently-settled estates), and is due to partitions in the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh and Backergunge.

In no district of the Division has the revenue-roll (Register 3) been classified as enjoined in rules 2 and 3, section I, Chapter IV of the Board's Rules, 1888. I find these rules in the Board's Rules, 1866. They appear to have been first issued with the Board's Circular No. 7 of 30th April 1852, so they have been disobeyed for 42 years. All the Collectors are of opinion that it would be a great error to classify the roll in accordance with the Board's Rules, as estates are now known by their present numbers by every one connected with them. Further, if the roll is classified as in the Board's rules, the serial order will be broken and great confusion will be created by transfer of estates from one class to the other in consequence of partition, resettlement, abatement of revenue and formation of new estates which constantly take place. Further, the change will create the possibility of estates being lost sight of and will necessitate the rewriting of the roll oftener than at present.

In Mymensingh, when the revenue-roll was recopied in 1888, an attempt was made to classify it in accordance with the Board's orders, but the Commissioner forbade this being done.

130. Appendix XVIII shows the current and arrear demands, collections, remissions, and balances of the different classes of estates in each district. The total demand has further decreased from Rs. 36,70,246 to Rs. 36,44,262 As in the previous year, the decrease is purely technical, being due to the fact that the year under report opened with a smaller arrear balance than the previous year.

The following statement shows the statistics of demand, collections, remissions and balances of each district:—

District.	Estates.	Demand.			Collection.			Remissions.	Balance.		
		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	8,916	4,97,777	28,638	5,26,415	4,79,610	22,826	5,02,436	2,976	17,720	3,283	21,003
Mymensingh	7,569	8,57,343	25,916	8,83,259	8,50,235	15,709	8,65,944	9,806	7,108	401	7,509
Faridpur ...	5,969	5,69,246	49,374	6,18,620	5,26,017	30,593	5,56,610	12,709	43,229	5,072	48,301
Backergunge	3,598	15,62,590	53,378	16,15,968	15,14,923	35,017	15,49,940	5,957	47,667	12,404	60,071
Total ...	26,052	34,86,956	1,57,306	36,44,262	33,70,785	1,04,145	34,74,930	32,448	1,15,724	21,160	1,36,884

The total collections have been Rs. 34,74,930 against Rs. 35,14,217 in the previous year; 95·3 per cent. of the total demand has been collected against 95·7; the decrease is slight. Excluding from the demands the amounts the recovery of which was in suspense, and adding to the collections the sums collected within the year but not credited in the accounts, the divisional percentage of total collections on the total demand has slightly fallen off from 97·1 to 96·2. The district percentages of total collections on total demand have been—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Dacca ...	... 94·90	95·44
Mymensingh	... 96·66	98·04
Faridpur	... 93·31	89·97
Backergunge	... 96·42	95·91

Here Faridpur comes out badly.

Current demand.

131. The increase in the current demand is Rs. 13,642, against Rs. 30,010 in the previous year, as shown below:—

I.

Class.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I	26,36,040	26,36,388	+ 348
Class II	3,13,444	3,07,787	— 5,657
Class III	5,23,830	5,42,781	+18,951
Total ...	34,73,314	34,86,956	+13,642

II.

District.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	4,96,691	4,97,777	+ 1,086
Mymensingh	8,56,733	8,57,343	+ 610
Faridpur	5,72,427	5,69,246	— 3,181
Backergunge	15,47,463	15,62,590	+ 15,127
Total ...	34,73,314	34,86,956	+13,642

It will be seen that the increase is mainly in the Backergunge district and in class III. Settlements have been revised and some new estates have been settled. In five years corresponding with Mr. Savage's incumbency of the office of Collector, the land revenue of this district has increased by Rs. 69,506. The chief cause of the decrease in Faridpur is that two estates, Chars Madhabdia and Char Aliabad, bearing a revenue of Rs. 4,606 and Rs. 3,656, respectively, have been released under decrees of the Civil Court.

Current collections.

132. The table below compares the current collections under each class of estates during the year under report with those of the preceding year:—

Classes.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	26,15,445	26,09,476	— 5,969
II	2,64,393	2,64,467	+ 74
III	4,84,778	4,96,842	+ 12,064
Total ...	33,64,613	33,70,785	+ 6,169

There was thus an increase of Rs. 6,169 in the collections, but the percentage has fallen from 96·87 in 1892-93 to 96·66, as the demand was larger. In class II the percentage has risen from 74·2 in 1891-92 and 84·3 in 1892-93 to 85·9 in the year under review. In classes I and III, I regret to say, there has been falling off from 99·2 and 92·5 in 1892 93 to 98·97 and 91·5 in 1893-94. The district percentages of current collections on current demand have been—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Dacca ...	95·48	96·35
Mymensingh ...	98·06	99·17
Faridpur ...	94·60	92·40
Backergunge ...	97·49	96·95

Here again Faridpur comes out badly.

Class I, permanently settled estates.

133. The district percentages of collection on demand in this class are—

	1892-93.	1893 94.
Dacca ...	98·36	99·10
Mymensingh ...	99·60	99·62
Faridpur ...	98·46	96·84
Backergunge ...	99 61	99·34

Here again Faridpur defaults. The excuse that certain payments received by transfer receipts were not credited is receiving attention.

134. The percentages of current collections on current demands, nominal and actual, in classes II (*a*), II (*b*), II (*c*), III (*a*), and III (*b*), are shown in the following statement:—

District.	Class II (*a*). Estates settled for periods with proprietors.		Class II (*b*). Private estates leased to farmers for periods.		Class II (*c*). Estates leased to farmers for periods.		Class III (*a*). Managed for proprietors.		Class III (*b*). Government Estates managed direct.	
	Percentage on current demand.	Percentage on true recoverable demand.	Percentage on current demand.	Percentage on true recoverable demand.	Percentage on current demand.	Percentage on true recoverable demand.	Percentage on current demand.	Percentage on true recoverable demand.	Percentage on current demand.	Percentage on true recoverable demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dacca	85·70	87·99	48·71	60·06	54·34	55·77	63·66	72·62	88·84	89·00
Mymensingh	99·89	99·88	93·15	93·15	69·86	69·86	99·39	99·39	94·65	95·51
Faridpur	89·01	89·65	30·97	31·97	46·19	46·19	79·12	79·12	83·90	84·65
Backergunge	95·25	95·25	95·17	95·17	73·72	73·72	90·02	92·80	94·76	97·20

In class II (*a*) Dacca and Faridpur come out badly. The Collector of Dacca, Mr. Jenkins, says that in his district the settlement-holders in this class generally do not pay their dues voluntarily; then to realize the arrear by legal steps, some time is required, and thus in several cases the year is passed before the balance is realized. This is practically an admission of weak administration. As Faridpur shows a slight improvement on the previous year, I will not criticize. The argument that short collections are due to distress breaks down in face of the fact that there is improvement compared with the previous year when there was no distress.

In class II (*b*) again results are bad in Dacca and Faridpur, good in Mymensingh and Backergunge. In Faridpur, the results are exceptionally bad. The Collector writes: "The collection is generally made by low-paid amla who do not look after the interest of the farmers, their masters, who in their turn defer payment from their own pocket, knowing that the Collector will have recourse to certificate procedure which is often dilatory." The explanation applies only to the instalment due on March 28th.

In class II (*c*), Dacca and Mymensingh show some improvement, while in Faridpur and Backergunge the percentages have fallen short of those attained last year. The Collector of Mymensingh explains that the fixed standard could not be secured in his district because under the conditions prescribed in the Certificate Act the estates in arrear for the last January kist could not be put to sale within the year, and also because coercive measures cannot be taken under the law as it stands for the realization of arrears of the March kist, till after the close of the year. The Collector of Faridpur writes that the farmers of this class of estates cannot be summarily ejected, as they are tenants under the Tenancy Act. I do not myself see how this accounts for the Collector's failure to collect even 53·8 per cent. of the revenue from this source, as in 1892-93.

In class III (*a*), Mymensingh and Backergunge do well. Mymensingh's bad position in 1892-93 was due to the inclusion of fictitious demands. It is explained that the failure in Dacca is due to the settlement of a large estate having been sanctioned in March last; pending settlement, arrears were allowed to accumulate. But pending settlement, the previous land revenue should be collected. Another estate has been brought under direct management with a heavy arrear which the tenants could not pay at once. The Collector adds that the distressed circumstances of the tenants have affected the percentages under this head. The Collector of Faridpur writes that the low percentage in his district is "chiefly due to bad circumstances to which the tenants have been reduced owing to failure of the crops. The collections from the Kalkini estates, which form the bulk of the estates under this class, was seldom below the standard of 90 per cent., but this year the percentage is only 79·1." Considering the small proportion which the land revenue bears to profits at present prices, I think collections should have been better.

In class III (*b*), Mymensingh and Backergunge give good results. Of the bad results in Dacca and Faridpur the same explanations are offered as under class III (*a*). The low percentages in Mymensingh in 1892-93 were due to a fictitious demand.

Estates under direct management.

135. There were 719 estates under direct management with an annual revenue of Rs. 5,42,781, against 703 estates with a revenue of Rs. 5,23,830 in 1892-93. There has been an increase in the number of estates as well as in the revenue demand in all districts except Mymensingh, where there was a decrease under both the heads owing to some estates having been settled or farmed out. On the whole there was a net increase of 16 estates and of Rs. 18,951 in the revenue, chiefly by assessment of new accretions, of new estates, and transfer of estates from classes I and II. The subject is of much importance in Backergunge, where the demand is Rs. 4,20,950; of less importance in Faridpur, where the demand is Rs. 88,208; and of very little importance indeed in the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh. The percentage of cost of management on current demand in the Division has slightly increased from 5·5 to 5·6 in 1893-94. It is only 4·05 in Backergunge, and rises to 17·81 in Dacca. Mymensingh and Faridpur are also too high, 5·26 and 10·49 per cent.

Road and Public Works cesses.

136. The following table shows the statistics of demands, collections, &c., of the combined cesses:—

District.	Demand.			Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.	Percentage of column 4 on column 5.	Percentage of balance on gross demand.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Dacca	1,49,925	14,562	1,64,487	1,45,213	1,041	18,233	88·2	11·08
Mymensingh	3,40,638	27,594	3,68,232	3,44,379	12	23,841	93·5	6·4
Faridpur	1,18,270	27,714	1,45,984	1,14,956	2,096	28,032	78·7	19·8
Backergunge	3,43,178	37,039	3,80,217	3,29,558	645	50,014	86·6	13·1
Total ...	9,52,011	1,06,909	10,58,920	9,34,106	3,794	1,21,020	88·2	11·4

The increase in arrear in Dacca and Backergunge is to be deplored. The collections were lowest in Faridpur, which is generally behind this year.

The following table shows the percentage of collections made during the year, including advance payment on gross demand in the several districts and in the Division compared with the year 1892-93:—

District.	Percentage.		Increase or decrease.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	2	3	4
Dacca	96·9	93·9	—3
Mymensingh	95·0	96·4	+ 1·4
Faridpur	84·3	81·7	—2·6
Backergunge	92·1	88·09	—4·01
Division	92·8	90·9	—1·9

Revaluation work.

137. The following statement shows the result of revaluation work done in the districts of the Dacca Division during the year 1893-94 as compared with the previous valuation, as well as the cost incurred for the purpose during the year under report:—

District.	Number of estates the valuation of which has been completed during the year 1893-94.	Number of tenures the valuation of which has been completed in the year 1893-94.	Amount of valuation of estates as per previous valuation.	Amount of valuation of tenures as per previous valuation.	Total amount of valuation of estates and tenures as per previous valuation.	Amount of valuation of estates as per valuation completed during the year 1893-94.	Amount of valuation of tenures as per valuation completed during the year 1893-94.	Total amount of valuation of estates and tenures as per valuation completed in 1893-94.	Difference between columns 9 and 6.	Increase in cesses.	Total expenditure in revaluation during the year 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	581	6,185	79,126	57,492	1,36,618	1,12,124	90,349	2,02,473	+65,855	4,116	7,758
Mymensingh ...	602	385	1,02,004	...	1,02,004	1,04,937	4,792	1,09,729	+7,725	483	2,318
Faridpur ...	*123	8,040	4,99,288	...	4,99,288	52,432	5,54,971	6,07,403	+1,08,115	6,757	7,761
Backergunge ...	18	97	28,767	...	28,767	43,176	2,267	45,443	+16,676	912	484
Total ...	1,324	14,707	7,09,185	57,492	7,66,677	3,12,669	6,52,379	9,65,048	+1,98,371	12,268	18,321

* Excluding those valued under section 13 of Act IX (B.C.) of 1880.

It will be seen that an annual increase of Rs. 12,268 in cesses has been obtained for an expenditure of Rs. 18,321, but this does not include expenditure on supervision except in Faridpur.

The following statement shows the result of valuation of the number of estates the revaluation of which was completed from 1887-88 to 1893-94 in the several districts of this Division as compared with the result of their previous valuation, as well as the cost incurred in carrying on the operations:—

District.	Number of estates valuation of which has been completed with the years from 1887-88 to 1893-1894.	Total valuation.	Previous valuation.	Difference.	Increase in cesses.	Total expenditure incurred.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	1,764	14,20,677	10,08,877	+ 4,11,800	25,737	25,409
Mymensingh	1,720	15,90,696	12,22,776	+ 3,67,920	22,995	12,656
Faridpur	1,150	17,11,785	12,90,648	+ 4,21,137	26,321	38,742
Backergunge	178	9,82,512	7,93,261	+ 1,89,251	9,001	29,927
Total ...	4,812	57,05,670	43,15,562	+ 13,90,108	84,054	1,06,734

It will be seen that the expenditure is equal to a little over 1¼ years' improved income.

138. The system continues to work satisfactorily, but does not seem to be gaining in popularity in Faridpur and Backergunge, as is shown by the following table:—

Payment of land revenue and cesses by postal money-orders.

District.	Received.			
	Number of orders.		Amount.	
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	10,150	10,010	78,660	74,609
Mymensingh ...	8,103	7,669	48,228	43,064
Faridpur ...	12,992	13,249	1,19,971	1,26,586
Backergunge ...	1,520	1,928	23,249	29,110
Total ...	32,765	32,856	2,70,108	2,73,369

The decrease in Faridpur and Backergunge is attributed to the partial failure of crops in parts of these districts. It is thought that rent collections were so delayed that proprietors had not time to take advantage of the money-order system. On the whole 6·1 per cent. of the land revenue and cesses was paid by money-order. And no doubt collections were often remitted by money-orders to agents at the sadar stations. Collectors still think the system may be improved. The Collector of Faridpur writes: "The modification of rule 26 of the Revenue Money-order Rules, requiring the Treasury Officer to adjust all money-orders on the very same day they are received from the post-office, is much needed. . It has come to my observation that entries of the amount of a money-order remitted in satisfaction of a demand in a certificate case are sometimes altered in consequence of the money-order being subsequently examined by the Tauzi and Certificate Departments after they had been entered by the Accountant in his register as laid down in rule 29 of the Revenue Money-order Rules. Owing to this defect in the rules, discrepancies often arise in the accounts, and unless the rule is modified the state of things will continue." The Collector of Backergunge says: "The intricacies of the form are also still a stumbling-block to the less educated class, as

evinced by the continued repetition of the mistakes described in former years. No money-orders were refused during the year under report, but the same mistakes continue to vex the Accountant's office."

Some cases of revenue sales have come up in appeal, where there was really no arrear; the money had been entered against the wrong heading in the money-order form.

Operation of the Sale Laws.

139. The following table shows the number of estates sold under Act XI of 1859, number exempted, and the number which became liable to sale during the year under report as compared with that in 1892-93:—

District.	Number of estates and shares sold.		Number exempted under section 18 of the Act.		Total number of estates and shares which became liable to sale.		Total number of estates subject to the Act.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	107	133	655	612	762	745	8,393	8,423
Mymensingh	49	102	1,090	983	1,139	1,085	7,254	7,299
Faridpur	49	81	383	462	432	543	5,628	5,627
Backergunge	48	36	284	287	332	323	2,989	2,990
Total ...	253	352	2,412	2,344	2,665	2,696	24,264	24,339

The number of defaulting estates in the district of Mymensingh still continues very high. This is due, in the opinion of the Collector, to a too lenient administration of the Sale Laws in the past. Appendix XIX shows the dates on which sales for each kist took place.

There were 82 appeals before me against sales for arrears of revenue. Of these cases, in 10 the sale was annulled, in 6 cancellation was recommended on account of hardship, 38 cases were dismissed or struck off, and 28 remained pending on the 31st March 1893. Of the 6 cases of hardship, in one case a separate account which was opened with a revenue of Re. 1-8-5 in 1890 was sold on the 23rd March 1893 for arrears amounting to Re. 1-8-2 due up to kist 12th January 1893. The holder of this share always paid in March, thinking that his share of revenue being less than Rs. 10, was payable on the 28th March. He did not know that this rule does not apply to separate accounts. His separate account never went into the sale list because the entire estate had never been in arrear before. In three cases the arrears accrued owing to clerical mistakes committed by the remitters in the money-order coupons. They entered payment against cess instead of against land revenue. The Bengali form rather lends itself to such errors. In the other two cases incorrect tauzi numbers were given in the money-order coupons. In all these cases there were in fact no arrears. The revenue had been paid in full, and I should probably have been justified in annulling the sales.

Payments are still accepted in the sale-room in spite of the advice of several Commissioners to the contrary. I have lately informed the Collectors that this should not be done except under special circumstances. In Mymensingh payments are very rarely accepted in the sale-room.

Settlements other than settlements under the Tenancy Act.

140. Of the total number of estates for settlement, 100 have been settled (of which 10 were new estates), 82 have been finally resettled, and 8 have been summarily settled, leaving a balance of 123 estates for settlement at the close of the year. Of the estates returned as settled, 26 have not been settled, but have been kept under direct management; while in the number pending the 8 estates settled summarily are included.

The net result shows an increase of Rs. 11,363 in the Government revenue, owing mainly to assessment of lands gained by accretions and to enhancement of rates of rent, in some cases with the consent of the raiyats.

Appendix XX shows the results of settlement operations other than operations under the Director of Land Records in the several districts of the Division.

Certificate work.

141. Appendix XXI shows the details of work in this department. The following is a general summary of the information under the different classes of cases:—

Classes of cases.	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending—		Total.
					Over 6 months.	Below 6 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Demand of all kinds under section 5.	141	385	526	391	12	123	135
2. Arrear of rent due to Government, clause 6, section 7.	406	1,325	1,731	1,432	45	254	299
3. Cesses, Act IX (B.C.) of 1880.	1,319	4,926	6,245	4,760	122	1,363	1,485
4. Demands of the Court of Wards, clause 7, section 7.	551	392	943	871	25	47	72
5. All other demands ...	1,173	2,127	3,300	2,469	61	770	831
Total ...	3,590	9,155	12,745	9,923	265	2,557	2,822

The total number of certificates filed was 9,155 against 9,232 in the previous year. The disposals during the year are in advance of the institutions, the result being a reduction in the number of pending cases from 3,590 to 2,822. While in Backergunge the business has much declined, in Faridpur there has been an enormous increase, as is shown in the following table:—

District.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca ...	2,781	2,732	...	49
Mymensingh ...	2,147	1,952	...	195
Faridpur ...	1,421	2,272	851	...
Backergunge ...	2,883	2,199	...	684
Total ...	9,232	9,155	851	928
		Net decrease	...	77

In Dacca and Mymensingh the decrease is not so large as to call for any special remarks. In Backergunge the decrease has occurred in all classes of cases. The increase in Faridpur occurs, 465 in class cesses, 339 in class rent due to Government, and 100 in class miscellaneous, while there was a decrease of 53 cases in class Court of Wards. Though there has been this large increase, the total number of institutions is still rather lower than in 1891-92. It is explained that the falling off in the voluntary payments of cess and other

demands is due to the prevalence of distress in many parts of the district; but this explanation is manifestly wrong, because there has been the same distress in Backergunge, where the certificate business has declined.

The cases disposed of exceeded the number instituted in all the districts of the Division except Faridpur, as shown below:—

District.	Filed in 1893-94.	Disposed of in 1893-94.
Dacca	2,732	2,816
Mymensingh ...	1,952	2,961
Faridpur ...	2,272	1,760
Backergunge ...	2,199	2,386
Total ...	9,155	9,923

It is explained that in Faridpur many cases were filed in the last quarter.

Out of 9,155 certificates filed, payments were made in 2,291 cases on mere issue of notices under section 10 of the Act; in 4,961 cases on attachment of property; in 26 cases on issue of warrants for arresst. Actual sale was necessary only in 140 cases against 208 in 1892-93.

Land acquisition.

142. Appendix XXII gives the statistics of the land acquisition work. The number of cases pending has further decreased from 53 to 45 in the course of the year. No costly delays and difficulties are reported to have been encountered in assessing the value of the lands acquired in the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh and Faridpur, but in Backergunge difficulty is felt in some cases in ascertaining the number of years' purchase, as the owners do not produce the sale-deeds; but this, it is reported, is overcome by a reference to the registration office and by local enquiry. As to the delay in the disposal of cases, the Collector of Backergunge states as follows:—

"The delay in disposing of the cases in this district is principally due to the necessity of referring them all to the Judge, who takes some time to dispose of them. Act X of 1870 has been superseded by Act I of 1894. In the new Act the Collector's award has been made final and the references to the Court have been limited to cases wherein the parties apply for them, and the Judge will decide the references sitting alone. These provisions will, it is expected, accelerate the disposal of these cases."

Proceedings for the acquisition of land, amounting to over 803 acres at a cost of Rs. 33,489, were confirmed by the Board of Revenue during the year under report. Among them the land acquired for the construction of a road from Maniknagar to Bhanga in Faridpur at a cost of Rs. 16,643 was the most important.

Land registration work.

143. The initial work of registration is complete in all the districts of the Division. In Faridpur only six applications were received during the year under section 38, which with the 19 pending at its beginning were all pending at the close of the year, because all the sixteen-annas proprietors have not yet applied for registration of their names, although fines were imposed on them and certificates were issued for the realization of the same. These cases relate to a diarah estate. Appendix XXIV shows the number of applications under section 42 filed, disposed of and pending in each district. The total number of applications for disposal, including the cases which remained pending at the close of the last year, was 11,839, of which 9,075 were disposed of and 2,764 remained pending at the end of the year; of these only 204 were pending over six months.

The following statement shows the total number of interests registered under initial registration in each district from the commencement of operations, the number of applications made during the year, and the percentages which the

applications filed in the past two years bear to the total number of interests registered:—

District.	Total number of interests registered under initial registration, section 38.	Number of applications under section 42 of the Act filed during the year—			Percentage of applications on the total number of interests registered.	
		On account of succession by inheritance, whether under will or otherwise.	On account of succession by purchase, gift or otherwise.	Total.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca	26,331	1,015	1,324	2,339	9·38	8·88
Mymensingh	32,490	1,848	2,043	3,891	9·37	11·97
Faridpur	17,402	754	601	1,355	7·15	7·78
Backergunge	(a)23,231	966	720	1,686	5·98	7·25
Total ...	99,454	4,583	4,688	9,271	8·2	9·3

(a) 20 cases under section 38 disposed of in 1893-94.

The general result is good, but Dacca falls away. The improvement in Mymensingh and Backergunge is most marked, and is highly creditable to Messrs. Earle and Savage. I cannot think that 9·3 represents the actual percentage of mutations on interests registered. In Backergunge Mr. Savage proposed to issue parwanas to chaukidari panchayets requiring them to report the names of the proprietors of estates who have died or transferred their rights to others by sale or otherwise. The matter was reported to the Board of Revenue, who have ordered to make an experiment in a selected area. Accordingly pargana Uttar Shahbazpur has been selected for the purpose, and notices as proposed are now being issued. Under sanction of the Postmaster-General, Bengal, forms of applications for registration of names under Act VII (B.C.) of 1876 are now kept in all post offices for distribution to the public.

Partition.

144. Appendix XXIII gives the figures under this head. The number of cases instituted during the year has slightly increased from 92 to 113. There is no return of area covered by cases instituted, so I cannot say if this means increase of business.

The total number of cases for disposal was 554, including 441 which were pending at the close of the last year. Of this number, 136 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 418 cases at the end of 1893-94. The pending cases have therefore decreased by 23.

One hundred and thirty-six cases have been disposed of against 114 in 1892-93. There has been very little improvement in Dacca, where 35 estates covering 15,315 acres have been disposed of against 32 covering 13,517 acres in 1892-93. The Collector, Mr. Jenkins, tells the old story of dilatory tactics on the part of the opposing share-holders. Work was somewhat delayed by the absence for four months of the special Batwara Deputy Collector. There has been a marked increase in Mymensingh in the disposal of cases, the number having risen from 66 to 91, while the area covered has increased from 14,703 acres to 30,046 acres. Mr. Earle has allowed no frivolous objections to retard the progress of cases; he has pushed the Partition Deputy Collector to dispose of the cases promptly, and has relieved him of his work as a member of the local bench of Honorary Magistrates, and of the charge of civil suits with which he was previously saddled. The Collector by this arrangement expects a still better result in the current year.

The following statement shows the appellate work in partition cases in my Court during the last three years:—

Year.	Pending from previous year.	Appeals instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1891-92 ...	42	134	176	118	58
1892-93 ...	58	195	253	188	65
1893-94 ...	65	116	181	165	16

Ninety-one per cent. of the cases for disposal were disposed of, against 67 per cent. in 1892-93. With fewer institutions the number of cases for disposal has been much reduced.

As stated in last year's report, the estates in this Division generally consist of scattered blocks, so in dividing them compactness can hardly be observed. I gave some statistics showing how very far from compact estates formed by partition necessarily were.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

145. The Act is reported to have worked smoothly during the year.

Relations between landlords and tenants.

146. The relations between landlords and tenants, taking the Division as a whole, were, I regret to say, by no means satisfactory. From Dacca it is reported that they were on the whole satisfactory, though some petty zamindars and talukdars are not on the best of terms with their tenants. In Mymensingh, things are fairly satisfactory, so far as the estates of resident landlords who look after their properties themselves are concerned, but there has been a decided deterioration in the case of certain estates belonging to absentee landlords whose affairs are managed by their local agents and servants. The evil influence of the amla, when unrestrained by the presence of the landlord, was conspicuous in the case of one who also resides in Calcutta. His servants were found to have conspired with the police in order to get some innocent men into trouble by the institution of bad livelihood cases against them.

A riot which occurred on the estate of Rani Hemanta Kumari in the Jamalpur subdivision is adduced as another instance of malfeasance on the part of the servants of an absentee landlord. Some of the large landlords of the Mymensingh district are said to be arbitrary and oppressive in their dealings with their tenants, and levy illegal cesses in addition to the fixed rent. Mr. Earle reports that a Hindu zamindar levied a fine of Rs. 2,000 upon a Musalman village for killing kine, and that the fine was paid. Hindu zamindars are stated to have attempted interference with the sacrifices made by raiyats of neighbouring Musalman zamindars. I cannot think that the Musalman peasantry of Eastern Bengal will always submit to such oppressions. In the Madaripur subdivision of the Faridpur district, the ill-paid, half-educated and unscrupulous amlas are said to have recourse to various forms of exactions and subterfuges to enrich themselves at the expense of the raiyats, and thus make up for the low pay they receive from their employés.

The Collector of Backergunge, Mr. LeMesurier, is unable to say that the relations between landlords and tenants in that district are satisfactory. He is of opinion that the causes of friction between landlords and tenants are two-fold—(1) the persistent attempts of the landlords to levy illegal cesses or benevolences upon all sorts of pretexts, and (2) the extraordinary degree of sub-infeudation prevalent in the district.

The estate of Mr. Casperz in the Pirojpur subdivision is remarkably free from these two elements of disturbance. This gentleman, I understand, asks his tenants for no more than he is justly entitled to, and deals with them direct without an interposing host of middlemen and greedy amla. He comes out

from England to look after his estates from November to May every year, and by confining himself to legitimate demands has been so successful in realizations that it is only some months ago that he brought his first rent-suit.

The naib of an estate in this district was murdered, owing, it is reported, to ill-feeling on the part of the tenants. I am informed that the former naib of this estate was also shot at, but no clue of the perpetrator of the deed was found.

Zamindary dák cess.

147. Under the orders of Government and the Board of Revenue, the working of the cess, so far as assessment and collections are concerned, has been transferred from the Magistrate to the Collector. Under the same orders, the rate of cess and dates of payment of the half-yearly instalments have been fixed for the several districts of the Division for five years commencing from 1st of January 1893.

The following table shows the demands, collections, and balances of the cess during the official year 1893-94, as shown in return XLI for that year:—

District.	Ordinary current demand.	Arrear demand.	Total.	Excess payment made during previous year.	Remission.	Net demand.	Collections, current and arrear.	Balance.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	12,830	2,051	14,881	4,755	31	10,095	8,730	1,365
Mymensingh	20,396	751	21,147	2,778	...	18,369	17,475	894
Faridpur	12,522	646	13,168	2,339	...	10,829	9,799	1,030
Backergunge	15,239	37	15,276	...	...	15,276	15,164	112
Total	60,987	3,485	64,472	9,872	31	54,569	51,168	3,401

The following table shows the cost of collection in each district and the percentage on collections. The information supplied last year on this subject was wrong:—

District.	Total collection including fines, &c., during 1893-94.	Collection expenses as shown in table XVIII of return No. XLI.	Percentage of collection expenses on collections.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
Dacca ...	10,944	569	5·19
Mymensingh ...	25,259	1,325	5·24
Faridpur ...	12,340	634	5·13
Backergunge ...	19,420	608	3 13
Total ...	67,963	3,136	4·61

The number of certificates filed for the realization of the cess and the amount covered by them are noted below:—

District.	Number of certificates.	Amount of certificates.
1	2	3
		Rs.
Dacca ...	Nil.	Nil.
Mymensingh ...	424	1,609
Faridpur ...	200	1,914
Backergunge ...	444	472
Total ...	1,068	3,995

It is explained that the Dacca return refers to the calendar year 1893 only. The Collector of Backergunge reports that out of Rs. 472 for which certificates were issued, Rs. 440 have been realized. This is very satisfactory. In Faridpur only Rs. 748 out of Rs. 1,914 is reported to have been realized. In Mymensingh Rs. 1,511 was realized.

With reference to Board's No. 1669A., dated 4th December 1893, I have proposed certain modifications of the zamindari dák rules contained in their circular No. 14 of August 1893.

I have inspected the dák cess offices at Mymensingh, Faridpur and Dacca, and have had to find much fault with the present arrangements. There is no proper system of reporting demands, collections and balances. Different tauzi forms are used in each district. In some districts there is much useless writing. The whole subject is under the consideration of the Board of Revenue.

Settlements under the Bengal Tenancy Act, Chapter X.

147½. Thirty-six applications against 18 in 1892-93 were filed by the proprietors of private estates under chapter X of the Tenancy Act.

Private estates.

The following statement shows the number filed, the number disposed of, and the number which remained pending in each district at the close of the year:—

District.	Number of applications—			Disposed of.	Pending.
	Pending at the beginning of 1893-94.	Filed during 1893-94.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca ...	9	1	10	3(*a*)	7
Mymensingh ...	13	32	45	11(*b*)	34
Faridpur ...	...	2	2	...	2
Backergunge ...	3	1	4	...	4
Total ...	25	36	61	14	47

(*a*) Includes one case in which the final report was submitted to the Board of Revenue.
(*b*) Struck off, as the applicants were not registered proprietors.

The number of applications is fast increasing in this Division, as the following figures show:—

	1891-92	... 5
	1892-93	... 18
	1893-94	... 36

relation...
is of opinion ...
fold—(1) the per...
volences upon all sorts...plications are in Mymensingh, 13 in 1892-93 and 32 in
infeudation prevalent in t...ted that the zamindars are becoming alive to the advantages

The estate of Mr. C... of enhancing rents
from these two elements...
his tenants for no more t...
without an interposing ...

Government estates.

Not a single Government estate was brought under survey and settlement under the Act during the year under review. There were, however, 10 cases pending from the previous year, of which three were finally disposed of in Backergunge and seven remained pending at the close of 1893-94, viz., one in each of the districts of Dacca and Faridpur and five in Backergunge. The survey and settlement of the two estates in Dacca and Faridpur have been concluded and final reports have been submitted. Of the five cases in Backergunge, the final reports of three estates have already been submitted to the Director of Land Records for approval. In the remaining two cases the final reports are under preparation.

The following statement shows the cost of survey and settlement and the result in the cases in which the operations have been completed during the year:—

District.	Estates.	Total rental of tenants whose rents have been settled.			Cost per acre.		Increase of revenue.
		According to new settlement.	According to previous settlement.	Increase.	Survey.	Settlement.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Private Estates.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Dacca ..	392 and 393 ...	1,193	820	373	0 5 3	1 1 3	...
	411	1,535	1,463	72	0 4 4	0 9 7	...
	Government Estates.						
Dacca ...	Joar Joymangal ...	1,563	445	1,118	0 4 10	0 3 0	1,266
Faridpur ..	Kalkini estates ...	49,910	44,978	4,932	0 0 9	0 3 6	4,932
Backergunge	Joynagar ...	52,258	46,079	6,179	0 4 0	0 4 0	3,809
	Char Jangla ...	3,545	3,321	224	0 4 0	0 6 0	157
	Char Padma Monasa...	5,855	...	5,855	0 1 9	0 5 6	3,325

In the case of small private estates, I find it impossible to bring the cost per acre within the eight annas prescribed in rule 45, chapter VI of the Government rules under sub-section 5, section 190 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. The visits of the settlement officer, four of which apparently must be made, run away with a lot of money.

XVIII.—ATTACHED ESTATES, INCLUDING COURT OF WARDS.

148. At the close of 1892-93 there were four estates under the management of the Court of Wards in this Division. Of these, three were taken charge of on the application of the Civil Court, and one on the application of the Collector.

During the year two others came under charge of the Court on the application of the Civil Court.

The Board in their No. 94A., dated 2nd March 1894, accepted the management of the properties of Babu A. C. Ray and others under section 95(*a*) of Act VIII of 1885, but charge of this estate was not formally taken by the Collector before the close of the year. It has therefore not been taken into account.

Appendix XXVII shows the result of the revenue administration of these estates.

Attached estates.

Kashi Nath Bose.

149. One of the attached estates, estate taluk Kashi Nath Bose in Backergunge district, was released from management on the completion of its batwara, after a management of nearly 50 years. It originally came under charge of the Court owing to disputes among the share-holders. It was a small estate with land revenue Rs. 574.

Talipabad estate.

150. The management of the Talipabad estate in the district of Dacca has not been successful. The total rent and cess demands of the year, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 34,161, of which only Rs. 19,065 was collected, Rs. 2,640 was remitted as

irrecoverable, and there was a balance of Rs. 12,456 at the end of the year. This is not so bad as it looks. This balance includes Rs. 5,469 since written off as irrecoverable.

The estate is under survey and settlement under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and a record of rights is in course of preparation. The full Bench Ruling in I. L. R., Calcutta, volume XXI, page 38, under which the settlement officer has no power to settle disputes between landlord and landlord and between landlord and persons claiming to hold rent-free, has revolutionized the settlement proceedings in this case. There are many such disputes. With the approval of the Board, arrangements have now been made for their amicable settlement.

The owner of the largest share of this estate has petitioned to have the management made over to him. I intend, with the Board's permission, to release the estate as soon as the settlement operations are completed.

The condition of the tenants is reported to be fair.

Dakhin Shahbazpur estate.

151. The work of survey and settlement of the Dakhin Shahbazpur estate in Backergunge would have been completed within the year had not the cyclone of October 1893 damaged some of the records, which had consequently to be prepared anew The Collector, however, expects to see the work finished by September next.

The Board of Revenue intend to keep the estate under management for a couple of years after the completion of the settlement, in order to observe the working of the new assessment and to dispose of disputes which are sure to arise in the first instance under the new conditions.

The entire Government revenue and cesses due by the estate, except a sum of Rs. 77 on account of cesses, were fully paid during the year. Of the total amount of rent and cesses due to superior landlords, a sum of Rs. 5,180 remained unpaid, due chiefly to remissness on the part of the recipient.

Out of a total demand (rent and cesses) of Rs. 2,34,242, both current and arrear, only Rs. 1,28,249 was realized, Rs. 18,895 was remitted as irrecoverable. A large balance, Rs. 87,098, remained unrealized. The balance at the end of 1892-93 was Rs. 1,09,587, not Rs. 1,00,590, as stated in last year's report. If the remissions be deducted, the reduction in balance is only Rs. 3,594. Much of this balance is due to fictitious demands which cannot be written off till the settlement proceedings are complete.

The tenants of the estate are, on the whole, prosperous. They have suffered a little by the cyclone of October 1893.

At the instance of the proprietors, the head-quarters of the estate has been moved from Daulatkhan to Barisal. Had the cyclone of October 22nd happened a few days later, *i.e.*, about the full moon, the estate offices as well as the settlement offices would have been overwhelmed by a storm-wave.

Haturia estate.

152. At the request of the District Judge of Backergunge under section 95(*a*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, and contrary to my advice, the Court has taken charge of the properties of the Haturia zamindars.

These properties consist of undivided shares in three zamindaries, 50 entire revenue-paying estates, and undivided shares in 55 others, and 310 tenures and undivided shares in tenures. They are situated mostly in the Backergunge district and partly in the Faridpur district. The Collector of Backergunge has been appointed managing Collector, and took formal charge in August last. Babu Shashee Coomar Datta, manager of the Dakhin Shahbazpur estate, has been appointed manager of this estate also.

It is not yet proposed to undertake a survey and settlement of this estate under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, the properties being heavily in debt.

Some of the proprietors endeavoured to persuade the High Court to quash the Judge's order making over the estate to the management of the Court. The proprietors are said to be opposing the management.

The revenue and cesses due to Government on account of this estate for the year under report were paid, except Rs. 61: Rs. 30 on account of revenue and Rs. 31 on account of cesses.

Out of a total demand, both arrear and current, of rent and cesses (Rs. 57,696) due to superior landlords, Rs. 28,535 was paid during the year,

and Rs. 29,170 remained outstanding at its close, mostly for want of funds, and partly on account of disputes regarding rights of the alleged landlords.

The current rent and cess demands for the period of the year during which the estate was under the management of the Court of Wards were Rs. 1,21,358, and there was an arrear demand of Rs. 45,657, both rent and cesses, at the time when the estate was taken in charge; thus the total rent and cess demand up to 31st March 1894 amounted to Rs. 1,66,915. Of this Rs. 72,940 was collected and Rs. 93,975 remained outstanding. Of this balance, Rs. 14,373 is said to be unrealizable. The result appears to be anything but satisfactory.

But there have been special difficulties. The crops have not been good, and the raiyats' relations with the proprietors were anything but peaceful, and there are fictitious demands.

The Collector, Mr. LeMesurier, remarks:—

"A portion of the balance of this estate is said to have been paid to the former tahsildars of the estate in respect of which enquiries are being made, and another portion is in respect of tenures or holdings claimed by the tenants to be rent-free. In some even the relation of landlord and tenant is denied. I have reason to believe that the demand papers are far from accurate, and the rents shown therein largely fictitious."

WARDS' ESTATES.

Bamna estate.

153. The Court took charge of a small undivided share ($\frac{15}{16}$ of 8 annas) in four revenue-paying estates and in 519 tenures of different kinds belonging to a minor, contrary to my advice, under orders dated 18th December 1893, under section 6 (*b*) of Act IX (B.C.) of 1879, and the Collector took charge in January 1894.

Babu Shashee Coomar Dutta, manager of the Dakhin Shahbazpur estate, was appointed manager of this estate also.

Afterwards the proprietor of the half share applied to have his share taken over. Under order dated 28th May 1894, the Board have decided to withdraw from the management from 1st August 1894, the estate being hopelessly in debt.

The current rent and cess demands for the portion of this year during which the estate was under our management amounted to Rs. 38,115, and the arrear demands when the estate was taken charge of by us were Rs. 11,134; thus the total demand, both rent and cesses together, was Rs. 49,249, of which Rs. 12,631 was collected and Rs. 36,618 remained unrealized. Charge was taken so late in the year that it was found impossible to do better.

Kanakshar estate.

154. This estate consists of three entire revenue-paying estates, 76 entire tenures, and undivided shares in 20 other revenue-paying estates. Including the arrears of the previous year, the total revenue and cesses due to Government and rent and cesses due to superior landlords for the year under report were respectively Rs. 529 and Rs. 9,403. Of these Rs. 528 was paid on account of the former and Rs. 8,745 on account of the latter. The rent and cesses are in arrear because of the remissness of the superior landlords themselves.

The current demand of rent and cesses amounted to Rs. 20,247, and the total demand, including arrears of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 35,380, of which Rs. 16,477 was collected and Rs. 2,070 was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,833 unrealized at the close of the year. Out of this sum Rs. 3,275 is, the Collector says, irrecoverable and must be remitted. Failure of crops is said to be the cause of non-realization of the balance, which is good and realizable.

It is contemplated to make a survey and record of rights of this estate.

The manager reports that the condition of the tenants is generally bad owing to failure of crops in part or in whole during the last three years. There is no reason to suppose that the relations between the tenants and the managing agency are otherwise than pleasant.

The eldest of the three wards is reading in the Madaripur Entrance School, and is reported to be doing well; the second ward is reading in the Circle School in his native village; the third one is yet too young for school.

The estate was badly managed by the late manager, who died some time in September last. I have since amalgamated its management with that of the

Government estate Kalkini, charging one-third of the pay of the Sub-Deputy Collector in charge of the latter, and that of his clerk, to this estate. This arrangement has been reported for sanction to Government by the Board of Revenue—*vide* their No. 786A., dated 18th June 1894.

XIX.—EXCISE.

155. I have inspected the central distilleries at Mymensingh and Barisal, have visited that at Faridpur, and have also inspected some of the local depôts at subdivisions.

The administrative changes noticed in the past year's report took effect from the beginning of the year under report. From 1st April last the distillery at Nasirabad has been closed and arrangements have been made to supply liquor from the Dacca Distillery. From 1st April 1894 the system of granting combined licenses for country spirit, imported spirit and rum has been given up.

Statistics showing the working of the Excise Department in this Division for the year under review are given in Appendix XXVIII. It will be seen that there has been a decrease of Rs. 2,536 in the revenue of the whole Division. The decrease was principally under heads rum and imported wines, and also under opium and pachwai, &c. The revenue for the last five years has been—

	Gross.	Net.
	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	8,09,567	7,50,307
1892-93	8,12,103	7,58,152
1891-92	8,19,122	7,65,312
1890-91	8,13,878	7,52,260
1889-90	7,76,974	7,37,733

The incidence of revenue per head of population during the year was ·08. It seems hardly worth while incurring the trouble and expense of assessment and collection, with the harassment of the people incidental to all excise system, especially in India, for so small a result.

Country spirit.

156. The number of shops increased by 13, viz., 4 in Dacca, 7 in Mymensingh, 1 in Faridpur and 1 in Backergunge, and the revenue by Rs. 2,881, while the consumption has decreased from 39,669 to 38,021 gallons. Of the total receipts, Rs. 1,04,758 represents license fees, Rs. 1,12,520 duty, and Rs. 4,301 distillery fees against Rs. 97,601, Rs. 1,18,115, and Rs. 2,982 respectively in 1892-93. There is increase in revenue in Mymensingh and Faridpur, and decrease in Dacca and Backergunge. The decrease in Dacca is said to be due to the advance fees realized in March 1893 on account of imported retail licenses being credited to that head instead of to country spirits as in the previous year. There was also some reduction in the license fees. The decrease in Backergunge is said to be due to scarcity and high prices of food-grains; also to the increase in the retail price of the spirit itself. The same causes have had an opposite result in the adjoining district of Faridpur.

The outstill system is in force in Sylhet and the Garo Hills, and, as stated in last year's report, there was supposed to be some importation of liquor from these districts into the Mymensingh district. Mr. Earle writes that the subject "was very carefully enquired into during the year under report by the excise staff, and a special sub-inspector was deputed for some months to make detailed investigation. His enquiries did not bring to light any illicit distillation, but he succeeded in detecting three cases of smuggling of outstill liquor. In order to protect the borders of the district against smuggling, three new frontier shops have been sanctioned during the year under report, in localities where there was a demand for the licit drug. Thirteen cases of such smuggling were detected, against 12 in the previous year.

Ganja and Bhang.

157. The consumption of these drugs increased from 712 maunds 15 seers 3 chitaks to 733 maunds 37 seers 5 chitaks, and the revenue from Rs. 4,29,733 to Rs. 4,39,043, or to Rs. 9,310. But there was decrease both in consumption and revenue in Dacca and Faridpur districts. The decrease in the former district was

exclusively under head of duty, and is said to be due to the impoverished condition of the consuming classes, and also to the revival of monopoly in the town of Dacca. It is noteworthy that while Dacca shows decrease, Mymensingh, a neighbouring district, shows large increase.

During the year the duty in ganja has been raised as follows:—

Chur	...	From Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per seer and also to Rs. 9 from January 1894.
Flat	...	(Small twigs) Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 7-4.
Do.	...	(Large twigs) Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.

Opium.

158. There has been a small decrease of 1 maund 11 seers in consumption and Rs. 1,334 in revenue. The decrease is confined to Dacca and Mymensingh districts. In Dacca it is due chiefly to the raising of the retail selling price in the town from 6 annas 6 pie to 8 annas per tola.

An important smuggling case was detected during the year in this district, in which an up-country man imported 3¾ seers of Bihar crude opium for sale. This fact, the Collector says, "shows that the use of contraband opium is not uncommon in the district." In Mymensingh, though there was increase in consumption, there was decrease in revenue. The shops were settled at reduced fees, while the good outturn of crops has favourably affected consumption. In Backergunge, on the other hand, license fees have increased and the bad outturn of crops has unfavourably affected consumption.

General.

159. In Faridpur district three persons were prosecuted by the Sub-Inspector of Excise of Goalundo, and sentenced by the Subdivisional Officer, for selling unfermented date-juice without a license. It is surprising the Government notification of 1883 excluding date-juice from the operation of the Excise Act in this Division was not known to the excise officers of Faridpur. The Judge of course let the accused off on appeal.

The orders, dated 14th March 1893, forbidding the preparation of madak and chandu in private houses for domestic consumption, thereby constituting a new excise offence, have borne fruit. No less than 102 persons have been prosecuted for this offence, of whom 88 were punished. In a few cases, I regret to say, excessive fines were inflicted.

The attempt to extirpate wild bhang, initiated by Excise Commissioner's circular No. 6075, dated 26th January 1893, was, I am glad to say, abandoned under orders of Government issued with that officer's No. 1566, dated 14th June 1893.

Eau-de-cologne is consumed in Backergunge in preference to country spirit, because of its low price and also because it is stronger and more intoxicating. It is manufactured in Sarupkati, and is also imported from Calcutta.

Mr. Savage, the Collector, writes—

"The so-called 'Eau-de-cologne' is made from methylated spirit, but although extremely disagreeable to the taste, is, as I have found by personal experiment, not nauseating and is quite drinkable. It contains a large proportion of alcohol, and a bottle which can be got for four annas contains probably as much alcohol as a quart bottle of diluted country liquor as sold in the shops for Re. 1-4. The large array of bottles of this Eau-de-cologne to be found in any mela is clear proof of the extent to which it is used by the classes (prostitutes and their clients) to whom the sole object of drinking is to get drunk.

"I long ago pointed out the evils which would follow if no restriction were placed on the decoction of spirits by the licensed shopkeepers, and remarked that the people who want strong drink will get it by some means or other. The way they now get it is through the "Eau-de-cologne," and it is time this source of supply were stopped. I have by a prosecution under section 53 of the Excise Act put a stop to its manufacture in one place in Pirojpur subdivision, and the manufacture in this district will probably cease; but the main supply comes from Calcutta and its neighbourhood, and it is there only that effective measures can be taken to put a stop to what is a serious evil."

Altogether 289 persons were fined for drunkenness in municipalities in 1893.

The return of convictions in Faridpur is curious. Madaripur, 14 in 1891-92, none in 1892-93; Faridpur, 1 in 1891-92, 12 in 1892-93.

In Mymensingh, I regret to say, 66 license-holders were prosecuted for breach of the conditions of their licenses, against 4 in the previous year.

XX.—STAMPS.

160. The annexed statement shows the revenue derived from the sale of different descriptions of stamps in each district of this Division during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94.

There has been a net increase of Rs. 19,136 or 2·9 per cent. in non-judicial stamps, although there was a decrease of Rs. 12,736 in Faridpur, attributed to the generally unprosperous condition of the people. But distress might well result in increase of stamp revenue.

Judical or court-fee stamps also show a net increase of Rs. 45,470 or 2·3 per cent. as compared with 1892-93. In this case also Faridpur shows a decrease, attributed to the same cause.

There was also an increase of 2·5 per cent. in the sale of plain paper.

The net increase in stamp revenue, after deducting charges, has been Rs. 67,287 as compared with 1892-93 and Rs. 1,35,746 as compared with 1891-92.

161. Our revenue, chiefly from judicial stamps in criminal courts, is Rs. 2,57,605, and in civil courts Rs. 17,27,891; and our expenditure in criminal courts and civil courts Rs. 3,50,324 and 7,68,258 respectively; so there is a deficit of Rs. 92,719 in criminal courts and a surplus of Rs. 9,59,633 in civil courts, or a net surplus of Rs. 8,66,914. I take these figures from statements S. and R. of the High Court's Report on Administration of Criminal and Civil Justice, respectively, for 1892.

162. Eight-hundred and seventy cases of insufficiently stamped or unstamped instruments were detected during the year, against 669 in the preceding year. Of these, 257 were detected by civil courts and 613 by the revenue officers. In these cases Rs. 6,428 was realized as duty and penalty, and Rs. 1,553 was paid as rewards to informers.

The number of prosecutions for offences against the Stamp Law has increased from 104 in 1892-93 to 251 in the year under report, which is not many among 9,844,127 persons.

Three hundred and forty-seven documents were executed on plain paper in the year under report, and in 183 of these cases prosecutions were undertaken. People can hardly execute documents on plain paper by mistake.

Nothing deserving of special notice was brought to light by officers of the Registration Department in the course of their inspection of stamps in the record rooms.

No cases of forged stamps were discovered during the year under report.

No defalcation in the sale of stamps was detected. Two cases were brought to notice in Mymensingh in which court-fee stamps had been abstracted from two records from the Kishorganj subdivisional office, and old stamps had been put in their places.

In two probate cases in Mymensingh, forwarded by the District Judge, deficit stamp duties were realized under section 19E., chapter IIIA, page 14 of the Court Fees Act. In both these cases the Judge reported that the deficit was unintentional.

In Backergunge, a person was wrongly convicted under section 68 of Act I of 1879 for selling service postage stamps without a license. There is no penalty for selling such labels or court-fee stamps without a license. Neither is any penalty provided for refusal by a vendor of court-fee stamps to sell on demand.

During the year under report there was a proposal to amend the Administrator-General's Act II of 1874 in the interest of the stamp revenue.

163. On taking charge of the Division in November 1892, I was astonished to find that single lock accounts were not kept at any subdivision except Goalundo, and that only in a modified form, in spite of rule 31 at page 100 of the Stamp Manual. The subdivisional treasuries being closed for long periods, especially in the cold season, a single lock account appeared to me *prima facie* to be very necessary, but when the matter was referred to the District Officers they were unanimous that experience has proved such an account unnecessary. The matter, I believe, is now under the consideration of Government.

164. At the time of my inspection of the Mymensingh treasury in March 1893, I found that the instructions regarding the sale of stamps from single lock

had been ignored. However, on my representing the matter, the Government has been pleased, in its letter No. 3165L R., dated 27th May 1894, to authorize the treasurer to indent for his supply of stamps once in every five days, instead of once a week, as laid down in rule III of the supplementary rules for the custody, supply, and sale of stamps, printed at page 104 of the Stamp Manual.

165. When a nazir requires court-fee stamps to attach to processes, &c., I find he buys of licensed vendors. I have issued instructions that in such cases the nazir should buy from the official vendor, and see that Government does not pay discount on stamps it uses itself.

166. With a view to prevent the inconvenience caused by the operation of rule 28 at page 100 of the Stamp Manual, under which the officer in charge of a branch depôt is required to obtain the supplies from the local depôt to which the branch depôt is subordinate, the Government have, on the representation of the Board, been pleased to relax the rule, so as to permit of officers in charge of selected branch depôts obtaining their supplies of stamps direct from the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, instead of from the local depôts. I have accordingly, after giving the matter full consideration, proposed that the branch depôts at Tangail and Kishorganj in Mymensingh district, Madaripur and Goalundo in Faridpur, and Pirojpur in Backergunge, should be authorized to get supplies direct from Calcutta. Of the above five depôts, the branch depôts at Madaripur and Goalundo already receive their supplies from the central depôt direct. In the case of Tangail and Kishorganj, I have reason to believe a distinct saving of about Rs. 200 will be secured.

Year.	District.	Sales of non-judicial stamps used under the Indian Stamp Act.										Sales of judicial stamps or stamps used under the Court Fees Act.			Total of both kinds of stamps.
		Impressed sheets, including certificate stamps, salt bonds, P.W.D. forms, bills of lading and kabuliyats.	Impressed labels.	Receipt or one-anna revenue stamps.	Share transfer stamps.	Foreign bills.	Hundi or bill-of-exchange stamps.	Notarial stamps.	Advocate, vakil and attorney stamps.	One-anna stamps for cheques, bills, &c.	Total of non-judicial stamps.	Adhesive or impressed court-fee stamps.	Stamps for copies.	Total of court-fee stamps.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	Dacca	1,75,168	...	9,065	...	...	12,959	3	...	...	1,97,195	4,88,144	29,119	5,17,263	7,14,4
	Mymensingh	2,16,792	...	4,802	...	...	1,765	13	...	...	2,23,372	5,33,932	30,187	5,64,119	7,87,4
	Faridpur ...	93,347	...	3,250	...	...	266	...	...	...	96,863	3,24,995	18,793	3,43,788	4,40,6
	Backergunge	1,16,581	...	5,481	...	...	6,803	3	...	...	1,28,868	4,84,017	24,770	5,08,787	6,37,6
	Total ...	6,01,888	...	22,598	...	...	21,793	19	...	...	6,46,298	18,31,088	1,02,869	19,33,957	25,80,2
1893-94	Dacca	1,71,945	...	8,961	...	...	17,658	7	...	...	1,98,571	4,95,909	29,006	5,24,915	7,23,4
	Mymensingh	2,42,899	...	5,086	...	...	2,616	9	...	...	2,50,610	5,80,552	31,537	6,12,089	8,62,6
	Faridpur ...	80,713	...	3,163	...	...	251	...	...	...	84,127	3,12,886	16,400	3,29,286	4,13,4
	Backergunge	1,20,120	...	6,389	...	...	6,216	1	...	...	1,32,726	4,88,355	24,782	5,13,137	6,45,8
	Total ...	6,15,677	...	23,699	...	...	26,141	17	...	...	6,65,434	18,77,702	1,01,725	19,79,427	26,44,8
	Total increase	13,789	...	1,011	...	...	4,348	−2	...	...	19,136	46,614	−1,144	45,470	64,6
	Increase per cent. ...	2·3	...	4·5	...	...	19·9	−10·5	...	...	2·9	2·5	−1·1	2·3	2

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

167. During the year there was no change in the mode of assessment. The post of clerk attached to the assessor in the Faridpur district was abolished from 1st April 1893.

168. Eight thousand one hundred and fifty villages were visited by the assessors during the year, against 8,345 in the previous year, as shown below:—

Villages visited.

District.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4
Dacca	2,345	2,638	+ 293
Mymensingh	1,860	948	— 912
Faridpur	1,961	2,087	+ 126
Backergunge	2,179	2,477	+ 298
Total ...	8,345	8,150	— 195

It was the practice in Mymensingh district to return as visited villages with regard to which the assessor made enquiries from adjacent villages. This practice was condemned by the Collector, Mr. Earle; and on my representing the matter to the Board, they have, in their circular order No. 25B., dated 19th March 1894, directed to return as visited only those villages which are actually visited. The returns for all districts have been compiled on this system. The short outturn in Mymensingh is very remarkable.

Number of assessees.

169. There has been a small increase (213) in the number of assessees. The increase was in all the districts except Mymensingh.

Considering the scarcity that prevailed in some parts of the Faridpur and Backergunge districts during the year, the increase in the number of assessees in those districts, especially in Faridpur, is unexpected and goes to show that the scarcity has been exaggerated or that scarcity does not depreciate incomes subject to the tax.

Final demand.

170. The amount originally assessed was Rs. 2,88,899. This was reduced, on objection by District Officers, to Rs. 2,85,767, and on appeal by Commissioner to Rs. 2,85,713, as detailed in the subjoined table:—

District.	Original demand.	Reduced by—		Final demand.	Final demand of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Collectors on revision to—	Commissioners on appeal to—				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	89,003	88,304	88,304	88,304	86,227	2,077	...
Mymensingh ...	95,594	94,793	94,772	94,772	95,712	...	940
Faridpur	42,598	41,673	41,668	41,668	36,807	4,861	...
Backergunge ...	61,704	60,997	60,969	60,969	58,189	2,780	...
Total ...	2,88,899	2,85,767	2,85,713	2,85,713	2,76,935	8,778	..

Last year I was obliged to report that the rapid development of previous years had received a check. This year we are going ahead again. The increase in Faridpur is specially satisfactory, as this has been from an income-tax point of view, as indeed from other points of view, a backward district.

Collections.

171. It will be seen that the collections are keeping pace with the demand:—

District.	Collections on account of tax.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892-93.	1893-94.		
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	86,107	88,284	2,177	.....
Mymensingh	94,901	94,374	.....	527
Faridpur	36,730	41,418	4,688	.....
Backergunge	58,129	60,959	2,830	.....
Total ...	2,75,867	2,85,035	9,168	.....

Balances.

172. The outstanding balance, including arrears of previous years, is Rs. 1,869, viz., Rs. 1,299 on account of tax, Rs. 466 on account of penalties, and Rs. 104 on account of costs. Of this Rs. 572 is reported to be good and under realization, Rs. 117

doubtful, and Rs. 1,180 bad and irrecoverable. A part of the amount has been remitted, a part realized, and the rest is in course of realization.

Objections.

173. Out of 11,287 persons originally assessed, 812 persons filed petitions of objections against 652 in the preceding year, the percentage of objections being 7·2 against 5·9 in the previous year, as shown below:—

District.	Number of persons assessed.	Number of objections.		Percentage of objections.	
		1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca	2,969	122	105	4·1	3·5
Mymensingh	3,676	146	152	3·9	4·06
Faridpur	2,255	340	249	15·0	12·3
Backergunge	2,387	204	146	8·5	6·2
Total ...	11,287	812	652	7·2	5·9

The number of successful objections was 206 or 25·4 per cent., against 147 or 22·5 per cent. in the preceding year. The objections were made principally by the new assessees. The new assessees object generally as a matter of form. About this Mr. Jenkins, Collector of Dacca, gives a typical instance in the following:—

"An objector being found of affluent means by the Deputy Collector on local enquiry, said that he had objected because his neighbours had done so, and that if any of them had succeeded he would always have regretted his omission in not filing an objection."

The increase in the percentage of successful objections is due to depression in jute and other trades during the year, and partly to non-submission of accounts to the assessor by the assessees. These officers in the absence of accounts have to rely on information given by neighbours, who not unfrequently take the opportunity of satisfying ancient grudges.

The percentage of successful objections has been:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Dacca ...	30·4	36·9
Mymensingh ...	30·2	30·1
Faridpur ...	16·8	19·4
Backergunge ...	18·4	25·

There is increase in all districts except Mymensingh. The Collector of Mymensingh says "the Deputy Collector neglected to make local enquiry in doubtful cases."

Petitions of revision to Commissioner.

174. As in the previous year, 16 applications for revision were filed before me during the year, four from Mymensingh and six from each of the districts of Faridpur and Backergunge; there were none from Dacca. Of these six were rejected, tax was reduced in four, exemption was allowed in one, three were remanded, and three are pending.

Incidence of tax.

175. The following table shows the proportion of persons assessed to population and the incidence of tax:—

District.	Proportion of persons assessed to population.			Incidence of tax.		
1	2			3		
	Assessee.		Persons.	Re.		Persons.
Dacca	1	to	823	1	to	27
Mymensingh	1	to	952	1	to	37
Faridpur	1	to	811	1	to	43
Backergunge	1	to	912	1	to	35

Faridpur is gradually improving.

Remission under rule 13 of the Bengal Government rules.

176. The number of companies, &c., who undertook to collect the tax under section 9 (2) was 8 against 7 of the preceding year. Out of Rs. 1,336 collected under this section, Rs. 925 was in Dacca and Rs. 411 in Faridpur, the other two districts contributing nothing.

Coercive measures.

177. It will be seen from the following statement that there has been less coercion in realizing the tax than in the previous year. This goes to show that assessments were made more judiciously, and perhaps that the year was less unprosperous than it has been described to be:—

District.	Number of warrants.		Number of distraints.		Number of sales.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca	88	46	31	8	...	3
Mymensingh	146	123	74	60	6	3
Faridpur	55	47	36	21	14	6
Backergunge	33	43	15	13	10	7
Total ...	322	259	156	102	30	19

Expenditure.

178. The cost of assessment and collection has decreased in all the districts, as will be seen from the following table:—

District.	Total collections, including penalties, &c.	Total expenditure.	Percentage of cost on collection.	
			1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.		
Dacca	88,643	3,541	4·09	3·9
Mymensingh	95,500	3,353	3·7	3·5
Faridpur	41,725	2,675	8·1	6·4
Backergunge	61,406	3,228	5·7	5·3
Total ...	2,87,274	12,797	4·8	4·5

The cost is still high in Faridpur.

Miscellaneous.

179. The system of payment of tax by postal money-orders has worked satisfactorily and is gaining popularity.

There were no prosecutions in any of the districts. There were some complaints as to the issue of warrants without previous notice in Mymensingh, where notices are issued by post. The Collector thinks there may have been some neglect of duty on the part of the postal peons.

Public feeling.

179½. There is nothing new to add under this head. The tax continues to be unpopular. On this Mr. Jenkins, Collector of Dacca, writes:—

"The feeling of dislike for the tax now remains latent, but it is now and then exhibited when a new assessee is discovered who resorts to all manner of subterfuge to evade the tax. In such attempts his neighbours sympathise. On the other hand, there are cases in which persons volunteer information regarding their enemies from a vindictive spirit."

On the whole the administration of this branch of revenue has been a success this year. With unfavourable crops, depression in trade, and scarcity

in parts of two of the districts, the increase in demand and in the percentage of collections is very satisfactory.

XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

180. The Bank of Bengal continues to act as treasurer of the Government in Dacca. It received from the reserve treasury at Calcutta and from the treasuries of the districts in the neighbourhood of Dacca Rs. 30,04,250 during the year against Rs. 37,63,082 in the preceding year, and remitted to those treasuries Rs. 28,07,600 against Rs. 55,04,610 in 1892-93. From the surplus of the district of Dacca, Rs. 1,56,000 were remitted to the reserve treasury at Calcutta by Government currency notes, Rs. 24,50,000 was credited to the Bank of Bengal, Dacca, while Rs. 2,01,600 was remitted to other treasuries. The sum of Rs. 10,00,000 was transferred to the currency chest (Dacca) from the treasury balance, while a sum of Rs. 14,00,000 was transferred from the currency chest to the Bank of Bengal, Dacca.

181. The following tables show the receipts and issues of currency notes as compared with the preceding year 1892-93:—

Currency notes.

Receipts.

District.	Total of 1892-93.	1893-94.			Total of 1893-94.
		From the reserve treasury or bank, Calcutta, or other treasuries.	From the public in payment of Government dues.	In exchange for silver or notes of other values.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	7,73,150	68,000	3,75,200	15,800	4,59,000
Mymensingh ...	11,20,775	1,08,000	3,30,300	6,92,780	11,31,080
Faridpur	2,10,990	20,000	1,69,905	13,760	2,03,665
Backergunge ...	9,31,485	1,22,500	1,90,565	1,99,880	5,12,945
Total ...	30,36,400	3,18,500	10,65,970	9,22,220	23,06,690

There has been a very large reduction in amount received from the public in payment of Government dues in all districts, especially in Backergunge and Mymensingh. There has been a large increase in the amount received for silver or notes, especially in Mymensingh. In issues, the only change is that a much smaller sum has been remitted to the reserve treasury, Calcutta, especially from Backergunge. As a smaller sum accumulated in notes, a smaller sum was remitted, that is, fewer notes being received in payment of Government dues, fewer notes were remitted.

Issues.

District.	Total of 1892-93.	1893-94.			Total of 1893-94.
		To the reserve treasury or bank, Calcutta, or other treasuries.	To the public in payment of Government liabilities.	In exchange for silver or notes of other values.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	7,57,970	2,27,000	1,26,465	1,05,665	4,59,130
Mymensingh ...	11,17,065	7,61,710	1,71,755	1,76,105	11,09,570
Faridpur	2,23,320	22,000	1,42,385	57,000	2,21,385
Backergunge ...	9,45,270	60,190	1,59,900	3,04,820	5,24,970
Total ...	30,43,625	10,70,900	6,00,505	6,43,590	23,15,055

It is said that in Mymensingh notes are largely received from Marwari merchants during the jute season. I presume this means that they are used for remittance purposes to save discount on bills. I am surprised the Accountant-General finances the jute trade without charge. I suppose if he did not cash notes here, jute merchants would give him a good price for bills. I have found that Government dues are largely received in notes. Agents of zamindars and others change cash into notes before paying into the treasury. Even postmasters pay in notes.

182. The following table shows the transaction of the year under report in remittance transfer receipts as compared with the preceding year 1892-93:—

District.	Issued.				Cashed.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Dacca ...	398	3,33,696	402	3,33,815	235	36,043	218	22,043
Mymensingh ...	206	20,117	186	21,221	98	61,496	93	64,189
Faridpur ...	224	22,527	297	31,274	189	53,016	159	57,490
Backergunge ...	221	34,723	231	41,069	86	14,252	89	16,377
Total ...	1,049	4,11,063	1,116	4,27,379	608	1,64,807	559	1,60,099

The increase in issues in Faridpur is said to be due to receipts on account of Government revenue and other dues payable in other districts. In Backergunge it is said to be owing to the increase in the subsidies paid to the different Steam Navigation Companies.

Treasury transactions.

183. The transactions at the subdivisional treasuries during the year under report are compared below with those in the preceding year:—

District.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	5,16,927	5,18,831	5,32,840	5,05,098
Mymensingh ...	21,93,160	21,09,050	26,32,345	24,47,729
Faridpur	6,95,495	7,19,838	7,90,237	7,86,240
Backergunge ...	18,75,255	18,62,239	18,86,864	18,93,169
Total ...	52,80,837	52,09,958	58,42,286	56,32,236

[illegible] subtert[illegible] the oth[illegible] their e[illegible]

work is no doubt increasing. But I find on my inspections that the work is concerned it is unnecessary to keep these treasuries

On

success t[illegible]

184. The following table shows the transactions of the year in the Post Office Savings Banks in the several districts of the Division:—

Savings Banks.

Items.	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.	Backergunge.
1	2	3	4	5
Total number of accounts opened at the close of 1892-93	9,033	5,120	4,610	3,874
New accounts opened in 1893-94	1,550	1,166	1,122	997
Total ...	10,583	6,286	5,732	4,871
Number withdrawn in 1893-94 ...	544	242	506	356
Remaining open at the close of the year 1893-94 ...	10,039	6,044	5,226	4,515
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amounts of deposits on 31st March 1893 ...	10,39,507	6,24,410	5,47,208	5,60,202
Deposited in 1893-94	4,61,245	3,35,131	2,21,028	2,31,880
Total ...	15,00,752	9,59,541	7,68,236	7,92,082
Amount withdrawn in 1893-94	5,15,119	24,009	2,10,274	2,04,112
Amount remaining in the Savings Banks at the close of 1893-94	9,85,633	7,19,442	5,66,962	5,87,970

Except Dacca, there is an increase in the number of new accounts opened in all districts as compared with the previous year. In Dacca the amount of deposits has actually diminished. This may be the effect of high prices of food-grains and increased cost of living. The small increase in deposits in Backergunge and Faridpur, compared with increase in previous years, may tell the same story.

185. The following tables show the operations of the money-order department during the year as compared with those of the preceding year:—

Money-orders.

District.	Money-orders (ordinary, revenue, &c.) issued, in all kinds.					
	1892-93.		1893-94.		Increase or decrease.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Dacca	100,468	23,57,245	105,248	28,59,620	+ 4,780	+ 5,02,375
Mymensingh ...	147,067	27,46,009	175,373	32,91,958	+ 28,306	+ 5,45,949
Faridpur ...	73,249	11,77,705	76,329	12,34,040	+ 3,080	+ 56,335
Backergunge ..	94,862	18,54,550	97,197	19,56,507	+ 2,335	+ 1,01,957
Total ...	415,646	81,35,509	454,147	93,42,125	+ 38,501	+ 12,06,616

N.B.—These figures have been supplied by the Postal authorities.

District.	Money-orders (ordinary, revenue, &c.) paid in all kinds.					
	1892-93.		1893-94.		Increase or decrease.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Dacca	186,793	35,16,238	204,187	36,68,635	+ 17,394	+ 1,52,397
Mymensingh ..	68,759	13,74,794	77,553	15,15,709	+ 8,794	+ 1,40,915
Faridpur	97,615	16,94,728	122,139	18,52,958	+ 24,524	+ 1,58,230
Backergunge ...	43,400	8,70,257	52,830	9,45,641	+ 9,430	+ 75,384
Total ...	396,567	74,56,017	456,709	79,82,943	+ 60,142	+ 5,26,926

N.B.—The figures have been supplied by the Postal authorities.

As remarked last year, Dacca, and to a less extent Faridpur, receive more than they send away. Backergunge and Mymensingh, on the other hand, send away much more than they receive. In the former district I found that absentee landlords' rents are largely remitted by money-order. This I think shows that discount on Calcutta is more than one per cent. It was never intended that the post office should undersell the bankers.

The business is increasing by leaps and bounds: 9·2 per cent. increase in issues and 15·1 per cent. in payments.

186. The following table shows the number and amount of revenue and rent money-orders paid and issued during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

District.	Revenue money-orders paid.				Rent money-orders issued.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Number.	Amount	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Dacca ...	10,010	74,610	10,955	88,912	1,068	6,842	945	7,704
Mymensingh ...	7,669	43,064	9,187	70,171	490	8,952	1,416	22,973
Faridpur ...	13,239	1,33,232	12,992	1,19,972	1,166	10,112	1,024	9,205
Backergunge ...	1,959	28,503	1,796	24,265	1,036	18,175	900	17,922
Total ...	32,877	2,79,409	34,930	3,03,320	3,760	44,081	4,285	57,804

N.B.—These figures have been supplied by the Postal authorities.

Though there is decrease in Faridpur and Backergunge, the system of payment of land revenue by money-orders is steadily increasing in popularity. The tenants do not make use of rent money-orders freely; they resort to them chiefly in disputed cases. Here again there is decrease in Faridpur and Backergunge.

187. The supervision of the treasuries of the Division forms an important part of my work, which has not received much attention in the reports of former years.

Generally the business of the treasuries of this Division is, I think, well conducted. In the Accountant-General's report on the working of treasuries in Bengal for 1893-94 only one of my districts is mentioned, Faridpur. This district is mentioned under four out of thirty-one headings.

In inspecting treasuries I have found poddars ignorant or careless of their duties in the matter of testing coin, and that proper use is not made of the test scales. I have now drawn up the rules in tabular form for their guidance. On several occasions I have been told that no uncurrent coin, silver or copper, has been discovered for many years. Proper record of such discoveries is now maintained. I am informed that light or counterfeit coins are never discovered at Bank of Bengal, Dacca.

The use of net bags for treasure has been introduced in our treasuries.

188. On taking charge of the Division in November 1892, I was surprised to find how much uncertainty existed as to the opening of the subdivisional treasuries. In one sub-division I found that the treasury was opened once a week, only two or three days' notice of its opening being given. Generally, in cold season, treasury opened at uncertain dates, of which little or no notice was given. With a view to remedy this uncertainty, after consulting the departmental heads, I have directed that the sub-divisional treasuries will be open on Friday throughout the year. If by any chance Subdivisional Officer cannot open on Friday he will open on Saturday. I have also directed that when the Subdivisional Officer is at head-quarters he will open the treasury on Mondays and Wednesdays as well as on Fridays, and that he will, whenever possible, give a week's notice of his intention to close on Mondays and Wednesdays. These orders apply only where there is no second officer. The Board have recently recommended that at Pirojpur in the Backergunge district, where there is now a Sub-Deputy Collector, the sub-treasury shall be opened every alternate day and on the 1st and 27th of each month.

189. The Faridpur loan office continues to command public confidence. The total liabilities of the Company were Rs. 3,41,807, and the assets, including cash balance in hand, were Rs. 4,31,618. The dividend declared at the end

of the year was Rs. 21·6 per cent., against 33·12 per cent. in the preceding year. It is explained that this is owing to the partial failure of crops and to the expenditure of a large amount by the Company in repairs and construction of the office buildings. Of the nine loan offices in Mymensingh, all are reported to be in a flourishing condition, except that at the Sadar station. The Dacca and Munshiganj Loan Banks are not in a prosperous condition. The dividend declared was only Rs. 4·8 and 6 per cent. respectively.

XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

190. No new lines of railway have been opened during the year under report.

There was a proposal to extend the Bengal Central Railway from Singhia near Jessore to Madaripur in the Faridpur district, and thence on to the river Megna opposite Chandpur. The Government of India has, during the year under report, sanctioned a preliminary survey of the country, with a view to determine how far such a line is practicable. The survey has, I understand, been completed, but the result has not been communicated to me.

The proposal to connect Munshiganj in the Dacca district with Goalundo has been abandoned.

As regards the proposed extension of the Dacca section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the Collector of Mymensingh reports that a narrow gauge line from the Kaoraid station of that railway to Tangail, 37 miles, would not only bring that subdivision within easy reach of Dacca and Mymensingh, and afford facilities for passenger traffic, but would also give an immense stimulus to local trade and open up inaccessible forests rich with timber, &c. The trade of Tangail and neighbourhood is so distinctly with Goalundo and Serajganj, that I am afraid the prospect of its diversion to Dacca and Narayanganj is very small. The Collector also states that a branch line from the Gaffargaon station on that railway, five miles long, to Husanpur ghát on the bank of the Brahmaputra, would be of much convenience to jute merchants at Datter Bazar, Katiadi, Karimganj, Nilganj, and other important marts.

191. There was a handsome expansion of traffic on the Dacca section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the year under report. The gross earnings have risen from Rs. 3,92,624 in 1892-93 to Rs. 4,52,891, an increase of 15·6 per cent., which is highly satisfactory as far as it goes.

192. The scheme which has been under consideration for some time, of constructing a railway bridge across the Brahmaputra at Nasirabad, has been abandoned as impracticable, but the question of constructing a bridge for ordinary traffic is still under consideration. A contribution of Rs. 57,000 has already been promised by the zamindars interested, and if Government will grant a loan to the District Board or Municipality of Nasirabad, and allow tolls to be levied until the original outlay is recovered, the Board or the Municipal Commissioners will undertake the work.

193. I am able to report that the suggestion made in paragraph 229 of the last year's General Administration Report, that the mail steamers for Goalundo should leave Narayanganj at 7-41 or 8 A.M., instead of 5-41 A.M. (local time), has borne fruit. A public meeting was held in Dacca on 31st August 1893, at which the following resolutions were passed:—

"(1) That a memorial be submitted to the Government of Bengal, signed by all the principal residents of the district, representing the great inconvenience to which the public are at present subjected owing to the late arrival of the Calcutta mail at Narayanganj and the very early departure of the mail train from Dacca, and suggesting the acceleration and improvement of the service, so that the steamer from Goalundo shall arrive at Narayanganj not later than 2 P.M., and that the return mail should not start from the Dacca station before 7 A.M., the corresponding steamer from Narayanganj leaving at 8 A.M.

"(2) That in the same memorial it should be represented that in the event of the mail steamer service between Goalundo and Narayanganj being at any time made over to the India General

gaps in the Faridpur-Rajbari road was completed during the year under review. With three exceptions, all the roads in this district are still more or less below high flood level, and are therefore little used in the rains.

In Backergunge the following road works were in progress during the year:—

(1) Diversion of Dabdahia-Backergunge road.
(2) Diversion of Barisal-Banaripara road.
(3) Batajore-Sholoke road.
(4) Metalling roads in Banaripara village.
(5) Road from Goila Bazar to Amboulahat.
(6) Extension of Barisal-Palardi road to boundary of the district.
(7) Suspension bridge over Banaripara khal.
(8) Boga-Gosinga road.
(9) Palardi Bazar to Steamer Ghát road.

Numbers 5 and 6 had long been in contemplation; they were put in hand somewhat hurriedly and early in the season in order to provide work for people whom the failure of crops and the high prices had reduced to straits. On road No. 5 about 1,200 local men worked daily at the rate of Rs. 2-13 and Rs. 2-8 per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork, and the expenditure on earthwork was Rs. 8,242. On road No. 6,453 local men worked at the rate of Rs. 2-13 per 1,000 cubic feet, and the expenditure on earthwork was Rs. 4,031. The diversion of the Barisal-Banaripara road also was first started with the object of giving relief to the people said to be in distress in the Bil country, but they would not come to work.

Each of the roads (1) Batajore to Sholoke, (2) Gaila Bazar to Amboula hát, and (3) extension of Barisal-Palardi road, has, or will have, a continuous side-cutting, which will improve the drainage of the country, supply good drinking water, and open out boat communications within the district as well as with Faridpur.

Village roads.

197. The subjoined table shows expenditure on village roads—

District.	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	5,135	6,773	11,908	2,598	4,948	7,546
Mymensingh ...	10,209	7,889	18,098	10,240	9,389	19,629
Faridpur ...	5,660	8,250	13,910	5,364	6,845	12,209
Backergunge ...	9,790	8,628	18,418	11,789	13,585	25,374
Total ...	30,794	31,540	62,334	29,991	34,767	64,758

These roads have received a fair amount of attention, though in Dacca and Faridpur the expenditure was less than in the previous year. The decrease in Dacca is pricipally due to the fact that the Local Boards of Narayanganj and Munshiganj transferred money allotted to roads to water-supply. There, owing to the lateness of the season, some expenditure incurred in the year under report will fall upon 1894-95. No explanation has been given of the decrease in Faridpur.

Ferries.

198. The following statement shows the number of ferries of different classes in each district in this Division :-

NUMBER OF FERRIES.

DISTRICT.	Under Government management.		Under District Board management.		Under Municipal management.		Total.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	2	2	46	66	4	4	52	72
Mymensingh ...	3	4	57	69	...	1	60	74
Faridpur ...	...	...	16	16	6	6	22	22
Backergunge ...	1	1	23	23	3	3	27	27
Total ...	6	7	142	174	13	14	161	195

The steam ferry between Narayanganj and Munshiganj continued to be managed by the District Board. The collection of the ferry receipts was leased out, and this farming system was found successful. The receipts derived from the ferry were Rs. 2,498, and the working expenses Rs. 1,784 only. The surplus, Rs. 704, will hardly cover the wear and tear of the steamer. The ferry launch was thoroughly repaired at a cost of Rs. 7,867. If spread over ten years, this gives Rs. 786 per annum, but repairs will probably be required in five years' time. The ferry is obviously worked at a loss, but it is no doubt useful and very popular.

199. The steamer communication continues to develop. The following are the steamer services in this Division :—

(1) Railway despatch daily service *viâ* Padma and Meghna between Goalundo and Narayanganj. The Railway Department contemplates the abolition of this service, which does not pay.
(2) India General Steam Navigation Company's daily service *viâ* Padma and Meghna between Goalundo, Narayanganj and Cachar, carrying mails.
(3) India General Steam Navigation Company's daily service *viâ* Padma and Meghna between Goalundo, Narayanganj and Sylhet, carrying mails.
(4) Daily service between Goalundo and Madaripur, carrying mails.
(5) Service *viâ* Dhalesvari between Sabhar, 16 miles from Dacca, and Goalundo, every other day.
(6) Daily service between Barisal and Madaripur.
(7) Ditto between Barisal and Chandpur in connection with (4), carrying mails.
(8) Daily service between Barisal and Khulna, carrying mails.
(9) Steamer between Barisal and Toktakhali for Noakhali, carrying mails every alternate day.
(10) Barisal to Amtali (Gulshakhali) *viâ* Patuakhali, every other day.

Some of these lines receive subsidies from the District Boards and the Zamindari Dák Fund, an account of which will be found under heading Postal.

Tow-paths.

200. The tow-paths along the banks of rivers and khals in the Dacca district are said to be generally passable, though no expenditure is incurred, nor is any one responsible for keeping them open. I know that there is much room for improvement on the Lakhya river. Mr. Earle reports that the subject of the maintenance of tow-paths is still under the consideration of the District Board, but he has directed the chaukidars to keep a vigilant watch over all such paths along lines

of navigation within their mahallas. He has also directed all police and public officers to report to him cases of obstruction to such paths coming to their notice. The Faridpur district in this as in other matters is behind hand. The Magistrate of Faridpur says that no steps have been taken to maintain or open out tow-paths. The Magistrate of Backergunge writes that, except that between Barisal and Pirojpur, which is part of the Calcutta Circular and Eastern Canal, no tow-path is maintained in his district. I understand the District Board declines to vote money for this very useful purpose, but I make out no distinct vote has been taken on the subject. Though they are not mentioned in sections 78 and 79 of the Local Self-Government Act, the framers of that Act must have intended that this, in many districts the only means of communication, should receive attention.

Arboriculture.

201. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 2,980 against Rs. 2,423 in the preceding year. In Dacca no new trees were planted, but those that withered or died were replaced by new ones. The trees are reported to be in a thriving condition, and some of them have borne fruit. In Mymensingh, where expenditure has fallen from Rs. 889 to Rs. 409, 866 new trees were planted during the year. Mr. Earle says that, in his opinion, in a cool damp climate any general system of arboriculture for the purpose of affording shade to travellers along the roads is not called for. In Assam trees are rigorously excluded from the road-sides where there is any cart traffic. Nor would it have occurred to me to allow trees alongside of any kutcha road in Sylhet where there is clay in the soil. I am supplying seed of the rain tree to all subdivisions. It is an excellent shade tree for market-places, etc.

202. The following interesting facts in connection with communications are worth recording. The Magistrate and District Superintendent of Mymensingh, when they have occasion to visit the subdivision of Tangail any time between May and November, proceed *viâ* Dacca, Narayanganj and Goalundo, or if there is enough water and a Government launch is available at Dacca, by way of that place. So the Magistrate of Faridpur, when he has occasion to visit the quasi-subdivision of Gopalganj in the south-west corner of his district, proceeds *viâ* Goalundo, Calcutta and Khulna, except in the height of the rains. Improved communications will no doubt revolutionize our ideas of jurisdiction. Similarly in the Assam Valley districts daily steamer communication reduced distance to about one-tenth in time and extended jurisdiction to a corresponding extent.

XXV.—WORKING OF THE LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

203. There is no lodging-house in this Division, and the Act is not in force here.

XXVI.—EDUCATION.

204. The number of schools and of pupils attending them in the last two years are compared in the following table :—

District.	1892-93.		1893-94.		Gain.		Loss.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ...	4,802	78,275	4,758	79,527	...	1,252	44	...
Mymensingh ...	2,193	51,082	2,036	49,240	...	...	157	1,842
Faridpur ...	1,487	37,774	1,437	34,955	...	...	50	2,819
Backergunge ...	3,329	74,765	3,551	80,734	222	5,969	...	...
Total ...	11,811	241,896	11,782	244,456	...	2,560	29	...

The number of public institutions has increased by 162, while the number of private institutions has decreased by 191.

The following table shows the percentage of boys and girls at school on the total number of boys and girls of school-going age at 15 per cent. on the population:—

District.	Population.			Of school-going age at 15 per cent.			1892-93.						1893-94.					
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total boys and girls at school.	Percentage of column 8 on column 5.	Boys at school.	Percentage of column 9 on column 6.	Girls at school.	Percentage of column 10 on column 7.	Total.	Percentage of column 11 on column 5.	Boys at school.	Percentage of column 12 on column 6.	Girls at school.	Percentage of column 13 on column 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8(a)	9	9(a)	10	10(a)	11	11(a)	12	12(a)	13	13(a)
...ecca	2,420,656	1,200,583	1,220,073	363,098	180,087	183,011	78,275	21·2	70,627	39·2	7,648	4·1	79,527	21·9	73,100	40·5	6,421	3·5
ymensingh ...	3,472,186	1,788,616	1,683,570	520,827	268,292	252,535	51,082	9·8	46,685	17·4	4,397	1·7	49,240	9·4	45,628	17·0	3,612	1·4
aridpur ...	1,797,320	893,091	904,229	269,597	133,963	135,634	37,774	14·0	31,751	23·9	3,023	2·2	34,955	12·9	31,350	23·4	3,605	2·6
ckergunge ..	2,153,965	1,104,443	1,049,522	323,094	165,666	157,428	74,765	23·1	70,039	42·2	4,735	3·2	80,751	24·9	75,494	45·5	5,240	3·3
Total ..	9,844,127	4,986,733	4,857,394	1,476,616	748,008	728,608	241,896	16·3	222,003	29·6	19,803	2·7	244,456	16·5	225,578	30·1	18,878	2·5

In the census of 1891, 134,487 boys and 5,296 girls were returned as learning in this Division. Whether the departmental or the census figures be taken, the number of children under tuition is very small. There is a small increase compared with the previous year.

205. The following table shows the different classes of institutions and the cost of their maintenance:—

Class of Institution.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Government expenditure.	Municipal and Local Fund expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure.	Municipal and Local Fund expenditure.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Public Institutions.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary for boys. { High English school	46	10,805	46	10,597	21,988	1,097	1,94,840	20,870	750	1,98,179
Middle do. ...	178	12,902	16[illegible]	12,297	1,929	23,441	1,15,429	1,906	22,925	1,11,896
Do. vernacular .	279	13,224	28[illegible]	13,756	15,397	14,597	84,455	15,183	14,824	87,560
Primary ... { Upper primary ...	663	23,065	705	23,920	3,620	21,276	72,781	4,334	22,035	75,576
Lower do. ...	6,001	133,840	6,[illegible]91	135,724	4,742	33,317	2,76,904	4,306	39,249	2,80,593
Females	662	10,902	69[illegible]	11,519	2,120	7,721	23,672	8,942	7,915	24,186
Special or technical schools ...	45	1,395	41	1,508	27,223	2,670	62,339	27,341	2,504	68,186
Total ..	7,874	206,133	8,03[illegible]	209,321	77,019	1,03,928	8,24,105	82,582	1,10,200	8,46,176
Private institutions for indigenous instruction	3,937	35,763	3,7[illegible]	35,135	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	11,811	241,896	11,782	244,456	77,019	1,03,928	8,30,220	82,582	1,10,200	8,46,176

There is some increase in expenditure under all the heads. Though expenditure, both Government and local, on higher English schools has decreased, the total has increased. There is little change in expenditure on middle education, English or vernacular. Upper and lower primary have both increased. In the former case both Government and local bodies spend more; in the latter case the increase is almost entirely due to local bodies. The increase in expenditure on female education is entirely due to Government, while that in technical and special schools is almost entirely due to private beneficence. Municipalities spent Rs. 942 on primary education in 1892-93 and Rs. 2,302 in 1893-94, an increase satisfactory as far as it goes.

The table below shows the number of schools classified according to management:—

Classification.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Number.	Pupils.	Number.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Public institutions under public management—				
Maintained by the Department	39	2,723	39	2,808
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards ...	23	1,437	25	1,398
Total ...	62	4,160	64	4,206
Public institutions under private management—				
Aided by the Department or by Municipal or District Boards	6,055	140,882	6,106	162,363
Unaided	2,757	61,091	1,866	42,752
Total ...	7,812	201,973	7,972	205,115
Private institutions for indigenous instruction	3,937	35,763	3,746	35,135
Grand Total ...	11,811	241,896	11,782	244,456

While aided schools have increased in number, unaided have decreased.

University education.

206. As reported last year, there are four institutions in this Division teaching the University course—two the B.A., and the other two the First Arts. Two of these institutions are at Dacca and two at Barisal. The result of the First Examination in Arts of pupils from these institutions held in February 1893 and 1894 are compared below:—

Names of Colleges.	1892-93.						1893-94.					
	Number on the roll on 31st March 1893.	Number competed.	Number passed in— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number on the roll on 31st March 1894.	Number competed.	Number passed in— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dacca College	73	78*	5	11	17	33	87	56*	...	7	9	16
Jagannath College	186	172	...	10	51	61	206	198	2	9	19	30
Brojo Mohan Institution ...	50	50	3	9	17	29	66	66	1	8	30	39
Raj Chandra College ...	34	32	...	1	12	13	48	41	...	5	16	21
Total ...	343	332	8	31	97	136	357	361	3	29	74	106

* Failed students are allowed to remove their names from the roll after six months' attendance, and to compete at the ensuing examination.

The result is very unfavourable to the latter year.

Seventy-seven candidates appeared at the B.A. examination from the Dacca College, of whom only 23 passed, 4 with and 19 without honours. This is an improvement on last year.

Three candidates appeared at the M.A. examination, of whom only one passed in the third division.

Of the 16 candidates who appeared at the B.L. examination from the Dacca College, three only passed, all in the second division; this is a very poor result.

Of the 11 students sent up for the B.A. examination from the Rajchandra College, Barisal, only three passed, but this is an improvement over the last year's result. In the B.L. examination only two candidates competed from this college, both of whom passed in the second division. This is also an improvement.

Higher English Schools.

207. The following table compares the success of Government aided and unaided English schools at the Entrance Examination in the last two years :—

Class of Schools.	1892-93.							1893-94.						
	Number on the roll on 31st March 1893.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Merit marks.	Number on the roll on 31st March 1894.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Merit marks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Collegiate and Government schools.	1,491	144	54	57	12	123	278	1,398	115	23	43	19	85	174
Madrassa	416	7	4	...	1	5	13	433	12	2	3	2	7	14
Aided schools	3,999	122	21	42	20	83	167	4,005	153	7	18	24	49	81
Unaided schools	5,315	370	67	132	62	261	527	5,194	424	35	64	78	177	311
Total ...	11,221	643	146	231	95	472	995	11,030	704	67	128	123	318	580

The result was not so good as in the preceding year. The examination is said to have been harder.

The Dacca Collegiate School is the only entrance school in this Division in which drawing has been introduced as a regular branch of study.

Middle schools.

208. Out of 142 schools which competed at the middle English examination, 122 were successful in passing 259 candidates out of 431 sent up. The result is not so good as it was in 1892 93, when out of 409 candidates, 271 were successful.

One thousand one hundred and eighty-five candidates from middle vernacular schools competed at the middle vernacular examination against 1,252 in the previous year, of whom 648 or 54·6 per cent. passed, against 639 or over 51 per cent. of the previous year—a very satisfactory result.

Primary schools.

209. Two thousand and two candidates against 1,651 in 1892-93 appeared at the upper primary examination, of whom 164 passed in the first division, 408 in the second, and 482 in the third division. Altogether 1,054 pupils or 52·6 per cent. passed, against 825 pupils or 50 per cent. in 1892-93. In the lower primary examination altogether 5,716 candidates presented themselves, against 6,184 in 1892-93, of whom 2,266 or 39·6 per cent. passed, against 3,014 or nearly 50 per cent. of the preceding year. That there were fewer candidates, and that those who appeared did worse, is a very unsatisfactory feature.

The system of holding the reward examination under the immediate supervision of the Sub-Inspectors of Schools could not be successfully worked in the districts of this Division, and on a representation being made—*vide* my letter No. 2890J., dated 25th September 1893—orders have been issued by Government in its letter No. 911, dated 17th March 1894, to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, to the effect that as the system of holding the reward examination of pathsalas *in situ* is unsuited to this Division, the district authorities may continue the simultaneous examination system as at present in force.

At the reward examinations of primary schools, 20,778 pupils passed (9,154 by the A standard, 10,935 by the B standard, and 689 by the C standard, against 20,388 pupils in the previous year, viz., 8,532 by the A standard, 10,961 by the B standard and 595 by the C standard).

The increase in the number passing by standard A is highly satisfactory.

Female education.

210. The subjoined table gives the statistics of female education as compared with 1892-93 :—

District.	Girls' Schools.				Girls in boys' schools.		Total.	
	*1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Schools.	Girls.	Schools.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	203	2,808	211	3,023	4,780	3,398	7,648	6,421
Mymensingh	285	4,072	242	3,334	325	278	4,397	3,612
Faridpur	168	2,426	217	3,289	597	816	3,023	3,605
Backergunge	92	1,573	112	1,877	3,162	3,363	4,735	5,240
Total ...	748*	10,939	782†	11,523	8,864	7,355	19,803	18,878

* Including 86 private institutions.
† Ditto 90 ditto.

Except in Mymensingh, the number of purely girls' schools and the number of girls attending them have increased in all the districts of the Division. The increase has been marked in Faridpur But, except Backergunge, all the districts show decline in the number of girls attending boys' schools. On the whole there has been a decrease of 1,842 in the number of girls attending school, due to Dacca and Mymensingh.

The only high English school for girls in the Division is the Eden Female School at Dacca, under the superintendence of a European lady. I regret to say that this school is not making progress. The number of pupils keeps up, but the results are very bad. The school had 114 pupils against 115 in the preceding year. Two girls appeared at the last University Entrance examination, but both of them failed No girl appeared at the middle English or middle vernacular examinations. Four girls appeared at the last upper primary examination, but all of them failed. Out of 9 girls who appeared at the lower primary examination, only 3 came out successful.

The institution is almost wholly eleemosynary; the income from fees is Rs. 72 only. And it is almost wholly supported by Government. Subscriptions amount to Rs. 352 only. The municipality contributes Rs. 120.

There is no girls' school of the middle English standard in the Division. We had two middle vernacular schools in 1892-93, one at Mymensingh and the other at Barisal, but in the year under report another has been set up at Faridpur. All these are aided from the grant-in-aid fund. Three girls appeared at the middle vernacular examination, two from the Barisal School and the third from the Alexander Girls' School at Mymensingh; all of them were successful.

The number of upper primary girls' schools rose from 27 with 792 girls to 28 with 1,041 pupils during the year, of which 25 were aided and 3 unaided. At the upper primary examination 20 pupils appeared, of whom 15 passed, 2 in Dacca, 6 in each of the districts of Mymensingh and Backergunge, and 1 in Faridpur. One girl in Mymensingh obtained a scholarship. This is a good result. At the middle and upper primary examinations girls are examined in the same paper with boys.

At the lower primary examination 288 girls appeared, of whom 261 or 90·0 per cent. came out successful. Dacca passed 86, Mymensingh 27, Faridpur 13 and Backergunge 135. This result is also good.

There are three zanana associations in this Division, one in each of the districts of Mymensingh, Faridpur and Backergunge. All these associations are examining bodies, their main object being to encourage female education in the zanana. They receive aid from the district funds.

Special education.

211. The following are the schools for special instruction :—

1	Government Medical School at Dacca.
1	Ditto Survey School ditto.
1	Ditto Madrassa ditto.
1	Ditto Training School ditto.
2	Unaided Homœopathic Schools ditto.
1	Ditto Technical School at Barisal.
2	Ditto Medical Schools ditto.
1	Ditto Kashi Kishore Technical School at Nasirabad.
2	Guru Training Schools in Dacca.
11	Ditto ditto Mymensingh.
7	Ditto ditto Faridpur.
14	Ditto ditto Backergunge.
44	

The number of these schools has decreased from 45 to 44. The Barisal madrassa, the Barisal night and survey schools, opened in 1892-93, have ceased to exist during the year under report. The two guru training schools and one homœopathic institution at Dacca, which were abolished in 1892-93, have again been established in that town. Three guru training schools in Mymensingh and one in Faridpur have been abolished, while in Backergunge the number of such schools has increased from 11 to 14.

The Kashi Kishore Technical School at the sadar station of Mymensingh was opened in July 1893. There were 21 boys on the roll at the close of the year, of whom 15 were Hindus and six Muhammadans. Of the Hindus, five were Brahmans, two Kayests, and the rest of lower caste. The subjects taught last year were arithmetic, geometry, drawing, and carpentry. At the last annual examination 14 out of 15 boys passed in the practical and 12 out of 14 in the theoretical subjects. There are eight scholarships of Rs. 4 and four of Rs. 2 a month tenable at the school. The institution is under the direct management of the District Board, but all the expenses are borne by Babu Jogendra Kishore Rai Chaudari of Ramgopalpur. Rupees 3,302 was spent in 1893-94 on its maintenance. The sale proceeds of the articles manufactured amounted to Rs. 300 during the year under report.

The Barisal Technical School has completed the third year of its existence. it had 43 pupils on 31st March, against 35 in the preceding year. Sixteen boys appeared at the final examination, and all passed.

Muhammadan education.

212. The following table gives the number of Muhammadan pupils in each of the four districts of the Division during the last two years:—

District.	1892-93.				1893-94.			
	Number of schools.	Total number of pupils.	Number of Muhammadan pupils.	Percentage on total number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Total number of pupils.	Number of Muhammadan pupils.	Percentage on total number of pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	4,802	78,275	40,136	51·2	4,758	79,527	41,836	52·6
Mymensingh ...	2,193	51,082	25,231	49·3	2,030	49,240	23,588	47·9
Faridpur	1,487	37,774	12,001	31·7	1,457	34,955	10,299	29·4
Backergunge ...	3,329	74,765	40,231	53·8	3,551	80,734	45,175	55·9
Total ...	11,811	241,896	117,599	48·6	11,782	244,456	120,898	49·4

The number of Muhammadan pupils in the Division has risen from 117,599 to 120,898, and the percentage on total number of pupils from 48·6 to 49·4. This increase in the number of pupils was in primary schools, and was contributed by Dacca and Backergunge only.

Nine hundred and seventy-two Muhammadan boys are under instruction in higher class English schools, 1,830 in middle English, and 2,235 in middle vernacular schools, or in all 5,037 are receiving secondary education. Though so many Muhammadan boys attend our primary schools, none of our Sub-Inspectors are Muhammadans. I am looking up questions of Muhammadan education in consultation with the special Muhammadan Assistant Inspector of the Eastern Circle.

The following table gives the results attained by Muhammadan candidates at the different departmental examinations :—

Class.	1892-93.				1893-94.			
	Total number of candidates.	Number of Muhammadan candidates.	Total number passed.	Number of Muhammadans passed.	Total number of candidates.	Number of Muhammadan candidates.	Total number passed.	Number of Muhammadans passed.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Middle English Examination	438	32	304	21	430	35	251	20
Do. Vernacular ditto	1,255	149	652	59	1,287	202	655	86
Upper Primary ditto	1,669	292	836	127	2,265	422	1,065	169
Lower Primary ditto	5,990	1,988	2,976	870	5,901	1,719	2,431	666
Total	9,352	2,461	4,768	1,077	9,883	2,378	4,402	941

The percentage of candidates who passed to those who appeared is 44·5 on the whole, and among Musalmans it is 39·5. There is no improvement to record.

The Dacca madrasa is the only institution of its kind for the higher education of the Muhammadan boys in this Division. There are 433 pupils on its rolls, against 416 at the close of the previous year. Out of 75 candidates sent up to the central examination of the Bengal madrasas, 13 passed in the first division, 16 in the second, and 15 in the third division, or 44 in all, which gives a percentage of 58·7. Twelve candidates appeared at the last entrance examination from this institution, of whom seven passed, two in the first division, three in the second division, and two in the third division.

Education of aboriginal and other mixed races.

213. There were 577 pupils belonging to the aboriginal races attending schools, against 482 in the previous year, as shown below :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Dacca	23	9
Mymensingh	417	530
Faridpur	26	9
Backergunge	16	29
	482	577

There has been a loss in the number of pupils in Dacca and Faridpur. But in Mymensingh the loss sustained in 1892-93 has been more than counterbalanced by the increase obtained during the year under report. Of the 530 pupils, 492 were reading in boys' schools and 38 in schools for girls. Of the 530 pupils, 32 were Christians against 2 of the preceding year. Seven pupils attended the middle English schools, 60 the upper primary, and the remainder lower primary schools. During the year before last, one pathsala was started in a Mugh village in the Sunderbuns portion of Backergunge, and another has been established in the same part of the district during the year under report. The number of pupils has now risen to 29. One of these pathsalas has reached the A standard, while the other is in its elementary stage. Of the 9 pupils in Dacca, two are Khasias reading in the Dacca Medical School.

Indigenous education.

214. The following table gives the statistics for indigenous education for the past two years :—

Class of Institution.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1		2	3	4	5
Advanced, teaching ...	Arabic or Persian	110	1,897	84	1,596
	Sanskrit	389	3,359	434	3,605
Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly.	With ten pupils and upwards. For boys ...	65	1,018	70	1,099
	With ten pupils and upwards. For girls ...	1	12	...	...
	With less than ten pupils. For boys ...	638	3,031	593	2,486
	With less than ten pupils. For girls ...	30	104	31	138
Teaching the Koran only		2,644	25,924	2,474	25,847
Other schools not conforming to departmental standard.	For boys ...	5	119	1	46
	For girls ...	55	299	59	318
	Total ...	3,937	35,763	3,746	35,135

There has been a decline both in the number of Arabic and Koran schools and in the number of pupils attending them; while Sanskrit tols have advanced from 389 schools with 3,359 pupils to 434 schools with 3,605 pupils.

215. I visited all the zilla schools in my Division, and also the higher class English schools at Netrakona and Kishorganj in Mymensingh, at Manikganj in Dacca, Madaripur in Faridpur, and Pirojpur in Backergunge. At the City Collegiate School Branch at Nasirabad I found a *Kindergarten*, which as a new experiment interested me greatly. On the afternoon of 10th August 1893, I attended a prize-giving at the Barisal Zilla School, and met the joint-committee appointed for the management of this institution. On 2nd August I paid a visit to the middle English school at Gopalganj in the district of Faridpur. In October I visited the Dacca College, the Madrasa and the Survey School, with the Principal of the College. I also visited the Jagannath College, the Pogose School, the Collegiate School, and the Normal School at Dacca with the Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle. I presided over a meeting of the Madrasa Committee in November 1893, and over one of the Eden Female School Committee in April 1894.

In March 1894 Sir Alfred Croft, the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, paid a visit to Dacca and looked into educational matters, several of which much required his attention.

Appendix XXX prescribed by Government shows the state of education in this Division during the year 1893-94.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

216. Six new dispensaries were opened during the year, two in Mymensingh and four in Backergunge.

The following statement shows the names and classes of the dispensaries in this Division :—

District.	Names of dispensaries.	Class.	Patients treated.	How maintained.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca ...	1. Mitford Hospital, Dacca...	IIB	Both in and out-patients.	By the local municipality and endowments.
	2. Narayanganj	II	Ditto ...	By the local municipality.
	3. Munshiganj	IIIA	Out-patients only	By private subscriptions.
	4. Manikganj	IIIA	Both in and out-patients.	By private subscriptions, supplemented by aid from the District Board.
	5. Joydebpur	IIIA	Ditto ...	By private subscriptions.
	6. Shologhar	IIIA	Out-patients only	Ditto.
	7. Bhagyakul	IIIA	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	8. Malochi	IIIA	Both in and out-patients.	Ditto.
	9. Baliati	III	Out-patients only	Ditto.
	10. Jainshar	IIIB	Ditto ...	By private subscriptions, supplemented by aid from the District Board.

District.	Names of dispensaries.	Class.	Patients treated.	How maintained.
1	2	3	4	5
Mymensingh ...	11. Nasirabad	II	Both in and out-patients.	By the local municipality, supplemented by aid from the District Board and by private subscriptions.
	12. Muktagacha	IIIA	Out-patients only	By private subscriptions.
	13. Ramgopalpur	IIIA	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	14. Jamalpur	II	Both in and out-patients.	By the local municipality, supplemented by private subscriptions.
	15. Sherpur	II	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	16. Diwanganj	II	Out-patients only	By the District Board.
	17. Hybatnagore	II	Both in and out-patients.	By the local municipality, supplemented by private subscriptions.
	18. Bazitpur	II	Out-patients only	By the local Municipality.
	19. Bhairab Bazar	II	Ditto ...	By the District Board, supplemented by private subscriptions.
	20. Netrakona	IIIB	Both in and out-patients.	By private subscriptions, supplemented by aid from the local municipality.
	21. Durgapur	II	Out-patients only	By the District Board supplemented by private subscriptions.
	22. Tangail	IIIA	Both in and out-patients.	By private subscriptions.
	23. Santosh	IIIA	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	24. Ambaria	IIIA	Out-patients only	Ditto.
	25. Jhawail	IIIA	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	26. Jamurki	IIIA	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	27. Korotia	IIIA	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Faridpur ...	28. Faridpur	II	Both in and out-patients.	By the local municipality, supplemented by private subscriptions and aid from the District Board.
	29. Madaripur ...	II	Ditto ...	By the local municipality, supplemented by private subscriptions.
	30. Lonesing ...	IIIA	Ditto ...	By private subscriptions, supplemented by aid from the District Board.
	31. Goalun...	IIIB	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	32. Gratlo	IIIB	Out-patients only	Ditto.
	33. ditto	IIIB	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	...opalganj			
	...Bhanga			
Backergunge ...	34. Barisal	II	Both in and out-patients.	By the local municipality, supplemented by aid from the District Board and by private subscriptions.
	35. Pirojpur	II	Ditto ...	By the local municipality.
	36. Patuakhali	IIIA	Ditto ...	By private subscriptions, supplemented by aid from the District Board and the local municipality.
	37. Bhola	II	Ditto ...	By the District Board, supplemented by private subscriptions.
	38. Daulatkhan	IIIA	Out-patients only	By the Dakhin Shahbazpur estate under the Court of Wards.
	39. Bakal	II	Ditto ...	By the District Board.
	40. Lata	II	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	41. Bowfal	II	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	42. Motbaria	II	Ditto ...	Ditto.

In all 224,862 persons received relief during the year, against 181,209 in 1892. There was thus an increase of 43,653 patients treated during the year under report as compared with the preceding year. The percentage on the total population is now 2·2 as compared with 1·78 in 1892. Backergunge is still much behind hand with 1·6, but there is improvement compared with 1892-93 when the percentage was only 1·19. The improvement is very satisfactory, but our dispensaries can hardly yet be said to have made much impression on our large population. The percentage in 1892 in Sylhet, a district in almost all respects similar to the districts of this Division, was 7·09.

In-door relief was afforded to 5,620 persons against 5,362 in the preceding year. Of this number, 5,620, the number treated in the Mitford Hospital alone was 2,939, which shows that the in-door business in other dispensaries is very small. As I remarked last year, the dispensaries at subdivisional head-quarters, such as Jamalpur, Netrakona and Kishorganj in Mymensingh, and at Pirojpur, Patuakhali and Bhola in Backergunge, have no proper accommodation for in-door patients; makeshift accommodation is provided for persons sent in by the police in criminal cases. I am trying to make some improvement in this matter.

Mitford Hospital, Dacca.

217. A large number of major operations were performed in the Mitford Hospital at Dacca during the year under report. In no previous year have so many important operations been done. The following table shows the number performed in the last five years:—.

1893	619
1892	568
1891	465
1890	311
1889	358

This institution is becoming yearly more useful.

Two new buildings have been added to it, the European Ward and Raja Sri Nath Ray's Eye Infirmary. The former was opened in April 1893, and

11 patients were accommodated in it during the year under report. The existence of a special ward for Europeans and Eurasians is not yet generally known. The latter was opened in December last. It will accommodate 10 in-patients. It is a well-built and handsome building, and is well provided with instruments and appliances suitable for the treatment of eye-affections. A new building to commemorate Lord Dufferin's visit to Dacca in November 1888, containing four sets of rooms for native females of the upper classes, will shortly be taken in hand. There has been delay in acquiring the land.

218. I inspected the dispensaries at district and subdivisional head-quarters, except Jamalpur and Bhola, and those at Santosh near Tangail and at Gopalganj in the Faridpur district, during the year.

219. The following statement shows the percentage of women and children treated in each dispensary in 1892 and 1893:—

District.	Names of dispensaries.	Women.		Children.	
		1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca ...	1. Mitford	8·6	8·9	19·	18·5
	2. Narayanganj ...	7·6	8·2	11·4	12·5
	3. Munshiganj ...	7·5	7·6	19·8	25·4
	4. Manikganj	10·8	10·6	21·	17·9
	5. Joydebpur	10·6	12·01	22·8	20·8
	6. Shologhar	20·3	20·1	32·1	33·9
	7. Bhagyakul	16·3	17·5	39·2	42·08
	8. Maluchi	14·2	12·3	27·6	29·1
	9. Baliati	18·6	18·2	29·2	25·2
	10. Jainshar	16·4	14·9	34·3	33·4
Mymensingh ...	11. Nasirabad	7·7	10·01	10·3	8·48
	12. Muktagacha ...	15·8	12·94	11·6	10·58
	13. Ramgopalpur ...	10·8	8·11	12·3	8·06
	14. Jamalpur	13·7	14·7	11·8	21·79
	15. Sherpur	11·1	6·7	13·	11·9
	16. Dewanganj	7·1	9·01	12·7	17·24
	17. Hybatnagar ...	7·6	7·8	22·8	15·1
	18. Bajitpur	10·5	12·6	26·2	26·8
	19. Bhairab Bazar ...	.....	5·8	.....	6·2
	20. Netrakona	5·1	4·8	9·4	7·8
	21. Durgapur	.....	18·7	.....	5·9
	22. Tangail	10·3	11·7	21·4	25·3
	23. Santosh	13·4	15·5	23·8	26·4
	24. Ambaria	11·7	10·5	14·6	17·9
	25. Jhawail	6·2	7·1	20·7	19·6
	26. Jhamurki	7·5	10·5	25·9	30·2
	27. Korotia	13·7	13·1	27·1	29·5
Faridpur ...	28. Faridpur	8·9	8·3	20·1	20·
	29. Madaripur	3·4	3·7	6·8	8·8
	30. Lonesing	17·7	17·9	38·9	40·
	31. Goalundo	12·2	9·2	24·6	19·7
	32. Gopalganj	4·5	11·8	12·7	8·7
	33. Bhanga	8·1	7·5	9·7	13·5
Backergunge ...	34. Barisal	5·1	4·3	10	9·1
	35. Pirojpur	13·0	11·5	17·3	17·5
	36. Patuakhali	8·	7·9	15·1	16·5
	37. Bhola	6·3	7·	15·	16·
	38. Daulatkhan	3·4	3·9	9·4	9·7
	39. Bakal	.....	23·7	.....	20·1
	40. Lata	.....	5·0	.....	10·5
	41. Bowfal	.....	5·3	.....	17·6
	42. Matbaria	.....	8·4	.....	23·1

It is curious that women and children resort to some dispensaries so much more freely than to others. The matter is well worthy of investigation on the part of the Medical Department. I note that the dispensaries at the head-quarters of districts and subdivisions are less attractive to the fair sex than those in the mufassal. The non-attendance of women and children is due in some measure to the want of separate consulting accommodation for females. I do not

think native females have the same delicacy of feeling that European women have in this matter, but still they cannot like detailing their symptoms and ailments *coram publico*. I am glad to hear that in connection with the Madaripur dispensary a new ward for females has been constructed, where they can consult the officer in charge of the dispensary privately. A new masonry female ward has also been added to the Nasirabad dispensary. It is called Bidya Mayi Female Ward, after the name of its donor, Srimati Bidya Mayi Debi, a lady zamindar of Muktagacha.

220. Of the 42 institutions in the Division, 19 are supported by District Boards and municipalities aided by subscriptions, and the rest (23) by private individuals; in some cases aided by subscriptions. A statement showing the working of dispensaries is given in Appendix XXXI.

The dispensaries at Tangail and Santosh are maintained by Srimati Bindu Bashini Chaudhrani and Srimati Janhabi Chaudhrani respectively; the dispensary at Muktagacha is supported by Raja Surjya Kanta Acharjya Bahadur, and that at Netrakona by the zamindars of Gauripur. The latter institution is not worthy of its supporter.

The dispensary at Daulatkhan is maintained at the cost of the proprietors of the Dakhin Shahbazpur estate, which is under the management of the Court of Wards.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway, the Emigration Department, and the owners of cooly depôts, subscribe for the support of the dispensary at Goalundo (Rajbari.) The Eastern Bengal State Railway, however, exacts more than an equivalent in service in the Magistrate's opinion.

XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

Office libraries.

221. The office libraries at the head-quarters of districts and subdivisions are reported to be in good order. In Mymensingh the catalogue was revised in January 1894 under Board's Circular No. 6 of May 1889, and useless books have been sold under my sanction both in this and the Backergunge district. The Collector's library in Faridpur was also overhauled and a new catalogue was written, but the books have not yet been arranged into separate classes. The books in these libraries are not much used.

Public libraries.

222. Of the public libraries, the principal ones, as reported last year, are the Northbrook Hall Library at Dacca and the Town Hall Library at Mymensingh. The former is resorted to both by the European and Native gentlemen of the town of Dacca. It is now in the thirteenth year of its existence. The rate of subscription was the same as in the previous year, viz., from Re. 1 to Rs. 10 per mensem. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,041 against Rs. 2,107 in the previous year, and the expenditure was Rs. 1,973 against Rs. 2,018, leaving a balance (including that of Rs. 2,725 at the end of the previous year) of Rs. 2,793.

One hundred and two volumes were added to the library during the year, and it now contains 4,204 volumes; 1,906 books and periodicals were issued from the library during the year, against 2,874 in the previous year.

The Mymensingh Town Hall Library, a gift of Raja Surjya Kanta Acharjya Bahadur, is managed by the municipality. It contains 1,629 volumes, besides a few weekly papers and monthly magazines. The institution is not in a flourishing condition. The number of subscribers has further fallen from 26 to 25, and the total receipts during the year were only Rs. 110, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 285-11. One hundred and seventy volumes were taken out.

There are several bar libraries and some public libraries in the Division, besides those mentioned above. Of the former, the principal are the Judge's Court Pleaders' libraries at Dacca and Mymensingh. The latter is named "The Kirkwood Bar Library."

XXIX.—MUSEUMS.

223. There is no museum in this Division, and no meeting of the sub-committee to the Calcutta Economic Museum was held during the year in any district.

XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

224. Practically we have no such institutions outside of our municipalities. There is some talk of extending the powers of the panchayats who now manage rural police affairs. District Boards are in no sense local, and Local Boards are merely agents for District Boards.

225. The number of District and Local Boards remains unchanged. These Boards are constituted for the most part of the members of the following classes:—

(1) Government servants and pensioners.
(2) Zamindars, talukdars, and zamindars' agents.
(3) Legal practitioners.

Occupations other than these supply only a small portion of the members. Many of the legal practitioners have landed property in the district, so the land-holding interest is sufficiently represented both on District and Local Boards. The bulk of the people are inadequately represented, but probably Government servants watch their interests.

The subjoined table shows the number of meetings held by the District and Local Boards and the average attendance of members at each meeting:—

Names of Boards.	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Average attendance of members at meetings.
1	2	3	4
Dacca District Board	29	14	11·5
Sadar Local Board	12	8	5·3
Narayanganj ,, ...	9	7	4·8
Manikganj ,, ...	9	7	5·9
Munshiganj ,, ...	15	6	11·3
Mymensingh District Board	25	21	10·4
Sadar Local Board	15	11	6·1
Tangail ,, ...	12	13	5
Kishorganj ,, ...	16	12	7·2
Jamalpur ,, ...	9	15	4·7
Netrakona ,, ...	13	14	6·4
Faridpur District Board	25	16	13·6
Sadar Local Board	12	11	4·8
Goalundo ,, ...	9	7	5·4
Madaripur ,, ...	12	13	5·5
Backergunge District Board	25	21	14·
Sadar Local Board	18	17	8·
Pirojpur ,, ...	15	12	8·1
Patuakhali ,, ...	10	11	4·8
Bhola ,, ...	10	8	6·1
Total ...	300	244	7·4

Both Mymensingh and Barisal Boards met frequently, but the attendance is much better on the latter than on the former Board. The Local Boards have so little responsibility and so little work that no surprise need be expressed at their meetings being few and badly attended.

The Dacca District Board continued to work smoothly and satisfactorily. Most of the members took a great deal of interest in the business brought before them. The Local Board members also took interest in the affairs of the Local Boards. Mr. Earle, the Magistrate of Mymensingh, writes:—

"The District Board continued to be a very helpful body, and on only one occasion did I find myself diametrically in opposition to them. This was in regard to the high prices which prevailed at the beginning of the rains, when the members unanimously resolved to import rice. Their want of knowledge of the interior of the district in this matter gave a rude shock to my belief in their usefulness. It is only fair, however, to them to add that when at a subsequent meeting the views of Government and the Commissioner's orders were explained to them, they withdrew the resolution which they had so unadvisedly passed. The Local Boards worked as successfully as can be expected of bodies of men who are not really representatives of the people. As agents of the District

Board they administered the grants placed at their disposal for various purposes under the general control of the District Board. By far the most successful Local Board was that at Tangail, headed by a landholder and resident of the subdivision who was Assistant Surgeon in charge of the local dispensary. This gentleman, who thoroughly knows the wants of his charge, spared himself no pains in trying to meet the same. It is from such persons that the administration receives the most valuable counsel. Speaking generally, the Local Boards gave satisfaction, saving in respect of their duties in connection with primary education. Their failure in this respect was due not so much to any remissness on their part as to the system under which their hands were tied by the Education Committee of the District Board and the rules framed by them."

The Faridpur District Board worked satisfactorily and smoothly, and the members seem to have taken considerable interest in important questions which came before them for consideration. During the late scarcity the Board distributed a sum of Rs. 4,915 in the shape of loans, and also gave relief by opening dhan-husking business and by constructing several roads in the affected tracts.

In Backergunge the members of both District and Local Boards worked well during the year under report.

226. There have been elections of members of Local Boards in the districts of Mymensingh and Backergunge. The elective system is in force in all the subdivisions of the former and in two subdivisions (Sadar and Pirojpur) of the latter district.

The following statement gives an account of the election held in different thanas in the two districts. The elections were successful at all the thanas except Netrakona in Mymensingh, where the attendance of voters was insufficient. Mr. Earle reports that the election system is not understood by the people, and successful candidates cannot be called their representatives:—

District.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana or electoral unit.	Number of persons entitled to vote.	Number of persons present and recorded their votes.	Percentage of attendance of voters who recorded their votes to the total number of voters.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mymensingh.	Sadar ...	Kotwali	2,115	218	10·3
		Iswarganj	2,678	286	10·6
		Fulpur	1,564	186	11·8
		Gafargaon	1,607	271	16·8
		Fulbaria	1,753	200	11·4
	Tangail ...	Tangail	1,789	.....	More than 10 per cent. No record was kept of the number of voters present at these thanas.
		Gopalpur	1,955	.....	
		Kalihati	519	.....	
	Jamalpur ...	Jamalpur	200	57	28·5
		Dewanganj	130	31	23·8
		Sherpur	21	7	33
		Nalitabari	32	6	21
	Netrakona ...	Netrakona	516	46	8·9 below 10 per cent.
		Kendua	400	41	10
		Durgapur	170	15	13
	Kishorganj ...	Kishorganj	673	167	23·3
		Nikli	1,863	600	32
		Bazitpur	2,371	274	11·5
Backergunge.	Sadar ...	Gaurnadi	1,964	258	13·1
		Jhalakati	1,543	373	24·1
		Kotwali	1,135	246	21·6
		Backergunge	904	157	17·3
		Nalchiti	1,087	298	27·4
		Mendigunge	883	256	28·9
	Pirojpur ...	Pirojpur	1,568	428	27·2
		Bhandaria	668	119	17·8
		Motbaria	2,311	1,035	44·8
		Surupkati	1,308	140	10·7

In Backergunge there was some agitation regarding the election of members for the Local Boards in the Sadar and Pirojpur subdivisions on account of private disputes among the candidates, and partly over the question whether the road cess should be levied at half rates only or at some higher rate.

No bye-elections were held during the year under report in the districts of Dacca and Faridpur.

227. The following table shows the expenditure incurred by each of the District Boards in this Division for the improvement of water-supply during the past three years, 1891-92, 1892-93, and 1893-94:—

Name of District Board.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	232	315	994
Mymensingh	4,106	2,879	2,896
Faridpur	3,092	6,264	2,295
Backergunge	2,485	496	6,146
	9,915	9,954	13,331

Besides this, the Mymensingh District Board paid Rs. 30,000, *i.e.*, Rs. 10,000 in 1892-93 and Rs. 20,000 in 1893-94, as contribution to the Nasirabad Municipality towards the construction of the Raj Rajeswari water-works in that town.

228. The total number of Municipalities in this Division at the close of the year under report was 17, as in the preceding year.

Municipality.

The constitution of the Municipal Committees is shown in the following table:—

Name of Municipality.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Europeans.	Natives.	Government servants.	Zamindars and other landholders.	Pleaders and mukhtars.	Planters.	Merchants, traders, and money-lenders.	Medical practitioners.	Schoolmasters other than Government servants.	Government pensioners.	Unspecified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dacca ... ... Dacca	7	14	21	3	18	2	11	4	...	1	1	...	1	1
Narayanganj	4	8	12	3	9	2	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	2
Mymensingh ... Nasirabad	6	12	18	2	16	5	...	8	...	...	2	1	...	2
Muktagacha	3	6	9	...	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Jamalpur	5	10	15	...	15	2	3	9	...	...	1	...	...	...
Sherpur	4	8	12	...	12	1	6	...	...	...	1	2	...	2
Kishorganj	6	9	15	...	15	2	3	5	...	...	1	4	...	...
Rajitpur	3	6	9	...	9	1	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	1
Netrakona	16	...	16	...	16	1	1	8	...	...	...	3	2	1
Tangail	11	4	15	...	15	4	3	2	...	...	...	3	...	1
Faridpur ... Faridpur	6	12	18	1	17	5	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	1
Madaripur	4	8	12	...	12	1	1	6	...	1	...	1	...	2
Backergunge ... Barisal	5	10	15	2	13	1	5	6	...	1	2	...	...	...
Nalchiti	9	...	9	...	9	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	5
Jhalakati	9	...	9	...	9	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Pirojpur	11	...	11	1	10	3	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
Patuakhali	10	...	10	...	10	2	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	2
Total ...	119	107	226	12	214	34	46	71	...	16	9	17	3	30

As in the preceding year, the proportion of merchants, traders, and money-lenders is very small, the law is over-represented, while the landed interest has quite its fair share of members. A full report as to whether there are in this Division any municipalities which should be either abolished or curtailed was

submitted to Government with my No. 3641J., dated 8-11th December 1893. I think that until some system of general local self-government is established, our present municipalities should be neither reduced in area nor abolished.

229. The fourth general election of Commissioners of all the municipalities in this Division in which the election system is in force, that is 12, was held during the year under report. The elections were successful in all the municipalities except in ward No. II of the Tangail Municipality, which failed to return any member. This ward also failed at the previous election. The cause of this continued failure is said to be that the inhabitants have no confidence in anyone of their community. The election was hotly contested in the Barisal Municipality. Though 45·5 per cent. of the population are Musalmans, no Musalman member has been elected. The Musalman voters are in a majority in at least one ward, and could easily have elected Musalman representatives in other wards had they combined to do so. It is alleged that the leaders of the Hindu society resent recent improvements, and are thus representative of Musalman as well as of Hindu feeling. There was some agitation also about the appointment of Commissioners of this municipality. Some memorials were presented to me and to Government protesting against the Magistrate's nominations. The Magistrate's nominations were, however, accepted.

There was some friction in connection with the election of the Chairman of the Madaripur and Kishorganj Municipalities. In the former a Chairman was elected within 17 hours of the receipt of the Gazette containing the appointments of the new Commissioners, although four out of nine Commissioners present protested. At my recommendation the Chairman resigned and was again elected at a meeting formally and properly convened. In the Kishorganj Municipality a notice was duly issued by the old Chairman convening a special meeting to elect a new Chairman. The meeting took place at a late hour, and the Muhammadan Commissioners requested the Chairman to adjourn it to next day or some other day, as they had to go to prayers. The meeting was therefore postponed, and they with the Chairman left the house. But the remaining Commissioners present held a meeting and elected a Chairman. On the representation of some of the Municipal Commissioners, I directed that as only 8 Commissioners out of 15 were able to be present at the meeting, the Chairman should resign and a fresh meeting should be held for the election of Chairman. A fresh meeting was held on the 4th June 1894, when the old Chairman was re-elected.

230. In many of our municipalities the only persons of culture and enlightenment besides the Subdivisional Officer himself are the munsifs. These gentlemen naturally take an interest in the municipal affairs of the place in which they reside, and generally would be glad to undertake the duties of a Commissioner for which they are admirably fitted. As the cutcherry hours are from 11 till nightfall, mornings are usually available for out-door work, which is a pleasant relaxation from the labours of Court. But unfortunately, as I think, the judicial superiors of these gentlemen are in some cases opposed to their serving as Commissioners. One Judge says they have no time for municipal business.

231. There was but little friction in the working of municipalities during the year. A civil suit was threatened in regard to some lands taken up by the Sherpur Municipality in Mymensingh, but was averted by the mediation of the Magistrate. In the same municipality a zamindar is prosecuting a suit claiming as his private property some roads which have long been used by the public and have been declared by the Magistrate to be public property.

232. The special engineer employed for a drainage scheme in the town of Dacca has not yet succeeded in preparing a satisfactory scheme. The proposals made by him did not commend themselves to the Sanitary Board. He is preparing a revised scheme. The conservancy establishment of the town has been strengthened during the year. The rate of tax remains the same, viz., 8 per cent. It has not been changed since 1887. An increase has been suggested, but this suggestion has not been accepted by the Commissioners.

233. The following table shows the incidence of taxation per head of population in the municipalities of this Division during the year 1892-93.

The figures for 1893-94 are not available. In some cases the tax might be increased:—

District.	Name of municipality.	Incidence of tax per head of population.
1	2	3
		Rs. A. P.
Dacca	Dacca	1 5 8
	Narayanganj	1 13 8
Mymensingh	Nasirabad	1 5 11
	Muktagacha	0 13 9
	Jamalpur	0 6 9
	Sherpur	0 6 7
	Kishorganj	0 4 7
	Bazitpur	0 3 8
	Netrakona	0 5 3
	Tangail	0 4 11
Faridpur	Faridpur	0 13 4
	Madaripur	0 7 5
Backergunge	Barisal	1 7 4
	Nalchiti	1 1 1
	Jhalokati	1 4 11
	Pirojpur	0 6 0
	Patuakhali	0 5 2

234. The following table shows the number of Commissioners of each municipality, the number of meetings held, and the average attendance of Commissioners at meetings:—

District.	Name of Municipality.	Number of Commissioners.	Number of meetings.	Average percentage of attendance of Commissioners at each meeting.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca	Dacca	21	21	42·3
	Narayanganj	12	10	53·3
Mymensingh	Nasirabad	18	23	57·7
	Muktagacha	9	10	48·8
	Jamalpur	15	16	39·1
	Sherpur	12	25	40·3
	Kishorganj	15	16	44·0
	Bazitpur	9	13	63·2
	Tangail	15	11	46·6
	Netrakona	16	16	48·8
Faridpur	Faridpur	18	12	42·2
	Madaripur	12	18	76·6
Backergunge	Barisal	15	17	65·1
	Nalchiti	9	14	72·2
	Jhalokati	9	24	49·5
	Pirojpur	11	13	55·2
	Patuakhali	10	13	59·2
	Total	226	272	53·1

The total in column 4 in 1892-93 was 51·3, so there has been an improvement in attendance, though the number of meetings has decreased from 304 to 272.

235. The table below shows the expenditure incurred by the municipalities in each district of this Division during the past three years on account of water supply:—

District.	Amount spent in—		
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	27,077	21,104	14,793
Mymensingh ...	2,311	612	1,343
Faridpur ...	629	480	185
Backergunge ...	2,218	1,316	748
Total ...	46,452	1,15,689	17,069

The water-works in the Nasirabad Municipality were opened from October 1893. The Municipal Commissioners failed to impose the necessary tax for the up-keep of the water-works in 1893-94. They proposed to pay the cost from the general funds, a proposal I felt myself compelled to veto. They are levying the tax with effect from the 1st April last.

236. The following table shows the financial position of municipalities in each district. The expenditure on primary education has been shown separately, as the subject is of much importance:—

District.	Opening balance.		Income during the year.		Total fund available for expenditure.		Expenditure on account of primary education.		Total expenditure.		Closing balance.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	16,558	16,233	1,86,162	1,02,592	2,02,720	2,08,825	...	763	1,86,487	2,00,293	16,233	8,532
Mymensingh	28,939	13,727	1,43,389	1,02,783	1,72,328	1,16,510	499	1,079	1,58,601	1,03,603	13,727	12,907
Faridpur ...	3,469	2,763	18,039	17,714	21,508	20,477	373	364	18,745	18,454	2,763	2,023
Backergunge	3,273	3,481	40,824	41,530	44,097	45,011	130	466	40,616	42,614	3,481	2,397
Total ...	52,239	36,204	3,88,414	3,54,619	4,40,653	3,90,823	942	2,672	4,04,449	3,64,964	36,204	25,859

N.B.—The difference between the figures shown in columns 2, 6 and 12 of this statement, and those in columns 3, 7, and 13 of the statement of the previous year, against Mymensingh, is owing to the mistake of Rs. 1,450 which has been running into the account of the Jamalpur Municipality since 1890-91, but has been discovered at the close of the year under report.

237. Part IX of the Municipal Act providing for latrines is in force in the following municipalities:—

Dacca.
Narayanganj.
Nasirabad.
Jamalpur.
Sherpur.
Tangail.
Faridpur.
Madaripur.
Barisal.
Pirojpur.

Part X of the Municipal Act, providing for registration of markets, has been applied to the Dacca Municipality.

238. The municipalities noted below were inspected during the year by the Magistrates of the districts in which they are situated:—

Dacca.
Narayanganj.
Tangail
Kishorganj.
Netrakona.
Jamalpur.
Sherpur.
Madaripur.
Nalchiti.
Jhalokati.
Pirojpur.

239. I have made full inspections of the following municipalities during the year:—

1. Narayanganj.
2. Nasirabad.
3. Jamalpur.
4. Kishorganj.
5. Netrakona.
6. Tangail.
7. Faridpur.
8. Madaripur.
9. Barisal.
10. Jhalokati.

Besides this, Nalchiti, Pirojpur and Patuakhali were visited and cursorily inspected by me. Bazitpur, Muktagacha and Sherpur remain to be inspected. I submitted to Government my inspection memoranda of the Nasirabad, Faridpur, Madaripur, and Barisal Municipalities.

240. The annexed statement shows the percentages of important items to the total expenditure of the municipalities in this Division during 1892-93, as compared with other divisions of the province. It will be seen from this statement that this Division compares favourably with other divisions in the matter of general establishment. In education we are far behind all other divisions, but probably our position is not so bad as it looks, as so many boys are provided for in higher and middle schools. In medical we occupy a middle position. In conservancy we are behind hand.

Name of Division.	Total expenditure.	General establishment.	Lighting.	Drainage.	Conservancy.			Public works.	Education.	Water-works.	Other heads.
1	2	3	4	5	6			9	10	11	12
	Rs.										
Burdwan	7,07,969	10·4	8·3	2·2	33·9	5·4	5	14·3	7·3	8·0	9·7
Presidency	5,57,063	11·8	5·1	3·5	29·7	7·0	·7	23·1	3·3	1·0	14·8
Rajshahi	3,03,477	12·9	4·2	7·7	27·3	9·2	·4	20·7	6·05	3·0	8·55
Dacca	3,82,501	8·0	3·2	2·9	22·5	9·8	·4	16·5	1·2	30·2	5·3
Chittagong	77,951	10·6	4·3	4·1	22·5	15·8	·7	23·0	9·5	5·6	3·9
Patna	4,96,555	13·8	5·3	2·4	28·3	14·6	·76	21·8	3·4	·4	9·24
Bhagalpur	1,98,697	12·13	2·0	2·27	27·54	14·09	1·02	24·13	3·52	6·8	6·5
Orissa	1,07,981	15·8	3·7	11·2	33·5		·6	16·1	4·4	1·1	6·1
Chota Nagpur ...	61,939	16·4	3·0	1·8	29·0		1·9	13·2	5·0	7·1	6·8

241. I was surprised to find that the details of the population of our towns was unknown. The number of occupied houses was also unknown. I was informed that no separate census of towns had been taken. After much enquiry I found full detailed information in the census tabulation registers, not indeed for towns, but for all the villages contained in the towns. So that to get details of the population of towns we have only to add up some items of the tabulation registers.

242. I enquired of the Magistrates to what extent Act XI of 1890 (Cruelty to Animals Act), which is in force in all our municipalities, had been enforced. From the replies received it appears that in Backergunge eight persons were prosecuted during the year, all of whom were convicted and fined. In Faridpur there were no prosecutions. In Mymensingh 24 persons were prosecuted, of whom 22 were convicted. In the Dacca district there was only one prosecution in the town of Dacca under Act I of 1869. It is clear that the Act remains almost a dead-letter; no one could say for want of objects. There is much cruelty to animals on all sides, and especially in municipal areas.

XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

243. Statement XXXII annexed to this report gives the statistics under this head in each district.

During the year the total number of Muhammadans of all ranks employed was 1,014 against 944 in 1892-93; thus there has been an increase of 70, six of them being ministerial officers and 64 menials. The increase has taken place in all districts.

The percentage of Muhammadan ministerial officers to total number of ministerial officers are :—

Dacca	8·1	against 7·5 in 1892-93.
Mymensingh	7·2	„ 4·7 „
Faridpur	7·7	„ 5·3 „
Backergunge	8·03	„ 9·8 „

The increase in Mymensingh was no doubt partly due to the fact that a Muhammadan Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector was, as intimated in last year's report, specially deputed to represent the claims of Muhammadan candidates on the occasion of any vacancy in the year under review, the ministerial heads of departments being all Hindus. Mr. Earle also invariably endeavoured to advance Musalmans whenever he could do so with due regard to public interests.

The Collector of Dacca, Mr. Jenkins, writes:—"Though every favour is shown to the Muhammadans in the disposal of appointments, still the proportion of Muhammadans in superior service to Hindus is low, owing to the number of educated Muhammadans not being large. Most of the Muhammadans in this district are low class men, who are agriculturists and do not therefore care to educate their children for service." But there are still many well-to-do Musalmans in this Division.

Out of 100 members of District Boards, only 14 are Muhammadans. Out of 224 members of municipal bodies, only 40 are Muhammadans. Out of 190 members of Local Boards, 35 are Muhammadans. So that under our local self-government arrangements only 17·3 per cent. of members of local self-government bodies are Muhammadans. Many of these members are elected, and the Muhammadans have themselves to thank if they do not conbine to elect their co-religionists. That they do not do so is, I think, a sign that in this country religion does not play so important a part in politics as it does in Europe. Of the boys under education in my Division, 49·4 per cent. are Muhammadans. On the inspecting staff of 4 Deputy Inspectors and 21 Sub-Inspectors, there is not a single Muhammadan. There is a special Muhammadan Assistant Inspector attached to the Eastern Circle. In the Faridpur and Mymensingh zilla schools and in the collegiate school at Dacca there are no Muhammadan teachers.

I am not aware how many of the masters and teachers in middle and primary schools are Muhammadans, but I know the proportion is small. Under criminal justice I have shown to how small an extent Muhammadans are employed as jurors, assessors and as Honorary Magistrates. Far be it from me to suggest that religious opinion should weigh in these matters. It is, I think, highly to the credit of the people of my Division that religious considerations do not appear to influence them. I merely mention these matters as germane to the subject of this section, the employment of Muhammadans in Government service.

XXXII.—POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH.

244. There were 388 post-offices in this Division at the close of the year under report, against 381 on the 31st March 1893. The increase occurred in all the districts of the Division as shown in the annexed statement:—

District.	Number of Post Offices on the 31st March—			
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca ...	113	114	114	117
Mymensingh ...	117	118	121	122
Faridpur ...	93	94	79	80
Backergunge ...	66	66	67	69
Total ...	389	392	381	388

Of these, 5 in Dacca, 15 in Mymensingh, 4 in Faridpur, and 6 in Backergunge, are supported by the Zamindari Dák Fund. The increase is in Imperial offices.

Twenty-three of the Imperial offices are combined post and telegraph offices, viz. 6 in Dacca, 10 in Mymensingh, 3 in Faridpur, and 4 in Backergunge.

The number of mail lines in this Division on the 31st March 1894 was 171, aggregating 3,130½ miles, as shown in the margin. There has been increase of 5 miles in Imperial and 26 miles in zamindari in the year under report. Though most of our post offices are Imperial, our lines are largely supported from local resources. The zamindari lines are managed by the Postal Department, and letters, &c., are carried over them on the same terms as our other postal lines. But letters, &c., concerning magisterial business are carried over these lines free of service postage, and are described as "service privileged." It is perhaps time that this distinction was abolished.

	Mail lines.		Miles.	
	Imperial.	Zamindari.	Imperial.	Zamindari.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca	58	16	495	208
Mymensingh	57	28	483	481
Faridpur	35	21	208½	344
Backergunge	21	25	172	709
Total ...	171	90	1,358½	1,742

245. The following table shows receipts, expenditure, and balances in hand of the Zamindari Dák Fund, district by district:—

District.	Total collection, including fines, &c.	Balance at credit of the fund at the close of the previous year.	Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Balance in hand at the close of 31st March 1894.	Remarks.
	2	3	4	5		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dacca ...	10,944	(a)18,269	29,213	9,254	19,959	(a) Revised figures given.
Mymensingh	25,259	7,311	32,570	20,728	11,842	
Faridpur ...	12,340	5,382	17,722	10,345	7,377	
Backergunge	19,420	(a)17,112	36,532	16,416	20,116	
Total	67,963	48,074	1,16,037	56,743		

Out of Rs. 56,743 in column 6 of the above statement, Rs. 3,496 was spent for collection expenses, and the remainder Rs. 53,247 for the maintenance of postal lines and their management in the Magistrates' offices.

246. The subjoined table shows the statistics of articles conveyed by the post offices in this Division during the year under report:—

Description of postal articles.	Number given out for delivery.				Total.
	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.	Backergunge.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Letters, paid, of all kinds	1,740,180	1,155,700	1,305,304	1,345,864	5,547,048
Do., unpaid ...	210,912	270,036	203,320	281,632	965,900
Service privileged ...	23,036	65,000	98,332	228,072	414,440
Post cards, single and reply	2,218,684	1,300,988	1,982,448	1,943,656	7,445,776
Newspapers ...	229,580	162,500	77,090	98,176	567,346
Packets of all kinds ...	97,708	68,172	136,032	56,004	357,916
Parcels paid, of all kinds	14,768	17,732	12,331(a)	15,821(a)	69,492(a)
Ditto unpaid ...	4,524	9,316			
Total ...	4,539,392	3,044,444	3,814,857	3,969,225	15,367,918

(a) Figures not separately supplied for paid and unpaid parcels.

For the figures in the above table I am indebted to the Postmaster-General, Bengal, and the Deputy Postmaster-General, Eastern Bengal. They are an estimate only taken from the transactions of a single day or of two or three days. Newspapers appear to have fallen off from 1,331,252 to 567,346, post-cards appear to have decreased from 10,461,152 to 7,445,776, and in letters, both paid and unpaid, there is a heavy fall. I do not for a moment think there has been real decrease of business.

Progress in postal matters is best gauged by the sale of postage stamps. The following statement compares the sales in 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

District.	1892-93. Postage stamps.		1893-94. Postage stamps.	
	Ordinary.	Service.	Ordinary.	Service.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca	72,272	9,157	85,160	8,809
Mymensingh ...	52,403	5,578	61,477	6,178
Faridpur	38,418	4,213	44,351	4,123
Backergunge ...	41,009	4,822	45,497	6,248
Total ...	204,132	23,770	236,485	25,358

In ordinary postage there has been improvement to the extent of 15·8 per cent. on the whole. The Dacca district does best with 17·8 per cent. improvement, and the Backergunge district worst with 10·9 per cent. The handsome improvement in Faridpur does not look like scarcity.

Service postage has increased 6·7 per cent. on the whole; most in the Backergunge district, 29·6 per cent. Faridpur actually shows reductions in consumption of these stamps, which is highly creditable to all the officers concerned.

247. The transactions in money-orders and in savings bank deposits have been detailed in section XXII (monetary arrangements).

The Collector of Mymensingh reports that there was one criminal prosecution in respect of postal matters during the year under report in his district. A sum of Rs. 1,101-12-8 belonging to the Kendua post office was stolen from the iron safe at the local police-station. A postman was prosecuted for the theft and was sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 380, Indian Penal Code, but was subsequently acquitted by the Sessions Judge. The police, the Magistrate says, were much to blame in this matter.

The inconvenience complained of in paragraph 316 of my last year's General Administration Report in the postal service between Narayanganj and Goalundo has been removed. The mails are now carried by the India General Steam Navigation Company by a steamer leaving Narayanganj at 6-41 A.M. instead of 5 A.M. But letters for Calcutta must still be posted overnight.

We already make use of the post office for many administrative purposes, viz.—

(1) Service of landlords' notices under rule I, Chapter V of the Government rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885.
(2) Valuation of lands, mode of assessments, section 84 (*b*), chapter VI, Part II of Act IX (B.C.) of 1880, Road Cess Act.
(3) Certificate post-cards, under rule 21, section III of the rules under the Public Demands Recovery Act, VII (B.C.) of 1880.
(4) Service of notice, section 135 (2) of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1876, Estates Partition Act.
(5) Service of notices under the Income Tax Act, II of 1886, section 46.
(6) Section 81 (2) of Act II (B.C.) of 1882, Embankment Act.
(7) Section 45 (3) of Act I of 1894, Land Acquisition Act.

(8) Under Board's letter No. 57A, dated 5th February 1894, the Collector of Backergunge, making enquiries through panchayets by issuing return post-cards or letters, as to whether the persons registered as proprietors or residing in their respective villages are still in possession of the interest in respect of which their names stand registered.

(9) Under orders of the Postmaster-General forms of application for registration of names under the Land Registration Act, VII (B.C.) of 1876, are kept at post offices for distribution to the public free of cost.

(10) Revenue processes for service in subdivisions are now sent to subdivisions by post.

(11) Money-orders are largely used for paying rent, revenue, and cesses.

I hope to see the post office more freely used for process-serving purposes as time goes on.

248. Some steamer lines enjoy subsidies from the District Boards or the Zamindari Dák Fund for carrying mails. The India General Steam Navigation Company received a subsidy of Rs. 200 per mensem from 1st April 1893 from the District Board of Faridpur for their steamer service between Goalundo and Madaripur, but the subsidy has been withdrawn from the current year on account of the irregular running of the steamers. The Company still receive Rs. 63 per mensem from the Faridpur Zamindari Dák Fund for carrying mails. The same Company run a daily steamer between Barisal and Chandpur with a branch to Madaripur, for which the Backergunge District Board pays a subsidy of Rs. 1,500 per annum. The Company also received a subsidy of Rs. 54 per mensem from the Backergunge Zamindari Dák Fund for carrying mails from Barisal to Madaripur.

The Bengal Central Flotilla Company receive Rs. 6,000 per annum from the Backergunge District Board for their mail steamer service between Barisal and Khulna. The same Company receive also a subsidy of Rs. 1,200 per annum from the District Board for steamer service between Barisal and Gulshakhali *viâ* Patuakhali. In addition to this the Company receive a subsidy of Rs. 167 per mensem from the Zamindari Dák Fund for carrying mails from Barisal to Pirojpur.

249. The following statement shows the telegraphic business of the combined post and telegraph offices in the Division during the year under report:—

District.	Number of combined offices.	Number of messages sent.	Number of messages received.
1	2	3	4
Dacca	6	8,819	9,513
Mymensingh	10	8,321	8,774
Faridpur	3	3,156	3,082
Backergunge	4	6,870	6,229
Total ...	23	27,166	27,598

The number of offices and the business done was more than double.

The following new lines of telegraphs were opened in this Division during the year under report:—

Dacca	(1) Narayanganj to Munshiganj. (2) Ditto to Taltala. (3) Taltala to Srinagar. (4) Do. to Jainshar.
Mymensingh	(5) Ramgopalpur to Iswarganj. (6) Iswarganj to Atharabari. (7) Atharabari to Kishorganj. (8) Tangail to Korotia. (9) Sherpur to Mohendraganj and Mankachar in Assam.
Backergunge ...	(10) Barisal to Nalchiti.

The telegraph line from Sherpur to Mohendraganj mentioned in the last year's report was duly completed and extended to Mankachar, where an office has been opened since May 1893. The further extension of the line to Assam may be completed during the current year.

All the subdivisions in Dacca and Faridpur, and three out of the four subdivisions in Mymensingh and one (Pirojpur) out of three in Backergunge, are now connected by telegraph with their respective district head-quarters. Netrakona will probably be so connected with Mymensingh during the current year.

The following is a list of the new lines which it is contemplated to open in the district of Mymensingh :—

Kishorganj to Dilalpur.
Dilalpur to Bajitpur.
Bajitpur to Karimganj.
Karimganj to Bhairab.
Ramgopalpur to Gouripur.
Gouripur to Netrakona.
Netrakona to Naraindahar.
Naraindahar to Durgapur (Susang).

XXXIII.—FAIRS AND POUNDS.

Fairs.

250. There are many annual fairs in this Division, of which the most important are (1) Kartic Barni fair, (2) Nangalband fair in Dacca, (3) Jhulan mela, and (4) Jamalpur mela in Mymensingh.

(1) The Kartic Barni fair is held on the bank of the Dhaleswari river, close to the head-quarters of the subdivision of Munshiganj. It was open this year on the 10th December 1893 and continued till 10th February 1894, and is reported to have been visited by 102,000 persons, against 193,025 in the previous year. Though the attendance has fallen off, the business has largely increased. The value of goods brought for sale was Rs. 15,91,768, and that of goods actually sold was Rs. 8,27,150, against Rs. 10,96,607 and Rs. 4,23,884 in 1892-93. So the decadence reported last year has been to a large extent made good in spite of the general distress reported, especially from this part of the Division.

The conservancy and sanitary arrangements were satisfactory. A Civil Hospital Assistant with suitable medicines was deputed to the fair, 16 sweepers were employed, and the streets were lighted with kerosine-oil. The cost of these arrangements is paid out of the profits of the fair by the Feringi Bazar Babus, in whose interest the mela is run. There were two deaths from cholera, but no other fatal disease occurred.

A police force consisting of 1 sub-inspector, 4 head-constables, 2 writer-constables, and 22 constables, was stationed at the fair. One theft case and 14 nuisance cases were sent up by the police, and were promptly disposed of by the Subdivisional Officer of Munshiganj.

(2) The annual Nangalband fair did not fall within the year under report.

(3) The Jhulan mela in the Kishorganj subdivision commences on the date of the Jhulan Jatra festival in July, and continues for more than two months till the Durga Puja in September or October. About 3,000 persons are said to have visited the fair daily, against 2,000 in the preceding year. The total value of goods brought for sale and actually sold is estimated to have been Rs. 5,07,500 and Rs. 5,01,835 respectively.

(4) The Jamalpur mela is held on some Government land at the sub-divisional head-quarters. It was opened on the date of the Dole Jatra festival in April, and lasted for a little over three weeks. The principal business at this fair is the sale of up-country cattle. During the year under review, 11,420 head of cattle, the estimated value of which was Rs 3,42,600, were sold. The Committee of the fair charge 7½ annas per head of cattle sold. They realized this year Rs. 5,353—a larger sum than was ever realized before. The profits, after defraying the expenses of the mela, are spent by the mela Committee on some object of public utility.

Mr. Earle reports that the sanitary arrangements at the Jhulan mela and the Jamalpur mela were made in accordance with the standard rules prescribed by the Sanitary Commissioner. The cost of the Jhulan mela is borne by the Kishorganj Municipality. No outbreak of disease was reported from either of the melas.

An annual exhibition was held as usual at the head-quarters of the Faridpur district. Samples of various kinds of grains, garden produce, articles of carpentry, cotton manufacture, &c., were shown, and prizes were given to the exhibitors.

Pounds.

251. The following statement shows the pound business of the year as compared with that of the preceding year:—

District.	Pounds under the District Board.				Pounds under the Municipality.				Remarks.
	1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		
	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Dacca ...	175	6,689	173	(a)7,142	12	1,865	11	(a)1,895	(a) Revised figures given.
Mymensingh ...	246	33,821	240	(a)35,958	12	4,817	(a)13	(a)4,695	
Faridpur ...	122	6,050	118	8,195	6	262	7	463	
Backergunge ...	80	15,003	82	14,288	5	698	5	747	
Total ...	623	61,563	613	65,583	35	7,642	36	7,800	

All the pounds outside the municipal limits are under the control and management of the District Board. These as well as the municipal pounds are farmed out at public auction to the highest bidders. Only one pound at Narayanganj is held under direct management.

The incomes from pounds outside municipalities in Dacca and Mymensingh have decreased, although new pounds have been established during the year. Similarly, in Faridpur the opening of four new pounds has resulted in a deficit of Rs. 2,845 as compared with the preceding year. The profit in Backergunge has increased from Rs. 14,288 to Rs. 15,003, though two pounds have been abolished during the year. There has been a total decrease of Rs. 4,020 in this Division, which is reported to be due to (1) bad harvests, (2) stricter supervision by inspectors, (3) general distress amongst the people, (4) mortality among the cattle.

There has been a fall also in the rental of municipal pounds in the districts of Dacca, Faridpur, and Backergunge. In the Faridpur Municipality one pound has been closed.

It is reported from Mymensingh that cattle are often kept by the pound-keepers in a very disgraceful manner without proper shelter and without food or water. The District Boards are making necessary arrangements for providing pounds with suitable sheds and troughs for food and water. The inspecting officers will be directed to bring to notice cases in which these requirements are not supplied.

XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS. STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING AND THE PUBLIC PRESS.

Political institutions.

252. The principal political institutions in this Division are—

(1) The East Bengal Landholders' Association at Dacca.
(2) The Zamindars' Association at Mymensingh.
(3) The Landholders' Association at Sherpur in the Jamalpur sub-division.
(4) The Branch Indian Association at Mymensingh.
(5) The Peoples' Association at Dacca.
(6) Ditto at Faridpur.
(7) Ditto. at Bhanga.
(8) Ditto at Barisal.
(9) The Standing Congress Committee at Dacca.

although the latter question is one which affects the pockets of the voters, votes as a rule were given not because of any predilection for cess or no cess on the part of the voters, but because of the opinions of influential gentlemen in their neighbourhood, many of whom are convinced that the increase in the rate of cess is necessary to supply the District Board with funds for the proper performance of their duty. Hence the elections were not the one-sided affair which *primâ facie* might have been expected, and the Local Board elected members are many of them in favour of an increase in the rate of cess."

State of Public Press.

255. At the close of the year under report there were nine newspapers and four periodicals published in this Division, against seven newspapers and seven periodicals on the 31st March 1893.

Newspapers.

Dacca	1.	*Bengal Times*	English		Bi-weekly.
	2.	*The East*	Do.		Weekly.
	3.	*Dacca Gazette*	English and Bengali.		Do.
	4.	*Dacca Prakash*	Bengali		Do.
	5.	*Saraswat Patra*	Do.		Do.
	6.	*Bharatbasi*	Do.		Do.
	7.	*Vicrampur*	Do.		Do.
Faridpur	8.	*Faridpur Hitaishini*	Do.		Monthly.
Backergunge	9.	*Kasipur Nibasi*	Do.		Fortnightly.

Periodicals.

Dacca	1.	*New Light.*
	2.	*Bangabandhu.*
	3.	*Asa* (*New*).
	4.	*Santi* (*New*).

Two new newspapers, the *Bharatbasi* and the *Vicrampur*, have sprung up during the year—the former in Dacca town and the latter in the sub-division of Munshiganj. The *Charubarta* of Mymensingh died, but the Faridpur *Hitaishini*, which was reported to have ceased to exist in last year's report, has reappeared as a monthly journal.

Of the periodicals, five, viz., the *Sevaka* and the *Prakriti* in Dacca, and *Akbar Islamia*, *Uddesya Mahat* and *Hitakari* in Mymensingh, ceased to exist, while two, *Asa* and *Santi*, have been newly started at Dacca. The Magistrates report that the newspapers published in this Division are not conspicuous for their ability. None of them appear to be popular or to command a wide circulation. Their tone is generally moderate and loyal. Though the tone of the local vernacular press is generally moderate and loyal, I find the editors both of that press and of the outside press are occasionally misled by their informants. I give a few instances of such accidents. It is curious that people should be so anxious to show that they have not been able to prevent deaths from starvation. The periodicals are chiefly religious papers with limited circulation.

I have not had an opportunity of studying the local press personally, as no newspapers, local and other, are taken in my office. The Government supplies me weekly with a "Report on Native Papers," which contains extracts from the vernacular, but not from the English, newspapers, published in my Division, as well as from those published in other Divisions, in which I do not take much interest. I have thought that Commissioners should have nearer access to the local press, whether English or vernacular. I am a little surprised that publishers do not send me copies of their publications free of cost. As noted in my report last year, there is little enterprise among the editors and publishers of the local press. They seem hardly to realize what their position as reformers and teachers might be. Last year I recommended as an example that very enterprising person, the Editor of the *Review of Reviews* in London. "If Christ come to Dacca" would be an incomparable title from the advertiser's

point of view, and might be made a basis for much enlightenment on social and economic questions.

Newspapers.	Allegations.	Explanations.
1	2	3
Samay, dated 11th November 1892.	Serious distress in Attia in Mymensingh district, and suicides and deaths from starvation.	No deaths from starvation, but there is distress. There were deaths from bowel-complaints induced by insufficient or unwholesome food.
Sudhakar, 10th February 1893.	An attempt on the part of some zamindars' amlas, accompanied by 30 or 40 men and 10 elephants, to realize rents, mufassal expenses, and other illegal cesses from the raiyats by force.	No such occurrence.
Dacca Prakash, 14th June 1893.	Desertion of children by one Pitamber Gope of Govindapur, thana Nawabganj, on account of scarcity.	No man of that name ever lived in the village.
Bangabasi, 17th June 1893.	Five deaths from starvation, quoted from *Dacca Prakash*.	No deaths owing to distress.
Sanjibani, 9th September 1893.	Death from starvation in Mymensingh ...	The statement is not true.
Kasipur Nivasi, 14th September 1893.	Death of a Sankhabanik, of Kirtipasha, from starvation.	No such death from starvation. One Ram Bishnu Sankhabanik committed suicide, as he was suffering from colic.
Bangabasi, 23rd September 1893.	Death of Bhimrishi Muchi of Sengair in Manikgauj, found by Subdivisional Officer on enquiry to be caused by starvation.	Death from fever and not from starvation.
Kasipur Nivasi, 30th September 1893.	Excess of dacoities and ruffianisms in Backergunge in consequence of prevailing distress, with two instances:— (1) Certain Musalmans attacked a washerman's house and forcibly carried away a quantity of straw. (2) One Gopal Chandra Nag, of Kasipur, assaulted by dacoits.	Statements not true.
Dacca Prakash, 1st October 1893.	Severe distress in Gossair Hat in Faridpur, and deaths from starvation.	Distress not very severe, and no deaths from starvation.
Sanjivani, 14th April 1894.	Distress in Faridpur. Death of one Iswar Chandra Das of Jamulia from starvation, with another young widow about to, and in the same house suicide by a gentleman on account of starvation, and the walking about of women almost naked.	All the facts stated are untrue.

The Sub-divisional Officer of Madaripur, Maulvi Fazlal Karim, who met a delegate of the Faridpur Suhrid Sabha gratuitously distributing rice to the destitute women in Kotalipara from the funds of the Association, writes as follows in his diary under date the 7th of May 1884:—

"This gentleman showed me what he had written about the distress in the *Bangabasi* of the 5th instant; after reading it, I found he had very much exaggerated the facts, and had mentioned many things which are not correct. I drew his attention to these facts, and requested him not to misrepresent facts in this way."

SECTION XXXV.—SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

256. I annex a statement in which I have recorded the Collectors' and my own opinion, where I have anything to add, of the gazetted officers employed in this Division.

According to the instruction contained in paragraph 36, section IV, chapter IX of the Board's Rules, 1888, I have, in paragraphs 167 and 168 of my Report on the Land Revenue Administration for 1893-94, given some account of the services of the District Officers of my Division. As Mr. Savage has left Backergunge, I take this opportunity of recording my high appreciation of his services during his incumbency of the onerous and difficult post of Magistrate-Collector of that district.

Mr. Savage joined the Backergunge district in the year 1887-88. The land revenue then amounted to Rs. 14,79,188. In 1893-94 it was Rs. 15,62,590. While the general result of Mr. Savage's administration has thus been eminently successful, this officer has been equally happy in details. He has, to use a hackneyed phrase, "evolved order out of chaos." At the end of 1887-88 the arrears of land revenue were Rs. 1,50,864; at the end of 1893-94 they were Rs. 60,071. Salt, an important subject in a seaboard district, has had Mr. Savage's careful attention. Though in charge of this very important district, where the protection of person and property alone is enough to occupy one man's time, Mr. Savage has found time to supervise the administration of a large Court of Wards' estate, Dakhin Shahbazpur, in a very efficient manner.

One of this gentlemen's latest contributions to administrative improvement is a scheme for enforcing the registration of possessing titles under Act VII (B.C.), 1876, which bids fair to be a success.

Mr. Savage succeeded in persuading the Backergunge District Board to vote an addition of 50 per cent. to the rate of road cess.

In the administration of criminal justice and of the police, I can hardly say more than that Mr. Savage has succeeded in maintaining order in spite of the difficulties which our unoriential, somewhat elaborate, and perhaps over-scrupulous, system places in a District Officer's path.

257. I would also invite attention to the excellent work done by Mr. A. Earle since he has been in charge of the Mymensingh district. Mr. Earle had a hard task to perform in reforming and restoring the administration. He has been untiring in his efforts, which have been almost uniformly successful. I regret to say that his efforts, though of so much value to the district or to Government, have been disastrous to himself. I trust that his indisposition, brought on by overwork, is but temporary.

258. * * * * * *

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

Dacca.

259. The district of Dacca is fortunate in some of its principal landed proprietors. The names of Nawab Sir Abdul Gani Bahadur, K.C.S.I., his son, Nawab Ashanullah Bahadur, C.I.E., Raja Rajendra Narain Bahadur of Bhowal, Raja Srinath Rai of Bhagyakul, are known far beyond the limits of the district and of the Division. The Collector now adds the zamindars of Teota to the list of exceptionally public-spirited landed proprietors. I am glad to be able to report that the long-standing disputes between the Raja of Bhowal and the zamindar of Kasimpur have at last been terminated by the intervention of the Collector.

The disputes between the several zamindars of Baliati in the Manikganj subdivision, referred to in last year's report, I regret to say, continued during the year. The two young zamindars of Dhankora are also at feud. The two families of the Pal Babus of Lohajang in the Munshiganj subdivision have been fighting for a char throughout the year under review. Some of the minor zamindars are reported to be on bad terms with their tenants.

Mymensingh.

Among the zamindars most favourably noticed as liberal and peaceful landlords, are Raja Surjya Kanta Acharjya of Muktagacha and Babu Jogendra Kishore Rai Chaudhri of Ramgopalpur. The names of Hafiz Mahamed Ali Khan of Korotia and Rai Radha Ballab Chaudhri of Sherpur are also prominently mentioned. Raja Surjya Kanta Acharjya Bahadur has of late shown in every possible way his wish to secure the good-will of the District Officer, and has on more than one occasion sought his help in averting inpending disputes; while Babu Jogendra

Kishore Rai Chaudri of Ramgopalpur is reported to be an example to most landlords for the careful management of his estate.

Speaking generally, the resident landlords of this district have given little or no trouble during the year under review, while the evil effects of landlord absenteeism has been conspicuous in a few cases. It is generally the amla who, in order to benefit themselves at the expense of their masters, foment and keep alive quarrels between proprietors and between tenants and their landlords. This class naturally possess greater powers and cannot be kept under adequate control when their masters live far away from their properties.

Faridpur.

Most of the large zamindars are non-resident, and with the exception of Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Thakur, K.C.S.I., and Babu Kali Krishna Thakur of Calcutta, are said to manage their estates badly. Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Thakur, Babu Kali Krishna Thakur, the Narail Babus, Maharani Svarnamayi of Kasimbazar, Barnamayi Dasya of Calcutta, and Kumar Pran Sankar Chaudhri of Teota, though non-resident, subscribed money for the relief of the distressed people of the district. The resident landlords are generally well spoken of. Babu Rajendra Chandra Rai Chaudhri of Chandya Rassi distributed a considerable quantity of rice to the people in distress during the months of September and October last He and his cousin, Babu Mahim Chandra Rai Chaudhri, also subscribed handsomely for the completion of the annual agricultural exhibition and mela buildings at Faridpur.

Barisal.

In general the conduct of the zamindars of this district has not during the year been such as to call for special praise or blame. No prominent acts of liberality have distinguished any member of the landed interest. Here and there loans have been granted to tenants to relieve them during the hard times caused by partial failure of crops in the Bil country, and in some places zamindars and talukdars distributed rice free to those of their tenants who suffered most from the distress; but the expenditure was in no case such as to call for special notice. On the other hand, with the exception of certain zamindars, whose quarrels are interminable, the zamindars of the district have during the year not given much employment for the police, and have shown a disposition to live at peace with their neighbours.

The District Board having reduced the rate of road cess from 4½ to 3 pies, enquiry was made as to the rate at which this and the Public Works cess were levied from the raiyats by the landlords. It was proved that they levy the full rate of one anna per rupee at least, and that two annas, two annas six pies, and even three annas, are not unknown rates, while legally they are only entitled to 4½ pies. I confess to some surprise, not that the landlords should make these cesses an excuse for further illegal exactions, but that the peasantry of Backergunge, reported to be so independent, should submit to them.

XXXVII.—STATIONERY AND FORMS.

260. Of recent years the subject of the increase in expenditure on and in consumption of stationery has received attention. I have had returns prepared showing the consumption in 1892-93 and 1893-94. Only in Mymensingh is there decrease. This is creditable to Mr. Earle, or discreditable to his predecessor, under whose *régime* there was increase. The increase in Dacca is attributed to the police sub-inspectorship examination. In Backergunge and Faridpur scarcity is said to be answerable. There is increase in all these districts in foolscap and draft paper. In Dacca there is increase in quills. It must be remembered that officers are not entirely responsible for consumption of stationery any more than they are for telegrams. They are obliged to answer letters.

In consumption of forms, too, special care is now taken since the issue of the Government orders No. 1460J., dated 6th March 1894, circulating Board's Resolution No. 2235B., dated 20th December 1893. Regular account books of forms issued have been opened and the forms have been kept under the charge of a special clerk or muharrir.

The Magistrate of Backergunge raised a discussion regarding the use of quills both in English and vernacular offices. All the Magistrates were of

opinion that goose quills should be supplied instead of steel nibs. Mr. Savage found on enquiry that with steel nibs the amla are not able to write as rapidly as they do with quills, and that the decrease of speed, which is a serious matter in a hard-worked office, is not merely a temporary result of the change of pen, but is certain to be permanent unless better paper be supplied. He added that in deciding the question the Government seem to have lost sight of the fact, known to every writer, that for coarse paper quills are better than steel nibs; and as better paper is not used except for fairing letters, it is necessary that quills should be supplied for writing on ordinary paper. All the other Collectors agreed entirely with Mr. Savage. I used to use goose quills, but some 15 years ago I found, according to the office register, I consumed many quills a day. I accordingly took to steel nibs, and did not find that I wrote slower. I have tried all the different kinds of paper used in the Dacca and Backergunge offices. So far as the writing of English is concerned, my experience does not corroborate the statement made by the Collector of Backergunge regarding the fact known to every writer. In schools I find steel nibs commonly used. I am inclined to agree with my Collectors in the view that the transfer from quills to steel pens has to a certain extent retarded work, especially in vernacular offices. But I differ from them altogether when they assert that this retardation is irremediable as long as steel pens are used. I think experience will teach clerks to write with facility, at any rate English, on rough paper with steel pens, as it has taught me.

XXXVIII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

261. The year has been a most unprosperous one. With short crops, amounting in some parts of the Division to absolute failure, we have had general depression. We have actually had to import food. Compared with ordinary times, there has been what may be called scarcity, though in less prosperous countries our depression would hardly be so entitled. In face of this general depression, that the administration has been so generally successful as is shown in the above paragraphs is, I think, creditable to the officers responsible for it. In my report for 1892-93, I was obliged to make Mymensingh an exception to my record of success. This district, under the able conduct of Mr. A. Earle, is now rapidly recovering. The police, especially the rural police, are better supervised; partition cases are more promptly disposed of. I would refer especially to paragraphs 12, 44, 47, 48, 50, 55, 130, 132, 133, 136, 144 above. I am sorry that I must again make an exception this year. Faridpur comes out very badly. The administration of this district has been weak from almost all points of view, as is amply shown in paragraphs 18, 35, 37, 42, 46, 49, 52, 53, 58, 59, 130, 132, 133, 134, 136, 141, above. In a less degree I have found occasion for criticism in the case of Dacca in paragraphs 7, 114, 134, 135, 147, above. Neither in Dacca nor in Faridpur have we made as much progress in rural police matters as we ought to have done. Backergunge is terribly behind-hand in the matter of Honorary Magistrates. In other respects this district comes out very well. Generally, if we have made any progress during the year under report, it has not been such as we might have made. My apology is that the seasons have worked against us.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 12th September 1894.

RESOLUTION—No. 245T.—F.

READ—

Letter No. 620B., dated the 31st July 1894, from the Board of Revenue, submitting the Report on the Administration of the Stationery Department for the year 1893-94.

The following statement compares the value of the stocks, receipts and issues of the Stationery Office for the year under review with that for the two preceding years:—

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.
Value of stores at the beginning of the year	6,23,856	5,12,445	5,60,515
Value of stores received and credited during the year	21,55,719	24,63,500	25,02,217
Total ...	27,79,575	29,75,945	30,62,732
Deduct value of stores issued during the year	22,67,130	24,15,430	23,75,259
Value of balance in stock at the close of the year	5,12,445	5,60,515	6,87,473

2. Compared with the figures of the previous year, there was an advance of Rs. 38,717 in the value of stores received, while the value of stores issued declined by Rs. 40,171. This occasioned a rise in the value of the stock in hand from Rs. 5,60,515 to Rs. 6,87,473. Referring to the amount of stationery in reserve, which is said to be slightly in excess of three months' consumption calculated on the average monthly consumption of the past year, the Board observe that most of the articles in stock are necessarily of country manufacture, and, if they could be promptly supplied by the local contractors, any increase in the reserve would not only represent loss of interest on the price paid, but also unnecessary occupation of space in the warehouses. They add, however, that most of the contractors are "small dealers who cannot be expected to keep large stocks always ready to hand against the demands of Government." This remark is scarcely correct, as the Bally, Titagar and Bengal Mills, which have each contracted for the supply of over 1,000 tons of paper in 1894-95, cannot be called small dealers, and may be expected to be able at short notice to meet promptly such demands as are made upon them by the Stationery Department. The increase in the value of the closing balance of the year is stated to be due partly to the fall in exchange and adjustments made during the year on account of variation in the rates of 1892-93 and 1893-94, and partly to the receipt during March 1894 of certain articles imported and locally manufactured, required for consumption during 1894-95. The portion of the increase attributable to the rise in the nominal rupee value of imported goods since they were received, amounting apparently to Rs. 14,012, is unavoidable. The true increase in the value of the closing stock appears to be Rs. 1,12,946 (Rs. 1,26,958—Rs. 14,012), and this, after allowance for the higher value in rupees of the articles imported during the year, indicates a considerable growth in actual stock since the beginning of 1892-93. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that this growth should be checked and the balance kept within reasonable limits.

3. It is satisfactory to notice that there was a decrease in the quantity of stores imported, and also in the expenditure on English articles purchased locally. The value of country-made paper purchased was also slightly less, but that of other articles of local manufacture rose by Rs. 5,640, the increase being ascribed to larger supplies of sealing-wax, tags, wax-cloth, &c., for the Central Provinces, Burma, State Railways, and the Postal Department. The issues to

Local Governments show a net decrease of Rs. 95,819 in value. In Bengal there was a very satisfactory reduction of Rs. 1,55,684, which was due to smaller demand from the printing presses and the substitution to a large extent of country-made for imported articles.

4. The Board refer to the difference in the rates at which water-marked paper is sold to the public in Bengal and the Punjab, which has formed the subject of correspondence. The advisability of having a uniform rate for all Provinces is unquestionable. It seems impossible to sell at less than a pice per sheet, and, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, this rate should be maintained.

5. Out of 4,817 reams of hand-made paper which were obtained for the use of the High Court and the Inspector-General of Registration, but were not issued to them owing to the general substitution of machine-made foolscap paper, and which the Superintendent of Stationery was authorised to dispose of to the best advantage, 3,415 reams are reported to have been utilized for Government purposes, a balance of 1,402 reams being left in hand. The paper was received at the end of 1892-93, and should have been entirely disposed of before this. The balance should be utilized as soon as possible, as the paper cannot improve by keeping.

6. The income and expenditure of the Stationery Office, the former consisting of commission on the value of locally-purchased articles and on sales for cash to public officers who are not entitled to free supplies, sale-proceeds of unserviceable stores and petty miscellaneous items, and the latter of the cost of establishment, packing cases, freight and other items, amounted to Rs. 97,833 and Rs. 1,01,998 respectively, against Rs. 1,14,876 and Rs. 95,068 in the previous year. The falling off in the receipts is said to be due to the fact that charges for packing and coolies were excluded during 1893-94 from the value of stationery supplied on payment, and that a smaller quantity of unserviceable and surplus stock was sold. No reason has been assigned for the omission to make any charge for packing and coolies, and the discontinuance of the practice should be explained. The increase in expenditure is mainly accounted for by heavier charges for packing cases and freight, which were unavoidable.

7. The total value of the different articles of stationery issued during the year, exclusive of adjustments, was Rs. 23,73,060, against Rs. 23,72,973 in 1892-93. The issues of quill pens rose in value from Rs. 8,820 in 1892-93 to Rs. 9,163, this being due, as the Superintendent explains, not to a larger number of quills supplied, but to a rise in the price. In his General Administration Report the Commissioner of the Dacca Division refers to a remark made by the Magistrate of Backergunge, that with steel nibs the amla are not able to write as rapidly as they do with quills, particularly on inferior paper, and that this decrease of speed is a serious matter in a hard-worked office. The Commissioner differs from this view, and thinks that experience will teach clerks to write with facility. The Lieutenant-Governor is in accord with him, and also agrees with the Board that it is possible to effect great economy by the substitution of steel pens for quills. The special attention of the Superintendent of Stationery should be given to the matter. An important step, and one which entirely meets with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, was taken during the year in entrusting the manufacture of the full supply of cream-wove note and foolscap-size envelopes required by the Stationery Office to the Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, the necessity of indenting for these articles from England in future being thus dispensed with. Economy demands that the policy of substituting stationery obtained in India for supplies from England should be steadily pursued.

8. The Superintendent has reported fully on the administration of the Form Branch of the Stationery Office. The details furnished relate almost entirely to Bengal, and, as already suggested in the Government order No. 1454 of the 14th March 1893, they should appear in the report on the Bengal expenditure of the Department. They will, therefore, be reviewed when that report is received. It is sufficient to notice here that during the year stringent orders were issued to secure a check over the consumption of printed forms. Heads of Departments had power previously to introduce a new form or alter an old one at any time, and it was found that this added largely to the expenditure in stationery and printing. It has, therefore, been ruled that no form shall be revised nor any new form introduced except at or

before the time of the annual indent, save with the special sanction of Government. The attention of Government having also been drawn to the large average cost of forms for each indenting office, orders have been issued impressing on all officers the necessity of strict economy in the expenditure of forms. As an additional safeguard against waste, a register has been prescribed, in which an account of the stocks and issues of every kind of form in use is to be kept in all offices, one clerk in each office being held personally responsible for keeping up the register. It is difficult to conceive how the offices could have hitherto got on without such a register. Another source of waste is the practice which obtains in many offices of opening a new book or register every year, and leaving the greater part of the closed book blank. The attention of inspecting officers has been drawn to the standing orders enjoining that a register should be used until it is full. These measures contain the elements of a much-needed reform, and should result in an appreciable saving to Government.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor has perused with satisfaction the remarks recorded by the Superintendent regarding the manner in which his office establishment have discharged their duties. The energy and spirit of economy evinced by Mr. Beames encourage the hope that he will carry out considerable reforms in the administration of the Department.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Board of Revenue for information and necessary action on points noticed.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution, with a copy of the report, be submitted to the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, for information.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Printing, Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—SEPARATE REVENUE.

Darjeeling, the 13th September 1894.

RESOLUTION—No. 259T.-F.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Administration of the Salt Department for the year 1893-94.

The receipts and charges of the Salt Department during each of the last six years were—

Receipts and charges.

HEADS.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase in 1893-94 compared with 1892-93.	Decrease in 1893-94 compared with 1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—								
Import duty on salt	2,27,28,686	2,25,83,826	2,30,66,657	2,39,34,019	2,40,16,650	2,36,63,962	.....	3,52,688
Excise ditto	3,22,087	1,98,310	3,21,044	46,437	2,01,678	61,232	.....	1,40,446
Total ...	2,30,50,773	2,27,82,136	2,33,87,701	2,39,80,456	2,42,18,328	2,37,25,194	.....	4,93,134
Provincial—								
Rent of warehouses	53,998	90,100	93,545	83,210	53,634	43,085	.....	10,549
Miscellaneous	34,197	36,969	35,899	(*a*) 28,893	(*a*) 46,633	39,408	.....	7,225
Total ...	88,195	1,27,069	1,29,444	1,12,103	1,00,267	82,493	.....	17,774
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	2,31,38,968	2,29,09,205	2,35,17,145	2,40,92,559	2,43,18,595	2,38,07,687	.....	5,10,908
CHARGES.								
Imperial—								
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Compensation paid under convention with the French Government.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	.....	.....
Refunds of customs duty on salt	2,26,413	2,36,190	2,09,364	2,01,109	1,54,442	1,84,658	30,216	.....
Total ...	2,46,413	2,56,190	2,29,364	2,21,109	1,74,442	2,04,658	30,216	.....
Provincial—								
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies.	21,223	46,521	68,258	51,608	1,24,595	26,778	.....	97,817
Refunds other than customs and excise duty.	.....	.....	.....	5	33	.....	.....	33
Total ...	21,223	46,521	68,258	51,613	1,24,628	26,778	.....	97,850
Imperial—								
Charges of the Orissa Salt Department.	.....	1,07,294	1,10,496	1,33,003	(*b*)1,51,553	1,29,277	.....	22,276
TOTAL CHARGES ...	2,67,636	4,10,005	4,08,118	4,05,725	4,50,623	3,60,713	30,216	1,20,126
Approximate net revenue ...	2,28,71,332	2,24,99,200	2,31,09,027	2,36,86,834	2,38,67,972	2,34,46,974	.....	4,20,998

(*a*) Includes the cost price of salt manufactured under the direct management of Government in Orissa.
(*b*) Details are given in the statement in paragraph 48 of the Report.

2. After a steady rise for four years, the receipts last year showed a decrease amounting to Rs. 5,10,908, or 2·1 per cent. as compared with those of 1892-93. The decrease is due to smaller clearances from shipboard, owing to a considerable advance in the price of salt, and also to a falling off in the local manufacture. The imports, however, rose from 93,83,308 maunds in 1892-93 to 1,03,58,803 maunds, and it is apparent from this that importations sometimes depend more on the state of the shipping trade than on the immediate demand for salt. The charges of the year show a decrease of Rs. 89,910 as compared with 1892-93, but this is mainly accounted for by two heavy and exceptional items having been paid in the latter year.

3. The following statement illustrates the fluctuations of the salt trade in Bengal during the last two years:—

The salt trade.

		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
		2	3	4
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Opening stock	Sea-imported salt in bond	24,97,492	14,52,226	7,19,316
	Excise salt in bond ...	59,299	37,938	20,159
		25,56,791	14,90 164	7,39,475
Import and manufacture.	Sea-imported ...	90,52,997	93,84,887	1,03,61,985
	Manufactured or added	8,985	67,202	15,430
		90,61,982	94,52,089	1,03,77,415
Clearances	Sea-imported salt from ship board	59,00,244	63,47,425	60,65,233
	Sea-imported salt from bond ...	41,33,501	37,10,170	39,01,968
	Excise salt from bond ...	18,866	81,329	24,460
		1,00,52,611	1,01,38,924	99,91,661
Closing stock	Sea-imported salt in bond	14,52,226	7,19,317	10,66,459
	Excise salt in bond	37,938	20,158	10,197
		14,90,164	7,39,475	10,76,656

The stock of salt in the golas at the close of the year, though larger than in the previous year, was still much below that of the four preceding years. In addition to this stock, however, there were 4,50,909 maunds afloat in the port of Calcutta ready to be sold direct to purchasers.

4. The combined imports into Calcutta and Chittagong show a net increase of 9,75,495 maunds, or 10·3 per cent. over those of 1892-93, but Chittagong had a decrease of 34,679 maunds. The shipments were received from the following countries:—

Imports.

		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1891-92.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1892-93.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1893-94.
				4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.			
I.	United Kingdom	55,27,227	59,40,724	65,04,081	61·0	63·3	62·8
II.	Hamburg	16,55,709	9,38,190	7,46,700	18·3	9·8	7·8
	Trieste ...	.....		53,370			
III.	Fougies (Asiatic Turkey)	56,070		.....	.....	.....	.....
	Adelaide			126	·6	.....	·1
	Rio de Janeiro			14,807			
IV.	Ras Rawayah		1,59,572	4,71,230	13·1	20·5	24·0
	Jeddah, Muscat and Saliff	2,99,208	7,27,481	4,39,317			
	Aden	8,70,841	9,99,718	13,50,654			
	Linga		.....	2,27,589			
V.	Madras	42,118	73,040	47,355	·4	·7	·4
VI.	Bombay	5,91,103	5,43,683	5,03,514	6·6	5·7	4·9
	Total	90,51,276	93,83,308	1,03,58,803	100·0	100·0	100·0

Chittagong received cargoes from the United Kingdom only in the past year. There were larger importations into Calcutta from the United Kingdom, Ras Rawayah and Aden, and for the first time shipments also came from Trieste, Adelaide, Rio de Janeiro and Linga. Hamburg, Muscat, Madras and Bombay, however, sent smaller consignments. The increase shown under group IV shows that the production of salt in those parts is cheap, and the trade with India increasingly profitable

5. The total clearances of salt of all kinds fell from 1,01,38,924 maunds in 1892-93 to 99,91,661 maunds in the past year. Deducting from these clearances the excess of exports by land and river over the imports by the same routes,

Consumption of salt.

amounting to 4,93,539 maunds, and adding 27,182 maunds of saltpetre salt brought into use, the balance of salt left for consumption in the Province was 95,25,304 maunds, against 94,33,923 maunds in 1892-93. The increase occurred mainly in the saliferous tracts, and was due to greater prosperity, as those parts were free from the disastrous floods which did serious damage to crops elsewhere in the province. The consumption of the saliferous tracts, excluding Orissa, was 10·52lbs. per head, while in Orissa and the rest of the province the average rates were 10·54 and 10·26 respectively.

Inland trade.

6. The total imports by land and river—such salt having paid duty in the provinces from which it was brought—rose from 4,23,188 maunds in 1892-93 to 5,52,228 maunds. This increase is attributed partly to reduction in local manufacture in Orissa, which led to larger importation from Madras, and partly to the higher price of sea-imported salt, which stimulated importation from Rajputana and the Punjab. The latter cause operated at the same time to reduce exports from Bengal to other provinces, and these fell from 11,62,549 maunds to 10,45,767 maunds, giving an excess over the imports of 4,93,539 maunds, against 7,39,361 maunds in 1892-93.

7. Prices were generally higher than in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to a rise in the price of Liverpool salt, which is attributed to the coal strikes in England. The wholesale price (exclusive of duty) of 100 maunds of Liverpool salt ranged from Rs. 96-10-2 to Rs. 55-6-11, against a variation from Rs. 68-12 to Rs. 57-8 in 1892-93.

Working of the salt laws and rules.

8. Including the Orissa districts, the total number of seizures of contraband salt fell from 2,015 to 1,124 during the past year, and the quantity attached from 1,671 to 693 maunds. In Midnapore there were 176 seizures to 12 unsuccessful searches, against 441 and 363 respectively in 1892-93. While the very high proportion of unsuccessful searches to seizures in the previous year indicated haste and want of judgment on the part of the police, it is evident from the figures of the past year that they have, as the Board remark, gone from one extreme to the other, and have practically given up making searches for illicit salt, except when the evidence is complete and the case is ready. It is obvious, however, that the prevention and suppression of offences against the law and rules demand prompt action on reliable information and reasonable suspicion, and if the police proceed with discretion, such action will seldom afford ground for complaint. There were altogether 1,005 prosecutions, chiefly for illicit manufacture and possession, against 1,472 in the previous year, and 932 persons were convicted out of 1,042 apprehended. The rewards disbursed amounted to Rs. 4,608. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board that rewards should be granted on a more liberal scale than they have been, and he will be prepared to raise the allotment sanctioned for 1894-95, if necessary, on receipt of a separate representation from the Board.

Salt in Orissa.

9. The receipts of the Orissa Salt Department fell from Rs. 2,17,409 to Rs. 66,353 during the year, the decrease being due to the failure of local manufacture. The expenditure (Rs. 1,29,277) was nearly twice the revenue, the percentage of the charges to the receipts being 194·8. The Madras salt authorities claim that the Department should get credit for the duty realised elsewhere on salt consumed in Orissa, on the ground that but for the existence of the preventive establishments, this revenue would not have been realized. On this calculation the total receipts would amount to Rs. 19,03,496, and the percentage of the charges on the receipts would be 6·79. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot, however, accept this argument. Revenue was realised elsewhere on salt imported into Orissa before the preventive establishments came into existence, and although the amount has increased largely since, its growth has been counterbalanced by a reduction in the receipts from local manufacture, and is, in the main, the outcome of the great falling off in such manufacture. The total sales* of all descriptions of salt in Orissa before the Madras authorities took charge of the Department were nearly the same as now, and the consumption per head of the population was greater, being 10·73

	Rs.
* 1885-86	6,84,133
1886-87	7,44,420
1893-94	7,59,317

in 1885-86 against 10·54 in 1893-94. The Government thus obtained almost the same revenue when the preventive work was in the hands of the police. The Board in their 52nd paragraph state the indictment against the Madras management in clear and forcible terms. Though the transfer of the salt administration to Madras was decided on for the express purpose of developing the local industry and making excise salt cheaper and more plentiful, they show that only 15,000 maunds of salt were produced last year, against several lakhs in former years, that the salt is bad and dear, that the consumption per head is slightly less than in 1885-86, that the retail price has remained stationary and is not much below the prices that prevail in the rest of Bengal, that the *malangis* who make salt at the factories are in debt to Government, and that not a single case of illicit wholesale manufacture was detected during the year. The charges, on the other hand, even after credit is given for the entire amount of duty realized on Ganjam, Madras and Liverpool salt, have been out of all proportion to the receipts, the cost for levying less than 20 lakhs of revenue having been 1¼ lakhs, while in the rest of Bengal a revenue of Rs. 2,36,63,962 was collected at a cost of Rs. 26,778. In the presence of these facts, there can be no room for doubt that the Madras system has not been successful in Orissa. The view expressed by Sir Charles Elliott in the Resolution on the annual report for 1891-92 has been confirmed, and he is constrained to reiterate his conviction that the system pursued is a mistake, and that, though it may be desirable to place under Madras control the making of salt on the Chilka lake, the establishment entertained to prevent and detect the illegal manufacture of salt has been a waste of money.

10. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are again due to the Board for their careful supervision of the department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE STATISTICAL INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THE BOARD OF REVENUE REGARDING THE STAMP DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—SEPARATE REVENUE.

Darjeeling, the 14th September 1894.

RESOLUTION No. 272T.F.

READ—

A memorandum No. 668B., dated the 15th August 1894, from the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, submitting statistical information regarding the Stamp Department for the year 1893-94.

The memorandum shows the receipts, charges and net revenue in 1893-94 under both the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879 and the Court-fees Act VII of 1870 to have been respectively Rs. 1,59,71,845, Rs. 6,70,998, and Rs. 1,53,00,847, against 1,55,45,461, Rs. 6,58,937, and Rs. 1,48,86,524 in the preceding year. It appears, however, from the latest figures supplied by the Accountant-General, Bengal, that the approximate receipts and charges in 1893-94 were Rs. 1,59,76,000 and Rs. 6,32,000 respectively. The probable net revenue of the year was therefore Rs. 1,53,44,000.

2. The increase in the receipts occurred under both judicial and non-judicial stamps. According to the return furnished by the Superintendent of Stationery, which will have to be reconciled with the final figures compiled by the Accountant-General, judicial stamps show an increase of Rs. 2,98,523, the largest contributions to which were made by Mymensingh (Rs. 47,970), Calcutta (Rs. 45,242 , Bhagalpur (Rs. 25,935), Midnapore Rs. 22,809), Cuttack (Rs. 20,407), Burdwan (Rs. 18,854), and Saran (Rs. 17,310). Fluctuations in the districts are not unfrequently due to the institution of one or two suits of high value (for instance, in Calcutta Rs. 45,000 are reported to have been paid as probate duty on a single estate), but a steady advance in the revenue under this head is observed from the figures for the Province as a whole for the past five years. In sales of non-judicial stamps, marked improvement occurred in fewer districts, but there was an increase in the majority of districts. The largest increases were in Mymensingh (Rs. 26,637), Muzaffarpur (Rs. 20,791), and Patna (Rs. 11,225), while in Faridpur there was a decrease of Rs. 12,737. These fluctuations were doubtless due to special local circumstances, which should have been explained.

3. The number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied during the year was 4,375 against 3,902 in the preceding year, and the amount of duty and penalty realized amounted to Rs. 37,727 as compared with Rs. 34,353 in 1892-93. Prosecutions were instituted in 710 cases against 803 persons: in 1892-93 the numbers were 667 cases and 703 persons. The increase in cases does not necessarily indicate greater care in checking the stamp duty on the documents which came before the officers and Courts, for the number of insufficiently stamped documents detected must vary from year to year. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that vigilance will be steadily maintained in this matter in all districts. In 11 districts the sale of receipt stamps declined, and the Board are not satisfied that in some districts sufficient care is always exercised in the examination of account books and receipts produced before the income-tax assessors and other officers.

4. Rewards were paid for the detection of evasions of the Stamp Law in 14 districts against 11 in 1892-93 and 9 in 1891-92; but the amount paid was only Rs. 1,455 against Rs. 1,563 in the year before. As observed in the Resolution on the Report of the Stamp Department for the three years ending on the 31st March 1893, detection of infringements of the Stamp Law must largely depend on the encouragement afforded by a liberal distribution of rewards; and although the past year shows some improvement as compared with the preceding two years, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that sufficient attention has not yet been paid to this important subject.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION AND CINCHONA FACTORY IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 14th September 1894.

RESOLUTION—No. 266T.—F.

READ—

The Annual Report on the Government Cinchona Plantation and Cinchona Factory in Bengal for the year 1893-94.

Read also—

The Report for the year 1892-93 and the Resolution recorded on it.

1. The number of trees uprooted during the year was 698,850, against 466,430 in 1892-93; these comprised 260,000 red (or febrifuge-producing) barks and 438,850 yellow (or quinine-producing) barks. The policy steadily observed for several years past has been to reduce the trees which yield the febrifuge, and to plant out only the quinine-producing varieties. No trees of the former kind were, therefore, planted out during the year, and their number fell from 1,020,000 on the 31st March 1893 to 760,000 on the 31st March 1894. The renewals, which numbered 183,700, consisted mainly of the "Calisaya Ledgeriana," with about 7,000 hybrids. The result of the year's operations was that the total number of cinchona plants in the plantation at the close of the year (excluding the nursery stock, which amounted to 84,000), was 3,572,501, as compared with 4,087,651 trees at the close of the preceding year.

2. The crop collected during the year amounted to 330,025 lbs. of dry bark, against 304,390 lbs. in 1892-93. It consisted of 92,605 lbs. of red bark and 237,420 lbs. of yellow bark. The whole of this crop, with the exception of 1,594½ lbs., which were supplied to medical institutions and sold to the public, was made over to the Cinchona Factory. The quantity of bark was small compared with the number of trees uprooted, but the majority of the trees are stated to have been dwarfed and feeble, being the residue of the harvests of former years.

3. The outturn of the Factory was 4,765 lbs. of sulphate of quinine, the produce of 230,100 lbs. of yellow bark and 3,848 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge, for the manufacture of which 91,800 lbs. of red bark were required. The outturn of 1892-93 amounted to 5,242 lbs. and 3,481 lbs. respectively. The falling off of 477 lbs. in the outturn of quinine was due partly to the suspension of manufacture during additions and alterations to the Factory, and partly to a decrease in the proportion of quinine produced from the bark. Regarding this diminution in produce, Dr. King has explained that the percentage of quinine in cinchona bark varies very much, and vegetable physiologists have not yet been able to explain the cause of the variation.

4. The Government purchased during the year the Bhutan Cinchona Association's plantation at Nimbhong, together with a stock of dry bark and manufactured quinine, at a cost of Rs. 1,57,336, payable in three annual instalments, and Rs. 15,763 for the prepared quinine. The latter amounted to 1,157 lbs., the whole of which was disposed of during the year. The number of quinine-producing trees on the plantation exceeds 1,000,000, and Dr. King proposes to gradually cut them down and utilize the bark. When cleared of cinchona, the land can be utilized for other purposes.

5. The following table compares the issues of the past two years:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Sulphate of quinine.	Cinchona febrifuge.	Sulphate of quinine.	Cinchona febrifuge.
1	2	3	4	5
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
To Medical Department, Calcutta ...	1,150 0	500 0	1,300 0	500 0
To Medical Department, Mian Meer ...	1,270 0	500 0	1,500 0	900 0
To Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal (for District Medical Officers, Bengal).	.....	200 8	.....	295 8
To Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal (for jails and lock-ups in Bengal).	6 12	52 4	7 0	51 0
To Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal (for making into pice packets).	475 0	.....	1,490 0	.....
To Inspector-General of Jails (for compensation for loss of weight in conversion into pice packets).	.....	.....	14 12	.....
To Surgeon-General with the Government of India.	.....	2 0	.....	.....
To Commissariat Department for Port Blair	50 0	.....	50 0	.....
Sold to Government officers	2,558 13¼	.....	2,552 10¾	.....
Ditto ditto and to the general public.	.....	2,390 14	.....	2,453 11
Given as samples	7 10¼	1 6	2 6½	0 5
Total ...	5,518 3½	3,647 0	6,916 13¼	4,200 8

The consumption of the year exceeded the quantity manufactured during the year by nearly 1,200 lbs. of quinine.

The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals was supplied with no quinine during the year for issue to District Medical Officers, and the Inspector-General of Jails took a very small quantity for the jails and lock-ups in the Province, but both officers received supplies of the cinchona febrifuge. They will be asked to explain why, in the one case, there was no indent for quinine; and in the other only so small an amount was taken. Details of the sales to Government officers are given in Appendix I attached to the report. The Panjab was the chief customer, taking 1,047 lbs. of quinine against 653 lbs. in the previous year. The demand for Bengal dispensaries rose from 137 lbs. to 186 lbs., but it was exceeded by that of the dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, and Native States.

6. The following statement exhibits the revenue derived from the sale of sulphate of quinine, cinchona febrifuge, cinchona bark, and other products of the plantation during the past two years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
By sale for cash	64,454	65,808
By credit from the Medical Depôts and the Commissariat Department	43,305	54,370
By credit from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal	2,005	2,955
By credit from the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal—		
For jails	631	622
„ pice packets	6,333	19,930
By credit from the Surgeon-General with the Government of India	20	.....
Total ...	1,17,768	1,43,684

7. The expenditure on the plantation, excluding the sum of Rs. 50,000, which was paid on account of the first instalment of the purchase-money of the Nimbong Cinchona Plantation, and the expenditure on the Factory, including the price of the quinine taken over from the Bhutan Cinchona Association, amounted to Rs. 73,235 and Rs. 54,013 respectively, against Rs. 68,650 and Rs. 36,697 in the previous year. The increase in the Factory expenditure was partly due to the renewal of machinery. For the plantation there were higher charges on account of the establishment.

8. The result of the year's working (allowing for the value of the stock sold) was a net profit of Rs. 1,117 against Rs. 3,171 in 1892-93. As stated in previous Resolutions, it is not the object of the Government to make a profit out of this industry, but to provide the people of the country, at the lowest possible rate, with an efficient remedy for fever, the most prevalent of all the diseases of the country. The financial result of the year must therefore be considered satisfactory. It was, however, accompanied by a very serious decrease in the stock of quinine, which fell from 2,379 lbs. to 1,384 lbs., and stood at the end of the year at about one-fifth of the year's consumption. This is much too low, and the Lieutenant-Governor understands that Dr. King has taken measures not only to manufacture during the present year a quantity equal to the demand, but also to increase the reserve.

9. The scheme for the extended sale of Government quinine in Bengal through the medium of the Postal Department has, as stated by Dr. King, proved a most gratifying success. During the year under review, 1,490 pounds of quinine were issued to the Inspector-General of Jails to be made up into pice packets. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that, as the arrangement becomes more widely known amongst the people, the demand for Government quinine will largely increase.

10. The acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Dr. King and to Mr. Gammie for the efficient management of the Department during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 15th September, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
	BENGAL.		
	BURDWAN DIVN.		
1	Burdwan Sept. 15, '94	0·05	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *aman* and sugarcane good. Harvesting of *aus* commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Kalna ...	1·16	
	Katwa ...	0·05	
	Raniganj ...	0·01	
			Srs.
			Burdwan ... ... 11 to 15 }
			Kalna ... ... 9 to 13 } per rupee.
			Katwa ... ... 13½ }
			Raniganj ... ... 14½ }
2	Birbhum „ 15, '94	0·83	Weather—seasonable. Paddy being weeded and thriving. Sugarcane doing well in Rampur Hát and Rajnagar; elsewhere doing badly. Common rice sells from 13 to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply good and sufficient.
	Rampur Hát ...	0·21	
3	Bankura „ 15, '94	1·72	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of early rice has commenced. Prospects of all crops good. Coarse rice sells at—
	Vishnupur ...	1·52	
			Srs.
			Bankura ... ... 17 } per rupee.
			Vishnupur ... ... 16½ }
4	Midnapore „ 15, '94	0·44	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of all crops continue bright except in Contai. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Contai ...	0·31	
	Tamluk ...	1·34	
	Ghatal ...	1·72	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 14 }
			Contai ... ... 13 } per rupee.
			Tamluk ... ... 13 }
			Ghatal ... ... 13 }
5	Hooghly „ 15, '94	0·03	Weather—bright and hot. Prospects generally good except in Serampore. Want of rain is beginning to be felt. Prices of common rice:—
	Serampore ...	0·18	
	Jahanabad ...	0·66	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 11 }
			Serampore ... ... 10 to 11½ } per rupee.
			Jahanabad ... ... 13 }
6	Howrah „ 15, '94	0·36	Weather—cloudy with south wind. Harvesting of *aus* and jute continues. Transplantation of winter rice practically completed. Prospects favourable. Prices continue normal. Rice sells at—
	Ulubaria ...	0·15	
			Srs.
			Howrah ... ... 10 } per rupee.
			Ulubaria ... ... 9½ to 12 }
			Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
	PRESIDENCY DIVN.		
7	24-Parganas „ 15, '94	0·25	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* and jute going on. Transplantation of *aman* completed. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 11 to 13 0 }
			Barasat ... ... 10 10 } per rupee.
			Basirhat ... ... 12 0 }
			Diamond Harbour ... ... 11 0 }
8	Nadia „ 15, '94	0·05	Weather—close and cloudy. Prospects of all crops good. Common rice 11 to 14 seers per rupee.
	Kushtia ...	0·13	
	Meherpur ...	0·19	
	Chuadanga ...	0·57	
	Ranaghat ...	1·44	
9	Murshidabad „ 15, '94	0·57	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of jute and hemp continues. Some damage to *bhadoi* and *aman* paddy caused by floods. The water is gradually subsiding. Fodder sufficient for cattle. About 34 head of cattle died of small-pox in thana Nabagram in the Kandi subdivision. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.
10	Jessore „ 15, '94	0·62	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* and steeping of jute continues. *Aman* plants look healthy. Lands under preparation for the *rabi* crops. Rivers falling slowly in the Narail and Magura subdivisions and rising rapidly in the Bangaon subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at—
	Jhenida ...	1·72	
	Magura ...	0·34	
	Narail ...	0·93	
	Bangaon ...	0·62	
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 11 to 12 0 }
			Jhenida ... ... 13 8 }
			Magura ... ... 13 8 } per rupee.
			Narail ... ... 13 0 }
			Bangaon ... ... 10 to 14 0 }
11	Khulna „ 15, '94	1·43	A break in the rains. Crops doing well. Harvesting of *aus* and jute goes on. Common rice sells from 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.
	Bagerhat ...	0·07	
	Satkhira ...	0·06	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
RAJSHAHI DIVN. 12	Rajshahi Sept. 15, '94	0·38	Weather—hot and cloudy. Prospects of standing crops good, but a little more rain is needed in the Naugaon subdivision. Harvesting of *aus* and jute in progress. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
	Nator ...	Nil	
	Naugaon ...	0·09	
13	Dinajpur „ 15, '94	1·91	Weather—hot and cloudy with occasional rain. Transplantation of *aman* still going on. Prospects of standing crops fair. Common rice selling from 10 to 12 seers per rupee. No report of cattle-disease.
	Thakurgaon ...	5·30	
14	Jalpaiguri „ 15, '94	14·22	Weather—seasonable. The rainfall has been sufficient and has facilitated transplantation of *haimanti* seedlings. Prospects favourable. Rice selling at 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Alipur Duar ...	12·47	
15	Darjeeling ...	...	Report not received.
16	Rangpur „ 15, '94	5·81	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Steeping of jute continues. Transplantation of *aman* not yet finished. Good rain fell on the 14th instant. Price of rice 9 to 11 seers per rupee.
	Kurigram ...	1·35	
	Gaibanda ...	0·47	
	Nilphamari ...	1·42	
17	Bogra „ 15, '94	0·30	Weather—sultry with occasional rain. Reaping of jute and *aus* continues. Transplantation of *aman* not yet finished. Price of common rice stationary (11½ seers per rupee). Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
	Sherpur ...	0·20	
	Naukhila ...	0·71	
18	Pabna „ 15, '94	0·54	Weather—hot. Prospects continue good. More rain wanted at Sirajganj for the *aman* crop. Harvesting of *aus* and jute in progress. Common rice selling at 11 to 12 seers per rupee at Sadar and also at Sirajganj. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
DACCA DIVN. 19	Dacca „ 15, '94	0·41	Weather—hot. Harvesting of jute and *aus* paddy nearly completed. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder plentiful. Common rice selling from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.
20	Mymensingh „ 15, '94	0·55	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice sells at 10 seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient.
21	Faridpur „ 15, '94	0·38	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Price of rice 11¼ seers per rupee.
	Goalundo ...	0·55	
	Madaripur ...	0·69	
22	Backergunge „ 15, '94	1·12	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Transplantation of *aman* rice still going on. Common rice sells from 9 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Perojpur ...	0·64	
	Patuakhali ...	0·10	
	Bhola ...	2·52	
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 23	Tippera ...	...	Report not received.
24	Noakhali ...	...	Ditto.
25	Chittagong ...	...	Ditto.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
	BIHAR.		
PATNA DIVISION.			
26	Patna Sept. 15, '94	0·79	Weather—hot and clear with occasional showers. Prospect of rice continues favourable. Prices normal. Common rice selling at—
	Bihar ...	0·84	
	Barh ...	0·09	
	Dinapore ...	0·13	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 15½ }
			Barh ... ... 12½ } per rupee.
			Bihar ... ... 15¼ }
			Dinapore ... ... 11 to 14½ }
27	Gaya „ 15, '94	0·58	Weather—cloudy and hot. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops still going on. Paddy doing well. Common rice sells at—
	Jahanabad ...	0·19	
	Aurangabad ...	0·02	
	Nawada ...	Nil	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 13¼ }
			Jahanabad ... ... 13 } per rupee.
			Nawada ... ... 15 }
			Aurangabad ... ... 15 }
			Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
28	Shahabad „ 15, '94	0·40	Weather—cloudy and hot. East wind prevailing. Transplantation of paddy nearly completed. The excessive rainfall is reported to have done some damage to the *bhadoi* crop in the Bhabua subdivision. The crop is also poor in the Buxar subdivision. Prospects of other standing crops continue good.
	Buxar ...	0·49	
	Bhabua ...	1·93	
	Sasaram ...	0·10	
29	Saran „ 15, '94	0·23	Weather—seasonable. *Bhadoi* and paddy doing well and prospects good. Fodder and water plentiful. Prices of common rice:—
	Siwan ...	0·16	
	Gopalganj ...	1·06	
			Srs.
			Chapra ... ... 12 }
			Siwan ... ... 12½ } per rupee.
			Gopalganj ... ... 12 }
30	Champaran „ 15, '94	0·27	Weather—cloudy with occasional sunshine. More rain wanted to finish transplantation. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops fair. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
31	Muzaffarpur „ 15, '94	1·27	Weather—hot and cloudy at intervals. *Bhadoi* crops being harvested. Prospects continue good and favourable. No disease among cattle. Fodder and water abundant. Prices falling. Common rice selling at 12½ seers per rupee.
	Hajipur ...	0·24	
	Sitamarhi ...	0·45	
32	Darbhanga „ 15, '94	1·50	Weather—generally sunny with occasional clouds and showers. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops continues. Transplantation of rice nearly completed except in the Bahera thana, where more rain is wanted for the purpose. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Prices falling.
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.			
33	Monghyr „ 15, '94	0·50	Weather—very hot with slight showers. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crop still going on. *Urid* and *Kurthi* are being sown in some places on the diara lands. Chilly is being transplanted. Indigo and sugarcane doing well. Much damage has been caused to the standing crops by the floods. Water plentiful. Fodder sufficient save in the diara lands. Small-pox among cattle towards Chakai in Jamui subdivision. Prices of common rice:—
	Begusarai ...	Nil	
	Jamui ...	Nil	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 11 to 13 }
			Begusarai ... ... 12 } per rupee.
			Jamui ... ... 13½ }
34	Bhagalpur „ 15, '94	0·27	Weather—some days hot, but generally cool for the time of year with showers. *Aghani* rice has been planted out and sown on the full normal area. Transplantation is practically completed. *Marua* and *bhadoi* paddy are being harvested. *Kalai* and *kurthi* are being sown. Prices normal. Price of common rice 13 to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Banka ...	Nil	
	Madhipura ..	0·55	
	Supaul ...	0·94	
35	Purnea „ 15, '94	3·59	Weather—wet and cool. Transplantation of *aghani* on low lands finished. *Bhadoi* harvest and jute steeping progressing satisfactorily. Rivers falling. Average price of rice 16 seers per rupee.
	Kishanganj ...	9·04	
	Araria ...	4·26	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR—*concld.*			
Bhagalpur Divn.—*concld.* 36	Malda Sept. 15, '94	0·57	Weather—hot and bright up to 13th; since then cloudy with a little rain. *Bhadoi* paddy being harvested; estimated outturn not more than 12 annas. Transplanting of winter rice finished. Steeping of jute still continues. Price of common rice varies from 11½ to 15¾ seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.
	Shibganj ..	0·65	
37	Santhal Parganas „ 15, '94	1·15	Weather—dry, but it rained last night (14th). Last night's rain probably saved the crops which wanted rain badly.
	Deoghar ...	0·02	
	Godda ...	Nil	
	Jamtara ...	0·33	
	Pakour ..	Nil	
	Rajmahal ..	Nil	
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divn. 38	Cuttack „ 15, '94	1·35	Weather—hot. Early *beali* being reaped and late *beali* attaining maturity. *Sarad* being weeded and reploughed, except in parts damaged by the high floods, in which transplantation is going on, where practicable, in consequence of the water having gone down. Fodder-supply good except in the flooded tracts. Common rice sells at— Srs. c. Srs. c. Sadar ... ... 9 14 to 13 2; Jajpur ... ... 10 0 to 11 13; Kendrapara ... ... 10 8 to 13 2; Banki ... ... 14 0 — per rupee.
39	Balasore „ 15 '94	1·60	Weather—hot; cloudy with occasional showers. Weeding and some transplantation still going on. Crops thriving well everywhere. The Bhadrak subdivision reports prospects of an average outturn of 13 annas. Prices are falling except at Chandbally, where they are still stationary. Rice sells at— Srs. Balasore ... ... 14; Bhadrak ... ... 14 to 15; Chandbally (Dhamnagar) ... 10 to 12 — per rupee.
40	Puri „ 13, '94	1·97	Weather—hot and cloudy. Harvesting of *beali* going on. Weeding of *sarad* paddy for the second time continues in places. State of miscellaneous crops good. Rice sells from 12 to 15¾ seers per rupee.
	Khurda ..	1·79	
	Banpur ...	1·45	
	CHOTA NAGPUR.		
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
Chota Nagpur Divs. 41	Hazaribagh Sept. 15, '94	1·20	Weather—generally fine throughout the week. A heavy shower of rain on the 14th. Paddy crop promises well. *Makai, gundli* and *gora dhan* are being harvested. *Sirguja* and *kurthi* are being sown, and lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops. Common rice selling at 11 to 13 seers per rupee. Grazing and fodder abundant.
	Giridi ...	Nil	
42	Lohardaga „ 15, '94	0·82	Weather—hot and cloudy. Reaping of *gora dhan* and sowing of *sirguja* continue. Prospect of winter paddy good. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
43	Palamau „ 13, '94	0·02	A break seems to have set in. Prospects of *aghani* paddy excellent so far. Some more rain will be required soon. *Gora dhan* being cut. Preparation for *rabi* sowings have commenced. *Til, sirguja, kurthi* and gram being sown. *Sawan* and *gundli* being harvested. Price of rice very high in some parts, ranging from 9 seers to 16 seers 14 chitaks per rupee.
44	Manbhum „ 15, '94	Nil	A break in the rains. *Jonar* has suffered from excessive rain; outturn poor.
	Gobindpur ...	Nil	*Gora* and *aman* paddy doing well. Rice sells at 12 to 16 seers per rupee.
45	Singhbhum „ 15, '94	0·50	Sun shining brightly; occasional showers. Weather favourable. Condition of crops good. Rice selling from 10 to 16 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,
The 18th September, 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of

Meteorological Division	Division	District	Representative stations	Station Observations. Air Pressure. Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Lowest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Wind. Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Temperature. Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	29·680	29·402	29·529	29·574	—·025	S8E	67	91·7	76·7	87·8	78·9	83·3	—0·7
			Raniganj ...	29·449	29·169	29·294	29·576	—·017	S18E	34	91·2	74·4	87·7	77·3	82·5	—0·9
		Birbhum	.....													
		Bankura	Bankura ...	29·464	29·198	29·313	29·561	—·013	S14E	70	91·1	75·6	87·8	77·6	82·7	—0·4
		Midnapore	Midnapore ...	29·649	29·360	29·472	29·586	—·010	S2W	84	92·3	74·1	89·0	77·3	83·1	—0·1
		Hooghly	.....													
		Howrah	.....													
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Sangor Island ...	29·765	29·485	29·613	29·582	—·016	S31W	351	89·2	75·0	85·8	79·1	82·4	—1·0
		Calcutta	Calcutta ...	29·772	29·481	29·615	29·582	—·014	S28W	90	90·6	75·2	86·1	77·9	82·0	—0·6
		Nadia	Krishnagar ...	29·743	29·457	29·588	29·583	—·010	S9E	122	90·8	75·2	87·6	78·0	83·0	—0·6
		Murshidabad	Berhampore ...	29·718	29·443	29·568	29·583	—·021	S17E	65	90·1	75·8	86·5	78·3	82·5	—1·1
		Jessore	Jessore ...	29·749	29·480	29·610	29·590	—·021	S9E	79	92·0	74·9	87·4	77·3	82·3	—1·4
		Khulna	.....													
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia ...	29·704	29·427	29·564	29·583	—·013	S37E	117	90·1	75·6	86·1	78·3	82·2	—0·7
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur ...	29·687	29·398	29·533	29·610	—·005	S55E	?	90·6	74·7	87·3	77·8	82·6	—1·0
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri ...	29·535	29·243	29·385	29·[illegible]	—·006	S82E	73	91·4	73·1	86·7	76·6	81·7	—0·3
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling ...	23·019	22·780	22·885	—	—·028	S72E	79*	68·1	55·7	64·3	57·3*	60·8*	—0·6
			Gnatong ...	19·327	19·149	19·232	—	—	S23E	91	58·9	41·1	54·5	41·2	49·4	—
		Kuch Bihar	.....													
		Rangpur	Rangpur ...	29·672	29·397	29·535	29·611	—·019	S65E	63	92·3	73·7	87·8	77·4	82·6	—0·7
		Bogra	Bogra ...	29·730	29·457	29·587	29·600	—·004	S56E	66	92·2	73·7	87·5	77·7	82·6	—0·4
		Pabna	Sirajganj ...	29·749	29·467	29·603	29·602	—·020	S41E	67	89·3	74·2	85·7	78·0	81·9	—0·9
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj ...	29·789	29·493	29·639	29·613	—·015	S29E	203	90·6	75·7	86·1	78·0	82·1	—1·2
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh ...	29·750	29·465	29·608	29·618	—·018	S54E	99	91·2	74·1	85·7	77·3	81·6	—0·9
		Faridpur	Faridpur ...	29·775	29·479	29·623	29·617	—·018	S29E	124	88·5	74·9	85·0	78·1	81·6	—1·0
		Backergunge	Barisal ...	29·797	29·506	29·645	29·603	—·012	S11E	86	92·3	74·4	85·4	77·0	81·2	—0·9
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla ...	29·780	29·504	29·646	29·630	—·015	S54E	134	91·3	72·8	85·7	75·9	80·8	—1·0
		Noakhali	Noakhali ...	29·774	29·498	29·638	29·628	—·013	S41E	151	89·5	71·8	84·6	76·2	80·4	—0·8
		Chittagong	Chittagong ...	29·758	29·504	29·624	29·639	—·015	S43E	172	89·7	73·1	85·1	75·6	80·3	—0·3
		South Lushai Hills	.....													
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore ...	29·595	29·315	29·432	29·566	—·021	S74E	117	91·5	75·7	87·0	78·7	82·9	—1·5
		Gaya	Gaya ...	29·390	29·123	29·238	29·565	—·016	S70E	134	92·9	73·3	88·2	77·3	82·8	—1·5
		Shahabad	Dehri ...	29·492	29·136	29·260	29·562	—·009	S11E	305	93·5	74·0	87·4*	78·0	82·7*	—0·6
			Buxar ...	29·520	29·245	29·365	29·558	—·018	S81E	100	92·0	72·8	86·8	77·1	82·0	—1·5
			Arrah ...	29·564	29·290	29·412	29·552	—·013	N71E	52	92·9	75·5	88·5	78·5	83·5	—0·7
		Saran	Chapra ...	29·584	29·315	29·429	29·562	—·007	S68E	129	91·8	75·6	87·8	78·3	83·1	—0·9
		Champaran	Motihari ...	29·561	29·281	29·403	29·583	—·006	N69E	136	92·0	74·9	87·2	77·2	82·2	—1·4
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur*	29·608	29·324	29·439	29·569	—	S71E	114	92·2	74·2	87·6	78·2	82·9	—
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga ...	29·619	29·330	29·455	29·574	—·027	S62E	105	92·0	72·7	86·6	77·9	82·3	—1·5
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....													
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur ...	29·608	29·331	29·455	29·567	—·012	S46E	92	91·7	73·5	88·1	77·4	82·8	—0·9
		Purnea	Purnea ...	29·684	29·380	29·511	29·589	—·012	S85E	95	91·2	75·7	88·0	78·5	83·2	—0·3
		Malda	Malda ...	29·706	29·425	29·551	29·575	—·018	S30E	62	92·1	76·0	88·0	78·6	83·3	—1·2
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka ...	29·278	29·000	29·125	29·569	—·014	S35E	98	91·1	73·9	86·4	76·6	81·5	—0·9
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack ...	29·714	29·435	29·557	29·579	—·022	S56W	73	93·2	73·8	89·0	78·0	83·5	—0·3
			False Point ...	29·783	29·500	29·633	29·596	—·006	S52W	23	89·0	75·1	86·4	77·5	82·0	—0·7
		Balasore	Balasore ...	29·741	29·459	29·573	29·575	—·015	S36W	128	90·4	75·3	87·2	77·7	82·4	—0·1
		Puri	Puri ...	29·775	29·498	29·629	29·584	—	S79W	256	91·7	74·1	85·0	79·2	83·6	—
			Gopalpur ...	29·773	29·503	29·631	29·592	—	S59W	285	90·7	75·6	88·0	78·3	83·2	—
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh ...	27·765	27·481	27·621	29·563	—·028	S10W	178	86·7	67·8	83·1	72·8	78·0	—0·3
		Lohardaga	Ranchi ...	27·656	27·383	27·509	29·565	—·017	S29W	100	86·5	69·4	82·2	72·0	77·1	—0·4
		Palamau	Daltonganj ...	?	?	?	?	?	S58W	37	90·3	72·0	87·2	70·3	81·8	—
		Manbhum	.....													
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa ...	29·018	28·727	28·853	29·557	—·014	S82W	43	91·9	71·2	88·0	75·7	81·9	—0·8
Assam.	.....	Sibsagar	Sibsagar ...	29·432	29·217	29·362	29·649	—·022	S22W	59	93·2	75·0	87·3	77·1*	82·2*	—1·6
		Goalpara	Dhubri ...	29·658	29·410	29·556	29·625	—·012	S80E	63	89·2	76·1	85·5	77·5	81·5	—0·9
		Cachar	Silchar ...	29·734	29·471	29·603	29·658	—·013	0	60	93·5	74·3	88·7	76·3	82·5	—0·5

Bengal for the month of August 1894.

Humidity.		Cloud.		Rainfall.	District Observations.									
					Rainfall									
					Of month.					Since 16th May 1894.				
Mean 8 A. M.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A. M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A. M.	Rainfall.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	District
88	+1	9·3	+0·7	10 54	13·03	12·48	+1·15	20·75	15·76	36·74	35·00	+1·74	55·00	45·70	Burdwan.
92	—	6·6	—	18·93											
					17·58	12·94	+4·64	19·67	16·74	45·10	38·31	+6·79	51·00	48·84	Birbhum.
90	—	7·9	—	12·41	12·74	13·73	−0·99	17·75	17·34	41·31	39·37	+1·94	50·00	50·83	Bankura.
88	—	4·7	—	7·25	13·32	13·87	−0·55	16·50	15·20	47·04	38·60	+8·44	47·25	44·45	Midnapore.
					8·13	13·43	−5·30	15·33	17·29	30·51	37·65	−7·14	45·00	50·00	Hooghly.
					7·31	12·89	−5·58	14·50	18·16	32·00	37·67	−5·67	48·83	52·24	Howrah.
90	−1	9·3	+1·0	17·20	9·69	13·17	−3·48	14·17	17·23	36·86	39·07	−2·21	41·34	51·08	24-Parganas.
90	+1	8·9	+0·1	4·82	4·82	13·51	−8·69	16·00	18·40	26·65	39·68	−13·03	53·00	51·84	Calcutta.
87	—	7·2	—	10·04	11·44	12·03	−0·59	18·60	15·17		35·36			47·00	Nadia.
94	+6	9·5	+0·3	16·10	11·77	11·88	−0·11	19·17	15 58	31·44	34·97	−3·53	51·34	46·97	Murshidabad.
92	+2	8·8	−0·4	8·18	10·12	11·72	−1·60	16·40	15·26	37·09	36·95	+0·74	53·46	49·07	Jessore.
					11·78	12·35	−0·57	17·67	16·95	37·71	41·38	+3·67	52·33	55 15	Khulna.
91	—	6·7	—	13·67	11·27	10 99	+0·28	18·00	15·70	39·13	37·27	−7·14	44·00	47·61	Rajshahi.
92	—	8·6	—	17·30	12·59	11·72	+0·87	16·40	16·07	36 63	41·58	−4·95	43·60	48·35	Dinajpur.
92	—	8·0	—	37·19	37·36	24·94	+12·42	21·00	18·80	82·96	86 46	−3·50	62·00	64·08	Jalpaiguri.
94	+1	9·8	+0·9	28·61		27·15			22·08		97·90			73 98	Darjeeling.
92	—	7·7	—	31·70											
					19·54	21·83	−2·29	19·75	17·11	60·08	81·82	−21·74	56 75	61·91	Kuch Bihar.
90	—	7·5	—	15·10	14·28	12·07	+2·21	17·25	15·74	36·75	54·45	−17·70	49·25	52·87	Rangpur.
90	—	6·8	—	15·34	16·79	11·63	+5·16	16·00	15·12	41·50	41·66	−0·66	47·00	48·47	Bogra.
92	—	9 7	—	12·41	10·32	12·00	−1·68	20·00	14·93	41·43	37·42	+4·01	51·00	48·07	Pabna.
92	+1	9·0	+0·8	15·06	12·78	13·11	−0·33	18 00	17·43	47·25	44 37	+2·88	60·25	54·78	Dacca.
92	—	8·3	—	23·86	13·71	13·88	−0·17	15 00	17·33	54·08	49 63	+4·45	55·20	56·26	Mymensingh.
93	—	7·8	—	13·95	15·28	12·08	+3·20	20·67	16·10	45·48	40·60	+4·88	56·34	52·15	Faridpur.
90	—	9·0	—	16·64	17·10	15 61	+1·49	21·50	20·10	54 58	56·52	−1·94	65·52	64·04	Backergunj.
95	—	7·9	—	15·52	16·38	15·97	+0·41	18·75	18·36	54 43	50·50	+3·93	60·25	58·17	Tippera.
91	—	5·4	—	36·36	34·56	24·67	+9·89	24·00	22·12	91·32	79 79	+11·53	73 50	67·11	Noakhali.
91	+1	8·9	+1·0	15·93	22·45	23·45	−1·00	20·00	19·60	101·62	89·11	+12·51	74·00	64·60	Chittagong.
					14·59	18·44	−3·85	20·00	22·15	64·60	60·55	+4·05	70·00	69·50	South Hills.
87	+2	9·6	+1·4	8·66	10·85	10·48	+0·37	16·25	12·43	39·03	39·02	+0·01	39·50	35·18	Patna.
89	+7	6·6	−2·3	15·58	16·29	11·73	+4·56	20·50	13·24	40·54	30 91	+9·63	45·50	35·47	Gaya.
87	—	8·7	—	20·21											
91	—	8·5	—	16·52	17·37	11·51	+5·86	17·60	13·23	41·04	28·94	+12·10	45·00	35·84	Shahabad.
91	—	8·2	—	12·06											
91	—	9·6	—	12·03	13·10	10 29	+2·81	17·00	12·31	30·65	20·98	+6·67	38·95	34·97	Saran.
89	—	7·3	—	17·89	18·93	11·94	+6·99	19·50	12·19	39·47	32 98	+6·49	40·14	34·62	Champara.
90	—	6·9	—	8·61	12·67	10·08	+2·59	15·67	12 59	27·73	30·22	−2·49	30·36	35·32	Muzaffarp.
89	+3	7·7	+1·8	19·98	17·67	10·75	+6·92	19·67	13·28	29·67	31·65	−1·98	32·17	36·45	Darbhang.
					12·08	11·35	+0·73	18·67	13·53	35·41	31·31	+5·10	41·38	38·88	Monghyr.
88	—	8·0	—	12·77	13·97	11·35	+2·62	17·25	14·60	36·82	32 72	+4·10	37·33	41·63	Bhagalpu.
90	+2	7·9	+0·4	11·70	16·74	14·77	+1·97	19·33	16·14	41·70	46·82	−5 12	49·41	47·00	Purnea.
91	—	7·6	—	12·69	11·14	12·02	−0·88	18·50	14·83	38·84	38·64	+0·20	48·49	45·62	Malda.
90	—	8·1	—	15·66	13·66	11·92	+1·74	21·17	16·04	41·29	36·06	+5 23	49 29	47·35	Sonthal Pargs.
79	−3	7·3	−0·1	6·55		11·03			15·16		34·93			43·20	Cuttack.
89	+1	8·1	+0·1	14·39											
93	—	5·1	—	6·39		11·41			15·50		35·31			44·36	Balasore.
84	—	6·7	—	5·16	10·28	11·88	−1·60	15·33	15·06	31·36	31·20	−2·84	41·08	41·70	Puri.
83	—	3·1	—	3·42											
91	+5	10·0	+0·6	15·07		13·58			17·82		36·79			40·68	Hazaribag.
91	—	8·8	—	22·20	17 62	14·76	+2·86	20·50	18·76	45·15	37·97	+7·18	56·50	52·43	Lohardag.
90	—	7·3	—	21·19	21·19	11·56	+9·63	22·00	15·30	45·10	31·21	+13·89	48·00	45·53	Palamau.
					21·82	13·20	+8 62	23 50	16 88	59·26	34·88	+24·38	57·58	48·01	Manbhum.
88	—	9·5	—	14·98	14·98	13·83	+1·15	17·00	17·20	37·05	38·82	−1·77	43 61	49·37	Singhbhu.
95	+3	9·3	+0·3	24·05											Sibsagar.
92	−1	9·2	+1·8	12·39											Goalpara.
91	0	9·4	+1·0	20·50											Cachar.

Table of Rainfall recorded at station

Division.	District.	Station.	1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna ...	0·30	1·65	...	0·20	0·11	0·05	...	0·07	...	0·50	...	0·32	0·40	...	0·23	...	0·20	0·10	0·85	0·11
		Burdwan ...	0·65	...	0·16	0·26	...	...	0·41	0·47	0·34	...	...	3·04	1·55	0·15	0·71	0·10	0·15	0·08	0·72	0·05
		Katwa ...	0·65	...	0·47	0·18	1·27	...	0·52	0·12	0·49	...	0·31	1·68	0·62	0·10	0·85	0·08	0·04	0·47	0·16	0·63
		Raniganj ...	0·43	0·65	0·03	0·06	0·01	4·89	0·72	0·01	...	...	0·81	0·18	0·33	0·60	0·71	0·15	0·38	0·37	0·13	0·43
		Mankur ...	1·5*	...	0·16	...	2·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·91	1·51	0·75	...	0·49	0·28	0·13	0·61
	Birbhum	Suri ...	0·03	0·27	0·55	1·45	1·74	2·05	...	0·07	...	...	0·02	0·20	1·07	0·95	0·87	0·10	2·11	1·35	0·80	0·07
		Hetampur ...	0·19	0·45	0·34	0·45	1·00	1·78	1·18	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·86	1·91	2·74	0·05	0·80	1·04	1·55	3·00
		Rampur Hât ...	0·03	0·42	0·45	1·05	0·30	0·71	...	0·04	...	...	0·09	0·70	0·37	0·21	0·17	0·73	0·71	0·05	0·91	0·54
		Bolpur ...	1·58	0·76	0·08	1·32	0·06	...	0·13	0·37	...	...	...	0·13	1·29	0·20	0·07	0·26	0·15	1·01	0·53	0·25
		Nurari ...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	1·40	...	...	0·35	...	3·55	...	0·11	...	0·50	0·31	...	0·52
		Labpur ...	0·39	0·31	...	1·15	...	...	...	0·78	...	...	0·34	0·10	...	1·45	0·71	0·08	0·25	0·52	0·08	3·10
	Bankura	Bankura ...	0·16	0·70	0·15	0 07	0·18	2·10	0·41	...	...	...	...	0·63	1·35	0·71	0·08	0·15	0·40	0·47	0·11	0·89
		Vishnupur ...	0·37	0·05	0·03	0·09	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·63	1·68	0·17	2·11	0·07	0·31	0·28	...	...
		Mahara ...	1·42	0·08	0·37	...	...	1·00	0·46	...	0·15	...	0·14	0·42	0·71	...	0·41	...	...	0·19	...	0·15
		Kustia ...	0·78	0·58	...	...	0·82	1·08	0·27	0·21	...	...	...	0·10	2·75	2·12	0·53	2·05	0·42	1·40	0·53	
		Indas ...	1·05	...	...	3·28	0·12	0·32	0·14	...	...	...	...	0·60	2·05	0·05	0·25	...	0·12	0·64	0·04	0·05
		Kotalpur ...	0·19	...	...	3·30	...	...	...	0·73	...	...	...	...	1·53	0·12	...	...	...	0·55	...	...
		Onda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	0·20	0·13	...	1·64	0·50	0·25	0·42	0·56	...	...	0·42	0·15
		Gangaja'ghati ...	1·83	0·39	...	0·40	...	0·26	0·51	...	...	...	...	0·79	1·30	0·27	...	...	...	5·50	...	...
		Raipur ...	0·27	...	...	...	...	3·18	1·35	...	...	...	2·52	1·81	0·55	...	4·09	1·06	0·82	0·25	2·72	...
		Sonamukhi ...	2·46	1·07	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·72	2·48	0·05	0·44	0·07	0·25	0·67	0·07	...
	Midnapore	Contai ...	0·42	0·11	0 05	...	...	0·14	0·06	...	0·09	...	0·06	0·14	0·25	...	...	0·32	1·70	0·36	...	0·03
		Tamluk ...	0·44	0·74	0·24	...	...	0·20	...	0·15	...	0·05	0·24	0·03	...	0·23	...	0·76	0 29	0·12	...	1·34
		Midnapore ...	0·76	0·06	...	0·31	0·52	0·32	0·17	0·15	0·07	0·63	...	0·63	0·02	...	0·45	0·15	0·56	0·37	...	...
		Ghatal ...	0·40	1·84	0·02	0·10	2·49	...	0·12	0·02	...	0·15	...	2·24	0·05	...	0·49	0·62	0·74	0·21	...	0·33
		Kukrahaty ...	0·32	...	0·21	0·27	0·38	...	...	0·06	...	0·35	0·04	0·19	...	0·16	...	0·71	0·39	0·59	0·03	0·08
		Garbheta ...	0·36	...	...	0·45	0·56	...	0·07	...	0·05	...	0·32	0·35	2·29	2·40	1·03	1·03	0·76	0·31	...	...
		Panskura ...	2·24	0·14	0·56	1·00	...	...	0·10	0·30	...	0·24	...	1·05	...	...	1·30	2·40	1·24	0·73	...	0·88
		Dantoon ...	0·53	...	...	0·85	0·45	...	0·18	...	...	...	0·21	2·85	...	1·75	...	0·16	0·14	0·50	...	...
	Hooghly	Serampore ...	1·87	0·17	...	0·02	0·14	0·03	...	0·27	...	0·54	...	0·08	0·35	0·69	0·31	0·04	0·22	0·22	0·05	0·17
		Hooghly ...	0·29	0·09	0·06	0 05	0·32	0·05	0·02	0·17	...	0·53	0·02	0·08	0·37	0·07	0·49	0·24	0·37	0·04	...	
		Jahanabad ...	0·11	0·26	0·33	0·38	0·74	0·61	0·03	0·02	...	...	...	0·76	2·61	0·33	0·41	...	0·04	0·56	0·02	0·44
	Howrah	Howrah ...	0·38	0·06	0 21	0·09	...	0·22	...	0 14	...	1·10	0·28	0·13	0·07	0·31	0·42	...	0·03	0·13	0·12	0·20
		Mohisreka ...	2·75	0·28	0·23	0·54	0·02	...	0·48	...	...	0·52	0·01	...	0·03	0 08	...	0·08	0·33	0·85	0·47	0·02
		Ulubaria ...	0·41	0·02	0·08	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	0·10	0·04	0·04	0·10	...	0·05	0·03	0·28	1·35	0·76
	24 Parganas	Saugor Island	0·30	0·34	0·21	...	...	0·81	...	0·08	0·05	0·03	0·06	...	0·09	0·41	0·06	...	...	1·31	0·85	0·40
		Diamond Harbour.																				
		Canning Town	0·05	...	...	...	0·58	...	0·59	...	...	...	...	1·37	...	1·07	...	...	...	...	...	2·05
		Alipore (Observatory).	0·09	0·27	0·13	0·02	0·36	...	...	0·31	0·01	0·14	0·20	0·21	0·77	0·29	0·33	0·02	0·07	0·40	0·21	0·43
		Barrackpore...	2·32	0·31	...	...	0·15	0·13	...	0·25	...	0·61	0·02	...	0·42	0·08	0·59	...	0·08	0·32	0·05	...
		Dum Dum ...	0·45	...	0·46	...	...	0 17	...	1·00	...	1·15	1·17	...	0·41	0·55	0·45	0·37	...	0·65	0·19	0·21
		Barasat ...	0·71	1·24	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·13	0·62	0·15	1·00	0·48	0·41	0·26	0·41	...	...	0·24	...	...
		Basirhat ...	0·88	0·07	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	2·32	...	0·66	...	1·11	...	0·10	0·60	...	0·15
	Nadia	Ranaghat ...	0·23	2·38	...	...	3·08	...	0·09	...	...	0·24	...	0·37	...	0·53	0·49	0·32	...	0·54	...	0·54
		Krishnagar ...	0·17	0 59	0·07	0·05	0·76	...	0·51	...	0·45	0·13	...	0·54	1·05	0·23	0·37	0 15	0·03	0·49	0·19	0·36
		Chuadanga ...	0·32	0·54	0·50	...	0·54	0·20	...	0·11	...	...	0·08	1·31	2·18	0·07	...	0·07	...	0·55	0·13	...
		Meherpur ...	0·10	0·05	0·04	0·08	0·01	...	0·02	0·25	0·05	0·20	...	2·05	3·30	0·03	0·10	0·02	...	0·06	0·21	0·15
		Kushtia ...	0·20	0·35	0·03	0·55	0·80	1·00	...	0·12	0·07	0·05	...	1·27	0·08	...	0·07	0·12	0·64	0·55	0·05	0·30
	Murshidabad	Kandi ...	0·12	0·08	...	0·13	0·17	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	1·04	0 16	0·16	0·34	0·26	0·12	0·05	0·07	0·12
		Berhampore...	0·06	0·06	...	0·33	1·34	...	0·10	...	...	0·12	0·09	0·14	1·80	0·52	0·72	0·30	0 15	0·19	0·20	0·29
		Lalbagh ...	0·59	...	0·40	0·20	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·80	...	0·10	0·15	0·60	0·60	0·15	0·30	...	...	1·02
		Azimganj ...	0·06	0·50	0·10	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·06	0 30	0·72	0·05	0·65	0·55	0·50	0·85	...	0·12
		Jangipur ...	0·80	0 09	...	0·20	0·04	...	...	0·02	...	0·05	0·05	...	0·47	0·04	0·18	0·55	0·63	0·42	...	0·20
		Lalgola ...	1·10	1·50	1·10	...	0·20	0·20	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	1·00	1·01	0·50	0·50	1·00	0·81	0·50	0·50
		Akriganj ...	0·17	0·70	0·12	4·06	2·55	...	0·43	0·10	...	...	0·06	0·06	1·76	0·15	0·63	1·11	0·74	0·67	...	1·15
		Patkabari ...	0·50	...	...	0 60	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·40	...	0·30	...	0·24	0·30	...	0·40
	Jessore	Narail ...	...	...	0·43	...	...	0·54	0·56	0·15	0·06	0·13	0·06	0·18	0·32	0·35	...	0·50	0·09	0·22	0·03	0·20
		Jessore ...	0·03	0·10	0·09	0·08	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·18	0·48	0·64	2·00	0·08	...	0·07	0·32	0·00	0·33	0·09
		Jhenidah ...	0·18	0·28	0·05	...	...	0·35	0·04	...	...	2·65	0·14	0·07	1·10	0·09	0·46	0·85	0·12	0·23	...	...
		Magura ...	0·35	0·17	0·06	0·07	0 05	0·06	0·02	0·04	...	0·45	0·56	0·07	0·41	0·11	...	0·15	0·05	1·00	...	0·13
		Gangaon ...	0·23	0·42	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	1·65	0·05	0·05	0·81	0·30	...	0·14	0·40	0·20	...	0·28
	Khulna	Satkhira ...	...	0·76	...	0·12	1·12	...	...	...	...	0·48	0·50	0·30	0·60	...	...	0·60	...	1·56	0·30	...
		Bagerhat ...	...	0·23	...	0·20	1 18	0·57	0·30	0·17	0·08	1·30	0·30	0·14	0·21	...	1·62	0·16	0·04	0·38	0·01	0·51
		Khulna ...	0·12	1·45	0·04	...	...	0·12	...	0·25	...	0·74	0 03	0·34	1·11	...	1·15	0·17	...	0·27	0·20	0·12
		Nakipur ...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·40	...	...	0·70	0·83	...	...	...	1·00	2·02	...	1·30	4·10	...
		Rampal ...	...	0·41	0·21	1·31	1·51	1·80	...	0·81	1·03	0·86	0·31	1·16	0·52	0·13	0·48	1·10	1·05	0·12	1·40	...
	Rajshahi	Sirajganj ...	0·44	0·58	0 03	0·57	0·61	0·02	0·18	...	...	0·06	0·08	1·80	0·12	0·13	0·25	1·02	0·57	0·11	0·05	0·58
		Nator ...	0·03	0·50	0·04	...	0·20	2·32	...	...	0·17	0·02	0·05	...	0·20	0·24	0·06	0·31	0 57	0·20	...	0·75
		Naugaon ...	...	0·20	...	0·05	0·46	0·11	...	...	...	...	1·84	0·09	0·71	...	0·46	0·11	0·27	0·12	...	0·65
		Lalpur ...	...	...	0 30	0·50	...	0·80	...	...	0·14	...	2·08	0·60	...	...	0·31	0·80	0·22	...	0·44	0·11
		Manda ...	...	...	...	0·05	2·51	0·11	0·03	...	...	...	1·85	0·33	...	0·30	0·20	...	2·50	...	0·09	0·10
	Dinajpur	Mahadebpur ...	...	...	...	...	3·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	0·15	0·26	...	...	1·77
		Churamon ...	0·14	0·13	0·65	0·09	2·10	...	...	...	0·32	...	0·15	0·26	0·26	1·03	...	0·26	...	0·36	...	0·21
		Raiganj ...	1·96	0·04	0·23	...	1·10	...	0·50	...	0·08	...	...	0·85	0·62	0·78	0·25	...	0·20	0·70	0·30	0·15
		Dinajpur ...	0·03	0 32	...	0·01	2·25	0·12	...	...	0·07	0·10	...	0·15	0·38	0·28	0·02	0·19	0·13	0·08	0·12	...
		Balooghat ...	...	...	0·31	...	0·97	0·22	0·06	...	0·08	0·03	...	0·22	0·27	0·22	0·24	0·21	0·09	...	0·18	...
		Thakurgaon..	0·22	0·70	...	...	0·30	...	0·41	...	0·50	1·12	0·24	0·54	1·16	...	...	0·46	...	...	...	0·50
	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri ...	1·65	0·30	3·50	4·21	3·40	2·24	0·37	2·08	1·00	1·65	1·25	1·47	...	0·25	...	0·85	...	...	0·05	0·17
		Alipore Duar	...	1·40	1·31	0·52	...	1·10	...	2·05	2·18	0·50	0·04	...	2·63	...	0·16	...	0·29	...	...	...
		Falacotta ...	0·50	0·15	2·10	1·50	2·15	0·45	0·40	1·10	...	...	...	0·59	1·19	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Debiganj ...	0·50	...	0·10	1·28	5·82	0 12	...	...	1·06	0·15	1·34	0 35	0·73	...	0·10	0·05	...	...	0·13	...
		Bhagalpur (Nagrakatta).	0·49	2·08	2·47	1·90	2·64	1·01	0·98	2·94	4·10	0·06	5·35	0·39	0·06	0·14	0·32	0·15	0·76	...	0·76	0·50
	Darjeeling	Buxa ...	0·60	4·10	6 26	6·33	1·93	0·08	...	1·00	1·39	0·85	3·07	1·85	0·34	0·51	2·51	0·10	0·24	...	0·55	0·16
		Silkuri ...	1·15	1·62	5·15	3·85	6·47	0·60	0·43	0·20	0·44	0·35	1·11	0·53	0·05	0·14	0·11	0·15	0·11	...	0·19	0·18
		Darjeeling ...	1·66	0·85	1·08	1·14	2·74	0·67	1·47	0·10	0·40	0·95	0·85	0·31	0·47	0·37	0·27	0·30	0·45	0·02	0·21	0·83
		Kamping ...	0·36	0·61	1·10	3·44	1·65	1·12	0·56	0·03	0·20	0·44	0·05	0·06	0·46	0·25	0·04	0·14	1·05	0·21	0·09	0·15
		Mungpoo ...	0·38	2·28	2·30	0·10	2·68	0·05	...	...	1·34	0·08	0·81	0·63	0·20	0·15	0·12	0·06	0·08	0·44	...	0·39
		Kurseong ...	1·50	1·36	1·62	2·97	1·61	1·09	0·22	0·35	0·37	2 67	1·14	0 32	0·65	0·36	0·36	0·36	0·35	0·22	0·08	0·08
		Pedong ...	0·75	2·14	0·82	1·42	2·44	1·88	0·50	0·21	0·54	1·03	0·48	0·43	1·30	1·21	0·87	1·01	1·01	0·50	0·15	0·60
	British Bhutan	Gnatong ...	1·38	0·60	0·43	0 85	2·12	1 30	1·34	0·51	1·22	1·24	0·30	0·46	1·55	0·89	0·94	1·50	1·92	0·92	1·50	0·58
	Tibet	Yatong ...	0·31	0·54	0·34	0·38	0·80	0 40	0·64	0·20	0·23	0·55	0·75	0·21	0·38	0·31	0·43	0·55	0·13	0·20	0·27	0·10
	Kuch Bihar	Dinhata ...	0·21	0·08	1·02	0·21	0·81	0·15	...	0·09	2·32	1·51	1·50	0·02	0·03	0·03	...	0·11	0·18	0·14	...	...
		Kuch Bihar ...	0·71	0·51	2·68	0·21	0·65	0·04	0·13	...	4·41	1·44	0·60	0·50	0·51	0·46	...	0·05	0·70	0·05	...	0·08
		Mekhganj ...	0·81	0·17	0·63	0·34	0·37	1·07	0·18	0·30	2·21	0·20	0·26	0·40	0·22	1·07	...	0·62	0 12	...	0·27	0·32
		Sitalkuchi ...	0·27	0·17	1·77	0·23	2·50	0·51	...	0·22	1·35	1·45	0·21	1·87	1·25	0·14	0·02	...	0·37	0·02	...	0·04
		Falbari ...	1·15	0·17	0·12	0·01	0·27	0·38	0·04	0·09	2·02	3·40	0·45	0·58	0·03	0·10	0·02	0·10	0·43	0·06	...	
	Rangpur	Bhowanigani (*Gaibanda*).	1·40	0 01	0·20	0·02	3 74	0·45	0·03	...	0·04	...	0·16	0·03	0·03	1·20	0·53	0·04	0·33	0·02	1·20	0·03
		Rangpur ...	1·30	0·01	0·03	0·07	3·77	0·48	...	...	0·03	0·86	0·35	0·17	0·14	0·15	0·14	0·13	0·01	0·05	0·50	...
		Pergunj ...		0·15	0·19	...	1·60	0·3	...	...	...	...	2·00	0·26	0·3	0·26	0·28	...	0·70	...	0·72	...
		Kurigaon ...	0·15	...	0 08	0·05	0·13	0·04	...	...	1 12	0·24	...	...	0 0.	...	0·20	0·19				...
		Gobindganj ...	...	0·43	0·51	0·08	1·10	2·2.	0·20	...	0·30	...	0·49	...	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·2	...	...	0·55	...
		Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	0·07	0·10	...	0·2.	1·71	0·20	0·40	0·10	3·10	0·12	1·04	0·07	0·41	...	0·06	0·28	0·18	0·07	0·04	0·07
		Ulipur ...	0·45	0·22	...	...	0·42	0·15	...	...	...	0·56	...	...	0 28	0·25	0·20	...	...	...	0·19	...
		Sunderganj ...	3·67	...	...	...						Rejected.									0·34	...
	Bogra	Sherpur ...	0·10	...	0·30	...	0·46	4·00	0·80	...	...	...	1·30	...	1·62	0·35	0·57	0·05	...	0·10	...	0·20
		Nowkhilla ...	0·11	0·39	0·04	...	0·56	1·81	0·03	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·71	0·35	...	0·55	0·45	0·12	0·09	...
		Bogra ...	0·08	0·12	1·25	...	0·12	4·96	0·08	...	0·10	0·05	0·41	0·21	1·70	0·10	0·12	0·15	0·19	0·10	...	...
		Panchbibi ...	...	0·20	...	0·07	3·00	2·61	...	...	...	0·36	...	0·23	0·77	0·20	0·70	0·10	...	...	1·07	...
	Pabna	Pabna ...	0·03	0 12	0·12	...	0·32	1·51	0·31	...	0·03	0·13	0·04	0·05	0·25	0·07	...	0·07	0·56	0·77	0·05	0·19
		Sirajganj ...	0·16	0·04	0·01	...	0·36	0·47	0·10	0·35	0·05	0·07	0·07	0·59	1·13	0·01	0·26	0·13	0·40	0·62	0·10	0·03

in Bengal in August 1894.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1894 to 31st August 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st August.	Station.	District	Division.
0·13	0·72	0·45	0·15	4·60	...	0·37	0·15	0·24	0·29	...	21	13 30	12·18	11·48	4·60	37 02	32·64	Kalna ...	Burdwan.	Burdwan.
...	0·52	0·17	0 09	0·16	0·03	...	...	...	0·13	...	18	17·45	10·54	12·80	3·04	33·35	3·03	Burdwan.		
0·20	0·33	0·41	0·54	0·28	2·29	0·06	...	0·02	...	...	21	15·45	12·86	12·03	2·29	32·36	34·61	Katwa.		
0·18	0·04	1·05	0·20	1·96	2·30	0·16	0·10	0·56	...	1·50	23	16·85	18·91	13·60	4·89	43·63	57·70	Raniganj.		
...	0·49	...	...	1·27	...	0·44	...	...	...	...	14	?	10·27	?	2·13	34·23	?	*Mankar.*		
0·03	0·94	1·40	0·30	0·34	0·02	...	...	...	0·75	...	19	17·95	18·35	13·65	2·11	41·65	38·08	Suri ...	Birbhum.	
0·50	1·49	0·80	0·60	0·44	0·05	1·50	0·04	...	...	0·07	20	15·80	23 00	12·44	3·00	50·31	40·32	Hetampur.		
0·41	0·20	0·14	0·61	0·70	0·59	0·05	...	...	...	1·20	20	16·47	11·38	13·72	1·20	40 27	35·62	Rampur Hát.		
0·54	0·41	0·02	0·08	0·16	0·05	...	...	0·50	...	...	18	?	10·55	?	1·18	33·72	?	*Bolpore.*		
...	1·50	...	...	3·30	0·75	...	...	...	...	1·50	12	?	13·60	?	3·35	35·60	?	*Morari.*		
0·38	0·27	1·41	...	0·22	0·44	0·17	...	1·16	0·52	...	19	?	13·98	?	3·10	34·12	?	*Lalpur*		
0·18	0·56	...	...	0·39	0·12	0·55	0·20	0·10	...	1·40	22	17·79	12·41	14·35	2·10	38·07	3·31	Bankura ...	Bankura	
...	1·03	0·23	...	0·72	2 06	...	...	0·96	...	...	14	16·80	12·08	14·02	2·06	42·53	38 80	Vishnupur.		
...	1·21	0·57	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·37	...	2·05	16	16·60	9·80	15·26	2·05	37·30	39·67	Maliara.		
0·40	0·84	0·01	...	0·95	0·14	...	...	0 58	...	...	19	18·25	16·68	13·27	2·75	47·54	41·05	Khatra.		
...	..	0·26	...	0·92	1·37	...	...	...	...	...	14	?	12·20	?	3·28	30·71	?	*Ludas.*		
...	...	...	...	1·80	...	...	1·45	0·08	...	...	8	?	10·35	?	3·90	30·35	?	*Kotalpur.*		
0·19	0·31	0·45	0·62	...	2·05	0·16	0·21	...	...	1·22	18	?	9·60	?	2·05	34·68	?	*Onda.*		
...	0·75	1·00	...	0·10	...	0·34	0·91	...	...	2·52	15	?	16·77	?	5·50	46·42	?	*Gangajalghati*		
0·71	0·15	0·56	...	0·21	...	...	0·81	...	...	...	80	?	21·06	?	4·09	47·56	?	*Raipur.*		
...	0·53	0·13	...	0·18	0·49	0·54	0·84	1·98	...	0·18	15	?	15·11	?	2·72	32·75	?	*Sonamukhi.*		
1·66	0·40	...	...	0·13	0·88	0·25	0·01	...	...	0·98	14	15·65	8·07	13·69	1·70	59·86	40·24	Contai	Midnapore.	
0·26	...	...	0·02	8·50	1·70	0·76	...	...	...	2·00	16	13·21	17·93	13·80	8·50	50·29	37·24	Tamluk.		
0·19	...	0·09	0·06	0·81	0·10	0·03	0·32	...	...	0·12	17	16 35	7·49	12·53	0·92	28·45	35·83	Midnapore.		
0·31	...	2·21	0·10	3·27	...	1·95	0·08	...	...	1·16	19	15·57	19·71	15·16	3·27	49·56	41·08	Ghatal.		
1·22	0 12	...	...	3·20	...	0·27	...	...	...	0·41	15	?	9·00	?	3·20	38·94	?	*Kukrahaty.*		
0·15	...	0·02	...	1·06	1·95	...	0·48	...	...	0·22	17	?	14·37	?	2·10	40·34	?	*Garobeta.*		
...	...	...	0·34	6·02	3·65	0·54	0·31	...	...	1·26	19	?	24 30	?	6·02	52·14	?	*Panskura.*		
1·08	...	...	0 77	0·19	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	14	?	9·99	?	2·85	38·50	?	*Dantoon.*		
0·30	0·07	0·01	0·23	0·35	0·03	0·06	...	...	0·62	...	15	18·26	6·90	12·34	1·87	25·06	26·87	Serampore ...	Hooghly.	
0·20	0·12	0·13	...	0·37	0·15	0·02	...	...	...	...	13	16·69	4·27	11·91	0·53	25·40	35·74	Hooghly.		
0·44	...	0 46	0·04	2·26	0·35	0·04	...	...	...	...	18	17·00	13 21	16·03	2·61	41·15	40·34	Jahanabad.		
0·07	0·44	0·11	...	0·25	...	0·09	0·70	...	...	...	16	8·05	5·69	12·21	1·10	27·78	36·77	Howrah	Howrah.	
0·10	...	...	0·03	0·61	0·08	0·55	0·04	...	...	0·02	13	18·27	9·01	13·57	2·75	34·06	38 66	Mohesreka		
2·74	...	...	...	1·11	0·04	0·05	0·06	...	0·18	0·02	10	?	8·3	?	2·74	33 77	?	*Ulubaria*		
3·90	0·53	0·55	...	0 58	1·43	0·83	0·08	...	...	1·07	18	17·15	17·20	15·05	3·90	52·46	43·98	Saugor Island	24 Parganas.	
...	...	...	...	1·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	18·20	6·64	14·17	1·33	43·94	40·81	Diamond Harbour.		
...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	0·80						?	?			?	*Canning Town*		
0·01	0·13	0·02	...	0·16	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	16	18·40	4·82	13·51	0·77	26·65	29·68	Alipore (Observatory).		
0·15	0·11	...	...	0·51	...	0·03	...	...	1·09	...	13	16·35	7·42	12·07	2·32	2·52	36·99	Barrackpore		
0·84	0·41	0·10	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	0·78	...	18	17 55	9·65	12·69	1·17	34 23	37·27	Dum-Dum.		
0·62	...	...	...	0·91	...	...	...	...	0·83	...	14	17·00	8·10	11·94	1·26	24·76	35·04	Barasat.		
0·31	0·44	...	...	0·56	...	...	1·43	...	...	...	13	17·15	9·12	13·08	2·22	39·93	40·27	Basirhat.		
...	0·55	0·63	...	0·89	...	...	0·84	...	0·88	...	15	5·10	11·01	12·56	2·08	30 64	35·09	Ranaghat	Nadia.	
0·11	0·51	0·58	0·69	0·37	0·87	0·39	0 28	0·01	...	0·06	22	14·40	10·04	11·23	1·05	40·4	32 72	Krishnagar.		
0·04	0·75	0·54	0·06	0·40	1·18	0·20	0·08	0·04	0·42	0·11	17	14·75	11·16	1·14	2·18	33·88	35 90	Chuadanga.		
0·10	0·19	0·20	0·13	0·63	3·58	0 34	0·12	0 13	...	0 01	21	15·00	15·79	12 31	3·58	38·08	35·01	Meherpur.		
0·05	0·35	0 02	0·05	0·12	0·50	...	0·05	...	...	0·31	18	16·60	9·02	11·96	1·27	38·57	38·10	Kushtia.		
0·24	0·50	0·26	1·29	0 35	0·06	1·16	...	...	...	0·29	19	14·93	8·14	11·53	1·29	25·08	36·07	Kandi	Murshidabad	
0·44	1·31	0·21	0·72	1·41	0·25	1·38	0·78	1·39	...	0·08	22	16·35	16·10	12·18	1·92	36·29	34·92	Berhampore		
0·58	1·85	...	0·47	0·80	0·16	0·29	0 19	0·20	...	...	20	16·15	9·41	12 28	1·85	32·11	34·06	Lalbagh.		
0·80	0·06	...	0 38	0·65	1·50	0·15	...	...	...	1·05	15	16·85	9·5	12·70	1·50	28·15	35·78	Azimganj.		
0·97	1·04	0·69	0·23	0·78	...	...	0·22	...	...	0·70	16	14·84	9·82	11·58	1·55	27·08	34·29	Jangipur.		
1·00	0·50	0·50	1·03	1·00	2·05	1·00	0 50	...	...	0·10	24	14·35	17·60	11·02	2·00	30·30	35·25	Jaigola.		
0·67	0·65	0·41	0 27	0·60	0·32	...	0·15	...	...	1·07	21	?	18·00	?	4·06	30·54	?	*Akrigani.*		
...	0·30	0·00	0·20	0·50	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	14	?	0·80	?	1·10	22·90	?	*Patkabari.*		
1·12	0·92	0·08	0·12	0·99	0·19	0·87	...	...	0·63	0·40	19	13·74	9·03	10·49	1·12	30·73	33·65	Narail ...	Jessore.	Presidency.
0·16	0·43	...	0·04	1·63	0·17	...	0·82	...	...	0·16	13	17·63	8·18	12·38	2·09	39·21	39 85	Jessore.		
0·34	1·49	0·07	0 04	2·13	0·36	0·30	0·09	0·17	0·08	1·46	17	16·32	13·76	12·72	2·65	38·61	38 52	Jhenidah		
0·30	0·42	0·11	0·10	0·34	0·06	...	0·50	0·15	0·08	1·12	17	14·26	7·92	9·88	1·35	25·67	35·06	Magura		
...	0·74	1·78	...	3·10	...	...	0·15	...	0·40	...	16	14·10	11·75	12·98	3·10	35·38	3·99	Bangaon	Khulna.	
...	...	1·10	...	0·78	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	13	16·81	9·41	12·41	1·56	34·5	40·26	Satkhira		
0·25	0·49	1·18	1·64	1·54	1·23	0·30	...	...	...	0·69	22	16·84	14·63	12·47	1·64	43·22	44·66	Bagerhat.		
0·17	0·50	0·56	...	3·04	...	...	0·21	...	...	0·72	18	17·21	11·31	12·17	3·04	33·35	30 22	Khulna		
0·02	...	1·17	...	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	?	13 04	?	4·10	38·05	?	*Nakipur.*		
...	0·59	0·40	0·59	2 36	1·10	...	0·31	0·15	...	...	24	?	19·71	?	2 36	46·48	?	*Rampal.*		
0·35	0·74	0·93	0·09	2·32	0·36	0·08	...	0·54	...	0·05	19	15·45	12·66	12·05	2·32	29·04	36·45	Boalia	Rajshahi.	
1·35	0·73	0·26	0·30	0·84	0·45	0·25	0·35	0·40	...	0·04	19	16·95	10·90	12·16	2·32	33 59	37·81	Nator		
0·19	0·74	0·80	0·93	0·94	1·61	...	...	...	...	...	16	14·71	10·25	8·75	1·84	27 97	37 53	*Naugaon.*		
0·40	...	0·50	0·30	0·60	2·01	...	...	...	1·00	...	17	?	11·09	?	2·08	32·55	?	*Lalpur.*		
0·24	0·31	2·44	0·31	0·21	0·14	...	...	...	0·54	...	15	?	12·32	?	2·51	20 74	?	*Manda.*		
0·38	0·24	0·28	1·77	0·50	...	3·00	1·19	1·08	...	...	13	16·25	14·56	13·54	3·00	34·63	41·45	Maheshpur	Dinajpur.	
0·09	...	0·04	0·47	2·58	3·26	...	0·14	0·87	...	...	18	15·64	14·10	10·55	3·26	45·78	37 42	Churamon.		
...	0·14	1·90	0·70	1·70	0 05	0·20	...	...	...	...	17	15·93	12·05	12·74	1·90	38·20	43·7	Raiganj.		
...	0·05	0·93	0·01	3·31	3 15	0 02	0·45	1·89	...	0·05	17	16·23	15·61	12·17	3·31	37·08	40·35	Dinajpur.		
...	0·35	0·54	0·56	0·10	0·52	0 7	0·24	0·17	...	...	17	16·29	6 05	9·62	0·57	27·01	33 00	Balurghat		
0·24	...	1·55	0·34	4·27	0·27	4·55	0·69	...	...	0·34	19	?	28·04		9·99	49 35	?	*Thakurgaon*	Jalpaiguri.	
0·05	0·02	3·50	0·30	3·04	1·34	4·55	0·09	...	...	0·04	21	18·80	37 36	24·94	4·75	82·36	86·46	Jalpaiguri		
0·38	...	3·04	0·85	1·52	0·67	...	1·30	...	...	0·59	17	?	20·33	?	3·04	66 41	?	*Alipore Duar*		
...	1·20	4·80	2·50	3·25	1·00	0·90	...	...	...	...	17	?	23 4	?	4 80	0·26	?	*Falacotta.*		
0·10	0·31	1·91	...	4·48	0·05	0·15	0·19	0·30	...	1·04	21	?	20·26	?	5·82	46 21	?	*Debiganj.*		
1·00	1·14	0·99	0·20	3·10	0·10	0·95	0·23	0 05	...	1·43	26	?	36·35	?	5·38	108·30	?	*Bangaigaon (Nagrakata).*	Darjeeling.	
...	0·10	1·97	2 23	4·02	0·18	1·83	0·83	2·05	0·30	1·48	27	22·85	48·36	12·05	6·93	144·41	148·12	Buxa		
0·81	0·04	1·77	6 50	2·34	1·02	2·05	0·04	...	...	0·70	25	20·43	37·85	2·33	6·50	89·54	89·07	Silliguri		
1·02	1·14	1·58	0·93	2·03	0·46	3 15	1·65	0·05	0·11	0·22	29	23·00	28·61	25·45	3·15	76·12	83·86	Darjeeling.		
0·80	1·05	0·38	0·08	1·76	0·48							21·14		18·79			70 24	Kalimpong		
0·85	0·10	1·24	1·26	1·26	0·10	7·36	...	...	0·64	0 21	24	?	26·56	26 20	7·36	80·20	?	Mungpoo.		
0·68	0·50	3·60	2·60	2·28	0·76	4·04	1·05	0·62	0·56	1 56	30	?	30·43	?	4·00	113 31	?	*Kursong*	British Bhutan.	
1·13	0·38	1·37	0·21	2·04	0·47	3·46	0·95	0·03	0·42	0·31	30	?	30·05	24·70	3·36	80·26	?	*Pedong*	British Bhutan.	
1·04	1·36	0·08	0·83	0·65	0·18	2 52	0 83	0·03	0·83	0·52	31		31·10	?	2·52	95·58	?	Gnarong	Frobet.	
0·31	0·13	0 31	0·50	0·68	0·85	0 84	0·23	0·05	0·75	0·82	30	?	13·78	?	0·85	?	?	Jaiguri	Kuch Behar.	
...	0·01	0·45	0·09	1·35	0·12	0·02	0·08	...	...	0·29	16	15·36	14·34	17 51	2·82	44·96	70 50	Dinhata ...		
0 04	0·04	2·35	0·05	1·23	0·24	0·19	0·58	...	...	0·31	17	17·00	18·36	21·15	2 68	60·30	88·85	Kuch Behar		
0·05	1·65	2·70	0·45	3·65	0·45	2 50	2·72	...	...	...	25	17·72	28 82	21 57	3·65	74·15	81·52	Mekligunj.		
...	1·11	1·77	0·13	1·91	0·17	0·77	0·74	0·02	...	0·07	21	18·36	19·50	23·78	2·50	60·66	86·38	Patlakota ka		
0·18	0·42	0·74	0·22	1·73	0·19	0·17	0·72	0 06	...	0·18	21	?	17·14	?	3·43	5·21	?	*Balbari.*		
...	0·35	0·80	1·70	0·92	0·70	0·19	...	0·20	...	0·55	17	13·16	14·94	10·23	3·74	35·00	43·63	Bhawan ganj (*Gaibandha*)	Rangpur.	
0·03	0·18	2·24	0·46	0·58	0·05	0·40	0·65	0·15	...	1·68	19	13·10	15·10	13·06	3·77	34·40	54·80	Rangpur.		
...	...	2·08	2·10	0·20	0·44	0·82	0·80	...	...	0·80	18	?	13·43	?	2·10	30·50	-	*Peerganj.*		
0·70	...	1·13	...	0·60	0·19	0·81	0·20	...	...	2·75		12·00		11·07			55·79	Kurigram.		
...	0·56	...	2·50	0·54	0·33	0 18	...	0·06	...	...	16	?	11·49	?	2·50	27·17	?	*Gobindganj.*		
0·04	0·20	1·01	0·21	5·81	0·06	0·31	0·21	...	...	0·15	21	16·71	17·89	14·92	3·81	42·00	63·52	Bagdogra. (*Nilphamari.*)		
...	...	1·62	0·42	...	0·33	0·21	...	0·45	...	...	14	?	5·75	?	1·62	2·01	?	*Gaibandha.*		
...	0·09	1·21	1·44	...	1·72	0·79	0·54	...	...	0 47	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	*Sundergunj.*		
0·05	0·50	1·45	1·05	0·90	1·05	1·90	1·00	1·15	0·20	...	20	16·00	20·44	12·26	4·00	47·62	42·60	Sherpur.	Bogra.	
0·03	0·45	0·80	2·80	1·47	0·07	1·80	...	0·88	...	0·05	15	14·84	13·51	10·81	2·80	42 46	38·84	Nowkhilla.		
...	1·30	0·42	1·27	0·55	1·32	0·05	0·03	...	0·06	...	19	15·85	15·34	11·93	4·05	38 43	44·91	Bogra.		
...	1·02	0·80	1·62	0·55	1·07	1·30	1·69	0·02	...	...	18	13·71	17·87	11·53	3·00	45·37	40·26	Panchbibi.		
0·83	0·13	0·14	0·13	0·33	0·32	0·60	0·20	6 59	...	0 34	20	16·65	8·23	12·78	1·51	50·90	37·38	Pabna	Pabna.	
0·05	0·23	0 42	5·03	0·32	0·21	0·42	...	0·61	...	0·16	20	13·20	12·41	11·23	1·13	31·94	37·47	Sirajganj.		

North Bengal

Table of Rainfall recorded at Station

Division.	District.	Station.	1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	1·06	0·43	...	0·23	0·41	...	0·48	0·21	0·23	1·33	0·19	0·04	0·26	...	0·09	0·29	0·10	...	0·35	0·90
		Dacca ...	0·10	0·09	0·28	0·07	0·08	0·22	0·02	0·80	...	0·18	0·03	...	0·10	...	0·29	0·21	0·20	0·03	0·07	0·63
		Narainganj	1·30	0·2	0·15	0·10	0·05	0·29	0·06	0·29	0·18	2·00	0·06	0·18	0·09	0·03	0·02	0·14	0·22	0·04	0·19	1·51
		Mamikganj	2·13	0·23	0·07	0·02	1·64	...	0·18	...	...	0·09	0·97	0·05	0·25	...	0·73	0·10	0·40	0·09	0·05	0·16
		Joydebpur ...	0·73	0·27	0·31	0·12	0·11	0·26	0·42	0·07	0·65	0·66	0·24	0·08	0·20	0·18	0·11	0·18	0·31	0·02	...	0·21
	Mymensingh	Kishoreganj	0·22	0·11	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	0·99	...	0·25	0·03	...	...	...	0·37
		Atia (*Tangail*)	...	0·30	...	...	...	2·10	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	4·00	0·25	...	...	...	...	0·43
		Mymensingh	1·07	0·23	0·05	0·02	0·41	3·85	2·25	0·51	0·28	0·23	0·15	0·60	0·52	0·02	0·12	0·51	0·02	0·04	0·44	0·32
		Jamalpur ...	...	...	1·97	...	...	2·70	0·17	0·22	...	...	0·08	...	...	1·11	...	1·05	0·22	...	...	0·33
		Netrokona ...	0·85	0·15	0·19	...	...	0·70	0·65	...	1·75	0·48	...	...	2·95	0·13	...	3·13	...	...	...	...
		Suharnakhali	...	0·23	...	0·56	0·06	1·59	1·09	...	0·31	0·11	0·09	0·44	1·67	0·05	0·11	0·51	1·05	0·05	1·47	0·03
		Durgapur ...	1·30	0·40	0·50	0·30	0·50	3·00	0·30	0·40	2·10	0·40	0·30	0·40	2·50	0·10	0·40	2·20	0·20	...	0·30	0·50
		Sherpur Town	1·25	0·10	...	0·05	...	1·70	0·10	0·40	0·12	...	0·20	...	0·23	0·83	0·15	0·55	0·05	0·05	...	0·60
		Dewanganj ...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	...	0·95	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	...
	Faridpur	Madaripur ...	0·97	0·07	...	0·95	...	0·13	0·12	0·05	0·11	0·90	0·86	1·84	0·50	0·03	0·74	2·08	0·13	0·10	0·07	0·06
		Faridpur ...	0·38	0·08	0·30	0·06	0·23	3·10	0·40	...	...	0·30	0·79	2·12	0·30	0·10	0·27	0·35	0·49	0·59	0·03	0·35
		Goalundo ...	0·45	0·50	0·05	0·19	...	1·30	...	...	0·08	2·49	0·46	0·45	...	0·15	...	0·30	0·30	0·68	...	0·10
	Backergunge...	Patuakhali ...	0·35	0·09	0·20	0·05	2·10	0·16	0·10	...	0·62	1·60	1·03	0·74	0·27	0·31	1·78	1·64	0·10	0·27	0·16	0·64
		Pirojpur ...	0·05	0·23	0·19	0·84	0·52	0·69	0·21	...	0·18	1·50	0·42	0·29	...	...	0·52	...	0·20	0·49	0·27	0·09
		Barisal ...	0·08	0·09	...	1·10	0·91	2·13	...	0·07	1·21	0·53	0·64	0·42	...	0·32	1·55	0·76	0·24	0·25	0·05	0·27
		Gournaddi ...	0·13	0·02	0·14	2·04	0·16	0·87	0·14	0·11	0·43	0·54	1·21	2·60	0·92	0·44	0·84	3·49	0·25	0·15	0·15	0·58
		Bhola ...	0·35	0·51	0·06	0·03	1·28	0·60	0·04	0·02	0·68	0·96	1·32	0·87	0·05	0·13	1·20	0·92	0·28	0·31	1·02	0·28
		Doulatkhan ...	0·85	0·45	0·51	0·10	1·35	0·27	...	0·07	0·53	2·87	1·76	2·20	0·31	0·20	0·89	1·10	0·20	0·12	0·43	1·77
		Bauphal ...	...	...	0·30	...	0·20	1·50	0·09	0·13	...	2·00	2·25	1·03	0·31	...	1·50	0·95	0·24	0·75	...	...
Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartola ...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	0·50	0·30	...	1·30	...	1·50	...	0·10	0·40	...	...	...	...
	Tippera	Comilla ...	0·07	...	0·11	0·21	1·00	0·35	0·12	0·90	0·75	1·00	1·41	0·21	0·25	0·02	0·16	1·21	0·14	0·03	...	1·10
		Chandpur ...	0·9	0·07	0·10	0·59	1·40	...	0·26	1·70	0·48	1·76	2·13	0·40	...	0·27	0·42	0·83	0·40	0·12	0·22	0·45
		Brahmanbaria	2·60	0·18	0·03	0·03	0·51	0·22	0·38	0·18	0·25	0·09	0·03	0·08	0·54	...	0·04	0·10	0·42	0·04	0·06	...
		Ramchandrapur.	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	3·80	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·50
		Nasirnagar...	...	1·20	0·20	0·40	0·40	...	..	0·54	0·70	0·30	0·50	0·15	0·19	...	0·50	0·90	0·30	0·80	0·56	0·35
		Daudkandi ...	0·19	0·03	0·09	0·50	0·19	0·06	0·22	0·10	2·25	0·40	0·15	0·25	0·06	0·22	0·38	0·04	0·02	0·12	0·30	0·21
		Kasba ...	0·10	0·35	0·15	1·10	...	...	...	...	1·10	0·45	0·05	0·83	0·55	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Laksham ...												0·69	1·46	0·78	0·46	1·70	...	0·37	0·05	0·54
	Noakhali	Noakhali ...	2·38	0·48	0·10	0·16	0·86	0·10	0·08	0·24	0·36	2·28	2·80	2·94	0·68	0·18	2·06	1·78	1·80	0·04	1·18	0·58
		Feeny ...	0·55	0·14	0·16	0·20	0·32	0·42	0·45	1·10	0·80	3·50	3·60	1·15	3·56	0·04	0·05	0·05	1·30	0·18	0·20	0·26
		Harishpur ...	1·42	0·05	0·90	0·37	1·06	0·83	0·10	0·53	0·48	3·85	0·55	4·20	6·87	1·34	0·39	...	0·49	0·31	0·34	0·09
		Ramganj ...	1·75	0·64	...	0·59	1·85	0·17	...	...	1·28	0·93	1·52	0·56	0·61	0·55	...	...	1·61	...	0·31	1·27
	Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar ...	4·38	0·87	2·70	1·90	0·35	...	...	0·70	0·35	0·26	2·35	3·14	0·50	0·21	0·47	1·67	0·34	0·30	0·07	0·83
		Chittagong ...	1·00	0·45	0·32	0·20	...	0·07	0·92	0·10	0·09	1·00	3·04	3·00	2·93	0·20	0·09	0·34	0·03	0·01	...	0·10
		Kutubdia ...	1·91	...	0·18	2·40	0·58	...	...	0·18	0·37	0·80	2·20	1·90	1·56	0·14	0·30	0·78	0·25	0·12	..	0·66
		Satkania ...	0·62	...	0·25	1·62	...	0·15	...	...	0·65	1·64	1·05	2·50	1·50	0·34	0·94	...	0·17	...	...	...
		Kodala ...	...	0·03	0·12	0·30	0·12	1·10	0·65	0·08	1·60	2·16	0·54	2·41	0·06	0·54	0·17	0·77	...	0·12	0·02	0·41
		Fenoi ...	0·03	0·22	...	0·52	...	0·35	0·13	0·08	1·50	2·85	2·32	1·23	0·49	0·13	0·15	0·35	0·28	0·10	...	0·61
		Mirsarai ...	3·15	...	0·11	0·09	1·09	...	0·20	0·57	3·39	5·00	6·11	2·82	4·77	0·70	...	0·04	0·21	0·11	0·06	0·30
		Chandpur ...	0·12	0·08	0·40	...	...	0·62	...	0·71	1·65	1·20	3·40	2·55	0·45	0·51	...	0·17	0·10	0·05	0·14	...
	South Lushai Hills.	Rangamati	0·12	0·04	0·11	0·21	0·22	0·08	0·35	0·09	0·11	3·40	1·15	0·35	0·91	0·03	0·25	...	0·31	0·09	0·12	0·06
		Bandarban	0·59	0·03	0·04	0·22	0·64	0·16	1·16	0·10	0·11	0·34	1·44	2·41	0·46	0·06	1·06	0·04	0·05	...	0·25	0·14
		Demagiri ...	0·70	...	0·23	0·18	0·18	0·24	0·85	1·10	1·88	1·57	1·54	0·73	0·08	...	0·42	...	0·12	0·28	0·63	...
Patna.	Patna	Patna ...	0·30	0·02	...	0·90	1·14	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·63	0·04	0·41	...	...	0·10	0·05	0·50	0·33
		Dinapore ...	0·77	0·08	...	...	0·40	0·07	0·29	...	...	...	0·10	0·69	0·05	0·15	...	...	0·05	0·08	0·19	1·50
		Bihar ...	0·53	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	1·47	2·62	0·97	0·12	0·27	0·07	...	0·37	0·65	0·55
		Baro ...	0·18	...	0·37	0·10	2·12	0·20	0·10	0·22	...	...	0·67	3·75	0·92	0·46	...	0·04	0·67	0·05	...	0·20
		Bickram ...	0·70	0·12	...	1·06	1·19	0·34	0·33	...	...	...	1·25	0·70	1·40	1·04	...	...	...	0·82	0·14	0·46
		Hilsa ...	0·72	0·15	..	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	2·10	0·80	0·24	0·19	...	...	0·30	0·25	1·15
	Gaya	Aurungabad ...	0·13	...	...	0·48	5·13	0·52	0·76	2·44	...	0·09	0·72	0·55	...	3·40	0·73	0·12	0·18	0·40	...	...
		Gaya ...	0·12	0·25	0·09	0·27	0·82	1·20	0·93	0·39	...	...	0·60	1·95	0·04	1·18	0·47	0·16	0·3	0·62	0·08	0·51
		Nawada ...	0·25	0·08	.	...	0·32	...	0·11	0·07	...	...	0·15	2·95	1·58	0·20	0·48	1·02	0·03	0·53	0·21	0·20
		Jahanabad ...	2·85	0·50	0·01	...	2·24	0·17	0·22	...	...	0·65	2·47	2·41	0·54	0·18	0·13	...	...	0·10	2·03	1·52
		Arwal ...	0·07	...	...	..	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·41	...	...	...	0·52	0·71	...	...	...
		Daudnagar ...	0·17	...	...	0·28	1·10	1·14	...	0·04	...	...	0·19	0·87	0·37	2·81	0·03	0·52	2·27	0·34	0·02	0·05
		Sherghati ..	...	..	...	...	1·49	2·22	0·24	...	...	...	0·22	1·05	0·07	2·21	0·69	0·12	...	0·30	0·59	...
		Rajauli ...	...	...	..	1·59	1·04	...	0·11	...	...	0·59	0·64	0·70	...	...	1·05	0·20	0·44	0·15	...	...
		Pakri Barawan.	...	...	0·31	0·20	...	0·13	...	...	...	0·10	1·59	0·40	0·17	0·45	0·10	...	0·15	0·53	...	...
	Shahabad	Buxar ...	0·35	0·06	0·06	0·12	1·22	2·84	0·92	...	...	0·03	0·29	0·02	0·14	0·80	0·04	0·18	0·03	0·59	0·58	0·20
		Dehri ...	0·81	...	...	0·08	3·46	1·42	...	0·27	...	...	2·50	0·28	0·53	3·11	0·02	0·08	1·59	0·19	...	...
		Bhabhua ...	0·28	...	0·03	0·29	0·40	0·48	0·32	0·66	...	...	0·71	0·09	0·83	4·32	0·27	0·17	1·30	2·00	...	0·03
		Sasaram ...	0·31	...	...	0·03	1·51	0·76	1·57	0·12	...	0·16	...	...	1·31	6·40	0·05	...	0·75	0·73	...	...
		Arrah ...	0·13	0·02	0·33	0·87	0·17	0·02	...	...	...	4·50	0·45	1·61	0·60	0·03	...	...	0·79	0·59	0·01	0·86
		Mohanea ...	1·44	...	...	0·05	1·16	3·15	...	3·12	...	...	0·73	0·11	1·26	3·17	1·11	0·15	0·16	1·12	...	...
		Khiri ...	0·50	...	...	1·10	1·00	...	0·35	...	...	1·20	...	1·10	3·15	3·50	...	0·65	...	0·45	...	...
		Ageaon ...	...	...	0·40	0·90	0·15	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·65	0·65	0·45						0·25	...
		Ramagar ...	1·05	0·02	0·19	0·19	0·13	0·87	...	...	...	...	0·99	0·22	0·04	0·29	...	...	0·58	1·05	...	0·12
		Koath ...	1·70	0·07	...	0·3	0·3	0·30	0·44	0·62	...	0·30	1·15	0·22	0·23	0·33	...	0·10	0·75	0·35	0·34	...
		Sikroul ...	0·33	0·06	0·60	0·13	0·60	...	0·43	...	...	...	1·50	0·09	0·70	0·75	...	0·05	0·31	0·40	0·38	0·30
		Bassawan ..	0·83	...	...	...	1·60	0·30	..	0·53	...	...	0·05	0·12	1·80	4·60	0·26	0·18	0·66	0·48	0·12	...
		Monaharpur	0·64	0·04	...	1·97	1·05	...	0·48	...	..	...	1·50	0·06	0·80	3·15	...	0·55	0·13	0·08	...	...
	Saran	Gopalganj ...	0·08	0·05	1·30	0·04	1·96	0·75	0·11	0·26	...	0·62	0·48	...	0·33	0·10	0·03	...	0·18	0·69	...	...
		Siwan ...	1·18	...	0·56	1·87	...	...	...	...	0·21	1·84	...	0·32	0·37	...	0·22	0·53	...	0·13	...	0·55
		Ekma ...	2·20	0·16	...	1·33	1·52	0·13	0·10	...	..	0·55	0·45	...	0·15	0·00	...	0·06	...	0·42	0·80	0·70
		Chapra ...	2·22	0·24	...	0·44	0·86	0·75	0·40	...	...	...	1·06	0·23	0·06	0·30	0·02	0·03	0·20	0·31	0·13	...
		Seerecpur ...	0·50	0·80	...	...	2·70	1·00	...	0·50	0·30	0·30	1·50	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	0·60	0·20	0·20
		Annour ...	...	...	...	0·97	4·50	2·41	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·25	2·32	0·52	...	...	...	0·39	...	0·22
		Basantpur ...	...	...	...	...	2·05	1·24	0·55	...	...	...	0·47	...	0·45	0·48	0·05	0·50				
	Champaran	Motihari ...	0·19	0·02	2·14	0·37	1·83	1·47	0·02	0·95	0·07	0·63	1·33	0·27	0·31	0·13	0·29	...	0·19	0·23	...	0·12
		Bettiah ...	0·52	2·20	...	...	1·70	2·13	0·04	0·34	0·32	0·06	1·75	0·54	1·35	0·30	0·05	...	0·28	...	...	0·51
		Bagaha ...	1·15	0·05	0·25	0·09	1·14	0·54	0·16	0·18	0·44	1·99	1·57	0·28	0·54	0·16	...	...	...	0·12	...	0·19
		Burhurwa ...	0·04	..	0·14	0·48	0·36	1·10	0·03	...	0·54	...	0·72	3·20	2·19	0·35	0·22	...	...	0·27	...	0·31
	Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	0·62	0·55	0·04	0·90	0·45	1·65	...	...	...	1·74	2·45	1·76	0·65	0·04	...	0·01	...	...	...	...
		Muzaffarpur ...	0·04		0·07	0·01	0·23	1·75	0·03	...	0·48	..	1·20	0·07	...	0·31	...	...	0·45	0·12	...	...
		Hajipur ...	0·65	0·04	0·38	0·73	1·19	1·17	0·01	...	...	...	0·08	1·83	0·09	0·28	0·02	...	0·55	...	0·12	0·11
		Paru ...		0·15			1·15	2·10							1·72	0·45			0·94			
		Mahua ...					...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·58	0·30	0·14	...	...	0·50	...	...	0·05	...
		Siuhar ...	0·80	...	2·50	2·10	0·40	...	...	...	0·70	...	0·40	0·35	0·50	0·15	...	...	0·10	...	...	...
		Pupri ...																				
	Darbhanga	Pajpur ...	0·12	...	0·03	...	0·85	0·40	...	0·52	...	...	0·38	0·17	1·02	0·28	...	0·04	0·09	0·40	...	0·46
		Darbhanga ...	0·25	0·86	0·75	0·16	0·35	0·68	0·02	...	0·18	0·03	2·82	0·99	0·29	0·06	0·02	0·15	0·03	0·33	...	0·26
		Madhubani ...	0·17	0·45	0·14	1·40	1·04	4·56	0·34	...	1·07	...	0·49	1·48	...	0·02	0·06	0·15	0·08	...	0·17	0·41
		Bahera ...	...	0·78	...	0·22	0·20	0·22	..	...	0·70	...	3·00	...	...	...	0·10	0·53	1·00	...	...	0·74
		Rosera ...	0·41	0·25	...	...	1·65	1·17	...	...	...	0·25	1·40	1·63	...	0·25	...	0·21	0·22	0·27	...	0·80
nagal.	Monghyr	Begusarai ...	0·62	0·41	...	...	0·94	0·18	...	...	...	0·19	0·96	3·44	0·10	0·93	...	0·48	...	0·40	0·57	0·21
ur.		Monghyr ...	0·84	0·02	0·21	0·15	0·15	1·08	0·20	0·08	...	0·10	0·04	0·43	1·16	...	0·05	0·27	0·85	0·12	0·05	...
		Jamui ...	0·18	0·07	0·18	...	1·04	0·52	0·10	0·20	...	...	1·25	0·40	0·69	0·24	...	0·85	0·56	0·08	0·30	0·09
		Gogri ...	0·52	...	0·95	...	...	1·35	...	...	...	...	1·18	...	1·05	...	...	...	0·85	...	...	0·27
		Sheikpura ...	0·50	...	...	...	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	1·70	1·46	0·05	...	0·75	...	...	...	...
		Chahal Bamda	0·06	...	0·26	...	0·06	0·64	0·35	0·30	...	...	1·02	1·24	1·68	0·25	0·17	0·06	0·10	0·34	0·33	0·31
		Chupreon ...	1·40	...	0·72		1·00	2·00	...	...	...	0·80		0·80	0·72	...	0·50				0·40	...
		Gidhour ...	0·13	0·08	0·17	0·19	0·20	1·01	0·23	0·40	...	0·02	2·45	0·49	1·38	0·55	0·01	0·21	0·31	0·43	0·56	0·27

Bengal in August 1894—*continued.*

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Greatest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1894 to 31st August 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st August.	Station.	Districts.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
0·82	1·75	2·39	1·63	...	...	...	...	0·44	0·34	20	18·17	14·20	14·88	2·39	55·02	50·50	Munshiganj ...	Dacca.	Dacca.	East Bengal.
0·06	1·46	3·15	1·37	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	15	18·50	9·79	12·56	3·15	44·40	43·13	Dacca			
0·66	1·71	1·38	3·04	0·16	...	...	...	1·26	0·22	20	17·00	15·66	13·46	5·04	51·12	46·69	Narainganj.			
0·73	0·16	1·02	1·40	0·08	0·01	...	...	0·15	0·43	17	16·06	11·47	11·53	2·13	37·72	37·04	Manikganj			
0·61	0·75	1·95	0·78	...	...	...	0·47	0·77	0·27	23	?	10·72	?	1·95	46·78	?	*Joydebpur.*			
0·22	4·20	1·59	3·93	...	...	...	...	2·25	...	12	16·50	14·71	13·18	4·20	48·35	49·90	Kishoreganj.	Mymensingh.		
0·40	0·85	3·12	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	14·65	12·48	12·01	4·00	48·82	39·50	Atia (*Tangail*).			
1·30	1·22	3·40	4·43	0·31	0·08	0·11	0·15	0·08	0·23	24	19·20	23·86	13·78	4·40	66·40	58·04	Mymensingh.			
0·60	1·05	1·91	1·19	0·03	1·08	...	...	...	1·58	14	16·60	15·20	13·45	2·70	50·24	44·94	Jamalpur.			
1·02	2·41	3·22	3·80	0·82	...	...	...	...	...	15	19·71	22·29	16·97	3·86	76·69	60·76	Netrokona.			
0·20	0·87	4·73	1·09	0·22	0·45	...	...	...	0·97	20	?	18·67	?	4·73	47·19	?	*Sabarnakhali.*			
1·90	1·50	2·40	1·40	0·30	0·60	...	...	0·40	...	27	?	25·30	?	2·50	51·20	?	*Durgapur.*			
0·66	1·10	0·89	1·95	2·56	0·45	...	...	...	2·35	19	?	16·34	?	2·56	50·62	?	*Sherepur Town*			
...	3·95	0·90	...	2·60	...	...	...	...	...	7	?	11·85	?	3·95	36·70	?	*Dewanganj.*			
2·45	1·06	1·20	1·15	0·12	0·22	...	...	...	2·73	21	17·20	19·35	12·25	2·73	47·62	41·36	Madaripur ...	Faridpur.		
0·08	0·11	...	3·60	0·10	...	...	0·10	...	0·70	22	15·95	13·95	12·57	3·60	47·34	41·70	Faridpur.			
1·28	...	0·30	0·75	0·45	...	...	..	0·03	0·53	19	15·16	12·55	11·37	2·09	41·48	38·74	Goalundo.			
2·12	1·34	0·35	1·75	...	0·30	...	...	0·16	0·69	25	20·91	19·82	17·05	2·12	56·52	65·26	Patuakhali ...	Backergunge.		
1·27	0·65	0·06	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	19	18·30	10·61	14·76	1·60	43·07	50·40	Pirojpur.			
1·13	0·18	0·37	1·02	0·15	...	...	...	...	1·90	19	19·15	16·02	12·41	2·13	60·85	48·52	Barisal.			
0·02	1·19	0·16	1·09	0·07	1·95	...	...	...	0·79	26	?	22·03	?	3·49	56·24	?	*Gournaddi.*			
5·29	0·53	0·21	1·80	...	...	...	...	1·57	1·18	23	22·00	21·96	18·23	5·29	57·87	61·80	Bhola.			
2·70	0·87	0·11	3·28	...	...	...	...	0·35	1·51	25	?	25·24	?	3·28	73·92	?	*Doulatkhan.*			
0·01	1·50	1·50	2·50	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·75	18	?	19·81	?	2·50	61·11	?	*Bauphal.*			
...	...	0·90	1·00	1·70	...	...	...	...	0·30	12	7·44	9·20	13·32	1·70	38·69	43·08	Agartola ...	Hill Tippera.		
1·31	1·01	1·35	2·71	...	0·31	...	...	1·40	0·12	22	18·06	17·33	17·65	2·71	62·96	58·10	Comilla ...	Tippera.	Chittagong.	
1·42	0·76	0·21	4·00	0·01	...	...	...	0·19	0·60	23	21·07	20·08	20·23	4·00	61·11	56·51	Chandpur.			
0·28	1·40	7·93	2·55	0·10	...	...	...	0·30	0·38	18	16·25	18·90	12·67	7·93	54·92	43·59	Brahmanbaria.			
0·20	...	2·40	6·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	?	15·70	?	6·10	43·80	?	*Ramchandra-pur.*			
0·50	2·50	3·50	6·10	0·20	0·56	...	...	4·70	...	24	?	20·15	?	6·10	66·72	?	*Nasirnagar.*			
0·18	3·05	2·28	...	...	...	...	0·65	0·19	...	21	?	18·26	?	3·05	40·87	?	*Daudkandi.*			
0·95	1·85	0·70	2·00	0·11	...	...	0·04	0·03	0·08	16	?	12·49	?	2·00	53·95	?	*Kasba.*			
0·98	1·40	1·90	1·80	...	...	...	...	0·40	1·04		?		?			?	*Laksham.*			
3·04	4·44	1·25	4·85	...	...	...	...	0·62	0·08	24	22·15	36·36	21·33	4·85	89·09	79·91	Noakhali ...	Noakhali.		
1·56	5·10	1·28	3·43	...	...	...	...	2·15	1·05	24	22·08	32·76	24·01	5·10	93·34	70·65	Feuny.			
...	1·45	0·94	4·25	0·03	...	...	...	2·73	0·11	23	?	40·62	?	6·87	117·21	?	*Harishpur.*			
0·72	0·58	...	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	19	?	22·85	?	6·44	67·30	?	*Ramgunj.*			
1·23	0·10	0·05	...	0·05	...	...	0·10	3·47	0·80	22	20·05	27·01	27·13	4·93	123·72	106·76	Cox's Bazar			
0·01	0·03	0·09	0·33	0·12	...	...	...	2·44	0·18	18	19·15	17·89	19·77	3·04	79·51	71·44	Chittagong.	Chittagong ...		
0·18	...	0·49	1·42	0·43	...	...	0·06	2·05	2·30	22	?	21·27	?	2·41	98·05	?	*Kutubdia.*			
0·40	...	...	0·22	0·70	...	...	...	0·87	0·08	16	?	1·60	?	2·50	75·93	?	*Satkania.*			
0·50	0·20	0·37	0·40	...	...	...	1·73	0·12	0·17	22	?	15·96	?	2·41	57·61	?	*Kodala.*			
0·33	1·75	1·62	0·23	...	...	...	0·10	0·17	0·26	22	?	15·88	?	2·85	70·77	?	*Feuoa.*			
0·03	0·94	4·80	1·88	...	...	...	...	3·02	0·16	19	?	41·43	?	6·11	99·08	?	*Hirsarai.*			
0·05	...	0·12	0·10	...	...	...	0·22	0·60	0·15	18	?	13·28	?	3·40	81·21	?	*Chandpur.*			
0·66	0·56	2·26	0·57	0·26	...	...	...	1·21	1·06	20	22·15	14·59	18·44	3·40	64·61	60·55	Rangamati ...	South Lushai Hills.		
0·66	0·66	1·12	0·57	0·14	...	...	...	0·72	0·15	21	?	13·56	?	2·41	57·53	?	*Bandarban.*			
0·37	0·53	2·48	1·12	...	...	...	...	1·33	0·42	22	?	19·08	20·83	2·48		?	*Demagiri.*			
0·67	0·32	1·05	0·55	0·04	0·59	0·24	...	...	..	15	12·85	8·66	10·62	1·14	26·74	30·60	Patna	Patna.		
0·26	0·27	0·89	0·26	0·02	0·04	0·06	...	...	..	13	11·60	6·61	11·33	1·50	25·11	30·41	Dinapore.			
...	0·22	1·19	0·60	0·11	0·63	2·58	0·12	...	..	18	14·20	13·36	10·60	2·62	35·64	31·06	Bihar.			
...	0·20	2·85	0·22	0·25	0·10	...	...	...	...	19	1·50	14·67	9·38	3·75	32·45	28·03	Barh.			
0·33	0·55	1·30	0·86	0·60	0·05	0·12	...	...	0·31	21	?	14·08	?	1·40	40·55	?	*Bichram.*			
...	0·11	1·60	0·32	1·31	0·25	0·25	...	...	...	18	?	10·85	?	2·10		?	*Hilsa.*			
0·31	0·54	0·22	...	...	...	2·31	...	...	0·04	18	13·70	10·17	14·52	5·13	51·42	31·72	Aurungabad...	Gaya.		
0·16	0·72	1·47	0·31	0·19	0·32	0·80	0·92	0·03	..	24	13·55	15·38	11·42	1·95	44·61	31·78	Gaya.			
0·01	0·26	0·24	...	0·35	0·02	0·83	0·12	...	0·08	18	12·70	10·21	10·73	2·86	31·74	29·39	Nawada.			
...	0·16	1·31	0·10	0·01	0·64	0·18	...	...	0·19	22	13·00	20·18	12·23	2·85	34·33	30·79	Jahanabad.			
0·30	0·41	0·49	0·30	0·16	...	...	...	...	0·15	12	?	3·92	?	0·71	23·80	?	*Arwal.*			
0·83	1·31	1·27	0·40	1·17	...	0·27	0·03	...	1·20	19	?	16·77	?	2·81	38·97	?	*Dandnagar.*			
...	1·40	1·10	...	1·90	...	0·97	0·12	...	...	16	?	15·12	?	2·22	32·28	?	*Sherghati.*			
1·05	...	1·25	...	...	...	0·50	0·25	...	0·23	15	?	9·63	?	1·50	23·66	?	*Rugauli.*			
2·40	0·86	1·00	0·10	1·07	0·13	...	...	0·11	...	18	?	9·68	?	2·40	20·47	?	*Pakri Barra-wan.*			
0·30	0·20	0·54	1·63	0·95	0·05	1·04	0·02	...	2·64	19	12·61	16·52	10·22	2·84	41·27	28·90	Buxar ...	Shahabad		
0·70	0·04	2·19	0·05	0·33	0·02	2·50	...	...	...	14	13·14	20·21	12·78	3·46	50·77	29·85	Dehri.			
0·90	0·20	0·23	0·25	0·05	0·27	1·12	0·88	...	...	29	13·90	16·10	11·71	4·32	34·83	28·87	Bhabhua.			
1·33	0·05	1·48	0·16	1·42	0·59	...	...	...	...	15	13·95	18·61	11·89	6·40	41·69	29·05	Sasaram.			
0·58	0·22	0·50	0·06	0·13	1·42	...	0·03	0·37	0·41	20	12·55	15·41	10·93	4·50	34·42	29·05	Arrah.			
1·50	0·56	0·70	0·80	0·39	1·26	1·12	0·56	...	...	20	?	23·35	?	3·17	55·95	?	*Mohaniah.*			
0·70	0·30	0·25	1·09	1·40	...	1·70	0·15	...	1·00	18	?	19·50	?	3·50	35·40	?	*Khirt.*			
0·05	0·40	0·30	0·95	...	0·11	...	...	...	...		?		?			?	*Ageaon.*			
...	0·72	1·39	1·12	0·66	...	0·90	0·09	...	0·06	18	?	11·54	?	1·39		?	*Rumagar.*			
0·77	1·10	0·35	1·28	1·80	0·05	0·28	0·04	...	...	21	?	13·17	?	1·80		?	*Koaji.*			
0·70	0·27	0·06	1·40	0·70	...	0·13	0·90	...	0·85	21	?	12·75	?	1·50		?	*Sikroul.*			
0·83	1·73	0·35	1·00	0·46	...	...	...	1·10	...	18	?	17·06	?	4·60		?	*Bussawan.*			
1·05	0·55	0·28	0·85	0·95	...	1·60	0·18	...	1·35	17	?	17·26	?	3·15		?	*Monaharpur.*			
0·09	0·67	0·56	2·50	0·06	0·34	0·15	0·05	...	...	16	11·08	11·53	10·18	2·50	28·86	30·36	Gopalganj ...	Saran.		
2·37	2·80	1·55	0·20	...	...	0·58	...	...	0·47	17	13·00	15·75	10·78	2·80	45·27	30·42	Siwan.			
0·53	1·11	9·80	2·10	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	19	?	15·05	?	2·20	39·60	?	Kama.			
0·14	0·03	0·02	2·06	0·05	0·04	0·34	...	0·05	0·09	18	12·25	13·03	9·91	2·22	35·84	29·17	Chapra.			
...	0·60	0·50	3·60	0·30	0·30	...	0·10	...	...	19	?	14·80	?	3·60	31·83	?	*Seeseepur.*			
0·24	0·46	...	2·03	...	0·24	0·30	...	...	...	18	?	15·64	?	4·50	32·56	?	*Amnour.*			
·2	0·50	3·50	2·75	...	...	...	0·95	...	1·12		?		?			?	*Basantpur.*			
...	1·85	1·11	0·42	2·16	0·04	0·09	0·17	...	1··7	21	12·22	17·89	11·53	2·16	32·88	31·26	Motihari ...	Champaran.		
0·02	1·35	1·07	1·67	2·96	...	0·10	0·30	...	...	18	12·16	19·97	12·34	2·20	40·04	39·68	Bettiah.			
...	0·65	4·10	0·66	0·79	0·19	0·74	0·28	...	1·12	22	?	17·38	?	4·10	36·41	?	*Bagaha.*			
...	2·84	2·29	2·52	0·63	0·09	1·41	0·06	...	1·09	18	?	20·88	?	3·20	35·72	?	*Barkurwa.*			
...	0·18	1·13	0·45	0·14	1·32	0·17	...	...	0·16	16	10·89	14·40	9·75	2·48	28·20	29·72	Sitamarhi ...	Muzaffarpur.		
0·80	0·75	2·33	0·81	...	0·24	...	...	...	0·10	14	13·25	10·42	10·34	2·33	20·65	31·06	Muzaffarpur.			
0·05	0·27	0·41	0·79	0·16	1·52	1·94	...	...	...	17	13·63	13 20	10·15	1·94	34·29	29·87	Hajipur.			
	2·30	1·30	3·10		0·10	1·15							?			?	*Paru.*			
1·09	1·34	...	...	0·64	0·20	...	...	0·23	...				?			?	*Mahka.*			
0·40	3·75	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	13	?	12·35	?	3·75		?	*Shiuhar.*			
											?		?			?	*Pupri.*			
...	0·95	1·19	1·55	...	1·22	1·95	...	...	...	16	12·47	12·22	10·35	1·95	27·41	31·26	Tajpur ...	Darbhanga.		
0·08	1·24	1·04	6·04	0·44	0·32	0·14	0·02	0·62	1·07	22	13·37	19·98	11·30	2·82	38·58	32·49	Darbhanga.			
...	0·38	0·24	0·70	0·64	3·51	0·06	2·26	0·40	0·47	21	14·00	20·80	10·51	4·56	53·00	31·33	Madhubani.			
1·86	...	0·80	0·40	0·60	1·00	...	...	...	...	15	?	12·15	?	3·00	24·70	?	*Bahera.*			
0·09	1·82	3·05	0·85	0·43	1·55	0·16	...	...	0·07	19	?	16·55	?	3·05	35·07	?	*Rosera.*			
...	0·32	0·28	0 42	...	...	0·15	...	...	1·28	19	12·75	13·71	9·94	3·44	36·24	28·71	Begusarai ...	Monghyr.	Bhagal-pur.	
0·06	0·43	0·40	0·29	0·47	0·09	...	...	...	0·85	18	13·80	9·50	12·69	1·16	35·08	33·23	Monghyr.			
0·05	2·03	1·78	1·26	..	0·26	0·64	...	...	0·20	19	14·05	13 93	11·41	2·03	39·91	31·99	Jamui.			
0·70	...	1·47	0·00	...	..	0·71	0·47	...	1·06	12	?	10 05	?	1·47		?	*Gogri.*			
...	3·70	...	...	...	0·70	0·22	...	...	...	9	?	10·48	?	3·70	24·91	?	*Maikpura.*			
0·20	0·80	1·16	0·70	0·07	0·27	0·02	...	...	3·68	19	?	14·08	?	3·68	47·90	?	*Chahai Ramda*			
...	...	1·61	0·18	0·54	0·70	...	...	...	0·90		?		?			?	Chupreon.			
0·04	0·51	0·56	0·95	0·02	...	1·44	...	...	0·08	21	?	12·88	?	2·45		?				

Table of Rainfall recorded at Station

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bhagalpur—concluded.		Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	0·40	0·06	...	0·84	1·76	1·94	1·75	...	...	...	1·09	...	...	0·24	...	0·15	0·19	0·45	...	0·35
			Bongaon ...	0·43	0·26	...	...	0·63	4·05	0·48	...	...	...	0·13	0·50	1·70	0·07	...	...	0·04	0·20	...	2·62
			(*Syfabad*).																				
			Supaul ...	0·66	0·04	0·05	0·27	4·99	1·04	1·17	0·38	1·48	0·08	0·70	0·09	0·19	0·61	0·13	0·52	...	0·25	...	0·53
			Protabganj ...	1·30	0·92	0·31	0·47	...	...	2·30	0·42	0·44	0·45	...	...	0·67	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...
			Bhagalpur ...	0·03	...	...	0·09	0·45	2·41	1·47	0·01	...	0·07	1·49	0·01	0·09	0·02	0·20	...	0·34	0·06	...	0·03
			Banka ...	...	0·68	...	...	...	...	1·60	...	...	...	1·43	0·08	0·15	...	...	0·35	0·31	0·11	0·11	0·11
			Colgong ...	0·01	0·80	0·15	...	0·22	0·95	1·72	...	...	0·06	...	...	0·21	...	0·02	0·05	0·15	0·01	...	0·35
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	0·68	0·15	0·58	2·97	4·70	0·83	0·46	...	0·30	0·09	0·21	...	0·58	0·22	0·08	0·28	0·23	...	...	...
			Araria ...	0·87	0·60	0·50	0·09	2·42	...	0·78	0·40	0·37	0·04	0·70	3·04	...	0·22	...	0·15	...	0·45	...	...
			Purnea ...	1·43	0·22	0·85	...	0·02	...	0·27	0·18	0·07	0·06	0·01	1·28	0·05	0·25	0·3	0·14	0·06	0·23	0·16	0·54
			Gondwara (*Korah*).	...	...	0·10	...	0·20	0·90	2·35	...	...	...	...	...	0·57	...	0·17	0·24	0·60	...	0·80	0·50
			Barsoe ...	0·35	0·38	0·04	0·41	2·40	0·01	...	...	0·03	0·20	0·14	0·21	1·68	0·26	0·25	0·14	...	0·57	...	0·47
			Barbesganj ...	0·45	0·50	2·60	1·02	0·10	...	0·07	2·02	...	...	...	0·94	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·12
			Kaliaganj ...	1·20	1·50	0·70	1·25	3·10	1·50	1·61	...	0·96	0·50	0·41	0·37	0·10	...	0·18	0·40	...	0·14	1·47	...
		Malda ...	Malda ...	0·15	0·34	1·22	0·02	1·28	0·04	...	0·13	...	0·11	0·83	0·78	0·25	...	0·04	0·73	0·49	0·16	0·02	0·06
			Chanchal ...	0·07	0·70	0·15	0·15	0·44	...	...	...	0·05	0·19	0·20	1·46	0·18	0·45	0·35	0·03	0·07	0·10	0·24	...
			Gajol ...	0·27	0·97	0·10	...	1·20	...	...	0·95	...	0·90	...	0·90	...	...	0·80	...	0·35	...	...	0·80
			Nibganj ...	...	...	0·18	0·03	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·05	0·65	1·15	0·38	0·73	0·05	1·50	0·36	0·03	0·44
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	0·03	0·35	0·21	...	0·45	0·06	...	0·47	...	0·07	0·43	...	0·26	0·22	0·27	0·26	0·15	0·48	...	0·16
			Godda ...	0·70	0·22	0·17	0·20	0·85	0·20	0·21	0·13	...	0·05	0·15	1·45	...	0·05	...	0·5	0·25	0·22	0·06	0·06
			Pakour ...	...	0·08	0·91	0·28	...	...	...	1·14	...	0·26	...	...	2·06	...	...	0·71	1·56	0·37	..	0·88
			Naya Dumka	0·12	1·78	0·14	0·14	0·16	0·42	0·07	0·03	...	...	0·96	1·60	0·98	0·11	0·59	0·03	0·64	0·45	0·90	0·22
			Deoghur ...	0·03	0·83	0·27	0·15	0·16	0·19	0·89	0·12	...	0·20	0·13	0·50	0·90	0·08	0·09	0·29	0·20	0·54	0·48	0·35
			Jamtara ...	0·12	2·70	1·27	...	0·33	0·36	0·88	1·40	...	...	0·34	0·21	3·11	0·12	0·26	0·09	0·31	0·62	0·84	0·24
			Belbadda ...	...	...	0·50	2·50	0·85	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	2·05	...	...	...	...
			Nanihat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·25	...	...	...	...	0·36	0·59	...	...	0·80	0·72	...	...	...
			Assenboni ...	...	1·20	0·80	0·10	2·20	...	0·25	...	...	3·50	1·00	1·50	0·10	1·50	0·15	0·55	0·26	2·50	1·20	0·50
			Katikund ...	...	0·79	0·19	...	...	0·57	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	...	0·50	1·27	0·35	...	1·30	...
			Madhupur ...	...	0·31	0·03	...	0·45	0·09	0·05	0·16	...	...	0·11	0·50	1·77	0·09	1·37	0·10	0·56	0·95	1·14	...
			Sarwan ...	...	0·80	...	1·20	0·23	0·10	...	...	...	0·25	1·15	0·4	0·13	0·10	0·30	0·37	0·75	0·60	0·12	0·17
			Sarath ...	0·90	0·30	0·84	...	0·02	0·26	0·25	0·07	...	0·24	0·26	0·04	1·04	0·68	0·20	0·17	0·48	0·30	0·64	0·69
			Barkope ...	...	...	0·10	0·72	0·76	0·09	0·86	0·08	...	...	0·90	0·40	0·15	...	0·02	0·30	0·38	0·13	0·34	0·13
			Danrey ...	...	0·23	...	0·62	0·42	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·15	0·05	0·12	0·35	0·62	0·22	1·51	0·42	...
			Bhagya ...	0·23	...	...	0·59	0·60	0·53	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	...	...	0·28	0·42	0·20	0·08	0·47	...
			Mohespore ...	...	1·73	1·02	0·03	...	1·01	...	0·60	...	...	0·37	1·58	1·06	...	0·16	...	0·30	...	...	2·00
			Burhawra ...	...	0·14	0·42	0·21	0·02	0·02	0·62	0·70	...	0·04	0·10	0·69	0·28	0·29	0·21	0·57	2·71	0·52	0·13	1·57
			Sahibganj ...	0·02	0·74	0·56	..	0·61	...	0·10	...	...	0·07	...	0·50	...	...	0·17	0·40	0·70	0·98	...	...
		Cuttack ...	Jajatsingpur	0·04	...	...	1·30	0·09	1·53	...	0·68	0·54	1·38	...	0·07	0·25	0·20	0·48	0·06	0·09	0·07	0·20	...
			Banki ...	0·08	0·05	...	...	0·07	...	0·12	0·20	...	...	0·07	0·15	1·07	0·18	0·02	0·47	...	0·03	...	...
			Cuttack ...	0·42	0·50	0·20	...	0·40	...	...	0·45	...	0·05	...	0·22	0·67	0·07	0·45	0·53				
			False Point ...	0·08	0·55	0·49	...	...	0·94	0·20	0·47	0·10	1·61	0·57	...	0·69	0·50	0·10	1·14	1·73	0·47	0·66	0·23
			Kendrapara...	0·02	1·10	0·03	...	0·71	...	0·04	0·18	0·77	0·82	0·10	...	0·34	0·02	0·67	0·35	0·36	0·02	0·04	0·41
			Jajpur ...	0·32	0·57	...	1·10	0·55	...	0·51	...	...	0·06	0·03	0·46	0·40	2·41	0·07	0·65	0·84	0·08	...	...
			Dharmsala ...	0·20	...	2·00	1·20	...	...	0·30	0·10	...	0·40	0·40	0·0	0·60	0·10	0·20	0·40	0·10	...	0·20	...
			Salipore ...	0·17	0·41	...	0·80	0·67	...	0·90	0·17	0·30	0·30	...	...	0·50	...	1·55	0·60	0·08	0·13	...	0·10
			Pal Lahera ...	3·12	...	0·10	0·12	0·50	0·32	0·58	...	...	0·24	0·05	1·50	0·44	0·25	0·06	0·29	0·24	0·20	...	0·23
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	0·60	0·10	...	1·81	1·14	...	2·20	0·05	...	0·31	0·32	0·08	0·08	0·18	...	0·00	0·78	...	...	...
			Chandbali ...	0·05	3·60	0·17	0·33	0·80	...	0·20	...	0·80	0·35	0·48	...	0·75	...	0·40	0·42	2·10	...	...	...
			Bhadrak ...	...	0·46	0·21	0·02	...	...	1·66	...	0·20	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·90	0·60	...	...
			Soro ...	...	0·28	0·62	1·28	...	0·28	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·25	...	...	0·06	0·37	...	...	...	...
			Balasore ...	...	...	0·12	0·11	2·18	...	0·09	0·18	...	...	...	0·04	0·07	0·17	...	0·05	0·18	...	...	...
			Jellasore ...	...	0·15	1·75	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·02	1·78	...	0·03	0·12	0·05	2·60	0·30	0·05	...	...
			Baripada ...	...	1·13	...	0·21	0·19	0·16	0·08	0·12	2·75	0·16	0·61	0·33	3·23	...	0·12	0·08	1·51	0·26	...	0·44
		Puri ...	Puri ...	0·10	...	...	...	0·52	...	0·32	0·22	...	0·76	0·52	0·10	0·08	0·15	0·05	0·28	0·52	0·53	0·60	0·04
			Khurda ...	0·80	0·14	0·22	0·77	0·87	1·46	0·55	1·05	...	0·48	0·90	0·12	0·75	0·30	2·64	1·30	0·33	0·17	0·23	0·71
			Banpur ...	0·02	0·80	...	0·06	0·23	0·30	0·19	0·45	0·13	0·05	...	...	...	0·06	2·08	3·08	...	0·64	...	...
			Gop ...	0·60	0·25	0·27	0·14	...	0·90	0·76	0·60	0·10	0·20	0·85	0·12	0·55	1·27	2·96	1·96	0·60	0·27	2·18	0·36
			Satpara ...	...	...	0·60	...	...	0·48	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·28	...	...	...	0·69	0·72	...	...	...
			Pipli ...	...	0·20	...	0·32	0·35	0·30	1·40	0·37	1·13	0·90	0·15	1·10	0·13	1·10	0·07	0·10	0·52	0·70	1·12	...
			Nayagarh ...	...	0·72	...	0·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·34	0·60	...	2·85	...	...
			Ranpur ...	0·56	...	...	...	1·30	...	0·33	0·43	...	0·28	0·09	...	0·30	0·23	1·30	1·77	0·36	0·03	0·12	0·52
			Kurmala ...	0·28	...	...	...	5·00	...	3·18	0·58	0·19	0·51	...	...	0·40	...	0·53	1·35	0·54	0·05	...	0·10
		Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	0·08	0·07	0·23	1·57	0·52	0·24	0·09	...	...	2·54	0·17	1·13	0·50	0·07	0·27	0·68	0·42	0·79	0·66
			Hazaribagh ...	0·02	0·77	...	0·05	1·05	0·15	0·76	0·34	...	...	3·82	0·27	0·89	0·14	0·20	1·04	0·20	0·41	0·08	0·26
			Semtagurah ...	...	...	...	3·08	0·25	1·03	0·40	...	...	2·13	0·12	...	0·09	0·56	0·57	0·12	0·20	0·07	0·47	0·50
			Mahudi Hills	1·15	0·17	0·19	1·15	0·27	1·55	0·18	...	...	0·05	0·12	0·25	0·75	...	0·55	0·60	0·50	...	...	0·35
			Jhoomrah Hills	0·30	...	...	2·60	0·10	0·50	0·50	...	...	0·80	...	0·40	1·00	0·20	0·80	0·60	1·10	...	0·80	0·70
			Barhi ...	...	0·11	...	0·38	0·93	0·15	0·93	0·32	...	0·12	3·19	0·28	0·15	0·90	0·24	0·40	0·19	0·30	0·12	...
			Chatra ...	0·21	0·30	...	...	...	0·38	...	1·11	...	...	0·93	0·98	0·15	0·50	0·15	0·30	0·11	0·12	...	0·38
			Karagdeha ...	..	0·19	0·94	1·44	1·30	0·33	0·04	0·12	...	...	4·02	2·03	1·74	1·32	0·14	0·03	0·57	0·60	1·42	1·09
			Ramghar ...	...	...	0·50	0·20	2·10	1·50	0·50	...	...	0·90	0·30	...	...	...	0·15	0·50	1·10	2·00	0·20	3·10
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	0·24	...	...	2·32	0·13	1·03	0·53	...	0·62	2·56	0·53	0·06	0·14	0·27	...	1·72	0·04	...	1·37
			Ranchi ...	...	2·85	...	0·28	2·48	0·38	0·70	...	...	0·32	2·38	1·15	0·12	...	0·52	1·44	0·70	0·88	...	0·36
			Silli ...	...	3·50	...	5·00	1·50	...	2·10	...	...	...	2·20	...	1·00	2·20	...	1·10	1·20	1·00	...	3·80
			Palkot ...	..	...	2·50	2·00	0·92	...	...	...	...	2·45	1·45	2·79	1·81	...	...	...	2·40	2·15	...	
			Tamar ...	0·58	1·21	...	1·78	0·90	1·60	0·25	...	...	0·13	0·20	0·45	...	1·40	...	0·45	0·49	0·95	...	...
			Chainpur ...	0·38	0·25	0·40	0·83	0·80	0·38	0·53	...	0·14	1·26	0·80	0·27	0·17	...	...	0·50	...	0·05	0·59	2·38
			Sirgaja ...	0·40	0·90	0·40	2·70	0·60	3·00	0·60	0·40	2·00	1·70	0·80	1·42	5·22	2·00	2·30	1·32	0·30	0·10	0·30	0·60
			Jashpur ...	0·66	1·40	0·08	1·59	0·12	0·70	0·45	0·01	2·20	0·63	1·85	1·68	2·80	0·04	0·06	0·34	0·03	0·02	0·23	2·03
			Gangpur ...	...	0·08	0·60	1·75	0·23	0·32	0·02	...	...	3·80	1·20	1·24	2·54	0·07	0·08	1·50	...	0·08	...	0·80
Chota Nagpur.		Palamau ...	Palamau ...	0·11	0·04	...	...	2·10	0·25	0·93	0·42	...	0·06	0·20	0·82	0·71	0·51	1·02	0·72	3·58	0·91	...	1·25
			(*Daltanganj*)																				
			Balumath ...	0·25	0·24	...	...	1·13	0·39	0·15	...	...	1·06	3·87	0·85	0·03	1·42	0·15	0·18	0·70	0·23	...	1·00
			Husainabad ...	0·42	...	...	1·07	3·00	1·35	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·42	0·80	4·00	0·10	1·05	1·04	1·40	...	0·11
			Garwah ...	0·24	...	1·48	...	0·67	0·28	0·57	0·09	...	...	0·22	0·83	0·91	1·38	1·80	2·12	0·64	1·84	..	1·09
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	0·11	5·75	1·60	0·20	0·75	0·96	0·12	...	...	...	0·47	1·75	1·67	0·14	0·22	1·65	0·60	0·30	1·59	...
			Gobindpur ...	0·15	0·70	0·86	1·26	...	2·50	0·58	0·15	...	...	0·10	2·54	0·95	0·12	1·05	0·30	1·06	0·93	1·05	...
			Raghunath-pur.	0·15	...	...	1·57	0·43	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	1·20	0·75	0·62	...	0·91	0·62	0·11	0·05
			Barrabhum ...	1·50	0·60	1·00	1·90	...	0·60	0·14	...	...	...	0·35	0·31	0·22	...	0·30	2·40	0·82	0·2	0·05	...
			Jhalda ...	1·54	0·14	0·22	...	0·32	0·23	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·57	0·46	0·36	0·11	1·00	...	0·77	1·41
			Chas ...	0·05	0·15	0·88	...	1·10	1·10	1·10	0·06	...	...	...	0·41	0·50	...	0·15	1·70	0·70	0·68	0·20	0·50
		Singhbhum ...	*Pandra* ...	0·33	0·09	1·00	0·98	0·65	1·18	0·43	0·15	...	...	0·27	0·25	1·87	0·22	0·37	0·08	1·23	0·55	0·48	0·06
			Chaibassa ...	0·56	0·08	0·45	1·95	0·03	0·63	0·07	0·07	0·17	0·01	0·02	0·25	0·32	1·01	0·01	2·53	1·73	1·18	0·02	...
			Chakradhar-pur.	0·28	1·10	2·96	0·05	0·50	0·39	0·17	0·08	...	0·25	0·39	1·18	0·24	0·03	0·43	0·42	1·98	0·02	...	2·21
			Ghatsila ...	2·05	2·10	0·75	0·85	1·05	1·75	1·12	0·65	...	0·14	1·13	2·05	...	0·05	7·75	2·05	...	2·15	...	0·25
			Baharagura	0·50	...	...	0·32	0·98	...	0·13	...	...	0·10	0·39	0·13	1·90	0·21	0·13	0·52	0·28	...	...	0·30
			Gailkura ...	0·86	0·22	...	1·38	1·25	...	...	0·39	...	0·19	1·20	0·04	1·36	0·98	0·02	2·53	0·74	0·15	...	...
			Kalikapur ...	1·14	1·10	...	0·22	...	1·11	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	0·36	0·14	...	1·16	1·07	0·16	...	...
			Monahorpur	...	...	0·74	2·00	1·98	0·13	0·09	...	...	0·26	1·18	0·85	1·03	0·27	0·30	0·20	0·76	0·04	...	0·28
			Kharsawan ...																				
		Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhur ...	0·06	1·90	...	...	0·01	1·36	0·20	...	...	0·31	1·00	...	0·12	...	0·12	0·12	0·05	...	...	...
			Anandpur ...	...	0·85	0·59	0·75	0·54	...	0·15	...	...	...	1·74	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...
			Talchar ...																				
			Narsingpur ...	...	0·62	1·60	...	...	0·14	1·00	0·10	...	...	0·10	0·75	0·70	...	0·18	0·45	0·22	...	...	0·10
			Angul ...																				
			Dhenkanal ...																				
			Bispara ...	0·50	0·40	0·50	...	...	0·10	1·10	...	2·00	0·22	0·50	1·50	0·90	0·14	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·25
			Kunjabangar	0·60	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	1·07	...	...	...	0·50	0·30	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·19
			Baramba ...	0·27	...	0·10	0·20	...	...	...	2·95	0·07	...	0·73	0·15	1·38	0·30	0·21	...	...	...	...	...

in Bengal in August 1894—*concluded.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1894 to 31st August 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st August.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	1·50	0·66	2·02	1·74	1·17	...	0·09	...	...	16	14·45	16·40	11·79	2·02	34·84	34·23	Madhipura	Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	BIHAR—*concld.*
0·04	0·07	0·40	0·66	0·18	0·53	0·80	...	...	...	...	15	?	13·79	?	4·05		?	Bangaon, (*Sylhad*).			
0·60	0·14	0·72	0·90	1·96	0·50	0·54	...	0·20	...	0·22	23	14·00	18·50	12·32	4·99	32·37	34·77	Supaul.			
...	...	0·35	0·67	1·40	0·99	1·00	...	...	...	0·92	16	?	13·51	?	2·30	37·14	?	*Protabganj.*			
0·15	0·43	0·47	0·62	0·24	0·93	0·02	0·02	1·12	0·02	1·98	14	13·70	12·77	10·15	2·41	37·73	39·61	Bhagalpur.			
0·14	...	0·10	0·46	0·04	0·88	...	...	...	...	0·46	16	10·25	8·21	11·13	1·60	41·03	31·25	Banka.			
0·05	0·30	0·93	0·92	1·46	0·06	...	...	...	...	1·87	13	?	10·28	?	1·87	26·45	?	*Colgong.*			
...	0·10	0·53	1·34	2·90	1·39	2·86	0·68	...	...	...	20	16·63	22·16	16·21	4·70	49·27	51·99	Kishanganj	Purnea		
...	...	0·89	0·50	1·70	1·45	0·67	0·42	...	...	...	18	14·68	16·36	13·66	3·04	42·44	45·76	Araria.			
0·39	0·01	0·52	1·16	1·86	0·70	0·33	0·18	...	...	...	20	17·11	11·70	14·44	1·66	33·41	42·72	Purnea.			
...	1·50	1·60	0·30	1·00	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	15	?	11·12	?	2·35	29·10	?	*Gondwara (Korah).*			
...	...	1·35	1·20	3·20	0·25	0·39	...	...	...	...	18	?	13·04	?	3·20	34·47	?	*Barsoe.*			
...	0·10	0·98	0·90	1·01	1·60	...	2·40	...	...	...	15	?	15·08	?	2·60	30·61	?	*Forbesganj.*			
0·10	...	3·22	1·00	1·83	1·35	1·32	1·00	...	...	...	23	?	25·32	?	3·22	57·29	?	*Kaliaganj.*			
0·06	0·26	0·58	0·99	1·12	2·51	...	0·49	0·01	0·02	...	18	14·35	12·99	9·95	2·51	38·32	34·99	Malda	Malda		
0·16	0·28	0·25	0·92	1·00	0·95	...	...	1·21	...	...	19	15·31	9·59	14·09	1·46	37·50	42·27	Chanchal.			
...	0·60	0·50	0·75	0·82	3·50	0·22	...	0·95	...	...	17	?	14·08	?	3·50	36·01	?	*Gajol.*			
0·92	0·78	0·06	1·12	0·85	1·22	0·06	...	0·15	2·19	0·34	17	?	13·34	?	2·19	32·82	?	*Sibganj.*			
0·08	1·05	0·27	0·25	2·00	0·31	0·42	1·21	0·05	...	...	19	14·32	10·41	9·88	2·00	32·91	36·10	Rajmahal	Santhal Parganas.		
0·20	0·10	...	...	0·92	1·60	0·15	...	...	1·90	0·25	20	14·71	10·29	11·70	1·90	32·95	31·89	Godda.			
0·39	0·43	0·85	...	1·29	2·42	...	0·29	...	...	0·18	16	15·50	14·27	11·09	2·02	46·36	37·65	Pakour.			
0·23	0·11	0·80	0·24	1·25	2·45	0·32	...	...	0·75	0·19	4	18·03	15·96	13·35	2·45	42·89	37·79	Naya Dumka.			
0·15	1·60	...	2·42	0·26	0·33	0·02	0·57	...	...	1·26	23	15·95	13·60	12·27	2·42	46·74	36·06	Deoghur.			
0·34	0·63	1·19	...	0·46	0·15	0·25	0·12	0·74	...	0·66	25	17·12	17·74	12·63	3·11	45·94	36·80	Jamtara			
...	1·00	0·80	...	0·54	0·30	0·52	...	...	...	...	11	?	9·96	?	2·50	32·34	?	*Belbadda.*			
...	0·35	...	...	0·73	0·44	...	...	...	0·44	0·14	10	?	5·82	?	1·25	24·40	?	*Nunihat.*			
1·50	0·10	0·20	2·00	2·00	...	0·60	0·02	2·10	...	...	23	?	25·83	?	3·50		?	*Asansoni.*			
0·18	...	...	...	2·80	0·26	...	...	...	2·06	...		?		?			?	Kaliakund.			
0·43	0·61	0·15	3·12	0·21	1·04	0·17	0·09	0·18	0·68	0·55	21	?	14·21	?	3·12	40·00	?	Madhupur.			
0·15	...	1·65	0·17	1·95	0·20	0·05	0·50	...	...	...	21	?	10·44	?	1·65	40·95	?	*Sarwan.*			
0·36	0·61	0·87	1·34	0·45	1·18	0·44	...	...	0·50	0·07	24	?	14·10	?	1·34	38·65	?	*Sarath.*			
1·01	0·10	0·24	0·45	1·30	1·25	0·20	...	...	...	0·30	20	?	10·23	?	1·30		?	*Barkops.*			
...	...	...	0·78	2·07	1·07	0·33	0·02	1·05	0·20	1·04	19	?	12·82	?	2·07		?	*Danrey.*			
0·15	0·14	0·30	1·14	1·07		0·72	...	...	0·50	...	16	?	7·81	?	1·14		?	*Bhagya.*			
0·96	1·16	2·15	...	1·83	2·69	...	...	...	1·32	0·76	17	?	21·33	?	2·69		?	Goheshpur,			
0·25	1·68	0·16	0·02	2·37	0·95	0·92	0·50	0·03	0·06	1·12	23	?	17·20	?	2·71		?	*Bahwa.*			
0·17	0·44	0·04	0·41	1·58	0·04	0·06	...	...	...	1·43	15	?	8·82	?	1·58	27·96	?	*Sahibganj.*			
0·43	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	13	13·50	8·87	10·12	1·53		29·79	Jagatsingpur	Cuttack.	Orissa.	ORISSA.
0·64	0·45	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·22	...	...	0·05	9	15·72	3·94	10·71	1·07	30·86	34·25	Banki.			
												16·00		11·06			38·76	Cuttack.			
...		1·20	...	...	0·65	1·36	...	...	...	0·65	20	17·05	14·39	13·72	1·73	42·85	39·13	False Point.			
0·01	1·57	0·01	...	0·04	1·03	0·42	...	...	...	0·04	14	15·68	9·20	12·56	1·57	46·67	35·68	Kendrapara.			
0·58	0·07	0·06	...	...	0·24	...	0·87	0·05	...	...	13	14·89	9·92	10·70	2·41	46·92	36·18	Jajpur.			
0·20	...	...	0·40	0·40	...	0·90	2·90	...	...	...	19	?	11·50	?	2·90		?	*Dharmsala.*			
0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	?	6·80	?	1·55	40·11	?	*Salipur.*			
1·65	...	...	...	0·25	0·52	...	...	0·24	0·75	...	19	?	11·11	?	3·12		?	Pal Lahera.			
...	0·09	...	0·85	...	0·06	...	0·56	...	...	...	11	?	9·25	?	2·20		?	*Akhyapada* ...	Balasore.		
...	1·95	...	...	...	0·55	...	2·15	...	0·10	...	16	14·82	15·17	11·06	3·60	52·54	33·09	Chandbali.			
0·62	0·93	...	0·48	...	...	...	2·20	...	0·09	0·03	12	14·40	9·30	10·66	2·20	43·42	34·66	Bhadrak.			
0·12	...	..	0·20	...	...	0·45	...	...	0·10	...	10	15·55	4·06	11·03	1·28		34·13	Soro.			
0·48	1·50	...	...	0·93	...	0·33	0·24	...	...	0·07	11	16·70	6·74	12·42	2·18	39·71	37·75	Balasore.			
					1·39	...		0·05	0·07	0·26		13·76		10·82			35·63	Jellasore.			
0·13	0·39	0·01	0·26	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	18	17·64	12·75	12·40	3·73	51·39	37·58	Barimada.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·31	0·02	...	0·04	...	...	13	13·35	5·16	0·24	0·76	22·19	29·07	Puri	Puri		
0·18	0·13	...	...	0·09	...	0·22	...	...	...	0·08	22	17·25	14·77	12·43	2·64	40·04	36·82	Khurda.			
...	...	...	...	...	2·46	...	0·55	...	...	...	11	15·09	10·90	12·11	3·08	31·74	34·75	Banpur.			
0·21	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·96	...	0·38	...	...	23	?	16·49	?	2·96		?	*Gop.*			
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	2·78	?	0·60	18·27	?	*Satpara.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	18	?	11·26	?	1·50		?	*Pipli*			
...	...	1·10	...	...	...	1·60						?		?			?	*Nayagarh.*			
0·21	2·20	...	0·11	...	0·63		...	0·25	...	...	18	?	11·72	?	2·20	32·47	?	*Ranpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·38	...	...	...	...	13	?	13·71	?	5·00	33·67	?	Kurmala.			
0·06	0·09	0·25	1·00	0·13	0·07	1·51	0·14	0·09	0·12	0·50	21	17·90	14·89	12·34	2·54	41·97	34·59	Pacumma (*Giridih*).	Hazaribagh ...		
0·34	0·06	0·38	0·17	0·34	0·55	0·76	0·36	1·37	...	0·30	23	17·36	15·07	13·41	3·84	44·38	35·02	Hazaribagh.			
0·11	0·80	0·26	1·50	...	0·09	...	3·55	0·06	0·09	0·01	21	16·09	17·43	11·02	3·55		32·92	Semtagurah.			
0·41	0·55	0·25	0·51	0·89	...	...	2·15	...	0·52	0·25	23	17·82	13·76	14·74	2·15	47·28	38·13	Mahudi Hills.			
0·30	...	0·90	0·30	0·50	...	...		0·90	0·30	...	20	20·10	13·69	16·38	2·60	47·40	45·23	Jhoomrah Hills			
0·9	...	0·47	1·29	0·05	3·27	0·20	0·85	...	...	0·43	21	?	15·45	?	3·27	33·23	?	*Barhi.*			
0·20	0·12	0·98	0·26	0·12	1·25	...	0·40	0·35	0·20	...	22	?	9·65	?	1·14	55·56	?	*Chatra.*			
0·19	0·09	0·32	3·57	0·53	0·49	0·08	...	1·20	...	1·23	21	?	24·56	?	4·02	46·65	?	*Karagdeha.*			
0·50	0·80	0·19	...	1·50	1·60							?		?			?	*Kamghar.*			
0·06	...	...	...	0·84	0·89	0·19	1·10	0·42	...	0·11	19	19·67	15·77	15·21	2·56	43·44	37·32	Lohardaga	Lohardaga.		
0·4	0·48	0·22	...	0·40	0·58	...	0·82	...	0·35	0·22	22	17·85	10·47	14·31	2·85	46·84	38·03	Ranchi.			
0·20	1·10	...	0·40	...	1·70	0·30	...	1·40	...	0·40	18	?	29·10	?	3·80		?	*Silli.*			
0·97	...	0·75			...	...	...	...	1·30	1·62		?		?			?	*Palkot.*			
0·35	0·47	0·25	...	...	0·85	0·55	...	1·20	...	0·23	20	?	15·29	?	1·78		?	*Tamar.*			
0·34	...	1·10	...	0·77	...	0·30	...	...	1·25	...	20	?	13·29	?	2·38	44·05	?	*Chainpur.*			
0·30	...	0·20	0·50	0·30	0·32		...	...	...	1·00	26	?	23·69	23·51	5·22		?	Sirguja.			
0·60	0·07	0·11	0·61	0·03	0·65	0·12	...	1·31	0·63	0·46	22	?	21·26	16·68	2·65		?	Jushpur.			
0·75	2·20	...	0·07	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	0·20	14	?	17·93	16·44	3·50		?	Gangpur.			
0·75	0·34	1·09	0·27	1·95	1·02	0·72	0·42	...	...	...	22	15·30	21·19	11·56	3·58	45·10	31·21	Palamau (*Daltanganj*)	Palamau.	Chota Nagpur	CHOTA NAGPUR.
0·85	0·02	0·74	0·05	1·27	1·82	1·00	1·92	0·21	...	1·24	20	?	20·77	?	3·87	49·01	?	*Balumat.*			
...	0·65	0·54	0·90	0·17	0·70	...	0·20	0·20	...	0·54	21	?	18·96	?	4·00	48·90	?	*Husainabad.*			
0·07	0·10	0·95	0·21	0·80	0·39	0·17	0·34	0·17	...	...	25	?	19·22	?	2·12	42·38	?	*Garwah.*			
0·4	0·60	0·15	0·28	1·43	1·07	0·15	...	...	...	0·09	23	16·60	22·59	13·91	5·75	60·37	36·72	Purulia	Manbhum.		
0·30	0·08	0·40	0·12	1·83	0·55	1·04	0·16	0·09	...	1·40	24	17·15	21·05	12·50	2·54	58·13	33·05	Gobindpur.			
0·90	0·88	1·45	...	2·55	1·74	1·00	0·20	...	...	1·70	19	?	17·81	?	2·55	38·03	?	*Raghunathpur.*			
0·40	...	0·85	...	0·20	...	0·03	...	...	...	1·44	17	?	13·41		2·49	38·15	?	*Barrabhum.*			
0·15	0·79	...	0·31	...	0·25	0·97	0·71	...	0·17	0·78	21	?	12·84	?	1·54	38·74	?	*Jhalda.*			
0·23	...	0·62	...	1·19	0·38	...	...	...	0·03	0·05	18	?	12·42	?	1·70		?	*Chas.*			
0·17	0·04	1·64	0·23	0·65	0·02	0·17	1·52	0·02	...	2·48	23	?	18·02	?	2·48	51·59	?	*Pandra.*			
0·15	1·02	0·52	0·09	...	0·98	0·04	0·12	0·25	0·01	0·01	17	17·20	14·98	13·83	2·65	37·05	38·82	Chaibassa	Singhbhum.		
0·1	2·34	0·05	...	1·47	1·42	...	...	...	0·33	1·34	20	?	19·64	?	2·96		?	*Chakradharpur.*			
0·5	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·75	...	1·05	0·21	...	18	?	22·18	?	2·15	42·47	?	*Ghatsila.*			
	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	?	6·11	?	1·30	25·59	?	*Baharagura.*			
2	1·16	2·44	0·40	0·10	2·76	0·03	...	0·67	0·19	...	20	?	21·48	?	2·76		?	*Gailkura.*			
8	0·28	...	...	0·12	0·46	...	0·12	...	...	...	15	?	1·09	?	0·16	37·27	?	*Kalshopur.*			
0	0·84	1·91	...	0·19	1·38	0·10	...	...	...	0·40	20	?	15·43	?	2·00		?	*Monahorpur.*			
														?			?	*Kharsawan.*			
3	...	...	...	...	1·24	...	0·01	0·57	...	0·78	12	?	7·98	?	1·90	30·72	?	Keonjhur	Orissa Tributary Mahals.		
5	0·30	...	...	0·90	...	...	0·29	2·24	...	...	12	?	9·04	?	2·24	43·69	?	Anandpur.			
0	0·88	0·36	...	1·10	...	...	...	0·55	0·80	...	18	?	9·05	10·86	1·60	46·50	?	Talcher.			
														8·86			?	Narsinghpur.			
														10·52			?	Angul.			
3	0·15	...	...	0·40	1·34	0·30	...	...	...	0·80	19	?	11·46	12·96	2·00	49·54	?	Dhenkanal.			
	0·05	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	?	3·76	9·41	0·80	25·77	?	Bispara.			
5	0·42	1·32	0·50	...	0·39	0·12	0·20	...	...	0·10	17	?	9·67	12·52	2·25	35·04	?	Kunjabangar.			
														?			?	Baramba.			

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1894.

THE meteorology of the month of August has been in rather striking contrast with that of July. During the former month there was a succession of storms formed in the Bay, each one exceeding the former one in intensity, and towards the end of the month two very severe storms advanced to the head of the Bay. Also during July the distribution of the rainfall was exceptionally irregular, and particularly heavy rain was received in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal, and very light rain in North Bengal. In August, on the other hand, not a single storm of importance has been formed, and only two very feeble barometric depressions have been generated, one of which was formed over the north-west angle of the Bay and advanced westwards into the Central Provinces, while the second, which, however, existed for no less than eight days, was formed over the land in the south-east of the province, and gradually advanced in a north-westerly direction to Nowgong, where it filled up, but throughout its existence it was an extremely feeble storm and gave rise to only light to moderate winds, though it brought with it a rather heavy burst of rainfall. Also in August, Orissa and South-West Bengal, which had received rather large excess falls in July, received somewhat scanty falls, the falls varying from 18 to 11 per cent. in defect of the normal; while again North Bengal, which received a fall 20 per cent. in defect of the normal in July, received an excess of 11 per cent. in August. The two months, therefore, have been rather opposite in their character. August, however, has been on the whole a month of well-developed monsoon character, except perhaps during the last week when the rainfall became light and local, and a slight and partial break in the rains set in, but generally the rainfall of the province for August has been above the normal by about eight per cent.

At the end of July the meteorological conditions over Bengal were fairly normal, except that on the 30th of that month a feeble barometric depression accompanied by a distinct cyclonic circulation of winds had formed near Dinajpur. On the 31st the feeble depression had moved in a westerly direction, and was lying along the foot of the hills from about Purnea westwards, and on the 1st of August it had practically ceased to exist as a definite depression, and had become merged into the monsoon trough of low pressure which was lying almost along the foot of the hills. The low pressure area remained in this position for several days, and for the first few days of August also the pressure over Bengal continued below the normal. With the slightly increased indraught towards this low pressure, conditions remained favourable for a rather strong monsoon to blow over the province, and good general rainfall was received up till the 6th of August, when the first feeble barometric depression which was formed in this month occurred.

Feeble barometric depression of August 6th to the 9th.—On the 6th instant pressure rose slowly except at the extreme southern stations, and it became decidedly low over the centre and north of the Bay and over Orissa, while winds round the north-west angle of the Bay showed a very distinct indraught towards the sea area. It was thus clear a feeble depression had formed off the Orissa Coast on the 6th. On the 7th pressure had again fallen slowly in the south of Orissa, but had risen elsewhere, and the feeble depression which had formed in the Bay on the 6th had become more definite, and was lying off the South Orissa Coast with a centre to the south-east of Puri. It was still a feeble disturbance, and had not intensified since the 6th. It passed inland during the afternoon of the 7th, the centre crossing the coast near Puri, and at 8 A.M. of the 8th the centre was a little to the south of Sambalpur, and had therefore moved in a west-north-westerly direction. It was still a very shallow depression, but it was of large extent and affected a large part of North-Eastern and Northern India, and a fairly heavy wave of monsoon winds advanced over Bengal in connection with it. On the 9th the feeble depression had again advanced in a west-north-westerly direction in the Central Provinces, but it had become very feeble, and had practically ceased to exist.

On the 9th and 10th, pressure fell rather briskly over the greater part of Bengal and Assam, and on the 10th it was in defect by from 0·06″ to 0·08″. This again caused an increase in the strength of the monsoon winds blowing from the Bay over Bengal, and at this time very strong monsoon winds were reported. On the 11th an inrush of westerly and north-westerly winds commenced in the west of the province, partially driving back the strong southerly and south-easterly winds which were flowing in over Bengal from the Bay. By the interaction thus produced, heavy rain was precipitated over the western districts. Pressure also began to fall briskly to rapidly, the fall equalling a tenth of an inch at some of the south-eastern stations, and by the opposing north-westerly and westerly winds with the south-easterly and easterly winds a distinct cyclonic circulation began to set up over the south and south-east of the province.

Feeble barometric depression of August 11th to the 19th. The feeble low pressure area with the cyclonic circulation of winds, which had commenced on the 11th, developed into a definite barometric depression on the 12th, for on this date pressure had fallen over the eastern half of the province and at some of the central and northern stations, while it was rising in the west of the province. Hence the barometric depression which had been forming on the previous day had become more prominent, and pressure was in defect by

amounts ranging up to 0·17″ at Faridpur and 0·16″ at Barisal and Narayanganj. A distinct circulation of winds also set up round the low pressure area, and by the indraught towards the depression, winds became rather strong at the head of the Bay. General and rather heavy rain was also being received in connection with the depression. On the 13th the feeble depression had moved in a west-north-westerly direction into West Bengal, and the centre was a litte to the north of Raniganj. It had not, however, intensified in any way and was still very feeble, though it was giving good general rain over the whole province. Hence on the 13th with the movement of the depression pressure had fallen at the western and south-western stations, while it was rising at the eastern, northern and central stations. It was also accompanied by an almost perfect cyclonic circulation of winds, though the wind force was light. On the 14th the depression had again moved away in a west-north-westerly direction, and the centre was probably near Hazaribagh, but it was a very extensive and shallow depression, and was giving moderate winds only with general and fairly heavy rain. On the 15th the barometric changes in Bengal were particularly small, and the very feeble depression had continued to drift very slowly westwards and covered Baghelkhand and part of Chota Nagpur, so that conditions in Bengal remained unchanged, and moderate general rain with a moderately strong monsoon prevailed. On the 16th pressure was rising slowly at all except a few of the eastern stations, and the feeble depression had moved slightly westwards, and was mainly over the North-Western Provinces with a centre perhaps to the south of Benares, so that it had practically little effect on the conditions in Bengal. A fairly strong monsoon, however, continued to blow over Bengal towards the depression, and rainfall continued general. On the 17th pressure continued to increase very slowly over the greater part of Bengal, and the feeble depression had again extended slightly in a westerly direction, but the general weather conditions in Bengal were quite unchanged. On the 18th, pressure had again risen moderately to rather briskly over Bengal, though it was falling in Assam, but notwithstanding the steadily increasing pressure, a defect usually ranging from 0·05″ to 0·08″ was still registered over the province. The feeble depressioin had again moved westwards, and the centre was near Nowgong, but it was unchanged in general character, and was a very shallow diffused depression extending over a large area and accompanied by a distinct cyclonic circulation of winds. From the 18th to the 19th, however, the depression appears to have felled up rather rapidly, for on the latter date it had practically ceased to exist. As before, moderate monsoon winds were blowing over Bengal into the depression, and hence fairly general rain continued to be received up till the 19th instant.

After the disappearance of the depression pressure began to rise moderately to briskly, and by the 26th pressure had become considerably above the normal, the excess ranging up to more than a tenth of an inch at many stations. Hence the pressure distribution became decidedly unfavourable for the free flow of the monsoon current over Bengal. From the 20th to the 26th good general rainfall continued to be received, but from about the latter period the rainfall began to fall off decidedly in amount, and conditions became those which usually precede a slight and partial break in the rains. From the 27th to the 30th August, however, pressure again began to fall in Bengal, so that on the latter date pressure had again become in defect, though on the 31st a moderate to brisk increase of pressure again occurred, so that up to the end of August the monsoon current was still influencing the whole of Bengal to a moderate extent, though the rainfall in the last week was very much lighter than it had been in the previous part of the month.

On the other hand, certain changes occurred in the Bay towards the close of the month which were important. Up till nearly the 23rd of August the strength of the monsoon in the extreme south of the Bay, as judged by the wind velocities at the Ceylon stations, was rather small. From the 24th instant, however, a considerable increase occurred, and a strong monsoon current was blowing in Ceylon up till the end of the month. This strong advance gradually passed up the Bay, and from about the 30th instant a barometric depression of a feeble diffused nature appeared to form in the centre of the Bay. This feeble depression moved slowly towards the North Madras coast, and on the 1st September it was lying almost over the North Madras coast. The diffused depression was giving strong winds and squally weather in the east and south of the Bay, but by the indraught towards it the monsoon current was also partially prevented from flowing up to the north of the Bay and over Bengal.

Pressure.—The variations of pressure during the month have been of little practical importance. The mean pressure for the whole month has been in defect at all stations, the defect usually equalling about 0·015″, and ranging between only 0·028″ at Darjeeling and 0·027″ at Darbhanga, and about 0·05″ to 0·010″ at some of the eastern and south-western stations.

Temperature.—The variations of temperature during the month have also been small, and of comparatively little importance. The averages of the maximum or day temperatures during the month have shown temperature to be usually between 1° and 2° below the normal, the greatest defect being 2·3° at Bankipore, while nearly normal temperatures have been registered at Chittagong, Balasore, and False Point. In the case of the night or minimum temperatures, also, the averages for the month show a defect of usually less than a degree. One or two stations, on the other hand, near the foot of the hills, such as Purnea, Jalpaiguri, and Darjeeling itself, have shown slight excess minimum temperatures.

The mean temperature of the whole of Bengal has been in defect by 0·7°, and the largest defects, averaging 1·1°, have been registered in Bihar.

Rainfall.—The general rainfall for the month has equalled about nine inches in Orissa, eleven inches in South-West Bengal, fifteen inches in Bihar and North Bengal, and about seventeen to eighteen inches in Chota Nagpur and East Bengal. Excess falls of from one and-a-half to three and-a-half inches have hence been recorded in North Bengal, East Bengal, Bihar, and Chota Nagpur, and defects of one to two inches in South-West Bengal and Orissa. In the case of the number of rainy days, that is, days on which at least a tenth of an inch of rain fell, excess numbers were recorded in every district except Orissa, and even in South-West Bengal, where the rainfall was defective, rain fell on one day more than usual in the month. In such districts as Bihar and Chota Nagpur, indeed rain fell during August on nearly five days more than the average number. This would seem to point to the falls themselves being rather lighter than usual, though decidedly more numerous.

The comparison of the actual rainfall in the various large divisions of the province with the normal is most accurately and conveniently shown in the form of a percentage. The figures representing the rainfall for the month, calculated in this way, are included in the table below under the heading of August. This table really gives a condensed summary of the rainfall statistics of the present year up to date for each meteorological division, the first eight columns giving the actual average rainfalls in each division in each month expressed as a percentage of the normal, while the ninth column gives the total rainfall for the first eight months expressed as a percentage of the normal rainfall for that period:—

...ICAL DIVISIONS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Actual rainfall of first eight months of 1894 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	0	55	42	97	58	104	121	89	95
North Bengal ...	0	64	16	177	83	77	80	111	88
East Bengal ...	0	87	164	79	70	95	118	112	101
Bihar ...	3	163	24	98	29	121	108	126	109
Orissa ...	30	19	27	128	20	137	154	82	108
Chota Nagpur ...	3	110	4	144	31	149	138	126	124

The falls in August, it will be seen, have been decidedly defective in both Orissa and South-West Bengal which show defects of 18 and 11 per cent. respectively, while all other divisions have received rather abundant rainfall, the excess ranging from 11 to 26 per cent., and the general excess rainfall for August for the whole province has equalled eight per cent. In the case of the rainfall for the year up to the end of August also the average fall for the whole province has been four per cent. in excess, and the only divisions which show any considerable variation from the normal are North Bengal with a defect of 12 per cent., and Chota Nagpur with an excess of 24 per cent.

Considering the rainfall of August more in detail, the falls have varied from amounts of 30 to 40 inches in parts of South-East Bengal and in and near the Darjeeling Hills to falls of less than 10 inches in the centre and south of the province, as in the case of parts (or in some cases the whole) of the following districts:—Howrah, Hooghly, Calcutta, 24-Parganas, Jessore, Faridpur, Pubna, Murshidabad, Malda, Dinajpur, Sonthal Parganas, Gaya, and Monghyr. Generally the province has received falls of between 15 and 20 inches. One band of rather heavier rainfall than usual stretches in a north-westerly direction from Saugor Island towards Pamamau, and probably was partly produced by the second of the barometric depressions previously described.

Compared with the normal, the areas which show considerable defect embrace a large part of Orissa, parts of Midnapore, Howrah, Hooghly, Calcutta, 24-Parganas, Jessore, parts of Pabna, Murshidabad, Malda, and Dinajpur and Kuch Bihar. Here the defects in many cases exceed five inches of rain. On the other hand, by far the larger part of Bengal has received an excess fall, and over a large area the excess has been more than five inches of rain.

The following table gives full data for comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of August in all districts of the province. The figures are derived from the average and actual rainfall of the rain-recording stations in each district, due allowance or weight being made for the area which each station represents. This gives a more accurate average than the arthimetical means gives in the weekly and monthly meteorological tables. The first column gives the normal or average district rainfall as determined from the rainfall observations of the past 15 years; the second column gives the actual district rainfall as determined from the weighted actual rainfalls of the month at the reporting stations in each district; the third column expresses the ratio of the actual district rainfall of the past month to the normal rainfall as a percentage; the fourth column states as a percentage how much the district rainfall of the month varied from the normal:—

Percentage Table for August 1894.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for August.	Actual district rainfall for August 1894.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage excess (+), defect (−).
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	12·36	13·20	107	+ 7
	Birbhum	13·67	14·01	103	+ 3
	Bankura	13·78	12·54	91	— 9
	Midnapore	13·25	9·62	73	— 27
	Hooghly	14·21	8·24	58	— 42
	Howrah	14·28	7·65	54	— 46
	24-Parganas	13·02	7·93	61	— 39
	Calcutta	13·51	4·82	36	— 64
	Nadia	12·19	11·48	94	— 6
	Murshidabad	11·79	11·27	96	— 4
	Jessore	11·54	9·79	85	— 15
	Khulna	12·48	11·78	94	— 6
North Bengal ...	Rajshahi	11·48	11·88	103	+ 3
	Dinajpur	11·87	12·59	106	+ 6
	Jalpaiguri	24·94	37·36	150	+ 50
	Darjeeling	25·45	28·61	112	+ 12
	Kuch Bihar	20·04	17·77	89	— 11
	Rangpur	12·35	13·96	113	+ 13
	Bogra	11·81	16·51	140	+ 40
	Pabna	11·95	10·32	86	— 14
East Bengal ...	Dacca	12·38	12·05	97	— 3
	Mymensingh	14·07	18·67	133	+ 33
	Faridpur	12·08	16·00	132	+ 32
	Backergunge	16·14	17·22	107	+ 7
	Tippera	16·37	18·45	113	+ 13
	Noakhali	23·49	35·64	152	+ 52
	Chittagong	23·48	20·93	89	— 11
	South Lushai Hills	18·44	14·59	79	— 21
Bihar ...	Patna	10·58	11·70	111	+ 11
	Gaya	11·71	15·71	134	+ 34
	Shahabad	11·40	16·90	148	+ 48
	Saran	10·21	13·15	129	+ 29
	Champaran	12·18	19·08	157	+ 57
	Muzaffarpur	10·11	12·49	124	+ 24
	Darbhanga	10·71	18·49	173	+ 73
	Monghyr	11·21	11·95	107	+ 7
	Bhagalpur	11·55	13·29	115	+ 15
	Purnea	14·63	16·53	113	+ 13
	Malda	12·03	11·14	93	— 7
	Southal Parganas	12·79	13·77	108	+ 8
Orissa ...	Cuttack	12·20	9·23	76	— 24
	Balasore	11·77	8·03	68	— 32
	Puri	11·46	8·28	72	— 28
Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh	13·07	15·24	117	+ 17
	Lohardaga	14·76	16·06	109	+ 9
	Palamau	11·56	21·19	183	+ 83
	Manbhum	12·87	22·28	173	+ 73
	Singhbhum	13·83	14·98	108	+ 8

In Assam during August, Sibsagar has received 24·05 inches of rain, Silchar 20·50 inches, and Dhubri 12·39 inches of rain.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the month of August 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
			Averages for month.				Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th May 1894.	
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.	Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
[illegible] Bengal	92·3	74·1	87·3	78·0	82·6	—0·8	11·36	12·71	—1·35	17·00	16·30	+0·70	37·22	37·49
[illegible]gal	92·3	73·1	86·9	77·6	82·3	—0·7	15·53	14·03	+1·50	18·22	15·65	+2·57	40·59	50·95
East Bengal	92·3	72·8	85·4	76·9	81·1	—0·9	17·02	15·06	+1·96	19·12	18·56	+0·56	60·08	54·95
Bihar	93·3	72·7	87·5	77·9	82·7	—1·1	14·53	11·50	+3·03	18·53	13·83	+4·70	37·24	33·95
Orissa	93·2	73·8	87·7	78·1	82·9	—0·4	9·37	11·41	—2·04	13·80	15·43	—1·63	41·28	34·88
Chota Nagpur	91·0*	67·8*	84·4*	73·5*	79·0*	—0·5*	17·09	13·56	+3·53	21·73	17·53	+4·20	47·22	36·32
Assam	93·5	74·3	87·2	77·0	82·1	—1·0								

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 18th September 1894.

A. PEDLER,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

STATION OBSERVATIONS.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Air Pressure. Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Air Pressure. Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Air Pressure. Variation from mean.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Mean wind velocity.	Temperature. Highest.	Temperature. Date.	Temperature. Lowest.	Temperature. Date.	Temperature. Mean maximum temperature.	Temperature. Mean minimum temperature.	Temperature. Mean daily temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·638	29·683	—·005	SEly	57	91·2	11 & 13 Sept.	78·2	9th Sept.	90·3	79·9	85·1
			Raniganj	29·389	29·682	+·001	SW	24	92·2	13th ,,	76·4	9th ,,	90·6	78·2	84·4
		Birbhum	.....												
		Bankura	Bankura	29·414	29·663	+·007	Calm	71	91·1	12 to 15 ,,	76·6	9 & 15 ,,	90·2	78·0	84·1
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·597	29·692	+·015	S	72	93·3	10th ,,	78·1	9, 10, 12 ,, & 15.	92·0	78·6	85·3
		Hooghly	.....												
		Howrah	.....												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Sangor Island	29·706	29·675	+·007	S & SSE	254	90·2	13 & 15 ,,	78·0	9th ,,	89·5	80·6	85·1
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·722	29·689	+·014	SEly	55	89·6	11, 12 & 14. ,,	77·1	9th ,,	88·7	78·3	83·5
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·701	29·696	+·016	SSE	96	92·3	13 & 14 ,,	77·7	9th ,,	91·1	79·0	85·1
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·679	29·695	+·007	SW	91	90·6	12 & 13 ,,	78·3	15th ,,	89·5	80·7	85·1
		Jessore	Jessore	29·710	29·690	—·004	SSE	94	92·5	10th ,,	76·9	9th ,,	90·9	78·3	84·6
		Khulna	.....												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·674	29·693	+·006	SW	122	89·6	14th ,,	78·1	15th ,,	88·6	80·5	84·6
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·635	29·712	+·011	NEly	52	89·6	9th ,,	74·2	12th ,,	85·9	77·9	81·9
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·482	29·727	+·010	Ely	67	90·9	9th ,,	71·1	13th ,,	85·0	74·6	79·8
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22·953	—	—·037	W	164	65·6	10th ,,	56·2	15th ,,	63·6	57·4	60·5
			Gnatong	19·280	—	—	NW	103	54·9	10th ,,	42·1	15th ,,	53·3	43·2	48·3
		Kuch Bihar	.....												
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·638	29·715	—·006	Variable	49	89·8	9th ,,	74·2	14 & 15 ,,	85·1	76·7	80·9
		Bogra	Bogra	29·686	29·699	+·004	E	26	91·7	13th ,,	75·2	15th ,,	89·2	78·6	83·9
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·709	29·708	+·010	Calm	21	89·8	12th ,,	75·2	15th ,,	87·9	79·0	83·5
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·749	29·714	+·014	SSE	137	90·6	11 & 14 ,,	75·2	9 & 15 ,,	89·3	80·5	84·9
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·707	29·718	—·001	SEly	59	89·2	13th ,,	74·6	15th ,,	87·1	78·4	82·7
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·727	29·721	0	S	95	88·3	13 & 14 ,,	78·9	14th ,,	87·5	80·6	84·1
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·747	29·705	+·011	Calm	52	90·3	11th ,,	77·4	15th ,,	89·1	79·0	84·1
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·743	29·727	+·006	S	52	90·9	12th ,,	75·8	15th ,,	89·5	77·4	83·5
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·734	29·724	+·003	ESE		87·0	13th ,,	76·3	15th ,,	86·4	79·9	82·1
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·713	29·747	+·018	SE		87·7	12 & 14 ,,	76·1	15th ,,	87·0	77·2	82·1
		South Lushai Hills	.....												
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·539	29·673	0	SEly	80	93·5	11th ,,	75·7	15th ,,	91·1	80·5	85·8
		Gaya	Gaya	29·343	29·668	+·008	SEly	115	95·5	13th ,,	77·8	9 & 15 ,,	92·6	79·8	86·2
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·354	29·654	—·020	Variable	190?	93·3	10 to 12 ,,	78·0	15th ,,	91·4	80·4	86·0
			Buxar	29·471	29·682	—·004	NE	61	93·5	11th ,,	78·2	14 & 15 ,,	90·7	80·2	85·5
			Arrah	29·518	29·658	+·005	Sly	33	93·4	10th ,,	73·0	15th ,,	92·2	81·2	86·7
		Saran	Chapra	29·531	29·665	+·008	Calm	81	93·8	11th ,,	77·1	15th ,,	90·8	80·4	85·6
		Champaran	Motihari	29·504	29·685	+·003	ENE	62	92·5	10th ,,	75·4	15th ,,	90·7	78·0	84·4
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·543	29·674	—	ESE	78	92·7	14th ,,	77·7	12 & 15 ,,	89·7	79·4	84·6
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·575	29·684	—·001	ESE	72	92·0	14th ,,	77·2	12 & 15 ,,	88·9	78·9	83·9
		Monghyr	.....												
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·558	29·670	—·003	SE	76	91·7	11th ,,	76·1	12 & 15 ,,	90·3	77·2	83·7
		Purnea	Purnea	29·613	29·692	+·004	Variable	92	90·7	9th ,,	76·7	15th ,,	87·1	78·6	82·9
		Malda	Malda	29·651	29·677	—·012	SWS	77	91·6	13th ,,	75·5	15th ,,	87·6	80·3	85·0
		Santhal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·233	29·677	+·008	SSE	97	91·6	13th ,,	75·8	15th ,,	89·7	77·9	83·8
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·643	29·665	+·007	Calm	37	92·2	11 & 12 ,,	78·4	15th ,,	91·0	79·3	85·1
			False Point	29·714	29·677	+·017	Variable	187	89·0	14th ,,	77·6	9th ,,	87·9	79·0	83·5
		Balasore	Balasore	29·677	29·679	+·018	Calm	74	90·4	13th ,,	77·2	15th ,,	88·9	78·7	83·8
		Puri	Puri	29·704	29·659	—	Calm	107	90·2	11th ,,	75·1	14th ,,	89·1	80·5	84·8
			Gopalpur	29·763	29·664	—	NNW	151	89·2	12, 14, 15. ,,	76·1	15th ,,	88·6	78·2	83·4
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·727	29·667	+·003	S	142	89·2	13th ,,	71·8	9th ,,	86·3	73·4	79·9
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·614	29·672	+·016	Variable	103	87·0	14th ,,	71·4	9th ,,	85·2	73·0	79·1
		Palamau	Daltonganj												
		Manbhum	.....												
		Singhbhum	.....												
Assam.	.....	Sibsagar	Chabbassa	28·961	29·666	+·022	SW	31	92·4	14th ,,	73·2	9th ,,	90·9	77·2	84·1
		Goalpara	Sibsagar	29·463	29·760	+·011	Variable		89·2	9th ,,	73·5	10th ,,	85·1	74·9	80·0
		Cachar	Dhubri	29·656	29·726	+·010	Calm	114	88·2	9th ,,	73·6	14th ,,	82·0	76·0	79·0
			Silchar	29·694	29·750	+·018	Calm		91·5	12th ,,	75·3	9 & 10 ,,	87·5	76·5	82·0

Explanation.—*Summary.* The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the last ten years. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The normal are the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in question. Stations in the district reading have been divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one of which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

for the week ending Saturday, the 15th of September 1894.

Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. Of week. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Rainfall. Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Since 10th May 1894. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	District.
+0·8	82·5	88	7·6	0·05	0·12	2·02	0·25	2·81	1·71	4·48	—2·77	38·48	39·46	—0·98	Burdwan.
+1·1	81·3	92	3·9	0·39											
					0·59	2·55	1·00	2·87	2·35	6·30	—3·95	47·79	44·37	+3·42	Birbhum.
+0·4	81·2	90	6·6	1·72	0·56	1·85	0·25	2·76	2·81	4·76	—1·95	44·13	44·29	—0·16	Bankura.
+1·7	83·1	87	2·9	0·43	0·93	2·09	2·00	3·02	3·30	5·04	—1·74	50·37	43·63	+6·74	Midnapore.
					0·18	1·83	0·67	3·01	2·91	4·53	—1·62	33·42	42·26	—8·84	Hooghly.
					0·46	1·81	1·00	3·01	1·41	5·06	—3·65	32·41	42·84	—10·43	Howrah.
+0·5	83·7	86	8·4	0·26	0·69	2·03	1·50	3·07	2·32	5·53	—3·21	39·10	44·32	—5·22	24-Parganas.
+0·7	82·9	86	5·1	0·25	0·25	2·09	1·00	3·23	2·24	6·12	—3·88	28·89	44·15	—15·26	Calcutta.
+1·7	83·7	82	6·4	0·05	0·10	2·11	0·40	2·55	1·43	4·82	—3·39	38·33	40·15	—1·82	Nadia.
+1·2	83·1	89	8·3	0·57		2·51		3·06		5·96			41·22		Murshidabad.
+0·6	83·6	90	6·3	0·62	0·51	1·95	1·00	2·48	1·76	4·80	—3·04	39·35	41·58	—2·23	Jessore.
					0·56	2·43	1·67	3·01	2·78	5·59	—2·81	40·50	46·93	—6·43	Khulna.
+1·5	84·4	85	4·0	0·37	0·80	2·32	1·33	2·62	1·82	6·32	—4·50	32·28	43·62	—11·34	Rajshahi.
—1·5	79·8	94	8·6	2·10		3·27		2·68		7·08			48·69		Dinajpur.
—3·2	77·1	95	9·0	13·62	14·22	5·51	7·00	3·05		12·20			99·82		Jalpaiguri.
+0·1	59·2	99	10·0	2·73		3·89		3·72		10·07			107·39		Darjeeling.
—	46·5	95	9·6	7·99											
					9·55	3·64	6·00	2·87	17·12	10·81	+6·31	77·46	92·65	—15·19	Kuch Bihar.
					3·78	3·11	3·75	2·46	7·29	7·50	—0·21		61·75		Rangpur.
—2·1	79·9	93	8·0	5·81	2·61	2·10	2·75	2·45	3·87	5·21	—1·34	40·45	46·86	+2·59	Bogra.
+0·8	81·7	92	7·0	2·28	1·24	2·57	2·00	2·61	1·44	5·92	—4·48	46·61	43·37	+3·24	Pabna.
+0·2	82·4	88	9·9	1·94		1·87		2·50		6·03			50·36		Dacca.
+0·8	83·3	87	8·1	1·04		2·72		3·04		6·67			56·44		Mymensingh.
+0·1	81·4	92	7·0	0·55	0·92	1·85	1·67	2·59	2·09	5·12	—3·03	47·56	45·74	+1·82	Faridpur.
+1·1	83·0	86	4·7	0·38	1·67	2·55	2·75	3·14	3·87	6·43	—2·56	58·22	62·86	—4·64	Backergunge.
+1·0	83·3	85	8·1	0·54		2·13		2·91		6·35			57·24		Tippera.
+0·8	81·3	94	7·0	0·75		3·55		3·55		9·61			89·42		Noakhali.
0	81·1	92	5·0	3·50		2·88		3·35		8·89			97·07		Chittagong.
+0·4	81·1	91	8·7	0·81	0·20	3·23	1·00	3·80	3·35	6·97	—3·62	64·94	67·57	—2·63	South Lushai Hills.
+0·6	83·6	88	8·4	0·79	0·97	1·62	0·75	2·40	2·33	3·91	—1·08		33·98		Patna.
+1·6	83·2	81	5·0	0·28		1·91		2·25		4·04			34·92		Gaya.
+2·5	85·9	81	5·6	0·75											
+1·7	84·9	87	5·7	0·57	0·42	1·94	1·20	2·44	2·96	4·18	—1·23	44·42	33·15	+11·27	Shahabad.
+2·2	84·2	90	4·6	0·40											
+1·1	82·7	91	7·7	0·23	0·48	1·97	1·00	2·26	2·60	3·96	—1·36	39·38	33·95	+5·43	Saran.
+0·5	81·4	91	6·9	0·27	0·23	1·59	1·00	2·21	1·80	4·42	—2·62	30·86	37·46	+2·40	Champaran.
—	81·6	93	6·1	1·27		1·62		2·19		4·53			34·80		Muzaffarpur.
0	81·3	90	8·1	1·50	0·83	2·02	2·00	2·28	4·00	5·37	—1·37	33·08	36·98	—3·30	Darbhanga.
					0·32	2·16	1·00	2·05	1·99	4·87	—2·88	38·30	36·27	+2·12	Monghyr.
+0·3	83·2	88	7·4	0·27	1·57	2·64	2·50	2·25	4·89	5·45	—0·65	40·59	37·93	+2·65	Bhagalpur.
—0·3	80·1	93	8·3	2·99	7·43	4·45	4·00	3·16	13·03	8·58	+4·45	53·73	55·20	—1·47	Purnea.
+1·0	83·3	89	7·1	0·57	2·76	3·24	1·50	2·90	5·49	6·79	—1·30	43·34	45·44	—2·10	Malda.
+1·3	82·8	82	5·3	1·15	1·65	2·66	1·00	2·95	4·25	6·03	—1·78	46·47	42·10	+4·37	Santhal Parganas.
+1·1	84·4	77	5·4	0·07		2·33		3·06		5·13			39·84		Cuttack.
+0·4	84·0	83	6·9	0·73											
+0·9	82·9	91	5·3	2·29		2·70		3·34		5·59			40·91		Balasore.
—	83·5	83	5·4	1·65		2·78		3·41		5·54			39·57		Puri.
—	80·6	92	4·0	0·93											
+1·4	77·4	89	9·1	1·34		2·27		3·52		5·24			42·20		Hazaribagh.
+1·7	76·5	91	6·1	0·82	0·59	2·60	1·50	3·72	4·87	6·05	—1·18		43·99		Lohardaga.
						2·26		3·29		5·03			36·18		Palamau.
					0·62	2·48	0·50	3·15	2·45	4·59	—2·14	61·24	39·61	+21·63	Manbhum.
+1·2	82·1	83	7·4	0·50	0·50	2·52	1·00	3·30	3·08	5·32	—2·24	40·13	41·18	—4·05	Singhbhum.
—3·1	76·6	97	10·0	6·31											Sibsagar.
—3·6	77·7	97	10·0	2·98											Goalpara.
—1·3	78·8	94	9·7	8·23											Cachar.

last ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
numbers denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the norm
during the past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returned received in the district, i.e., from total rainfall at the subdivision

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 15th of September 1894.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 9th.	Monday, 10th.	Tuesday, 11th.	Wednesday, 12th.	Thursday, 13th.	Friday, 14th.	Saturday, 15th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·86	1·75	3·78	39·37	36·41
			Burdwan	...	...	...	0·05		...	...	Nil	0·05	2·19	1·25	4·76	34·60	39·6
			Katwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	Nil	0·04	2·23	2·06	4·82	34·42	39·26
			Raniganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	1	0·39	1·82	1·77	4·55	45·40	42·20
			Mankur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil		5·51	?	39·54	?
		Birbhum	Suri	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·83	1	0·83	2·53	1·70	6·18	47·35	45·20
			Hetampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	1	0·50	2·48	2·59	6·12	51·98	45·91
			Rampur Hât	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	1	0·45	2·04	2·79	6·60	48·06	42·27
			Bolpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	1	0·25	?	2·13	?	35·85	?
			Murari	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	1	0·15	?	2·28	?	37·07	?
			Labpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	1	0·33	?	1·85	?	35·97	?
		Bankura	Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·72	1	1·72	2·35	3·66	4·68	41·73	43·13
			Vishnupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	1	0·42	1·45	3·66	4·65	40·19	43·83
			Maliara	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	1	0·11	1·21	1·57	3·57	38·87	43·14
			Khatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·40	2·3	6·15		47·13
			Indas	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·69	2	0·89	?	2·92	?		?
			Kotalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	1	0·80		2·20	?	38·55	?
			Onda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·00	?	36·77	?
			Gangajalghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·56	?	47·93	?
			Raipur	...	...	...	1·33		...	0·45	2	1·78	?	4·13	?	51·60	?
			Sonamukhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	1	0·39	?	3·24	?	35·99	?
		Midnapore	Contai	0·05	0·15	...	...	..	0·30	...	2	0·50	2·65	1·90	0·66	61·76	46·89
			Tamluk	1·10	0·10	0·04	...	...	...	...	2	1·24	2·23	1·83	4·90	52·12	42·17
			Midnapore	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	0·20	2	0·44	1·86	2·30	4·11	30·75	39·81
			Ghatal	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	1·35	2	1·52	1·62	7·16	4·43	56·78	45·58
			Kukrahati	0·41	...	...	...	...	0·53	0·43	3	1·37	?	2·90	?	41·75	?
			Garhbeta	...	...	...	0·12	..	...	0·26	2	0·38	?	3·57	?	44·91	?
			Panskura	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	2	0·50	?	4·24	?	54·38	?
			Dantoon	...	...	...	0·05	0·20	0·50	Nil	2	0·75	?	3·03	?		?
		Hooghly	Serampore	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·08	1·53	2·10	4·18	27·16	41·41
			Hooghly	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·03	1·67	2·08	4·30	27·57	41·17
			Jahanabad	...	...	...	0·29	...	...	0·22	2	0·51	2·30	4·65	4·82	45·60	45·22
		Howrah	Howrah	0·31	...	0·05	...	..	...	...	1	0·36	1·72	1·52	5·47	29·30	42·14
			Mohesreka	0·51	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	1	0·56	1·90	1·26	4·63	35·45	43·17
			Ulubaria	0·03	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·03	Nil	0·10	?	0·58	?	34·35	?
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	0·23	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·26	3·41	1·55	6·62	54·41	50·62
			Diamond Harbour.	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	1·07	2	1·30	2·14	2·37	6·64	46·31	47·44
			Canning Town										?		?		?
			Alipore (Obsy.)	0·22	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·01	1	0·23	2·09	2·24	6·12	28·89	45·96
			Barrackpore	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·20	1·53	2·45	4·15	27·97	41·13
			Dum-Dum	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	2	1·05	1·66	3·54	5·48	37·77	42·79
			Barasat	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·22	1·78	1·36	5·15	26·12	40·20
			Basirhat	...	0·69	...	...	...	0·44	...	2	1·13	1·66	2·62	5·10	42·55	45·34
		Nadia	Ranaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·79	1·84	4·21	32·48	39·31
			Krishnagar	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	Nil	0·05	1·71	1·44	4·39	41·84	37·12
			Chuadanga	0·35	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	2	0·57	2·76	1·35	5·73		41·48
			Meherpur	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·03	Nil	0·08	1·97	1·59	4·34	39·67	39·33
			Kushtia	...	...	...	0·01	0·02	...	0·06	Nil	0·09	2·32	0·93	5·42	39·50	43·55
		Murshidabad	Kandi	0·40	...	...	0·48		...	0·05	2	0·93	2·90	2·79	5·67	27·87	41·15
			Berhampore	0·20	...	0·02	0·12	0·02	...	0·21	3	0·57	2·9	2·20	5·74	38·49	40·67
			Lalbag	0·15	...	...	0·03	0·06	0·02	...	1	0·26	2·46	1·57	5·70	33·48	39·62
			Azimganj	0·18	...	...	0·30	...	...	1·50	3	1·98	2·33		5·70		41·54
			Jangipur										2·81		6·73		41·03
			Lalgola	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	1	0·20	2·18	1·50	6·18	40·80	41·45
			Akhriganj	0·18	...	...	...	0·58	0·06	0·06	3	1·78		2·84	?	42·38	?
			Patkabari	...	...	...	...	..	...	0·50	1	0·50	?	1·20	?	24·16	?
		Jessore	Narail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·55	2·18	4·46	41·91	38·11
			Jessore	...	0·19	0·06	0·32	0·05	...	...	2	0·62	1·75	1·55	4·73	4·76	44·62
			Jhenidah	..	1·32	...	...	...	...	0·03	1	1·35	2·16	2·18	5·07	40·78	43·47
			Magura	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·79	1·21	5·02	36·88	40·74
			Bangaon	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	2	0·52	2·51	1·65	4·75	28·03	41·11
		Khulna	Satkhira	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·01	2·16	1·58	4·79	36·13	45·07
			Bagerhat	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·13	2	0·24	2·57	2·38	6·13	45·60	50·60
			Khulna	...	0·44	...	0·50	...	...	0·49	3	1·43	2·57	4·37	5·86	39·72	45·03
			Nakipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil		1·04			
			Rampal	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	0·85	2	1·65	?	3·46	?	48·94	?
		Rajshahi	Boalia	0·13	...	...	0·02	...	0·08	0·15	2	0·38	2·57	1·30	6·09	30·34	42·54
			Nator	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·80	1	0·83	2·06	1·97	6·7	35·6	44·36
			Naugaon	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	1·10	1	1·19	2·34	2·19	6·29	37·16	40·97
			Lalpur	0·80	...	...	...	...	0·90	0·50	3	2·20	?	3·29	?		?
			Manda	...	...	0·59	0·31	...	0·81	0·94	4	2·65	?	3·47	?		?
		Dinajpur	Mahadebpur	...	...	...	0·47	...	...	1·00	2	1·47	2·39	1·61	6·06	36·09	47·51
			Churaman	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	1·41	2	2·12	4·25	5·66	8·63	51·44	45·71
			Raiganj	...	...	...	0·96	...	3·00	0·25	3	4·21	3·15	13·09	7·02		50·09
			Dinajpur	...	...	0·01	1·07	...	0·57	0·26	3	1·91	3·09	5·19	6·79	42·77	53·70
			Balurghat	...	...		1·52	...	...	0·52	2	1·64	3·48	2·15	6·91	23·15	45·99
			Thakurgaon	...	0·56	3·53	0·84	0·37	1·85	...	5	7·15		11·44		40·79	
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	2·45	4·52	4·83	0·18	0·65	1·43	0·16	7	14·22	5·51		12·20		98·69
			Alipore Duoar	3·58	5·56	1·28	...	2·05	0·95	...	5	13·42	?	17·19	?	88 60	?
			Fallacotta	3·70	2·10	3·00	3·20	1·90	0·55	...	6	14·45	?	21·11	?	73·71	?
			Debiganj	...	0·92	1·16	2·50	1·00	0·67	0·04	5	6·29	?	10·11	?	56·32	?
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)	4·05	3·70	2·40	0·29	2·70	5·43	2·05	7	27·62	?	31·75	?	140·05	?
		Darjeeling	Baxa	3·75	2·36	3·48	0·42	0·26	5·80	0·93	7	17·00	6·26	24·78	16·00	166·19	164·46
			Siliguri	0·87	0·81	5·26	0·21	2·69	4·43	0·68	7	14·85	2·77	20·56	7·43	110·10	96·95
			Darjeeling	0·06	0·08	0·61	0·31	0·11	0·30	1·26	5	2·73	4·21	8·88	10·70	85·00	93 68
			Kalimpong										1·95		5·54		74·40
			Kurseong	0·78	0·36	2·70	0·32	0·60	0·40	1·35	7	6·51	?	16·27	?		?
			Pedong	0·25	0·16	1·52	0·47	0·56	1·44	1·51	7	5·81	?	9·72	?	89·08	?
		British Bhutan	*Gnatong*	0·11	1·11	2·81	0·29	0·74	1·85	1·08	7	7·99	?	15·79	?	111·37	?
		Tibet	*Yatung*	0·03	0·34	0·23	0·11	0·19	0·37	0·26	6	1·44	?	4·00	?	?	?
		Kuch Bihar	Dinhatta	...	1·25	0·35	1·14	0·72	1·27	0·16	6	4·93	3·16	15·63	10·28	60·59	80·74
			Kuch Bihar	...	4·92	0·95	0·91	1·15	1·20	0·28	6	9·41	4·62	14·36	11·45	74·86	100·77
			Mickliganj	...	4·40	3·81	0·50	3·10	1·08	0·19	6	13·08	3·27	21·08	10·38	95·23	92·51
			Mathabhanga	...	3·64	4·11	0·47	1·30	0·77	0·50	6	10·79	3·20	17·41	10·01	78·08	96·50
			Falbari	...	3·30	0·60	1·00	3 32	1·44	0·32	6	10·04	?	20·17	?		?
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	...	...	...	0·36	...	0·02	1·14	2	1·52	2·75	2·95	6·84	37·95	50·42
			Rangpur	...	...	0·03	0·15	0·65	4·56	0·42	4	5·81	3·37	9·61	7·89	44·01?	62·72
			Peerganj	...	...	...	1·10	0·64	1·02	1·40	4	4·16	?				?
			Kurigaon	...	0·08	0·04	0·75	0·48	3·48	0·70	4	5·53	2·86	10·70	7·03		62·81
			Gobindganj	...	...	...	0·15	1·35	...	0·80	3	2·30	?	3·60	?		?
			Bardogra (*Nilphamari*)	...	...	0·13	0·89	0·19	0·82	0·21	5	2·24	3·44	5·90	8·21	47·90	72·40
			Ulipur	...	0·20	...	1·60	0·12	2·36	0·35	5	4·72	?	7·16	?	36·17	?
			Sundergunj	...	...	0·22	3·22	0·25	0·62	1·52	5	5·73	?	8·41	?		?
		Bogra	Sherpur	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	2·10	2	2·29	1·67	3·00	4·97	50·62	47·58
			Nowkhilla	...	...	0·21	0·50	...	...	1·13	3	1·84	1·75	2·06	4·01	44·52	42·84
			Bogra	...	...	0·30	...	...	0·18	1·80	3	2·28	2·28	4·56	5·60	42·99	50·50
			Panchbibi	...	...	...	1·06	...	1·45	1·00	3	4·11	2·68	5·87	6·25	41·32	36·49
		Pabna	Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	1	0·54	2·72	0·76	6·33	51·66	48·05
			Sirajganj	...	0·40	...	0·07	0·73	0·01	0·73	3	1·94	2·43	2·10	5·40	54·04	42·96

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 15th of September 1894—cont

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 9th.	Monday, 10th.	Tuesday, 11th.	Wednesday, 12th.	Thursday, 13th.	Friday, 14th.	Saturday, 15th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16 May to date.
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	0·13									2·37		7·03		57·57
			Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	1	0·41	2·16	2·10	6·20	46·60	49·38
			Narayanganj	0·63	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	2	1·00	1·40		5·90		52 60
			Manikganj	0·03	...	...	0·06	...	...	0·47	1	0·56	1·56	0·99	4·98	38·71	41·85
			Jaydebpur	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·81	1	0·89	?	1·88		48·56	?
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj	...	...	...	0·21						2·79		7·38		57·34
			Atia (Tangail)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·05	Nil	5·06	48·82	44·61
			Mymensingh	...	0·01	...	0·06	...	0·30	0·18	2	0·55	3·17	1·98	6·97	68·38	60·00
			Jamalpur	...	...	...	0·35	...	1·21	...	2	1·56	2·06	1·77	7·28	52·01	52·15
			Netrakona	0·22	...	...	...	1·65					2·92		6 65		58·09
			Subarnakhali	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·06	Nil	0·15	?	0·15	?	47·34	?
			Durgapur	...	...	0·50							?		?		?
			Sherpur Town	...	...	...	0·70	0·07					?		?		?
			Diwanganj										?		?		?
		Faridpur	Madaripur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	1	0·56	1·90	2·47	4·59	50·09	45·99
			Faridpur	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	2	0·38	1·77	1·58	5·76	48·02	47 55
			Goalundo	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	1·28	2	1·83	1·87	2·23	5 01	43·71	43·67
		Backergunge	Patuakhali	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	2·32	3	2·42	3·12	3·99	7·56	50·51	72·79
			Pirojpur	0·08	...	...	...	0·56	...	0·29	2	0·93	2·17	2·86	6·28	45·93	56·37
			Barisal	...	...	...	0·85	...	...	0·27	2	1·12	2·37	4·13	5·77	59·61	54·21
			Gaurnadi	...	...	0·04							?		?		?
			Bhola	...	...	0·93	0·75	0·22	0·12	0·19	5	2·21	2·54	4·49	6·10	62·36	67·99
			Dadalkhan	0·04	...	...	0·11	...	0·16	1·67	3	1·98	?	3·51	?	77·43	?
			Bauphal	...	...	...	0·89	...	0·10	0·20	3	1·19	?	2·62	?		?
		Hill Tippera	Agartala	...	...	...	...	...	0·90				2·36		5·95		49·63
	Chittagong.	Tippera	Comilla	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·09	0·46	2	0·65	2·22	1 61	6·54	64·57	64·49
			Chandpur	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	1·47	2	1·63	1·51	3·00	6·29	64·11	61·88
			Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	2 28						2·12		6·60		50·01
			Ramchandrapur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	1	0·70		1·70	?	45·50	?
			Nasirnagar	0·10	...	...	1·10	2·10			3		?		?		?
			Daudkandi										?		?		?
			Kasba										?		?		?
			Laksam										?		?		?
		Noakhali	Noakhuli	...	...	0·90	0·40	...	0·14	2·12	4	3·56	3·80	5·05	9·56	94·14	89·44
			Feuny	...	...	0·25	1·80	0·18	0·12				3·30		9·75		89·32
			Harishpur	0·75	0·07	0·27							?		?		?
			Ramganj	...	...	...	0·83	0·16					?		?		?
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	0·33	...	...	0·43	0·13	0·07	0·21	4	1·17	2·63	4·26	9·44	127·08	114·25
			Chittagong	0·50	0·03	0·11	0·03						3·12		8·32		85·43
			Kutubdia	0·06									?		?		?
			Satkanya	0·10	...	...	0·80						?		?		?
			Kodala										?		?		
			Fenua										?				?
			Mirsarai	...	0·06	...	1·51	0·58	0·02				?		?		?
			Chandpur	...	0·03								?		?		?
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia	0·03	...	...	0·14	...	0·03	...	1	0·20	3·23	3·35	6·97	67·95	67·57
			Bundarban	...	0·08	0·14	0·54	0·14	0·24	0·35	5	1·49	?	6·65	?	64·18	?
	Patna.	Patna	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·73	1	0·79	1·37	2·28	3·72	29·02	34 39
			Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	2·80	2	3·01	1·32	4·33	3·30		33 87
			Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	Nil	0·02	1·91	2·18	4·20		35·30
			Barh	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	Nil	0·04	1·86	2·38	4·31		32 30
			Bikram	...	...	0·09	...	0·35	0·52	0·35	3	1·31	?	2·00	?		?
			Hilsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·24	?		?
		Gaya	Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·79	1	0·79	2·07	4·73	4·28	56·15	36·00
			Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	1	0·58	1·94	3·20	4·31	47·83	36·10
			Nawadah	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·08	1	0·40	2·32	2·21	4·36	33·95	33 65
			Jahanabad	...	...	...	...	...	0·06				1·32		3 19		33·89
			Arwal	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	1	0·10	?	1·51	?	25·71	?
			Daudnagar	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·03	Nil	0·03	?	1·17	?	40·14	?
			Sherghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3 50	?	35·78	?
			Rajauli										?		?		?
			Pakri Barawan.	...	1·35	...	...	...	0·12				?		?		?
		Shahabad	Buxar	...	...	...	0·49	...	0·08	0·09	1	0·57	2·28	2·28	4·49	46·55	31·31
			Dehri	...	...	...	...	0·47	0·24	0·04	2	0·75	1·68	2·45	4·88	53·22	34·97
			Bhabhua	...	...	...	..	0·52	...	0·02	1	0·34	2·15	5·00	4·17		34 26
			Sasaram	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·06	...	1	0·16	1·84	1·41	3·56	43·10	32·52
			Arrah	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·27	1·77	3·59	3·83	36·03	32 93
			Mohanea	...	...	...	...	...	0·89	0·23	2	1·12	?	4·86	?	58·81	?
			Khiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	1	0·65	?	1·50	?	37·90	?
			Ageaon										?		?		?
			Ramagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·77	...	0·77	?	4·28	?		?
			Kuth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·57	?	4·13	?	40·14	?
			Sikroul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·89	?	40·92	?
			Bassowan	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·91	?		?
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	1	0·38	?	1·53	?		?
		Saran	Gopalganj	...	...	...	0·95	...	...	0·25	2	1·20	2·42	1·90	4·32	30·85	34·68
			Siwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·93	2 16	3·94		34·37
			Ekma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·24	?		?
			Chapra	...	...	...	0·63	0·17	...	0·03	1	0·23	1·57	3 65	3·63	39·49	32 82
			Secreepur	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·80	?		?
			Annour	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	1	0·36	?	0·60	?	33·17	?
			Basantpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	1	0·25	?	0·60	?		?
		Champaran	Motihari	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	1	0·27	1·61	0·56	4·97	33·44	36·23
			Bettiah	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	1	0·19	1·56	3·02	3·85		38 58
			Bagaha	...	...	0·31	...	...	0·34	...	2	0 65	?	4·70	?		?
			Burhurwa	...	...	0·49	...	...	...	0·09	1	0·58	?	3·04	?		?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	1·59	1	1·66	1·82	6·72	5·08	34·92	34·91
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	0·57	...	...		0·02			2·00		5·13		36·23
			Hajipur	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·47	0·36	2	0·86	1·05	1·70	3·40	35·09	33·25
			Paru							2·45			?		?		?
			Mahuwa										?		?		?
			Shuhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·75	...	1	1·75	?	2·25	?		?
			Pupri										?		?		
		Darbhanga	Tajpur	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	0·18	2	0·33	1·71	3·91	4·51	31·32	35 66
			Darbhanga	...	0·04	1·19	...	0·02	0·17	0 08	2	1·50	2·00	2·72	5·54	31·30	37 90
			Madhubani	...	...	0·06	0·02	...	...	0·58	2	0·65	2·35	5·37	6·04		67 32
			Bahera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	*Rosera*	...	...	0·43	...	...	...	0·05	1	0·48	?	5·48	?	39·76	33·00
			Begu Sarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	1	0·32	1·07	1·31	4·28	37·55	38 96
			Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	1	0·50	2·62	2·85	5 44	35·92	30 45
			Jamui	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	1	0·15	2·18	1·82	4·39	41·73	
			Gogri	1·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·11	?	2·11	?		?
			Shaikhpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·80	?	29·74	?
			Chakai Bamda	...	...	0·20	...	0·05		0·88			?		?		?
			Chapreon										?		?		
			Gidhour	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	1·39	1	1·47		4·43			

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 15th of September 1894—*concl*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 9th.	Monday, 10th.	Tuesday, 11th.	Wednesday, 12th.	Thursday, 13th.	Friday, 14th.	Saturday, 15th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
Bihar—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur	Madhipura	...	...	0·55	...	...	1·53	...	2	2·08	3·09	5·22	6·38	41·54	40·6
			Bangaon (Syfabad).	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	1	0·21	?	3·53	?		?
			Supaul	...	0·47	0·30	...	0·02	0·80	0·14	5	2·03	2·86	3·95	5·70	36·52	40·4
			Pratapganj	...	0·37	3·05							?		?		?
			Bhagalpur	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·06	1	0·27	2·39	4·04	4·89	40·77	35·7
			Banka	...	...	...	...	...	0·66	1·22	2	1·88	2 31	6·96	4·83		35·9
			Colgong	0·19	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·02	1	0·22	?	3·73	?	30·18	?
		Purnea	Kishanganj	0·27	...	1·36	0·76	0·65	3·66	0·07	5	12·77	3·86	10·74	8·07	66·01	60·15
			Araria	...	0·05	0·93	2·68	0·15	2 06	0·05	4	5·92	4·05	9·64	8·15		53·85
			Purnea	...	...	...	0·68	...	2·25	0·66	3	3·59	5·63	12·72	9·52	46·13	52·32
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·22	...	2	0·82	?	8·63	?	37·73	?
			Barsoe	...	...	...	...	0·06	2·20				?		?		
			Forbesganj	...	0·15	1·80	2·18	...	1 85	1·60	5	7·58	?	14·01	?		?
			Kaliaganj	...	1·03	0·85	0·10	0·65	1·86	...	5	4·43	?	8·05	?	65·04	
		Malda	Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·57	1	0·57	2·72	1·70	6·77	39·98	41·8
			Chanchal	...	...	...	...	...	2·55	2·40	2	4·95	3·76	9·27	6·80	46·02	49·0
			Gajol	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	1	1·40	:	2·51	?	38·52	?
			Sibganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·82	1	0·82	?	3·95	?	36·77	?
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·45	1	2·45	4·12	3·52	7·84	36·43	43·9
			Godda	...	...	...		...	...	0·22	1	0·22	2·56	4·18	5·22	37·13	37·1
			Pakaur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·77	1	0·77	2·73	3·43	7·71	49·79	45·2
			Naya Dumka	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	1	1·15	2·30	2·48	6·34	46·37	44·3
			Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·01	1	2·01	2·60	5·20	5·07	51·94	41·1
			Jamtara	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·30	1	3·30	1·57	6·65	3·97	52·59	40·7
			Bellodda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Nanihat	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·32	1	1·32	?	2·51			?
			Asseuboni	...	...	...	...	...	1·13				?		?		?
			Katikund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·18	?		?
			Madhupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·82	1	1·82	?	3·02	?		?
			Sarwan	...	...	...	...	...	2·15	0·66	2	2·81	?	5·61	?	44·26	?
			Sarath	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·26	1	1·26	?	3·54	?	42·29	?
			Barkope	0·02	...	...	0·15	0·01	...	0·14	2	0·32	?	5·81	?		?
			Dunrey	...									?		?		?
			Bhagya	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	1	0·91	?	2·32	?		?
			Mohespore	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·76	1	0·76	?	4·06	?		?
			Barharwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·99	1	0·79	?	10·15	?		?
			Sahibganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	1	0·42	?		?		?
													?		?		?
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack	Jagatsingpur	...	...	...	0·19						1·92		4·03		33·8
			Banki	0·32	...	...	0·18						2·06		5·33		39·0
			Cuttack										2·61		5·79		44·5
			False Point	0·16	0·09	...	0·05	0·02	...	0·41	2	0·73	3·13	3·16	6·41	46·01	45·4
			Kendrapara	0·33	...	0·01	0·04	...	0·01	0·88	2	1·27	2·05	5·09	4·25	52·03	38·9
			Jajpur	...	...	0·19	0·06	0·80	...	0·02	2	1·07	2·18	2·66	4·92	49·58	41·5
			Dharmsala	0·10									?		?		?
			Salipore	...	0·36								?		?		?
			Pal Lahara	...	...								?		?		?
		Balasore	*Akhyapada*	...	...	0·45	0·43	...	...	...	2	0·88	?	3·53	?		?
			Chandbali	0·04	0·02	...	...	...	0·50	0·13	2	0·69	2·54	2·04	4·93	41·53	38·2
			Bhadrak	0·11	0·19	...	...	0·25	...	0·07	3	0·62	2·66	2·88	5·24		39·9
			Soro	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·20	2·08	0·96	5·73		38·8
			Balasore	...	0·31	0·05	...	...	...	1·24	2	1·60	2·80	6·58	6·13	45·20	43·9
			Jellasore	0·09	...	0·07	0·17	0·14	0·48	0·75	4	1·70	2·80	3·62	6·17		41·8
			Baripada	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·67	2	0·77	2·61	3 60	5·32	54·99	42·7
		Puri	Puri	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	1·64	1	1·65	2·54	4·39	5·55	26·58	34·6
			Khurda	0·31	0·02	...	0·12	...	0·38				3·30		6·11		42·9
			Bhanpur	0·14	0·24	...	0·19	...	0·03				2·51		4·95		35·7
			Gop	...									?		?		?
			Satpara	...									?		?		?
			Pipli	...	0·23								?		?		?
			Nayagarh	...	...	...	...	0·80					?		?		?
			Ranpur	0·34	0·13	0·16	0·11	0·04					?		?		?
			Kurmala	0·15		0·07							?		?		?
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridih*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	1	0·80	2·49	2·88	5·19	44·85	39·7
			Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	1·31	0·03	1	1·34	2·19	5·19	5·05	49·57	40·0
			Semtagurah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·08	1·25	4·54		38·4
			Mahudi Hills										1·81		4·86		40·9
			Jhumra Hill										3·19		6·00		51·9
			Barhi	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·19	...	2	0·34	?	4·17	?	37·40	?
			Chatra										?		?		?
			Karagdeha	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	3·00	2	3·77	?	5·25	?		?
			Ramgar										?		?		?
		Lohardaga	Lohardaga	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·33	2	0·62	2·74	4·07	6·57	53·40	44·1
			Ranchi	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	1	0·55	2·16	5·65	5·52		44·1
			Silli	...									?		?		?
			Palkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·32	?		?
			Tamar	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	1	0·93	?	3·82	?		?
			Chainpur	...	...	...	0·62	...	...				?		?		?
		Palamau	Palamau (*Daltonganj*)										2·26		5·03		36·1
			Balumath	...	...	...	...	...	1·82	1·53	2	3·35	?	3·93	?		?
			Husainabad										?		?		?
			Garhwa	...	...	...	..	0·40					?		?		?
		Manbhum	Purulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·42	0·95	4·63	60·32	41·3
			Gobindpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·23	1	1·23	2 54	3·93	4·55	62·06	37·7
			Raghunathpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	1	0 20	?	1·48	?	39·51	?
			Barabhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	1	0·45	?	1·07	?	39·22	?
			Jhalda	...	...	0·18	0·35	0·04	...	...	2	0·57	?	1·07	?	50·52	?
			Chas	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·15	2	0·55	?	1·96	?		?
			Pandra	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·73	1	0·73	?	1·87	?		?
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·50	2·52	3·08	5·32	40·13	42·1
			Chakradharpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·40	1	2·40	?	6·58	?		?
			Ghatsila										?		?		?
			Baharagura	0·30									?		?		?
			Gaulkura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·40	?	5·63	?
			Kalikapur	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·26	?	1·74	?	39·01	?
			Monahorpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·92	?		?

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least 0·10 inch of rain has fallen.

CALCUTTA, *the 18th September* 1894.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER 1894.

At the close of the previous week the monsoon current blowing over Bengal had become light, and a feeble low-pressure area also existed over the North Madras coast and a large part of the Central Provinces. The indraught towards this low-pressure area was partially drawing the monsoon current away from Bengal, and hence rainfall had become much lighter and decidedly local at that time. On the 9th, or the first day of the week under review, the feeble low-pressure area had practically disappeared from the North Madras coast, and pressure was falling briskly in Bengal, though it still continued above the normal, the excess usually equalling from 0·02 inch to 0·06 inch. The monsoon current blowing over the province continued very feeble, and rainfall was very local and very light, except in the districts in and near the hills in North Bengal. On the 10th pressure had again fallen moderately to slowly, and had become in defect by small amounts; winds also became decidedly less regular in direction than they had been, and were very light in force, and again rainfall was to a great extent absent except in and near the hills, where heavy falls were reported. On the 11th a brisk to moderate increase of pressure occurred, and a very light monsoon only was reported. Winds were decidedly irregular at the northern stations, and particularly heavy rain fell in and near the hills, though elsewhere only a few local showers were reported. On the 11th Bhagatpur (Jalpaiguri district) registered the heavy fall of 9·40 inches of rain, Siliguri 5·26 inches, Jalpaiguri 4·83 inches, and Buxar 3·48 inches. On the 12th the increase of pressure continued, and pressure again became in excess by amounts ranging up to 0·07″ to 0·09,″ while a particularly light monsoon current continued to flow over the province. Rainfall was still general, but much lighter in and near the hills, while over the remainder of the province only light local showers were reported. On the 13th pressure had commenced to fall briskly, and the distribution became nearly normal, but in Bengal the conditions as to the monsoon current and rainfall were practically unchanged.

In the Bay, however, some rather more important changes of conditions had been occurring. In the early part of the week the monsoon current blowing in the south of the Bay had been decidedly feeble. From about the 8th or 9th, however, wind velocities at the Ceylon stations began to increase rapidly, and these strong winds continued to be reported up till practically the end of the week. This probably represented a fresh advance of monsoon winds up the Bay, and this gradually penetrated northwards during the week. On Friday, the 14th, a feeble low-pressure area appeared in the north-west angle of the Bay, which was accompanied by a decided circulation of winds. This feeble area of low pressure probably formed in front of this advance of monsoon winds, and pressure had fallen briskly round the head of the Bay and over the western half of the province in connection with it, while it had fallen slowly only over the eastern half. The conditions as to rainfall in Bengal, however, remained unchanged, and light local showers only occurred, except in the north of the province and in and near the hills, where again heavy general rain was received. On the 15th the very feeble low-pressure area had advanced inland, and was in the south of Chota Nagpur, probably to the south-east of Chaibassa. It was still accompanied by a distinct cyclonic circulation of winds, but it had not increased to any extent in depth, for pressure was increasing over the whole of Bengal except in the immediate neighbourhood of the depression. With the inland advance of the feeble low-pressure area, however, the monsoon current again began to advance more freely over Bengal, and on the morning of the 15th fairly general rain was reported over the greater part of the province.

Pressure.—The variations of the mean pressure for the week from the normal have been particularly small, and they have not averaged more than about a hundredth of an inch. At the majority of stations the pressure has been in excess, but at a considerable number about equal defects have been reported, so that pressure on the whole has been slightly in excess.

In Assam the average pressure for the week has been 0·013 inch above the normal.

Temperature.—Owing to the partial break in the rains which has occurred, the mean temperature of the whole of Bengal for the week has been 0·7° above the normal. In the case of North Bengal, on the other hand, owing to the heavy rain a defect of 0·8° has been recorded, while the excess registered in South-West Bengal, Behar and Chota Nagpur has been equal to one degree and upwards.

In Assam the mean temperature has been in defect by no less than 2·7°.

Rainfall.—The average falls in North Bengal have equalled more than four inches, or one inch more than usual. In East Bengal and Bihar the falls have varied between one inch and one inch and-a-half, while in South-West Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur the falls have varied from half to one inch only. The defects in these districts have usually varied from about one to two inches.

Comparing the actual with the normal falls for the period, and expressing the actual falls as percentage amounts, the falls during the week have equalled the following—South-West Bengal, 24 per cent., North Bengal 133 per cent., East Bengal 50 per cent., Bihar 62 per cent., Orissa 31 per cent, and Chota Nagpur 28 per cent. Taking the various divisions to have an equal value in the calculation, the rainfall of the week may be said to have been equal to 55 per cent. of the normal only.

At a few stations in the northern districts exceptionally heavy falls have been received during the week. Thus Bhagatpur (Jalpaiguri district) has recorded 27·62 inches of rain and Buxar 17·00 inches, while falls above ten inches have been registered at Jalpaiguri, Alipore Doqar, Falacotta, Siliguri, Mickliganj, Fulbari, Mathabhanga and Kishanganj.

In Assam during the week Silchar has received 8·23 inches, Sibsagar 6·31 inches, and Dhubri 2·98 inches of rain.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 15th of September 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1894.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	93·3	76·4	90·3	79·1	84·7	+1·0	0·51	2·12	−1·61	1·13	2·88	−1·75	2·32	5·21	39·44	42·71
North Bengal	91·7	71·1	86·6	77·9	82·3	−0·8	4·04	3·03	+1·01	3·30	2·65	+0·65	7·27	7·46	50·24	58·81
East Bengal	90·9	74·6	88·0	78·7	83·4	+0·6	1·22	2·46	−1·24	2·09	3·00	−0·91	3·04	6·72	62·62	62·06
Bihar	95·5	75·4	90·4	79·4	84·9	+1·0	1·43	2·30	−0·87	1·45	2·56	−1·11	4·17	5·12	40·80	38·31
Orissa	92·2	75·1	89·1	79·1	84·1	+0·8	0·80	2·57	−1·77	2·10	3·24	−1·14	3·49	5·39	40·67	40·25
Chota Nagpur	92·4*	71·4*	87·5*	74·5*	81·0*	+1·4*	0·07	2·39	−1·72	0·86	3·44	−2·58	3·30	5·26	47·34	41·60
Assam	91·5	73·5	84·9	75·8	80·3	−2·7										

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 18th September 1894.

A. Pedler,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 9th to 15th September 1894.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
September ...	9th ...	29·746	84·4	91·0	13·2	77·8	86·6	82·3	1·047	80·6	83	0·22
,, ...	10th ...	·704	84·6	91·0	12·9	78·1	85·6	82·5	1·071	81·4	88	...
,, ...	11th ...	·786	85·1	91·4	12·6	78·8	87·8	81·5	·992	79·0	75	0·11
,,	12th ...	·812	85·4	92·0	13·2	78·8	88·0	82·5	1·038	80·4	78	...
,, ...	13th ...	·746	85·8	92·0	12·5	79·5	88·6	82·1	1·010	79·5	75	...
,, ...	14th ...	·702	85·8	91·7	11·9	79·8	84·6	81·9	1·055	80·9	88	0·28
,, ...	15th ...	·713	83·7	89·0	10·7	78·3	87·8	82·5	1·041	80·5	79	0·04

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days		29·744
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		85·0
The extreme variation of temperature		14·2
The maximum temperature		92·0
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days		81
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 9th to 15th September 1894		0 65

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

Meteorological Office, India,
The 17th September, 1894.

J. H. Gilliland,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 9th to 15th September 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1894.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Sept.	9th	147·2	7·7	29·688	83·0	88·7	11·3	77·4	80·1	0·989	78·9	88	SSW and calm ...	73	Nil	Partially cloudy.
,,	10th	158·7	7·5	·656	83·6	89·6	12·0	77·6	80·4	·997	79·1	87	SSW, SSE and calm.	44	Not measurable.	Partially cloudy, t, d.
,,	11th	151·8	5·1	·727	83·9	88·7	10·0	78·7	80·7	1·006	79·4	87	SSE and S ...	41	Nil	Partially cloudy, ▲, ☿.
,,	12th	152·8	6·0	·736	84·1	89·6	11·4	78·2	80·5	0·995	79·1	85	S and SSE ...	45	,,	Partially cloudy, t, ▲.
,,	13th	151·7	7·1	·673	84·6	89·7	10·9	78·8	81·0	1·012	79·6	85	S and SSE ...	41	0·02	Partially cloudy, ▲, d,
,,	14th	146·5	3·2	·631	84·2	89·3	9·9	79·4	80·9	1·010	79·5	86	SSE and SE ...	68	0·01	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, ▲, ☿.
,,	15th	144·0	3·6	·672	81·2	87·1	10·7	76·4	78·6	0·945	77·5	89	SE by S and SSE	94	1·02	Chiefly cloudy o, g, d, p, t.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		29·683
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		29·660
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		40·2
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		86·2
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		83·5
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		83·3
The extreme variation of temperature		13·3
The maximum temperature		89·7
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		11
		%
The mean relative humidity		87
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		86
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 9th to 15th September 1894		1·05
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		2·63
The total fall from 1st January to 15th September 1894 ...		37·89
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		54·44

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; d, drizzling rain; ▲, dew; ☿, lunar corona.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 17th September 1894.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 15th September 1894, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 15th September 1894.			Week ending Saturday, the 16th September 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	760	1,00,792	1,555	321	76,828	894
Jute	171	66,975	1,051	103	44,775	779
Firewood	103	78,360	1,202	58	32,788	491
Other articles	795	2,25,038	3,112	649	1,35,200	2,088
Total ...	1,829	4,70,655	6,930	1,131	2,89,591	4,252

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th September 1894, on 1,659 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	261,236	2,54,727 4 0	29,03,374 30	5,87,631 9 0	16,982 5 0	8,59,341 2 0	74,937	113,414	188,351
Or per mile of railway	.....	153 8 8	.....	354 3 4	10 3 10	517 15 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	*2,528,757	*24,05,132 12 0	†2,24,81,809 20	†48,71,069 9 0	‡1,55,865 15 0	74,32,968 4 0	679,519	967,996½	1,647,515½
Total for 10 weeks ...	2,789,993	26,59,860 0 0	2,53,85,184 10	54,59,601 2 0	1,72,848 4 0	82,92,309 6 0	754,456	1,081,410½	1,835,866½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	256,595	2,54,500 1 11	24,16,837 30	5,22,973 5 8	15,633 0 0	7,93,106 7 7	75,673	97,977	173,650
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	.....	158 0 5	.....	324 11 7	9 11 4	492 7 4	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 10½ weeks of previous year... ...	2,914,697	30,84,207 13 4	2,27,52,574 20	48,42,589 7 10	1,47,519 8 6	80,74,316 13 8	776,563	956,369	1,732,872

* Deducted No. of passengers 5,980 and added Rs. 5,737
† Added Mds. 14,992 and deducted ,, 6,009 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 4th August 1894.
‡ Deducted ,, 524

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th September 1894, on 22¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,279	4,395 6 0	11,572 0	353 10 0	8 0 0	4,757 0 0	1,139	49	1,188
Or per mile of railway	.....	197 8 9	.....	15 14 3	0 5 9	213 12 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	*169,173	*39,473 14 0	†61,319 20	†2,531 14 0	‡75 0 0	42,080 12 0	10,152	677	10,829
Total for 10 weeks ...	187,452	43,869 4 0	72,891 20	2,885 8 0	83 0 0	46,837 12 0	11,291	726	12,017
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,657	4,300 3 6	12,657 20	349 5 0	7 2 3	4,665 10 9	884	84	968
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	193 10 9	.....	15 11 2	0 5 2	209 11 1	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 10½ weeks of previous year ...	175,887½	42,507 8 9	96,162 30	2,912 7 0	200 15 10	45,620 15 7	9,143	759	9,902

* Added number of passengers 213 and Rs. 69
† Deducted maunds 2 and added ,, 2 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 4th August 1894.
‡ Added ,, 8

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 8th September 1894, *on* 161⅔ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
tal traffic for the week ...	15,767	11,737 2 0	30,535 30	6,118 15 0	54 0 0	17,910 1 0	5,448	3,242	8,690
per mile of railway	.....	72 11 7	.....	37 14 7	0 5 4	110 15 6	.....	.....	.....
r previous 9 weeks of half-year	*171,390	*1,24,519 14 0	†4,81,608 20	†67,091 10 0	‡324 0 0	1,92,135 8 0	49,449¾	27,262¼	76,712½
Total for 10 weeks ...	187,007	1,36,257 0 0	5,12,144 10	73,210 9 0	578 0 0	2,10,045 9 0	54,897¾	30,504¾	85,402½
COMPARISON.									
tal for corresponding week of previous year	17,105½	12,329 7 7	37,402 20	7,451 14 0	53 11 0	19,835 0 7	6,525	2,652	8,977
r mile of railway correspond-ng week of previous year	.....	76 6 3	.....	46 2 9	0 5 4	122 14 4	.....	.....	.....
tal for corresponding 10 weeks of previous year... ...	208,846	1,39,587 1 4	6,06,526 0	71,767 3 10	373 3 6	2,11,727 8 8	64,632	27,721	91,753

* Added number of passengers 688 and Rs. 1,105
† Ditto maunds 23,108 and ,, 328 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 4th August 1894.
‡ Ditto . ,, 19

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 8th September 1894, *on* 813 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	199,180	77,600 0 0	10,74,880 0	2,20,240 0 0	13,380 0 0	3,11,220 0 0	20,670	38,389	68,059
per mile of railway	245	95 0 0	1,322 0	271 0 0	*2 0 0	*368 0 0	.....	.....	.....
previous 9 weeks of half-year†	1,530,022	6,73,721 0 0	68,22,683 0	12,94,339 0 0	1,41,623 0 0	21,09,683 0 0	263 171	274,126	537,297
Total for 10 weeks ...	1,729,202	7,51,321 0 0	78,97,563 0	15,14,579 0 0	1,55,003 0 0	24,20,903 0 0	292,841	312,515	605,356
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week of evious year	197 969	71,667 14 2	10,70,178 0	2,15,202 12 0	12,827 5 1	2,99,697 15 3	27,720	38,077	65,797
mile of railway correspond-g week of previous year ...	254	92 0 0	1,375 0	277 0 0	*2 0 0	*371 0 0	.....	.....	.....
l to corresponding date of evious year	1,661,775½	6,85,753 2 9	72,37,203 0	13,83,630 4 3	1,60,276 3 5	22,29,719 10 5	288,317	289,629	577,946

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 21st July 1894.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 8th September 1894, *on* 125 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
l traffic for the week ...	36 200	9,890 0 0	48,830 0	5,290 0 0	180 0 0	15,360 0 0	3,371	2,301	5,672
er mile of railway ...	2.90	79 0 0	391 0	42 0 0	2 0 0	123 0 0	...	.....	.....
previous 9 weeks of half-r*	276,044	88,081 0 0	4,61,099 0	43,625 0 0	1,963 0 0	1,33,669 0 0	33,639	19,385	53,024
Total for 10 weeks ...	312,844	97,971 0 0	5,09,929 0	48,915 0 0	2,143 0 0	1,49,029 0 0	37,010	21,686	58,696
COMPARISON.									
l for corresponding week previous year	34,023½	8,723 4 7	84,819 0	6,793 1 0	272 0 0	15,768 5 7	3,371	2,301	5,672
mile of railway correspond-week of previous year ...	277	70 0 0	678 0	54 0 0	2 0 0	126 0 0	.....	.....	.....
l to corresponding date of vious year	310,835½	90,142 11 0	5,56,960 0	46,213 15 6	1,354 8 0	1,43,711 2 6	37,511	20,266	57,777

* Audited up to 21st July 1894.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 8th September 1894, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,400	6,920 0 0	47,320 0	2,630 0 0	100 0 0	9,650 0 0	2,487	737	3,224
Or per mile of railway	237	80 0 0	550 0	31 0 0	1 0 0	112 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9 weeks of half-year*	175,748	53,840 0 0	2,09,579 0	12,021 0 0	1,300 0 0	67,161 0 0	21,867	7,149	29,016
Total for 10 weeks ...	196,148	60,760 0 0	2,56,899 0	14,651 0 0	1,400 0 0	76,811 0 0	24,354	7,886	32,240
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	† 20,633	8,273 0 0	27,878 0	1,827 0 0	48 0 0	10,148 0 0	1,751	1,805	3,556
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	338	96 0 0	324 0	21 0 0	1 0 0	118 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	171,367	53,592 0 0	2,08,455 0	12,012 0 0	1,751 0 0	67,355 0 0	17,079	16,424	33,503

* Audited up to 21st July 1894.
† Due to Janmastomi Mela held one week later than this year.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 1st September 1894	11,489	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	12,282	0	0
Decrease	793	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 1st September 1894	225	4	5
Corresponding period of 1893	240	13	3
Decrease	15	8	10
Receipts from 1st July to 1st September 1894...	1,03,209	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	1,01,323	0	0
Increase	1,886	0	0

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 8th September 1894	10,454	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	10,406	0	0
Increase	48	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 8th September 1894	204	15	8
Corresponding period of 1893	204	0	8
Increase	0	15	0
Receipts from 1st July to 8th September 1894...	1,13,663	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	1,11,730	0	0
Increase	1,933	0	0

Printed and published by James Petty at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 19th September 1894.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 39 of 1894.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
RESOLUTION on the Annual General Administration Report of the Chota Nagpur Division for the year 1893-94 ...	1966
Annual General Administration Report of the Chota Nagpur Division for the year 1893-94	1969
Muharram Disturbance at Rampur Boalia	2036
Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops	2047
Prices current (retail) of Food-grains, Fire-wood, and Salt in the Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th September 1894	2051
Meteorological report of the Province of Bengal for the week ending Saturday, the 22nd of September 1894 ...	2058
STATEMENT of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 22nd of September 1894	2063
Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 16th to 22nd September 1894	2064
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 16th to 22nd September 1894	2065
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 22nd of September 1894	2066
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	206

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 25th September 1894.

RESOLUTION—No. 106T.G.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Chota Nagpur Division for the year 1893-94.

The Report submitted by Mr. Grimley is of a more moderate length than those of some other Commissioners, and is pleasantly written, especially his narrative of his own tour and of the matters which then came under his attention. But it does not present many points requiring special notice, or contain many suggestions for administrative reform.

2. The District Officers of the five districts were practically unchanged during the year, with the exception of short intervals of leave. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with pleasure Mr. Grimley's evidence as to the excellent services rendered by Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Gordon and Mr. W. R. Bright in charge of their districts.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has perused with interest the account given in paragraphs 24 and 133 of the Report of the collections of *chanda* or forced subscriptions in Lohardaga for the purpose of establishing the claim of the Munda and Oraon cultivators, that, as their ancestors cleared the jungle and were anterior to the zamindars, they are not bound to pay rent to any one except the Government. He agrees with the Commissioner that Colonel Gordon deserves credit for his successful effort in stamping out this fraudulent practice and mischievous theory from the district.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes the special attention of the District Officer to be called to the extreme backwardness in collecting the chaukidari tax in the Palamau district, and the irregularity with which the chaukidars were paid. When inspecting the Division in 1892, His Honour pointed out that it was the duty of the Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General of Police to look into this matter.

5. In comparison with the previous year, there was an increase of 488 cases in the number of criminal cases disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the witnesses were disposed of more promptly than in the last year, the percentage of detention over two days being 5 against 6. There was a slight increase in the number of A cases remanded six times and over. The results of Sessions work in the Division were almost the same as in the previous year. The total number of such cases disposed of was 53 against 55, and the number in which conviction was obtained was 34 against 37. Mention has already been made of these unsatisfactory figures in the Resolution on the Police Report, and the cause has been attributed to the great delay in holding the Sessions, which gives time for the witnesses to be bought over or to forget the facts. Although a large number of Sessions cases was tried by the Deputy Commissioners under the special power vested in them under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the effect is not apparent in diminishing the number of cases. The attendance of Honorary Magistrates was fairly good in all the districts of the Division, especially in Palamau, where the attendance was very satisfactory.

6. The progress of land acquisition work in connection with the Jharia extension of the East Indian Railway, which is given in paragraph 71 of the report, is not clearly stated. It would have been more useful if the Commissioner had shown what rate of compensation has been awarded per mile as compared with the original estimate, how that rate was composed, how much was paid to proprietors, tenants, &c., and on what basis it was calculated. It

should also have been stated how long the Deputy Collector has been engaged on this work, what portion of the work has been finished, and what remains to be done. This is a class of work which requires close inspection, but it is too much left without supervision.

7. With regard to improvements in Wards' estates, the Lieutenant-Governor has noticed those made in the Dhanwar estate in the Hazaribagh district; but he regrets that the Commissioner did not say more on the subject. The tabular statement for the Wards' and Attached estates shows that a sum of over Rs. 31,000 was spent on improvements, which is a fairly large amount. The largest sum, Rs. 23,581, was spent in the Jharia estate in Manbhum; but of this expenditure no particulars are given in the report. The progress made in the payment of debts in encumbered estates was satisfactory.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor has noticed with approval the statement in paragraphs 92 and 121, that improvements have been made in the water-supply of the Hazaribagh and Lohardaga districts, but regrets that very little has been said on the subject.

9. The statement appended to paragraph 99 of the Report shows that there was a satisfactory increase both in the number of primary schools in the Division and in the number of pupils attending those schools; and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the municipal grants to these institutions have increased, and that further aid from this source is expected. His Honour desires to draw attention to the account that is given of the interest that is taken by the boys in physical exercises and the benefit arising wherever their English superiors share in their games, and do not think their duties are confined to attendance in the class-room.

10. Mr. Grimley has made some useful remarks in his 123rd paragraph regarding the difficulty in finding Muhammadans sufficiently educated for appointments in the superior service, and their backwardness in taking advantage of the facilities offered to them by the award of scholarships, and by readiness to give appointments to those of them who may be found eligible.

11. The account of the Chota Nagpur Mounted Volunteer Rifle Corps, given in paragraph 140 of the Report, has been read with much interest, and His Honour is satisfied with the progress it has made in the short space of three years.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

ORDER OF SUBJECT.	PARAGRAPHS.
Preliminary	1—2
I.—Charge—	
(*a*) Divisions	3
(*b*) Districts	
(*c*) Subdivisions	
II.—Tours and Inspections of Offices—	
(*a*) Tour of Commissioner	4—21
(*b*) Tours of District Officers	22—27
(*c*) Tours of Subdivisional Officers	28—29
(*d*) Inspection of District Offices and Treasuries by—	
(1) Commissioner	30
(2) Deputy Commissioners	31
(*e*) Inspection of Subdivisional Offices and Treasuries by—	
(1) Commissioner	32—33
(2) Deputy Commissioners	
III.—Weather and Crops	34
IV.—Public Health	35
V.—Material Condition of the People	36
VI.—Emigration and Immigration	37—38
VII.—Prices of Food and Labour	39
VIII.—Manufactures and Mines	40—45
IX.—Trade and Commerce	46
X.—Administrative Changes	47
XI.—Statistical Enquiries	48
XII.—Civil Justice	49—53
XIII.—Crime	54—55
XIV.—Police	56—58
XV.—Criminal Justice	59—65
XVI.—Registration of Deeds	66
XVII.—Condition of the Division as regards Land and the Land Revenue Administration	67—71
XVIII.—Wards and Attached Estates	72—76
XIX.—Excise	77
XX.—Stamps	78—81
XXI.—Income-tax	82—86
XXII.—Monetary Arrangements	87—91
XXIII.—Railways and other Public Works	92
XXIV.—Communications	93-97
XXV.—Working of the Lodging-house Act	98
XXVI.—Education	99—108
XXVII.—Dispensaries and Hospitals	109—118
XXVIII.—Libraries	119
XXIX.—Museums	120
XXX.—Local Self-Government Institutions	121—122
XXXI.—Employment of Muhammadans	123
XXXII.—Post-offices and Telegraphs	124—125
XXXIII.—Zamindari dák, Fairs and Pounds	126—128
XXXIV.—Social and Political Institutions. State of Public Feeling and the Public Press	129—134
XXXV.—Subordinate Executive Establishment and Character of Officers	135—136
XXXVI.—Conduct of Zamindars	137
XXXVII.—General Remarks	138—140

ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION FOR 1893-94.

No. 288J., dated Ranchi, the 29th June 1894.

From—W. H. GRIMLEY, Esq., Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the general administration of the Chota Nagpur Division during the year 1893-94.

2. The reports of the district officers were received in my office on the dates mentioned below—

Hazaribagh	...	29th May 1894.
Lohardaga	...	4th June „
Palamau	...	2nd „ „
Manbhum	...	2nd „ „
Singhbhum	...	29th May „

I.—CHARGE.

(*a*) Division.

3. I was in charge of the Division throughout the year.

(*b*) Districts.

The districts were in charge of the officers mentioned below:—

Hazaribagh	...	Colonel C. H. Garbett, throughout the year.
Lohardaga	...	Lieutenant-Colonel A. Evans Gordon, from the 1st to the 7th April 1893, and again from the 27th May 1893 to the end of the year. During the interval Mr. C. H. Bompas, C.S., officiated as Deputy Commissioner.
Palamau	...	Mr. W. R. Bright, C.S., from the 1st April to the 1st May 1893, and again from the 31st July 1893 to the end of the year. During the interval Mr. E. G. Drake-Brockman, C.S., officiated as Deputy Commissioner.
Manbhum	...	Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, from the beginning of the year to the 21st March 1894, and Mr. J. Windsor, C.S., during the remainder of the year.
Singhbhum	...	Mr. R. H. Renny, from the beginning of the year to the 29th March 1894. Mr. C. A. S. Bedford on the 30th and 31st March 1894.

(*c*) Subdivisions.

Giridih	...	Mr. W. H. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, throughout the year, with the exception of the last two days of March 1894, when Babu Upendra Chandra Mukerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, was in charge.
Gobindpur	...	Babu Mohendra Nath Mukherjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, from the beginning of the year to the 10th June 1893. Mr. N. Warde-Jones, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, during the remainder of the year.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTIONS OF OFFICES.

(*a*) Commissioner's tour.

4. I made a prolonged tour, which began on the 28th October and ended on March 5th. I first visited Purulia; and after inspecting the public offices and courts, the jail, dispensary, Municipality, cooly-depôts, the progress of work in the construction of the Madhab Bandh, left with the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Bedford) for Gobindpur on the 6th November. The Jharia Railway extension was not open to the public, but by the courtesy of the District Engineer we were enabled to travel by the line to the rail-head within six miles of Gobindpur, thus shortening the journey by several days. The railway runs through the heart of the coal district, as yet unopened out, though there has been much activity in connection with mining leases, the registration records showing as many as twenty-five transfers in the course of the year; but these do not represent all the transactions, many documents having been registered at head-quarters. The leases are perpetual and subject to the payment of

a bonus and a rental, without any provision in any case for the payment of a royalty. The brisk demand for mining lands is said to have caused persons to part with titles which they did not possess, to have led to forged titles being prepared, and to have been accompanied by a temporary influx into the district of a number of Europeans, who came in search of concessions from Calcutta firms or syndicates. Troublesome disputes arose in consequence, and the appointment of a European officer to the charge of the subdivision was a very wise measure, and should certainly be continued for the present. The cutcherry buildings do not provide sufficient accommodation, the Magistrate being required to hold his court in the same room in which his clerks sit, and their busy hum must have a disturbing influence. The fortuitous presence of Mr. Clöete, the Superintending Engineer at Gobindpur, during my visit enabled me to explain to him the cutcherry requirements, namely, the addition of two rooms by lengthening the building at the north end—a proposal which, I was glad to find, Mr. Clöete thought feasible. The result of the court inspection was distinctly favourable to Mr. Norman Warde-Jones, whose records of evidence and judgments are remarkably clear and concise.

5. From Gobindpur we went to Barrakar, where we halted for the night, and drove thence across the river to Raghunathpur, which we reached on the 12th November. Here I inspected the thana, the dispensary, and Municipality, and in a general way the magisterial work of the Munsif, leaving the more detailed inspection to be done by the Deputy Commissioner. Thence we travelled across country in a part of the district on the south-eastern border, which I had not seen before, till we came to Manbazar, halting by the way at Santuri, Gourangdih, and Hura, where there are police-stations or outposts, and at other villages, where the Deputy Commissioner had some local enquiries to conduct. Here I accommodated my movements to those of the Deputy Commissioner, who, not having so much ground to cover, travels more leisurely than the Commissioner is accustomed to, and this was perhaps wise, as I had not fully shaken off the fever from which I had for some time suffered before starting on tour. Beyond the police-stations and outposts and one or two excise shops, there were not many local matters to engage my attention, the country being jungly and sparsely populated, but I was fully employed on my own office work. At Manbazar I inspected the police-station, the tahsil office, and a rest-house for coolies, while on the return to Purulia, which I reached on the 26th November, I inspected a cooly-depôt on the south side of the railway, where I was surprised to find men collected not only from Chota Nagpur districts, but also from the Central Provinces, Burdwan, Bankura, and the Sonthal Parganas. It appears that Purulia is fast taking the place of Raniganj as a centre for carrying on the recruiting business. On the 28th I left for Ranchi, which I reached on the following day.

6. On the 8th December I set out for Palamau, and accomplished the distance, 103 miles, riding and driving, in 48 hours—a good record, considering there were two heavy ghâts to descend, and that for the last half of the road all the culverts and bridges had been washed away by the rains. My first halt was at Chandwa, where I found the police outpost in a very bad state of repair. Though money had been provided, measures had not been taken to see that it was properly spent. The pay of the chaukidars was in arrear from three to nine months, but at Latehar, where I next stopped, things were worse. There seemed to be an entire absence of supervision in respect of the collections, and the payments to the chaukidars were shown to be greatly in arrear, until, as I discovered on reaching Daltonganj, the matter was taken up by Mr. Bright, who, with his accustomed energy, had bestirred himself and pushed forward the collections, and secured payments to the chaukidars of a large amount of the dues. I went to the Police office with Mr. Bright, and decided what forms should be introduced for chaukidari collections and payments in order to place the matter on a better footing. Before reaching Latehar I was met by Rai Thakurai Bhagobat Dyal Sing Bahadur of Chainpur, who lives about two miles from Daltonganj. He is Chairman of the Road Cess Committee, Honorary Magistrate, and a most excellent gentleman and a good landlord, and had come a long journey from home to show his loyalty.

7. I visited the jail, which is now finished and a very fine building—too large, however, for the requirements of the place. One of the wards was improperly being used for the storage of cereals. The land around the jail, which has been acquired, is far too large for the jail requirements, even if it were possible to bring it into cultivation, but there is a large portion of it which is absolutely sterile, and some of this high land might, without any inconvenience, be given up to the town, which is getting cramped for want of building sites. The Assistant Surgeon, Babu Kunja Lal Sanyal, appeared to take a keen interest in the management of the jail and also of the dispensary, which I next visited.

8. The thana inspection disclosed a remarkably low incidence of crime, and this is true for the whole district. A sad thing happened. The Sub-Inspector in charge of the thana, a fine, healthy-looking man, though suffering from fever, had insisted on being present at the inspection, but the moment I saw his state he was made to return to his quarters. A few days later the report of his death reached me.

9. The Forest Ranger, Gurudas Chatterjee, came to see me, and produced his maps showing the situation of the reserve. There are two foresters under him and 16 guards, and 188 square miles of forest. He was about to start for Barasand, some twenty miles away, to make roads, for which Rs. 2,000 had been sanctioned, to clear the boundary lines and the interior fire lines. This necessitates the removal of the jungle within a space of ten feet from the boundary. The Forest Ranger seemed to be an intelligent man. I warned him not to allow the people to use saplings for fences and to girdle trees for resin.

Mr. Bright, I recollect, mentioned at the time that he was doubtful if the forest roads were really required, and I observe from a recent diary of his that he has lately passed over the new road from Garu to Barasand, and considers that money has been misspent on it. He writes:—"The road from Garu to Barasand is mere waste of money, as it has been carried up and down hill regardless of the gradients, which are sometimes extraordinarily steep, more like the side of a house, and absolutely impassable for anything but pack-bullocks, for which it was not required. I have already recommended to the Conservator of Forests to stop this road-making for the present. The country is a difficult one to run a road over, and wants a skilled man to lay the line out properly."

10. I had a talk with the Munsif about the effect of the order directing the trial of Small Cause Court suits above Rs. 100 in value at Ranchi, and he was of opinion that it caused great inconvenience and loss, as the people, rather than undertake the journey, forego a portion of their claim, or make an adjustment out of Court at a great sacrifice. I addressed the Judicial Commissioner on the subject, and the arrangement has since been modified. I made the usual inspection of the Courts and offices, and set out on the 15th on a short tour with Mr. Bright. He afterwards accompanied me with his family to spend Christmas at Ranchi, which we reached on the 23rd of December. Before he left a Conference was held, at which Colonel Gordon, the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga, and Mr. Schurr, the District Superintendent of Police, were present, when the chaukidari forms, which had been prepared in Daltonganj, were considered and approved.

11. On the 31st December I started for Hazaribagh, halting on the way at Ormanjhi, Ramgarh, and Mandoo. From the 3rd January to the 7th I was occupied in the usual inspection work, including visits to the Jail, the Reformatory, Dispensary, and Mr. Lotteri's depôt, while Colonel Garbett drove me round the town, the streets and drains of which, as usual, were a model of cleanliness. The jail is now largely populated, and full use is made of the accommodation which remained empty for so long a time. The orders of the Inspector-General about cultivating the jail lands had been partially carried out, but there is a good deal of high land which will not be very productive. The boundary had not been quite closed up. There were still some gaps, large enough to admit cattle, and these I ordered to be closed. Surgeon-Captain Nott is the Jail Superintendent, and, notwithstanding one or two irregularities, which I felt bound to notice, is deserving of praise for his earnest and excellent management. Mr. Hill of the Reformatory continues to manage this institution with his characteristic zeal and energy. My visit to the Dispensary

was very timely, for the Civil Hospital Assistant in charge, Syed Wahed Ali, had that morning received orders of transfer. This had been done without the Deputy Commissioner and Municipal Commissioners being consulted, and naturally caused inconvenience; and in the present instance there was some reason why the Civil Hospital Assistant should have been warned beforehand, as he had taken root in Hazaribagh, where he had been for eight years and made himself very useful to the people and the authorities. However, I undertook to make a representation to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who was kind enough to cancel the order of transfer.

12. Leaving Hazaribagh on the 8th, I reached Giridih on the 12th, halting on the way at Tatijharia, Bagodar, Dumri, and Pirtand. At Dumri I found Mr. Patch, the District Superintendent of Police, who was making his last tour preparatory to retirement, and also met Dr. Nott, who was returning to Hazaribagh from a vaccination round. At Pirtand, which is near the Parasnath Hill, I received a visit from the Raja of Palganj, who owns lands in the neighbourhood. The Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Rattray, also came in, and we drove together to Giridih, where I found the local zamindars present, including Raja Sarada Narain Singh, the newly-created Raja of Serampore, whose estate is near Giridih and whose liberal contributions to the Rattray Dispensary are known to Government; Tikait Toral Narain Singh of Gawan, whose property lies some 42 miles to the north-west, and Tikait Jang Bahadur of Jamtara in the Sonthal Parganas, part of whose property is in pargana Kharagdiha in the Hazaribagh district. I discussed local matters with these gentlemen connected with the management of their property. Besides inspecting the lock-up, the Treasury, I examined the subdivisional courts and offices in every department, and found the work to be conducted in a highly satisfactory manner. The Rattray Dispensary, which I visited, has fully justified its existence, for, notwithstanding the dispensaries belonging to the collieries, the number of patients treated has been very large. The building is most excellent, and there is a good stock of medicines and appliances. I visited the Scotch Mission at Pachamba, and was shown over the church and schools by Dr. Dyer. I also inspected the office of the Manager of the Dhanwar estate at Pachamba. The new Manager, Mr. E. B. Clair Smith, is learning his work, and at the time of my visit had only visited a portion of the estate. The accounts and records appeared to be in fair order.

13. From Giridih I went to Calcutta, and remained there from the 15th to the 26th, while a portion of my camp was being conveyed to Suadi in Gangpur. While in Calcutta, besides carrying on my own work, which was daily forwarded from Ranchi, various important matters came up for discussion with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Secretaries to Government, and the Board of Revenue, and on the 26th I attended a Conference at the Board with reference to the Bill to extend the Bengal Tenancy Act to Chota Nagpur. On the 27th I returned to Purulia, and after picking up my servants there went to Raghunathpali, and afterwards to Suadi in the Native State of Gangpur, and my proceedings there will be chronicled in the report on the Political States. On the 4th February I proceeded to Chaibassa, and was occupied there until the 10th in inspecting the courts and offices, visiting the Jail, Dispensary, and police lines. The line buildings were in very good order, and capable of accommodating 80 men. Mr. Walker, the District Superintendent, put the men through their drill. They were smart in their movements, and seemed to be well practised in the old form of drill, but require to be exercised in the new drill. The butts are being altered and the range extended, and will, it is hoped, prove serviceable for the Chaibassa portion of the Mounted Rifle Volunteers under my command. I managed to secure three recruits at Chaibassa, and throughout my tour I enlisted a trooper or two where I could, but Europeans are very scarce in Chota Nagpur, and live at great distances from head-quarters, so that it is rather uphill work keeping the corps together. The Raja Bahadur of Seraikela and the Thakur of Kharsawan came in with several of their dependants and relatives, and a good deal of my time was taken up in settling matters connected with their states.

14. Leaving Chaibassa on the 10th, I reached Ranchi on the 15th, and after halting a day set out for Jushpur. It was necessary to make unusually long marches, in order to get back in time to prepare the volunteers for the yearly

inspection by the General Officer Commanding the Presidency district, which, I had been warned, would take place on the 15th March. Until we reached the confines of the Jushpur State there was not much to notice, except the roughness of the road, with its abrupt ascents and descents and bridgeless rivers. This retarded our progress, and heavy rain, which fell on two days, did not improve matters. At Lohardaga I made some special enquiries among ganja-smokers and at Ghagra, the next halting-place, wrote my replies to the questions of the Ganja Commission. At Toto, where there is a police-station, Jairam Tewari, a local landholder, came forward with a grievance He had been directed, he said, by the District Superintendent of Police to provide land for a new thana building, but was unwilling to do so, the site fixed upon being the spot where he had begun the foundations of a house for himself four years ago. I looked into the matter, visited the spot, and decided that there was nothing to prevent his proceeding with the building, as there were other sites available for the thana. The Deputy Commissioner had selected a mango grove to the north-west of the present station-house, but this will not do, as it is the camping ground of the district officer and the Commissioner. At Gumla I found the Bara Lal awaiting me. He had come in from Palkot, some fifteen miles away, to pay his respects. He is extremely anxious for his estate to be again taken under the protection of Act VI, the fact being that his creditors are now pressing him for payment of debts contracted while the estate was formerly under management. He mentioned that the country about Palkot—mostly jungly, with a good deal of trap-rock—was infested by tigers that were killing men, horses, and cattle, having been driven in from the south in consequence of the jungle having been taken for the railway by timber contractors of Gangpur and Singhbhum. The Reverend Dr. Nottrott and the Reverend W. Hahn, members of the German Mission, who were making a pastoral visitation in the district, came to see me, but the interview was abruptly interrupted by a heavy downpour of rain, which quickly soaked through the *shamianah* and threatened to bring it down on our heads, when a retreat was made into the tents until the storm cleared off.

15. On approaching Raidih, Father Cardon of the Roman Catholic Mission passed us. His work is carried on in a distant part of the district, and he rarely comes to Ranchi. Later in the day he paid me a visit. He was formerly stationed at Chachwani, north of Chainpur, but is now near Bassia at Nawatoli, the place I would select for the site of subdivisional head-quarters, should it ever be decided to have the much-needed subdivision in the southern part of the Lohardaga district. He remarked that the police were having it all their own way in Biru, and that the Magistrate's, the Deputy Commissioner's, and Commissioner's authority was not felt there owing to the long distance from Ranchi, and, curiously enough, a similar remark had been made to me the day before by the Reverend Mr. Hahn of the German Mission. He also gave me information regarding the progress of a long-standing land dispute in the neighbourhood of his former mission abode, between a well-known Marwari of Ranchi and the ilaquadar. On my way back, a week later, Mr. Echart, of the German Mission, came in just as I was sitting down to dinner. He was travelling back with a fellow-missionary from Biru to his own head-quarters at Chainpur. He Complained of having been stopped by a large body of Biru men armed with bows, arrows, swords, and battle-axes, who refused to let him proceed to Kochedega, and made him pay them Rs. 7-8 and his companion Re. 1-8—all they had with them. He was on his way to enquire into certain complaints of maltreatment made by his catechist. As Mr. Echart spoke English imperfectly, I caused his complaint to be taken down in Hindi, and forwarded to the Kochedega Sub-Inspector for enquiry and report to the Deputy Commissioner. The result was the conviction of two of the accused persons for rioting. The trial, which has only just been finished—more than three and-a-half months after the occurrence—necessitated two visits to Ranchi by the parties and their witnesses—a distance of over one hundred miles, and exemplifies the need there is of a Magistrate's Court for Biru nearer than Ranchi.

16. Debi Sahoo of Armai paid me a visit, and I was able to do him a slight service and save him the trouble of a long journey of 84 miles to Ranchi, where

he had been summoned to undergo examination before the Deputy Commissioner regarding a servant of his who had been detained by the Allahabad police on suspicion. Debi Sahoo had been travelling up-country; and just before leaving Allahabad had sent his servant, who is nothing but a simple villager of the Ahir caste, to make some purchases. Unfortunately he fell into the hands of the police, and having some twenty rupees about him was detained on suspicion, while his master, ignorant of what had befallen him, had to make his journey alone. I explained all this to the Magistrate of Allahabad to his satisfaction, and took upon myself to tell Debi Sahoo that he might for this once disregard the summons to Ranchi. Eventually the servant was released. This Debi Sahoo long ago expressed his willingness to contribute towards the construction of roads in his neighbourhood, and offered then and there to give Rs. 2,000 for a road from Biru outpost to Gumla, a distance of 30 miles, passing through Bharno, Sisai, Bhararia, and Bharsa. I communicated this excellent offer to the Deputy Commissioner, and left the matter in his hands.

17. At Ghagra Bhupal Ram Deogharia, the zamindar of Samjana, came to press the question of his being brought under Act VI of 1876, and two of his younger sons accompanied him for the manifest object of gaining my sympathy in the cause. His estate is, I fear, too small, but he pleads the antiquity of his family, which he says was induced some 300 years ago to leave Bhojpore and settle in Chota Nagpur at the request of the Maharaja, who had no Brahmin at hand to attend to the Puja services. He has four sons and five daughters, and it would certainly be a hardship for them to be deprived of their property. I have since looked into the matter, and recommended the estate being brought under protection. At Lohardaga I received a deputation, headed by the Revd. Mr. Hahn, the Chairman of the Municipality, and various local questions of administration were considered and discussed. The chief object of this visit was to obtain my consent to the removal of the market from its position near the police-station, and to get me to rescind an order directing the Municipal Commissioners to remove their office from the Dispensary. On the first point there was nothing to prevent my agreeing to their request, as the present site of the market exposed the shopkeepers to unnecessary interference on the part of the police; but the second matter was not so simple, as the Commissioners are very loth to comply with the order, and in fact wish to displace the Dispensary entirely, offering to locate it in the old school-house, but, I regret to say, I could not accept this as a reasonable settlement of the matter. I visited the proposed building along with Mr. Hahn, and found it to be in a very dilapidated condition, and situated in the middle of the bazar, with a stagnant pool of water behind—a most unsuitable spot for sick persons. It would be a very poor exchange for the present Dispensary building, which is not only in good repair, but is healthily situated. The Municipal Commissioners are mostly mukhtears, and wish to retain it as their office, because of its proximity to the cutcherry, where they practise. All I could agree to was to allow them a reasonable time to find suitable quarters for their office.

18. From Lohardaga I hastened back to Ranchi, being warned by the increasing heat that it was time to bring my tour to a close, and arriving there by the 5th March, at once set about preparing the Mounted Volunteers for the General's visit of inspection and the Rifle Meeting to follow.

19. My inspection of the various courts and offices was not confined to a mere examination of the prescribed registers, but I looked into the records of cases as well as the correspondence, and noticed in what manner the business was carried on. The inspection of the criminal records was directed to ascertain whether cases were disposed of with sufficient promptitude, intelligence, and care; and those cases specially came under notice in which there had been repeated adjournments, in order to see whether they had been granted on reasonable grounds, for nothing tends more to break down a case than unnecessary postponements and the prolonged detention of witnesses. There had been a marked improvement in the procedure of the Courts in these respects, and officers are found to sit to late hours in the evening, rather than subject witnesses to inconvenience by an extra day's detention. Sometimes the order-sheets were

found not to be written by the presiding officer himself, and I took occasion to point out how important it is that they should be so written, inasmuch as the personal record serves to direct his attention to the reasons for adjournment, and in this way acts as a check on irregular remands. I enquired into the working of the Bench, and the most irregular attendants were requested to be punctual. The cases I examined appeared to have been carefully tried by the Bench Magistrates, and there can be no doubt that they render valuable assistance to Government in the dispensing of justice. The case of Mr. Maseyk in Purulia is a special example of this, for he is exceedingly laborious and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. On the revenue side of the Deputy Commissioners' offices, I examined all the registers, ascertained whether they are punctually and neatly kept, and pointed out any error or mistaken practice that came to light. I also examined the record-room and library, found but little requiring notice, except a large number of old and useless reports required to be weeded out, so as to set free space on the book-shelves for newer and more important publications. The attendance of certain Magistrates in their Courts is not as punctual as it might be, and I pointed out the necessity of some improvement in this respect, for unless the presiding officers attend punctually, the clerks fall into lazy habits and work suffers. In examining rent-suit cases, the necessity for promptly disposing of them and avoiding frequent adjournments was pressed on the district officers and their subordinates.

20. The result of my inspection of the excise offices was on the whole satisfactory. In Manbhum I had occasion to take the inspecting staff to task for inferior work, and the Deputy Collector in charge for faulty supervision. The inspectors were allowed to go about when and where they pleased without giving the Deputy Collector beforehand any idea of their movements, while the information contained in their diaries was meagre and insufficient to enable the controlling officer to form a correct estimate of their work. They had failed in detecting offences where the police had succeeded. I inspected the distillery at Giridih, and found everything in good order The Wards' and Encumbered Estates Departments also came under observation, attention being directed to the collections and the payment of the debts in accordance with the scheme. It was necessary to insist on the Managers moving about constantly in the estates under their charges. The Encumbered Estates Tahsil offices at Gobindpur and Manbazar came under inspection.

21. All the district and subdivisional treasuries were inspected. I examined the treasury accounts and books, and satisfied myself that the rules regarding the custody of treasure, currency notes, and opium were duly observed. I visited every jail and enquired into matters connected with the safe custody, health, and general supervision of the prisoners. I made an outdoor inspection of the Municipalities at Hazaribagh, Palamau, Purulia and Chaibassa, examined the account-books, &c., commented on the state of collections, and pointed out delay in issuing warrants on defaulters. The state of the roads and conservancy arrangements were generally satisfactory, especially in Hazaribagh, which is the best kept town in the Division. In Chaibassa the latrine which I visited was in a filthy condition, and no proper system, it appeared, was followed in arranging the trenches. Holes are dug anywhere, and are filled up as occasion requires, instead of trenches being prepared beforehand of the regulation depth. The matter was at once taken by the Vice-Chairman, Dr. Manook, and a better system put into force.

(*b*) Tours of district officers.

22. With the exception of Lohardaga, where the tour of the Deputy Commissioner fell short of the prescribed period by thirteen days, the number of days spent in camp by all the district officers was either equal to or in excess of the periods fixed for their respective districts. As in the previous year, the longest tour was made by Mr. Bright in Palamau, who spent 131 days in camp. The tours of the Deputy Commissioners of Hazaribagh, Manbhum, and Singhbhum covered 129, 115, and 99 days respectively. Of the Subdivisional Officers, Mr. N. Warde-Jones made an unusually long tour of 182 days in Gobindpur, while in Giridih the tour of

Mr. Rattray fell short of the prescribed period by five days. In the case of Colonel Gordon the serious illness of one of his children and the necessity for coming in for the inspection of the Chota Nagpur Mounted Volunteer Rifles, of which he is second officer in command, in March, are the causes which prevented his passing the prescribed number of days in camp. As he came in for the volunteer inspection under my orders, I must take the responsibility for the abridgment of his tour on this account. The disputes which arose in connection with coal-exploiting in the Gobindpur subdivision compelled Mr. Warde-Jones to spend in camp a much longer period than is ordinarily necessary in a subdivision; while the sudden illness of Mr. Rattray prevented him from spending the full period of 90 days in the interior of his subdivision.

23. In Hazaribagh Colonel Garbett's tour was spread over portions of six months of the year. In August he spent 12 days in visiting Bagodar, Dumri, and Giridih, and in inspecting the Subdivisional Office and other public institutions at Giridih and the Dhanwar Manager's office at Pachamba. Between the 1st and 19th November he visited the jurisdictions of Barhi, Chowparan, Itkhori Kanha-Chatti, Gidhour, and Katkamsundi, and inspected the thanas and outposts at those places, the charitable dispensary at Barhi, and the registers and accounts of the tahsildars of the Bursote, Chowparan, and Persowan encumbered estates. From the 2?th November to the 22nd December he visited the jurisdictions of Burkagaon, Tandwa, Simaria, Chatra, Jori, and Hunterganj, and inspected the thanas and outposts and the accounts of the chaukidari tahsildars of those places. From the 9th January to the 18th February 1894 he visited the Doranda, Chakmango, Dighi, and Karharbari encumbered estates, and the Dhanwar Court of Wards' estate, and examined the registers and accounts of the tahsildars of those estates. In the course of this trip Colonel Garbett paid a second visit to Giridih, and made his second half-yearly inspection of the Subdivisional Office and other public institutions at Giridih and the Dhanwar Manager's office at Pachamba. His last trip commenced on the 21st of February, and ended on the 12th of March. In the course of this journey he visited Mandu, Jaggesswar, Ramgar, Gola, and Kasmar, and inspected the thanas and outposts at those places, besides many ghatwali road-posts along his route. Colonel Garbett visited the greater portion of his district, and travelled over and inspected 841½ miles of the district roads and noted their defects and requirements; visited and inspected 26 police-stations and outposts, a large number of ghatwali outposts, 21 pounds, 60 primary and other schools, and 75 outstills. He visited the Government villages in Kodarma, Kharagdiha, and Kurgali, the Dhanwar ward's estate, and seven out of ten encumbered estates in his district. In all these estates he inspected a large number of bandhs, or irrigation reservoirs, either newly constructed or under construction, inspected the accounts of the tahsildars, and compared numerous receipts given to the raiyats with the counterfoils, and pushed on the collection of arrears. At Chatra he inspected the office of the Munsif-Magistrate, the Registration office, the Municipality, and the Ganja Gola and the school. Throughout his tour he took care to test the operations of the vaccinators, and caused a large number of operations to be performed in his presence, and made enquiries regarding the income-tax and chaukidari assessments, outturn of crops, health and material condition of the people, and the conduct of the police and zamindars. His tour was well arranged, and his diaries were full and interesting. He spent altogether 120 days in camp.

24. In Lohardaga Colonel Gordon spent two days in May in taking over charge of the moveable property of the minor, Thakur Devendra Nath Sahi of Jeria. On the 16th July he proceeded to the Lalganj encumbered estate to enquire into a dispute regarding a tract of the Paika forest belonging to the estate. In October he spent two days and in November one day in inspecting the police-station at Silli and the outpost at Jonha. Between the 9th and 14th November he visited Khunti and Murhu. On the 20th November he again proceeded to Khunti, and made a short trip through Dorma, Tapkara, Pairoanghag, Jeria, and Karra. The chief object of this tour was to superintend the preparation of the jammabandies of the Jeria Court of Wards' estate by the Manager of the estate. The jamabandies of several villages were prepared at

the dictation of the raiyats, and were read out to each of them, and when admitted were initialled by him. In nearly every one of the villages that were settled there had been long-standing disputes regarding rates of rent, and the raiyats either used to pay no rents at all or to deposit merely nominal rents into the Treasury. All these disputes were amicably settled, and the raiyats made to admit the rents previously paid by them. Between the 8th and 22nd December Colonel Gordon visited Karra, Jeria, Kamdera, Torunda, Urikel, Uyar, Kunjla, Rotadih, Tamar, Bundu, and Timara. In this tour he was chiefly engaged in making enquiries into the collections of *chanda*, or forced subscriptions, and in trying *chanda* cases. For years past certain persons of the Munda race, calling themselves 'sardars,' have been extorting money from the cultivators under the name of '*chanda*.' The ostensible object of the collection, as understood by the common people, was the recovery of the "Munda raj," but the better informed described it as made in order to carry on litigation in the High Court, which was to obtain for the Christian Kols rights which had been wrested from them by the ticcadars, though this is of course pure fiction, as there are no suits before the High Court. Colonel Gordon made it his business in the quarters where the *chanda* agitation was most rife to disillusionize the misguided people, and to punish with the utmost severity those of the sardars who were proved to have committed acts of extortion and terrorism. The result of this prosecution of the sardars has been very successful, and it is now believed by the Deputy Commissioner that the practice of *chanda* collection has been stamped out of his district, at any rate for the present. Colonel Gordon certainly deserves credit for his efforts in this respect. From the 4th January to the 13th March Colonel Gordon passed through Rantu, Mandar, Opa, Kuru, Lohardaga, Gamharia, Toto, Armai, Palkote, Bassia, Doisa, Sassai, Bharno, Khunti, Murhu, Tilma, Bundu, Rahe, Silli, Jonha, Getalsud, and Mahilon. At Lohardaga he inspected the Munsifi, the Registration office, the Municipality, thana, and opium and ganja shops. During all his tours Colonel Gordon inspected police-stations and outposts, excise-shops and schools, and made enquiries regarding income-tax assessments, state of the crops, condition of the roads, and the relations between landlords and tenants. He spent altogether 107 days in camp, and made a very useful tour.

25. In Palamau Mr. Bright's tour was spread over portions of nine months of the year. He spent four days in April in inspecting the outpost and school at Hariharganj, in interviewing some zamindars, and in making some income-tax enquiries. In September he made a short tour of ten days through Lesliganj, Manatu, Nowa, and Patan. In October he spent 14 days in visiting Rajhera, the Punjri Kallan ward's estate, Nowa bazar, Chhatarpur, and Hariharganj. In the last-named place he inspected the Gorakshini, the bazar and schools. On the 29th of the same month he visited Manatu for the purpose of inspecting the new diversion, and after halting at Lesliganj returned to head-quarters on the 1st November. On the 12th he started on his regular cold-weather tour, visited Gurhwa, and thence proceeded along the new road to Manka. Here he made a local enquiry in a criminal case, and inspected the bazar. He then proceeded to Majhiwan, and thence to a hamlet of Domes, who had been reported against by the police. Here he contented himself with making arrangements for their effective supervision, and left for Haidarnagar, and went thence to Husainabad, where he looked over the new sub-registry office which had just been started, inspected the police-station and school, opium, ganja and outstill shops, held chaukidari parades, and tested the correctness of the entries in the land registration registers. He also made a local enquiry and settled a number of complaints by chaukidars, and arranged with two local zamindars for the restoration of the jagirs which had been attached by them on the introduction of Act V (B.C.) of 1887. Here he noticed that some 24 rupees worth of Government quinine had been sold from the local post-office. From Husainabad Mr. Bright marched along the bank of the Sone to Pansa, and thence to Sonepura, Hariharpur, Kudawan, Ketar, and Bhounathpur, and thence proceeded across the hills to Rumna, and then returned to Daltonganj *viâ* Moral in order to be present there during the inspection of his office by me. After the inspections were over he accompanied me to Ranchi,

visiting in the way all outstills, thanas, and outposts that lay on his route. At Ranchi he was present at a Conference held in connection with the ghatwali and chaukidari assessments, and went into the chaukidari accounts of the district with the District Superintendent of Police, with a view to the introduction of a regular system of account registers and books.

Leaving Ranchi, Mr. Bright passed into pargana Tori and visited Balumath, Harhanj, and Dwarka, and then proceeded to the valley of the Amanat. At Panki he met Mr. Berkeley of the Palamau survey, and thence was occupied in partalling the survey and khanapuri at various villages which lay within access of his camp, and finally returned to head-quarters to meet Colonel Sandeman. He accompanied Colonel Sandeman to Lesliganj, inspecting khanapuri at three villages, and then returned to head-quarters on the 28th of January. After a few days' stay at head-quarters, he again started on a tour to the south, "which was pleasantly diversified by some excellent tiger-shooting," inspecting *en route* the thana, outstill, and the middle English school at Ranka, which was just started through the exertions of Thakurai Gobind Prosad Singh. He then marched towards the south-western parts of his district, but was obliged to return to head-quarters in order to correct the figures of the crime report, and after a day's halt at Daltonganj, again returned to camp and marched along the southern parts of his district to Bhandaria and Ker, and finally returned to head-quarters on the 7th March. The principal subjects which received the attention of Mr. Bright during his cold-weather tour were the improvement of land registration, the inspection of thanas and outposts, inspection of schools and pathsalas, inspection of outstills and other excise shops, inspection of roads, local enquiries into various matters, enquiries regarding chaukidari assessments and jagirs, supervision of survey and khanapuri of the Palamau Government estate, checking the chaukidari accounts with the receipts held by the raiyats, checking the receipts held by raiyats and ticcadars with the accounts of the Wards' and Encumbered Estates Departments, enquiries regarding income-tax assessments, and the interviewing of most of the leading native gentlemen of the district. Mr. Bright visited all parts of his district, and altogether made an excellent tour.

26. In Manbhum Mr. Bedford's tour was spread over all the months of the year from June to February inclusive, excepting September. In June he spent three days in inspecting, with the District Engineer of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the level-crossings between Purulia and Jharsagra. In July he spent nine days in the Gobindpur subdivision; and inspected the Subdivisional office and other public institutions at Gobindpur. In August he spent three days at Barrakar in making certain local enquiries, and ten days in making a short tour to Jhalda, where he inspected the Municipality, the Rural Sub-Registrar's office, the Bench Magistrates' Court, the charitable dispensary, the school, and the cooly-depôts. In October he paid a short visit to the south of his district, and made enquiries regarding the state of the crops. His regular cold-weather tour commenced from the 6th of November. In his first trip he visited with me the Gobindpur subdivision and the parganas of Chowrasi, Bonchas, Barpara, Bankhandi, Ladhorka, Bagda, Manbazar, and Racab, or, in other words, the whole of the east and south-east of his district. At Raghunathpur he inspected the Munsifi, the Municipality, and other public institutions of the place, and was glad to find that there were no complaints either from the Municipal Commissioners or the rate-payers. From Raghunathpur he marched *viâ* Biru to Santuri, the last outpost of the Manbhum district on the Raniganj side; and thence proceeded across country to Gourangdih. At Manbazar he inspected the police thana and the office of the tahsildar of the Manbazar encumbered estate. In his next trip he visited the south and south-west of the district, comprising the parganas of Barabhum, Patkum, Bagmundi, Hensla, Torang, Jhalda, Begoonkudar, and Kassaipur. At Barrabazar he inspected the Munsifi, the Sub-Registrar's office, the thana, and the charitable dispensary. From Barrabazar he drove to Chandil *viâ* Bulrampur and Adardih, and there found the cooly-depôts and rest-houses empty, as the year was not at all favourable for cooly-recruiting, owing to the excellence of the crops. From Chandil to Ichagurh the march was very rough, the road being in very bad order, and in some parts impassable. A considerable portion of it was through dense jungles and very sparsely-populated country. From Ichagurh to Bagmundi there is practically

no road, but a cross-country track. The Bagmundi thana is situated at the foot of a hill and near the mouth of a gorge. It is the unhealthiest thana in the district, and is said to serve the purpose of a "penal settlement." The removal of the thana from its present site is under contemplation. The raiyats of Bagmundi were very badly off in 1892-93 owing to the failure of crops, and many of them were in consequence allowed small sums as loans from Government. They appeared before Mr. Bedford in a body and expressed their gratitude for the pecuniary assistance rendered, without which they would not have been able to tide over their difficulties. At Kalamati he saw the Manki, whose estate had been released from management under Act VI of 1876 (the Encumbered Estates Act) only about two years ago, but who is becoming again involved in debt. At Jhalda Mr. Bedford discussed several important questions with the Chairman of the Municipality, and inspected the books and accounts of the tahsildar of the Begoonkudar ward's estate.

On the 3rd January 1894 Mr. Bedford again left Purulia and spent five days in inspecting the level-crossings of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Jharsogra. In his next trip he proceeded towards the north of his district, comprising parganas Para, Khaspail, Jharia, Nagarkiari, Tundi, Pandra, and Dumurkunda. At Para he inspected the police outpost, and noticed a slight increase of crime, due probably to scarcity. At Jharia he inspected the dispensary, thana, and excise shops, and received several visits from the zamindar who had lately attained his majority. The coal-fields belonging to the zamindar had not yet been settled, and merchants and companies from different quarters had come in, and negotiations had been in progress for the acquisition of mineral rights. Some persons had already started mining operations in villages held under mukarrari or brahmottar titles from the former zamindars. At Gobindpur Mr. Bedford inspected the subdivisional office in all its branches and the other public institutions of the place. At Tundi he saw the zamindar and his son, and tried to bring about a reconciliation between the two. The house which had been built for the zamindar some time ago was found to have partially fallen down. At Pandra he met the Manager of the Wards' and Encumbered estates, and found that the settlement operations in the Pandra $\frac{1}{2}$ encumbered estate were going on very badly, for the recusant raiyats refused to come to terms. He inspected the accounts and books of the tahsildar of the Pandra $\frac{1}{2}$ encumbered estate, and found that the collections were not satisfactory. He visited the dispensary and school at Pandra, and found them both in good condition. He was particularly struck with the gentlemanly behaviour of the boys of the school, whose natural modesty and general absence of self-sufficiency appeared to him particularly pleasing. The maintenance of the dispensary, school, and hostel, where the school-boys are fed and lodged, reflects great credit on the liberality of Babu Madhu Sudan Singh, who has succeeded to the estate of the late Maharani Hingun Kumari of Pandra. Mr. Bedford held a Conference at which Babus Madhu Sudan Singh and Sibnarain Singh and Babu Ramdayal Mozoomdar, Pleader on behalf of the former, and Babu Paresh Nath Ghosh, Manager of Wards' and Encumbered estates, on behalf of the latter, were also present. The object of this Conference was to bring about an amicable settlement of the civil suit instituted by Babu Madhu Sudan Singh for Debsheba lands. It was pointed out to the Babus that a prolongation of the litigation would mean financial ruin to one or the other, if not both. Mr. Bedford returned to Purulia on the 31st January *viâ* Nirsha and Chirkunda, where the police-station and outpost and the schools and pathsalas were all inspected by him. On the 6th February he again left head-quarters and proceeded to Beliapur, where he tried a case of forgery and then proceeded to Cheliama, and there inspected the office of the Honorary Magistrate and the school. In his last trip, which commenced on the 16th of February and lasted till the 24th idem, he visited the parganas of Khaspail, Joytora, and Joypur. During his tour, which extended to all parts of the district, Mr. Bedford inspected police-stations and outposts, excise shops and schools, most of the district roads, and made enquiries regarding the condition of the people, the state of the crops, public feeling, income-tax and chaukidari assessments.

27. In Singhbhum Mr. Renny spent one day in June and two days in August at Chakradharpur on inspection work. In September he spent four

days in going to Purulia to consult the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur regarding civil work. On the 2nd November he started for his regular cold-weather tour, and did not return to Chaibassa until the 15th December. During this long trip, which was one of 44 days, he visited the Seraikela Political State and pargana Dhalbhum. In Seraikela he tried a number of rent-suits brought by the Raja against the under-tenure-holders of Kochangpir, which is said to have resulted in bringing about a settlement of the long-standing dispute which had existed between the Chief and his tenants. He also inspected the roads and schools, and the office of the Raja. In Dhalbhum Mr. Renny inspected police-stations and outposts, ghatwali road-posts, roads, schools, offices of the Dhalbhum tahsildars, as well as the accounts of the tahsildars employed under the Chota Nagpur Rural Police Act, started the Forest Settlement Officer of Dhalbhum on his work, assisted the Manager of the Dhalbhum encumbered estate in his collection work, and inspected the works at Rajdoha and Rukka of the Rajdoha Copper Mining Company, Limited, made enquiries concerning postal arrangements, and arranged for starting some new post-offices. His second trip, which was one of 48 days, commenced on the 20th December 1893, and lasted till the 5th February 1894. In the course of this trip Mr. Renny visited Bonai under special orders, for the purpose of enquiring into some charges of a serious nature brought against the Raja, and on his way back enquired into a boundary dispute between Saranda in Singhbhum and the Gangpur Tributary State, inspected schools, roads, and police-stations, and made enquiries into the material condition of the people, working of the Excise and Opium, Income-tax and Forest Acts, inspected the Government reserved and protected forests and the forests in the Bandgaon Pir, visited and made enquiries into the gold-mining operations at Somij in Anandpur Pir in pargana Porahat. In the course of his tour Mr. Renny did a large amount of useful work.

(c) Tours of subdivisional officers.

28. In the Giridih subdivision Mr. Rattray spent seven days in September in visiting Moheshmunda, Tilodih, and some other large villages in Gadi Serampur. In October he spent eight days in pargana Kharagdiha and two days in visiting Barrakar and Kulwaldih. On the 7th November he inspected the Dumri thana, and between the 8th and 30th of the same month he toured through the Palganj estate, and through Gandey, Deopur, Serampur, and other villages. In December he spent 22 days in visiting the northern portion of his subdivision, and in February he made an extensive tour towards Kodarma.

In the course of his tour Mr. Rattray visited three out of six police-stations, and six out of eight outposts in his subdivision. He also visited a large number of villages, making enquiries regarding the material condition of the people and the character and action of zamindars. Mr. Rattray's time was also largely occupied in making enquiries into income-tax objections and in inspecting roads, excise shops and schools, and in visiting a large number of Government villages in Khoorchoota and Duma.

29. In Gobindpur Mr. N. Warde-Jones was out 14 days in June, 22 days in July, 21 days in August, 11 days in September, and 15 days in October, and 99 days in the camping season. During the early part of his tour he was engaged in dealing with breaches of the peace in certain places in his subdivision, tracing forgeries, enquiring into complaints against the Tikait of Tundi, and inspecting crops. He visited all places of importance within his jurisdiction, and was compelled to spend a much longer period in camp than is usual in a subdivision, in consequence of the disputes which arose in connection with coal-mining transactions.

Inspection of district offices and treasuries—
(a) By Commissioner.

30. All the district offices and treasuries were inspected by me once during the past year.

(b) By Deputy Commissioners.

31. All the district offices and treasuries were twice inspected by the Deputy Commissioners, chiefly in September and March only. In the September inspection, through oversight, Mr. Bright omitted to inspect the few registers in the Wards' Department of the general office.

Inspection of subdivisional offices and treasuries—
(a) By Commissioner.

32. The Gobindpur subdivisional office and sub-treasury were inspected by me in November 1893, and the Giridih subdivisional office and sub-treasury in January 1894.

(b) By Deputy Commissioners.

The Gobindpur subdivisional office and sub-treasury were twice inspected by the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum, viz., in July and January.

33. The Giridih subdivisional office and sub-treasury were inspected twice by the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh, viz., once in August and again in February. The results of all these inspections were satisfactory.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

34. The year was characterized by excessive rainfall all over the Division. The rains set in regularly in May, and lasted till October. As a consequence of this, the temperature was on an average much cooler than in the preceding year. In Hazaribagh the highest maximum temperature in the shade was 102° on the 15th April 1893, against 108·8° on the 20th May of the preceding year. In Manbhum the thermometer never rose to 100° in April except on the 19th at 4 P.M., whereas in the same month of the preceding year the mercury rose to 100° and over on more than ten days, and the highest record was 104° on the 25th April 1892. In May and June the heat was not so intense as in previous years. In Singhbhum the average mean temperature was below normal throughout the year. From April to August it was much lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year, but from December to February it was unusually warm.

The average rainfall of the Division was 62·68 inches in the past, against 52·19 inches in the preceding year.

In Hazaribagh the regular monsoon began in June with a heavy shower on the 2nd, and ended on the 17th October 1893. The heaviest rainfall in any one month during the year was 22·8 inches in July, against 26·0 inches in the same month of the previous year. The heaviest rainfall in any one day was 4·69 inches, against 3·97 inches in the previous year. The total number of days on which rain fell was 122, against 112 in the previous year. Rain fell during every month up to November, and after the setting in of the regular monsoon, the weather was continually cloudy, with incessant and abnormally heavy showers. According to the daily reports of the Bengal Meteorological Department, the regular monsoon rainfall from the 16th May up to the end of September exceeded the normal rainfall of the district by 28 inches.

In Lohardaga the rainfall was abnormally heavy in June and July, and the total quantity registered at Ranchi during the year was 70·79 inches, against 57·64 in 1892-93 and 40·08 in 1891-92, and there was also heavy rain in October followed by a long period of rainless weather, which, with the exception of a few light showers in November, continued uninterruptedly till January, but in February there was a heavy fall.

In Palamau there was fair rain in the beginning of June, and from the middle of that month, there were constant showers up to the end of July. During August and up to the end of September there was excellent rainfall, which was interrupted by only one small break. Again, after the middle of October, there was good rain throughout the district; but from that time onwards there has, practically speaking, been no rain. The average rainfall of the district during the past year was 59·34 inches, against 48·49 inches in the preceding year, and only 38·80 inches in 1891-92.

In Manbhum the quantity of rain registered at Purulia was 70·03 inches, against 54·08 in 1892-93 and 49·54 inches in 1891-92. In April the fall at Purulia was 2·45 inches, but in May it was as much as 8·07 inches, against 1·74 in the previous year. In June, again, the rainfall was copious, being 21·6 inches, against 12·46 in the previous year. On the 24th June there were heavy showers with thunder and lightning all day and night, and the rainfall was 8 inches. In July, August, and September the rainfall was normal, and fully equal to the requirements of cultivation. From the 21st October to the end of the year there was practically no rainfall with the exception of three light showers on the 3rd January and the 20th and 23rd February.

In Singhbhum the rainfall commenced in February 1893, and continued to be heavy till September. There were light showers in October and November, and subsequently little or no rain at all. The total average rainfall of the district was 63·81 inches, against 48·65 in the previous year. As might be expected, the excessive rainfall in June and July injuriously affected the bhadoi;

and the outturn, taking the Division as a whole, was only 9 annas, against 14 in the previous year. Indian-corn and marua suffered most, especially in Palamau and certain parts of Hazaribagh, where they proved an almost total failure, and their average outturn in Hazaribagh and Manbhum was only 4½ and 6 annas, against 19½ and 12 annas respectively in the preceding year.

The partial failure of these crops was particularly regrettable, as the bulk of the poorer classes depend on them.

The gora, or early upland rice crop, also suffered to some extent in all the districts except Manbhum, and its average outturn in the Division was 13 annas, against 15 annas in the preceding year. On the other hand, the winter rice was a remarkably good one in the greater part of the Division, and its average outturn was 15 annas, against 13 in the preceding year. In Hazaribagh the character of the weather was very favourable for the winter rice up to the end of September, and a bumper crop was expected, but the unseasonably heavy rainfall in October caused some damage and reduced the yield to an average of 15 annas. In Lohardaga the crop at first promised a 16-anna outturn, but the excessive and continued rainfall in October hampered the growth and development of the young plants, with the result that the outturn was only 14 annas. In Palamau the unusual wetness of the season suited the winter rice best, and its outturn was excellent. In Manbhum the heavy rainfall in May and June was at first alarming, and it was everywhere apprehended that the seedlings would be spoilt by excessive moisture, but the fall in July and August was generally beneficial to the rice crop, though in some places the crop was attacked by blight in some of the low lands. Taken all round, the winter rice crop in Manbhum was a fairly good one, and the outturn of the district can be safely put down at 12 annas. In some parganas it was excellent, in others good or very good, and nowhere was it an absolute failure, as in the preceding year. In Singhbhum the outturn of the winter rice was almost an average one.

In the majority of districts the heavy rainfall in October interfered with the timely cultivation of the land for the rabi crops, which were again seriously damaged by the total absence of rain or irregular rainfall in November and December, so that the average outturn of the Division was only 9 annas, against 10·2 in the previous year. The oilseed crops also suffered to a certain extent in certain parts of the Division, but the average outturn of the Division was on the whole 13 annas, as in the previous year. The wheat crop was fairly good in Hazaribagh and Palamau, where the outturn was 11 and 12 annas respectively, against 10 and 8 in the previous year. The outturn of mohwa was good in Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Singhbhum, and fair in Palamau and Manbhum. Sugarcane yielded a good 16-anna outturn in Hazaribagh and a fair 12-anna outturn in Palamau and Manbhum. In Singhbhum excessive rains damaged this crop.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

35. Compared with the two preceding years, the past year was decidedly healthy in the Division. Not only did the districts enjoy an almost perfect immunity from epidemic cholera, but the number of deaths from small-pox and fever was considerably lower than in either of the two preceding years. Cholera was almost entirely absent in the three districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Palamau, and the total number of deaths reported from them as due to this cause was 38, 11, and 42 respectively. In the previous year the number of deaths from this cause in Hazaribagh and Lohardaga was 5,675. In Manbhum there was no violent epidemic of cholera anywhere except in the town of Jhalda, where during the last cold weather the disease raged as an epidemic for some days. The total number of deaths from cholera in Manbhum was, however, 400 only, against 2,952 in 1892.

In Singhbhum there were only a few sporadic cases, and the number of reported deaths was only 71, whereas in the previous year the disease prevailed as an epidemic throughout the district. In Hazaribagh small-pox accounted for 462 deaths, against 683 in 1892. The majority of these occurred in thanas Hunterganj, Giridih, Khaiagdiha, and Kodarma, where the disease was prevalent almost throughout the year. In Lohardaga there were 170 deaths from small-pox as against 2,232 in the previous year. Most of these occurred in the early months of the year, and in Palamau there were 322 deaths, against 662 in

1892. In Manbhum small-pox appeared in an epidemic form only in the Raghunathpur town in the early part of the year. The total number of deaths from small-pox in the district was, however, 662, against 185 in 1892. In Singhbhum small-pox accounted for 121 deaths, against 182 in 1892. In Hazaribagh the mortality from fever was 22,806, against 31,013 in 1892, and that from dysentery and diarrhœa 337, against 662 in 1892. In Lohardaga there was a decrease of 7,346 deaths from fever and 1,984 from bowel-complaints; the number of reported deaths from these causes having been 13,782 and 1,698, against 21,128 and 3,682 respectively in 1892. In Palamau the total number of deaths from all causes was only 16,949, against 33,182 in the previous year, the ratio per mille thus dropping from 37·40 to 28·40. In Manbhum fever accounted for 15,936 deaths, against 20,307 in the preceding year. Influenza broke out towards the end of the year in the Gobindpur subdivision, and was fatal in a few cases. In Singhbhum fever accounted for 6,741 deaths and diarrhœa 303.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

36. In a country like Chota Nagpur, where the bulk of the people live on agriculture, their material well-being always depends largely on the state of the seasons and the outturn of the crops. Consequently, with the exception of certain parts of Manbhum, where, owing to the failure of crops in 1892-93, the people were somewhat weighed down in the early part of the year, and in certain parts of Singhbhum, bordering on Keonjhar, the past year was one of prosperity and ease throughout the Division. In Hazaribagh there was indeed a partial failure of the bhadoi crops, but the mohwa crop—the mainstay of the poorer classes—was abundant and cheap throughout the year, and the winter rice crop was also a good one. The people of the district were thus in fairly easy circumstances. The majority of the non-agriculturists, however, are very poor, and as regards the bulk of them, the margin between bare sufficiency and actual want is perilously narrow. The extensive emigration, which has been going on for several years, has been the salvation of the district. A small section of the people, viz., those residing in the vicinity of towns and trade centres, such as Hazaribagh and Chatra, and in the neighbourhood of the coal and mica mines are well off, as the wages they receive are comparatively high. In Lohardaga the prosperous condition of the people was testified to by the large expansion of the excise revenue, which rose from Rs. 3,00,087 in 1892-93 to Rs. 3,15,787 in 1893-94.

In Palamau, owing to the excellent harvest of the year, prices ruled much lower than usual, while the extremely abundant lac harvest brought a large sum of money to the hands of the low-caste people who engage in this particular business. Mr. Bright writes:—"There are signs that the condition of the people is improving; weekly markets are being established in new villages, which are often crowded, and the comparatively large sums which are invested in metal-ware at the annual Daltonganj fair seem to show that there is a certain amount of spare cash available. Of course, the poorer classes are almost to a man in the hands of their mahajans, but that is the rule everywhere. The mahajans are perhaps a little grasping, but then the people are more ignorant than elsewhere, and the only remedy is improvement in education."

In Manbhum, in certain parts of the district, notably in parganas Bunkhandi, Hesla, Baghmundi, and Torang, the people were somewhat pinched in the early part of the year owing to the partial failure of the rice crop in 1892-93, but there was nothing approaching actual famine, though the circumstances of the poorer classes were somewhat straitened. Their difficulties were, however, tided over by judicious grant of loans under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, and by the opening of road works in the especially affected parts, and their circumstances are now reported to be flourishing. In November 1893, while passing through one of these parganas, Mr. Bedford recorded the following remarks in his diary:—

"As far as the eye can reach, the country is covered with crops, and dotted here and there are seen villages knee-deep amidst the smiling grain. About this time last year I passed through the same part of country: the people then were in a very despairant mood regarding the *dhan* crops. Now, when discussing the prospects of crops, their faces were radiant with joy. I was not fortunate to catch any of the people at *chhota hazri*, so I cannot say if they are

in the habit of drinking tea well seasoned with milk and sugar every morning. It is, however, possible that the simple peasantry of these parts have not yet acquired the luxurious habits of Happy Howrah!"

The excellent lac crop of the year also tended to improve the material condition of the people of Manbhum.

In Singhbhum the condition of the people in most parts of the district has improved, for what with the good outturn of crops and the high prices of labour and food-grains, they are said to have fared very well indeed, and to continue to be prosperous and happy. The only people whose condition is not so satisfactory are those living in parts of the district bordering on Keonjhar and Mourbhunj. In a note left by Mr. Renny it is said that the punitive expedition sent against the Keonjhar rebels not only prevented them from cultivating their lands, but few of these rebels prevented those who were peacefully inclined from cultivating their lands also; so that a large population of Keonjhar had been left without a food-supply of their own, with the result that they had to beg, borrow or steal from their immediate neighbours in Singhbhum, who had not been blessed with an over-abundant harvest of their own, but on the contrary had reaped a very indifferent harvest, notwithstanding the good harvests in other parts of the district.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Emigration.

37. Recruiting of emigrants under Act I of 1882 is carried on in the three districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Manbhum, and the following statement compares the number of registered emigrants who left these districts during the past three years:—

Districts.	Recruited under Act I of 1882 in 1891-92.	Recruited under Act I of 1882 in 1892-93.	Recruited under Act I of 1882 in 1893-94.
1	2	3	4
Hazaribagh ...	2,177	1,429	1,962
Lohardaga ...	3,300	3,065	3,072
Manbhum ...	3,092	6,708	7,046
Total ...	8,569	11,202	12,080

The increase in Hazaribagh as compared with 1892-93 is said by the Deputy Commissioner to be probably due to the partial failure of the bhadoi crops on which the bulk of the labouring classes mainly depend. The very slight increase in Lohardaga and Manbhum calls for no remarks.

Besides the coolies recruited and registered under Act I of 1882, a large number of coolies is said to be recruited under the free-labour system. The exact number of free emigrants from each district cannot be ascertained, as no record is kept, but from reports received from some of the agents stationed in the districts, it appears that during the past year 1,164 free emigrants were recruited from Hazaribagh, 971 from Lohardaga, 6,263 from Manbhum, and 534 from Singhbhum, against 923, 1,551, 5,588, and 197, respectively, in the previous year. The large increase in the number of free emigrants from Singhbhum is no doubt due to the bad harvest of the previous years. The opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway has changed the recruiting grounds and the centres from which coolies are despatched. Formerly Raniganj was the principle centre of operations, and the coolies taken there were chiefly recruited in Lohardaga and Manbhum. Now Raniganj has become of less importance in the recruiting world, and Purulia and Chakradharpur have taken its place. The *arkatis* having partially exhausted the districts of Chota Nagpur have found fresh areas of supply in the Central Provinces and in the Chota Nagpur Tributary States.

In the Gobindpur subdivision the opening of the Jharia extension of the East Indian Railway has caused a general rise in wages, except in the case of masons and head-carpenters. In Singhbhum the wages of labour continued to be as high as in the previous year. The Singhbhum Kols, who belong mostly to the class of agriculturists, and whose material condition is generally good, are said to be a most independent class who will hold out for a certain rate of wages and decline to be beaten down. They, however, do their work honestly, and a full day's work can always be got out of them, resembling in this respect John Chinaman!

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

(*a*) Manufactures.

40. The chief articles of manufacture in this Division are—lac, tea, indigo, soapstone bowls and plates, *Ghi*, and tussar silk. Lac factories exist in the two districts of Lohardaga and Manbhum. In the former the industry is reported to be flourishing, and the quantity of shell-lac manufactured is said to have increased from 3,182 maunds in 1892-93 to 33,018 maunds in the year under report. The total value of the manufactured article is also said to have increased from Rs. 76,504 to Rs. 7,14,434. In Manbhum factories for the manufacture of lac exist at Illu, Jhalda, Raghunathpur, Chas, and Gobindpur. Lac in the raw state is also exported from the district in large quantities to Mirzapur. During the past year the number of shell-lac factories in Manbhum increased to 47; and in spite of the large exports of the raw material through the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, there was a large increase in the business, the value of the manufactured article in 1893-94 amounting to Rs. 6,10,145, against Rs. 5,06,350 in the previous year. In Hazaribagh the extensive jungles of the district yield lac, catechu, sabai-grass, extensively used in the manufacture of paper and tussar cocoons, which are annually exported in large quantities to other districts *vid* Chatra and Giridih. In Palamau the lac harvest was specially good during the past year, and large quantities of stick-lac were exported from the district. Indigo is manufactured in Manbhum, but the outturn of the manufactured article is never large. One of the four indigo factories of Patkum did not work during the year, and owing to the heavy rainfall, the outturn of indigo both at Patkum and Barrabhum was small as compared with the previous year. The total value of indigo manufactured in 1893-94 was Rs. 19,196, against Rs. 52,420 in the previous year. Tea-plantations exist only in Hazaribagh and Lohardaga. In the former district the total outturn of the past year of five gardens, which have furnished returns, was 92,658 lbs., against 94,830 lbs., the outturn of six gardens in 1892-93. There was an increase of 18,828 lbs., in the outturn of the same gardens. The average yield per acre of mature plants was 138 lbs., against 110 lbs. in 1892-93. In Lohardaga the total area under cultivation in 23 gardens was 2,320 acres, against 2,494 acres in the preceding year, and the total outturn of the year 357,678 lbs., against 271,127 lbs. in the previous year. The average yield per acre of mature plants was 156 lbs., against 112 lbs. in 1892-93. The good outturn in both districts was due to the favourable rainfall. The prospect of the tea industry in Chota Nagpur is, however, anything but encouraging. The prices paid for the Chota Nagpur tea both in London and Calcutta are too low to allow a margin of profit over the cost of manufacture. The dry climate of Chota Nagpur is also unsuitable, while the soil is too sandy and poor and the rainfall uncertain; consequently the outturn per acre is absurdly small; the tea therefore is much disfavoured in the market, and sells barely at $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas per pound. It can never compete with the tea of other and more favoured districts in India, or with the ever-increasing production in Ceylon. Tussar cloth is manufactured only at Raghunathpur in Manbhum, and the value of the manufactured article in the past year is estimated at Rs. 23,600, against Rs. 22,500 in 1892-93 and Rs. 19,980 in 1891-92, while tussar cocoons are unreeled in Hosir, Saran, and certain other villages in the district of Hazaribagh. Most of the silk thread thus produced is sent to Murshidabad. In Singhbhum considerable business in tussar is carried on every year, and most of the tussar cocoons produced in the district are sent to the silk filatures in Murshidabad. Fire-arms, swords, and sword-sticks are manufactured on a small scale in certain parts of Manbhum. A blacksmith at Katras, the Subdivisional Officer of Gobindpur

says, turns out good muzzle-loading single-barrel fowling-pieces, while double-barrel guns, swords, and sword-sticks are manufactured at Jhalda and Begoonkudar. In Palamau what manufactures there are are practically confined to inferior iron and brass work, coarse cloth, rough blankets, mats, baskets, rope, and rude pottery utensils. In Singhbhum soapstone quarries exist in pargana Dhalbhum, from which soapstone bowls and plates are manufactured. Some of the quarries are said to have been worked underground to a depth of 278 feet. Work in these quarries is carried on in the crude native fashion. Brass utensils are manufactured at Lohardaga and Chatra in the two districts of Lohardaga and Hazaribagh, and *ghí* in certain parts of Palamau.

(*b*) Mines—
(1) Coal mines.

41. As reported in previous years, the principal coal mines in the Division exist in the Giridih and Gobindpur subdivisions of the Hazaribagh and Manbhum districts. The total quantity of coal raised from the Giridih mines was 562,037 tons, against 563,976 tons in 1892 and 558,407 tons in 1891. The average number of work-people employed in them was 7,613, against 7,563 in 1892 and 6,398 in 1891. In the Gobindpur mines the output in 1893 was 65,226 tons, against 73,576 and 77,534 tons respectively in the two preceding years. The average number of work-people employed in them was 2,207 in 1893, against 2,112 in 1892 and 2,506 in 1891. The Laikdih and Kumardubi coal mines are worked with success by Europeans. The Patlabari coal mine, worked by the South Barrakar Coal Company, is said to be doing fairly well, though it is not in a flourishing condition yet. There are several other coal concerns in the Gobindpur subdivision, but none of them are deserving of special notice. In the Katras coal-fields, mentioned in paragraph 38 of last year's report, operations have not yet regularly commenced. As anticipated, there has been a great rush for settlement of the Jharia coal-fields, and some lands are reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum to be already settled by private individuals under mokarrari and brahmottar titles. Negotiations are said to be in progress with merchants and influential firms. There are coalpits in the Damodar valley in the Sadar subdivision of Hazaribagh, principally at Ramgar and along the Bokero river and at Mandoo. The coal dug out of these pits, which are only superficially worked, is used for brick-burning and such like purposes. A portion of the coal taken from these pits is taken to Ranchi and other places in Lohardaga. In Palamau the coal mines were not worked during the past year, and the Deputy Commissioner reports that he has not heard of any new mining rights having been recently acquired by any one. In fact, now that the chance of a railway through Palamau has gone, this industry is completely stagnant.

(2) Mica mines.

42. The mica mines worked in the Division are all situated in the Giridih subdivision of the Hazaribagh district. The majority of these are in the Kodarma Government estate, both inside and outside the Government reserved forests, and the rest are scattered over portions of gadis Gawan, Domchanch, Khesmi, Musnudih, Byrea, Doranda, and Satgawan. The majority of the mines situated within the above-mentioned gadis are worked by Messrs. Christian and Company. During the past year fifteen new mines, covering an aggregate area of 22·57 acres within the Kodarma Government estate, were settled by the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh at an aggregate rental of Rs. 1,252 per annum. The aggregate current demand of the rent due to the Government amounted to Rs. 9,692, out of which Rs. 9,554 was realised, and only Rs. 137 remained due from one lessee. The total output of all the mines, whether situated within the Government estate of Kodarma or in the estates of private zamindars, was 3,086 maunds 25 seers, against 2,236 maunds in the previous year.

(3) Copper mines.

43. No work was carried on during the past year in the Baraganda copper mines in Hazaribagh, while that in Rajdoha mine, in Singhbhum, has now been practically stopped, and there is no prospect of the company renewing operations until they succeed in raising money by the issue of fresh shares.

(4) Gold mines.

44. In Lohardaga the Sonapet Gold Syndicate have again begun prospecting operations on the Sonapet valley since January last, and Mr. Hubert Belletti, Manager of the Syndicate, reports that he is at present prospecting old native workings.

The Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum says that a large number of coolies are quietly removed from that district and registered either at Purulia, Calcutta, or Dhubri, and that several coolies, recruited from the political states, who pass through the Chaibassa depôts, are returned as recruited from the Singhbhum district. Whatever recruiting takes place in the tributary states is carried on clandestinely and against the wish of the Chiefs, who are opposed to their raiyats leaving them, and sometimes resent the action of the recruiter by putting him into jail.

In Palamau whatever emigration there is from the district is carried on by unlicensed recruiters under the free-labour system. Their business cannot, however, be very profitable, for the owner of the largest, and in fact the only depôt in Daltonganj, has had his house sold over his head by the Civil Court. The Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh reports that during the past year no evils or abuses in connection with emigration of a serious nature or on a large scale came to his notice. Some complaints of abduction of minors were made from time to time in the course of the year, but in most cases enquiry showed that the so-called minors were persons of full age and free agents. The Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga does not make any special mention of any cases in which any serious abuses in connection with free emigration were brought to light, but states that the Emigration Act does not provide for all practical safeguards for detention and prevention of malpractices inherent in the system. He adds that under the free system recruiters enjoy entire freedom from official supervision, so that boys and girls are persuaded to leave their guardians and married women to desert their husbands and children; and the circumstances under which they are decoyed and the ease with which their names, castes, and residences are changed render it practically impossible to trace them. Even in any cases in which any clue of the persons enticed away is obtained, the chances in favour of the recruiters are large, the expense of legal proceedings almost prohibitive to the classes from which recruitment is made, and the complainants are easily gained over by the payment of a small amount of compensation. All this is true, but it is not always that the complainants are so complaisant. I have known several instances in which women, whose young daughters have been spirited away, have come to me not once, but two or three times after fairly long intervals to make known their grievances and enquire why their children had not been traced out and brought back. Even if identity can be established, the question of age presents a difficulty after a girl has once left her home. A child becomes a woman by the time she reaches Assam, and once she is pronounced to be about sixteen, the father's, mother's or husband's complaint is useless unless she herself complains. The Deputy Commissioner of Palamau says that during the past year he did not come across any complaint of any villainy connected with emigration, but speaks of one case in which a young woman, aged about 15 or 16 years, found in one of the Ranchi depôts, was on enquiry found to have left her home at Palamau without the consent of her husband, but as neither the girl herself nor her husband made any complaint, nothing was done in the matter. The Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum reports that during the past year 121 applications were made at Purulia for search in cooly-depôts for missing wives, children, and other relatives, but that in only 20 cases were the searches successful. The significance of these figures must not be overlooked, meaning as they do that there were 121 families a member of which mysteriously disappeared, and that in only one-sixth of this number was a trace found of the missing persons. Mr. Windsor writes:—"One of the facts which to my mind tells most against this system of so-called free emigration is that if a man or woman comes and complains of the loss of a relation, my only way of finding out what has become of the missing one is to apply to the registering officer at Dhubri. If the Government requires accurate statistics of free emigration from this district, it is the Deputy Commissioner, not of Manbhum, but of Goalpara, who can supply the information." In Singhbhum fifteen cases of abuses in connection with cooly-recruiting were instituted during the past year.

During the past year the inspection of depôts was made with fair regularity in all districts, and their sanitary arrangements were on the whole found satisfactory. In Hazaribagh the depôts at head-quarters were regularly in-

spected once a week by the Deputy Magistrates placed in charge of them during the recruiting season, and as long as they remained open, while those in the Giridih subdivision and the interior by the Subdivisional Officer, Assistant Surgeon, and Police Inspectors. In Lohardaga the depôts were regularly inspected by the Joint-Magistrate, Deputy Magistrates, Assistant Superintendents, and Police Inspector, and the Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Gordon, made a thorough inspection in January last. In Palamau, in August 1893, at the half-yearly inspection all rest-houses were found closed. In November one was found to be open, but neither then nor in two subsequent visits were any coolies found in it. In Manbhum the depôts were regularly inspected by the Civil Surgeon, but the inspections by the Deputy Commissioner and the Subordinate Magistrates were insufficient. I was not satisfied with the arrangements at Purulia for medically examining and registering coolies. One reason for appointing the Civil Surgeon to be registering officer was that the registration and medical examinations could be simultaneously conducted, but under Dr. Basu's arrangements at Purulia, the coolies have to appear before him twice, and as his house is a long distance from the depôts, this must occasion inconvenience. Then, again, he fails to note the distinguishing marks of the labourers in the contract, which are very necessary in order to establish identity, and he does not insist on those who hold special licenses under section 62 of the Act personally appearing before him with their coolies, though it is a condition of their license that they should do so. All these errors in procedure were pointed out to Dr. Basu, and some reform may now be expected.

Immigration.

38. There was no immigration worth the name into the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Palamau, and Manbhum. A large number of persons, dissatisfied with administration in the adjoining tributary state of Keonjhar, are said by the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum to have taken up their permanent residence in that district during the year under report. The correct number of such immigrants is not available.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

39. Under ordinary circumstances the generally good harvests of the year ought to have been attended with a corresponding fall in the prices of the principal articles of food. But this result was not obtained everywhere. In Hazaribagh alone the average prices of all articles of food except salt ruled lower than in either of the two preceding years. In Manbhum they were, no doubt, much easier than in 1892-93; but with the exception of wheat they were higher than in 1891-92. In Hazaribagh the fall in prices was due not only to the good harvests of the district, but also to the good outturn of crops in all neighbouring districts. In Manbhum the large exportations through the Bengal-Nagpur Railway prevented prices from falling lower. In Lohardaga, notwithstanding the good harvest of the year, the average prices of the principal food-grains remained much the same as in the previous year, for there was a brisk export of all food-grains from the district owing to the increased facility of transit afforded by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. In Palamau the prices of wheat and gram ruled lower than in either of the two preceding years; but in spite of the excellent outturn of the rice crop, its average price was steadily higher than in 1892-93, owing, it is said, to heavy exports to other districts. In Singhbhum the average prices of wheat, rice, gram, and salt were 12, 13, 14, and 9 seers per rupee, and were thus higher than those of the previous year. The general rise in the prices of all articles of food in this district is said to be due to the large exportations through the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Prices of labour remained almost unchanged in Hazaribagh and Singhbhum. In Lohardaga, owing to the increased demand for masons in the town of Ranchi, in consequence of a rise in the standard of comfort, there has been a rise in the wages of common masons. Similarly, in Palamau, owing to the increased demand in Daltonganj and the smallness in the number of artisans and labourers available, prices of labour have generally risen in the Sadar station. In Manbhum there has been a decrease in the wages of common masons, owing, it is said, to the advent of a large number of their class from other parts of the country, but the wages of coolies, women, and boys have slightly risen in this district.

The Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum reports that the Pahardiah block in Annandpur was taken charge of by the Oriental Prospecting Syndicate, Limited, on the 7th October 1893, and from that date to the 25th idem their employés were engaged in making the preliminary arrangements. From the 25th October 1893 actual mining operations were commenced, and work was carried on night and day in three shafts. About one hundred men were employed underground, and as many on the surface. In Manbhum the Western Patkum Gold Prospecting Syndicate continued their operations during the past year, but with what result is not known.

(5) Tin mines.

45. The only tin mines known to exist are those at Norenga in the Giridih subdivision of Hazaribagh, but their prospects do not appear to be very hopeful.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

46. The Bengal–Nagpur Railway, which passes through the districts of Manbhum and Singhbhum, has effected a remarkable change in the Division not only by bringing within the influence of civilisation parts of the country which quite recently were completely shut out from its sphere, but by opening out fresh trade routes. The people have now fully realised the importance of the railway and the great facilities for communication afforded by it, and whenever they can take advantage of the railway, they have given up the slow method of sending things by means of pack-bullocks and bullock-carts. The trade of Lohardaga and South-Eastern Hazaribagh, which used to pass through the latter district, has now been diverted to Manbhum, and both exports from and imports to these portions of the Division, which formerly used to be carried on through Hazaribagh, now pass through Jhalda and Purulia. The trade of the Singhbhum district, which used to pass through Manbhum, is now carried on by rail. The Purulia–Barrakar road and the Purulia–Chaibassa road *viâ* Balrampur and Chandil, which, previous to the opening of the Bengal–Nagpur Railway, were important trade communications, have now ceased to be so, and are now used for the conveyance of local traffic. As reported in previous years, the chief articles of import in the Chota Nagpur Division are—salt, European and country piece-goods, tobacco, twist and yarn, spices, cocoanuts, brass and bell-metal utensils, kerosine oil, gram and paper, while the principal articles of export are—rice, oilseeds, pulses, mohwa, coal, lac, tea, tussar silk and cocoons, hides, horns, timbers, sabai grass, lime and limestone. During the past year there was a marked increase in the quantity and value of imports, while there was a corresponding decrease in the quantity and value of exports. The increase in imports is observed chiefly in Manbhum in most of the articles, but specially in tobacco, brass, and bell-metal utensils, gunny-bags, gram and paper, while the decrease in exports is most marked in rice in Singhbhum and in oilseeds in all districts except Lohardaga. The aggregate value of all articles imported into and through Manbhum was Rs. 56,47,655, against Rs. 45,15,976 in 1892-93, showing an increase of Rs. 11,31,679. The quantity of salt imported into Manbhum was 4,53,980 maunds, against 4,43,420 maunds in the previous year. The quantity of tobacco imported was 1,00,000 maunds, against 75,492 maunds in the preceding year. The quantities of cocoanut, cocoanut oil, kerosine oil, bell-metal and brass utensils, gram and gunny-bags imported were—94,389, 2,932, 32,534, 6,952, 93,220, and 54,968 maunds respectively, against 83,212, 1,861, 16,350, 5,754, 77,300, and 21,650 maunds respectively in the previous year. Paper of the value of Rs. 80,000 was imported in 1893-94, against Rs. 5,225 in the previous year. In Hazaribagh the quantity of salt imported during the year was only 96,000 maunds, against 1,00,000 maunds in 1892-93 and 1,91,000 maunds in 1891-92. The quantity of rice imported into this district was 1,35,000 maunds, against 1,39,000 maunds in the previous year. Rice is imported into this district chiefly from Lohardaga and Palamau, and is locally consumed within the district. The quantity of tobacco imported was 60,000 maunds, against 40,000 maunds in the previous year. Cocoons to the estimated value of Rs. 98,000 were imported from pargana Tori in Palamau, and were partly manufactured within the district into tussar silk and partly re-exported to other districts. Both in Hazaribagh and Lohardaga European piece-goods are reported to be fast supplanting the locally-manufactured cloth. The aboriginal tribes, however, still prefer to wear the cloths manufactured locally. The estimated value of European piece-goods

imported into the Hazaribagh district is said to be Rs. 2,80,000, against Rs. 2,00,000 in the previous year. In Singhbhum there was a slight increase in the value of European piece-goods imported, as the aggregate value of such goods imported during the year is estimated at Rs. 2,22,307, against Rs. 2,20,669 in the previous year, but the quantity of salt imported into the district fell off to 57,050 maunds from 1,42,600 maunds in the previous year, while the quantities of tobacco and twist and yarn fell off to 8,500 and 4,705 maunds respectively from 14,019 and 6,920 maunds in the previous year. The total value of all sorts of articles imported into the district is estimated at Rs. 7,04,410, against Rs. 11,18,881 in the previous year. In Lohardaga the number of blankets imported during the past year was 16,085, against 4,500 in the previous year, while the quantities of sugar and brass utensils imported were 10,635 and 34,150 maunds respectively, against 1,700 and 4,800 in the previous year. The trade in salt and tobacco was not, however, as brisk as in the previous year, and the quantities of salt and tobacco imported decreased from 1,06,200 and 2,700 maunds in 1892-93 to 96,629 and 2,382 maunds in the year under report.

There was some increase in the exports of rice, shell-lac, hides, and mohwa from the districts of Manbhum and Lohardaga, but this increase, except in the case of hides, was not considerable, and was more than counterbalanced by the large decrease in the export of rice from Singhbhum and of oilseeds from almost all parts of the Division. The exports of limestone from Manbhum have increased from 6,000 tons to 20,000, and of sabai grass have doubled from twenty to forty thousand tons owing, it is believed, to the increased demand of this grass as a raw material for the manufacture of paper. The outturn of the rabi crop was not at all good; and hence there was a large decrease in the quantity of oilseeds exported from the Division. The quantity of oilseeds exported from Hazaribagh, Manbhum, and Singhbhum was only 39,500, 30,000, and 78,342 maunds, respectively, against 1,05,000, 98,550, and 1,32,258 maunds in the previous year. Lohardaga alone shows an increase of 56,815 maunds in the quantity of oilseeds exported. The quantities of rice, shell-lac, and mohwa exported from Manbhum were 4,05,720, 9,500, and 60,000 maunds respectively, against 3,94,450, 7,233, and 50,000 maunds respectively in the previous year; the quantities of rice, mohwa, and lac exported from Lohardaga were 1,73,878, 14,129, and 31,010 maunds, respectively, against 1,27,660, 8,040, and 16,610 maunds respectively in 1892-93. The quantity of mohwa exported from Hazaribagh was 80,000 maunds, against 75,000 maunds in the previous year. In Singhbhum the total quantity of rice exported was only 12,500 maunds, against 2,46,111 maunds in 1892-93, while the total value of all articles exported from the district amounted to Rs. 13,75,240, against 30,60,994 in the previous year. Trade in timber is still carried on in this district on an extensive scale both from Government and private forests. In Manbhum the aggregate value of all articles exported from the district amounted to Rs. 33,85,596, against Rs. 35,03,030 in the previous year. In Palamau Gurhwa is the most important trade centre through which the surplus produce of the Sirguja and other neighbouring tributary states is distributed to other parts of the country. Lac, resin, catechu, cocoons, hides, oilseeds, *ghî*, and cotton are collected there for exportation, while rice and other food-grains, brass utensils, piece-goods, blankets, salt, tobacco, and spices are brought there for local consumption and to supply the stocks of itinerant vendors who, in the absence of local shop-keepers, supply the local weekly markets. During the past year the trade in lac and cocoons was extraordinarily brisk in Palamau. Large quantities of the former were exported to Imamganj and Raniganj in Gaya, to Chapra, Mirzapur, and Dinapur. It is not manufactured into shell-lac in the district. Cocoons were exported to Benares, Mirzapur, Calcutta, Fatwa, and Arrah.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway has, no doubt, given a great impetus to the trade of Lohardaga, but the distance from Ranchi to the nearest station at Purulia is 74 miles, and traffic carts cannot reach Purulia in less than five days. The want of some quicker means of conveyance placing Ranchi within easy reach of the railway is very keenly felt. The construction of a steam-tramway from Purulia to Ranchi will prove extremely advantageous to the trade of Lohardaga.

X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

47. The only administrative changes made during the past year worth mentioning are—the establishment of a Bench of Honorary Magistrates at

Lohardaga, and the curtailment of the powers of the Gurhwa Bench in the district of Palamau: the Bench can now of its own motion only take up cases under section 34, Act V of 1861; the introduction of Nagri as the character in which all Court papers were to be written (the orders directing this change have since been withdrawn); the creation of separate incorporated local funds for the chaukidari and ghatwali collections under Act V (B.C.) of 1887 in the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Palamau, and for the chaukidari collections in Manbhum and Singhbhum; the transfer of 61 villages from Burrabhum to the new outpost in Bularampur, and its subordination to the Purulia thana; the constitution of a munsifi, comprising thanas Chaibassa, Chakradharpur, Ghatsilla, and Monoharpur, and the abolition of the Dumaria outpost within the jurisdiction of the Ghatsilla thana; the appointment of Mr. W. H. Rattray, Subdivisional Officer, Giridih, as a Justice of the Peace under section 22 of Act X of 1882; the investment of the Munsif of Chatra and the Bench at Hazaribagh with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class; the appointment of a second Inspector of Police in the district of Palamau; the posting of a Sub-Deputy Collector with third-class powers at Hazaribagh, and the investment of the Sub-Deputy Magistrates of Giridih and Ranchi with second-class powers.

The system under which the Special Sub-Judge at Ranchi was authorised to try civil cases belonging to the Palamau district from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 in value has been found by experience to be defective, and a report has recently been submitted by the Judicial Commissioner to the High Court recommending that these suits should be tried at Daltonganj by the Munsif, but that his summary powers should be confined to suits of Rs. 10 in value. The change will undoubtedly be a boon to the community at large in the district, as the trouble and expense involved in taking witnesses to Ranchi was practically a bar to the institution of suits of values ranging between Rs. 50 and Rs. 500. The effect will be best illustrated when it is said that during the past year only 43 such suits were instituted before the Special Sub-Judge as against 115 instituted in Palamau in the previous year.

XI.—STATISTICAL AND OTHER ENQUIRIES.

48. Vital statistics both in the towns and in the interior continued to be registered through the agency of the police. The birth results in Hazaribagh show a preponderance of males. There is undoubtedly room for improvement in the work of registration. As noticed in another section of this report, the death-rate is considerably lower than in the preceding year, and is attributable to the general healthiness of the year and the entire absence of epidemics.

A Special Deputy Collector was employed in testing the pedigree of the heirs of the original grantees of the jagirdari and ijardari tenures in the Palamau Government estate, and in tracing the devolution by inheritance or transfer of such tenures or portions of them. The Deputy Commissioner's report on the enquiry has been received by me, and is under consideration.

Survey operations in the Palamau Government estate were also commenced during the year. The average number of amins employed was 78, working in two parties—one under Mr. Berkeley, the Assistant Superintendent of Survey, and the other under his assistant, Mr. Vaughan. The amins had all to be trained before taking the field. The original estimate of cultivated area (110 square miles, which was based on the assumption that it had doubled during the last 26 years) has proved to be far below the mark, for, up to the end of March, the area traversed was 188 square miles, and after allowing for the villages remaining to be traversed and uncultivated plots included within the traverse of cultivated area, the latter may be estimated at 179 square miles for the 383 villages under settlement. This large excess has disturbed the progress estimated. The sanctioned scheme to the end of March provided for 110 square miles of traverse and 80 square miles of cadastral survey, but the actual result was 188·43 square miles of traverse and 62·75 square miles of cadastral survey; while record-writing covered 43,593 fields, against an estimate of 1,01,664, the cost amounting to Rs. 14,174-13-8, against Rs. 19,000 estimated. Laziness, incompetency, and sickness among the amins retarded the work, and Mr. Bright apprehends that the settlement cannot be finished before the 31st March 1896,

though there should be no difficulty in completing by the 31st March 1895 the settlement of the villages in which survey and khanapuri may be concluded by the end of this field season.

XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

49. Appendix VI shows the amount of original civil work disposed of by District Judges, Subordinate Judges, and Small Cause Court Judges (not including Munsifs), and from this it appears that on an average 7¼ officers worked in the Division during the past year, against 7¾ in the preceding year, and that altogether 317 ordinary and 967 Small Cause Court cases were disposed of by them during the year, against 690 ordinary and 728 Small Cause Court cases in the previous year. Of those disposed of, 467 were contested and 817 were otherwise disposed of. Title-suits declined from 378 in the previous year to 206 in the year under report, while suits for money increased from 1,040 to 1,078. No special reason can be assigned for the decrease in title-suits. The small increase in suits for money calls for no remarks. The total number of witnesses examined was 3,478, of whom 314, or about 9·02 per cent., were detained over two days. The number examined in the previous year was 3,104, and of these 401, or nearly 13 per cent., were detained over two days.

50. Appendix VII shows that on an average 10½ Munsifs were employed in the Division, against 9¾ in the previous year, and that altogether 4,140 ordinary and 1,122 Small Cause cases were disposed of by them during the past year, against only 4,748 ordinary cases in the previous year. There was thus a large increase in the number of cases tried by Munsifs due, no doubt, to the fact of most of them being vested with Small Cause Court powers. Of the cases disposed of, 1,391 were contested and 3,871 otherwise disposed of, against 1,110 contested and 3,638 otherwise disposed of in the previous year. The number of suits for money increased from 3,899 to 4,170, while title-suits rose from 849 to 1,092. The total number of witnesses examined was 8,996, against 7,083 in the preceding year. The average percentage of witnesses detained over two days was 11·6, against 17·05 in the previous year. The average number of cases disposed of by each Munsif was 501, against 410·6 in the previous year.

51. Appendix VIII shows the number of rent-suits disposed of in the several districts by Deputy Commissioners and Deputy Collectors during the calendar year 1893. On an average about 23¾ officers worked in the Division during the year, and disposed of 5,002 cases, or 208·4 cases each, against 226 cases in the previous year. As in 1892, the disposals were largest in Manbhum, where each officer on an average tried 353 cases, against 343 in the previous year. Altogether 5,952 witnesses were examined in rent-suits, of whom 480, or about 8 per cent., were detained over two days. As regards the detention of witnesses, the worst results are shown against Babu Mahendra Nath Ghosh, Munsif of Giridih, over 66 per cent. of the witnesses examined by whom were detained over two days; and after him come Babu Khirode Chandra Sen, Deputy Collector, Chaibassa, with a percentage of 38·6; the Munsif of Raghunathpur with a percentage of 21·1; and Babu Niranjan Bhattacharjee, Deputy Collector, Ranchi, with the percentage of 20·2.

52. Appendix IX shows that the number of civil appeals disposed of during the year was 698, out of which in 387, or over 55 per cent., the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed, in 118, or about 17 per cent., modified, and in 155, or over 22 per cent., they were reversed.

53. In Hazaribagh the Special Sub-Judge of Lohardaga, Hazaribagh, and Palamau held his sittings from the 7th February to the 31st March 1893, and again from the 5th December 1893 to the 6th January 1894, and disposed of nine title-suits and two money-suits. He was vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits up to the value of Rs. 500, within the local jurisdiction of the Hazaribagh Munsifi under the Government Notification No. 14A of the 13th February 1893, and he disposed of 27 Small Cause Court cases out of 35 instituted in his Court. In Lohardaga the investment of the Special Sub-Judge with similar powers is said to have removed the complaint, which existed among civil litigants, of the great delay in the disposal of civil suits. The appointment of a Special Munsif for Purulia and Chaibassa has so far proved beneficial to both the judicial staff

and suitors, especially in Singhbhum. The Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum writes that suitors and witnesses in his district are no longer required to attend Civil Courts several times only to find their cases postponed. Their cases are now heard regularly on the fixed dates, and they are thus saved from the endless trouble and annoyance which they had to experience before the appointment of the Munsif.

XIII.—CRIME.

54. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the past calendar year was 8,544 and 4,088 respectively, against 7,583 and 3,611 in the previous year, showing an increase of 961 in cognizable and 477 in non-cognizable cases. The increase in cognizable cases is distributed over all the districts, and of non-cognizable cases over all except Lohardaga, where there was a slight decrease of 31 cases. The incidence of crime in the Division was one case to every 371 persons, against one case to every 413 persons in the previous year. Out of the 8,544 cognizable cases reported, 120 were offences against public justice, 469 offences against persons, 5,826 offences against property, and 2,129 other offences, compared with 120, 496, 4,650, and 2,317 respectively in the previous year. There was a remarkable increase of nearly 25 per cent. in the number of offences against property, which deserves attention, and which is more or less due to the opening of the Bengal–Nagpur Railway, the prevalence of agricultural distress in certain parts, a rise in the price of food-grains, and to better reporting of crime—all of which causes are to some extent intermixed with or inter-dependent on each other. In Hazaribagh, in 1892, both the mohwa and the bhadoi were bumper crops, but in 1893 the latter was almost a total failure, so that many of the offences against property were committed under the pressure of poverty by the poorer classes. In Lohardaga the increase in the number of offences against property, especially in burglaries and thefts, may be accounted for by the prevalence of high prices of food-grains in the Panch parganas bordering on the Manbhum district. These five parganas are differentiated from the rest of the district by the fact that the munda and manki system of administration still obtains there. In Palamau the increase is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to better reporting consequent on the more efficient supervision of the police by the district authorities. So long as it was a subdivision of the Lohardaga district there used to be a considerable suppression of crime in Palamau, and this is indicated by the fact that cases are now freely reported from those parts of the district from which hardly any cases used to be ever reported before. I have no doubt that the cause of increase is correctly stated, and one of the grounds in fact on which I recommended the conversion of Palamau into a district was the defective police administration. In Manbhum the increase is chiefly in burglaries owing to the high prices of food-grains in the early part of the year. It is partly attributed to the influx into the Gobindpur subdivision of bad characters, who were attracted there by the construction of the Jharia extension of the East Indian Railway. In Singhbhum the increase, which is most marked in burglaries and thefts, is due to the high prices of food-grains brought about by the partial failure of crops, but occasioned in a large measure by the facility for export of food-grains afforded by the Bengal–Nagpur Railway. Before these facilities existed people did not guard their surplus produce as they do now, having learnt their value for export purposes. This makes them more careful of their own and ready to run in persons caught pilfering and stealing.

In Lohardaga under class VI there was a large increase in cases of public and local nuisances and in bad livelihood cases. The increase under the former head was due to the large number of prosecutions instituted in the Municipality of Ranchi. The increase under the latter head was due to an attempt made to obtain security from a gang of suspicious characters of the *Hari* caste in the Silli thana, who had no ostensible means of livelihood and were yet found to live in greater comfort than their means warranted. The increase in extortion cases in this district was due to the prosecution of the so-called munda sardars, who levied forced contributions from the people under the false pretext of fighting out cases for the common good of the Kolarian aborigines.

A curious case of what is supposed to be human sacrifice was reported from this district during the year. On the morning of the 29th December 1893 the headless body of one Narku Nunia, aged about 16 years, was found propped

up on the outer wall of one Kishen Sahu. He was a youth somewhat proud of his personal appearance, and given to flirtation with Mundari girls. It was therefore at first supposed that the case was one of murder committed by some person or persons of the Munda race for interference with their girls. Subsequently, however, the case turned out to be one of human sacrifice committed with the further object of putting into trouble one Achaibar Sahu, a new comer to the village of Jamuday, who had managed to acquire all the lands of the village. One Buchu Ghassi and a Kol, named Rathu Mundari, were suspected of having committed the murder. The latter, a simple-minded Kol pointed out the place where the murder was committed, as well as the spot where the head of the deceased was hidden. He was convicted and sentenced by the Judicial Commissioner to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The chief offender, Buchu Ghassi, who killed the deceased, was, however, acquitted, as there was no evidence against him. The committing Magistrate offered a conditional pardon to Rathu Kol to secure the conviction of Buchu Ghassi, but the statements made by the former were so palpably false that the conditional pardon had to be withdrawn. The person by whom the murder was instigated had been unsuccessful in a civil suit, and, it is believed, thought that a human sacrifice would improve his fortunes, and by way of killing two birds with one stone attempted to have the corpse thrown into the premises of an enemy.

Including 104 cases of the previous year enquired into in 1893, the total number of cognizable offences reported in 1893 was, as stated before, 8,544, out of which 361 were declared false. The total number of cognizable cases reported by the police was 7,286, out of which 5,856 were actually enquired into by them. The incidence of cognizable crime in the Division was thus one true

the year was 5,751, out of which 5,056 ended in conviction. The total number of persons brought to trial for cognizable crime was 7,952, of whom 4,650 were convicted. Excluding sanitary offences, the number of true cases reported from the several districts during the past two years is compared below—

Districts.	1892.	1893.	Increase.
1	2	3	4
Hazaribagh	1,531	1,697	166
Lohardaga	1,360	1,467	97
Palamau	590	745	155
Manbhum	1,653	1,939	286
Singhbhum	752	1,135	383

55. The following table compares the number of non-cognizable cases instituted in the several districts during the past two years:—

Districts.	Cases instituted in—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892.	1893.		
1	2	3	4	5
Hazaribagh ...	798	1,008	210	.....
Lohardaga ...	999	960	.....	39
Palamau ...	369	492	123	.....
Manbhum ...	1,005	1,090	85	.....
Singhbhum ...	440	538	98	.....

There was thus an increase in the institutions everywhere excepting Lohardaga. No satisfactory reason can be assigned for the increase, though, as regards Hazaribagh, the Deputy Commissioner hazards the following explanation:—"The mohwa and rice crops of the year were excellent, and the possession of a little extra cash often tempts people of the better classes to indulge in the excitement of a little litigation by taking into Court petty cases of assault, use of abusive language, and such like. This has probably something to do with the increase in non-cognizable crime." In Palamau the increase is chiefly under section 352, and is, according to Mr. Bright, probably due to the fact that the year was prosperous, and people had enough spare money to indulge in the luxury of litigation.

XIV.—POLICE.

56. The police force was strengthened during the year by the posting of an additional Inspector to the Palamau district. The general conduct of the force, taking the Division as a whole, was much better than in previous years, and, with the exception of Lohardaga and Singhbhum, in which the District Superintendents speak of the generality of their subordinates in terms of disparagement. This is borne out by the statistics furnished from the several districts of punishments awarded during the year. I cannot, however, speak in terms of praise of their conduct in the investigation of cases. In reviewing the special reports of the past year, I have had occasion several times to deplore their inability to trace out serious crimes. In Manbhum dacoities and burglaries baffled their energies; in Lohardaga a glaring case of drugging and another of murder remained undetected; in Hazaribagh robbery, dacoity, and murder investigations came to nothing, while Palamau and Singhbhum also contributed in some measure to the general failure. These results confirm the opinion expressed in paragraph 58 of my last year's report of the low standard of detective ability of the Chota Nagpur police force, and the suggestions then offered for improving its efficiency are still applicable. I referred to the responsibility which rested with the District Superintendent of educating his officers up to their duties, and by a judicious system of approval and commendation of infusing into them a spirit of activity, zeal, and enthusiasm for their work, and indicated how all this might be accomplished. As regards Chota Nagpur, there is not a steady flow of serious crime sufficient to keep alive and in full training the limited capacity for making investigations which the police possess, and a sudden outbreak of dacoities, highway robberies or burglaries will find them slack and unprepared. It is then that the District Superintendent proves his worth by promptly appearing on the scene of crime, not so much for the purpose of taking part in the enquiry as to give his subordinates moral support, and inspire them with zeal and confidence. The wearing of uniform by the superior officers when inspecting police-stations is a much-needed disciplinary measure, for the exemplary effect of laxness in this respect on the subordinate officers must tend eventually to impair the general efficiency of the force. The districts of this Division are so extensive that an officer must be very brisk and active to get over the ground quickly, and it is useless sending any officer here who is not inured to the fatigue of long and rapid marches on horse-back. Some of the Inspectors are experienced and useful officers, though somewhat addicted to filling the inspection books with laboriously lengthy notes for the benefit of the station staff. Occasionally the book is carried off from the station to enable the notes to be prepared and elaborated; but being in English they can be of little use to the Sub-Inspectors, head-constables, and constables for whose guidance and improvement they are intended. The object of the notes is two-fold—first, to bring to the notice of the station staff defects and other matters requiring attention; and, secondly, to show the District Superintendent in what manner the Inspector himself is carrying on his duties. The first object might be attained just as well if the Inspector called up the station staff and orally explained to them the matters requiring attention, and merely noted down in the inspection book the chief heads or points of enquiry. As regards the second, I consider that an officer of the rank of an Inspector ought to be trusted to perform his duties without being required to record the fact at every step in minute detail. The chief want in the force is detective ability, and the visits of the higher inspecting officers should be more and more directed to testing this capacity in individual members, and seeing how it can be brought out, trained and improved.

Mr. Schurr, the District Superintendent of Police, Lohardaga, has recorded the following remarks in his last departmental report:—

"The large size of the investigating areas combined with the extreme difficulty of moving freely about the country, and the slow moving of mails induce to a slack performance of duty on the part of station and outpost officers. The work per man is exceedingly light, and yet in almost every instance is badly done, and the absence of any public feeling induces many officers, who in their own district would no doubt be perfectly sober and hard-working, to become drunkards and habitual shirkers of their duty.

"Further, so many officers who have done badly in other districts have in the last eighteen months been sent here that the general low tone is further reduced, and no improvement can be looked for until a better class of officers is obtained. There are several notable exceptions, but the general level of service is bad and unreliable."

On the same report Colonel Gordon's remarks were as follows:—

"I consider the general working of the force to have been very fair. What is chiefly absent is detective acumen and energy, and this has resulted in the failure of a large number of investigations."

Mr. Bright has recorded the following remarks regarding the regular police force of the Palamau district:—

"There has been improvement in some respects during the year. Cases have been much more speedily investigated; *badmashes* have, except in one or two flagrant instances, been much better looked after, and night supervision is fairly well carried out; reporting of crime has also still further improved, but there is still much room for improvement; supervision has not been sufficiently strict even now, for too many cases sent up by the police have been declared to be either maliciously false or false through mistake of fact or law. The reasons for these failures have not been sufficiently investigated, and inspection has been very short." Mr. Bright adds:—"On the whole the police are improving, I think, but still there is far too little intelligence shown in enquiries, and the work has suffered, no doubt, from the fact that junior men have had to act in superior posts, which they were really not fit to occupy. The district is pre-eminently one (owing to the intense heat of the weather and the difficulties of locomotion) which requires an energetic, active, young officer at its head." In this I most emphatically agree.

In Manbhum, in the opinion of Mr. Bedford, the police worked fairly well, but the detective ability is reported to be at a low standpoint.

Rural police.

57. Before 1893, Act V (B.C.) of 1887 was in force in the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Palamau, in thanas Purulia and Gobindpur in Manbhum, and in pargana Dhalbhum in Singhbhum. During the past year the Act was further extended to the rest of Manbhum, excepting certain isolated and jungly tracts. The work of assessment was nearly finished during the year, and the Act has been brought under operation from the beginning of the current year. During the past year there were altogether 10,131 chaukidars employed in the Division, of whom 5,115 were enrolled under Act V (B.C.) of 1887 and 5,016 under Regulation XX of 1817. As a rule, the chaukidars enrolled under the Act of 1887 were paid with regularity. In Hazaribagh the assessments are regularly collected, and the chaukidars are paid their salaries with great punctuality. One tahsildar was, however, found to have been pursuing a course of peculation by making collections with manuscript receipts in addition to the printed forms of receipts. This had been going on since 1888, and the sums thus fraudulently obtained amounted to Rs. 600. The question of responsibility for this loss is being enquired into, but there can be no question that the thana police did not exercise sufficient scrutiny over the accounts and collections. In Lohardaga the chaukidars enrolled under Act V (B.C.) of 1887 are paid with great regularity, but the remuneration received by them is thought by the Deputy Commissioner to be inadequate. He writes:—

"The pay of the chaukidars was fixed in Act V (B.C.) of 1887 upon considerations of the rates of wages then locally prevailing. Circumstances have, however, materially altered by the construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway,

and by the gradual opening out of the roads, which have since given access to many inaccessible parts of this district" There is a large balance to the credit of the Chaukidari Fund of this district under the Act of 1878, but as this balance has, under Government orders, merged into provincial revenue, there is no immediate prospect of raising the rate of pay or of supplying the chaukidars with uniforms until the assessments are raised. In Palamau there was a large balance of Rs. 21,096 to the credit of the Chaukidari Fund at the close of the year. This was due to the chaukidars having been paid with extreme irregularity, owing to the confused state in which the chaukidari and ghatwali accounts of the district were kept in the District Superintendent's office. On my way to Palamau in December last, my attention was attracted to the extreme backwardness of the collections, and the irregularity with which the chaukidars had been paid, the arrears extending from six months to two years; and on going into the question with Mr. Bright, it was discovered that this deplorable state of things was due to extreme laxity in the office of the District Superintendent. There was an entire absence of any proper system of collection and payment, and the latter officer seemed quite unable to grasp the details of the subject. Mr. Bright, however, with his characteristic energy, set to work and placed the system on a proper basis, and the collections and disbursements are now going on satisfactorily. There was no clear statement of arrears, demands, and collections or of payments made to chaukidars. We visited the District Superintendent's office and prepared a set of sample forms, which will contain all the information required, and on my return to Ranchi for Christmas, Mr. Bright accompanied me there, and the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga and the District Superintendent of Police were called to a Conference, at which the proposed forms were approved. Mr. Bright was then authorised to bring them into use subject to a report in six months regarding their practical utility. In Manbhum matters now have generally been brought to a more satisfactory footing in thanas Purulia and Gobindpur, in which the Act was in force in 1893. The tahsildars have been made to work more energetically, and the collections have been much more regular. In Singhbhum, when I inspected the District Superintendent's office in February last, there was no clear account kept of the demands, collections, and balances of the Chaukidari Fund, nor was there detailed account of the payments to the chaukidars. I advised the District Superintendent to procure a copy of the forms of account which had been approved of provisionally for Palamau. A case of defalcation by a tahsildar came to light in the Singhbhum district during the year, with the result that the tahsildar was prosecuted and sentenced to two and-a-half years' rigorous imprisonment. The exact amount of defalcation has not yet been ascertained. The matter is still under enquiry.

Road patrols.

58. There was no change in the Ghatwali Police force of Hazaribagh, which consisted of 113 sardars and 345 digwars. They are posted along the main roads as well as in jungly tracts, where their presence is intended to give a sense of security to travellers and wayfarers. The conduct of the force was on the whole satisfactory. The condition of the Hazaribagh Ghatwali Fund is also satisfactory, as there was always a large working balance after meeting the necessary expenditure. In Lohardaga, besides eight constables stationed at Jonha to watch the traffic of the Ranchi–Purulia road, there were 114 ghatwals enrolled under Act V (B.C) of 1887 for patrol duty. These are remunerated at the rate of Rs 3 each per month from collections made from certain zamindars. The yearly collection had hitherto been Rs. 4,104, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,296, or Rs. 192 in excess. There are 68 ghatwali bungalows for the accommodation of the ghatwals, which were hitherto maintained from the police contributions levied from certain zamindars and tenure-holders in the district. These contributions have now, under the orders of the Government, been merged into provincial revenue, and steps have accordingly been taken to revise the ghatwali assessment of the district so as to meet the necessary charges fully out of the fund, and it is hoped that when this division is made, not only the salaries of the ghatwals will be placed on a more satisfactory footing, but all cost for the maintenance and upkeep of the ghatwali bungalows, as well as for the supply of uniforms and other incidental charges, will be met out of the fund. In Palamau the assessments under part III of the Chota Nagpur Rural

Police Act used to be supplemented by what is known as the Untari Fund. But under the orders of the Government, the latter fund is now being treated as entirely separate from the Ghatwali Fund of the district. There were 73 ghatwals in 43 ghâts during the past year, but the number of ghâts has since been reduced by the abolition of several which were unnecessary, and further attempts are now being made to render the Ghatwali Fund of the district self-supporting. In Manbhum the Ghatwali Police is said to have as usual rendered little or no service worth the name. Mr. Windsor writes that, although it is true that they give no special trouble, it is equally certain that much of the Deputy Commissioner's time is taken up in connection with the appointment, dismissal, &c., of the ghatwals, who are 1,772 in number and are remunerated with service lands. The Government have again taken up the question with the view to the preparation of some scheme of commutation. In Singhbhum the Ghatwali Police force consists of 29 sardar ghatwals, 197 naiks, and 426 paiks. They are employed chiefly in pargana Dhalbhum, where they hold service lands. Their conduct during the past year was on the whole satisfactory. In this last-named district the Mankis and Mundas constitute the rural police of the Government Kolhan. There is no police-station in this large tract of country, covering an area of nearly 1,257 square miles. A scheme for establishing regular thanas in it is before the Government.

XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

59. The working of the Criminal Courts is shown below:—

Districts.	Class of Officers.	Number of officers.	Cases disposed of.	Persons disposed of.	Ratio per cent. of persons convicted to persons disposed of.	Number of witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Ratio per cent. of cases modified or reversed on appeal to total appeals.	Number of A cases disposed of.	Number remanded six times and more.	Average of cases disposed of per officer.	Average of witnesses examined per case disposed of.	Ratio per cent. of column 11 to column 10.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Hazaribagh ...	Stipendiary	7	1,493	2,114	61·7	6,358	2·9	21·8	794	8	213	4	1·007
	Honorary	2	402	450	54·2	972	...	66·6	9	...	201	2	...
Lohardaga ...	Stipendiary	8	1,595	2,612	51·3	5,594	9·3	34·8	379	56	199	4	14·7
	Honorary	1½	173	267	43·8	570	1·2	31·6	17	4	99	3	23·5
Palamau ...	Stipendiary	4	581	909	56·4	2,419	3·1	16·4	300	4	145	4	1·3
	Honorary	2	115	149	57·7	213	2·8	...	6	...	57	2	...
Manbhum ...	Stipendiary	9½	2,606	2,897	56·4	8,515	3·6	37·9	463	17	205	4	3·6
	Honorary	9	537	739	41·5	1,353	7·3	40·0	3	...	60	3	...
Singhbhum ...	Stipendiary	3½	858	1,246	62·2	3,164	5·02	29·1	479	12	245	4	2·5
	Honorary	1	251	253	96·04	237	·4	...	...	...	251	1	...
Total ...	Stipendiary	32½	6,533	9,778	56·9	26,050	4·8	29·4	2,415	97	202	4	4·01
	Honorary	15½	1,478	1,858	53·6	3,345	3·3	40·0	35	4	94	2	11·4

60. The average number of Stipendiary Magistrates employed during the past year exceeded the number in 1892 by about 9 per cent. The number of criminal cases disposed of by them was 6,533, against 6,045 in the previous year, each officer's average being 202 against 205—certainly not a high rate of work, but it must be borne in mind that several officers also try civil and rent suits. Of Stipendiary Magistrates' disposals, the highest average (245) appears against Singhbhum, the lowest (145) against Palamau. The total number of witnesses examined was 26,050, which gives on an average 801 to each officer and nearly 4 to each case. The average number of Honorary Magistrates and Benches employed was 16 against 17, and of cases tried 1,478, giving an average of 92 cases for each Court, against 108 in 1892. The total

number of witnesses examined by these tribunals was 3,345, or on an average 209 for each Court and 2·2 witnesses per case. Amongst Stipendiary Magistrates the largest number (485) of disposals fall to Mr. Rattray, the Subdivisional Officer of Giridih, and after him comes Babu Upendra Chunder Mukherjee at Purulia (432 cases), and then Dr S. J. Manook (404 cases), Babu Khirode Chunder Sen (370 cases) at Chaibassa, and Babu Sarat Chunder Mukherjee (320 cases) at Chatra. In the case of Babu Upendra Chunder Mukherjee the figures are swelled by 126 cases under section 34 of Act V of 1861 and the Municipal Act and bye laws. Mr. Rattray examined the largest number of witnesses—1,859; Dr. Manook, 1,647; and Babu Rakhal Mohun Banerjee, 1,552. Considering the number of cases disposed of by the two former, the number of witnesses examined by them was certainly not large. But Babu Rakhal Mohun Banerjee's average exceeded 6 per cent. The proportion of witnesses detained over two days to the total number of witnesses examined is highest in the case of Mr. Manson (34·4) and Colonel Gordon (28·8) in Lohardaga, and Mr. Drake-Brockman (25·2) in Palamau. The result of appeals shows a slight improvement. Out of 676 cases in which the appeals were decided, in 477, or about 70·5 per cent., the orders of the lower Courts were confirmed, against 69·6 per cent. in the previous year. Taking the districts separately, Palamau comes out best with an average of 83·5 per cent. in the number of decisions confirmed in appeal, and after it Hazaribagh with a percentage of 78·2, against 76·1 and 59·7 per cent. respectively in the previous year. The results in Hazaribagh would have been better still but for the low percentages of 63 and 20 respectively against Babu Sarat Chunder Mukherjee, Munsif of Chatra, and Mr. Ramkamal Gupta, Sub-Deputy Magistrate. In Lohardaga, amongst Deputy and Sub-Deputy Magistrates and Munsifs, the best results are shown against Babu Krishna Kali Mukerjee (90 per cent.), Babu Soshi Bhusan Sen (77·7 per cent.), and Babu Jadu Nath Chatterjee (75 per cent.). In Palamau the results would have been still more satisfactory had the decisions of the Munsif been passed with greater care. In Manbhum among subordinate officers the percentages against Babu Rakhal Mohun Banerjee, Maulvi Abdas Samad, Babu Niranjan Bhattacharjee, and the Munsif of Barrabazar fell below the recognized standard of 75. In the case of the last-named officer the percentage was as low as 16·6. In Singhbhum the results against the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Remny, and Dr. Manook are not satisfactory, as the percentages of confirmations in their cases were only 40·0 and 64·7 respectively. Of Honorary and Bench Magistrates, as in 1892, the largest number (299) of cases was decided by the Hazaribagh Bench, and next by the Benches at Chaibassa (251) and Purulia (118) and Giridih (103). There was a decided falling off in the number of cases made over to the Honorary and Bench Magistrates, for there were altogether 1,478 cases disposed of by the Bench and Honorary Magistrates of the several districts, against 1,764 in the previous year.

61. The following Honorary Magistrates and Benches deserve special commendation, not a single witness examined by them having been detained for more than two days:—

Hazaribagh Bench.
Giridih Bench.
Kumar Jaggat Mohun Nath Sahi Deo, Honorary Magistrate of Ranchi, in Lohardaga
Rai Bhagabat Dayal Singh Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate, Palamau.
,, Raj Chunder Dass Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate, Cheliama, in Manbhum.
Jhalda Bench.
Rev. A Campbell, Honorary Magistrate, Pakhuria, Gobindpur.
Mr. R. Mitchell, Honorary Magistrate, Chirkunda, Gobindpur.
,, H. C. Veasey, Honorary Magistrate, Kumardubi, Gobindpur.
Gobindpur Bench.

The work of the Chaibassa Bench was also good, as out of 237 witnesses examined, only one was detained over two days. The number of appeals from the decisions of the Bench and Honorary Magistrates was comparatively small, being only 4·4 per cent. of the number of cases decided. Of these 39, or 60 per cent., were confirmed—a result which, taken all round, must, I think, be considered satisfactory and creditable to all the Honorary and Bench Magistrates concerned.

RESULTS OF SESSIONS WORK.

62. The following table shows that in sessions cases there has been a further falling off in the percentage of average convictions, which in 1893 was only 64·1, against 67·3 in 1892 and 75·64 in 1891 :—

	Districts.					
	Hazaribagh.	Lohardaga.	Palamau.	Manbhum.	Singhbhum.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of cases committed, but pending at the beginning of the year.	2	11	3	3	...	19
Number committed during the year ...	9	15	4	15	6	49
Total number for disposal	11	26	7	18	6	68
Number disposed of	7	23	5	14	4	53
Number in which conviction was obtained ...	5	15	3	8	3	34
Number in which sentence was modified or reversed by High Court.	...	4	...	1	1	6
Number of cases acquitted by Sessions Judge	2	8	2	5	1	18
Percentage of cases resulting in conviction to cases disposed of.	71·4	65·2	60·0	57·1	75·0	64·1

63. The results are satisfactory only in Singhbhum and fairly so in Hazaribagh. In Lohardaga the proportion of cases ending in conviction to cases ending in acquittal compares favourably with the figures of 1892, but the number of persons acquitted was 40, against 23 convicted during the year. This unsatisfactory result was due to the breaking down of two cases, viz., one a case of attempt at murder, in which 8 persons, and another, a case of arson, in which 13 persons, were wholly acquitted. In Palamau out of five cases disposed of by the Court of Sessions, three ended in conviction and two in acquittal. The cases disposed of being so few, any inference based merely on percentage must be misleading. One of the cases ending in acquittal in Palamau was committed by the Deputy Commissioner himself after careful enquiry. It was a most brutal case of murder, but between the time of commitment and the time of trial some of the witnesses changed their story, and in addition to this a false reason for the murder was grafted on to the true story in order to save the reputation of the family in which the murder was committed. It was a case in which the murder was committed with great secrecy inside a house and the body buried in a well which was subsequently filled up with earth. In the other case, also one of murder, the medical evidence left no doubt as to the murder, but the evidence for the prosecution appeared to bear marks of manipulation, the witnesses at first denying all knowledge of the facts of the case when examined by the head-constable who first took up the investigation, but subsequently giving accounts as eye-witnesses before a Sub-Inspector. Before the Court of Sessions they utterly broke down. In Manbhum the bad results were due to the acquittal of no fewer than 38 persons in seven police cases. It is satisfactory to observe that during the past year the Deputy Commissioners were able to relieve the Court of Sessions of a certain amount of work by taking a large number of cases under the special powers which they possess under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Deputy Commissioners of Hazaribagh, Palamau, and Manbhum were able to take up 12 such cases each, while Colonel Gordon in Lohardaga took up 15. In Singhbhum only two cases were tried by the Deputy Commissioners under their special powers given by section 30. The results of sessions trial are extremely bad in Manbhum, and several causes appear to be at work to produce such an unsatisfactory state of things. In the first place, there is the delay, sometimes as much as four

months, between the committal and trial, sufficient to render the most truthful witness forgetful of some minor points. Secondly, the police do not watch over the prosecutions with sufficient keenness, so as to prevent a witness who is truthful as to the main points being badgered into discrepancies on some immaterial issue, such as the direction from which a witness appeared or how he was dressed. A wavering Judge may be influenced by these minor discrepancies in determining the credibility of a witness. Thirdly, too high a standard of proof may be required. There was a case of brutal murder committed in broad daylight, in which five persons were acquitted in Manbhum because certain discrepancies were remarked between the informant, a chaukidar, and the witnesses' statements at different times, full allowance apparently not being given for the frailty of human memory, when ignorant persons are required to recall what they have seen after a long interval of time, and when they are exposed to cross-examination regarding every detail of the facts to which they depose.

64. The figures for fine realizations are given below:—

	Districts.				
	Hazaribagh.	Lohardaga.	Palamau.	Manbhum.	Singhbhum.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount due at commencement of the year	4,138 15 0	7,170 1 1	805 3 6	5,117 3 10	4,594 3 11
Amount imposed during the year	9,457 0 0	8,713 11 0	1,974 0 0	9,914 15 0	8,275 10 6
Amount collected during the year	7,829 14 3	6,912 2 9	1,866 0 0	8,685 5 9	5,634 6 0
Amount pending at end of year	5,708 0 9	6,466 11 8	897 11 6	5,255 11 7	6,598 2 8

There is some difference between the closing balances shown in the previous year's report and the opening balances shown in the above statement under Lohardaga and Manbhum. The difference is due to the following causes:—

Lohardaga.—The balance outstanding at the close of 1892 did not include the figures for the Court of the Munsif-Magistrate of Lohardaga.

Manbhum.—There was a mistake in the figures supplied by the Subdivisional Officer of Gobindpur in 1892.

With the exception of Lohardaga, the closing balances are everywhere larger than the balances with which the year opened.

ATTENDANCE OF HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

65. The attendance of Honorary Magistrates is given below:—

Districts.	Number of times asked to attend.	Number of times actually attended.	Absence with leave or notice.	Absence without leave or notice.	Total absence.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hazaribagh	877	774	63	40	103
Lohardaga	292	202	67	23	90
Palamau	177	171	9	14	23
Manbhum	998	779	52	167	219
Singhbhum	205	160	11	34	45

In Hazaribagh there are two Benches, both of which are independent and sit at intervals on fixed dates. It has not yet been found possible to organise Benches to sit singly. The Bench at Hazaribagh is composed of 12 and that at Giridih of 15 Magistrates. The Hazaribagh Bench has now been vested with second-class powers, and has also been empowered to try cases summarily. It is said to have proved an unqualified success. The Giridih Bench did excellent work. Most of the Honorary Magistrates composing the Benches are reported by the Deputy Commissioner to take an intelligent interest in their duties. Some of them were unable to attend regularly, owing to the distances at which they live from the Court and the press of professional duties. In Lohardaga, the Bench Magistrates of Ranchi have, with few exceptions, done fairly well, and the services of Honorary Magistrate Kumar Jaggat Mohun Nath Sahi Deo have been especially acknowledged by Colonel Gordon in his last report on the criminal administration of the Lohardaga district. In

Palamau the Bench at Gurwah had so lost the confidence of the public that it was found necessary to ask the Government to withdraw its powers to take up complaints direct. Two of the members composing it resigned since the close of the last calendar year, and the only member who, from his knowledge of English and general intelligence, was capable of conducting the duties of the Bench has tendered his resignation since the close of the last official year, and I have accordingly recommended the abolition of the Bench. The independent Honorary Magistrate, Rai Thakurai Bhagabat Dyal Singh Bahadur, has, as usual, performed his duties with zeal and efficiency. In Manbhum the Honorary Magistrates composing the Purulia Bench and Mr. C. H. Mascyk and Babu Jagobandhu Roy, who were empowered to sit singly, have also rendered great assistance in the disposal of criminal work. The attendance of the Honorary Magistrates composing the Gobindpur Bench was very poor, but the Subdivisional Officer, Gobindpur, reports that no Bench is required there, as the Rev. A. Campbell and Mr. Veasey try cases, sitting singly at Pakhuria and Kumardubi respectively. In Singhbhum the Chaibassa Bench has its sittings on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Of the Honorary Magistrates composing the Bench, Babu Shib Chunder Ganguli and the Rev. W. Luther Daud Singh deserve commendation for the regularity of their attendance and for the interest taken by them generally in the work of the Bench.

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

66.

Districts.	Deeds registered in 1892-93.	Deeds registered in 1893-94.
1	2	3
Hazaribagh	5,209	6,277
Lohardaga	5,100	5,524
Palamau	1,153	1,392
Manbhum	13,527	14,865
Singhbhum	451	654
Total ...	25,440	28,712

Compared with the past year, there has been an increase of 3,272 in the total number of deeds registered in the Division. This is shared by all the districts, the largest proportional increase being contributed by Hazaribagh and Manbhum. The marked increase in the number of deeds registered in the Hazaribagh district is due partly to the reduction of the *minimum advalorem* fee from annas twelve to annas eight in the case of documents the value of which does not exceed Rs. 50, partly to the scanty bhadoi crops, which compelled a large number of people to obtain money either by sales or on the security of land mortgages, and partly to the resettlement of a number of villages in the Palganj estate. In the Manbhum district the large increase is due chiefly to the very indifferent harvest of the two preceding years, when the prices of food-grains ruled very high. Mr. Windsor says the poorer agriculturists were compelled by necessity to mortgage their petty holdings in order to procure money. When the rains set in and appeared to be favourable, the agriculturists obtained leases of lands from the maliks, and this caused an increase in the number of "other leases." The increase in the number of deeds registered in the districts of Lohardaga, Palamau, and Singhbhum is due to the lowering of the *ad valorem* fee from annas twelve to annas eight, to the natural development of the registration system, and the general material progress of the districts. Owing to the increase of work in the Hazaribagh district, proposals have been made to the Inspector-General of Registration for the formation of two new registration sub-districts, which will be likely to afford increased facilities for registration.

My inspection of the registration offices has usually disclosed a highly satisfactory state of things, the work being neatly and correctly done, and more

or less up to date. Babu Aghore Nath Chatterjee, the Special Sub-Registrar of Purulia, deserves very favourable mention in this respect, his work being always up to date without a single arrear of any kind. When inspecting the Giridih Sub-Registrar's office, I noticed with regret that the Sub-Registrar and his establishment had not received their pay for six months, owing, as it appeared, to the unreasonable and inconsiderate action of the Sadar Sub-Registrar, first, in raising the most trivial objections to the bills, and, secondly, to the inordinate delay in his replies to queries regarding the form of the bills and the certificate by which they are accompanied. It must have caused serious embarrassment to the officers concerned to be kept out of their pay for so long a period. I took the necessary steps to put matters right, and the bills are now being passed with sufficient promptness.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

67. The following statement compares the demands and collections of land revenue of the several districts for the past two years :—

Districts.	Number of estates.		Demands.						Collections.					
			1892-93.			1893-94.			1892-93.			1893-94.		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	364	364	1,25,025	108	1,25,133	1,25,043	80	1,25,123	1,24,957	100	1,25,056	1,24,932	79	1,25,011
Lohardaga	7	7	44,737	2,066	46,803*	45,772	1,766	47,538*	42,107	1,961	44,068*	41,586	1,458	43,044*
Palamau	52	53	62,064	4,906	66,970	62,271	4,224	66,495	58,061	4,881	62,942	58,943	4,147	63,090
Manbhum	26	26	82,418	.....	82,418	82,417	....	82,417	82,418	...	82,418	82,417	.....	82,417
Singhbhum	4	4	68,497	935	69,432	68,493	833	69,326	67,664	93	67,757	67,682	24	67,706
Total ...	453	454	3,82,741	8,015	3,90,756	3,83,996	6,903	3,90,899	3,75,206	7,035	3,82,241	3,75,560	5,708	3,81,268

* Includes demands and collections on account of tributary states.

Except in Hazaribagh and Palamau, the revenue-roll of the districts remained unaltered. In Hazaribagh two estates in class II were transferred to class III, the villages having been brought under direct management owing to the relinquishment of their leases by the ticcadars. In Palamau a new estate has been added to the rent-roll under the class of Government estates, consisting of a ten annas share of a village included in a revenue-free estate. The property was originally attached in 1872 under section 319 of the Criminal Procedure Code, but on no one claiming it within the period of limitation allowed by law, it was transferred to the revenue roll as a separate Government estate. Recently, however, one Ranjit Singh, pretending to have claims to six out of the ten annas share held by the Government, served a notice on the Deputy Commissioner, intimating his intention to bring a suit against the Government for recovery of the said six annas.

The increase of Rs. 18 in the current demand of the Hazaribagh district is due to the settlement of fallow lands in the Government estates of pargana Kharagdiha and in the Hazaribagh Sarkari Hatta. In Lohardaga the increase of Rs. 1,035 is due to the revision of the settlement records of 17 villages and the settlement of one village in the Barkagurh Government estate. The increase in Palamau is attributed to the village Jungir being brought under khas management, revision of its jammabandi, resulting in a large increase of rent, and to mauza Baldihari being taken on to the revenue roll. In Singhbhum the decrease of Rs. 3 is due to the lands acquired by the Public Works Department.

The percentage of the total current collections on the current demand of the year is 97·8, against 98·03 in the previous year. Except in Lohardaga, the collections in all the districts are satisfactory. Including arrears, the total demand amounted to Rs. 3,90,899, while the total collections, including collections on account of arrears, amounted to Rs. 3,81,268. The percentage of total collections on the total demand is 97·5. In Lohardaga alone the percentage

of gross collections was as low as 90·5, owing to the illness of the tahsildar in the collection season of January and March.

In Hazaribagh the whole of the recoverable arrears was realized. In Lohardaga Rs. 1,458 out of Rs. 1,700 were realized, Rs. 35 are bad and irrecoverable, and the rest is good and under realization. In Palamau, out of the arrear demand, Rs. 4,147 have been realized, and Rs. 77 remitted. In Manbhum, in addition to the entire current demand, Rs. 634 were realized in advance. In Singhbhum the arrear demand amounted to Rs. 833; which, excepting Rs. 24, has been remitted as irrecoverable.

Operation of the Sale law.

68. In Hazaribagh eight estates fell into arrear, but four of these, as well as three estates remaining from the previous year, were exempted from sale, the arrears due being paid before the dates fixed for sale. In the remaining four cases the sale day had not arrived when the year closed.

Road and public works cesses.

69. The demands, collections, remissions, and balances of road and public works cesses in the several districts for the year are shown below :—

Districts.	Demands.			Collections.				Balances.			Deduct remission.	Net arrear.	Percentage of net balance on gross demand.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current including previously paid in advance.	Arrear.	Advance for future periods.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Hazaribagh ... Road cess ...	Rs. 50,682	Rs. 1,872	Rs. 52,554	Rs. 48,727	Rs. 1,866	Rs. 1,748	Rs. 52,341	Rs. 1,955	Rs. 6	Rs. 1,961	Rs.	Rs. 1,961	.....
Public works cess ...	50,681	1,872	52,553	48,725	1,867	1,749	52,341	1,956	5	1,961	.....	1,961	.....
Total ...	1,01,363	3,744	1,05,107	97,452	3,733	3,497	1,04,682	3,911	11	3,922	.....	3,922	3·7
Lohardaga ... Road cess ...	47,284	5,299	52,583	38,955	5,299	2	44,256	8,329	.....	8,329	.....	8,329	.....
Public works cess ...	47,284	5,299	52,583	38,954	5,299	1	44,254	8,330	.....	8,330	.....	8,330	.....
Total ...	94,568	10,598	1,05,166	77,909	10,598	3	88,510	16,659	.....	16,659	.....	16,659	15·7
Palamau ... Road cess ...	18,890	2,282	21,172	17,509	2,280	782	20,571	1,381	2	1,383	.....	1,383	.....
Public works cess ...	18,889	2,283	21,172	17,509	2,280	782	20,571	1,380	3	1,383	.....	1,383	.....
Total ...	37,779	4,565	42,344	35,018	4,560	1,564	41,142	2,761	5	2,766	.....	2,766	3·3
Manbhum ... Road cess ...	42,629	17,143	59,772	39,426	17,071	2	56,499	3,203	72	3,275	23	3,252	.....
Public works cess ...	42,629	17,144	59,773	39,426	17,072	1	56,499	3,203	72	3,275	24	3,251	.....
Total ...	85,258	34,287	1,19,545	78,852	34,143	3	1,12,998	6,406	144	6,550	47	6,503	5·4
Singhbhum ... Road cess ...	4,749	123	4,872	4,656	119	.....	4,775	93	4	97	9	88	.....
Public works cess ...	4,750	122	4,872	4,656	119	.....	4,775	94	3	97	8	89	.....
Total ...	9,499	245	9,744	9,312	238	.....	9,550	187	7	194	17	177	1·8
Grand Total ...	3,28,467	53,439	3,81,906	2,98,543	53,272	5,067	3,56,882	29,924	167	30,091	64	30,027	7·8

In Hazaribagh, out of the arrears outstanding at the close of 1892-93, Rs. 3,733 were realized during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 11 outstanding on the 31st March 1894. This sum is due from one of the proprietors of mica mines. The defaulter has left the district and gone to Calcutta. Certificates have been sent to the Collector of the 24-Parganas for recovery of the arrear. Out of the current balance, Rs. 1,522 have since been realized, and the residue is in course of realization. In Lohardaga the arrears outstanding at the close of 1892-93 have been realized in full. Out of the net balance of Rs. 16,659, Rs. 16,616 have been realized since the close of the year, and for the realization of the remainder certificates will be issued.

In Palamau, out of the net balance of Rs. 2,766, a sum of Rs. 827 has been realized since the close of the year, and certificates for the recovery of the remainder have been issued.

In Manbhum, out of the net balance of Rs. 6,503, a sum of Rs. 1,561 has been realized since the close of the year. Rupees 1,897 represent the arrears of the kist of March 1894, the payment of which could not be enforced before the close of the year, and certificates have been filed for the realization of the remainder.

In Singhbhum the net balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 177, and is under realization.

Revaluation.

70. The revaluation of eight estates in the district of Manbhum, sanctioned in January 1892, was completed in July 1893. The total amount of cess leviable under the revaluation of the estates is Rs. 17,467-6, against Rs. 13,270-6-6 under the former revaluation, showing an increase of Rs. 4,196-15-6.

Land acquisition.

71. In Hazaribagh no fresh case was instituted. The Barrakar wire tramway case is still pending. Government has been asked to cancel the notification. In Lohardaga two cases were instituted to acquire lands, of which one has been disposed of. Of the four cases referred to the Civil Court, as noticed in the last year's report, three have been disposed of. Five final reports were pending confirmation by the Board, when the year opened, and three have been submitted. Of these eight reports, one has been confirmed. In Palamau there is nothing to report under this head. In Manbhum the final report of the proceedings taken up for the acquisition of land required for the Purulia cart sarai were confirmed by the Board during the year. The case of acquisition of land for the enlargement of the Madhub Bandh in the Purulia town, which was referred to the Civil Court in 1892-93, has not yet been disposed of. The Subarnarekha bridge case referred to the Civil Court has been disposed of, and a final report submitted, but it has been returned for resubmission after the disposal of the appeal preferred to the Judicial Commissioner against the order of the Court. There are two projects in this district for which lands are required for railway purposes, viz., the Jharia extension of the East Indian Railway, and the Chanch Branch of the Jharia extension line. Babu Sashi Bhusan Sen, Special Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, is in charge of these cases. The first project comprises 1,227 acres, and the estimated cost is Rs. 1,12,121. The measurement of the land under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1870 was completed during April 1893, but the schedules and khatians remained to be prepared. The schedules and abstracts of measurements have since been completed. The project was divided into 693 cases. General and special notices were issued, and 469 cases, comprising 957 acres of land, were disposed of under section 14 of the Act. No reference has yet been made to the Civil Court. The total compensation awarded in these cases is Rs. 50,976, out of which Rs. 22,234 have been paid to the persons interested. The Chanch Branch comprises 23 acres of land, and the estimated cost is Rs. 2,366. The acquisition orders were received on the 23rd August 1893, and the District Engineer was at once requested to demarcate the land, and this being completed by the 11th October was followed by measurement and the preparation of the schedules and khatians. The project was divided into 42 cases. Fifteen cases comprising 13 acres of land were disposed of at a cost of Rs. 463, but no payment has been made, as the interested persons could not come to an amicable understanding regarding the apportionment of compensation awarded. In Singhbhum the acquisition of land for the 3rd section of the Ranchi–Chaibassa road and for the construction of inspection bungalows and temporary quarters on this road was commenced in January 1894, but only 154 acres were measured before the close of the year. Rupees 2,730-2-1 were paid away as compensation, and 11 cases were disposed of.

XVIII.—WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES.

72. The number of private estates under the management of the revenue authorities is shown below:—

Districts.	Number of wards' estates.	Number of encumbered estates.
Hazaribagh	1	10
Lohardaga	1	28
Palamau	1	5
Manbhum	4	7
Singhbhum	...	3
Total ...	7	53

73. The total number of estates under management in this Division on the 31st March 1894 was 59, against 60 in the preceding year. In Hazaribagh the Jagodih encumbered estate was released during the year. In Lohardaga there were 28 encumbered estates under management in the beginning of the year, but of these one was released, while the Jeria estate was for the first time brought under the management of the Court of Wards during the year. There was no change in the number of estates under management in Palamau and Singhbhum. In Manbhum the Jharia ward's estate was released on the 4th December 1893. The Government revenue and cesses due from the estates, aggregating Rs. 66,234, were paid in full during the past year. Out of Rs. 61,866 due to superior landlords on account of rents and cesses, Rs. 56,276 were paid. The balance was not paid, either because the parties to whom the amount was payable did not come forward to take payment, or because there were disputes which required to be previously settled, or because the superior landlord refused to take payment, or because there were not sufficient funds available.

Wards' estates.

74. The following statement compares the demands, collections, and balances of wards' estates during the past three years :—

Districts.	Estates.	Total current demand in—			Total collections in—			Balances in—			Percentage of collections in—		
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Hazaribagh ...	Dhanwar ...	54,441	54,480	54,199	54,719	52,553	53 544	14,727	14,851	14,148	100·5	96·4	98·7
Lohardaga ...	Jeria ...	.....	.....	29,585	.....	.....	29,920	.....	.....	27,139	... ...	.....	100·1
Palamau ...	Punjrikullan	630	630	666	315	866	473	438	202	276	50·1	30·7	78·0
Manbhum ...	Jharia ...	41,099	41,167	30,820	40,848	37,251	23,072	15,614	19,325	27,210	99·4	90·4	74·8
	Jhalda ...	12,473	12,483	12,483	11,808	11,808	12,103	3,662	4,055	4,044	94·6	94·6	97·6
	Begoonkudar	14,406	14,505	14,537	14,037	13,401	13,886	2,950	3,779	4,138	97·03	92·4	95·5
	Nagarkiari ...	9,122	9,087	9,083	8,486	8,432	8,311	1,745	2,294	3,082	93·02	92·8	91·5

The collections in the Dhanwar, Jeria, Jhalda and Begoonkudar estates were satisfactory, as they exceeded the usual standard of 95 per cent. of the current demand. The Punjrikullan estate consists of a half-anna share of village Punjri belonging to the Bisrampur estate in Palamau. The ward died during the past year, and the superior landlord, the proprietor of the Bisrampur estate, who holds lands worth Rs. 185 in the village, not only declined to pay any rents himself, but induced the other raiyats to withhold payment, because, as superior landlord, he considered himself entitled to resume the property in consequence of the death of the late ward without any male issue. In the Jharia estate the collections were low, because the estate had to be made over to the proprietor at the time of reaping the winter harvest, when collections are best made from the cultivating raiyats. In the Nagarkiari estate the greater portions of the balances are due from certain ilaquadars, who have no means of paying.

In the Dhanwar ward's estate the construction of six bandhs or irrigation reservoirs, and the repairs of six old silted-up tanks, were undertaken at a cost of Rs. 4,348, while the estate spent Rs. 550 more on sanitary and other works of public utility. The estate maintained at its cost a middle English school at Dhanwar and two patshalas at Nawagurh and Chatra, and contributed liberally towards the maintenance of the the high English school at Giridih and the middle vernacular school at Kharagdiha.

As there is no local demand for English education at Dhanwar, and as the sons of the lunatic ward no longer receive their education there, the middle English school has been abolished and converted into an upper primary school, while from the saving effected 15 new primary schools in different parts of the estate have been started. The estate maintains no dispensary, but contributes liberally towards the maintenance of the Rattray Charitable Dispensary at Giridih. The eldest son of the lunatic ward resides at Bankipore, and prosecutes his studies under a special tutor. The second son attends the Giridih High English School. In Lohardaga the affairs of the Jeria estate, which com-

prises the entire pargana of Sonpur, on taking over charge, were found to be in a state of the utmost confusion. There was no demand register kept in the zamindari sharista, nor was there anything from which a correct jamabandi of the estate could be prepared. The raiyats of most of the villages were refractory, and they had either paid no rents at all to the zamindar for several years past or had deposited a mere nominal rent into the district treasury. With the utmost difficulty an approximately correct jamabandi has been prepared of almost all the villages comprising the estate except six, the raiyats of which have obstinately refused to come to terms. The estate has a debt amounting to Rs. 35,191, while the amount of debt due to it is ascertained to be Rs. 10,375. The minor proprietor with the eldest of his three younger brothers has been brought to Ranchi, and arrangements have been made for their education in the Ranchi Zila School. Steps have also been taken to open a middle English school at Jeria, where the other two brothers of the proprietor will receive their education.

In Palamau, as already stated, the lunatic proprietor of the Punjrikullan estate has died without male issue, but the estate has been retained under the management of the Court until the zamindar of Bisrampur succeeds in establishing his right of resumption. In Manbhum the Jharia ward attained his majority on the 3rd December 1893, and his estate was accordingly made over to him on the 4th idem. The Jhalda minor did not do well in the last annual examination. The Begoonkudar succession case was taken up in February last, but only a few of the witnesses for the plaintiff were examined. The senior widow of the late proprietor, who is now recognised as the proprietress of the estate, made fair progress in her education during the past year.

Encumbered estates.

75. The demands, collections, remissions, and balances of the 54 estates managed under Act VI of 1876 are shown below:—

Districts.	Number of estates.	Demands.			Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.	Percentage of collections.
		Current.	Arrear.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hazaribagh ...	11	94,434	42,380	1,36,814	96,775	8,994	30,801	102·4
Lohardaga ...	28	91,022	58,000	1,50,222	92,302	2,094	55,744	100·7
Palamau	5	15,096	4,868	19,964	16,930	373	2,661	112·1
Manbhum ...	7	95,619	31,145	1,26,764	85,245	1,241	40,407	89·1
Singhbhum ...	3	87,347	1,60,450	2,47,797	73,463	8,882	1,65,491	84·1
Total ...	54	3,84,118	2,97,443	6,81,561	3,64,715*	21,584	2,95,104	92·3

* Exclusive and inclusive of advance collections made in the previous year as well as in the year under report.

The collections were satisfactory in Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Palamau. In Manbhum the collections were bad in almost all the estates under management. In the Pandra ½ estate, the tenants withheld payment on the prospect of the expected release of the estate, consequent upon the liquidation of debts from the compensation money which was expected from the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector of the Jharia extension of the East Indian Railway. In the Manbazar estate the frequent absence of the tahsildar at head-quarters to give evidence in rent-suits against tenants of the hikimali lands, recently resumed by the estate, told much upon the collections. In Tundi the tahsildar's illness in March retarded the collections. In the Hensla and Sinsa estates the partial failure of the crops on account of a blight called *kharika* affected the collections. In Singhbhum the low percentage is due to the bad collections in Dhalbhum, on account chiefly of the failure on the part of the Pairagori and Holdipookur Sadar ghatwals to pay off the heavy arrears which have accumulated against them since some years past. A large sum was also due to the estate from the tenants of the Ambicanagar parganas, against most of whom decrees have been obtained. Arrangements are being made for granting a sub-ijarah lease of the pargana to Raja Sir Sourendra Mohan Tagore, and if this sub-ijarah lease is executed, the Raja will pay off the entire arrears due on account of the pargana, minus 25 per cent. for irrecoverable and bad items and cost of collection.

76. The following statement shows the extent to which the debts due by the several estates in the five districts were paid during the past year:—

Districts.	Debts due at the commencement of the year.	Debts ascertained or incurred during the year.	Total.	Payment.	Reductions by compromise.	Balances at the close of the year.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	6,51,828	28,074	6,79,902	2,42,656	11,761	4,21,681
Lohardaga	2,24,935	48,332	2,68,267	39,427	2,076	2,26,764
Palamau	1,21,558	2,731	1,24,289	12,235	...	11,254
Manbhum	2,81,807	13,051	2,94,858	37,442	...	2,57,416
Singhbhum	1,77,568	6,131	1,83,699	20,959	...	1,62,740
Total ...	14,57,696	93,319	15,51,015	3,52,719	13,837	11,80,655

In Hazaribagh in five estates the creditors received Rs. 9,374 in excess of the amounts payable to them in accordance with the sanctioned schemes, while in four others there was a deficiency of Rs. 25,998 in consequence of the non-realization of anticipations regarding the periodical increase on the assets, and short collections on account of bad harvests of previous years. In one estate (Karharbari) the scheme provided for the payment of Rs. 1,75,815 by the sale of 41 villages, but the sale-proceeds of only 39 of these villages amounted to Rs. 1,73,520, or nearly Rs. 18,000 in excess of the estimated receipts from their sale. It has, therefore, been determined not to sell the remaining two villages, but to make up the small deficiency from the ordinary collections. In Lohardaga in thirteen estates the payments have exceeded the provision in the sanctioned scheme by Rs. 25,587, while in the remaining estates there has been a deficiency of Rs. 46,619 partly on account of bad collections, and partly owing to failure on the part of the Manager to effect suitable arrangements for the sale of portions of some of them. In Palamau the payments of debts due by all the estates except Gurhwa have exceeded the provisions in the sanctioned schemes. The deficiency in the Gurhwa estate is due to the inability of the Raja of Ramgarh to pay the full amount of his promised contribution of Rs. 2,000 per annum. In Manbhum the unsatisfactory collections prevented debts being paid in accordance with the schemes in the three estates of Pandra ($\frac{1}{2}$), Tundi, and Nowagurh (3rd), while in the Manbazar estate the deficiency was due to the fact of a large sum having to be paid to meet the cost of the succession suit still pending before the Sub-Judge of the district. In the Hensla estate it is due to the fact of a sum of Rs. 363 requiring to be paid for the excavation of a tank and the construction of walls around the residence of the proprietor. In Singhbhum there was a deficiency of Rs. 13,027 in the Dhalbhum estate, but this was due not to want of funds, but to the inability of certain creditors who, though entitled to receive payment during the year, failed to produce the necessary powers-of-attorney, or proof of transfer to them of the debts registered in favour of the original creditors. There was a cash balance of Rs. 25,354 to the credit of the estate when the year closed.

In many respects the management of encumbered estates is a Sisyphean task, for while the authorities are laboriously striving to pay off all the debts in the time allowed, the proprietor is heaping up fresh liabilities at ruinous rates of interest, which are extravagantly enhanced by his disability under the law to incur any pecuniary obligation.

XIX.—EXCISE.

77. The revenue derived from the different exciseable articles during the year is shown in statement XXVIII. Compared with 1892-93, the demand for the past year shows an increase of 8·4 per cent. The increase is partly due to keener competition at the auction sales, and partly to the generally good harvests of the past year. The excise revenue of the Division is mainly derived from country-spirits. Next to it come opium and ganja. A sum of Rs. 9,000 was paid as duty for opium purchased at the Purulia Treasury by the retail vendor of the tributary state of Gangpur, where opium is largely consumed by the people. The outstill system is in force throughout the Division except a small area in the Giridih subdivision, where the distillery system is maintained to meet the requirements of a large mining population working in the collieries. Hilly and

comparatively sparsely-populated as the Division for the most part is, the outstill system is the best suited to its requirements. The expansion of revenue from pachwai is to some extent prevented by the concession granted to certain aboriginal tribes to brew pachwai for their home consumption without restriction. A proposal was made by Mr. Renny, the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum, to take away this privilege from the residents of Chaibassa, but it has been exercised by them for a long period and is highly prized, and any attempt to interfere with it would be viewed with strong opposition, and is to be deprecated. In Hazaribagh 66 cases were instituted for the infringement of the excise laws, of which 44 were detected by the police and 22 by the excise inspecting staff. The number of persons brought to trial was 71, of whom 61 were convicted. In Lohardaga 136 cases were detected during the year, namely, 57 by the police and 79 by the excise officers. The percentage of conviction obtained by the police is 87·7 and by the excise officers 91·1. In this district the inspecting officers were active in carrying out their duties, and succeeded in detecting a fairly large number of offences, but though successful in finding out

their eyes and noses open. The tour of the Special Excise Deputy Collector might perhaps have been more useful, had he found time to visit the outlying parts of the district adjoining the tributary states. It is there that smuggling is likely to be carried on. There were several important outstills which have not at any time been visited by him. In Palamau it is believed that opium-smuggling is carried on very largely in certain parts of the district, notably in Husainabad, which is the abode of a large number of Mu

cases were brought

very satisfactory results of the year's operations in this district are no doubt due to the fact of the Department being in the personal charge of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Bright. In Manbhum 67 persons were prosecuted, of whom 46 were convicted. When examining the excise arrangements of this district, I noticed that the inspecting officers were not sufficiently on the alert, for in the six months covered by a statement prepared for my information, not a single case of illicit manufacture, sale or possession of country-liquor was detected. The police had discovered some few cases, and appeared to be more successful than the special excise agency. In Singhbhum 105 persons were arrested for breach of excise laws, viz., 94 by police and 11 by excise officers, and 92 of these were convicted. The information given in the diaries of the inspecting staff, which came under my observation, was full, and shows that the Inspectors were usefully employed.

XX—STAMPS.

78. The following comparative statement shows the receipts under the stamp laws in the several districts of the Division during the past two years:—

Districts.	1892-93.				1893-94.			
	Receipts from stamps of all kinds.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Duty and penalty.	Total.	Receipts from stamps of all kinds.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Duty and penalty.	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	83,414	1,072	302	84,788	1,01,321	1,267	614	1,03,202
Lohardaga	1,12,270	1,546	491	1,14,307	1,24,402	1,730	627	1,26,759
Palamau	25,790	292	116	26,198	29,087	367	242	29,696
Manbhum	1,56,229	1,993	387	1,58,609	1,57,358	2,038	516	1,59,912
Singhbhum	17,889	390	126	18,405	17,822	465	58	18,345
Total ...	3,95,592	5,293	1,422	4,02,307	4,29,990	5,867	2,057	4,37,914

Taken as a whole, the results of the past year, when compared with those of the previous one, appear to advantage. The gross revenue of the Division amounted to Rs. 4,37,914, against Rs. 4,02,307 in the previous year. The total

charges incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 10,791, against Rs. 8,530 in 1892-93 as detailed below:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	1,991	2,210
Lohardaga	2,073	2,650
Palamau	606	733
Manbhum	3,561	4,343
Singhbhum	299	855
Total	8,530	10,791

The net revenue thus amounted to Rs. 4,27,123, against Rs. 3,93,777 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 33,346, or 8·5 per cent. The increase is partly due to the increase in the number and value of rent and civil suits, and partly to the execution of a larger number of bonds, mortgage deeds, &c.

79. The following table shows the number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied under sections 34 and 37 of the Indian Stamp Act during the past two years:—

Districts.	Number of Cases.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3
Hazaribagh	47	84
Lohardaga	46	72
Palamau	14	43
Manbhum	53	57
Singhbhum	9	7
Total ...	169	263

Except in Singhbhum all the districts show an increase which is no doubt due to the increased watchfulness exercised by the Courts.

80. The number of criminal prosecutions instituted during the year for infringement of the provisions of the stamp law was 18, against 28 during the preceding year, and the number of persons brought to trial was 13 against 31, and the number of persons convicted 10 against 22.

81. During the past year a case of stamp fraud was brought to notice in Palamau, in which old stamps were found to have been abstracted from certain records of cases already decided, and subsequently used again with the object of appropriating process fees. A thorough enquiry was held by the Deputy Commissioner, but the real culprit could not be detected. The certificate muharrir, however, who had charge of the records, and another muharrir who used to assist him occasionally in his work, were dismissed.

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

82. Appendix XXIX shows the number of persons finally assessed, and the demands, collections and balances of tax and penalties imposed during the year. The total number of persons finally assessed in the Division was 4,350 against 4,316, and the total assessment was Rs. 87,243, against Rs. 83,250 in the previous year. There has thus been an increase of Rs. 3,993 in the demand

and of 34 in the number of assessees. The increase in the demand is shared by the districts of Hazaribagh, Palamau, and Manbhum, and that in the number of assessees by the first two districts only.

83. The aggregate demand, including arrears and penalties and costs, &c., amounted to Rs. 91,074, against Rs. 89,491 in the previous year. The gross collections during the year were Rs. 88,018. Excluding from this Rs. 621 on account of excess collections and advance payments, Rs. 1,221 on account of arrears of the previous year, and Rs. 1,060 on account of penalties, cost, &c., the net collections of the tax amounted to Rs. 85,116, against Rs. 81,566 in the previous year. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 3,677.

84. The following table gives a classification of assessees who have paid tax according to incomes :—

Amount of income assessed.	Hazaribagh.		Lohardaga.		Palamau.		Manbhum.		Singhbhum.		Total.	
	Number of assessees.	Tax paid.	Number of assessees.	Tax paid.	Number of assessees.	Tax paid.	Number of assessees.	Tax paid.	Number of assessees.	Tax paid.	Number of assessees.	Tax paid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 ...	845	8,427	623	6,203	501	5,005	486	4,849	217	2,159	2,672	26,643
,, 750 to ,, 2,000 ...	407	8,230	336	7,129	205	4,112	274	5,775	84	1,703	1,306	26,949
,, 2,000 to ,, 5,000 ...	54	4,423	55	4,014	18	1,299	64	4,951	10	749	201	15,436
,, 5,000 to ,, 20,000 ...	19	4,173	9	1,580	1	182	18	4,231	4	1,018	51	11,184
,, 20,000 to ,, 40,000 ...	1	549	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	609	2	1,158
,, 40,000 to ,, 1,00,000 ...	1	1,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,004
,, 1,00,000 and more ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,682	...	...	1	2,682
Total ...	1,327	26,866	1,023	18,926	725	10,598	843	22,488	316	6,238	4,234	85,116

Of the total number of assessees, nearly 94 per cent. belong to classes with incomes from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000 per annum, and they paid about 66·1 per cent. of the tax.

85. The following table classifies the incomes on which tax has been levied during the year :—

Districts.	Part I.		Part II.		Part III.		Part IV.		Total.	
	Number of assessees.	Tax paid.	Number of assessees.	Tax paid.	Number of assessees.	Tax paid.	Number of assessees.	Tax paid.	Number of assessees.	Tax paid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Hazaribagh ...	50	1,589	5	632	...	...	1,272	24,645	1,327	26,866
Lohardaga ...	44	1,416	...	...	...	...	979	17,510	1,023	18,926
Palamau ...	6	88		...	...	...	719	10,510	725	10,598
Manbhum ...	32	1,278	...	...	...	...	811	21,210	843	22,488
Singhbhum ...	12	456	...	...	...	...	304	5,782	316	6,238
Total ...	144	4,827	5	632	...	...	4,085	79,657	4,234	85,116

The figures in columns 3 and 5 do not represent the entire amount of tax levied in the Division under Parts I and IV, as the tax on salaries and pensions of Government officials are adjusted in the office of the Accountant-General, and several companies who work mines or carry on business in the Division pay their tax in Calcutta and other places. Part III is blank, as the tax under that part is levied by the Accountant-General, Bengal, direct.

86. The following table shows the results of objections preferred against the assessments made:—

Districts.	Number of objections filed.	Number of objections in which the original assessments were upheld.	Number of objections in which the assessments were modified.	Number of objections in which the assessments were cancelled.	Number of objections pending at the close of the year.	Percentage in which the original assessments were upheld.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hazaribagh ...	171	118	27	26	.....	69·0
Lohardaga ...	76	45	17	14	.....	59·2
Palamau ...	141	95	26	20	.....	67·3
Manbhum ...	161	107	22	32	.....	66·4
Singhbhum ...	31	28	.....	3	.....	90·3
Total ...	580	393	92	95	.....	67·9

Of the 4,451 persons originally assessed to tax in the Division, 580 filed petitions of objection, the percentage of objections to assessments being 13·03, against 12·4 in the preceding year, but the percentage of objections rejected to those preferred was 67·9 against 62·4. Most of the objections were made under part IV, and related to assessments of persons having incomes ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750. Out of the 580 objections filed during the year, in 393 the petitions were rejected, in 92 the assessments were modified, and in 95 the assessees were entirely exempted, against 346, 79, and 129, respectively, in the previous year. The number of objections is fairly high, but is no precise measure of the public feeling with regard to the assessment. There are some who object on principle year after year, notwithstanding repeated failures, in the bare hope that the wheel of fortune may turn in their favour, and in the case of an increased assessment, there is almost certain to be an appeal. The incidence of the tax is really very light, and when moving about the districts and freely associating with the people, only once in the course of five years has a complaint been made to me on the subject, and that came from an indignant Kabuli, who, as an itinerant trader, thought himself beyond the reach of our fiscal system.

XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

87. The following table compares the receipts and disbursements in the district treasuries during the last two years:—

Districts.	Receipts.		Disbursements.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	16,44,902	18,16,747	16,51,364	17,02,914
Lohardaga	15,56,506	16,22,689	15,75,498	15,37,817
Palamau	5,63,871	7,63,974	5,62,617	7,92,246
Manbhum	16,35,912	15,97,781	16,82,073	15,71,654
Singhbhum	6,57,669	7,10,277	7,08,559	7,17,777
Total ...	60,58,860	65,11,468	61,80,111	63,22,408

There was an increase in the receipts in all districts except Manbhum. The increase in Hazaribagh is due to remittances from encumbered estates, chiefly the Karharbari estate, in which the sale of a number of villages in order to secure the estate's solvency brought in a large sum to the treasury. The increase in Lohardaga is due to the gradual development of the excise revenue, as well as to the estate of the minor Thakur of Jeria being brought under the management of the Court of Wards. The increase in Palamau and Singhbhum indicates the growing importance of the districts. The decrease in Manbhum is due to the discontinuance of the practice of remitting the surplus money from the Sirguja post-office to the Manbhum Treasury.

88. The subjoined table compares transactions in currency notes:—

Districts.	Receipts.		Issues.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	2,92,515	3,86,755	2,66,120	3,46,990
Lohardaga	4,10,800	3,62,140	4,17,520	3,59,260
Palamau	1,99,155	2,96,388	2,19,775	2,99,180
Manbhum	5,75,820	5,21,645	6,71,350	4,85,945
Singhbhum	2,47,100	2,40,395	2,64,955	26,582
Total ...	17,25,390	18,07,323	18,39,720	15,17,957

There was an increase in the receipts in Hazaribagh and Palamau, due in the former district to the payment of public dues, and in the latter chiefly to favourable lac harvests, the traders and mahajans freely exchanging currency notes for silver to enable them to carry on their dealings. The decrease in the other three districts is probably due to the facilities given by the Bengal-Nagpur and Jharia railway lines to bring cash instead of currency notes for the purchase of the raw products of the district. The decrease in issues is largest in Manbhum, and is due to the fact that in the previous year a remittance of Rs. 4,22,500 in currency notes was made from Purulia to the reserve treasury, against Rs. 1,65,900 only of the year under report.

89. The following table shows the transactions in the Post Office Savings Bank:—

Districts.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Amount deposited.	Amount withdrawn.	Amount deposited.	Amount withdrawn.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	52,360	35,187	55,024	39,117
Lohardaga	63,209	41,162	53,241	42,446
Palamau	15,585	7,736	22,534	9,237
Manbhum	73,851	68,235	76,131	63,951
Singhbhum	31,155	23,543	33,654	23,837
Total ...	2,36,160	1,75,863	2,40,584	1,78,588

Lohardaga shows a large decrease in the amount deposited as compared with the previous year. This is due to the fact that in that year large sums were deposited in the Ranchi Post Office Savings Bank on account of the Lady Dufferin Fund. The fluctuations in the amounts deposited and withdrawn in the other districts do not call for any remarks.

90. The following table exhibits money-order transactions:—

Districts.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Issued.	Paid.	Issued.	Paid.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	7,40,653	6,32,226	6,48,560	5,88,336
Lohardaga	8,03,977	3,38,955	7,78,157	3,84,853
Palamau ...	1,49,279	1,03,192	2,24,969	1,51,290
Manbhum...	5,83,584	2,96,096	6,76,776	3,08,617
Singhbhum	4,71,533	2,68,764	5,14,690	2,18,521
Total	27,49,026	16,39,233	28,43,152	16,51,617

The falling off in Hazaribagh and Lohardaga is attributed to a decline in the cooly-recruiting business, and to the public generally receiving and sending remittances by means of registered and insured letters, as evidenced by a considerable increase in the number of registered and insured letters during the year. In Manbhum the increase in money-order transactions is attributed to the growing popularity of the system.

Banking Association.

91. The Chota Nagpur Banking Association, Limited, continues to be the only bank in the district of Hazaribagh. It is a joint-stock company registered under Act XI of 1882. During the year under report the nominal capital of the Company was raised from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000. The paid-up capital of the Company at the close of the year was Rs. 37,630 and Rs. 11,854 were in the Reserve Fund, together making a total of Rs. 49,484. The business of the Company is chiefly confined to money-lending and to discounting bank cheques. The deposits of the year increased the funds of the Association from Rs. 2,19,738 to Rs. 3,08,906. The gross income of the Association amounted to Rs. 23,040, and the expenditure to Rs. 13,955, giving a net profit of Rs. 9,085. Out of this sum, Rs. 5,644 were distributed among the shareholders as dividends at 15 per cent., and the balance (Rs 3,441) was credited to the Reserve Fund. In addition to the amount paid as dividends, Rs. 18,739 were paid as bonus to the shareholders out of the Reserve Fund of the year 1892-93. The total amount of loans granted during the year was Rs. 2,23,002, against Rs. 1,37,342 in the previous year. The amount unrealised, including the outstanding of the previous year, was Rs. 1,60,690, namely, Rs. 1,41,572 on account of principal and Rs. 19,118 on account of interest. Deposits amounting to Rs. 1,96,824 were received during the year, and Rs. 1,19,998 were refunded. In addition to the branch office at Giridih, the Company opened another branch office at Chatra.

XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

92. The Jharia extension of the East Indian Railway, referred to in paragraph 100 of the previous report, is almost complete. The road has been finished and rails have been laid up to Katras, and station buildings are now being erected. Material trains ran up to Katras during the year. The line has been opened for coaching and goods traffic with effect from the 20th May 1894. The Chanch branch of the East Indian Railway is still under construction, and it will take some time more before the line is open. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company run two "up" and two "down" trains daily, and better

time is now kept than formerly, though the line is still worked on the same cheap system as before. The application for a concession to lay and work a steam-tramway between Purulia and Ranchi, referred to in last year's report, was returned to the applicant for revision under Government orders specifying the lines on which it should be prepared. It has recently been received back, and the proposed scheme is under examination. The District Engineer of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, stationed at Purulia, is also desirous of preparing a scheme, and I have supplied the Chief Engineer and Agent to that line with information regarding the traffic to be expected, to enable him to decide whether the line would pay. I may repeat what I have said before, that a rail or tramway to Purulia would enable Ranchi, with its moderate temperature and not over-abundant (though sufficient) rainfall, to become a sanitarium from July to October, when the heat and moisture of the plains are particularly trying and exhausting.

In Hazaribagh 24 bandhs or irrigation reservoirs were constructed, repaired or improved in the Government estates at a cost of Rs. 2,585-8-2. Sixteen other bandhs and one pucka well were also constructed in the Government estates at a cost of Rs. 1,469-15 for the supply of good drinking-water. In Lohardaga the District Road Cess Committee improved twelve natural springs by protecting them with masonry walls. These springs supply drinking-water to the inhabitants of the places where they are situated. The Mahta bandh in Manbhum was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 2,478. The enlargement of the Madhub Bandh in the Purulia town is approaching completion.

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

93. (*a*) Provincial roads. The following roads are maintained by the Public Works Department in this Division:—

(i) Giridih–Dumri road.
(ii) Grand Trunk road.
(iii) Bagodar–Hazaribagh road.
(iv) Barhi–Hazaribagh road.
(v) Hazaribagh–Ranchi road.
(vi) Ranchi–Purulia road.
(vii) Ranchi–Chaibassa road.

The surface of the road between Giridih and Dumri, particularly the portion between Giridih and Chirki, is reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh to be cut up in many places owing to heavy cart traffic. Colonel Garbett is of opinion that unless trap is used as road metal in place of quartz, this road will need constant and extensive repairs. The Khako bridge, which collapsed in August last, has been reconstructed, and will shortly be opened for traffic. The stone causeway across the bed of the Barrakar river needs improving, as the surface is very rough, and the large rocks at the heads of the ferry crossing need to be blasted and removed, as they cause much damage to the ferry boats, particularly in rough weather owing to the velocity of the stream. The Grand Trunk road was maintained in fair condition. It has a metalled surface of 9 feet width in the centre of a crest 30 feet wide. The 31st and 32nd miles of the Bagodar–Hazaribagh road should, like the other portion of it, be metalled with quartz, as the present gravelled surface cannot resist heavy traffic. These two miles are very heavy, and almost impassable during the rainy season.

It is proposed to construct a stone causeway across the bed of the Damodar river on the Hazaribagh–Ranchi road in order to facilitate traffic and an estimate amounting to Rs. 12,330 has been sanctioned for the purpose.

The metalled surface of the Barhi–Hazaribagh road is worn and rough in many places, owing to the heavy traffic.

In Lohardaga the approaches of the three rivers, Subarnarekha, Kanchi and Tajna, have been eased and the survey of the road from Ranchi to the Kalinga Railway station *viâ* Basia and Lodhma has been completed. The timber top of a bridge on the 5th mile of the Ranchi–Chaibassa road was also reconstructed during the year.

In Manbhum the two provincial roads, viz., Purulia to Barrakar and Chas to Golbera, were transferred to the District Road Committee during the year under report.

The road from Chaibassa to Chakradharpur was maintained in a thoroughly efficient condition, and carriages drawn by animals are now plying between the two places to the great relief and convenience of travellers. The third section of the Ranchi–Chaibassa road from Chakradharpur to Bandgaon was under construction, and a portion of it in the plains (about 11 miles in length) has been opened out for traffic.

(b) District roads.

94. *Original works.*—In Hazaribagh an inspection bungalow has been constructed at Doodhimati on the Gola and Dakagurha road at a cost of Rs. 399, and a pucca well is being sunk at Jubra on the Balumath and Sherghaty road at a cost of Rs. 120. Two inspection bungalows have also been commenced on the Gaya and Deoghur Pilgrim road at Nasirganj and Khejari respectively. No other original work could be taken in hand for want of funds.

In Lohardaga the Road Cess Committee provided Rs. 10,500 in the budget estimate for the year 1893-94 for the construction of a road from Chapka to the boundary of the district towards the Sirguja Political State, but owing to their funds being inadequate, the proposal was subsequently abandoned. The fact is a large expenditure is not required for this road. All that is necessary is to mark it out and level the surface, and if a certain portion is taken up each year and treated in this way, the cost will not be great. A sál-wood railing, 120 feet in length, at the approaches of the Pandra bridge on the 4th mile of the Ranchi–Lohardaga road, was constructed during the year.

The original works constructed were a 20 feet bridge on the Manatu road, two small culverts on the Hariharganj road, and two diversions on the Manatu road. This road has been practically reconstructed from Manatu to Eghara, so that it is now passable for carts and wheeled traffic up to the Hazaribagh border. Plans and estimates were also prepared for the construction of a new road, 32 miles in length, from Gurhwa to Sirguja.

In Manbhum a feeder road to the Bengal–Nagpur Railway, from Bagmundi to Bularampur, 18 miles in length, was commenced during the year. Rupees 17,056 was sanctioned early in April 1893, but the District Road Committee was unable to grant more than Rs. 3,500 for it. A contribution of Rs. 2,500 has since been made from the Estates Improvement Fund under the disposal of the Board. The road passes through jungles and over hills, and when complete will open out a large track of country which is still very backward.

In Singhbhum the principal items of original works executed were gravelling heavy portions of the Chaibassa–Band road, the Chaibassa–Anda road, the Chaibassa–Jagarnathpur road, and Chakradharpur–Koksinga road, and the construction of a masonry bridge at Ghatsilla at a cost of Rs. 1,500. The Subarnarekha ghát-cutting has nearly been finished, and the expenditure incurred on it up to the end of 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 4,203.

95. *Repairs.*—In Hazaribagh 34 miles of metalled, 65 miles of gravelled, 402 miles of fair-weather, and 78 miles of village roads were maintained at a total cost of Rs. 34,485, against 34 miles of metalled, 73 miles of gravelled, 420 miles of fair-weather, and 190 miles of village roads maintained at a cost of Rs. 41,271 in the previous year. In Lohardaga 451 miles of district roads were thoroughly repaired at a cost of Rs. 25,628.

The repair works consisted chiefly of gravelling, turfing, surface-dressing, sloping banks of streams, and repairing and renewing temporary bridges. Ten miles of new village roads were constructed in this district in place of village tracks, and two miles were gravelled over, and over 145 miles were kept up passable by petty repairs at a cost of Rs. 5,611. The income of the Lohardaga Road Cess Committee was Rs. 42,910, of which Rs. 34,711 was made available for improvement and repair of roads.

In Palamau, out of Rs. 10,000, the budget grant for roads in class III, Rs. 8,887 was expended in repairs.

In Manbhum the District Road Committee took up the repair works of 30 roads of a total length of 403$\frac{1}{3}$ miles at a cost of Rs. 27,731. The Subdivisional Officer of Gobindpur wishes some of the main roads to be bridged, but is doubtful whether the funds will permit of the outlay. Mr. N. Warde-Jones has managed to improve the condition of some of the village tracks with the assistance of the villagers.

96. *Arboriculture.*—In Hazaribagh 4,242 existing trees were maintained and 230 new ones planted out during the year at a cost of Rs. 597, which includes Rs. 84 (spent on the maintenance of a nursery at Hazaribagh containing nearly 1,600 plants).

In Lohardaga 1,189 seedlings of karanj, mango, teak, mahogany, jack, jamûn, and tûn were newly planted, and all the existing roadside trees were maintained. One thousand three hundred and ninety-two new bamboo-gabions of approved size and 1,633 of smaller dimensions were supplied for the protection of young trees. A nursery was kept up at Ranchi, where 881 seedlings were raised, consisting of teak, mango, jack, mahogany, mohwa, karanj, sál, tûn, peepal, jamûn, bar, and tamarind. A small nursery was also maintained in the compound of the road cess bungalow at Lohardaga, where 95 plants were grown. The total expenditure on arboriculture amounted to Rs. 1,802. In Palamau 250 seedlings were transplanted and 400 gabions of an improved pattern were made and put down for the protection of existing roadside trees. A number of karmaini and asoke seedlings were transplanted from brior in the Deputy Commissioner's compound into the nurseries, but the latter have perished. The two nurseries contain now several hundreds of seedlings, which should be fit for transplantation in another year or so. In Manbhum four miles of road in the Chas–Gûlbera line were under tree plantation, and 123 young trees were maintained and 426 trees planted. Two nurseries have been started in the compounds of inspection bungalows, each with 500 seedlings. In the Purulia–Barrakar road 100 trees were established and 1,110 newly planted. For the district roads a nursery has been opened in the compound of the Jubilee Town Hall, containing 1,000 seedlings of indigenous and exotic plants. The total expenditure on arboriculture was Rs. 1,847 (Rs. 297 from District Road Fund and Rs. 1,550 from Provincial Funds). In Singhbhum 976 young trees were planted on the first four miles of each of the Chaibassa–Subarnarekha, Chaibassa–Bend, and Chaibassa–Jagarnathpur roads. These trees were provided with gabions of stone and earth, and were generally well protected.

(*c*) Ferries.

97. The subjoined table shows the receipts from ferries in the several districts of the Division, during the past three years:—

Districts.	Names of ferries.	Receipts.		
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh ...	Damudar	378	425	500
	Barrakar	795	800	851
	Total ...	1,173	1,225	1,351
Manbhum ...	Hijooli	300	310	618
	Chinakari	100	100	168
	Telkupi	2	2	2
	Sarisakuri	5	5	5
	Manikui	100	55	53
	Total ...	507	472	846

In Lohardaga the ferry of the Subarnarekha on the Old Purulia road has been abandoned since the construction of the new bridge.

XXV.—WORKING OF THE LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

98. The Act is not in force in this Division.

XXVI.—EDUCATION.

99. The following statement compares the number of schools of all kinds in this Division during the past two years and the number of pupils attending the same:—

Schools.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Public Institutions.				
High English schools	7	1,268	7	1,303
Middle „ „	26	1,752	32	2,130
Middle vernacular	34	2,073	30	1,865
Upper primary	95	4,461	110	5,234
Lower „	1,814	49,698	1,886	52,147
Special	32	252	44	311
Female	116	3,212	136	3,633
Total of public institutions ...	2,124	62,716	2,245	66,623
Private Institutions.				
Arabic or Persian	35	432	27	350
Sanskrit	10	148	13	147
Elementary—				
Teaching vernacular only	77	521	84	594
Teaching the Koran	5	81	3	89
Other schools	3	88	.....	.....
Total of private instititutions ...	130	1,270	127	1,180
Grand Total ...	2,254	63,986	2,372	67,803

The total number of schools of all kinds was 2,372, against 2,254 in the previous year, showing an increase of 118 schools. Public institutions increased from 2,124 to 2,245, and the number of pupils from 62,716 to 66,623. The largest gain has been in lower primary schools. There has also been a satisfatory increase in the number of girls' schools. There was no fluctuation in the number of high English schools, but the number of pupils attending them rose from 1,268 to 1,303, middle English schools have advanced from 26 with 1,752 pupils to 32 with 2,130 students, while middle vernacular schools have declined from 34 to 30, and their pupils from 2,073 to 1,865.

100. The subjoined statement shows the fluctuations in the number of schools of all classes and in that of the pupils attending them during the last two years, district by district:—

Names of Districts.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools of all classes.	Pupils.	Schools of all classes.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Hazaribagh	534	15,867	548	16,059
Lohardaga ...	492	12,569	601	14,482
Palamau	200	4,317	197	4,585
Manbhum	622	15,578	606	15,394
Singhbhum	406	15,655	420	17,283
Total ...	2,254	63,986	2,372	67,803

The increase in the number of schools and pupils is chiefly noticeable in the district of Lohardaga. Hazaribagh and Singhbhum show only slight advances, while the remaining districts show a small decline. The Singhbhum district, though backward in many respects as compared with the other districts except Palamau, has the largest number of pupils attending the schools.

101. The results of the last Entrance Examination were very favourable. Out of 56 candidates who appeared in the examination, 30 were successful, 6 being placed in the first and 12 each in the second and third divisions. Of the seven high English schools which sent up candidates for competing in the examination, the best results were obtained by the Ranchi Zilla School, in which out of the 17 candidates sent up, 10 passed, viz., 4 in the first, 2 in the second, and four in the third division. Three of the Ranchi boys have obtained scholarships, one taking the ninth place in the list of successful candidates, and thus obtaining one of the ten first-grade junior scholarships thrown open to general competition in the province, another obtaining a second-grade scholarship, and third a third-grade scholarship. For the first time in the history of English education in Chota Nagpur a boy of the Ranchi Zilla School has obtained a junior scholarship of Rs. 20 a month. The credit of this and of the general excellent result in Ranchi is due to the exertions of the Head Master, Babu Kesablal Basu, who is a good teacher and disciplinarian. The fortunate candidate is Nagendra Nath Ghosh, the son of my Personal Assistant; and now that his name comes before me, I recollect at the last prize distribution having had the pleasure of handing to him a number of valuable books which he had won by his ability and diligence. Out of 19 boys who competed from the Purulia School, 11 passed, viz., 1 in the first division, 6 in the second, and 4 in the third. Hazaribagh passed four boys, viz., one in the first, two in the second, and one in the third division. One of the Hazaribagh boys has obtained a second-grade junior scholarship, and another a third-grade scholarship. Of the 30 boys who passed the Entrance Examination, 28 are Hindus, 1 a Muhammadan, and 1 an aboriginal Christian. This last passed the examination from the Ranchi School.

102. The middle English schools have advanced from 26 to 32, and their pupils from 1,752 to 2,130. Out of 32 middle English schools which existed in the Division during the past year, only 19 sent up 59 candidates for the last middle scholarship examination, of whom 25 from 14 schools were successful, viz., 17 with middle English and 8 with middle vernacular certificates. The results were not satisfactory. There has been a decline of 4 schools and of 208 boys under head "Middle vernacular schools." Out of 30 middle vernacular schools, 17 are departmental and 13 aided. The departmental schools are thus distributed—4 in Hazaribagh, 4 in Lohardaga, 1 in Palamau,

3 in Manbhum, and 5 in Singhbhum. Of the 13 aided institutions, 1 is in Lohardaga, 1 in Palamau, 9 in Manbhum, and 2 in Singhbhum. Twenty-six schools sent up candidates for the middle vernacular scholarship examination, viz., 16 departmental and 10 aided. Seventy-eight candidates competed at the examination, of whom 39 passed. The successful pupils were 22 from the departmental schools, and 17 from aided institutions.

103. The number of upper primary schools increased from 95 to 110. The increase of 15 schools was brought about by an increase of 3 institutions in Hazaribagh, 5 in Lohardaga, 2 in Palamau, 2 in Manbhum, and 3 in Singhbhum. Of the 110 upper primary schools, 78 sent up 186 candidates, against 75 schools and 155 candidates in the previous year. Of these, 75 were successful from 47 schools at the last examination, against 78 from 53 schools in 1892-93. The percentage of competing to successful schools and scholars for the year under report was thus 60·2 and 40·3 respectively. On the result of this examination seven upper primary scholarships were awarded, viz., two to Hazaribagh, two to Manbhum, and one to each of the other three districts.

104. Under the head of lower primary schools there were 1,608 aided and 278 unaided schools, against 1,543 aided and 271 unaided schools in the previous year. The increase of 72 schools and of 2,449 pupils was distributed thus—Hazaribagh, 12 schools and 75 boys; Lohardaga, 60 schools and 1,288 pupils; Palamau, 6 schools and 243 pupils; and Singhbhum, 8 schools and 1,120 pupils. Manbhum has lost 14 schools with 277 pupils. The gain in Lohardaga is marked, and is creditable to the Deputy Inspector, Babu Kalikananda Mukherjee. Altogether 1,626 candidates were sent up from 683 schools in the lower primary examination, of whom 683 from 382 schools were successful.

105.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

DISTRICTS.	UPPER PRIMARY GIRLS' SCHOOLS.		LOWER PRIMARY GIRLS' SCHOOLS.	
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Hazaribagh ...	2	97	34	951
Lohardaga ...	4	247	26	411
Palamau ...	...	...	5	82
Manbhum ...	5	146	9	183
Singhbhum ...	2	125	49	1,391
Total ...	13	615	123	3,018

The number of girls' schools has advanced from 116 to 136, and their pupils from 3,212 to 3,633. The increase is thus contributed—Hazaribagh, 2 schools and 60 pupils; Lohardaga, 9 schools and 125 pupils; Manbhum, 2 schools with a loss of 1 pupil; Singhbhum, 8 schools and 272 pupils; and Palamau, loss of 1 school and 35 children. In the upper primary scholarship examination 16 girls competed, of whom 8 passed and 2 obtained scholarships. In the lower primary scholarship examination 87 girls competed, of whom 53 were successful, against 82 and 71 respectively.

106. On the 31st March last the Ranchi Industrial School had on its rolls 27 pupils, against 24 in the previous year. The school continues to improve under Mr. D'Silva, the Superintendent. During the past year the income from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles amounted to Rs. 1,139, against Rs. 503 in 1892-93. Hindi reading and writing, a little arithmetic, as well as sketching, free-hand and lineal drawing, are being taught regularly by the munshi and the

Superintendent. The latter appears to be a practical man who has sound ideas about instructing the boys and getting a good quality of work out of them, and now that he has been provided with a house as his residence close to the school and is settled down, there is every chance of the school thriving. There is however, a constant difficulty which has to be overcome of obtaining a sufficient supply of timber—a matter which the Managing Committee will do well to look to.

107. The cost of education during the past two years is compared below—

	1892-93.				1893-94.			
	Expenditure from public sources.		Expenditure from private sources.	Total.	Expenditure from public sources.		Expenditure from private sources.	Total.
	Provincial revenue.	Municipal Fund.			Provincial revenue.	Municipal Fund.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary	27,433	1,797	48,234	77,464	27,333	1,756	50,995	79,884
Primary	48,753	672	70,128	1,19,563	48,862	1,179	71,239	1,21,631
Female	5,749	374	7,655	13,778	6,269	598	8,676	15,343
Special	7,103	.....	1,937	9,040	7,249	.....	2,010	9,259
Scholarships	6,859	.....	594	7,453	6,912	.....	502	7,414
Buildings	2,707	175	2,152	5,034	4,283	62	1,546	5,891
Furniture and apparatus	1,054	.....	.....	1,054	876	.....	149	1,025
Miscellaneous	9,396	29	489	9,914	9,045	39	485	9,569
Superintendence	36,937	.....	261	37,198	37,881	.....	288	38,169
Total ...	1,46,001	3,047	1,31,450	2,80,498	1,48,731	3,534	1,35,959	2,88,215

There has been an increase of Rs. 7,717 in the total educational expenditure of the Division. The increase of Rs. 2,730 in the expenditure from provincial funds was under the heads of buildings and superintendence, due to the erection of additional rooms in connection with the Ranchi Zilla and Industrial Schools as well as to the entertainment of the services of a second Inspector of Schools in Palamau. There has been an increase of Rs. 822 in the expenditure from municipal funds. The increase of expenditure from private sources, from Rs. 1,31,450 to Rs. 1,35,959, is satisfactory.

108. For a backward country like Chota Nagpur, the educational results may be regarded with a certain amount of satisfaction. The principal need is an extension of primary education, and the addition of 89 primary schools to the list, though not much to boast of, is a healthy indication of progress. It is also satisfactory to find that the municipal grants to these institutions have more than doubled, though some further aid from this source may be reasonably expected. There has also been a fair advance in female education. The aim of Government being to cheapen education in all elementary schools, I should like to see some real effort made to lessen the number of books required and to reduce the cost—a subject touched upon in paragraph 116 of my report last year. The population being mostly agricultural, there is frequently a difficulty in securing the attendance of boys in the cultivating season, and in distant tracts an attempt to open a school will sometimes arouse the strongest opposition from parents who require their children's aid both in the tilling of the ground and the pasturing of cattle. There has, however, notwithstanding these drawbacks, been a marked increase in the number of aboriginal boys of all classes attending school, and as regards these, a considerable share of the educational work (22 per cent.) is borne by the various missions. There was a great falling off of aboriginal pupils in the Ranchi Government School, owing to the imposition of fees from the sixth class downwards. I had to point out that this imposition was not only ill-advised, but was contrary to the direct orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and the order having been withdrawn, it is expected that the number of aborigines attending the school will increase.

It is a healthy sign that increased attention is being paid to physical exercises—cricket, football, hockey, and performances on the parallel bars. In all these games the boys of the Ranchi Anglican Mission School come well to the front, thanks to the exertions of the Rev. E. H. Whitley. They play hockey so effectively as to be more than a match for a picked team of officers and men of the regiment at Doranda, and they enter into the contest—unquestionably a

very severe one—with such vigour and pluck that they can afford to smile at the Purulia Head Master's description of the danger of the ancient game of tipcat—"The last-named is nevertheless a dangerous sport, and can, at any moment, give rise to accidents. The missile that has to be thrown violently, as a ball is done in the case of cricket, by one of the players, and is tried to be intercepted by several others when passing through the air, is made of a piece of hard wood of the size of a weaver's shuttle. If this happen to strike at the head of some one of the players, it might cause a severe wound, and perhaps kill him on the spot."

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

109. No new dispensary or hospital was opened during the past year in any of the districts of this Division. Those that exist are situate in the towns of Hazaribagh, Chatra, Barhi, and Giridih in Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Lohardaga, Daltonganj in Palamau, Purulia, Pandra, Gobindpur, Topchansi, Raghunathpur, Jhalda, Jharia, and Barabazar in Manbhum, and Chaibassa in Singhbhum. The dispensaries at Hazaribagh, Chatra, Ranchi, Purulia, Raghunathpur, Jhalda, and Chaibassa are maintained chiefly by the several municipalities of those places. The rest are supported either by private individuals or by local subscriptions.

110. The annexed statement (No. XXXI) gives the income derived by the several dispensaries of the Division from different sources, the number of in and out-patients treated in them, and the total cost incurred in maintaining them. The total income of the dispensaries mentioned above amounted to Rs. 18,288, out of which Rs. 7,252 was contributed from municipal funds and Rs. 9,288 from private subscriptions and donations; while only Rs. 1,748 was contributed by Government, against Rs. 7,107, Rs. 7,724, and Rs. 1,372, respectively, in the previous year. In the case of the majority of the dispensaries, the Government contribution consisted of diet expenses in police cases and the cost of registers and forms supplied from the Government stores. Altogether 1,386 in-patients and 50,543 out patients were treated in the dispensaries mentioned above, against 1,274 and 43,736 in 1892-93. The daily average of in-patients was 60·09 and of out-patients 418·85, against 56·69 and 383·53 in the previous year. The average cost of diet per in-patient was only one anna and $8\frac{3}{4}$ pies, against one anna and 9 pies in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the dispensaries amounted to Rs. 16,903 in round numbers, against Rs. 15,397 in the previous year. In Hazaribagh the municipal dispensary at Hazaribagh was in charge of a second-grade Civil Hospital Assistant on a monthly salary of Rs. 35. The income of the dispensary amounted to Rs. 1,644, and the expenditure to the same amount. Sixteen major and 198 minor operations were performed in the dispensary during the year, against 11 major and 211 minor operations in 1892. The Chatra Dispensary was also in charge of a native doctor, who received Rs. 35 per month from municipal funds and Rs. 10 per month from Government for looking after police patients of four thanas. The number of minor operations performed in this dispensary was 77, against 66 in 1892. The Barhi Dispensary was in charge of a native doctor who received Rs. 30 per month from the Dispensary Fund, which was contributed mainly by subscriptions paid by the European and native gentlemen residing in the neighbourhood.

111. The dispensary at Giridih was in charge of the Assistant Surgeon in medical charge of the Giridih subdivision, who received an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem from the Dispensary Fund. The dispensary is supported mainly by subscriptions paid by the Raja of Serampur, the Tikait of Gowan, the Dhanwar Court of Wards' estate, and a few other zamindars of the neighbourhood. The total income of the dispensary amounted to Rs. 2,162, and the total expenditure to Rs. 910. Altogether 6,057 out-patients were treated in the dispensary during the past year, the daily average of the patients treated being 56·8. Besides the dispensary mentioned above, there are four other private dispensaries in and about the town of Giridih, three of which are supported by the East Indian Railway Company, the Bengal Coal Company, and the Raniganj Coal Association for the benefit of their employés. The fourth, which is open to the public, is managed by the Scotch Mission at Pachamba. There is also a private dispensary at Hazaribagh, which is open to the public, and is maintained by

the Dublin Mission. In Lohardaga the charitable dispensary at Ranchi was maintained at a total cost of Rs. 2,611, the bulk (Rs. 2,099) of which was contributed by the local Municipality, and Rs. 446 by private subscriptions. There was a slight decrease in the number of "in" and "out" patients treated in it on account of the comparative healthiness of the town during the year. The dispensary is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon.

112. The Lohardaga Dispensary is in charge of a Hospital Assistant, half of whose fixed salary of Rs. 25 per mensem is paid by the Government and the other half by the local Municipality. The Government also pays him Rs. 10 per mensem for police cases. The number of out-patients treated in the dispensary during the past year was 1,646, against 1,829 in the previous year, the decrease being attributed to the absence of any epidemic disease during the year under report. The dispensary subscriptions are still largely in arrears, and the Municipal office is still held in a room of the dispensary building. The Commissioners now propose to appropriate the dispensary building entirely for the purposes of their office, and to remove the dispensary to an old school-house which they have purchased in the heart of the town; but this of course cannot be permitted, as it would neither be fair to the original subscribers to the dispensary who, before the Municipality came into existence, provided the present excellent building, which stands on high ground, on an excellent healthy site, removed from the crowd, bustle, and smell of the bazar; whereas the old school-house, which, by the bye, has been purchased without any authority and for a sum considerably less than the cost of the dispensary building, is a tumble-down place, in the middle of the bazar, with a nasty cess-pit of green stagnant water behind, and most unsuitable for the treatment of sick persons. The majority of the Municipal Commissioners are mukhtears or otherwise employed at the Munsif's Court, which is near the dispensary, and that is the secret of their wish to retain the present building for their office. The Municipal Commissioners know themselves to be trespassers, and, when on tour, I explained to them that they ought in common fairness to turn out, and I offered to help them in securing a piece of land for building an office conveniently situated with regard to the cutcherry. I also undertook to address certain native gentlemen, residents of the district, on the subject of their subscriptions, which are specially in arrear.

113. In Palamau the Daltonganj Dispensary was in charge of the Civil Medical Officer there. The number of both "in" and "out" patients treated in it considerably increased during the past year. The dispensary has recently been placed in charge of a Civil Hospital Assistant, and the Deputy Commissioner fears that its popularity will suffer, as patients much prefer to be habitually treated by a physician of a superior rank.

114. In Manbhum, notwithstanding the withdrawal of their subscription by Messrs. Robert Watson and Company, the dispensary at Barabazar was maintained as before mainly through the exertions of the Munsif-Magistrate there. It is the only institution of its kind on the south of the district, and its abolition will be a severe loss to the people of that part of the district. The dispensaries at Purulia, Jhalda, and Raghunathpur were maintained by the municipalities of those places. The last two are said to be gaining in popularity. The appointment of an Assistant Surgeon to take charge of the Purulia Dispensary is considered highly desirable. The dispensary at Jharia is supported entirely at the cost of the zamindar of Jharia, while that at Pandra at the cost of Babu Madhu Sudan Singh, who has succeeded to the estate of the late Maharani Hingan Kumari of Pandra. The zamindars of Katras and Nawagur are the main supporters of the dispensary at Topchansi. The Gobindpur Dispensary is maintained by private subscriptions. The last two, as being situated on the side of the Grand Trunk road, are largely resorted to by travellers.

115. In Singhbhum the Government grant of Rs. 200 per annum has enabled the Municipal Commissioners of Chaibassa to open a regular indoor ward in the Chaibassa Dispensary, and, as a consequence, the number of in-patients treated in the dispensary rose from 13 in 1892-93 to 95 in the year under report. The number of out-patients was, however, only 1,855, against 1,886 in the preceding year. Ophthalmia, malarial fevers, local injuries, skin diseases, and diseases of the ear were the chief ailments treated.

Leper asylums.

116. The Lohardaga Leper Asylum is now in charge of the Revd. O. Gemsky. It provides accommodation (1) for lepers, (2) for other incurables, and (3) for untainted children of lepers or syphilitic parents. There were 23 inmates in the asylum for lepers, 18 in the asylum for other incurables, and 7 boys and 4 girls in the house for children. The expenses during the year for the support of the lepers and incurables, for doctors and medicines, for carpenters and servants, for repairs to buildings and for children's home, amounted to Rs. 2,175.

The Purulia Leper Asylum had 127 male and 123 female inmates during the year under report. Segregation of sex is strictly observed, and 48 untainted boys and girls are kept apart from their parents and relatives. Great care is taken of these unfortunate people. The total expenditure of the institution was Rs. 11,294, of which Government contributed Rs. 100.

Lady Dufferin's Fund.

117. The services of the midwife formerly employed at Daltonganj were dispensed with for misconduct, and her place was taken by Mussamat Massi Jaey, sent from Ranchi in September 1893. During the whole year the two midwives between them attended only seven cases of confinements, so that there is very little to show for the expenditure. The scheme has so far not proved very successful in Palamau. In Ranchi the midwife attended altogether 37 cases, out of which 17 were cases of confinement and 20 of sick-nursing. The amount of fees earned by her was Rs. 143-8.

118. Mrs. Grimley is still the Honorary Secretary of the Committee for the administration of the Marchioness of Dufferin's Fund, and looks after the management generally, but the interest taken by the native community is at a low ebb, for the last two meetings to decide on the estimates and plans for the construction of a zanana hospital at Ranchi were only attended by two native gentlemen, and one of them came under orders. The zanana hospital question hung fire for some time, owing to the non-receipt of a standard plan. When it at last arrived, it was submitted to the Committee and approved, and as Commissioner I was requested to obtain estimates from the Executive Engineer, who kindly prepared them. They have been approved, and include provision for a house for a lady-nurse; but as the Committee's funds will not suffice to meet the cost of the nurse's salary and other incidental charges, it was decided to solicit a special grant of Rs. 50 per mensem from Government.

The proposed construction of a zanana hospital at Hazaribagh will most probably have to be abandoned. To save the cost of building, Rai Jadunath Mukherji Bahadur offered to let a house for the purpose at the low rental of Rs. 12 a month. I inspected the house last cold weather, and finding it in every way suitable, as it had separate cook rooms and the necessary privacy for the inmates, and there were rooms that would serve for a residence for the lady-nurse, I talked the matter over with Dr. Kennedy, a member of the Dublin Mission, who then seemed both willing and anxious to assist in the hospital, and disposed to offer the services of a lady-nurse attached to the mission, and the result of my interview with him was that I advised the Dufferin Fund Committee to accept the offer of the house, and to invite Dr. Kennedy to become a member of the Branch Committee at Hazaribagh, and to place at his disposal all the medicines and medical appliances required for the use of the zanana hospital, and in fact to place the hospital generally under his control and management. This advice was accepted, and money was provided, but after waiting several months the Deputy Commissioner now reports that the matter has fallen through, as the Dublin Mission have declined to accept the charge, having decided to carry on a work in the Hazaribagh town itself on similar lines to the proposed zanana hospital, but entirely under their own management, and as a part of the medical mission. Upon this the Dufferin Fund Committee have come to the conclusion that there will hardly be any necessity for a separate zanana hospital under their own Branch Committee at Hazaribagh, and intend asking the donors of the Rs. 9,000 provided for its construction, if they have any objection to the funds being diverted to other districts in this Division.

XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

119. The libraries attached to this office and the offices of the Deputy Commissioners of the several districts are in good order. There are some old

and useless reports in the library attached to the Manbhum Deputy Commissioner's office, which will be got rid of very soon. There are two semi-public libraries in the town of Hazaribagh, one of which is supported by the Europeans and the other by the native community of the station. The funds are raised by donations and monthly subscriptions by the residents of the town. There is a library at Ranchi attached to the club for the European members of the town. It contains an excellent collection of books of travel, biographies, historical works, and old novels. There is another public library at Ranchi supported by the native community. The Purulia Public Library, opened last year, has a few but well chosen books. The zamindar of Jharia, on attaining his majority, made a donation of Rs. 500 to the institution. The Bar library at Purulia was opened in March last. The cost of constructing the library building was paid by a local zamindar.

XXIX.—MUSEUMS.

120. There is no museum in this Division.

XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

121. The Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, is not in force in any of the districts of this Division. The question of extending it to the districts of this Division, except in Singhbhum, was considered during the past year, with the result that it was considered undesirable to extend it to the districts in their present backward state. There exist Municipal, District Road, and District Education Committees at the head-quarters of each district. Giridih and Gobindpur have both a Branch Road Committee. Municipal Committees have been constituted at Chatra, Lohardaga, Jhalda, and Raghunathpur. The system by which two-thirds of the Municipal Commissioners are elected by the rate-payers and one-third appointed by Government obtains in the municipalities of Hazaribagh, Chatra, Ranchi, and Purulia. In the other municipalities as well as in the District Road and Education Committees the members are appointed by the Government. The Chairmen of all the municipalities are also appointed by Government.

Hazaribagh town has a second-class Municipality with a population of 16,672 souls, of whom 2,059 are rate-payers. Since the introduction of the election principle in 1888, only two general elections have been held, viz., one in September 1888 and the other in September 1891. During the year under report 12 municipal meetings were held at Hazaribagh, and quorums were obtained in all of them. The average attendance was 8·25, or 55 per cent., against 7·8 in the previous year. The total income of the year under report was Rs. 9,622 including Rs. 56, the balance of the previous year. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 9,233, leaving a balance of Rs. 389.

There is also a second-class Municipality at Chatra. The population of this Municipality as ascertained at the last census is 10,783, and the number of rate-payers 1,179. The third general election was held in December 1893. The total income of the Municipality during the year under review amounted to Rs. 5,896, excluding Rs. 414 on account of the balance of the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,751, leaving a balance of Rs. 560 on the 31st March 1894. During the year under report 12 municipal meetings were held with an average attendance of 8·08, or 50·52.

The District Road Committee of Hazaribagh held two meetings, in both of which quorums were obtained. The average attendance was 6·5. The majority of the members who live in the interior take very little interest in their duties, and are deterred from coming to meetings by the distance, the risks, fatigue, and expense of the journey to head-quarters.

The Giridih Branch Road Committee held four meetings with an average attendance of 3, against 4·2 in the previous year. The Subdivisional Officer of Giridih reports that the majority of the members of the Giridih Branch Road Committee take very little interest in their duties. The District Education Committee consists of 12 members, and assembled twice during the year. The average attendance was 5.

In Ranchi the Municipal Committee held 14 meetings during the year, with an average attendance of 42·3 per cent., against 17 meetings with an

average attendance of 51·5 per cent. in the preceding year. The Lohardaga Municipality held 13 meetings during the year, against 20 in the preceding year. The income of the Municipality is very small, but the Municipal Commissioners made laudable efforts to improve the town. Street-lighting was introduced during the year. A bullock serai and two branch roads, about one-quarter mile in length, were constructed.

The Lohardaga District Road Committee held five meetings during the year with an average attendance of 40 per cent., against six meetings with an average attendance of 33·5 per cent. in the previous year. The attendance of the non-official members is reported to be unsatisfactory. The Education Committee held five meetings during the year, against four in the preceding year.

In Palamau the Municipal Committee held 26 meetings, of which 5 were adjourned for want of a quorum, 9 were Sub-Committee meetings, 3 were special, and the remaining 9 the ordinary monthly meetings. The average percentage of members attending was 43·8. The members, generally speaking, do not take much interest in the management of the town. The Dispensary Committee met eight times during the year as compared with three times in the previous year and twice in 1891. The Education Committee also held meetings. The District Road Committee held 13 meetings during the year. The average attendance out of a total number of 16 was only 7·3, or less than half. The reason is that some of the non-official members live a long way off, and that it is often inconvenient for them to attend on the particular date fixed for a meeting.

In Manbhum the Purulia Municipality is reported to have been working satisfactorily. In Raghunathpur Municipality the Munsif of Raghunathpur was formerly the Chairman, but during the year the Deputy Commissioner has been appointed Chairman. The work of the Municipality is practically left in the hands of the Vice-Chairman, who, as I saw when inspecting Raghunathpur, performs his duties satisfactorily. In Jhalda municipal matters are not so satisfactory, for although the Chairman does all he can, the Commissioners as a body are apathetic and indifferent. The work of enlarging a tank for a better water-supply of the Purulia town is still under construction. It is under the supervision of the District Engineer, and was inspected during the year by the Executive Engineer, Chota Nagpur Division, the Superintending Engineer, Western Circle, as well as by myself. The number of meetings held by local bodies during the year is given below :—

Names of Committees.	Number of meetings held.
District Road Committee	10
Gobindpur B. Road	2
Education	2
Purulia Municipality	17
Jhalda ditto	12
Raghunathpur ditto	10

There is only one Municipality in Singhbhum district, and that is at Chaibassa. It has besides the Chairman 12 Commissioners to form the Committee. The Municipal Commissioners take much interest in their duties, and owing to their attentive supervision improvement has been made in sanitation, conservancy, and collection of tax. There were 1,142 rate-payers, against 1,161 in the previous year. The Commissioners held seven meetings, with an average attendance of 6·7. At each of these meetings the attendance was sufficient to form a quorum. The office of the Chairman was held by Mr. R. H. Remy, the Deputy Commissioner. The Singhbhum District Road Committee held five meetings, attended on an average by 5·2 members out of a total number of 10. Only two or three of the members took interest in the work. The District Committee of Public Instruction held only two meetings, attended on an average by 9 out of 16 members.

122. Considering the elements of which the Municipal, Educational, and Road Cess Committees are composed, consisting for the most part of men who are aliens to the country, and beyond their own advancement have no peculiar interest in it or its people, the work of these local self-governing bodies has

been carried on with as much satisfaction and success as could, under the circumstances, be expected. In all these Committees it is a rare thing to find members selected from the people of the country. Here and there one meets with isolated instances of native gentlemen of superior intelligence and education, such, for instance, as Rai Thakurai Bhagabat Dyal Singh Bahadur of Chainpur in Palamau, Tikait Todal Narain Singh of Gawan in Hazaribagh, and Rai Raj Chandra Dass Bahadur of Cheliama in Manbhum, but the number of such indigenous products is exceedingly few. Besides Government servants, the Committees generally consist of pleaders with a sprinkling of traders and tea-planters, whose knowledge of district requirements is limited, and who are frequently too busy with their own concerns to have time to devote to the consideration of public matters. The attention is either fitful or forced, except when self-interest is concerned. Patriotism, 'partly purchased, partly pressed,' is a poor substitute for the real sentiment, but, such as it is, has to be accepted in the present backward state of the country.

XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

123. Statement XXXII gives particulars of the employment of Muhammadans in the public offices of this Division. The number of gazetted appointments carrying salaries above Rs. 100 per mensem was 47, and the number of Muhammadans holding such appointments is five, or, in other words, among officials holding such posts, only one in every nine is a Muhammadan. There are only five gazetted appointments in the Division with salaries of Rs. 100 and under. None of these are held by Muhammadans. The number of ministerial appointments in the Division was 369, of which 38, or 10·3 per cent., are held by Muhammadans. The total number of menial appointments was 596, of which 190, or 31·9 per cent., are held by Muhammadans. The total number of appointments of all classes in the Division was 1,017, and of these 233, or a little less than one-fourth, have fallen to Muhammadans. The percentage of all appointments held by Muhammadans was thus larger than the percentage (5·5) which the total Muhammadan population bears to the total population of the Division, though this is an unfair comparison, seeing that the official posts are chiefly filled by aliens to the districts. There is the same difficulty here as elsewhere in getting Muhammadans sufficiently educated for appointments in the superior service. Attempts are from time to time made to induce Muhammadans to take more advantage of the facilities offered them for the education of their children in the Government schools by the offer of scholarships and by setting aside particular appointments for those among their number who may be found to be eligible, but the results are not always such as could be desired. Improvement must come from within, and if the Muhammadans are slow and apathetic and wanting in application and energy, they must expect to be passed by in the contest for official posts. The time has gone by when the head of an office can look with leniency on the shortcomings of his subordinates, merely for the sake of humouring and encouraging a particular class. The work is ever increasing in quantity and importance, and must be carried on by the best instruments obtainable, and those who show the superior intelligence, ability, and business capacity may expect promotion without distinction of class or race. Under the present high-pressure system of work there is no middle course open, however strong individual sympathies may be with those who have fallen behind in the struggle for existence.

XXXII.—POST-OFFICES AND TELEGRAPHS.

Post-office.

124. As in the previous year, the number of Imperial post-offices in Hazaribagh was 27. The mails were carried with fair regularity. The total length of lines over which mails are carried is 629 miles, of which 198 miles are paid from Imperial and 431 from Zamindari Dâk Fund. There was no prosecution under the Post-office Act. Two cases of embezzlement occurred, in which small sums of Rs. 15 and Rs. 5 were defalcated. The offenders were prosecuted and convictions obtained in both cases. The amounts embezzled were recovered from the sureties of the parties. In Lohardaga there was one important change

in the arrangement of mails. The Calcutta mails are now received twice daily instead of once as in the previous year. One new Imperial post-office was opened during the year. There were thus 17 Imperial post-offices, against 16 in the previous year, and the length of the Imperial lines was 118 miles against 114. In Palamau and Manbhum the postal arrangements remained unchanged. The Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum reports that the arrangements in the Gobindpur line are objectionable. Under the present system letters posted at Gobindpur are not received at Purulia till the third day. It is probable that the opening of the Jharia extension of the East Indian Railway will accelerate the Gobindpur mail. In Singhbhum a new postal line was opened from Chakradharpur to Bandgaon.

The introduction of the system of selling Government quinine through the post-office has not yet made much progress, though a good beginning has been made. As noticed elsewhere, in one outlying rural post-office in Palamau, viz., Husainabad, Mr. Bright noticed the sale of Rs. 24 worth of quinine during the past year. I have no doubt there will be a rapid increase in the sale of the drug as its benefits become more widely appreciated by the public.

Telegraph.

125. In addition to the two telegraph-offices in Hazaribagh (one at Barhi and the other at Hazaribagh) a new telegraph-office was started at Bagodar. The Hazaribagh and Bagodar offices are managed by the Postal Department. The number of messages received during the year was 2,242, against 2,189 in the previous year, and the number despatched 2,456 against 2,314. In Lohardaga the Doranda sub-office was converted into a combined post and telegraph-office since July 1893. The number of messages received at and transmitted from the Ranchi office was 4,081 and 3,987 respectively, against 3,387 and 3,856 in the previous year. The increase is attributed to telegraphic communication being more largely resorted to in the cooly-recruiting business. The proposal for the construction of a telegraph line from Ranchi to Daltonganj *viâ* Lohardaga was dropped, as the annual guarantee of Rs. 2,500 desired by Government could not be raised. There are two telegraph-offices in Manbhum—one at Purulia and the other at Gobindpur. The number of messages received in the Purulia office was 3,138, against 3,263 in the previous year, and the number despatched was 2,884 against 2,787. No special reason can be assigned for this fluctuation. The total receipts were Rs. 2,842, against Rs. 2,801 in 1892-93. There is a 3rd-class telegraph-office at Chaibassa, the head-quarters of the Singhbhum district. The number of messages received was 816, against 810 in the previous year, and the number transmitted was 1,051 against 1,343. The income derived was Rs. 814, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 72.

XXXIII.—ZAMINDARI DAK, FAIRS, AND POUNDS.

(*a*) Zamindari dâk.

126. The following statement shows the demand and collection on account of the zamindari dâk cess in each district:—

Districts.	Demand.	Collection.	Remission.	Balance.	Expenditure.		Total expenditure.
					Cost of head-quarter's establishment.	Other costs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh ...	7,697	7,352	...	345	300	5,900	6,200
Lohardaga ...	5,924	5,924	...	...	108	5,189	5,297
Palamau ...	1,900	1,231	320	349	155	6,309	6,464
Manbhum ...	7,706	7,706	...	...	300	6,290	6,590
Singhbhum ...	2,446	2,441	...	5	...	2,672	2,672
Total ...	25,673	24,654	320	699	863	26,360	27,223

In Hazaribagh the gross demand amounted to Rs. 7,697, of which Rs. 7,352, or 95 5 per cent., were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 345 when the year closed, which is under realization. In Lohardaga and Manbhum the entire demand was realized. In Palamau out of Rs. 1,900 there remains a balance of Rs. 349, which is in course of recovery. In Singhbhum the assessments were not calculated on any fixed rate on the sadar jama, but the sum necessary to meet the total cost of the zamindari dâk lines is levied from the landholders according to their circumstances.

(*b*) Fairs.

127. In Hazaribagh there were 16 fairs held in different places, but in none, except those at Chatra and Madhuban, were arrangements for sanitation made. At Chatra arrangements were made for the removal of night-soil, &c., by the erection of temporary latrines at the expense of the local zamindar under the supervision of the police and the municipal authorities. At Madhuban the only sanitary arrangement needed and made was the marking off of the boundaries within which the people were not allowed to defœcate. The Chatra fair is the great cattle fair of the district. In Lohardaga the Jagarnathpur fair is held on the occasion of the Hindu Car festival, and lasts for one day only. Some 9,000 people assembled at this fair during the past year. A fair was held at Ratu by the Maharaja of Chota Nagpur. It lasted for six days, and is said to have been attended by 12,000 people. A fair is also held at Moorma. During the year it was held on the 26th and 27th October, and was attended by 6,000 people. The principal articles of merchandise exposed for sale in these fairs were cloth, brass utensils, lead ornaments, and other miscellaneous goods. In Palamau the *mêla* at Daltonganj was held in February, and continued for almost a month. A fair at Hurhang is said to have been largely attended, and a number of cattle were brought for sale. In Manbhum there were only two fairs deserving the name, namely, one at Telkupi and the other at Jharibari in the Gobindpur subdivision. They are held once annually, and are nothing more than market gatherings. In Singhbhum the Chaibassa fair was held in December, and continued for a fortnight. Shop-keepers are said to have come to it from Midnapur, Bankura, and Manbhum. As usual the Government contributed Rs. 200 towards its expenses. The money was spent on the construction of corrugated-iron sheds at the *mêla*-site. There was no outbreak of any disease, though the gathering was a fairly large one.

(*c*) Pounds.

128. The following table shows the receipts and disbursements on account of pound funds in the several districts during the past two years:—

Districts.	Receipts.		Disbursements.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
aribagh	3,634	3,525	981	1,010
ardaga	3,097	3,350	1,192	1,150
mau	4,094	5,047	519	630
bhum	2,227	3,262	50	72
bhum	1,247	940	266	278
Total ..	14,299	16,133	3,008	3,140

There were 28 pounds in the district of Hazaribagh during the past year. Of these, 2 were within municipal limits and were farmed out by the municipal authorities, 16 were managed direct, and 10 were farmed out. No complaints against the pound-farmers were brought to notice during the year. In Lohardaga all the pounds, numbering 22, were held under khas management. In Palamau there were 24 pounds, of which 2 were farmed out and the rest managed direct.

In Manbhum 2 out of the 36 pounds were held khas and the rest farmed out. In Singhbhum the number of pounds was 8 in the past year, of which 6 were managed direct, 1 was at Kera under the management of the Thakur of that place, and 1 a municipal pound.

XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS, STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING, AND THE PUBLIC PRESS.

(a) Social institutions.

129. The Kayastha Sabha at Hazaribagh, formed some time ago with the commendable object of improving the condition of the Bihari Kayasthas, has not shown any signs of activity or usefulness, for it held no meeting during the year. The Gorakshini Sabha still exists at Hazaribagh, but displayed no particular activity and zeal, only a few head of cattle being kept and fed at each of the asylums built at Hazaribagh, Chatra, Semaria, and Echak. The Gorakshini Sabha at Ranchi has ceased to exist. In Palamau there were two such sabhas—one at Gurhwa and the other at Hariharganj. Both are reported to be perfectly harmless institutions.

The formation of a society at Ranchi, called the Anjuman Islamiah, was recently made known to me; and after reading the prospectus, I informed the promoters that their aim and objects were excellent, that I wished them every success, and should not fail to bring the Society to the notice of Government in my annual report. The objects which the promoters have in view, as given in their prospectus, are—

(1) To give free education to such Muhammadan children generally as are sons or daughters of parents who are really too poor to afford to bear the cost of their education.

(2) To make necessary provision for board, lodging, and education for such orphans and foundlings among the Muhammadans as are unable during their minority to eke out their own livelihood.

(3) To perform, at the entire cost of the Society, the burial ceremony of such poorer classes of Muhammadans as breathe their last within the precincts of the town, without any means to meet the necessary expenses required for the same or friends or relatives to assist in the disposal of their dead bodies.

(4) To make grants to such an extent as the funds at the disposal of the Society would allow for the performance of marriage ceremony of the poorer classes of the Muhammadan girls—the marriageable daughters of parents who are found from enquiries to be held into their status by the members of the Committee to be in *bonâ fide* need of pecuniary assistance for the purpose in question.

(5) To undertake, at the cost of the Society, the erection of masjids in several parts of the town where, in the opinion of the Committee, necessity exists for them, and also to bear the cost of necessary repairs to masjids and other sacred places within the town belonging to the Muhammadan community. For the proper attainment of the first object, the Committee, composing of the leading men of the Muhammadan community in the town, have established a madrassa in the heart of the town to teach English, Hindi, and Urdu, and also to give religious instruction to the Muhammadan pupils of the institution. The madrassa has been opened since June 1893, and is at present supported by subscriptions raised among the members of the Society. The Committee stand in need of a Government grant or a grant from the Mohsin Endowment Fund, which the Committee are hopeful of obtaining from the Director of Public Instruction.

(b) Political institutions.

130. The only political institution in the Division is the Congress Committee at Hazaribagh with its branches at Ranchi, Purulia, and Giridih. Three meetings were held—one at Hazaribagh, one at Giridih, and one at Purulia—for election of delegates for the ninth Indian National Congress, held in December last at Lahore, and eight delegates attended the Congress.

(c) State of public feeling.

131. The Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh does not say anything in regard to the state of feeling in that district. In Lohardaga there was a slight collision between the Hindus and Muhammadans in Ranchi at the time of the Bakrid, and two persons were sent up under section 448, Penal Code. It was, however, only a storm in a teapot, though there was a disposition to magnify it into a *casus belli* between the parties by the engagement of all the local Bar on the one side, and the summoning of a barrister from outside for the other. However, I caused a hint to be conveyed to the parties that it would be adverse to their interests

to convert peaceful Ranchi into a hotbed of dissensions, and that the matter ought to be compromised. To the credit of all concerned this advice was taken.

132. Palamau adjoins Gaya and Shahabad, and is the only district of this Division in which the cow-killing question has been taken up with any degree of warmth. Though nothing exciting happened during the year, it was hardly closed when a report reached me from Mahuadand in the south of the district bordering on Lohardaga, which showed a dangerous state of feeling on the part of the Hindus towards the Muhammadans in that part. About 400 men headed by the local landholders and assisted by a party of men from the neighbouring pargana of Burway in Lohardaga went about armed with guns, swords, and spears, and threatened the Muhammadans to burn their mosque while they were praying, that there would be a *jaujdari* if they attempted to perform *kurbani*. Mr. Bright personally took up the case, and a large number of men are under trial for rioting. We were somewhat apprehensive of a renewal of hostilities at the Bakrid, but owing to the precautionary measures adopted, I have just heard that all passed off quietly.

133. In the Sonepur pargana there was a revival of the subscription movement among the sardars, which received a severe check in 1890 from the measures taken to prosecute some of the ringleaders for cheating. The object of this movement, which has been frequently described in previous reports, is briefly this. The claim of the Munda and Oraon cultivators is that because their forefathers came into the country and cleared the jungle at a time when there were no rajas or zamindars, they are in no way bound to pay rent through any intervener but direct to Government. The sardars assert the existence of a decree which has been granted by the Home Government but suppressed by the authorities out here, and subscriptions are levied with the ostensible object of procuring legal aid from Calcutta for the prosecution of their claim. I have more than once explained to the people the illusory character of the expectations held out to them, and their folly in throwing away money to no purpose, but my arguments were addressed to unwilling ears, and it seemed to me they preferred to remain in a state of delusion to having their eyes opened —*Populus vult decipi*. The advent in the spring of a Calcutta solicitor in the district, followed by that of a barrister, gave rise to all kinds of rumours as to the kind of agitation that was to be expected, but nothing happened at that time of a disturbing character; but in the autumn complaints of extortion and theft against the sardars began to be rife—a welcome indication that at last the people were becoming alive to the fact that they were being cheated. Our previous difficulty had been to get any one to come forward to complain, and it is to be hoped that the result of the prosecutions which ensued will be the suppression of the movement. On this point the Officiating Deputy Commissioner writes :—

"I am credibly informed that large numbers of people were actually ruined by the contributions they were forced to make by the sardars on pain of the destruction of their crops or explusion from the village.

"Colonel Gordon believed that the oppression caused by the sardars is the principal reason for the flow of emigration to Assam, and not, as is so commonly asserted, the intrinsic destitution of the Lohardaga raiyats. In his opinion it is the duty of Government to leave no stone unturned in the effort to put an end once for all to the mischievous and utterly illusory propaganda of the sardars, viz., that the Mundas still possess the prescriptive and unchangeable right to the soil, and this right will still be acknowledged by Government if money is forthcoming wherewith to carry on the agitation. The sardars, as they are called, are the representatives of a peculiarly mischievous class. They are people, who in becoming Christians did not adopt this faith from any ingenuous conviction, but with an ulterior motive of the strongest and most practical kind, viz., emancipation from their obligation as tenants and the fulfilment of the illusory expectation, viz., the acquirement to the Mundas of the Chota Nagpur Raj and the abolition of all rajas, zamindars, and intermediaries of all kinds holding any place between the Government and the raiyats. These persons expected from the missionaries, in return for the obligation conferred by joining their flock, assistance in these designs, and as the assistance could not be given them to the extent they had expected and demanded, they took umbrage at the missionaries failing them, and deserted the Christian banner. These persons did not,

however, openly disavow the faith of their adoption, but merely the shortcomings, as they deemed them, of its ministers. They continued nominally at all events to be Christians, but carried on the wars against constituted authorities and the missionaries alike—against the former by stirring up discontent and disaffection among the raiyats, and against the latter by seducing away members of the flock and preventing others from joining it. They found the Mundas at large easy victims of their propaganda, and were able to raise incredibly large sums, ostensively for carrying on the litigation. The major portion of this money found its way into the pockets of certain barristers in Calcutta, but large sums have stuck to the fingers of the sardars in passing. In the face of the positive orders of Government officers, many times repeated for years past and emphasized by convictions under the Penal Code for cheating, the sardars, who largely increased in number, continued their illegal exactions, and increased them to an extent, which, if accurately known, would scarcely be believed. During his cold-weather tour Colonel Gordon was able to induce some of the raiyats to come forward and give evidence, and when the raiyats perceived that they would be protected by the authorities, complaints began to flow into the Courts. A large number of prosecutions were instituted, and most of the leading sardars were convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. These convictions have had a most salutary effect, and I believe the movement is practically dead. The history of the movement is a salutary lesson of the amount of oppression which will be borne by the people of this district without an effort at resistance or a word of complaint."

The Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum writes:—

"There is no indication that public feeling, as the term is generally understood, exists in the district. The people here, as a mass, have not attained such a high state of education as to be interested in either the Jury Notification or the Municipal Amendment Bill, or to mix with the Congress Association. The uneducated classes have no opinion on public questions unless such questions affect them personally. There are no indications that the recent Hindu revival, whether in its original religious state or in its subsequent political phase, has affected the people of this district. Muhammadans are few in number, and they live at peace with their Hindu neighbours. The Muhammadans do not attempt to wound the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus, nor do the Hindus try to interfere with the equal rights of the Muhammadans. The aboriginal and semi-aboriginal people, who form 13·91 per cent. of the population of the district, are of course Hindus merely by courtesy, and the Bengali Hindus who inhabit the towns and more advanced portions of the country are possessed of more knowledge and common-sense, and less bigotry than Hindus of the North-Western Provinces."

In Singhbhum the state of public feeling was all that could be desired. The Deputy Commissioner of the district reports:—"The people mind their own business, and generally do not trouble themselves about matters beyond their own horizon, and the matter which flows from the public press of Bengal has not as yet, to any appreciable extent, assailed the nostrils of the Singhbhum people."

(*d*) Public press.

134. The only papers published in this Division are the *Dharwak*, printed at the Pakuria Mission in Manbhum, and the *Ghurbundhu*, printed by the German Lutheran Mission at Ranchi. They are both religious papers, and are intended for the supply of religious and moral instructions to the Christian converts belonging to the two missions.

XXXV.—SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

135. There were five Sub-Deputy Collectors and three kanungos employed in the Division. Of the five Sub-Deputy Collectors, three were employed in Hazaribagh, one in Lohardaga, and one in Manbhum. Of the three Sub-Deputy Collectors in Hazaribagh, one was employed at the head-quarters station of the district, and the other two at Giridih. Of the Sub-Deputy Collectors stationed at Giridih, one was employed on general work and the other held charge of the distillery. The latter officer was transferred in June 1893, and replaced by a

kanungo. In Lohardaga Sub-Deputy Collector Babu Jadu Nath Chatterjee was employed in making local enquiries in connection with rent-suits, and regarding the circumstances of the people who applied for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act. In Manbhum Babu Surendra Lal Mitra, Sub-Deputy Collector, was employed on general work in the Gobindpur subdivision. In Singhbhum Babu Lalit Chandra Das Gupta was employed as a Sub-Deputy Collector from 1st April to 5th June 1893, when he was promoted to a Deputy Collectorship.

Of the three kanungos, one was employed in Hazaribagh since June 1893, and held charge of the distillery at Giridih, the second was employed in Lohardaga, chiefly in making enquiries into disputed holdings of raiyats in Government estates, and in making survey and measurement of lands acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, and the third was employed in Palamau.

136. * * * * * *

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF THE ZAMINDARS.

137. With the exception of the zamindar of Jaipur in the district of Manbhum, who is still maintaining his attitude of recusancy towards the authorities, as mentioned in last year's report, the conduct of the zamindars of this Division, so far as their relations with the Government and the Government officers are concerned, has been satisfactory. They are all loyal and faithful subjects of the Crown.

In Hazaribagh the majority of the old landed proprietors are said to be involved in debts. None of them have a correct appreciation of their duties and liabilities as landlords, and do nothing which will directly contribute to the improvement of their estates or the welfare of their tenants. Colonel Garbett writes:—"Debts, vicious habits, the incubus of a host of needy relatives and ragged retainers, natural indolence, inborn apathy, and want of sympathy are the main causes which are constantly at work, preventing the improvement of their estates and the bettering of their raiyats." The Raja of Serampur is the only zamindar of whom the Deputy Commissioner can speak in terms of praise. His estate is said to be now well managed, and his tenantry seem to be on good terms with him. In Palamau Rai Thakurai Bhagabat Dyal Singh Bahadur is a careful Honorary Magistrate, a loyal gentleman, and a good and careful landlord, and fully deserves the title of Rai Bahadur lately conferred upon him. Thakurai Gobinda Prosad Singh of Ranka has taken steps to clear his estate from debts, and is really desirous of managing his estate prudently and well. He has guaranteed the subscriptions necessary for the establishment of a middle English school at Ranka, and is extremely anxious to give his sons the benefit of English education. The younger zamindar of Sonepura is said by the Deputy Commissioner to have become deeply involved in debt, and it is feared that he will never be able to extricate himself. Babu Kishen Bux Roy of Nowa Jaipur, the largest tenure-holder under the Government, who only a few years ago had succeeded to a fine rent-roll and a considerable quantity of money, allowed himself to be seriously involved in debts, and has at last taken warning and appointed a Manager with full powers. His estate should now be cleared of all debts in a few years. In Manbhum the Raja of Pachete made over to the Purulia Municipality some 57 bighas of land for the re-excavation of the Madhub Bandh, and for this act of liberality he has received the thanks of Government. I regret, however, to say that his estate is badly managed, and he has involved himself in debts. His son, locally known as the Chota Raja, has applied to have the estate brought under the protection of the Encumbered Estates Act. The zamindar of Pandra, Babu Madhu Sudan Singh, is said to have fulfilled his obligations as a landlord in an eminently satisfactory manner. He is maintaining on an improved scale the school, hostel, and dispensary which the Maharani Higan Kumari had established at Podderdi, and is reported to be the only zamindar in the district whose liberality is rightly directed. The zamindar of Jharia, who attained his majority during the year, has made a donation of Rs. 500 to the Purulia Public Library. In Singhbhum Babu Satrughan Dhol of Dhalbhum, the Thakurs of Kera and Anandapur, and Babu Jagamohan Singh of Bandgaon are reported to have conducted themselves satisfactorily.

XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

138. The foregoing record makes it clear that some progress has been made during the last few years in the administration and development of this backward territory. In those parts, especially to the north and west, where hills and primeval jungles abound, and where transport is chiefly restricted to the lightly-laden pack-bullocks which pick their leisurely way to distant marts along the narrow bridle-paths, which form the rudimentary communications of the country, civilization is at a standstill, though the people are happy, their wants being few and simple, and eked out by the abundant supply of jungle products, which can be had for the taking. But in the most eastern and southerly portions of the Division, however, there has been a distinct improvement in the standard of comfort, consequent upon the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and the extension of road communications. The country is comparatively free from invasions of epidemics; and though scarcity may be felt in certain tracts, there can be no apprehension of a general famine. The undulating character of the country, and the fitful and irregular rainfall make this almost impossible, inasmuch as scarcity in one part may be accompanied by sufficiency in another. Besides the advance in commercial prosperity, the character of official work has improved, especially in the administration of civil and criminal justice, in the management of estates, and the general conduct of business. But these changes have not been accomplished without adding considerably to the labour of supervision, and the task of controlling affairs in this vast Division is becoming every year more difficult. The novel questions which the Commissioner is sometimes called upon to decide are extremely complicated, and the experience gained in regulation districts is of little use. With but few guiding materials he may be required to prepare mining or forest leases of large tracts of country, to determine rates of royalty for hitherto unexploited minerals and metals, to draw up an elaborate scheme for the management of protected waste lands, to interpret and determine ancient feudal customs and their modern application, and to decide boundary disputes in uninhabited jungly tracts by a reference to uncertain topographical maps and to landmarks of trees and stones which have long since disappeared. Under the patriarchal system in force every raiyat, every tenure-holder or zamindar, every Raja or Political Chief thinks himself entitled directly to invoke the personal assistance of the Commissioner in the adjustment of his grievances and the settlement of his disputes; and as regards the Native States, now that the railway has rendered them more accessible, a tide of work has set in, which threatens to considerably embarrass the administration. The pressure of work is also being felt in some of the districts, more especially Palamau and Singhbhum. The Deputy Commissioner of the former considers that the year has been marked by a still further improvement in crime-reporting, by some improvement in the management of the police, by a considerable improvement in the disposal of cases and in land registration, by improvement in the construction and repairs of roads, and to some extent in the management of wards' estates, and by a further increase in revenue from land, excise, and stamps. On the other hand, he thinks that there is great room for improvement in the administration of police. The time has come, he says, for considering whether the sanctioned staff of one Deputy Collector is not altogether insufficient. The Munsif-Deputy Collector will, during the coming year, probably have his time more fully occupied than now with civil cases, and will consequently be able to take fewer criminal cases than ever. On the other hand, work is increasing in every branch; and though it is possible to keep things going as long as the Deputy Commissioner is at head-quarters, it is very difficult to prevent the office falling into arrears and confusion when he is in camp. The Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum reports that the condition of the district throughout the year may be said to have been generally satisfactory. The chief wants of the district, as he understands, are a stronger and better-paid ministerial staff, and improved road communications.

139. Under the orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, a Durbar was held by me at Ranchi on March 26th for the purpose of delivering to Rai Jadunath Mukherjee and Thakurai Bhagabat Dyal Singh the *sanads* of His Excellency the Viceroy, conferring upon them the title of Rai Bahadur. The

function was performed in a public manner with the prescribed forms and ceremonies in a shamianah which was put up in my compound. All the residents, civil and military, were invited to attend, as well as native officers of rank and the native noblemen and gentlemen of the neighbourhood. Seats were arranged in the order of precedence, the Europeans on the left of the *dais* and the native gentlemen on the right. The Municipal Commissioners, Honorary Magistrates, and Pleaders all took part in the ceremony, and the clerks of all the Courts and offices were provided with seats behind the *durbaris*, and behind them, again, were rows of children (boys and girls) from the different Government and mission schools, who were permitted to witness the spectacle. A detachment of the Chota Nagpur Mounted Volunteers and of the Police formed a Guard of Honour. The recipients of the titles were led up to the *dais* by the Deputy Commissioner; and after the *sanads* were handed to them, I addressed each one in turn, recounting the acts and services for which the distinction was bestowed. The gentlemen selected for preferment are well known and held in high esteem for their public and private acts of benevolence, and the conferring of their honours in a public manner cannot fail to have aroused a spirit of emulation among the rest of the native gentlemen present.

140. This report will not be complete without some reference to the Chota Nagpur Mounted Volunteer Rifle Corps, which is no longer a *nominis umbra*, but has a real existence. The question of raising a corps was first mooted about ten years ago, but nothing could be settled owing to the absence of unanimity on the part of the residents of Ranchi as to the kind of corps they wanted. I took up the matter in 1890, when the idea occurred to me of proposing a mounted corps similar to the Light Horse in Calcutta as it was when it first came into existence. A meeting of the residents was called, and the idea was taken up, and a number of supporters was obtained, which justified me in writing to Government to obtain sanction to the formation of a corps of mounted rifles. The proposal was approved; I was invited to take the command; and before the close of 1891 a beginning was made to enlist members. On the 1st January 1893 the strength of the corps was 37, but rose to 45 on the 1st January 1894; while it now stands at 60, not including honorary members, which must be regarded as very satisfactory, considering how few and scattered the European population is of Chota Nagpur. At the annual inspection in March last, General Lance was pleased to compliment the corps on their excellence in drill, range-firing, and general equipment. After the inspection I was able to arrange a rifle meeting, and the valuable challenge cups and prizes offered were competed for with great keenness. This meeting was an unqualified success and highly creditable to the corps, considering it was a first attempt. Some further stimulus and encouragement to the corps will be given, if Government will only accede to my proposals for the construction of the much-needed rifle-range in Purulia and the holding of a camp of exercise at Ranchi next cold season.

MUHARRAM DISTURBANCE AT RAMPUR BOALIA.

No. 1325J.-D.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL.

Dated Darjeeling, the 17th September 1894.

READ—

A Report from the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, No. 154Ct., dated 16th August 1894, on the disturbances which occurred at Rampur Boalia on occasion of the late *Muharram*.

Read also—

A Report from the Inspector-General of Police, No. 2500T., dated 26th July 1894, on the same subject.

A copy of the decision of the District Magistrate of Rajshahi, dated 11th August 1894, sentencing four constables to one month and one day's simple imprisonment each, under section 29, Act V of 1861, for firing without orders on that occasion.

A copy of the decision of the Officiating Sessions Judge of Rajshahi, dated 14th August 1894, confirming on appeal the orders of the District Magistrate.

The facts of the case are sufficiently stated in the report of the Inspector-General of Police and in the decision of the District Magistrate. Detailed instructions had been issued by the District Superintendent of Police of Rajshahi regulating the routes to be followed on occasion of the *Muharram* in the town of Rampur Boalia, the hours and dates for which passes were current, and the measures to be taken for the escort of procession parties along their sanctioned routes. No precaution which had been adopted in previous years for the prevention of disturbance was omitted on this occasion. It appears, however, that there has been a growing tendency among the Muhammadans of Rampur Boalia to form themselves into two parties, the members of which, during the *Muharram* season, take every opportunity of quarrelling with their rivals and of resorting to blows. This discord, which led to inconsiderable friction on previous occasions, manifested itself this year with a degree of violence which was not anticipated.

2. Special arrangements were made to ensure that the opposing parties should follow separate routes, but this is not possible altogether in a town where the number of routes is necessarily very limited; and it so happened that at various points it was unavoidable that the two processions should come into contact. The number of processionists is said to have amounted to between 2,000 and 3,000, and most of them carried clubs or *lathies*. The number of constables available was less than 100, of whom it is understood that about one-half were armed with police carbines, and the usual supply of ammunition consisting of blank and buck-shot cartridges. This force was found insufficient to maintain order at the points where the processions converged. At a comparatively early period of the evening blows were interchanged, and at a spot called Talaimari, the police were overpowered and driven back. The armed police were then ordered to fix bayonets and advance on the mob, which retreated for some time, but presently commenced throwing brick-bats, fire-balls and other missiles at the police, several of whom were hurt. The Sub-Inspector in command then gave orders to fire blank cartridge, and this was done, with the effect that both the rival parties temporarily dispersed. At the same time attacks had been made on the police in other quarters.

3. On receiving information of what had occurred, Mr. Moore, the District Superintendent of Police, set out a little after 11 o'clock at night, accompanied by three English friends, to the centre of the town, where he knew he would meet the main body of the rioters. Arriving there, he posted his police along the cross roads at different points, and himself proceeded to

disarm the rioters. He had already collected about a couple of hundred *lathies*, when a shout was raised, a rush of people followed in all directions, and a discharge of firearms was heard. What happened can best be described in the words of Mr. Henry's report:—

"It appears that five constables, on seeing the rush made towards them, apprehended that their lives were in danger, and hurriedly loading, some with blank and some with buckshot, fired in a state of panic. Subsequent enquiry proved that two men fired buckshot and three blank. The result of the firing was that four persons were wounded not seriously; one being struck by a pellet in the lip, another by a pellet in the scalp, a third by a pellet in the ankle, all of which have been extracted, the fourth by a pellet still lodged in the thigh. The personal enquiries I have made at the dispensary satisfy me that three of the four wounded persons have quite recovered, and that the fourth is in no danger. Immediately on hearing the discharge, the District Superintendent went up to the police party, and ascertained that they had fired without orders. Enquiry was also made as to the men who fired and the ammunition they had used. Two of the persons wounded were standing on the roof of a low house some 30 yards distant. On hearing their outcry the police got them down, put them in a conveyance, and sent them off to the dispensary."

4. It has been decisively proved, after full judicial enquiry, that these constables fired without the orders of any superior officer. Two of them had already been roughly handled by the mob at Talaimari, and when the rush was made they lost their heads, loaded and fired. The identification of one of the constables was not considered satisfactory, but a prosecution under section 29, Act V of 1861, was instituted against four men, and they were convicted by the District Magistrate, and each of them sentenced to simple imprisonment for one month and one day. This sentence was upheld on appeal by the Sessions Judge.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor does not consider that any blame can attach to Mr. Moore, the District Superintendent, or to any of the superior officers of the District Police. On the contrary, they appear to have done their duty with coolness and confidence under difficult circumstances.

6. It remains to pass general orders which shall ensure that the arrangements made for the maintenance of order on the occasion of the *Muharram* and other festivals, when large concourses of people assemble together, shall be more effective than proved to be the case on this occasion at Rampur Boalia. The assembling of large bodies of men in procession at night, armed with *lathies* and other instruments capable of being used as weapons of defence, is fraught with danger to the peace. It has been ascertained that in Calcutta and its suburbs, in Patna, in Murshidabad, and in Hooghly, the carrying of *lathies* is strictly forbidden during the *Muharram* procession, and in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion a similar rule should be enforced in Rampur Boalia and in all other places where there is reason to anticipate disturbance. Under the provisions of section 30 of Act V of 1861, the conduct of all assemblies and processions on the public roads is regulated by the District and Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and whenever there is reason to anticipate disturbance, it should be the invariable condition of a license granted under this section that no weapon, *lathi* or other instrument capable of being used as a weapon of offence, shall be carried by any member of the procession except in such special cases as they may be shown to be required for purposes of display or mimic warfare. It is not intended that the prohibition should be universal, for it must be remembered that as a rule these processions are peaceful and popular, and also that fencing with sticks is by immemorial usage a conspicuous feature in the *Muharram* proceedings. The power given by the law should be exercised with discretion, but in such a town as Rampur Boalia, where the local authorities had reason to expect trouble, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that it would certainly have been a proper precaution on the part of the District Superintendent of Police to have disarmed the great body of the processionists.

7. If assemblages of the public are not permitted to carry weapons of offence, the police with their batons will be sufficiently equipped to be able to maintain and enforce order even against large crowds. The armed police should always be kept in reserve, and only called out when it is necessary to take some specific action, such as to support an arrest or disperse a mob; they should never be entrusted with the routine duty of marshalling the processions. When armed police are necessary, they should go out only by special order of

the District Superintendent of Police, who should consult the District Magistrate if there is time to do so. The District Superintendent should himself be in charge of the party, but if he should be temporarily engaged elsewhere, the command must devolve on his Assistant or on an Inspector. If it is necessary to call out the armed police at a sub-divisional head-quarters, the responsibility must rest on the Inspector in charge, subject to the orders of the Sub-divisional Officer.

8. In all cases when armed parties are sent out, they should keep together in compact bodies under competent officers fully instructed. The officer in charge of the party will be responsible for the order to fire, if the emergency should arise; but in no case should such an extreme measure be resorted to, unless it is absolutely necessary for the protection of life and property.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the promulgation of these orders, which will be communicated to all Commissioners and to the Inspector-General of Police for guidance, will be found sufficient to prevent the recurrence of such deplorable incidents as marked the celebration of the *Muharram* in the case under notice.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Commissioners, and to the Inspector-General of Police, for information and guidance.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, and of the papers cited in the preamble, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. LANG,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 154C.T., dated Camp Pabna, the 16th August 1894.

From—P. NOLAN, Esq., C.S., Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of Government, a copy of a report by the Inspector-General of Police, No. 2500T., dated the 26th July 1894, on the disturbances which occurred at Rampur Boalia during the Muharram; also a copy of the decision of the District Magistrate, sentencing four constables to one month and one day's simple imprisonment each, under section 29, Act V of 1861, for firing without orders on that occasion.

2. To the facts stated by Mr. Henry, I have only to add that the persons wounded continue to do well. The constables prosecuted have forfeited any sympathy they might have claimed on the ground that their error was unpremeditated, and almost involuntary, by setting up, at the last moment, a false defence, the purport of which was to shift to their superior officer the responsibility which really attached only to themselves.

3. As pointed out by the Inspector-General, the employment of police armed with guns on the occasion of the Muharram is not a novelty at Rampur Boalia. But hitherto such men have been kept in reserve at one or two convenient points, and constables carrying batons only have been in actual contact with the public. This year a larger force was available, and the experiment was tried of using the armed police in small parties for the work of marshalling the processions, by preventing them from coming into contact with each other. The latter arrangement does not commend itself to my judgment, and I hope it will not be adopted again. Mr. Henry, I am glad to observe, agrees that the precedent set should be avoided next year, and properly recommends that, to render them manageable by the ordinary police, those who follow the processions should be prohibited from carrying *lathies*. But I may remark that even when they had *lathies* they proved amenable to the control of the unarmed constables; while the armed force tried this year was found inefficient for the purpose. From paragraph VI of the Inspector-General's report it will be seen that when first they tried to prevent a collision between two processions, the armed police were driven back, and the fight commenced in their presence. Sub-Inspector Nader Hosein informs me that this occurred because, when he was hit by a missile, his men crowded round him, breaking line, and let the mob pass. The police then fired blank cartridge on the parties who were contending with each other, and this temporarily dispersed the crowd. I cannot approve of the measure, as blank should be fired only as a preliminary to shot in case it is not effectual, and a real volley discharged to separate men merely fencing with sticks would have produced more harm than it could have prevented. On the second occasion of the use of fire-arms no good resulted, as the mob broke through the line notwithstanding the volley. It can, indeed, seldom happen that either bayonets or rifles are appropriate arms for keeping a procession at night-time and during many consecutive hours to a prescribed route. If a line is drawn up across a street, as was twice done on this occasion, those who approach it will often be innocent people pushed from behind, or hurried onwards by panic; and then the police have either to give way or to take life without sufficient reason.

4. I think, moreover, that the presence in many places of an armed force had the effect of distracting the constables from their proper duties, the peaceful marshalling of the processions, and the arrest of those who threatened disturbance. Not a single arrest was effected. I am not surprised to find that some members of a force carrying guns, broken up into small bodies, under very uncertain control, and employed during the whole night in immediate contact with a mob, acted in a manner which cannot be defended.

5. In my opinion the armed police should on such occasion be kept in reserve with arms piled, and appear only when it is necessary to take active measures—to defend, for instance, a prisoner from rescue, or to drive off those assaulting the ordinary police. They will thus escape the provocation which

tries even the best disciplined troops—that which results from standing for long hours in the face of an unfriendly mob. And should their aid be unfortunately needed, they will arrive on the scene fresh and under efficient command, their very appearance indicating to disturbers of the peace the serious consequences to be apprehended from further misconduct.

6. I am glad to observe that Mr. Moore, Mr. Savi, and the two European gentlemen with them, showed a proper coolness and confidence by mixing with the mob when it was most excited, and taking away their sticks from its members.

No. 2500T., dated Rampur Boalia, the 26th July 1894.

From—E. R. HENRY, Esq., C.S., Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal (through Commissioner of Rajshahi Division).

I HAVE the honour to submit a report upon the occurrences of the 14th and 15th July at Rampur Boalia, in connection with the Muharram disturbances which took place there.

II. The Muharram lasted from the 5th until the afternoon of the 15th July, when the final act of consigning the *tazias* to the water, after they had been conveyed to the Mukdam Shaheb Darga, was performed. Up to the evening of the 14th July all persons connected with the procession parties had behaved in an orderly manner, or at any rate had not indulged in serious excesses.

Detailed instructions regulating the routes to be followed, the hours and dates for which passes were current, the names of officers responsible for general supervision and for the maintenance of the peace within specified sections of the town of Rampur Boalia (which, it may be noted, extends seven miles east to west), the measures to be taken for the escort of procession parties and for securing to them unobstructed passage along their sanctioned routes, are given in district order, dated 5th July 1894, issued by the Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Savi, with the approval of the District Magistrate, Mr. Price. These instructions show that all precautions which could be suggested were adopted, and that the regulations issued for the maintenance of order were as complete as possible under the circumstances. Whether the employment of armed constables was or was not required will be considered later on in this report.

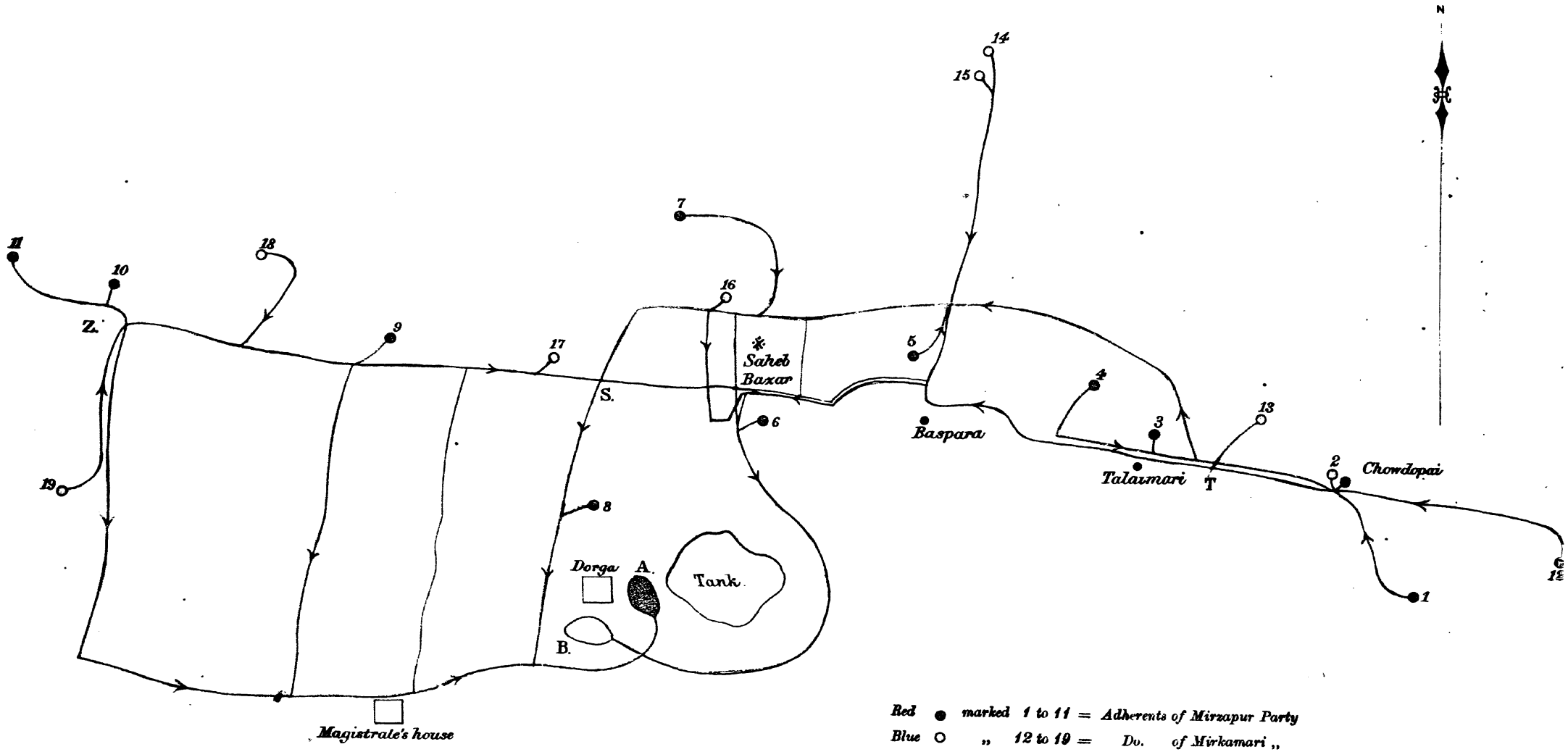
III. The following precautionary arrangements were made in advance. No persons were to be permitted to form themselves into a separate procession party unless licensed under a pass. Each pass recited the name of the person in whose favour it was granted, the dates and hours for which it was current, and contained a prohibition against guns, swords, and spears being carried. Twenty-seven applications for passes were received, but as eight were put in late, they were rejected, and finally passes were issued to 19 separate procession parties.

IV. It appears that the 19 procession parties represent two great rival parties, the one known as the Mirkamori or Tufani's, the other as the Mirzapur or Miajan's, eight of the procession parties having ranged themselves under the banner of Tufani, and the remainder under the banner of Miajan. These are names merely, and used for the purpose of differentiating the parties between whom it now appears serious discord exists. This discord led to unimportant rows last year, but this year either side gathered its forces with a view to determining by the arbitrament of fighting which should be held to have the supremacy. In the sketch map No. I adherents of Miajan or the Mirzapur party are marked with a red O; adherents of Tufani or the Mirkamori party with a blue O. The red lines show the routes prescribed for the Mirzapur party, the blue lines those prescribed for the Mirkamori party.

V. It has been customary at Rampur Boalia, as is the case in some other towns, for the processionists to give displays of *lathi khel* at fixed places along their routes. The principal display takes place on the last night of the Muharram. In this instance it would have taken place between midnight of the 14th and dawn of the 15th July. Consequently this was the particular time when a disturbance of the peace, if threatened, might be expected to occur. Mr. Moore, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, who had relieved Mr. Savi a couple of days before, was aware of the state of affairs, and had arranged to patrol the town in person from midnight till dawn. Both Mr. Savi and he had taken this precaution on the preceding nights. He had dined at a friend's house centrally situated (Collector's compound), and had given instructions to the police to furnish him with information from time to time. By midnight the several procession parties were expected to reach the centre of the town, and it was his intention then to collect all the adherents of the two great parties together into two compact bodies, so that they might be escorted under sufficiently strong escorts to the final "*lathi khel*" akhras, and there kept under effective control. This arrangement was required, as the number of processionists was very large—two or three thousand, it is said, exclusive of numerous spectators—and the police force available for keeping order relatively small. Some time after 11 o'clock, information reached Mr. Moore that the adherents of the two parties had attacked each other and the police at a place named Talaimari, and he at once set out to meet them with Messrs. Taylor, Dow, and Savi, whom he had requested to accompany him to render assistance if necessary.

VI. To make this account more intelligible, I must describe what took place between 8-30 P.M. and the arrival of Mr. Moore on the scene.

Sketch No. I.



Red ● marked 1 to 11 = Adherents of Mirzapur Party
Blue ○ „ 12 to 19 = Do. of Mirkamari „
A. B. = Final Akhra
✻ = Sahib Bazar
Z. Z. = Nator Road
Red line = Route prescribed for Mirzapur Party
Blue line = Do. „ Mirkamari Party
T. S. = Circuitous Tikapara Road

Reg No 569, Bengal. Ju —Sept 96—1,40X.

Simco., S. I. O., Calcutta.

About 6-30 P.M. Sub-Inspectors Nader Hosein and Kunja Behari Banerjea set out from the police-station for Chaddupai, 3½ miles east (marked in the sketch map), their object being to meet the procession parties at the furthermost limit of their routes. The road marked 22′ is known as the Nator road, the circuitous road marked T. S. is the Tikapara road, the junction of the two roads is at T close to Talaimari. The Nator road had been prescribed as the route for the Mirkamori or the Tufani's party; the Tikapara road as the route for the Mirzapur or Miajan's party.

On the way to Chaddupai the Sub-Inspectors posted a guard at Bashpara to keep the Mirkamori party on the main road and prevent them from attacking those of the opposite party assembled at an akhara near the river bank, and to keep the Nator road unobstructed. On reaching Talaimari they posted a guard there to prevent the Jamalpur men (marked red O in sketch I), adherents of the Mirzapur party, from coming on to the Nator road during the passage of the Mirkamori party. They then proceeded on to Chaddupai, and found some of the Mirzapur men doing *lathi khel* on the Nator road, and beyond them to the east, approaching up the Nator road, a body of the Mirkamori men. In order to prevent a conflict, a police guard was placed across the road to obstruct the passage of the Mirkamori men, and during the interval the Mirzapur men were compelled to leave the Nator road, and the police guard being drawn to one side, the Mirkamori party were permitted to pass up it towards the centre of the town accompanied by Sub-Inspector Nader Hosein, head-constable Achabor Singh, and a police guard of armed and unarmed constabulary, Sub-Inspector Kunja Behari Banerjea being left behind with some constables to watch the Mirzapur men. As the two parties passed within a short distance of each other, they exchanged blows. On receiving intimation from Sub-Inspector Nader Hosein that the route as far as Matihar was clear, Sub-Inspector Kunja Behari Banerjea allowed the Mirzapur men to proceed that far. After the exchange of blows at Chaddupai, one Romejan, a leader of the Mirzapur party, a desperate and dangerous character, an ex-convict under police surveillance, went off, vowing vengeance, to collect adherents, and he rejoined at Matihar with about 100 men carrying *lathis*, and urged his party, thus strengthened, forward; and notwithstanding the remonstrances of the police, they all rushed towards Talaimari accompanied by the police, the police bugler, under orders of the Sub-Inspector, sounding his bugle to warn Sub-Inspector Nader Hosein that this contingent were out of control. The police guard at T (see sketch map) tried to force the Mirzapur men up the Tikapara route, but were not strong enough to defeat them, and were worsted and roughly handled in the attempt. Seeing that the Mirzapur men were determined to come into a conflict, Sub-Inspector Nader Hosein divided his armed police into two sections, made them fix bayonets, and then fronted one section against the Mirkamori men, and fronted the other section against the on-coming Mirzapur men. This occurred at Talaimari. As the two bodies were dangerously close, he ordered the two armed police sections to move slowly forward, and the rioters retreated before the line of bayonets for some time, and then they commenced throwing brickbats, fire-balls, and other missiles at the police, who held their ground, though several were hurt, until Sub-Inspector Nader Hosein was placed *hors de combat* by a severe blow on the head, which cut open his scalp and partially stunned him. The police then retreated down the slopes of the road, and the two parties rushed into collision. Sub-Inspector Nader Hosein, realizing the danger, gave head-constable Achabor Sing orders to fire blank cartridge, and this was done, and with excellent effect, as both parties dispersed. They reformed, however, on finding that no one had suffered injury from the discharge of firearms. Sub-Inspector Nader Hosein was sent off from here to have his wound attended to.

Sub-Inspector Kunja Behari Banerjea, who with several other police officers had received blows, stuck to the Mirkamori party, which was the first to reform, and escorted it as far as Shaheb Bazar. On their way there, at Bashpara, the rioters observed some men and boys, adherents of the Mirzapur party, doing '*lathi khel*,' and set upon them in spite of the resistance of the police, and beat several of them savagely. One of the victims is still in hospital with two incised wounds in the skull and several cuts all down the back. Having escorted the party as far as Shaheb Bazar (A in sketch II), the Sub-Inspector reported what had occurred to Inspector Ruhini Kumar Bose, and went off to the police-station, as he felt faint from the effect of the blows he had received in the Talaimari *melee*.

VII. On receiving information from the police of what had occurred at Chaddapai, Bashpara, and Talaimari, Mr. Moore, accompanied by Messrs. Savi, Dow, and Taylor, proceeded to Shaheb Bazar, where he knew he would meet the main body of the rioters. Arriving there, he found the Mirkamori party at the spot marked A in the map, with their *tazia*, round which they were brandishing *lathis* and hoisting long bamboos with combustible material at either end. The crowd was very dense; but he found his way through it up to the point X (sketch II), and there he drew up a party of police consisting of 10 armed and 15 unarmed men, with two head-constables, across the road, ordering them to permit none but sightseers to pass towards the north. This was required, as a strong body of the Mirzapur men, armed and ready for a row, had reached C, and if the bodies at A and C had come together there must, in the opinion of all those I have interrogated, have been a serious riot, as the men on both sides were excited to the highest degree. He then forced his way back through the crowd as far as the point marked Y, and there posted across the road a guard of 10 armed and several unarmed constables and a head-constable. This guard was intended to prevent the rival body of men at B from meeting the body at A.

Having completed these arrangements, Mr. Moore, with the assistance of the three European gentlemen above referred to, began disarming rioters at A. When he had collected

thus about a couple of hundred *lathis*, for reasons not known a shout was raised, and a rush made towards the police at X, when a discharge of fire-arms was heard and the body of rioters at A dispersed in various directions, leaving their *tazia* on the ground. It appears that five constables, on seeing the rush made towards them, apprehended that their lives were in danger, and hurriedly loading, some with blank and some with buckshot, fired in a state of panic. Subsequent enquiry proved that two men fired buckshot and three blank. The result of the firing was that four persons were wounded, not seriously; one being struck by a pellet in the lip, another by a pellet in the scalp, a third by a pellet in the ankle, all of which have been extracted, the fourth by a pellet still lodged in the thigh. The personal enquiries I have made at the dispensary satisfy me that three of the the four wounded persons have quite recovered, and that the fourth is in no danger. Immediately on hearing the discharge the District Superintendent went up to the police party and ascertained that they had fired without orders. Enquiry was also made as to the men who fired and the ammunition they had used. Two of the persons wounded were standing on the roof of a low house some 30 yards distant. On hearing their outcry, the police got them down, put them in a conveyance, and sent them off to the dispensary.

The party at A having dispersed, the District Superintendent moved the police parties from X to W (sketch II) and from Y to Z, placing them across the roads, thus enabling the parties at C and B, who were of the same faction, to unite, and preventing the rival party at D from obstructing the passage. Mr. Moore and the police remained out until dawn, and no further disturbance occurred in the town; but it appears that numbers of stragglers of the Mirkamori party returning home were set upon by Mirzapur men lying in wait for them in the eastern portion of the town, and were severely handled. No correct list of casualties can be obtained, as the people are anxious to have no enquiry, preferring to settle differences amongst themselves; but up to the present time the police have succeeded in laying hands upon some 20 persons whose wounds, more or less severe, were received between 8 P.M. of the 14th and daybreak of the 15th.

VIII. Having described what occurred on the night of the 14th July at Rampur Boalia, I have now to consider in what respects the measures taken for the preservation of the peace were defective, and in what respect the conduct of the police contravened rules.

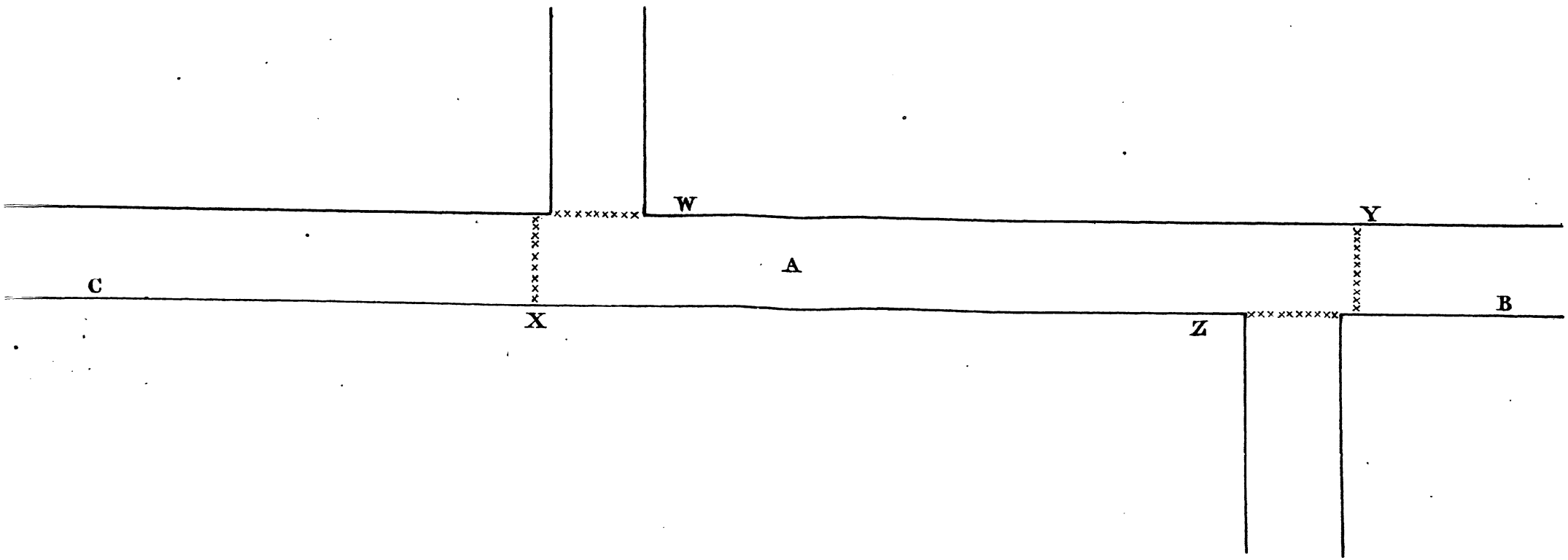
The first point which requires investigation is whether any necessity existed for employing armed constabulary. It is laid down in circular orders that if armed police are requisitioned, they shall carry two rounds of blank and eight rounds of buckshot. Referring to the district order regulating the Muharram processions of previous years, I find no reference to the constabulary being armed. I learn, however, that in 1891, 1892 and 1893, an armed force was employed for this duty, though the fact is not stated in the district order. Employing armed police on this occasion was therefore not an innovation, and was in accordance with the practice of preceding years.

The persons who took part in the processions numbered, according to the best information I have been able to get, between 2,000 and 3,000, and a majority of them carried *lathies*. To have sent out a force from 80 to 100 constables, carrying batons only, to maintain order over an area which extends east and west some seven miles, against such strong parties of armed processionists determined to attack each other whenever opportunity offered, would certainly have not been an effective arrangement for the maintenance of the peace. The primary mistake appears to have been made in allowing the processionists to carry *lathies*. In Hooghly and in Murshidabad, where the Muharram festivities are on a very extensive scale, those who take part in them are, I understand, strictly prohibited from carrying *lathies*, and no doubt this prohibition could have been enforced here, and in future will be enforced. It has been customary not to interfere with the carrying of *lathies* in Rampur Boalia, and the custom was permitted to prevail during the Muharram of 1894, because the authorities had received no intimation of the exasperated feeling which existed between the two main parties, and of the probability of serious rioting resulting therefrom. As these large mobs were permitted to come into the town armed with *lathies*, it was necessary that the small police force should possess an equipment superior to theirs, so that in the event of their being called to forcibly maintain the peace, the superiority of their equipment might counterbalance the smallness of their number. In future care will be taken not to permit armed mobs to come into the town or to perambulate its streets, and then constables with batons will prove able to keep order. Further preventive measures, such as binding down those known to be turbulent, under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, and, if necessary, enlisting the services of some of them as special constables, will be taken.

X. I have next to consider whether there is justification for splitting up into small detachments the body of armed police. Ordinarily armed police bodies are kept intact under their recognised officers. The exigencies of the situation at Rampur Boalia were such that this practice could not be followed. It will be seen from the sketch No. 1 that there were 19 separate procession parties, and that the police had to get these parties from their villages or akharas on to the particular roads prescribed as their route. The meeting of two bodies belonging to rival parties meant a riot, and so it was necessary to see that this meeting was avoided. This exigency necessitated the splitting up of the police force into small bodies, and the number of competent officers available was insufficient for the number of detachments.

There appears to be no doubt whatever that five constables stationed at point X on sketch II fired without orders. When Mr. Moore formed the force there across the road, there were present two head-constables, Idu Khan and Achabor Sing. Achabor Sing was

Sketch No. II.



directed to find the pass-holder of the procession shown at A, and went in search of him. Idu Khan's written orders, received early in the day, placed him in charge of a certain number of men at X and of a number at Y. After Mr. Moore had proceeded back towards Y, Idu Khan went over there to look for the men he was responsible for, and it thus come about that the party at X was temporarily without an officer, and while it was in this state the rush was made and the constables fired. Arrangements were no doubt defective here. But it must be remembered that there was no time to grasp all the details of the situation. On either side of the police line at X there was a dense crowd, partly spectators and partly processionists. The line made up of constables originally posted at Saheb bazar and of others who had come up with the Mirkamori party under Sub-Inspector Kunja Behari Banerjea was hurriedly formed, and the District Superintendent did not then and there place it under the command of any officer. Being close to it himself, he did not contemplate that fire would be opened without his orders. When the rush was made, the constables, two of whom had been knocked about at Talaimari, lost their heads and loaded and fired. All this occurred after midnight in the midst of a dense and turbulent crowd. It appears to me that no one can be held responsible for this unauthorised firing except the five constables, and as they are very seriously to blame, I have instructed the Government Prosecutor to proceed against them under section 29, Act V of 1861. Several persons who were present are of opinion that this firing, which resulted in the dispersal of the Mirkamori party (A in sketch), averted a disaster. Their rush was so determined that they would infallibly have got through the police line at X, and would have fallen on the rival party, just beyond at C (sketch II), and, if victorious against them, would have been stimulated to further excesses. This consideration, whether it be correct or otherwise, in no way justifies the conduct of the police in firing without orders. They no doubt intended to do no injury, and discharged their weapons to terrify the crowd. That harm resulted is probably due to their being in such a state of panic that they fired without pointing their weapons in a direction which would ensure the discharge being harmless; and that they failed to discriminate between the blank and buckshot cartridges in their pouches. The blank cartridge is half the size and less than half the weight of the buckshot cartridge, and no person not in a state of confusion or panic could well mistake one for the other.

XI. In conclusion, I may add that these disturbances were not brought about by any creed or caste differences. For some time past there has been a growing tendency amongst the Muhammadans of these parts to assume the role of latter-day Montagues and Capulets and form themselves into two parties, the members of which during the Muharram season, and only then, so far as I can learn, take every opportunity of quarrelling with their rivals and of resorting to blows. How serious this evil has become may be inferred from the fact that the police succeeded in getting a list of 20 persons more or less wounded in one night, and this represents only a portion of the actual number of sufferers. The feeling between the parties has been strengthened since last year, and will again be stronger next year, and may be expected to display itself in acts of much more dangerous turbulence than were committed this year, unless condign punishment is meted out to all those against whom evidence of rioting during the Muharram of 1894 can be obtained. It is an intolerable state of affairs when a number of men, arming themselves, amalgamate into compact bodies with the object of wreaking vengeance upon neighbours who happen not to belong to their particular party. The executive authorities are quite strong enough to deal with the evil, and the District Magistrate intends to deal with it effectively. If the preventive measures recognised by law are adopted on a sufficient scale, there need be little apprehension that the peace here will be again seriously imperilled.

EMPRESS *versus* (1) MOULA BAKS, (2) RUGHUBIR SINGH, (3) GANJON SINGH, (4) RAHE SHANKAR SINGH, charged under section 29 of Act V of 1861.

THE accused constables are charged in this case, under section 29 of Act V of 1861, with violation of duty, in having fired off their muskets, without the orders of a superior officer, on the night of the 14th July, when they had been posted in line across the road leading from Saheb bazar in the town of Boalia towards Rani bazar. The District Superintendent who was present on the occasion had himself so posted the line of some 22 constables, most, if not all, of them armed with muskets, to prevent two processions parading the town during the last night of the late Muharram festival, from coming into collision and engaging in a riot. The accused plead that they did fire, but not till the order to fire had been repeated by the Police Inspector, who, they allege, was immediately in front of them. Their reluctance to obey the Inspector's order when first given was because they feared that somebody would be wounded. It is not clear how such an apprehension could arise, for, according to their own admission, the accused fired with blank cartridges only, and in the air! This plea, therefore, which was never taken before, though it is on evidence that the accused, before the prosecution was instituted, had been repeatedly asked why they fired, seems to be the expression of an afterthought. Besides, it is significant that only the accused obeyed the alleged order to fire, though, had it been given, it would be natural to expect that the whole line of 20 men or more would have fired! The Inspector, who is said to have given the order to fire, has been examined at very great length, and he has emphatically denied that

he gave any orders to fire.. I think a consideration of the circumstances set forth above is quite sufficient to justify me in disbelieving the plea set up by the accused; but as the whole conduct of the police during the late Muharram festival has been made the subject of very hostile criticism before me, I think that I ought to describe in detail the occurrences which culminated in the firing off of their muskets by the accused in Saheb bazar on the night of the 14th July last. There were many authorised processions (19) during the late Muharram festival in and around the town, all of which were attended during the several nights they went about the streets by parties of police; some constables, like those of the district reserve, being armed with muskets and carrying both blank and buckshot cartridges (five of each); others, such as the ordinary reserve, thana police, and town constables and town chaukidars, being armed with batons or sticks (*lathis*) only. For, besides the regular police, there were employed to keep order in Boalia the town constables also, some 25 in number, and the town chaukidars, ten in number. There was not the slightest approach to any riotous behaviour on any night of the festival, till the final night, that of the 14th July last. A force of ten constables armed with muskets, to be assisted by others of the town police, was stationed at a central position in the town in Saheb bazar (where the Nator road joins the road which may be called the College Road going towards the north in the direction of Rani bazar), under the command of Edu Khan, head-constable. Two Sub-Inspectors, Nader Hosein and another, with a force of some 20 to 30 constables, were deputed to patrol the Nator road from a distance of between three and four miles from Saheb bazar, in order to prevent rival parties of processionists marching towards the town coming into collision and a fight ensuing. The Inspector of Police moved about all over the town itself, superintending operations and keeping himself in touch with the various police parties. The District Superintendent and the officer whom he had just relieved, Mr. Savi, kept awake during the entire night, so as to be able to repair immediately information was brought to them to any locality when trouble was apprehended. The police party deputed to patrol the Nator road proved unable to prevent two rival processional parties from coming into collision at a place called Talaimari, some 2½ miles from Saheb bazar; was overpowered and swept aside, but succeeded in separating the combatants by a discharge of blank cartridges in the air. The processi nal party which happened to be at the time nearest the town then proceeded towards it, followed by those members of the police party who had not been obliged to fall out by reason of the wounds they had received. They had to all appearances been rather roughly handled at Talaimari by the two rival processional parties, who made free use of brickbats and other missiles. Head-constable Achobar Sing, who has been examined as a witness by the prosecution, in the absence of superior officers, took the command of the police party that followed and kept up with the rioters on their way into the town. Shortly before reaching Saheb bazar Achabor Sing met the Inspector, told him all that had transpired at Talaimari, and asked him what he was to do if his party was again overpowered in their attempts to keep two riotous processional parties asunder, or were again attacked. There is no doubt in my mind that some conversation in respect of the procedure that would become necessary under certain contingencies did pass between the Inspector and the head-constable, for the head-constable himself says so. The defence tries to prove that the Inspector when asked for instructions replied:—"Fire with ball" (there were no ball cartridges issued on the occasion), whereas the Inspector says he said:—"Go to Saheb bazar. I will go for the District Superintendent and bring him." He swears he gave no orders, nor made any suggestion to fire at all. Head-constable Achabor Sing and his party then went towards Saheb bazar to join the police party under head-constable Edu Khan that had been permanently located there from an early hour of the evening, 6 P.M., while the Inspector went for the District Superintendent. The District Superintendent, Mr. Savi, the late District Superintendent, and two other European gentlemen drove up to the Saheb bazar in one carriage. The Inspector followed in another carriage. On arrival at Saheb bazar the District Superintendent saw that the processionists who had come up from Talaimari were engaged in stick-playing (*lathi khel*) at the place indicated above where the Nator road joins the College Road; he was of opinion that the processionists who had behaved so riotously at Talaimari should to prevent any further disorder be disarmed of their sticks or *lathis*. At the same time he placed a file* of constables armed with muskets, some 22 in number, across the College Road, leading to Rani bazar, to keep back the processionists, and prevent a collision with a rival party that had made its appearance at the head of the College Road on the north, and which ought to have proceeded by the route prescribed for it to Rani bazar. Having stationed this line of constables across College Road with strict orders to allow no processionists to pass by that road to the north, the District Superintendent resumed the operation of disarming the processionists at Saheb bazar. While the District Superintendent was arranging the line of constables there is no doubt both head-constables Achabor Sing and Edu Khan were present. No distinct or special orders were given to them to take the command of the line of constables. Achabor Sing says he moved off to look for the head of the processional party who had the pass authorising him to form a procession, and whom the District Superintendent wanted. The District Superintendent does not remember that he gave any orders to either Achabor Sing or Edu Khan. Both say they moved off when the District Superintendent left the line of constables to disarm the processionists. The former says he accompanied and was close behind the District Superintendent. The latter says he went to look after the other five constables of his party of ten who had

* A line is no doubt meant. P. N.

been stationed at the corner of the college compound. Edu Khan's statements in examination and cross-examination do not cohere, and I cannot say with certainty that he remained with the line of constables posted by the District Superintendent or that he went away. I am inclined to think he remained with the line. However that may be, the District Superintendent says he considered that he himself was in command of the line, as he had moved off only about 20 feet. He had given the order to bar all passage to the north by the College Road, and beyond carrying out this instruction the accused constables were not justified in his opinion in firing off their muskets, nor obeying any orders but his. Some 16 constables in the line did not fire at all. While the District Superintendent was engaged in disarming the processionists there was a sudden rush of people in all directions, and the accused constables fired. The District Superintendent immediately went up to them, asked by whose orders they had fired, but no answer was made. Under the circumstances, I think there can be no reasonable doubt that no order to fire was given, though that is the plea set up for the defence. I do not believe that the Inspector gave the order. His superior officer, the District Superintendent, was present, and could have been referred to at once if the occasion arose. Why should the Inspector assume the responsibility of taking it upon himself to direct operations? There is no doubt that in carrying out the District Superintendent's order the line of constables was broken by the great rush made; they were found by the District Superintendent and the superior officers of police immediately after the discharge huddled together. It is possible, and most probable, that those who fired only four out of 20 or 22 considered that they were being attacked, and being panic-sticken considered that they were justified in firing in self-defence without orders. The District Superintendent says he did not consider that any attack was being made on them, or indeed on any one else; that though he is unable to explain why the rush was made, there was no justification at all for firing. At the same time it should be remembered that two at least of the accused, Raghubir and Ganjon, had already had a rough experience of the behaviour of the rioters at Talaimari, and might with no great unreason have believed that there was going to be a repetition of the same. In any case those who fired did not intend to use any but blank cartridges. In their fight two buckshot cartridges were fired (one apparently in the air), for two boys who were on an adjacent house-top were slightly wounded by pellets in the head and face, and two processionists on the ground were wounded in the legs.

To prove that they got orders to fire, the accused have examined a respectable Hindu, a muharrir of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, who has said that about 20 minutes before the firing took place he heard a superior officer of police in a *gari*, who he subsequently discovered was the Inspector, say, when he was asked for instructions, that if any member of a police force was touched or molested, the rioters should be fired on with bullet (*guli*). The statement of the witness is uncorroborated, and I do not believe it. At the same time head-constable Achabor Sing distinctly states that he had asked what they were to do if again attacked, though the Inspector did not tell him, but said he was going for the District Superintendent. In any case, even if the witness is to be believed, a general instruction of the Inspector as to what the constables might do under circumstances was no authority for them to fire on a special occasion without the distinct order of superior officers. The accused have adduced two other witnesses, the driver of the *gari* that conveyed the Inspector on his various rounds that night and a bystander. Both the persons say that they heard the Inspector give the order to fire. I took these witnesses with me to point out the places where they respectively were, when they heard the order to fire given; also where the Inspector was. There is no such discrepancy in their statements as would justify me in saying that they actually contradict one another, but so great were the noise and tumults on the occasion that they could not have heard the Inspector address the constables. The Inspector is said to have been at least 10 cubits away from the witnesses and a like distance from the line of constables. The time was midnight with a crowd of persons, sightseers and others, between the Inspector and the constables and a vast body of men, surging all around and shouting and running about in all directions. I am of opinion that it is abundantly clear that on the occasion when the accused fired no order was given; that no one besides the District Superintendent (that officer being himself present) would have dared to give the order to fire. For so firing the accused have rendered themselves liable to punishment under section 29 of Act V of 1861. They have been ill-advised to bring in the name of the Inspector at all. I believe some designing persons have induced the constables to set up a false defence to make capital out of it for purposes of their own. Had the accused really got the order to fire, they would have said so immediately after the incident, when they were asked, and also afterwards, when they were repeatedly questioned by the District Superintendent, who has given a most accurate and truthful account of what transpired during the whole time, down to the institution of this case, and who never heard the accused set up the plea they have now put forward. Besides, as said before, had any order to fire been given, the whole line of 22 men would have fired or a majority of them, and not the four accused only. I find the accused guilty under section 29 of Act V of 1861, and I sentence them to one month and one day's simple imprisonment each.

J. C. PRICE,

The 11th August 1894. *Magistrate.*

COURT OF SESSION.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION, RAJSHAHI.

The 14th August 1894.

CRIMINAL APPEAL No. 25 (3RD QUARTER) OF 1894.

APPEAL from the order of J. C. Price, Esq., District Magistrate of Rajshahi, dated the 11th August 1894.

1. Moula Baksh ... ...
2. Raghubar Singh ... ...
3. Ganjan Singh ... ... } *Appellants.*
4. Rabi Sanker Singh ... ...

For Appellants Babu Nalini Kanta Chaudhuri, Pleader.

JUDGMENT.

Pleader heard. It is urged that the constables were ordered by the Inspector to fire. The Judgment of the District Magistrate deals carefully with this question. There are very strong and cogent arguments in support of the contention of the prosecution that no orders were given. *Firstly*, only three men out of a line of twenty fired, though it is alleged that the Inspector had to repeat his order; *secondly*, the Inspector would be most unlikely to take on himself the responsibility of ordering the men to fire on the crowd when the District Superintendent was personally present; *thirdly*, the accused state that they fired blank cartridges, but fired in the air because they were afraid of wounding people. The District Magistrate has very justifiably put a note of admiration after the sentence in which he gives this plea of the defence; fourthly, the allegation that orders were given was only set up in the case, and not before. When the District Superintendent asked the men immediately after they fired under whose orders they had done so, they did not say anything. The appellants' pleader cannot show anything to weaken the cumulative force of all these circumstances, which make it practically impossible that the allegation about the Inspector having given orders should be true. I think that the defence set up is a wicked one. The men may probably have been acting under advice in setting up this defence; but if so, they were certainly most ill-advised.

The appeal is summarily rejected.

L. PALIT, Offg. Sessions Judge.

The 14th August 1894.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 22nd September, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
	BENGAL.		
BURDWAN DIVN.			
1	Burdwan Sept. 22, '94	1·31	Weather—seasonable. *Aman* doing well. Harvesting of *aus* continues. Prices of common rice:—
	Kalna ...	3·25	
	Katwa ...	2·52	
	Raniganj ...	1·86	Srs. Burdwan ... ... 11 to 15 ; Kalna ... ... 9 to 13 ; Katwa ... ... 13¼ ; Raniganj ... ... 14½ } per rupee.
2	Birbhum „ 22, '94	1·60	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of rice and sugarcane favourable. Common rice sells at 12½ to 16½ seers per rupee. Cattle doing fairly well.
	Rampur Hát ...	1·19	
3	Bankura „ 22, '94	2·27	Weather—seasonable. *Aus* rice being harvested. Prospects of all crops generally good. Course rice sells at—
	Vishnupur ...	1·58	Srs. Bankura ... ... 17½ ; Vishnupur ... ... 16½ } per rupee.
4	Midnapore „ 22, '94	2·70	Weather—warm occasionally. Prospects of all crops continue good. Prices of common rice:—
	Contai ...	0·56	
	Tamluk ...	0·28	
	Ghatal ...	1·35	Srs. Sadar ... ... 14 ; Contai ... ... 13¼ ; Tamluk ... ... 13 ; Ghatal ... ... 12 to 13 } per rupee.
5	Hooghly „ 22, '94	1·28	Weather—hot with scanty showers at long intervals. Transplantation of *aman* finished, except in Chanditola and Singoor, where more rain is still wanted. Jute and sugarcane doing well. Prices of common rice:—
	Serampore ...	0·87	
	Jahanabad ...	Not reported.	Srs. Sadar ... ... 11 ; Serampore ... ... 11 to 11½ ; Jahanabad ... ... Not reported. } per rupee.
6	Howrah „ 22, '94	2·41	Weather—bright, alternating with storms. Harvesting of *aus* and jute continues. Other crops doing well. Prices continue normal. Common rice sells at—
	Ulubaria ...	0·45	Srs. Howrah ... ... 10 ; Ulubaria ... ... 10 to 12 } per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
PRESIDENCY DIVN.			
7	24-Parganas „ 22, '94	2·22	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* and jute nearly over. *Aman* doing well. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—
			Srs. c. Sadar ... ... 12 to 13 0 ; Barasat ... ... 10 10 ; Basirhat ... ... 12 to 13 5 ; Diamond Harbour ... ... 11 0 } per rupee.
8	Nadia „ 22, '94	1·20	Ordinary September weather. Prospects of crops satisfactory. Common rice selling from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.
	Kushtia ...	2·00	
	Meherpur ...	3·60	
	Chuadanga ...	1·67	
	Ranaghat ...	0·21	
9	Murshidabad „ 22, '94	3·58	Weather—hot and cloudy. Heavy rain during the week. Damage done to crops on low lands. Harvesting of jute and hemp continues. The river rises slowly again. Fodder sufficient for cattle. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.
10	Jessore „ 22, '94	1·26	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* and extracting of jute still going on. Prospects of *aman* good. River rising. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Jhenida ...	3·52	
	Narail ...	0·34	
	Bangaon ...	0·98	
	Magura ...	1·46	Srs. c. Sadar ... ... 11 to 12 0 ; Jhenida ... ... 13 8 ; Narail ... ... 13 0 ; Bangaon ... ... 11 to 16 0 ; Magura ... ... 13 8 } per rupee.
11	Khulna „ 22, '94	4·65	Heavy rain at times; otherwise weather sultry. *Aus* and jute being cut. *Aman* doing well. Rice sells from 10 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.
	Bagerhat ...	3·14	
	Satkhira ...	0·45	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
RAJSHAHI DIVN.			
12	Rajshahi Sept. 22, '94 Nator ... Naugaon ...	2·26 3·47 4·68	Weather—rainy and seasonable. Prospects are most favourable. A 16-anna *aman* rice crop is expected. *Aus* has given and is giving very fair outturn. Jute is simply superb. All other standing crops are in good condition. Weather is most seasonable. A long break would not come amiss. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water-supply ample. Rice selling from 11 to 13 seers per rupee.
13	Dinajpur „ 22, '94 Thakurgaon ...	9·81 8·44	Weather—hot, rainy and cloudy. Transplantation of *aman* over. Harvesting of *bhadoi* going on in places. No report of cattle-disease. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. Rice selling from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
14	Jalpaiguri „ 22, '94 Alipur Duar ...	10·65 9·38	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy finished. Jute washing proceeding Prospects favourable. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
15	Darjeeling „ 22, '94 Siliguri ...	3·97 8·8	Weather—seasonable. *In the hills* :—*Bhutta* and *chota marua* being harvested. *Haimanti dhan, kalai* and *bara marua* progressing favourably. *Phapur* being planted. Land being prepared for potatoes. *In the Terai* :—Jute being steeped. *Bhadoi* harvested. *Aghani* has been sown. Prices of coarse rice :— Srs. Hills ... ... 7 to 10 Terai ... ... 10 to 12 } per rupee.
16	Rangpur „ 22, '94 Gaibanda ... Kurigram ... Nilphamari ...	5·26 6·76 8·49 11·69	Weather—hot and cloudy. Good general rainfall throughout district. Steeping of jute and transplantation of *aman* continue. *Kalai* being sown. Price of rice 8½ to 11 seers per rupee.
17	Bogra „ 22, '94 Sherpur ... Naukhila ...	9·37 8·40 5·71	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* and jute going on. Transplantation of *aman* practically finished. Transplanted *aman* looks healthy. Fodder plentiful. Common rice selling at 11½ seers per rupee.
18	Pabna „ 22, '94	1·81	Weather—hot and cloudy with occasional showers. Prospects continue good. Harvesting of *aus* nearly finished; that of jute still continues. Common selling at 11 seers per rupee at Sadar and 10 seers at Sirajganj. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
DACCA DIVN.			
19	Dacca „ 22, '94	1·99	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Harvesting of jute nearly finished. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder plentiful. Common rice selling from 9 to 13 seers seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.
20	Mymensingh „ 22, '94	6·34	Weather—rainy. The heavy rain has done much good to the *aman* crop. Common rice sells at 10 seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.
21	Faridpur „ 22, '94 Goalundo ... Madaripur ...	3·73 5·34 Not reported.	Abundant rain; weather warm. Prospects of crops fair. Floods have risen during the week. Jute harvest nearly finished. Rice 11½ seers per rupee.
22	Backergunge „ 22, '94 Perojpur ... Patuakhali ... Bhola ...	3·91 2·26 5·72 2·67	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Outturn of *aus* estimated to be 16 annas. Transplantation of *aman* going on. Common rice sells from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.			
23	Tippera „ 22, '94	8·57	Heavy rain in early part of week. Prospects of *aman* good and improved by the rain. Prices of rice:— Srs. c. Sadar— Chowdagram ... ... 17 0 Kotwali ... ... 13 5 Brahmanbaria— Kosba ... ... 16 0 Nasirnagar ... ... 12 12 } per rupee. Chandpur— Chandpur ... ... 16 0 Hajiganj ... ... 16 0 Matlab 15 3
24	Noakhali „ 22, '94	5·26	Weather—generally fair with occasional rain. State and prospects of crops good. Transplantation of *aman* nearly completed. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficint. Prices of rice:— *Aus.* Srs. *Aman.* Srs. Sadar ... ... 14 11 Fenny ... ... 14 12 } per rupee.
25	Chittagong „ 22, '94	1·53	Weather—hot. Harvesting of *aus* still continues. Transplantation of *aman* well advanced. Prospects fair. Water and fodder sufficint. Prices steady.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.			
26	Patna Sept. 22, '94	14·25	Weather—rainy and bright alternately. There has been an exceptionally heavy fall of rain which has greatly benefited the rice and improved its prospects. Prices of common rice prevailing are—
	Barh ...	8·35	
	Bihar ...	3·26	
	Dinapore ...	14·48	
			Srs.
			Sadar 15½
			Barh ... ... 12½ per rupee.
			Bihar 15½
			Dinapore ... ... 11 to 14½
27	Gaya „ 22, '94	1·07	Weather—rainy early in week, fair latterly. *Bhadoi* harvest nearly finished. Winter rice prospects so far favourable. Prices of common rice:—
	Jahanabad ...	3·86	
	Nawada ...	1·61	
	Aurangabad ...	1·41	
			Srs.
			Sadar 13¼
			Jahanabad ... ... 13 per rupee.
			Aurangabad 15½
			Nawada 15
			Prices are about normal. Supply of fodder and water ample.
28	Shahabad „ 22, '94	8·36	Weather—cloudy and hot with alternate sunshine. *Bhadoi* crops are being harvested; outturn poor in Buxar. Prospect of winter rice favourable. Sugarcane doing well.
	Buxar ...	2·90	
	Bhabua ...	3·39	
	Sasaram ...	7·05	
29	Saran „ 22, '94	5·67	Weather—hot and seasonable with occasional showers. *Makai* is being rapidly reaped. The rain has done much good to the rice crop. Water and fodder plentiful. Prices of common rice:—
	Siwan ...	2·86	
	Gopalganj ...	2·03	
			Srs.
			Chapra 12
			Siwan ... ... 12½ per rupee.
			Gopalganj 13
30	Champaran ...	...	Report not received.
31	Muzaffarpur „ 22, '94	2·13	Weather—seasonable. Very heavy rain in Hajipur. Transplantation of paddy over. *Bhadoi* being harvested. Outturn 12 to 14 annas on the average. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices have a tendency to fall.
	Hajipur ...	13·30	
	Sitamarhi ...	3·80	
32	Darbhanga .. 22, 94	8·0	Weather—latter part of the week sultry. Heavy rain this week immensely benefited the *aghani* rice crop, and transplanting operations are approaching completion. *Bhadoi* harvest not yet finished. The Bagmati and Kamla are in moderate flood. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Price of common rice ranges from 13 to 14 seers per rupee.
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.			
33	Monghyr „ 22, 94	5·40	Days hot and nights comparatively cooler with occasional showers. *Bhadoi* crops still being harvested. *Urid* and *kurthi* are being sown. *Aghani* rice, indigo and sugarcane doing well. Floods subsiding Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Begusarai ...	8·72	
	Jamui ...	0·39	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 11 to 13
			Begusarai ... ... 12 per rupee.
			Jamui 13½
34	Bhagalpur „ 22, '94	2·28	Weather—rainy early in the week, hot later. *Kurthi* and *kalai* and winter indigo are being sown. Prospects of *aghani* rice good. Harvesting of *marua, bhadoi* paddy and Indian-corn continues. Prices slightly lower as usual at this season. Price of common rice from 13¾ to 20 seers per rupee, the latter rate being for new *bhadoi* rice. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Banka ...	3·91	
	Madhipura ..	6·74	
	Supaul ...	Not reported.	
35	Purnea „ 22, '94	4·39	Weather—hot and showery. *Bhadoi* harvesting practically finished. An abnormally high flood has occurred and caused some damage to the *aghani* crop. The rivers are now falling again. Rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.
	Kishanganj ...	6·54	
	Araria ...	9·34	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR—*concld.*			
Bhagalpur Divn.—*concld.* 36	Malda Sept. 22, '94	4·54	Weather—first part of the week cloudy and rainy, latter part clear and fine. Rivers again rising. *Bhadoi* paddy still being reaped; expected outturn not more than 12 annas. Steeping of jute continues. Winter rice doing well at present. *Kalai* already sown on diara lands damaged by flood. Common rice selling at 12 to 15¾ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Chanchal ...	10·02	
	Shibganj ..	5·03	
	Gazole ...	10·65	
37	Sonthal Parganas „ 22, '94	1·77	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops fairly good. Rain threatens.
	Deoghur ...	4·63	
	Godda ...	3·22	
	Jamtara ...	4·97	
	Pakour ..	6·05	
	Rajmahal ...	10·61	
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divn. 38	Cuttack „ 22, '94	0·36	Weather—hot with showers. *Beali* harvest in progress. Prospect of *sarad* good. The recent spell of fine weather permitting of field work and the harvesting of *beali* has considerably improved matters in the flooded tracts. The District Board is affording work and giving some gratuitous relief where necessary. Common rice sells at—
			Srs. c. Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 9 14 to 13 2 }
			Jajpur ... ... 10 0 to 11 13 }
			Kendrapara ... ... 10 0 to 13 2 } per rupee.
			Banki ... ... 14 0 }
39	Balasore „ 22, '94	3·23	Weather—hot; cloudy with a break of fine weather between 18th and 21st. Good reports of the *sarad* crop from all parts. Transplantation nearly finished. Weeding in progress. Insects reported as damaging the crop in Basudebpur have disappeared. Prices falling in the north and centre of the district, falling slightly at Sadar, and steady at Bhadrak. Course rice sells at—
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 14 to 15 }
			Bhadrak ... ... 14 to 15 } per rupee.
			Chandbally ... ... 10 to 11 }
40	Puri „ 20, '94	1·75	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *beali* going on. *Laghu* in ear. Weeding of *sarad* paddy for the second time still going on. State of miscellaneous crops good. Rice sells from 11 to 15¾ seers per rupee.
	Khurda ..	3·63	
	Banpur ...	1·50	
CHOTA NAGPUR.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
Chota Nagpur Divn. 41	Hazaribagh Sept. 22, '94	0·80	Weather—seasonable. Paddy doing well. *Goondli* and *makai* are being reaped. *Makai* crop poor. Lands are being ploughed for *rabi* sowings. Common rice selling at 11 to 13 seers per rupee.
	Giridi ...	Not reported.	
42	Lohardaga „ 22, '94	3·30	Weather—seasonable. Reaping of *gora dhan* and sowing of *sirguja* continue. Prospect of winter paddy good. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
43	Palamau „ 20, '94	2·87	Rainfall considerably less; nights cool. Hot sun during the day. The rain has greatly benefited the *aghani* paddy which will now be nearly, if not quite, a full crop. The harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy has commenced. *Til* and *kurthi* are being sown. Land is being ploughed for *rabi* and gram being sown. Prices falling. Rice selling at 11½ to 18 seers per rupee.
44	Manbhum „ 22, '94	0·45	A few showers. *Gora* and *aman dhan* doing well. Sugarcane doing well. Rice sells at 12 to 16 seers per rupee.
	Gobindpur ...	1·82	
45	Singhbhum „ 22, '94	1·41	Weather—bright and fairly cool towards end of week. Prospects generally excellent. Rice selling from 10 to 18 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,
The 25th September, 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD AND SALT IN THE HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1894.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Fooc

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST S(		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	
	BENGAL.									
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S
BURDWAN DIVISION. 1	Burdwan ..	15 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	10 8	9 12	
2	Birbhum ..	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	1
3	Bankura ...	13 6	13 6	14 3	...	...	...	15 0	12 8	1
4	Midnapore ...	14 8	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	12 8	11 4	1
5	Hooghly ...	...	...	13 14	...	...	17 0	7 8	7 8	
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. 7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4½	7 7	
8	Calcutta ...	13 5	13 3	12 7	20 0	18 13	16 13	7 9	7 9	
9	Nadia .	15 0	18 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	...	6	6 8	
10	Murshidabad ...	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	
11	Jessore ..	12 0	12 8	11 8	...	12 0	13 0	9 8	9 0	
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 0	
RAJSHAHI DIVISION. 13	Rajshahi ...	15 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	24 0	...	10 2	9 12	
14	Dinajpur ...	14 6	14 1½	12 0	...	...	16 0	9 9	9 9	
15	Jalpaiguri	13 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	8 8	8 0	
16	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	
17	Rangpur	13 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	
18	Bogra ...	15 0	13 8	13 5	...	...	...	9 12	9 0	
19	Pabna .	15 12	15 12	16 8	21 0	21 0	22 8	6 6	6 0	
DACCA DIVISION. 20	Dacca ..	13 14	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 8	8 0	7
21	Mymensingh (Nasirabad).	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7
22	Faridpur ..	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	8
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	8

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria italica.*)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAI OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer arietinum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0
...	...	...	12 12	12 12	18 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 8
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	16 13½	16 8	20 0
10 5	10 0	8 6	16 0	16 13	14 0
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	22 10
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0
...	...	...	11 8	12 4	12 0
...	...	...	16 8	15 12	21
...	...	...	14 6	14 0	13 0
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0
...	...	...	11 8	11 0	12 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0
...	...	...	13 8	12 0	12 12
...	...	...	14 4	15 12	16 0
...	...	...	14 8	13 0	14 0
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 0
...	...	...	13 4	13 4	12 8

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kalna 10 seers, Katwa 11
B At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Contai 10 seers, Tam
E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Serampore (Bhadres
F At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
G In the mufassal marts the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chetla 11 seers 6½ seers 7 chittaks, Baduria 10½ seers.
H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers, Chuadanga 9½ seers, Meherpur 10 seers and Ramgnat 10 seers.
I In the subdivisions the retail price of salt per rupee are :—Kandi 10 seers, Jangipur not reported.
J In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 9 seers 9 chittaks, Magura 10 seers, Narail 9½ seers, and Bangaon 10 seers 10 chittaks.

Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th September, 1894.

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (*Zea Mays.*)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (*Cajanus Indicus.*)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
															BENGAL.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...	...	...	...	19 0	23 0	...	100 0	98 0	A 11 7	11 7	11 4	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Burdwan.	1	BURDWAN DIVISION.
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	B 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
...	...	...	11 8	12 12	13 6	320 0	320 0	280 0	C 10 0	10 5	10 10 2/-	3 12 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	Bankura.	3	
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	150 0	150 0	200 0	D 10 10	10 10	10 12	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 11 6	Midnapore.	4	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	E 10 0	10 0	11 6	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 5 0	Hooghly.	5	
...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	F 10 8	10 8	10 10	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Howrah.	6	
...	...	...	11 7	13 5½	20 0	100 0	92 0	100 0	G 11 6½	11 6½	11 0	3 3 0	3 9 0	3 6 0	24-Parganas.	7	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.
17 12	19 6	19 6	19 6	18 13	18 4	85 0	85 0	85 0	H 11 13	11 13	11 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	Calcutta.	8	
...	...	...	17 0	16 0	24 8	128 0	128 0	128 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Nadia	9	
...	...	...	16 0	17 0	18 0	190 0	200 0	200 0	I 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	Murshidabad.	10	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	J 10 0	10 0	9 14	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	Jessore.	11	
...	...	...	11 0	10 8	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	K 9 4	9 4	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Khulna.	12	
...	...	...	17 10	18 4	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	L 9 9	9 9	9 9	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 8	Rajshahi.	13	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.
...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 9 0	4 0 0	Dinajpur.	14	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	3 15 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8	120 0	120 0	120 0	N 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	Darjeeling.	16	
...	...	...	9 0	৬	... ...	৩০ ০	72 0	53 0	O 10 0	10 0	10 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	3 12 0	3 13 4	3 13 4	Bogra.	18	
...	...	...	17 4	17 4	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	P 9 12	9 12	9 12	3 7 6	3 8 0	3 11 0	Pabna.	19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	120 0	Q 9 0	9 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 11 0	Dacca.	20	DACCA DIVISION.
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	R 8 0	8 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh (Nasirabad).	21	
...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	...	S 10 0	10 0	10 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	Faridpur.	22	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	T 10 8	10 8	10 12	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Backergunge.	23	

K In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 8 seers and Satkhira 11 seers.
L In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 9 seers and Naugaon 9 seers 9 chitaks.
M At Alipur the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
N At Siliguri the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
O In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kurigram 8 seers, Gaibanda 10 seers, and Nilphamari 9 seers.
P At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
Q In the mufassal marts the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 6¼ chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, Mirkadimhát 11 seers 6 chitaks, Munshirhát 11 seers 6 chitaks.
R In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 9 seers, Jamalpur 9 seers, Netrakona 8 seers, and Kagmari 10 seers.
S In the Madaripur and Goalundo subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
T In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarter

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE II															
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*continued.*																
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Chittagong Division. 24	Tippera ...	6 8	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	10 5	10 0	7 0	15 8	10 8	8 0	...	...	...
Chittagong Division. 25	Noakhali ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	16 0	8 0 to 8 8	...	...	...
Chittagong Division. 26	Chittagong ...	9 12	9 12	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 12	8 12	12 12	12 4	10 8	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
Patna Division. 27	Patna ...	17 0 / 16 0	17 0 Red. / 16 0 White.	20 0 / 19 0	22 0	21 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	24 0
Patna Division. 28	Gaya ...	14 8	14 8	14 0	19 8	18 4	20 0	8 12	8 12	9 8	13 4	12 8	12 4	17 4	15 4	17 8
Patna Division. 29	Shahabad ...	14 4	14 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 12	14 0	...	...	...
Patna Division. 30	Saran ...	14 12	14 8	16 0	21 0	18 8	25 0	10 0	9 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	14 8	...	...	...
Patna Division. 31	Champaran ...	14 0	14 0	13 8	18 0	19 0	22 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	14 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...
Patna Division. 32	Muzaffarpur ...	14 0	13 8	15 0	18 8	18 0	22 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	12 8	11 8	12 12	...	...	...
Patna Division. 33	Darbhanga ...	13 10	13 8	15 14	16 14	16 12	18 9	10 0	9 8	12 5	12 8	12 8	14 4	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division. 34	Monghyr ...	13 8 to 14 8	12 8	15 12	16 12	17 0	23 1	10 8	9 8	10 8	11 5	11 0	12 0	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division. 35	Bhagalpur ...	13 14	15 2	15 2	17 10	18 15	21 7	10 11	10 1	10 11	13 14	13 14	13 14	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division. 36	Purnea (Kasba)	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division. 37	Malda (English Bazar).	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 8	12 8	13 0	12 8	...	...	
Bhagalpur Division. 38	Sonthal Parganas.	12 0	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																
Orissa Division. 39	Cuttack ...	13 2	13 2	11 2	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 8	13 2	13 2	13 2	...	...	...
Orissa Division. 40	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...
Orissa Division. 41	Puri ...	11 13	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 0	14 7	12 0	13 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
Chota Nagpur Division. 42	Hazaribagh ...	11 0	11 0 Red.	12 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 0	12 0 to 12 8	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur Division. 43	Lohardaga ...	10 8 / 7 4 to 9 8	10 0 / 7 0 to 9 4 White.	11 0 / 9 0 to 10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur Division. 44	Palamau ...	12 14	13 15	13 8	16 14	...	23 10	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	12 6	12 15	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur Division. 45	Manbhum ...	14 8	13 0	13 0	...	16 0	...	10 0 to 11 0	9 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 9 0	13 0 to 16 0	12 0 to 14 0	10 0 to 13 0	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur Division. 46	Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	8 0	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...

U In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 9 seers 5 chitaks and Chandpur 9 seers.
V At Feeny Hát the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
W At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
X In the Barh subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Aurangabad 10 seers, Nawada 9 seers, and Jahanabad 10 seers.
Z In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10½ seers, Sasaram 10 seers and Bhabhua 9½ seers.
a In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 10 seers 15 chitaks and Gopalganj (Mirganj) 11 seers 13 chitaks.
b At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
c In the Hajipur and Sitamarhi subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
d In the Madhubani and Samastipur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th September, 1894.

of Bengal on the 15th September, 1894—(concluded).

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			MARUA OR RAGI.) (*Eleusine Coracana.*		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	23 0
...	...	...	22 8	21 4	25 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	New 20 0	18 8	26 0
...	...	...	22 0	24 0	26 8
...	...	...	21 8	...	25 0
...	...	...	22 8	20 12	24 1
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	23 0 to 25 0
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	28 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	16 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

2054*a*

FIREWOOD.			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
									BENGAL—*continued.*		
..	...	...	10 0 U	9 0	10 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
..	..	..	9 4 V	9 4	9 2	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25	
0	80 0	80 0	10 0 W	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Chittagong.	26	
									BIHAR.		
0	130 0	130 0	11 0 X	11 0	11 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
0	160 0	160 0	10 8 Y	10 8	10 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	Gaya.	28	
0	100 0	120 0	10 8 Z	10 8	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 13 0	Shahabad.	29	
0	160 0	180 0	10 12 a	10 0	10 8	3 10 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	Saran.	30	
0	180 0	180 0	10 8 b	10 4	10 2	3 11 0	3 13 0	3 14 0	Champaran.	31	
0	160 0	160 0	11 0 c	11 0	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
0	160 0	176 0	10 0 d	10 0	9 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 3 8	Darbhanga.	33	
0	120 0 to 140	132 0 to 156 0	10 8 e	10 0	11 0	3 11 0 to 3 12 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
8	151 8	138 8	10 0 f	10 1	10 11	4 0 0	3 15 0	3 10 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
0	320 0	320 0	10 0 g	11 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
0	120 0	120 0	10 0 h	10 0	10 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
									ORISSA.		
0	80 0	80 0	10 12 i	10 12	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
0	130 0	86 0	10 8 j	10 8	11 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Balasore.	40	
0	80 0	80 0	12 0	11 4	12 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	Puri.	41	
									CHOTA NAGPUR.		
0	240 0	240 0	8 0 k	8 0	9 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	Lohardaga.	43	
	...	...	8 2½	7 9	8 11½	...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
	...	...	10 10 l	10 10	10 10	3 12 0	3 14 0 to 4 0 0	3 11 0	Manbhum.	45	
0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	Singbhum.	46	

e In the Begusarai and Jamui subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
f In the Madhipur, Supaul and Banka subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
g In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee :—Kisanganj 9 seers and Araria 10 seers.
h In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10½ seers, Jamtara 9 seers, Pakur 10½ seers, Godda 9 seers and Rajmahal 9 seers.
i In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jajpur 9 seers, Kendrapara 9 seers, and Banki 11 seers.
j At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
k At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
l At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	2 15 6	3 0 6	3 3 9	2 0 0	2 2 0	2 6 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 9 0	4 0 0	4 1 0	4 2 0
2	Sirajganj ...	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 11 0	...	...	...	5 5 0	5 2 0	6 6 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	5 0 0
3	Dacca ...	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 8 0	5 12 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	5 0 0
	Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 6 0	5 8 0	3 12 0	2 14 0	4 12 0
5	Chittagong ...	3 14 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 8 0	4 7 0	2 14 0	3 1 0	3 12 8
6	Patna ...	2 5 0 (Red.) 2 7 0 (White.)	2 5 0 (Red.) 2 7 0 (White.)	2 0 0 2 1 6	1 12 0	1 14 0	1 6 9	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 11 0	2 10 6
7	Cuttack ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
8	Balasore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 3 0
9	Puri ...	3 5 0	3 8 0	4 3 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	3 0 0

CALCUTTA,
The 25th September, 1894.

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th September, 1894.

PRICES PER MAUND

JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)			BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			ARHAR OR TUR, CADJAN PEA. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
2 2 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	2 5 0	2 8 0	...	2 1 0	2 2 0	2 3 0	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 9 0	Sirajganj.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	...	2 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 11 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 11 0	Narayanganj.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 7 6	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Cutt
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 11 0	2 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	Puri.
...	...	1 11 0	...	...	...										
...	...	...	...	...	...										
...	...	...													
...	...	...	...	...	...										

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Station Observations. Air Pressure. Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Air Pressure. Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity (in the lat. 45°).	Air Pressure. Variation from mean.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Mean wind velocity.	Temperature. Highest.	Temperature. Date.	Temperature. Lowest.	Temperature. Date.	Temperature. Mean maximum temperature.	Temperature. Mean minimum temperature.	Temperature. Mean daily temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	29·628	29·674	−·025	SW	80	91·2	20th Sept.	76·7	20th Sept.	89·6	73·7	84·1
			Raniganj ...	29·3[illegible]	29·6·6	−·04[illegible]	SSW	27	92·2	21st ,,	76·8	16 & 21 ,,	89·6	77·9	83·8
		Birbhoom ...	.....												
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	29·4·8	29·657	−·010	Calm	77*	92·[illegible]	19th ,,	74·6	20th ,,	89·5	77·4	83·5
		Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	29·595	29·688	−·027	S	105	93·[illegible]	22nd ,,	76·6	16th ,,	90·6	77·6	84·1
		Hooghly	.....												
		Howrah	.....												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·713	29·682	−·001	SW	415	90·2	21st ,,	79·5	22nd ,,	88·8	81·9	85·3
		Calcutta	Calcutta ...	29·715	29·681	−·008	SW	89	89·1	19th ,,	75·7	21st ,,	88·0	78·2	83·1
		Nadia	Krishnagar ...	29·685	29·681	−·040	SWly	126	91·8	21th ,,	76·2	20th ,,	89·9	78·1	84·0
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·652	29·675	−·027	S	79	90·1	20th ,,	75·3	18th ,,	88·2	78·9	83·5
		Jessore	Jessore ...	29·697	29·677	−·030	SEly	74	91·5	19 & 20 ,,	75·9	16 & 21 ,,	90·0	77·8	83·9
		Khulna	.....												
North Bengal.		Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·656	29·675	−·049	SWly & Calm	139	89·1	19 & 20 ,,	74·6	18th ,,	87·7	78·5	83·1
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur ...	29·628	29·705	−·031	E	71	90·1	22nd ,,	72·7	18th ,,	84·2	76·5	80·5
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri ...	29·[illegible]60	29·713	−·038	ENE	67	89·4	22nd ,,	[illegible]3·1	17, 18 & 21. ,,	84·3	74·1	79·2
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling ...	22·[illegible]36	—	−·079	Calm	77	67·1	22nd ,,	53·7	18th ,,	*61·8	55·1	*58·4
			Gnatong ...	19·[illegible]63	—	—	Variable	90	54·4	16th ,,	38·6	21st ,,	51·5	41·1	46·3
		Kuch Bihar	.....												
		Rangpur	Rangpur ...	29·621	29·6[illegible]8	·035	Ely	51	89·3	22nd ,,	72·7	18th ,,	84·9	75·8	80·4
		Bogra	Bogra ...	29·6·7	29·630	−·048	SEly	47	89·2	22nd ,,	74·2	18th ,,	85·7	75·8	80·7
		Pabna	Sirajganj ...	29·6·5	29·692	−·052	Calm	18	87·8	19th ,,	74·7	20 & 21 ,,	84·7	76·6	80·6
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·721	29·698	−·017	SWly	141	89·1	19th ,,	76·2	20th ,,	85·8	79·0	82·4
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·6[illegible]8	29·703	−·051	ESE	75	86·7	18th ,,	74·1	20th ,,	84·4	76·0	80·2
		Faridpur ...	Faridpur ...	29·712	29·706	−·048	S & Calm	168	87·8	19th ,,	76·9	16th ,,	85·7	78·5	82·2
		Backergunge	Barisal ...	29·738	29·696	−·033	Calm	72	90·8	20th ,,	75·9	19th ,,	87·2	78·2	82·7
		Tippera	Comilla ...	29·732	29·716	−·013	E	77	89·4	19th ,,	74·8	16th ,,	86·2	76·6	81·4
	Chittagong	Noakhali	Noakhali ...	29·719	29·709	−·047	SWly	91	88·5	20th ,,	75·8	16 & 21 ,,	85·7	77·8	81·8
		Chittagong	Chittagong ...	29·701	29·736	−·004	SEly	93	88·7	21st ,,	76·1	17th ,,	87·2	76·4	81·7
		South Lushai Hills ...	.....												
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore ...	29·634	29·669	−·024	Variable	92	90·5	21st ,,	75·2	17 & 18 ,,	85·6	77·5	81·6
		Gaya	Gaya ...	29·638	29·666	−·024	Variable	138	91·9	21st ,,	76·8	16 to 19 ,,	89·0	77·7	83·3
		Shahabad	Dehri ...	29·641	29·644	−·061	SWly	219	90·8	21st ,,	76·0	17 to 19 ,,	86·9	77·0	82·0
			Buxar ...	29·667	29·660	−·048	Wly	59	91·5	21st ,,	75·8	17th ,,	88·1	77·9	83·0
			Arrah ...	29·611	29·653	−·044	Variable	39	91·9	21st ,,	76·0	18th ,,	88·0	77·7	82·8
		Saran	Chapra ...	29·627	29·661	−·036	Calm	91	90·3	21st ,,	74·6	18th ,,	87·0	76·5	81·8
		Champaran	Motihari ...	29·678	29·680	−·030	ENE & Calm	102	91·0	21 & 22 ,,	71·8	18th ,,	86·4	74·5	80·5
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·653	29·664	—	ESE	109	91·2	21st ,,	73·7	18th ,,	85·7	76·1	80·9
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga ...	29·653	29·672	−·029	ESE	98	88·9	21st ,,	72·2	18th ,,	84·8	76·4	80·6
		Monghyr	.....												
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur ...	29·649	29·662	−·054	Variable	75	89·2	21 & 22 ,,	73·1	18th ,,	85·9	75·0	80·5
		Purnea	Purnea ...	29·620	29·674	−·029	Variable	85	89·2	22nd ,,	74·7	18th ,,	84·9	76·8	80·9
		Malda	Malda ...	29·616	29·679	−·056	Variable	65	91·6	22nd ,,	75·0	18th ,,	88·9	77·1	83·0
		Sonthal Parganas ...	Naya Dumka	29·229	29·674	−·039	SEly	89	90·6	22nd ,,	75·8	18, 20 & 21. ,,	88·3	76·8	82·6
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	29·654	29·676	+·003	Variable	78	93·2	22nd ,,	76·8	16th ,,	90·8	78·7	84·8
			False Point...	29·734	29·6·7	+·027	SW	274	93·5	22nd ,,	77·6	22nd ,,	88·4	79·8	84·1
		Balasore	Balasore ...	29·676	29·678	−·018	W		90·4	21 & 22 ,,	77·2	16 & 21 ,,	88·8	78·1	83·4
		Puri ...	Puri ...	29·727	29·682	—	SW	300	90·2	22nd ,,	77·6	16th ,,	89·1	81·0	85·1
			Gopalpur ...	29·732	29·693	—	SW	326	89·2	22nd ,,	75·6	16th ,,	87·5	78·2	82·9
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh ...	27·718	29·662	−·025	Variable	170	87·7	21st ,,	72·3	18th ,,	84·0	72·7	78·4
		Lohardaga	Ranchi ...	27·607	29·666	−·033	SWly	133	86·0	20 & 21 ,,	71·4	16, 19 & 20. ,,	83·0	71·9	77·5
		Palamau	Daltonganj												
		Manbhum	.....												
		Singhbhum	Chaibasa ...	28·955	29·658	−·020	WSW	28	92·9	20th ,,	76·2	18th ,,	89·8	76·6	83·2
Assam.		Sibsagar	Sibsagar ...	29·429	29·718	−·012	SW		89·2	22nd ,,	74·0	19th ,,	84·2	75·9	80·0
		Goalpara	Dhubri ...	29·637	29·718	−·139	N	99	86·2	22nd ,,	72·1	21st ,,	81·3	74·0	77·7
		Cachar	Silchar ...	29·677	29·7·3	−·008	Calm		90·5	22nd ,,	75·3	17 & 20 ,,	86·7	76·2	81·5

* Mean of 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the mean. The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The mean are the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in question stations in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one of which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

for the week ending Saturday, the 22nd of September 1894.

Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. OF WEEK. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	RAINFALL. Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Since 16th May 1894. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Dist
−0·3	81·5	86	7·7	1·31	2·20	1·45	3·50	2·20	3·91	5·93	−2·02	40·68	40·91	−0·23	
+0·2	80·4	92	4·0	1·76											Burdwan.
					2·45	1·60	3·67	2·40	4·80	7·99	−3·19	51·24	46·06	+4·18	Birbhum.
+0·5	81·2	88	6·9	2·27	2·62	1·84	3·50	2·73	5·43	6·60	−1·17	46·75	46·13	+0·62	Bankura.
+0·6	82·5	86	2·7	2·19	1·53	1·92	1·75	2·42	4·83	6·96	−2·13	51·90	45·55	+6·35	Midnapore.
					2·16	2·01	3·00	2·41	5·67	6·54	−0·87	36·18	44·27	−8·09	Hooghly.
					1·49	1·95	3·50	2·71	2·90	7·01	−4·11	33·90	44·79	−10·89	Howrah.
+1·6	83·8	84	7·7	0·33	2·39	2·06	3·00	2·94	4·55	7·59	−3·04	41·33	46·38	−5·05	24-Parganas.
+0·2	81·2	88	5·4	2·22	2·22	1·62	3·00	2·80	4·46	7·74	−3·28	31·11	45·77	−14·66	Calcutta.
+0·5	82·7	82	5·9	1·20	1·77	1·62	2·50	2·05	3·29	6·44	−3·21	40·10	41·17	−1·07	Nadia.
−0·4	81·7	80	8·0	3·58	5·61	1·97	3·83	2·69		7·93			43·19		Murshidabad.
−0·2	83·0	92	7·4	1·21	1·65	1·69	2·80	2·19	3·41	6·40	−2·99	41·09	43·18	2·18	Jessore.
					2·97	1·84	3·67	2·60	5·75	7·43	−1·68	43·17	48·77	−5·30	Khulna.
+0·1	82·9	89	6·4	2·28	2·94	2·44	4·00	2·32	4·73	8·76	−4·03	35·19	46·06	−10·87	Rajshahi.
−3·3	78·9	91	8·0	8·63	8·33	1·95	5·40	2·47	13·87	9·03	+4·84	49·57	50·64	−1·07	Dinajpur.
−2·6	76·9	93	7·9	9·86	10·75	6·11	6·00	3·50		18·51			135·91		Jalpaiguri.
−1·7*	57·2	94	9·3	3·97		4·12		3·69		14·09			111·41		Darjeeling.
—	46·6	93	6·9	4·07											
					12·55	4·53	5·50	3·47	29·67	15·34	+14·33	90·01	97·18	−7·17	Kuch Bihar.
−3·1	78·9	91	8·1	5·26	6·47	2·21	4·90	2·51	13·76	9·71	+4·05		63·96		Rangpur.
−2·0	80·2	92	7·6	7·30	6·35	1·72	5·00	2·61	10·22	6·93	+3·29	55·80	48·58	+7·22	Bogra.
−2·7	79·4	93	9·7	2·30	2·10	1·85	4·00	2·48	3·54	7·77	−4·23	49·71	45·22	+4·49	Pabna.
−1·4	82·0	92	8·0	3·50	2·49	2·18	4·50	2·57		8·21			72·54		Dacca.
−2·6	79·8	94	7·6	6·34		2·39		2·87		9·06			58·83		Mymensingh.
−0·8	82·2	92	6·1	3·73		1·59		2·15		6·71			47·33		Faridpur.
−0·2	83·0	90	8·7	4·05	4·08	2·54	3·25	3·22	7·95	8·97	−1·02	62·30	65·40	−3·10	Backergunge.
−1·4	84·5	93	7·0	7·03		2·33		3·15		8·08			59·57		Tippera.
−0·3	81·5	89	4·9	5·26	3·55	3·75	4·50	3·44	9·42	13·41	−3·99	90·78	93·17	−2·39	Noakhali.
0	82·3	86	5·4	0·81	0·97	2·27	2·00	2·98	5·02	11·16	−6·14	106·08	99·34	+7·34	Chittagong.
					2·80	2·70	4·00	3·90	6·15	9·67	−3·52	107·74	70·27	−2·53	South Lushai Hills.
−3·7	80·8	89	7·6	14·25	9·69	1·12	4·50	1·75	12·52	5·03	+7·49		35·19		Patna.
−1·5	80·3	91	6·3	1·07	1·75	1·17	2·50	1·74		5·21			36·00		Gaya.
−1·6	81·9	85	7·9	4·57											
−0·2	81·3	88	7·0	2·73	4·94	1·39	3·00	2·20	7·80	5·57	+2·32	49·36	34·54	+14·82	Shahabad.
−1·3	81·1	91	6·7	8·36											
−2·4	79·6	92	7·1	5·67	1·30	1·37	3·67	2·01	6·20	5·33	+1·37	43·68	35·32	+8·36	Saran.
−3·2	79·6	89	5·7	1·49	2·54	1·47	3·00	1·36	4·34	5·89	−1·55	42·10	38·05	+3·47	Champaran.
—	80·0	90	5·1	2·23		1·30		1·65		5·92			36·10		Muzaffarpur.
−3·6	79·8	89	5·7	8·09		1·27		1·63		6·64			38·20		Darbhanga.
					4·95	1·07	3·00	1·78	6·94	5·94	+1·00	43·34	37·51	+6·00	Monghyr.
−3·1	81·9	89	7·7	2·28	4·25	1·22	4·50	2·00	9·05	6·67	+2·38	44·84	39·15	+5·69	Bhagalpur.
−2·9	78·8	92	7·3	4·59	4·81	1·94	3·33	2·37	17·84	10·52	+7·32	58·54	57·14	+1·40	Purnea.
−1·1	80·2	94	6·3	4·54	7·28	1·66	4·00	2·16	12·77	8·45	+4·32	50·62	47·10	+3·52	Malda.
+0·1	81·1	87	5·9	1·77	4·17	2·10	5·00	2·57	8·42	8·13	+0·29	50·64	44·30	+6·34	Santhal Parganas.
+1·0	83·8	76	3·6	0·52		2·69		3·14		7·82			42·55		
+1·1	83·9	83	6·7	0·56											Cuttack.
+0·8	82·2	92	4·4	1·68		2·80		3·13		8·39			46·71		Balasore.
—	84·7	81	4·4	0·11		2·49		3·50		8·08			42·06		
—	82·4	86	0·9	1·15											Puri.
−0·3	76·3	86	7·9	0·67		1·96		2·98		7·20			44·16		Hazaribagh.
+0·3	76·1	86	4·7	3·39	2·61	1·50	4·50	2·80	7·48	7·55	−0·07		45·49		Lohardaga.
						1·08		1·95		6·41			57·26		Palamau.
					0·63	1·60	2·00	2·50	3·14	6·19	−3·05	61·93	41·21	+20·72	Manbhum.
+1·0	81·6	84	5·7	1·41	1·41	1·29	3·00	2·45	4·49	6·61	−2·12	41·54	45·47	−3·93	Singhbhum.
−2·9	77·6	95	9·3	3·53											Sonepur.
−3·6	76·4	95	8·6	10·15											Goalpara.
−2·1	79·0	93	9·6	2·93											Cachar.

last ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
numbers denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. -Under the head District observations of rainfall
during the past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returned received in the district, *i.e.*, from total rainfall at the

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 22nd of September 1894.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 16th.	Monday, 17th.	Tuesday, 18th.	Wednesday, 19th.	Thursday, 20th.	Friday, 21st.	Saturday, 22nd.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	0·65	0·50	...	...	0·40	1·70	...	4	3·25	1·65	5·00	5·43	42·02	38·09
			Burdwan ...	0·20	...	...	...	0·83	0·28	...	3	1·31	1·60	2·56	6·36	35·91	41·25
			Katwa ...	0·02	0·16	0·02	...	1·56	0·72	...	3	2·48	1·45	4·64	6·27	36·90	40·74
			Raniganj ...	0·31	...	0·40	...	...	0·76	0·29	4	1·76	1·08	3·53	5·03	47·16	43·34
			Mankur ...	...	...	...	...	0·09	4·00	...	2	4·09	?	10·00	?	44·23	?
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	0·20	...	0·32	...	0·43	0·65	...	4	1·60	1·65	3·30	7·83	48·95	40·94
			Hetampur ...	1·24	0·11	1·08	...	0·48	...	1·55	5	4·46	1·87	7·05	7·99	57·44	47·78
			Rampur Hát	0·05	...	0·08	0·54	0·07	0·55	...	2	1·29	1·55	4·08	8·15	44·35	43·82
			Bolpur ...	0·36	...	1·01	...	0·02	0·09	1·33	3	2·81	?	4·94	?	38·06	?
			Murari ...	0·65	...	2·25	1·80	0·46	...	...	4	5·16	?	7·44	?	43·13	?
			Labpur ...	...	...	1·50	...	0·54	0·81	0·54	4	3·39	?	5·24	?	39·36	?
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	0·06	0·48	0·09	...	0·97	0·03	0·65	3	2·27	1·41	5·03	6·09	44·09	44·44
			Vishnupur ...	...	...	1·08	...	0·08	1·53	0·82	3	3·51	2·39	7·17	7·04	49·70	46·22
			Maliara ...	0·37	...	...	...	0·74	0·13	0·87	4	2·11	1·88	3·68	5·45	40·09	45·02
			Khatra ...	0·62	...	0·35	...	0·36	1·25	...	4	2·58	1·66	4·91	7·81		48·79
			Indas ...	0·69	...	0·13	...	3·22	0·20	1·36	5	5·60	?	8·52	?		?
			Kotalpur ...	0·21	...	...	...	0·80	0·21	1·19	4	2·41	?	4·61	?	40·96	?
			Onda ...	...	0·45	...	0·82	3·94	0·71	...	4	5·92	?	8·01	?	42·69	?
			Gangajalghati	...	0·76	...	...	0·88	1·32	0·38	4	3·34	?	4·90	?	51·32	?
			Ranipur ...	0·67	...	0·72	...	...	0·54	...	3	1·93	?	6·06	?	53·02	?
			Sonamukhi ...	0·18	...	0·40	...	0·09	0·87	0·51	4	2·05	?	5·29	?	33·04	?
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	0·15	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·20	2·14	2·10	8·80	61·06	49·03
			Tamluk ...	0·26	0·02	...	...	..	0·37	...	2	0·65	1·89	2·48	6·85	52·77	44·06
			Midnapore ...	0·42	0·03	...	...	...	2·25	...	2	2·70	1·42	5·00	5·53	33·45	41·23
			Ghatal ...	..	0·03	...	...	2·34	0·19	...	2	2·56	2·22	9·72	6·65	50·28	47·80
			Kukrahati ...	0·02	0·05	...	..	...	0·16	...	3	2·03	?	4·83	?	43·78	?
			Garhbeta ...	...	...	0·58	...	0·28	2·05	0·72	4	3·63	?	7·20	?	48·54	?
			Panskura ...	0·34	0·05	...	...	...	0·59	...	2	0·98	?	3·22	?	55·36	?
			Dantoon ...			0·65							?				?
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	0·40	0·39	...	...	0·08	2·12	0·05	3	3·04	1·94	5·14	6·42	30·20	43·35
			Hooghly ..	0·70	0·15	...	...	0·16	0·25	0·02	4	1·28	1·78	3·36	6·08	28·85	41·95
			Jahanabad ..	...	...	...	...	3·82	0·12	0·02	2	3·96	2·31	8·61	7·13	4·56	47·53
		Howrah ...	Howrah ..	0·75	0·24	...	...	0·20	0·54	0·08	5	2·41	1·51	3·93	6·98	31·71	43·95
			Mohesreka ...	0·16	0·09	...	...	..	0·28	0·03	2	0·56	2·38	1·85	7·01	36·01	45·55
			Ulubaria ...	0·40	0·02	...	...	...	1·38	...	2	1·80	?	2·38	?	30·15	?
	Presidency.	24-Parganas...	Saugor Island	0·09	0·14	...	...	...	...	0·10	2	0·33	2·61	1·88	9·23	54·74	53·23
			Diamond Harbour.	...	1·66	...	...	...	0·74	...	2	2·40	2·27	4·77	8·91	48·71	49·71
			Canning Town	1·80	0·25	...	...	...	1·02	...	3	3·07	?	8·07	?		?
			Alipore (Obsy.)	1·19	0·16	...	...	0·02	0·85	...	3	2·22	1·62	4·46	7·74	31·71	47·58
			Barrackpore	0·16	0·59	...	...	...	2·15	...	3	2·90	2·01	5·35	6·16	30·87	43·14
			Dum-Dum ...	0·56	0·47	...	...	..	2·28	1·31	4	4·02	1·79	8·16	7·27	42·39	44·58
			Barasat ..	0·79	...	...	..	...	0·30	0·77	3	1·86	2·01	3·22	7·16	27·08	42·21
			Basirhat ...	...	0·31	0·13	...	...	0·11	0·69	4	1·24	1·64	3·86	6·74	43·79	46·98
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	0·14	2	0·35	1·37	2·19	5·58	32·83	40·68
			Krishnagar ...	0·06	...	0·05	...	1·09	...	...	1	1·20	1·87	2·64	6·26	43·04	38·99
			Chuadanga ...	0·24	0·11	0·12	...	1·24	...	...	4	1·67	1·60	3·02	7·33		43·08
			Meherpur ...	0·40	...	0·82	...	2·35	...	0·08	3	3·65	1·45	5·24	5·79	43·32	40·78
			Kushtia ...	0·73	0·05	0·23	...	0·93	0·06	...	3	2·00	1·79	2·93	7·21	41·50	45·34
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	1·32	...	0·90	...	...	0·80	...	3	3·52	1·97	6·11	7·64	31·39	43·12
			Berhampore	1·04	...	2·31	0·07	0·16	...	...	3	3·58	2·07	5·78	7·81	42·07	42·74
			Lalbag ..	1·05	...	1·20	0·47	0·18	0·03	...	4	2·93	2·50	4·50	8·20	36·41	42·12
			Azimganj ...	...	...	0·90	0·35	1·10	0·25	...	4	2·60	1·73		7·52		43·27
			Jangipur ...	0·27	...	0·90	0·71	0·18	...	...	4	2·15	1·85		8·58		42·88
			Lalgola ...	2·20	0·20	3·20	0·70	0·60	...	...	5	6·90	1·69	8·40	7·87	47·70	43·14
			Akhriganj ...	0·18	0·04	1·55	0·40	0·13	...	...	4	2·30	?	5·14	?	44·68	?
			Patkabari ...	2·45	...	1·20	...	1·30	...	...	3	4·95	?	6·15	?	20·05	?
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	0·12	0·12	0·10	...	...	0·45	0·27	5	1·06	1·49	3·24	5·95	42·97	39·60
			Jessore ...	0·02	0·09	0·04	...	0·09	0·04	0·08	1	1·26	1·82	2·81	6·55	42·02	46·44
			Jhenidah ...	0·90	...	0·21	...	2·38	...	...	3	3·49	1·50	5·67	6·57	44·27	44·97
			Magura ...	0·06	0·22	0·18	...	1·09	0·04	...	3	1·50	1·40	2·71	6·42	38·38	42·14
			Bangaon ...		0·70	...	...	...	0·22	...	2	0·92	1·81	2·57	6·57	28·95	42·92
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	2	0·93	1·72	2·51	6·51	37·06	46·79
			Bagerhat ...	0·60	0·85	0·19	0·27	...	0·40	0·03	5	3·34	1·82	5·72	7·95	48·04	52·51
			Khulna ...	0·60	0·69	0·10	...	...	1·53	2·33	4	4·65	1·98	9·02	7·83	44·37	47·01
			Nakipur ...	1·25									?		?		?
			Rampal ...	...									?		?		?
		Rajshahi ...	Baulia ...	0·50	...	1·25	0·29	0·22	...	...	4	2·26	1·81	3·56	7·90	32·60	44·35
			Nator ...	1·16	0·02	0·16	...	1·30	0·25	...	4	2·89	1·60	4·86	8·17	38·25	45·96
			Naugaon ...	1·00	0·05	0·84	0·75	0·94	...	...	4	3·58	3·00	5·77	10·19	33·74	47·87
			Lalpur ...	0·10			0·10			2·50	3	2·70	?	5·90	?		?
			Manda ...	1·11	1·61	0·71	0·69	0·11	0·04	...	5	4·27	?	7·74	?		?
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur	0·85	0·65	1·68	1·35	0·46	2·05	...	6	7·04	2·38	8·65	8·44	43·13	40·89
			Churaman ...	1·02	1·92	4·21	3·08	0·02	0·14	...	5	10·39	2·08	16·05	10·69	61·83	47·77
			Raiganj ...	0·40	7·45	0·58	0·57	..	0·35	0·15	6	9·50	1·71	23·59	8·73		51·80
			Dinajpur ...	0·26	1·67	3·84	3·95	0·09	...	...	4	9·81	1·76	15·00	8·55	52·58	55·46
			Balughat ..	0·50	0·94	1·96	1·02	0·32	0·16	...	6	4·90	1·85	7·05	8·76	34·05	47·84
			Thakurgaon	0·66	4·90	0·48	...	0·55	...	...	4	6·59	?	18·03	?	67·38	?
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	4·48	1·26	0·68	0·18	2·12	2·03	...	6	10·75	6·11	25·62	18·31	92·03	104·80
			Alipore Doors	1·78	1·55	1·08	1·12	2·00	...	...	5	8·43	?	27·81	?	80·41	?
			Fallacotta ...	1·15	2·50	...	0·55	1·03	1·47	...	5	6·70	?		?		?
			Debiganj ...	3·35	3·25	0·01	0·43	1·44	...	...	5	8·38	?	18·49	?	64·70	?
			Bhagalpur (Nagrakatta)	2·70	0·01	0·30	...	0·30	...	...	3	3·31	?	35·06	?	143·36	?
		Darjeeling ...	Baxa ...	1·59	0·32	0·57	0·72	3·79	0·10	...	6	7·09	7·67	31·87	23·07	173·28	172·13
			Siliguri ...	1·27	0·26	0·53	0·20	1·53	...	...	5	3·79	3·03	24·35	11·86	113·80	100·88
		British Bhutan	Darjeeling ...	1·24	0·78	0·86	0·17	0·38	0·48	0·06	6	3·97	2·45	12·85	13·24	88·97	96·18
		Tibet ...	Kalimpong ...	...									2·01		7·55		76·41
		Kuch Bihar...	*Kurseong* ...	3·03	0·12	0·85	0·13	2·10	0·22	0·13	7	6·58	?	22·85	?		?
			Pedong ...	0·76	0·11	0·37	0·13	2·32	0·29	0·14	7	4·12	?	13·84	?	94·10	?
			Dinhatta ...	1·25	7·17	5·51	1·53	2·86	...	...	5	18·32	4·13	33·05	14·71	78·91	85·17
			Kuch Bihar...	1·54	7·42	1·54	0·58	3·59	...	...	5	14·67	4·55	29·03	16·50	89·52	105·32
			Mickliganj ...	0·75	7·31	1·39	0·57	0·60	0·59	...	6	7·12	4·27	28·20	15·25	102·35	96·78
			Mathabhanga	0·54	4·28	1·30	2·25	1·31	0·39	...	6	10·07	4·85	27·48	14·80	88·15	101·35
			Fulbari ...	1·61	6·40	2·16	0·63	5·00	...	...	5	15·80	?	35·97	?		?
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj *Gaibanda).*	0·95	1·50	2·00	1·15	0·03	...	...	4	5·63	1·89	8·58	8·73	43·58	52·31
			Rangpur ...	0·07	2·67	1·87	0·65	..	...	...	3	5·26	2·40	14·87	10·29	49·27	65·12
			Peerganj .	0·65	0·13	1·68	0·64	...	...	...	4	3·10	?		?		?
			Kurigaon ...	0·85	1·41	1·39	0·75	...	...	...	4	4·31	1·76	15·01	8·79		64·57
			Gobindganj	3·50	0·20	2·25	0·57						?		?		?
			Bagdogra *(Nilphamari)*	0·79	4·15	5·17	0·43	0·12	...	...	5	10·66	2·77	16·56	10·98	58·56	75·17
			Ulipur ...	2·16	0·80	1·16	0·93	...	...	...	4	5·05	?	12·21	?	41·22	?
			Sunderganj ...	1·30	0·62	1·48	2·46	...	...	...	4	5·86	•?	14·27	?		?
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	2·55	0·45	0·40	0·50	2·40	0·10	...	6	6·40	1·64	9·40	6·61	57·02	49·22
			Nowkhilla ...	2·80	0·20	0·64	0·91	0·03	...	...	4	4·58	1·84	6·64	5·45	40·10	44·66
			Bogra ...	4·84	0·40	0·15	1·80	0·20	...	...	5	7·39	1·80	11·95	7·40	50·38	52·30
			Janchbibi ...	0·70	0·32	3·80	1·90	...	...	0·30	5	7·02	1·80	12·80	7·85	48·34	58·09
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	0·81	0·03	0·10	...	0·01	0·26	...	4	1·81	1·83	2·57	8·16	53·47	45·42
			Sirajganj ...	0·38	0·40	0·13	0·01	1·41	0·06	...	4	2·39	1·87	4·49	7·36	36·43	44·83

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 22nd of September 1894—co:

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 16th.	Monday, 17th.	Tuesday, 18th.	Wednesday, 19th.	Thursday, 20th.	Friday, 21st.	Saturday, 22nd.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Avera rainfa from 1 May date
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	0·83	1·49	0·33	...	...	0·10	...	4	2·75	2·67	4·51	9·70	60·13	60·
			Dacca	0·82	0·39	..	0·30	0·48	...	...	4	1·99	1·73	4·09	7·93	48·60	51·
			Narayanganj	0·90	0·71	0·29	0·32	0·16	0·80	...	6	3·18	3·22		9·12		55·
			Manikganj	0·87	0·72	0·02	0·16	0·23	0·03	...	4	2·03	1·10	3·02	6·08	40·74	42·
			Jaydebpur	1·05	0·26	0·05	...	0·86	...	...	3	2·82	?	4·70	?	51·38	
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj	...	0·39	0·56	..	3·80					2·23		9·61		59·
			Atia (*Tangail*)	2·60	...	...	...	1·60	...	...	2	3·60	1·54	3·60	6·60	52·42	46·
			Mymensingh	1·13	0·69	0·16	0·26	3·50	0·10	0·50	7	6·34	3·06	8·32	10·03	74·72	63·
			Jamalpur	1·36	1·05	0·31	0·48	1·00	...	...	5	4·20	2·43	5·97	9·71	56·21	51·
			Netrakona	2·50	3·68	1·00	1·14	0·46	1·07	...	6	10·95	2·68	16·08	9·33		60·
			Suharnakhali	0·02	1·63	0·15	...	2·13	...	...	4	4·53	?	4·68	?	51·87	
			Durgapur	3·50	0·50	5·50	2·80	1·30					?		?		
			Sherpur Town	0·65	0·84	0·60	2·35	0·28	...	...	5	4·72	?	8·22	?	58·84	
			Diwanganj	2·20	1·10		0·75						?		?		
		Faridpur	Madaripur	0·44	1·60	...	...		0·80				1·79		6·38		47·
			Faridpur	1·37	0·67	0·10	0·03	0·81	0·85	...	5	3·73	1·71	5·31	7·47	52·65	49·
			Goalando	0·55	...	0·42	0·96	0·90	1·23	...	5	4·06	1·27	6·29	6·28	47·77	41·
		Backergunge	Patuakhali	2·00	...	...	...	...	1·10	...	2	3·10	2·71	7·39	10·29	53·91	75·
			Pirojpur	0·37	0·32	0·33	...	...	0·75	0·50	5	2·47	2·11	5·33	8·39	48·49	58·
			Barisal	1·35	0·09	...	...	0·27	2·16	0·64	3	3·91	2·69	8·04	8·16	63·52	56·
			Gaurnadi	0·82	0·65	0·59	...	...	0·15				?		?		?
			Bhola	1·72	0·57	...	0·07	...	4·17	...	3	6·53	2·65	11·02	8·75	68·89	70·
			Daulatkhan	1·97	0·78	...	...	...	0·55	...	3	3·30	?	6·81	?	80·73	
			Bauphal	1·30	1·10	...	...	...	0·50	...	2	1·60	?	4·22	?		
		Hill Tippera	Agartala	1·05	1·15	...	...	1·10	...	...	3	3·30	2·02	8·25	7·07	47·44	51·
		Tippera	Comilla	2·50	3·60	1·87	...	0·60	..	...	4	8·57	2·45	10·18	8·20	73·14	63·
			Chandpur	0·40	0·96	1·45	0·01	...	0·67	...	4	3·49	2·55	6·49	8·84	67·00	64·
			Brahmanbaria	0·54	0·77	...	2·22	0·43	0·03	0·02			2·29		8·89		52·
			Ramchandrapur.	1·00	0·50	...	...	2·05	...	...	3	3·55	.	5·25	?	49·05	?
			Nasirnagar	0·50	0·32	0·50	1·20	3·20	0·08				?		?		?
			Daudkandi	0·26	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·28	?	3·25	?	44·11	?
			Kasba										?		?		?
			Laksam										?		?		?
	Chittagong.	Noakhali	Noakhali	3·14	1·80	...	...	...	0·30	0·12	4	5·26	4·13	10·31	13·69	99·40	93·
			Feuny	0·50	0·83	0·17	0·15	0·13	0·05	...	5	1·83	3·37	8·50	13·12	102·04	92·
			Harishpur	1·27	0·09	0·29							?		?		?
			Ramganj	0·56		0·16	...	0·21					?		?		?
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	0·19	0·15	...	...	...	0·05	0·02	2	0·41	2·59	4·67	12·03	128·33	116·
			Chittagong	0·08	0·05	...	...	0·24	1·15	0·11	2	1·53	1·94	5·35	10·26	84·86	87·
			Kutubdia	0·41	0·41								?		?		?
			Satkanya	0·31	1·02								?		?		?
			Kadala										?		?		?
			Feuna										?		?		?
			Mirsarai	1·76	0·61	0·50	0·02	..	...	..	3	2·89	?	10·37	?	108·65	?
			Chandpur	0·17	0·96								?		?		?
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia	0·23	0·29	0·26	...	...	2·02	...	4	2·80	2·70	6·15	9·67	70·75	70·27
			Bandarban	...	0·39	0·73							?		?		?
Bihar.	Patna.	Patna	Patna	0·20	6·04	4·14	2·86	...	...	0·71	5	14·25	1·53	16·53	5·25	43·27	35·82
			Dinapore	0·35	2·72	5·24	3·00	0·16	0·77	...	6	12·24	1·22	16·67	4·64		35·12
			Bihar	...	2·53	0·12	0·21	0·08	0·72	...	4	3·66	0·85	6·14	5·06		36·16
			Barh	0·05	5·20	1·86	1·20	...	...	...	4	8·31	0·85	10·39	5·16		33·14
			Bikram	0·25	2·42	2·40	...	...	0·13	...	4	5·20	?	7·20	?		?
			Hilsa	1·49	2·64	1·68	1·22	0·69	0·28	...	6	8·00	?	9·24	?		?
		Gaya	Aurangabad	...	0·09	0·11	0·42	...	...	0·31	3	0·93	1·35	5·66	5·63	37·08	37·35
			Gaya	...	0·65	0·04	0·05	...	0·35	...	2	1·07	1·26	4·27	5·57	48·90	37·36
			Nawadah	...	0·35	0·03	0·83	...	...	...		1·21	0·88	3·42	5·24	35·16	31·23
			Jahanabad	0·06	1·26	2·36	0·12	..	...	...	3	3·80	1·19		4·38		30·08
			Arwal	1·55	1·47	...	..	...	...	...	3	3·02	?	4·93	?	28·73	?
			Daudnagar	...	0·93	4·00	0·43	...	...	...	3	5·36	?	6·53	?	45·50	?
			Sherghati	0·38	0·23	...	0·31	...	...	0·89	4	1·81	?	5·51	?	37·59	?
			Rajauli										?		?		?
			Pakri Barawan.	0·99	0·62	0·20	...	0·31					?		?		?
		Shahabad	Buxar	...	1·89	0·66	0·18	...	...	...	3	2·73	0·97	5·01	5·46	49·28	32·28
			Dehri	0·09	0·53	3·85	0·10	...	...	...	3	4·57	1·87	7·02	6·75	57·79	30·84
			Bhabhua	...	0·37	2·03	0·65	...	...	0·03	5	3·08	0·98	8·08	5·15		35·24
			Sasaram	...	2·11	3·74	1·14	...	...	...	5	6·99	1·71	8·10	5·27	50·09	34·23
			Arrah	2·63	4·06	0·63	...	0·03	...	...	3	7·34	1·40	10·95	5·25	44·27	34·33
			Mohanea	...	0·17	0·35	0·15	...	...	0·33	4	1·00	?	5·86	?	59·81	?
			Khiri	...	1·85	0·40							?		?		?
			Ageaon	...	1·14	4·05	...	...	1·40				?		?		?
			Ramagar	...	1·45	2·20	...	...	0·16	...	3	3·75	?	8·03	?		?
			Koath	...	0·84	0·86	0·05	...	0·17	...	3	1·92	?	6·05	?	42·06	?
			Sekrour	...	1·10	0·60	0·16	...	0·09	...	3	1·95	?	5·84	?	42·87	?
			Bassowan	...	1·47	0·99	0·44	...	...	0·21	4	3·11	?	6·02	?		?
			Monaharpur	...	2·05	0·56	...	...	...	...	2	2·61	?	4·14	?		?
		Saran	Gopalganj	...	0·55	1·21	0·02	...	1·05	0·02	3	2·85	0·89	4·84	5·31	35·70	35·67
			Siwan	1·95	0·91	...	...	1·51	...	...	3	4·37	1·86	6·53	5·80		36·23
			Ekma	...	1·00	0·06	0·57	...	...	...	2	1·63	?	5·87	?		?
			Chapra	...	2·86	2·39	0·10	...	0·10	0·31	5	5·67	1·26	9·32	4·89	45·16	34·08
			Sarcepur	...	...	1·20	1·40	...	0·80	...	3	3·40	?	6·21	?		?
			Amour	...	0·93	1·43	...	...	2·23	...	3	4·59	?	5·10	?	37·76	?
			Basantpur	...	1·45	1·13	...	...	...	...	2	2·58	?	3·27	?		?
		Champaran	Motihari	...	0·34	0·04	0·21	...	...	...	3	1·40	1·47	2·05	6·41	34·93	37·70
			Bettiah	...	0·15	3·31	0·02	...	0·11	...	3	3·59	1·47	6·61	5·32		40·05
			Bagaha	...	0·28	1·98	...	...	1·31	...	3	3·57	?	8·36	?		?
			Burharwa	...	0·55	1·17	0·02	...	0·09	...	2	1·83	?	5·77	?		?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	...	0·34	1·75	0·05	...	0·37	...	3	2·51	1·43	0·23	6·51	37·43	36·31
			Muzaffarpur	...	0·74	1·53	0·02						1·35		6·48		37·57
			Hajipur	0·12	4·05	0·80	0·90	...	0·06	...	4	12·53	1·38	14·23	4·78	48·52	31·05
			Para	...	0·74	1·36							?		?		?
			Mahuwa	1·65	3·50	1·00	...	0·50	...	...	4	6·65	?		?		?
			Shuhar	...	0·60	0·55	0·10	0·35					?		?		?
			Pupri										?		?		?
		Darbhanga	Tajpur	...	2·50	3·62	0·29	...	0·32	...	4	6·73	1·49	10·64	6·00	38·05	37·15
			Darbhanga	...	4·06	3·57	0·22	...	0·15	...	4	8·00	1·37	10·72	6·01	39·50	39·27
			Madhubani	...	0·80	1·72	0·08	0·35	2·19				0·96		7·00		68·25
			Bahera	...	3·90	3·04	1·50	...	0·22	...	4	7·76	?		?		?
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Begu Sarai	...	5·75	2·19	0·95	...	2·07	0·04	4	11·00	?	16·48	?	50·76	?
			Monghyr	0·21	6·66	0·74	1·00	...	0·66	...	4	9·06	1·22	10·37	5·58	46·61	34·22
			Jamui	...	4·50	0·12	0·57	...	...	...	4	5·40	0·80	8·25	6·74	41·32	34·76
			Gogri	...	0·15	...	0·09	0·07	...	0·07	1	0·38	2·19	2·20	5·58	42·11	37·64
			Shaikhpura	...	4·41	0·12	0·90	...	0·40	...	4	5·83	?	8·04	?		?
			Chakai Bamda	0·30	3·40	...	1·20	...	...	...	2	4·60	?	9·40	?	34·34	?
			Chupreon	...	0·01	0·18	0·57	...	...	...	3	1·06	?		?		?
				...	2·65	1·40	.....										

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 22nd of September 1894—*concl*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 16th.	Monday, 17th.	Tuesday, 18th.	Wednesday, 19th.	Thursday, 20th.	Friday, 21st.	Saturday, 22nd.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
BIHAR—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura	0·13	3·85	1·00	0·23	...	...	...	4	5·21	1·31	10·43	7·69	46·75	41·98
			Bangaon (Sylahad).	...	2·48	0·68	0·75	...	...	...	3	3·91	₹	7·44			₹
			Supaul ...	...	1·20	1·13	1·00	...	0·81	...	4	4·14	1·50	8·09	7·20	40·66	41·98
			Pratapganj ...	1·27	0·93		...	0·50	0·13	...	4	2·83	₹	15·63	₹	52·77	₹
			Bhagalpur ...	0·47	0·94	0·37	0·51	...	...	...	4	2·28	1·09	6·32	5·98	43·05	36·88
			Banka ...	0·55	0·20	0·54	0·65	...	0·32	3·00	6	5·35	0·98	12·31	5·81		36·98
			Colgong ...	0·72	1·95	1·75	...	...	...	0·37	4	4·79	₹	8·52	₹	84·97	₹
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	0·64	1·75	0·36	0·06	...	...	...	3	2·81	2·38	19·55	10·45	68·82	62·53
			Araria ...	2·43	3·30	0·80	0·70	...	...	...	4	7·23	1·70	16·87	9·85		55·55
			Purnea ...	...	3·18	0·50	0·05	0·26	...	...	3	4·39	1·74	17·11	11·26	50·52	54·06
			Gandwara (Korah).	...	3·00	0·40	0·30		...	...	3	3·70	₹	12·33	₹	41·43	₹
			Barsoe ...	0·40	2·00	1·25	0·80	0·03					₹		₹		
			Forbesganj ...	1·25	2·35	1·15	0·23	0·76	...	0·52	6	6·26	₹	20·27	₹		₹
			Kaliaganj ...	3·90	0·79	0·96	0·17	1·85	...	...	5	7·58	₹	10·23	₹	73·52	₹
		Malda ...	Malda ...	1·02	0·16	1·08	2·24	0·04	...	...	4	4·54	1·89	6·24	8·06		
			Chanchal ...	0·80	2·57	2·95	3·70	...	...	...	4	10·02	1·43	19·29	8·23	44·52	43·69
			Gajol ...	1·60	2·35	2·80	2·50	...	...	...	4	9·25	:	11·76	₹	56·04	51·46
			Sibganj ...	1·82	0·19	0·72	2·53	0·05	...	...	4	5·31	₹	9·26	₹	47·77	₹
		Santhal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	3·42	1·55	1·40	1·79	...	0·04	...	4	8·20	1·92	11·72	9·76	42·08	₹
			Godda ...	0·90	0·50	1·30	0·20	...	0·03	...	4	3·03	1·07	7·21	7·19	44·63	45·82
			Pakaur ...	1·41	0·38	0·97	2·12	0·40	0·05	...	6	5·33	3·10	9·36	10·81	40·16	39·08
			Naya Dumka	0·23	0·02	0·35	0·62	0·26	0·33	0·01	5	1·77	2·30	4·25	8·68	55·72	48·35
			Deoghur ...	0·86	1·10	0·10	0·22	0·34	1·58	...	6	4·20	1·49	9·40	6·56	47·14	46·60
			Jamtara ...	1·06	0·18	0·18	0·02	0·23	0·10	...	5	1·86	1·83	8·51	5·80	56·14	42·62
			Belhadda ...	3·50									₹		₹	54·45	42·57
			Nanihat ...	0·56	...	0·29	0·57	...	...	...	3	1·42	₹	3·93			₹
			Assanboni ...	...	0·52	0·41	0·08	0·60					₹		₹		₹
			Katikund ...	1·37	...	1·54	...	1·06	...	0·54	4	5·41	₹	7·39	₹		₹
			Madhupur ...	0·57	0·68	0·11	...	0·59	0·13		5	2·08	₹	5·70	₹		₹
			Sarwan ...	0·50	...	...	1·49	0·25	...	0·05	3	2·29	₹	7·99	₹		₹
			Sarath ...	1·33	...	0·44	...	0·22	...	...	3	1·97	₹	5·53	₹	46·55	₹
			Barkope ...	0·30	2·05	0·97	0·60	0·22	0·05	0·08	4	4·27	₹	10·08	₹	44·28	₹
			Dourey ...	0·76	1·15								₹		₹		₹
			Bhagga ...	2·74	2·18	0·19	...	...	...	...	3	5·11	₹	7·43	₹		₹
			Maheswore ...	2·55	...	1·04	...	1·31	0·32	...	4	5·22	₹	9·28	₹		₹
			Barharwa ...	2·51	1·60	0·66	1·90	...	1·29	0·02	5	7·98	₹	18·13	₹		₹
			Sahibganj ...	2·60	3·50	0·45	...	...	...	...	3	6·55	₹		₹		₹
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	...	...	0·02											
			Banki ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16				2·53		6·56		36·36
			Cuttack ...										2·55		7·88		42·24
			False Point ...	0·44	0·12	...	...	...	...	...			2·72		8·51		47·31
			Kendrapara ...	0·02	...	0·01	0·11	...	...	...	2	0·56	2·43	3·72	8·84		47·91
			Jajpur ...	0·11	0·18	0·42	...	...	0·10	0·30	2	0·44	2·02	6·43	7·17	46·37	44·86
			Dharmsala ...		0·20					...	4	0·81	2·07	3·47	7·89	53·07	44·50
			Salepore ...	...	0·15								₹		₹	50·30	₹
			Pal Lahara ...										₹		₹		₹
													₹		₹		₹
		Balasore ...	*Akhnapada* ...	0·23	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	2	0·51	₹		₹		₹
			Chandbali ...	0·70	0·26								3·26	4·04	8·19		₹
			Bhadrak ...		0·25	...	...	...	...	..	1	0·25	3·19	3·13	8·43	42·04	41·47
			Soro ...	0·02	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·32	2·61	11·48	8·34		43·09
			Balasore ...	0·44	2·24	0·14	...	...	0·09	0·32	4	3·23	2·15	9·81	8·58		41·45
			Jellasero ...	...	0·50	...	...	0·28	...	0·10	3	0·88	2·23	4·30	8·40	48·52	40·36
			Baripada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	1	0·47	3·03	4·07	8·35	55·46	44·06
		Puri ...	Puri ...	0·10	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·11	2·26	4·50	7·81	26·69	45·74
			Khurda ...	1·95	...	0·03							2·57		8·68		36·01
			Bhanpur ...	0·19									2·64		7·59		45·52
			Gop ...										₹		₹		38·34
			Satpara ...	...	...	0·20							₹		₹		₹
			Pipli ...	0·35	0·07	0·47		0·10					₹		₹		₹
			Nayagarh ...										₹		₹		₹
			Ranpur ...										₹		₹		₹
			Kuruala ...	0·10	0·15	0·6			0·44				₹		₹		₹
	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	0·19	0·04	0·25	0·21	0·86	...	2·10	5	3·65	1·64	6·53	6·83	48·50	41·41
			Hazaribagh ...	0·04	...	0·26	0·31	...	...	0·06	2	0·67	1·44	5·86	6·49	50·24	41·53
			Seringarah ...										1·87		6·41		40·31
			Mahuan Hills										2·27		7·13		43·18
			Jhumra Hill										2·60		9·20		54·53
			Barhi ...	1·88	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·61	2	2·58	₹	6·75	₹	39·98	₹
			Chatra ...	0·93	0·26	...	1·09	...	...	0·14	4	2·39	₹	8·05	₹	43·61	₹
			Kurgaleha ...	0·77	0·57	0·15	0·27	0·65	...	0·15	6	2·56	₹	7·81	₹		₹
			Ramgar ...	...	1·10	...	...	1·10					₹		₹		₹
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	0·10	0·20	0·13	0·07	0·75	...	...	5	1·85	1·38	5·92	7·05		
			Ranchi ...	1·41	0·14	0·52	...	1·30	...	...	4	3·37	1·61	9·02	7·13	55·86	45·48
			Silli ...										₹		₹		45·80
			Palkot ...	1·10	0·70								₹		₹		₹
			Tamar ...	1·25	...	...	...	0·33	0·12	...	3	1·68	₹	5·50	₹		₹
			Chainpur ...	...	0·57	...	0·30						₹		₹		₹
		Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).										1·08	5·50	6·11		37·26
			Balumath ...	2·18	0·95	0·62	...	0·05	...	...	3	3·00	₹	7·73	₹		₹
			Husainabad ...	0·31	0·20	0·10	0·50	...	...	...	4	1·11	₹	25·6	₹		₹
			Garhwa ...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·14	₹	51·1	₹		₹
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	2	0·45	1·76	1·40	6·39	60·77	43·1
			Gobindpur ...	0·05	...	0·45	...	0·09	0·35	...	2	0·94	1·43	4·87	5·98	63·10	39·22
			Raghunathpur.	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·06	1	0·24	₹	1·72	₹	39·75	₹
			Barabhum ...	0·42	0·02	0·45	...	0·62	0·55	...	4	2·00	₹	3·13	₹	41·28	₹
			Jhalda ...	0·14	...	0·72	...	0·11	...	0·31	4	1·28	₹	2·95	₹	51·80	₹
			Chas ...	...	...	0·09	0·10	0·11	0·70	0·35	4	1·35	₹	3·31	₹		₹
			Pandra ...	1·13	...	0·02	0·02	0·56	0·01	...	2	1·74	₹	3·61	₹		₹
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	0·89	0·04	0·32	...	...	0·16	...	3	1·41	1·20	4·49	6·61	41·54	43 47
			Chakradharpur.	0·24									₹		₹		₹
			Chaisila ...	0·25	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	1	0·30	₹		₹		₹
			Bahiaragora	0·72	...	0·50	...	...	0·28				₹		₹		₹
			Gaikera ...	0·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·86	₹	3·26	₹	51·40	₹
			Kalikapur ...	0·86	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	2	0·98	₹	2·72	₹	39·99	₹
			Ronahorpar										₹		₹		₹

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are ting the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least inch of rain has fallen.

CALCUTTA, *the 25th September* 1894.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 22ND OF SEPTEMBER 1894.

At the end of the previous week a very feeble barometric depression had formed in the north-west angle of the Bay, and this had advanced in a north-westerly direction, and on Saturday, the 15th, or the last day of that week, it was partly over the south of Chota Nagpur and partly over South-West Bengal. The feeble depression had, however, caused the recommencement of general rain in the province. On the 16th instant pressure had fallen by small amounts over a considerable part of Bihar, while it had risen elsewhere, the increase being brisk in the south-west of the province. The lowest pressure was reported at Dehri, where a defect of 0·063″ was recorded, and hence the feeble low pressure area appears to have advanced from the south-west of the province into Bihar. Rainfall continued general over the whole province, and the falls at the northern stations became decidedly heavy. On the 17th pressure had risen slowly at all except a few of the north-eastern stations, and pressure was in defect over the northern half, and in excess in the south of the province. A slight advance of westerly winds appeared to be taking place at the western stations on this day, and this partially forced back the moist easterly and south-easterly winds in the north of the province, and thus produced a certain amount of interaction which gave heavy rainfall over the whole of the north of the province. On the 18th pressure had fallen over the whole of the province, the fall being brisk at the eastern stations, and pressure still remained in defect by amounts ranging up to 0·064 inch at Dehri. Winds were also decidedly irregular in direction, pointing to a considerable amount of interaction. Rainfall had partially ceased in Orissa and over parts of South-West and East Bengal, but elsewhere it was general, and the falls were again heavy in the north of the province. On the 19th pressure had again fallen by small amounts at the great majority of stations, and it continued below the normal by amounts ranging up to a tenth of an inch over parts of Bihar. The westerly element in the wind directions had again strengthened, and winds had become south-westerly at the great majority of stations, and rainfall had continued general in East and North Bengal and Bihar and over a large part of Assam, but elsewhere only local showers were reported. On the 20th pressure began to fall slowly at the southern and western stations, while it was rising elsewhere, and the area of lowest pressure began to retreat southwards. This change continued on the 21st, on which date the lowest pressures in the province were reported from Chaibassa and Bankura, and also on the 22nd, when the lowest pressure had retreated to the north-west angle of the Bay, and was reported from Saugor Island, and on this day a very feeble form of wind circulation appeared to be setting up in connection with the low pressure. With the southerly retreat of the low pressure the area of rainfall also retreated southwards, and towards the end of the week some rather heavy showers were reported in South Bengal, but quite at the end of the week the general rainfall over the province had practically ceased, and only local showers were reported, though in some cases these were decidedly heavy.

Pressure.—The general average pressure for the week has been in decided defect from the normal. The largest defect of all has been at Darjeeling, where it has equalled 0·079″. The defect at the northern stations along the foot of the hills has usually averaged between 0·04″ and 0·05″, but it decreases rapidly in amount towards the southern stations, and in South Bengal pressure has been almost normal, the defect at Chittagong having only equalled 0·004″ and at Saugor Island 0·001″. Still further south in Orissa pressure has been slightly above the normal, the excess at False Point and Cuttack having equalled about 0·01″.

In Assam pressure has also been below the normal, the average defect having equalled 0·031″

Temperature.—The mean temperature for the week has been in excess in South-West Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur by amounts which have averaged about half a degree. On the other hand defects averaging more than one and a half degrees have been recorded in East and North Bengal and Bihar. For the whole of Bengal the mean average temperature of the week has been about 0·6° in defect. In Assam the mean temperature has been in defect by the large average amount of 2·9°.

Rainfall.—North Bengal has received the extremely large average fall of 7·23 inches, or nearly 5 inches more than usual; Bihar has also averaged 5·04 inches, or three and a half inches more than usual; and East Bengal 3·92 inches, or one inch and a half more than the normal. South-West Bengal has averaged nearly two and a half inches, or also half an inch more than the normal, but in Chota Nagpur rather less than two inches have been received or practically a normal fall. The only division indeed in which the fall has been in defect has been Orissa, which has received less than an inch or nearly two inches less than usual.

Comparing the actual with the normal falls for the period, and expressing the actual falls as percentage amounts, the falls during the week have equalled the following:—South-West Bengal, 129 per cent., North Bengal 282 per cent., East Bengal 164 per cent., Bihar 348 per cent., Orissa 32 per cent., and Chota Nagpur 105 per cent. Taking the various divisions to have an equal value in the calculation, the rainfall of the week may be said to have been equal to 177 per cent. of the normal.

Some exceedingly heavy falls have been reported at individual stations; falls in excess of ten inches in the week have been received at Champaran, Jalpaiguri, Dinhatta, Kuch Bihar, Matabhanga, Fulbari, Bagdogra, Netrakona, Durgapur, Patna, Dinapur, Hajipur, Rosera and Chanchal. Falls exceeding six inches in a single day have also occurred at Raiganj, Dinhatta, Kuch Bihar, Fulbari, Patna, Hajipur and Beguserai.

In Assam rather heavy falls have also been received during the week; Dhubri has registered 10·15 inches, Sibsagar 3·53 inches and Silchar 2·99 inches.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 22nd of September 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
			Averages for week.				Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1894.	
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.	Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	93·3	74·6	89·4	78·5	83·9	+0·3	2·33	1·81	+0·52	3·13	2·45	+0·68	4·65	7·02	41·77	44·52
North Bengal	90·1	72·7	85·3	76·2	80·8	−2·3	7·23	2·56	+4·67	4·83	2·66	+2·17	14·50	10·02	57·47	61·37
East Bengal	90·8	74·1	86·0	77·5	81·8	−1·0	3·02	2·39	+1·53	4·00	2·93	+1·07	6·96	9·11	60·54	64·45
Bihar	91·9	71·8	86·9	76·7	81·8	−2·0	5·04	1·45	+3·59	3·71	2·00	+1·71	9·21	6·57	45·84	39·76
Orissa	93·5	75·6	88·9	79·2	84·1	+1·0	0·86	2·69	−1·83	2·00	3·21	−1·21	4·35	8·08	41·53	42·94
Chota Nagpur	92·9*	71·4*	85·6*	73·7*	79·7*	+0·3*	1·75	1·67	+0·08	3·00	2·72	+0·28	5·05	6·93	49·09	43·27
Assam	90·5	72·1	84·1	75·4	79·7	−2·0										

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 25th September 1894.

A. Pedler,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 16th to 22nd September 1894.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
September ...	16th ...	29·765	82·4	88·0	11·2	76·8	85·6	81·5	1·022	79·9	84	0·94
,, ...	17th ...	·777	84·1	90·2	12·2	78·0	87·1	81·8	1·016	79·7	79	0·26
,, ...	18th ...	·751	84·9	91·0	12·2	78·8	88·4	82·5	1·032	80·2	77	...
,, ...	19th ...	·751	85·4	91·4	12·1	79·3	88·1	82·5	1·037	80·4	78	...
,, ...	20th ...	·710	85·6	90·8	10·5	80·3	83·6	82·0	1·073	81·4	93	0·03
,, ...	21st ...	·718	83·4	91·0	15·2	75·8	85·6	82·0	1·046	80·6	85	0·68
	22nd ...	·654	85·4	92·0	13·2	78·8	88·1	81·5	·988	78·8	75	0·35

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days		29·732
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		84·5
The extreme variation of temperature		16·2
The maximum temperature		92·0
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days		82
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 16th to 22nd September 1894		2·26

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

Meteorological Office, India,
The 24th September, 1894.

J. H. Gilliland,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 16th to 22nd September 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1894.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Sept.	16th	144·7	1·5	29·709	81·5	86·4	9·0	77·4	79·5	0·980	78·6	91	S, S by E and calm	65	0·25	Chiefly cloudy, o, t, p.
,,	17th	151·4	7·0	·731	83·7	87·6	9·2	78·4	80·4	·995	79·1	86	S by E and SSW	108	0·08	Partially cloudy, o, p.
,,	18th	149·4	9·2	·699	83·8	88·9	9·7	79·2	80·1	·978	78·5	85	SSW and SW ...	108	Nil	Partially cloudy.
,,	19th	149·7	9·1	·681	84·6	88·8	9·3	79·5	80·5	·989	78·9	83	SW and SSW ...	141	,,	Partially cloudy, o.
,,	20th	150·5	1·7	·663	82·1	87·9	8·8	79·1	79·8	·989	78·9	90	SW by W ...	73	0·85	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, p, t, d, <.
,,	21st	153·7	5·7	·648	83·2	88·6	12·8	75·8	80·5	1·008	79·5	89	SW by W ...	47	0·02	Partially cloudy, o, g, d, t, <.
,,	22nd	146·2	8·6	·598	83·9	90·6	11·4	79·4	80·3	0·989	78·9	86	SW, WNW and variable.	47	0·55	Partially cloudy, o, g, t, <, p.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·676
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·685
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	42·8
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	85·1
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	83·3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·1
The extreme variation of temperature	14·8
The maximum temperature	90·6
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	14
	%
The mean relative humidity	87
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	86
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 16th to 22nd September 1894	1·75
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2·62
The total fall from 1st January to 22nd September 1894	39·64
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	57·06

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables, computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; <, lightning.

In the weekly report from 29th July to 4th August 1894 read 88·0 for 8·0 as the maximum temperature for the week.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 24th September 1894.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 22nd September 1894, *as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 22nd September 1894.			Week ending Saturday, the 23rd September 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
*Rice and paddy	581	84,400	1,271	592	1,28,240	1,307
Jute	141	41,775	773	210	85,725	1,508
Firewood	81	37,775	571	120	74,650	1,160
Other articles	805	1,94,700	2,848	778	1,41,913	2,323
Total ...	1,608	3,58,650	5,463	1,700	4,30,528	6,298

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th September 1894, *on* 1,659 *miles open*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*308,242	*2,03,445 3 0	29,89,855 30	5,99,613 15 0	16,727 0 0	9,09,786 2 0	76,011	118,149	194.160
Or per mile of railway	.....	176 14 4	.....	361 6 11	10 1 4	548 6 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	†2,789,062	†26,58,870 0 0	‡2,55,92,332 10	‡54,40,560 2 0	§1,72,103 4 0	82,80,533 6 0	754,456	1,081,410½	1,835,866½
Total for 11 weeks ...	3,097,304	29,62,315 3 0	2,85,82,188 0	60,40,174 1 0	1,88,830 4 0	91,90,319 8 0	830,467	1,199,559½	2,030,026½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	238,736½	2,38,446 4 7	22 98,669 10	4,95,625 10 5	16,080 2 3	7,50,152 1 3	76 366	93 277	169
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	148 0 11	.....	307 11 11	9 15 9	[illegible]	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 11½ weeks of previous year...	3,153,433½	33,22,654 1 11	2,50,51,243 [illegible]	55,38,215 2 3	1,63,599 10 9	88,24,468 14 11	852,869	10,49,646	1,902,515

* The increase is principally due to pilgrims in connection with the "Bhadra Purnima" Mela and "Oper Poksha."
† Deducted No. of passengers 961 and Rs. 990
‡ Added Mds. 2,07,148 and deducted ,, 10,041 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 11th August 1894.
§ Deducted ,, 745

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th September 1894, *on* 22¼ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*18,076	*4,115 11 0	9,598 0	383 10 0	8 0 0	4,507 5 0	1,138	50	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	184 15 7	.....	17 3 11	0 5 9	202 9 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	†188,485	†44,168 4 0	‡72,901 20	‡2,898 8 0	83 0 0	47,149 12 0	11,291	726	12,017
Total for 11 weeks ...	206,561	48,283 15 0	82,499 20	3,282 2 0	91 0 0	51,657 1 0	12,429	776	13,205
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	13,744	3,113 11 8	2,511 20	113 12 0	9 5 0	3,236 12 8	911	57	968
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	139 15 1	.....	5 1 10	0 6 8	145 7 7	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 11½ weeks of previous year ...	189,631½	45,621 4 5	98,674 10	3,020 3 0	210 4 10	48,857 12 3	10,054	816	10,870

* The increase is chiefly due to pilgrims on account of "Bhadra Purnima."
† Added number of passengers 1,033 and Rs. 299 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 11th August 1894.
‡ Added Mds. 10 and ,, 13

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th September 1894, on 161⅝ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-Miles	
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Total traffic for the week ...	17,947	13,021 8 0	39,119 10	8,310 6 0	59 0 0	21,390 14 0	5,405	3,206
Or per mile of railway	.....	80 10 10	.....	51 7 10	0 5 10	132 8 6	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	*186,964	*1,37,196 0 0	†5,22,116 10	†73,183 9 0	‡599 0 0	2,10,978 9 0	54,807½	30,504½
Total for 11 weeks ...	204,911	1,50,217 8 0	5,61,235 20	81,493 15 0	658 0 0	2,32,369 7 0	60,302½	33,710½
Comparison.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,803½	13,107 2 10	38,473 30	7,676 2 3	30 6 0	20,813 11 1	6,204	2,971
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	81 3 4	.....	47 9 0	0 3 0	128 15 4	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 11½ weeks of previous year... ...	226,649½	1,52,694 4 2	6,44,999 30	79,443 6 1	403 9 6	2,32,541 3 9	70,236	30,692

* Deducted number of passengers 43 and added Rs. 93 }
† Added maunds 9,972 and deducted ,, 27 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 11th Aug
‡ Ditto ,, 21 }

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th September 1894, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-Miles	
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Total traffic for the week ...	161,490	72,230 0 0	11,64,780 0	2,40,320 0 0	14,280 0 0	3,26,830 0 0	29,246	38,133
Or per mile of railway	199	89 0 0	1,433 0	296 0 0	*2 0 0	*387 0 0	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year†	1,729,202	7,51,321 0 0	78,07,563 0	15,14,579 0 0	1,55,003 0 0	24,20,903 0 0	292,841	312,515
Total for 11 weeks ...	1,890,692	8,23,551 0 0	90,62,343 0	17,54,899 0 0	1,69,283 0 0	27,47,733 0 0	322,087	350,648
Comparison.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	133,349½	57,846 12 10	9,87,961 0	2,03,104 7 3	13,371 8 8	2,74,322 12 9	27,513	35,320
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	171	74 0 0	1,270 0	261 0 0	*1 0 0	*336 0 0	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,795,125	7,43,599 15 *7	82,25,164 0	15,86,794 11 6	1,73,647 12 1	25,04,042 7 2	315,830	324,949

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 21st July 1894.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th September 1894, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train Miles R	
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Total traffic for the week ...	28,510	9,070 0 0	60,750 0	6,450 0 0	150 0 0	15,670 0 0	3,784	1,888
Or per mile of railway	228	73 0 0	486 0	51 0 0	1 0 0	125 0 0	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year*	312,844	97,971 0 0	5,09,929 0	48,915 0 6	2,143 0 0	1,49,029 0 0	37,010	21,686
Total for 11 weeks ...	341,354	1,07,041 0 0	5,70,679 0	55,365 0 0	2,293 0 0	1,64,699 0 0	40,794	23,574
Comparison.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	24,249	7,750 10 1	63,524 0	4,502 11 0	236 13 0	12,490 2 1	3,784	1,888
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	194	62 0 0	508 0	36 0 0	2 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	335,084½	1,03,893 5 1	6,20,484 0	50,716 10 6	1,591 5 0	1,56,201 4 7	41,295	22,154

* Audited up to 21st July 1894.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th September 1894, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,040	5,840 0 0	60,720 0	3,080 0 0	80 0 0	9,000 0 0	2,487	737	3,224
Or per mile of railway ...	198	68 0 0	706 0	36 0 0	1 0 0	105 0 0	...	...	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year*	196,148	60,760 0 0	2,56,809 0	14,051 0 0	1,400 0 0	76,811 0 0	24,354	7,886	32,240
Total for 11 weeks ...	213,188	66,600 0 0	3,17,619 0	17,731 0 0	1,480 0 0	85,811 0 0	26,841	8,623	35,464
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	14,991	5,006 0 0	34,904 0	2,636 0 0	120 0 0	7,831 0 0	1,671	1,677	3,348
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	174	58 0 0	406 0	31 0 0	2 0 0	91 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	186,358	58,599 0 0	2,43,359 0	14,707 0 0	1,880 0 0	75,186 0 0	18,750	18,101	36 851

* Audited up to 21st July 1894.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Includes the Tirhut State Railway.)

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending 8th September 1894, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
otal traffic for the week on 756 miles open	88,370	31,060	2,06,570	30,870	(b) 6,740	(c) 68,670	13,595	15,895	29,490
r per mile of railway	116·89	41·08	352 61	40·83	8·92	90·83	.....	... ...	.....
or previous 9 weeks of half-year (a)	881,101	3,37,244	30,05,600	3,79,079	88,728	8,05,051	120,872	157,057	277,929
Total for 10 weeks ...	969,471	3,68,304	32,72,170	4,09,949	95,468	8,73,721	134,467	172,952	307,419
Comparison.									
otal for corresponding period of previous year on 756 miles open	80,937	29,124	2,16,288	27,797	6,440	63,055	17,289	12,418	29,707
er mile of corresponding week of previous year	107·06	38·52	286·10	36·77	11·14	86·43	.....	.....	.....
otal to corresponding date of previous year	897,561	3,44,021	21,46,999	2,81,328	87,162	7,13,111	148,775	136,577	285,352

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 21st July 1894.
(b) Decrease is due to recovery of hire of boats in the corresponding week of last year.
(c) The increase compared with the corresponding period is due to better traffic.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Includes the Tirhut State Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 15th September 1894, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
tal traffic for the week m 756 miles open	92,310	34,600	2,21,340	30,110	(a) 6,400	(b) 71,110	14,083	14,790	28,873
per mile of railway	122·10	45·77	292·78	39 83	8·46	94·06	.....	.....	.....
r previous 10 weeks of half-year (c)	969,471	3,68,304	32,72,170	4,09,949	95,468	8,73,721	134,467	172,952	307,419
Total for 11 weeks ...	1,061,781	4,02,904	34,93,510	4,40,059	1,01,868	9,44,831	148,550	187,742	336,292
Comparison.									
tal for corresponding period of previous year on 756 miles open	82,060	31,184	2,26,898	27,854	8,040	67,078	16,179	12,364	28,543
r mile of corresponding week of previous year ...	108·54	41·25	300·13	36·84	10·64	88·73	.....	.....	.....
tal to corresponding date of previous year	979,021	3,75,805	23,73,897	3,09,182	95,202	7,80,189	164,954	148,941	313,895

(a) Decrease compared with the corresponding period is due to the payment of Rs. 1,500 share of Gunduck bridge tolls to the Collector of Muzaffarpur.
(b) Increase ditto ditto better traffic.
(c) Includes audited figures up to week ending 21st July 1894.

Printed and published by James Petty at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 26th September 1894.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 40 of 1894.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
RESOLUTION on the Annual General Administration Report of the Bhagalpur Division for the year 1893-94	2070
Annual General Administration Report of the Bhagalpur Division for the year 1893-94	2073
Resolution on the Report on the administration of the Customs Department for 1893-94	2109
Resolution on the report on the Agricultural Department for the year 1893-94	2115
Resolution on Land Revenue Adminstration of Bengal for 1893-94	2117
Resolution on the Annual Report of the Port Officer of Calcutta for 1893-94	2132
Resolution on the Annual Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office and of the Shipping Offices at the outports for the year 1893-94	2135
Resolution on the Report from the Board of Revenue on the Road and Public Works Cess operations for the year 1893-94	2138
Bihar Cadstral Survey and Maintenance of the record-of-rights	2143
Condition of parts of the district of Faridpur	2146
Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops	2149
RESULTS of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 23rd to 29th September 1894	2153
Meteorological report of the Province of Bengal for the week ending Saturday, the 29th of September 1894 ...	2154
Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 29th of September 1894	2156
Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 23rd to 29th September 1894	2160
Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of August 1894	2161
Areas leased for irrigation up to end of August 1894 ...	2164
Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major and Minor works for the month of July 1894	2165
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 29th of September 1894	2166
Eastern Bengal State Railway for the month of July 1894	2167
Bengal Central Railway for the month of July 1894 ...	2169
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	2170

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BHAGALPUR DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 2nd October, 1894.

RESOLUTION—No. 105T.G.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Bhagalpur Division for the year 1893-94.

Mr. Toynbee's Report was written under the disadvantage of his having taken charge of the Division only at the close of the year. The Report contains a useful summary of the information given in the statistical tables, and of the more important remarks in the Collectors' Reports; but it necessarily embodies very little of personal knowledge on his part.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor would enforce what is said in paragraph 20, that it is important that Commissioners and Magistrates, when inspecting offices, should enquire into the steps taken to carry out orders passed in previous inspections. It is not necessary that the working of every department should be minutely examined on every occasion: they may be taken up in turns, every department being inspected thoroughly once a year either by the Commissioner or by the Magistrate, and a more summary supervision exercised over the others. Without this discrimination injury may be done to the public service by over-frequent inspections of offices, and the inspecting officer's time might be better occupied in touring. It has been laid down that tours should not be confined to any particular season, but that Commissioners and Magistrates should be on tour at all seasons of the year as occasion requires or opportunity offers.

3. In paragraph 47 the Commissioner has quoted from Mr. Carstairs' Report some serious abuses in the recruitment of emigrants. The Lieutenant-Governor has been in correspondence with the Government of India regarding a set of rules which are intended to afford some help in putting a stop to such abuses, but the main cure for them is the vigilance of District and Police Officers, and the infliction of severe sentences whenever such cases are proved.

4. Regarding the proposal in paragraph 73 to extend the Honorary Bench system, Government will be glad to receive any well considered proposals for introducing Honorary Benches of Munsifs for the trial of petty civil suits in the Sonthal Parganas as an experimental measure.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction the notice in paragraph 94 of the good settlement work done by Mr. J. A. Craven in the Sonthal Parganas, and the low rate of cost. It appears that since Mr. Craven's work began in 1888 up to 1893-94, he has dealt with an area of about 1,450 square miles at an average cost of not quite 5 annas per acre,—an extremely low rate.

6. It is a matter of regret that the expenditure on improvements in Wards' estates was not larger than it is reported to have been in paragraph 102 of the report. The only works done during the year appear to have been the sinking of a well in a village in the Sukraj Rai's estate at a cost of Rs. 97, and some improvements in irrigation works, roads and bandhs in the Rohini and Sankara estates in the Sonthal Parganas, which cost altogether Rs. 2,050. At the end of the year these estates had an accumulated surplus of over Rs. 45,000. It is also not satisfactory to notice that, in the remarks on District Boards in paragraphs 130-134, there is a total absence of information as to any efforts made by District Boards to improve sanitation and the water-supply. The failure to carry out sanitary measures at Karagola fair, noticed in paragraph 147, shows the attitude of the people towards such matters in an unfavourable light. The success of the system of selling quinine in pice-packets (paragraph 143) is gratifying.

7. The Division has been fortunate in having had comparatively few changes in Collectors. Mr. Phillips in Monghyr, Mr. Faulder in Purnea, Mr. Carstairs in the Sonthal Parganas, Messrs. Marindin and Skrine in Bhagalpur, and Messrs. Collin and Umesh Chandra Batabyal in Malda, have all deserved the commendation of Government. Mr. Carstairs in particular has for several years filled an ideal position as the father and ruler of his wild district, and as he will shortly be leaving it on furlough, Sir Charles Elliott takes this opportunity of recording the high esteem in which he holds his services.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

ORDER OF SUBJECTS.	PARAGRAPHS.
Preliminary	1
I.—Charge—	
(*a*) Division	2
(*b*) Districts	3
(*c*) Subdivisions	3
II.—Tours and Inspection of Offices—	
(*a*) Tour of Commissioner	4
(*b*) Tours of Collectors or Deputy Commissioners	5—9
(*c*) Tours of Subdivisional Officers	10—11
(*d*) Inspection of District Offices and Treasuries by—	
(1) Commissioner	12
(2) Collectors	13—17
(*e*) Inspection of Subdivisional Offices and Treasuries by—	
(1) Commissioner	18
(2) Collectors	19—20
III.—Weather and Crops	21—27
IV.—Public Health	28—32
Vaccination	33—37
V.—Material Condition of the People	38—42
VI.—Emigration and Immigration	43—47
VII.—Prices of Food and Labour	48
VIII.—Manufactures and Mines	49—56
IX.—Trade and Commerce	57—64
X.—Administrative Changes	65
XI.—Statistical Enquiries	66
XII.—Civil Justice	67—73
XIII.—Crime	74—78
XIV.—Police	79—80
XV.—Criminal Justice	81—86
XVI.—Registration of Deeds	87—88
XVII.—Condition of the Division as regards Land and the Land Revenue Administration	89—92
Operation of the Sale Laws	93
Settlements	94
Sonthal Settlements.	94
Certificates	95
Land Acquisition	96
Partitions	97
Land Registration	98
Embankments	99
Landlords' Fees	100
XVIII.—Attached Estates, including Court of Wards	101—104
XIX.—Excise	105—106
XX.—Stamps	107
XXI.—Income-tax	108
XXII.—Monetary Arrangements	109
XXIII.—Railways and other Public Works	110
XXIV.—Communications	111—115
XXV.—Working of the Lodging-house Act	116
XXVI.—Education	117—121
XXVII.—Dispensaries and Hospitals	122—127
XXVIII.—Libraries	128
XXIX.—Museums	129
XXX.—Local Self-Government Institutions—	
District and Local Boards	130—134
Municipalities	135—140
XXXI.—Employment of Muhammadans	141
XXXII.—Post-office and Telegraph	142—144
XXXIII.—Zamindari Dák	145
Fairs	146—147
Pounds	148
XXXIV.—Social and Political Institutions	149—152
State of Public Feeling and the Public Press	153—158
XXXV.—Subordinate Executive Establishment and Character of Officers	159
* * * *	
XXXVII.—General Remarks	165

ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BHAGALPUR DIVISION FOR 1893-94.

No. 196G., dated Bhagalpur, the 29th June 1894.

From—G. TOYNBEE, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division and Sonthal Parganas,

To —The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the General Administration Report of the Bhagalpur Division for the year 1893-94. The reports of the District Officers were received *in complete form* (*i.e.* after all necessary explanations had been furnished) on the following dates:—

District.	Date of first receipt.	Date of final receipt.
1	2	3
Monghyr ...	6th June 1894 ...	19th June 1894.
Bhagalpur ...	4th „ „ ...	29th „ „
Purnea ...	2nd „ „ ...	29th „ „
Malda ...	4th „ „ ...	30th „ „
Sonthal Parganas	11th „ „ ...	25th „ „

All are full and well written, and that of Mr. C. J. Faulder, Collector of Purnea, may be singled out for special commendation.

I.—CHARGE.

(*a*).—Division.

2. The post of Commissioner was held by Mr. Quinn from the 1st to the 18th April; from the 19th July to the 27th December; and from the 15th January to the 15th March. Mr. Wace acted from the 19th April to the 18th July, and Mr. Skrine from the 28th December to the 14th January. I took charge on the 16th March, and held the office to the end of the year.

3. The following tabular statement shows the charges of districts and subdivisions:—

(*b*).—*District charge.*

DISTRICT.	Names of Officers.	PERIOD OF CHARGE— From	PERIOD OF CHARGE— To	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	
Monghyr ...	H. A. D. Phillips, Esq.	1st April 1893	31st March 1894	* During the interval the Senior Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Babu Mohini Mohan Chukerbutty, was in charge of the current work.
Bhagalpur ...	C. R. Marindin, Esq.	1st „ „	13th October 1893.	
	F. H. Skrine, Esq.	*27th October „	31st March 1894.	
Purnea ...	C. J. S. Faulder, Esq.	1st April „	21st „ „	
Malda ...	Umesh Chunder Batabyal, Esq.	1st „ „	24th November 1893.	
		31st December „	9th January 1894	
		27th February 1894	31st March „	
	E. W. Collin, Esq.	25th November 1893	30th December 1893.	
		10th January 1894	26th February 1894.	
Sonthal Parganas ...	R. Carstairs, Esq.	1st April 1893	8th March „	
	W. H. Vincent, Esq.	9th March 1894	31st „ „	

(·).—*Subdivisional charge.*

District.	Sub-division.	Names of Officers.	Period of charge— From	To
1	2	3	4	5
Monghyr ...	Begusarai ...	H. Wheeler, Esq. ...	1st April 1893	31st March 1894.
	Jamui ...	Babu Annada Prosad Bose	1st ,, ,,	14th April 1893.
		,, Chandi Charan Chatterji.	15th ,, ,,	31st March 1894.
Bhagalpur	Banka ...	Maulvi Gowhar Ali ...	1st ,, ,,	31st ,, ,,
	Madhipura	Babu Purna Chander Gupta.	1st ,, ,,	2nd April 1893.
		,, Chandi Das Ghose...	3rd ,, ,,	20th December ,,
		S. C. Roberts, Esq. ...	21st December ,,	31st March 1894.
	Supaul ...	Babu Surja Kumar Sen...	1st April ,,	26th ,, ,,
		,, Suresh Chander Chatterji.	27th March 1894	31st ,, ,,
Purnea ...	Kishanganj	,, Ram Narain Banerji.	1st April 1893	31st ,, ,,
	Araria ...	,, Saroda Prosad Sircar.	1st ,, ,,	31st ,, ,,
Sonthal Parganas	Deoghur ...	W. M. Smith, Esq. ...	1st ,, ,,	15th November 1893.
		H. H. Heard, Esq. ...	16th November ,,	31st March 1894
	Godda ...	H. H. Heard, Esq. ...	1st April ,,	9th November 1893.
		F. E. Piffard, Esq. ...	10th November ,,	31st March 1894.
	Jamtara ...	F. E. Piffard, Esq. ...	1st April ,,	31st October 1893.
		A. W. Stark, Esq. ...	1st November ,,	31st March 1894.
	Rajmahal ...	C. H. Swinden, Esq. ...	1st April ,,	10th June 1893.
		A. McGavin, Esq. ...	11th June ,,	31st March 1894.
	Pakour ...	E. McL. Smith, Esq. ...	1st April ,,	31st ,, ,,

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

(*a*) *Tour of Commissioner.*

4. Mr. Quinn spent 92 days on tour, during which time he inspected all the district offices and all the subdivisional offices, except those of Supaul, Kishanganj and Araria. His tour was cut short by a serious accident which he met with on his way back from Godda on the 17th December.

Mr. Skrine, who acted for him, in addition to his own duties, spent 10 days on tour as Commissioner. The Bhagalpur district office which Mr. Quinn could not inspect, was inspected by me a few days before the close of the year.

Mr. Quinn during his tour inspected distilleries, municipalities, dispensaries, schools, sub-registry offices, and thanas; and he spent some days with Mr. Craven, the Settlement Officer of the Sonthal Parganas, in order to test the measurements in progress.

(*b*) *Tours of Collectors or Deputy Commissioners.*

5. Mr. Phillips was out on tour for 103 days, during which he inspected roads, ferries, pounds, police stations, outposts, sub-registry officers, dispensaries, outstills, ganja, opium and tari shops, schools, subdivisional offices and sub-treasuries; enquired into the prospects of the crops and the condition of people; visited several khas mahals and examined the accounts and talked to the raiyats; received visits from zamindars in the interior and heard their complaints. He also made enquires about the Gorakshini movement and regarding salt manufacture and opium cultivation. His tour was a well-organized one, extending over all the months of the year.

Monghyr.

Bhagalpur.

6. Mr. Skrine has left the following note regarding his own tour and that of Mr. Marindin:—

"Mr. C. R. Marindin was in charge of the district between 1st April and 27th October, and was out in the interior for 22 days inspecting the Supaul, Madhipura and Banka subdivisions. He was succeeded by Mr. F. H. Skrine, who had put in 59 days touring while in charge of the Shahabad district. Mr. Skrine was on tour in Bhaglapur for 78 days, making 100 in all. He found it impossible to make up the obligatory 120 days in Bhagalpur, as the severe accident to Mr. C. C. Quinn, the Commissioner, kept him at the Sadar for 12 days at the height of the touring season, being appointed to act as Commissioner in addition to his other duties. Then he was compelled to return in the middle of March in order to receive the Hemp Drugs Commission, for whose entertainment and operations elaborate arrangements were necessary. Taking into account what had been performed in this respect by Mr. Skrine and his *locum tenens* in Shahabad, the minimum of 120 was largely exceeded in his

"Mr. Skrine inspected the Supaul and Madhipura subdivisons, devoting his attention chiefly to excise matters, police stations, roads and bridges, chaukidari work, and every detail of administration. In the south of the Ganges his attention was directed principally to the establishment of a municipality at Sultanganj."

Under the circumstances the tour was sufficient, though it fell short of the maximum period owing to unforeseen circumstances.

Purnea.

7. Mr. Faulder was on tour for 97 days, the minimum prescribed tour for his district being 90 days. Besides inspecting both the subdivisions and spending some time at Khagra looking into the affairs of the Court of Wards' Estate and superintending the sanitary arrangements of the mêla, he visited 9 out of 13 thanas and 12 out of 20 outposts. He also inspected schools, examined the mufassal papers of Government estates, and made enquiries about crops, excise matters, income-tax assessments, state of roads, relations of landlord and tenant, course of trade, and other details of district administration. Mr. Faulder writes—

"My tour took me round almost all those parts of the district which I had not time to visit in my first cold weather, though even now I cannot claim to have traversed the whole district, nor have I yet succeeded in reaching the Palasi and Bhatgaon outposts. The area of the district is enormous—five thousand square miles—and the distances great. Three years are necessary at least for its thorough exploration."

He specially commends the tour of the Subdivisional Officer of the Araria subdivision, Babu Saroda Prosad Sircar, of which he says—

"His diaries I considered remarkably interesting; they showed that he had taken interest in every subject which called for attention, and that he did a quantity of admirable work of a kind which is often forgotten. He verified the reports of the police in some cases of outstanding criminal fines, and was able to make some realizations where the police had failed. Enquiry into bad livelihood cases, the material condition of the people, and the relations between landlords and tenants, the inspection of roads, pounds, and excise shops, the revision of chaukidari punchayet, and the prompt payment of chaukidars' salaries, were among the subjects that received his attention. He also checked the assessment of chaukidari tax made by the punchayet in a number of villages, and the registration of births and deaths in several. In one part of the subdivision the villagers were reported by the Sub-Inspector of Vaccination to have refused to allow anybody to be vaccinated. He explained to them the advantages of vaccination, and persuaded them to get vaccinated. He also enquired on the spot into a large number of income-tax objections, and also looked up on the spot a number of bad cases of income-tax defaults, which the peons had reported to be irrecoverable. He succeeded in realizing money which would otherwise have probably been recommended for remission."

This appears to me a very good description of what a model subdivisional tour should be.

Malda.

8. Messrs. Collin and Batabyal's tours extended over 103 days, being 13 days in excess of the minimum prescribed for the Malda district. All the details of district administration were looked into during these tours. The municipality of Old Malda and the

office of the Bench there were thoroughly overhauled. Excise shops, pounds, ferries, and patshalas were also inspected, and income-tax assessments were tested. Roads and crops also received their proper attention. The khas mahal offices were duly inspected, and preliminary arrangements were made for giving effect to the new scheme relating to the management of khas mahals recently sanctioned by the Board.

Sonthal Parganas.

9. Mr. Carstairs was on tour during the year for 111 days, travelling no less than 1,55[illegible] miles, of which 738 were by rail and 817 by road. Mr. Vincent, as Officiating Deputy Commissioner, made a tour of nine days, travelling 270 miles by rail and 80 by road. Mr. Carstairs inspected all the subdivisions, and, as usual, looked into all matters which affect the welfare of the people and the district administration generally.

(c) Tours of Subdivisional Officers.

10. The following table shows the number of days spent by the different Subdivisional Officers on tour:—

Sub-divisions.	Names of Officers.	Time spent on tour.	
	2		
Begusarai	Mr. Wheeler	110 days.	
Jamui	Babu Chandi Charan Chatterji ...	100 „	
Banka	Maulvi Gowhar Ali	112 „	
Madhipura.	Babu Chandi Das Ghose	41 „	Total ... 7
	Mr. S. C. Roberts	38 „	
Supaul	Babu Surja Kumar Sen	151 „	
Kishanganj	„ Ram Narain Banerji... ...	144 „	
Araria	„ Saroda Prosad Sircar... ...	94 „	
Deoghur	Mr. W. M. Smith	65 „	
	„ H. H. Heard	95 „	„ ... 16
Godda	„ H. H. Heard	41 „	
	„ F. E Piffard	106 „	„ ... 14
Jamtara	„ F. E. Piffard	23 „	
	„ A. W. Stark	53 „	„ ... 7
Pakour	„ E. McL. Smith	136 „	
Rajmahal	„ C. H. Swinden	13 „	
	„ A. McGavin	137 „	„ ... 15

11. The tours of all the District and Subdivisional Officers were up to the standard with three exceptions, viz.—

(*i*) That of the District Officer of Bhagalpur, whose explanation is given above.

(*ii*) The Subdivisional Officer of Madhipura's tour fell short of the prescribed minimum by 11 days. Mr. S. C. Roberts explains his shortcomings in this respect by saying that he had no competent amla to accompany him in his tours, as his peshkar was ill, and there was no one to take his place. This explanation is not satisfactory, but as Mr. Roberts is entirely new to district and subdivisional work, it may be accepted.

(*iii*) In Jamtara the Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Stark, was unable, owing to ill health, to complete the requisite number of days on tour.

(d) Inspection of District Offices and Treasuries by—

(1) *Commissioner.*

12. My predecessor inspected all the district offices and treasuries, except those of Bhagalpur, the district offices of which were inspected by me.

(2) *Collectors.*

Monghyr.

13. Both the half-yearly inspections were made by Mr. Phillips.

14. The first half-yearly inspection was made by Mr. Marindin, and the second by Mr. Skrine. The latter followed Lord Ulick Browne's plan of having a preliminary inspection of each department made by an Assistant or Deputy Collector who was not in charge of it, or responsible for its working. After submission of their reports, which consisted chiefly of replies *seriatim* to the questions in the Board's Inspection Manual, he made a secondary inspection and passed the necessary orders on their notes. I cannot say that I regard this plan with favour. It involves an enormous amount of needless writing out of questions and answers, and renders important points very liable to be overlooked among a mass of details.

Bhagalpur.

15. Both the half-yearly inspections were made by Mr. Faulder.

Purnea.

16. Mr. Batabyal made both the half-yearly inspections.

Malda.

17. Both the half-yearly inspections were made by Mr. Carstairs.

Sonthal Parganas.

(c) *Inspection of Subdivisional Offices and Treasuries by—*

(1) *Commissioner.*

18. My predecessor inspected all the subdivisional offices and treasuries, except those of Supaul, Araria and Kishanganj.

(2) *Collectors.*

19. All the subdivisional offices and sub-treasuries in Monghyr were inspected twice by the Collector. In Bhagalpur the Banka subdivisional office and treasury was only inspected by the Collector once, and the other subdivisional offices and treasuries twice.

In Purnea the Collector inspected both the subdivisional offices and treasuries twice during the year.

Mr. Carstairs inspected all the subdivisional offices in the Sonthal Parganas once, and the sub-treasuries twice during the year.

20. On the whole, the work of inspection has, in my opinion, been sufficiently performed in this Division. There is, however a tendency to look upon an inspection as a matter 'out of sight out of mind.' By the time the explanations called for by the inspecting officers have been received in their offices, the matters to which they relate have generally become stale and wanting in interest. This is especially the case where the inspection is in unnecessary detail and made in the stereotyped form of answers to questions in the various inspection manuals. The recent issue of the Board's Circular Order No. 1 of October 1893 will tend to check this tendency, as will increased attention to their Circular Order No. 3 of November 1890, which directs that an inspecting officer should begin by seeing that previous defects have been remedied and orders carried out.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

21. Appendices I and II give the statistics under this head in the prescribed forms.

22. The average rainfall in this district was greater than that of the previous two years, and above the normal. The bhadoi crop was close upon the average. The rainfall was particularly favourable to the winter rice, but owing to the cessation of rain from the latter part of October, the high lands failed to yield the estimated outturn, while the low lands yielded a rich crop. The rabi crops yielded a fair outturn.

Monghyr.

23. The rainfall in this district was copious, and was on the whole, well distributed. The heavy rains of July, however, caused more or less injury to some of the bhadoi crops all over the district. The rainfall was most propitious to the growth of rice, both bhadoi and aghani. The yield was nowhere less than the average, while in the Sadar and Madhipura subdivisions it was 18 annas. The almost entire cessation of rain from October to January caused some injury to rabi crops, particularly wheat and barley; but the outturn was on the whole decidedly better than in the preceding year, and oilseeds benefitted.

Bhagalpur.

Purnea.

24. The rainfall in this district was more than that of the previous year, and a little above the average. Its distribution was very seasonable till October, and a bumper harvest was expected. The unusually heavy rainfall at the end of September, however, caused a general overflow of all the rivers and streams which damaged the crops on low lands. The flood water did not subside till the middle of November, so that the sowing of the rabi crops was correspondingly late. The excessive moisture in the soil at the sowing season, and the entire absence of rain in November, December and January, prevented the full development of the rabi crops, and the yield was less than the average. On the whole the weather was fairly favourable, and the outturn of most crops good, though a little less than the average was harvested. Indigo, which is grown to a very large extent in the south and western parts of the Sadar subdivision, grew well; but the continued heavy rains from June to August washed out the colour from the leaves, and the outturn was not therefore satisfactory.

Malda.

25. The rainfall in this district was much above that of the two preceding years, but it was not well distributed. There was excessive rain during the first seven months, and almost none at all during the last five. The season therefore was favourable to the rice crops, but unfavourable to kalai, wheat, barley, and other crops of the cold season. A peculiarity of the season was that though the rainfall was abundant, the rivers did not rise so high as in other years. Partly from this cause, and partly from the unusually dry weather during the cold season, the yield of the rabi crops was poor, though a good crop of rice was reaped all over the district. The growth of the mulberry, an important crop in this district, was as good as usual. Jute and indigo were partially injured by heavy rains, and the yield of both was comparatively poor. The yield of mango was slightly below the average.

Sonthal Parganas.

26. The average rainfall in this district was 65·32, an increase of about 18½ inches over the two preceding years. The rain nearly all fell in the rainy season, and this very heavy rainfall interfered greatly with the Indian-corn crop, which was only about four annas. The rice crop, especially on the high grounds, was a bumper one. A good deal of rice was planted on Indian-corn land where the crop had failed. The rabi crops were below the average. The late rains interfered with the sowings, and the want of winter showers was unfavourable. Sugarcane did well. The mahua crop was also good.

27. On the whole the Division fared well in the matter of weather and crops, and the year was prosperous above the average.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Monghyr.

28. The general health of the district of Monghyr was much better than in the preceding year. The total number of deaths fell from 74,747 in 1892 to 55,498 in 1893, and the death-rate per thousand from 36·71 to 27·26. Only 638 deaths were registered under cholera against 6,297 in the year 1892. There was also a marked decrease in deaths from fever, the figures being 45,011 and 59,394 respectively.

Bhagalpur.

29. There were 58,186 deaths registered in the Bhagalpur district in 1893 against 66,928 in 1892, or a decrease of 13 per cent. The causes of the comparative healthiness of 1893, are thus described by the Civil Surgeon:—

"The year 1893 was one of comparative plenty; rain fell in abundance and was equally distributed over both time and place, and grain was cheap. The tardy departure of the cold season, the early monsoon, and an interval of seasonable showers, shortened and moderated the period of heat and discomfort which precedes the break of the rains. All diseases associated with climatic conditions and imperfect nutrition, were therefore less rife."

The disease which proved most fatal was fever, the number of deaths attributed to this cause being 48,278, or 83 per cent., of the total. Cholera was most prevalent in the months of October to December. During these months deaths from this disease numbered 817, or nearly 83 per cent., of the total reported number—990. In the town of Bhagalpur and its suburbs there

were 324 deaths from this disease. There were 1,177 deaths from small-pox. It was most prevalent in the Sadar and Banka subdivisions, the number of deaths being 899 and 271 respectively. The disease was worst in the months of April and August, but no month was quite free from deaths. The Civil Surgeon remarks that he is not at all satisfied with the way in which the work of vaccination has been conducted in the localities above referred to, and that it is his intention to change the greater number of the staff before the next working season.

30. The Collector of Purnea writes:—

Purnea.

"Mortality by itself is no true measure of health, and only those who have been in and about the district can realize what a pestilential year this has been, especially between October and March."

There were 51,579 deaths registered during the year 1893, of which 49,316 were said to be from fever. On this subject Mr. Faulder says—

"There is not the least doubt that there was a perfect pestilence of fevers in the autumn, and that many deaths were due to it; but it is impossible to believe that all these deaths were due solely to malarial fevers. It needs a staunch faith to accept the diagnosis of the village chaukidar, especially when experience in the dispensaries and jails is opposed to belief. 'Bokhar,' the native name for 'fever,' appears also to be used as almost synonymous with 'illness' when a villager has no other specific name at hand.

"*Dysentery and Diarrhœa.*—A mortality of 61 from these two causes, (and of 56 in 1892-93), still further shakes one's faith in the village chaukidar. A death-rate of 60 among two millions in such a district as this would be too ridiculous for remarks, if it had not been made the basis of a violent attack on the sanitary arrangements of Bengal jails, where a correct diagnosis shows a large proportion of deaths due to dysentery and diarrhœa."

31. The general health of the Malda district was worse than in the preceding year. The total registered mortality from all causes was 32,947 against 26,804 of the preceding year, giving a ratio of 40·4 per thousand against 32·8 in 1892. There were 3,951 deaths from cholera against 346 in the preceding year, and 27,127 from fever against 25,036 in 1892.

Malda.

32. The number of deaths registered in this district was 30,360 against 38,287 in the preceding year, and the rate per thousand dropped from 21·82 to 17·30. The year was essentially a fever year. The fever which generally hangs about the malarious villages on the eastern fringe of the district this year took the shape of influenza, and penetrated into other parts of the district. Cholera was not quite so rife as usual.

Sonthal Parganas.

VACCINATION.

33. Compulsory vaccination was in force within all the municipal areas of the district. Within the municipality of Monghyr vaccination was carried on under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon, whilst in the municipalities of Jamui and Jamalpur vaccine operations were supervised by the local Assistant Surgeon and East Indian Railway Medical Officer respectively. Those in the district outside the municipal area were carried on under the supervision of the Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination. The total number of vaccinations during the year was 50,093 against 38,999 in the preceding year.

Monghyr.

34. The Civil Surgeon remarks that about 75 per cent. of the children of this district may be said to be protected by vaccination. The Marwaris, and next to them the Babhans, are the people who oppose vaccination most. Some prosecutions were instituted against those who refused to have their children vaccinated in the compulsory areas, that is to say, the town and its suburbs. The Civil Surgeon strongly recommends that vaccination be made compulsory throughout the district. The Collector has furnished no figures under this head.

Bhagalpur.

35. The number of vaccinations performed during the year was 59,946 against 51,369 in the preceding year: 99·89 per cent. are reported to have been successful.

Purnea.

36. The entire supervision of vaccine operations was brought under the Civil Medicial Officer during the year: 27,826 vaccine operations were performed during the year against 26,350 in the preceding year: only 49 were unsuccessful. Vaccination was well received by all classes of people except the Ferazis, who also were ultimately persuaded to have their children vaccinated.

Malda.

37. The number of persons vaccinated was 57,808 against 64,854 in the preceding year. The transfer of the work from the department to the Civil Medical Officer has had a good effect. Dr. Kelly has been most active and has, the Deputy Commissioner thinks, brought the returns more in accord with facts than they ever were before.

Sonthal Paganas.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

38. The people of this district have now recovered from the effects of the scarcity of 1891-92. The crops were better than in the previous year; the price of grain was cheaper, and rents have been realized with greater ease. Trade has been brisk, and the trading classes have done well. The condition of the classes who draw fixed salaries, continues to be bad. Mr. Philips writes—

Monghyr.

"The middle classes in this district are better off than the same classes in Bengal, as they go in for fewer luxuries and do not affect silk umbrellas, patent leather shoes, &c. That the year has been a more prosperous one than the previous year is evident from the decrease in offences against property, decrease in number of sales and mortgages, and increased excise receipts. There has been a rise in taxable incomes from trade and letting value of houses, and an increase of goldsmiths with taxable incomes, which shows that the people have more to spend on jewellery Cultivators, with rights of occupancy, are fairly well off, and many of them are petty maliks also, who are not dependent on a single season. Those who cultivate *kamuts*, and landless labourers, are not so well, off and live from hand to mouth. The low castes live in dirty hovels and hardly ever get their clothes washed, while they prefer bread made of coarse grain, such as marwa and makai, to rice (even if they could afford the latter), as they are more satisfying at the price and take longer to digest. This class would be worse off than they are but for the abundance of mahua and other jungle fruits in those tracts which are the poorest. The mahua crop was poor this year owing to west winds. The half educated middle class is, as in Bengal, very badly off. It is a case of being unable to dig and ashamed to beg, though the pleas *ad misericordiam* of Umedwars for appointment are not far removed from begging."

39. During the year under report the paddy harvest was a full one, and the yield of bhadoi and rabi was at least half of an average crop, and as the preceding year had also been prosperous, the masses of the people who live by agriculture were as contented and prosperous as their careless and unthrifty habits permit them to be.

Bhagalpur.

40. Mr. Faulder writes—

"The condition of the agricultural class of people was much improved during the year, they having now reaped good harvests in two successive seasons. The prices of food-grains, though lower than in the previous year, generally ruled high, which enabled the cultivators to dispose of their surplus produce with much advantage to themselves. They were able to pay in their rents with ease, and also to satisfy their mahajans' demands. The condition of the landholding classes was also good, as they were able to collect their rents in good time and without difficulty, and discharge their debts. The condition of traders was also on the whole good. The middle classes who depend on service, are those who are least comfortable; they have a hard struggle to make both ends meet, owing to high prices of food and other necessaries; stocks which were depleted during the scarcity of 1892 have been replenished."

Purnea.

41. The material condition of the people of this district was on the whole prosperous. They reaped good harvests of bhadoi and winter rice crops in the preceding year,

Malda.

and the yield of those crops during the past year was also good. The growers of mulberry and rearers of silkworm made moderately good profits; mango and jute were sold at high prices, and the effect of the partial failure of kalai and rabi crops was not much felt. The prices of food-grains ruled high on account of heavy exportation to the eastern districts. The people who live exclusively by labour, and those with fixed income alone, felt the high price of food-grains and other commodities that prevailed throughout the year. But even these classes felt some relief, as the prices, though high, were lower than those which ruled in the preceding year.

42. Mr. Carstairs writes—

Sonthal Parganas.

"There was some apprehension of distress in the early part of the year owing to the failure of the Indian-corn crop, but this was set at rest by the unusual excellence of the rice crop. It is noticed on the Pakour side that the demand for labour far exceeds the supply, and in most parts of the district there is an increasing tendency to emigrate to the tea gardens: labour, unconnected with land, (such as on roads, quarries, irrigation works, &c.) is the only means by which the surplus population can hope for much relief now, as there is (except, perhaps, to a limited extent in the south centre of the district) little cultivable land that has not already been taken up. The Subdivisional Officer of Rajmahal is justly concerned about the condition of the Paharias, whose drunken, improvident, and lazy habits are not only preventing them from improving, but are also causing them to destroy their future prospects by removing from the hills their scanty covering of trees, and selling for years in advance their crops of sabai grass.

On the whole the past has been a satisfactory year."

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Monghyr.

43. In Monghyr there was a large falling off (195 against 454) in the number of emigrants registered as compared with the previous year, which is attributed to an increased resort to free emigration, and to good crops during the year. There were two cases of kidnapping and abduction of coolies in the Jamui subdivision. In one, three Sonthal girls were kidnapped by unlicensed female recruiters, who were punished with rigorous imprisonment for 18 months each. In the other case a family of seven persons, of whom two are aged women and the rest children, were abducted; the case has been committed to the Sessions for trial. Thirty-three emigrants were registered for the colonies against sixty in the preceding year.

Bhagalpur.

44. There was very little recruiting of coolies for emigration from this district. The only depôts that exist are three in the town of Bhagalpur, through which only 37 men passsed; and three in the Supaul subdivision through which 16 men passed. All these were emigrants for the tea districts: there were none for the colonies. The Subdivisional Officer of Banka, in which there is a large aboriginal element, states that the Sonthals, Koles, and people of similar tribes are taken away by recruiters from other places, but there is no record of the numbers, as the recruiters take care not to register intending emigrants at the stations to which they belong. There were two cases of alleged malpractices on the part of recruiters. One occurred in the town of Bhagalpur, where one Banku Dusadh complained against the person in charge of one of the cooly depôts that he had enticed away the complainant's niece, who was said to be only 16 years old. Upon enquiry it was ascertained that the girl was 19 years old, and that on arrival at Calcutta she had bolted. The other case occurred in Banka. A woman complained that her two daughters were missing. Upon enquiry it was ascertained that they were sent to the Nowgong tea gardens under false names and addresses. The parties in this affair are the recruiters and the chaukidars and another resident of the village to which the girls belonged. The case is still under trial. There is no immigration into this district, unless the periodical advent of people in search of employment can be so called. Labourers from Darbhanga and Monghyr districts came to the Supaul subdivision at harvest time to work as labourers.

Purnea.

45. There was no regular emigration from, or immigration into, this district during the year. The local population find no difficulty in getting sufficient lands for their purposes at low rents; they have therefore no incentive to leave their houses for other districts. There is as usual a large temporary emigration of blacksmiths, syces and artificers to Calcutta, Assam, Rangoon and other places. A large number of labourers from the western districts annually immigrate to this district for work in the fields and roads. They return to their respective homes on the completion of the works. Contractors on roads and railways import their coolies, and indigo-planters settle colonies of Dhangars and Musahars round them; in the west the Sonthals have come across in some numbers and taken up a good deal of land.

Malda.

46. There was very little emigration from this district during the year; the people being mostly agriculturists, are naturally unwilling to go to other places for employment. A few Muhammadans of Tulsihatta work as bhistis in Calcutta. A large number of labourers annually immigrate to this district to work in the fields and on roads. The number of Sonthal settlers in Old Malda and Gazole thana has increased during the year.

Sonthal Parganas.

47. There are only two places where emigrants to Assam are registered, viz., Dumka and Deoghur; these two places registered between them 123 emigrants and dependents (36 of them only being males) against an average for the past three years of 489. The decrease, according to Mr. Carstairs, is not so much because emigration through *arkatis* is becoming more popular, as because their malpractices are destroying emigration itself. He believes that they are getting fewer people to go. This impression is strengthened by the fact that this class of recruiters is resorting more freely to illegal practices, and those practices are specially carried on against women and children. In Dumka subdivision alone there were 50 criminal complaints, and 11 convictions were obtained, eight under section 417, Penal Code, one under section 342, and two under section 363. In Deoghur many cases of abduction of females and children were reported. In six the accused were brought to trial and in four convicted. The Subdivisional Officer is convinced that the cases actually brought to trial are but a small proportion of those occurring in his subdivision. In Jamtara there were 14 complaints and one conviction. In Pakour five persons in two cases were convicted of cheating in connection with recruiting. In Godda a Eurasian named Stark was convicted of forcibly carrying off some Paharia youths as coolies.

I quote the following remarks of Mr. Carstairs *in extenso*, as he has devoted much care and trouble to the matter. He writes—"Three circumstances have occurred to show how weak are the safeguards against abuses of recruiting. The first is a case that occurred last year and has developed thus: a Mr. Loder came down to recruit coolies for a garden in South Sylhet and got about 100, giving them written and registered contracts to pay wages at a certain rate (Rs. 12 I believe) for a year. The wages were refused, and Loder's letters to his employer showed that he was ready to promise whatever the men might believe, and that his promises were never meant to be kept. This was a European, ostensibly of good position, deliberately cheating. He was criminally convicted in Sylhet for the offence, but this occurrence shows how readily recruiters lay aside morality to get coolies. They seem to look on their business as that of trappers or hunters.

"The second case was that of Stark. He carried off five lads to Calcutta, where they were put in Mr. Myers' depôt and supposed to have accepted their contract before the Magistrate and the Protector of Emigrants. They were photographed in a group and consigned to Assam.

"It appears certain from the criminal proceedings in which Stark and others were convicted, that they did not appear before the Magistrate and Protector of Emigrants. Probably (certainly possibly) they were personated before these officials. They were not photographed until after they were recorded as having agreed to go and signed contracts, and no impartial person identified them. The danger of personation is very great at wholesale establishments remote from the houses of the emigrants, and I am certain unwilling persons are frequently got off to Assam. A bewildered and helpless jungly

saying to an official in a hurry that he goes willingly is to my mind no proof that he does so. A third case is the following:—

"A young married woman was enticed away from her house, debauched, and sent secretly to Assam. The two men who got her away were convicted and imprisoned. The young woman was afterwards traced to a garden in Assam, and her husband asked to have her sent back. The authorities in Assam at first would not consent to cancel her contract, and it was only after a lengthened correspondence that we got her back. This case caused a very great local excitement, and all the Sonthals were watching to see if she would be sent back or not.

"My own impression is that, if Government would entirely suppress the *arkatis*, and trust to unassisted emigration and recruiting by sardars and garden agents, emigration would be more popular and emigrants to Assam more numerous than is now the case. I can assert this, that the suppression would have the best effect on the native population among whom this trade is the chief cause of political danger, and would draw a sigh of relief from the breast of every one of our officers."

I commend the above remarks to the serious consideration of Government, as they are the outcome of years of patient observation on the part of an officer who understands the Sonthals and is thoroughly trusted by them.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

48. Appendix III gives the prices of food in the several districts, as well as for the Division as a whole, in the form prescribed by Government. Appendix IV gives the prices of labour in the different districts in the prescribed form. It will be seen that all food-grains were cheaper than in the preceding year, though salt was slightly dearer. Wages of labourers remained almost the same as before except in Purnea, where there has been a rise in the cost of skilled labour. In the Sonthal Parganas carpenters' and gharamis' wages rose, while those of common blacksmiths fell. Wages generally do not appear to fluctuate with, or to rise so rapidly as prices.

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

49. The principal manufactures of the Monghyr district are indigo, molasses, hides, ghee, saltpetre, guns and opium.

Monghyr.

The total number of guns manufactured during the year was 3,799 against 2,368 of the preceding year. In spite of the import of cheap European-made guns, the Monghyr guns find ready sale with natives, and are largely exported to Calcutta, Dinajpur and other places. One mica quarry was worked in Jamui, and the Dharhara stone quarry continued to be worked by Mr. Ambler.

50. The principal manufactures of the Bhagalpur district are indigo, tusser, molasses, iron implements, cotton cloths, saltpetre, lac ornaments, brass utensils and blankets.

Bhagalpur.

The tusser silk industry shows signs of revival, as the quantity and value of the product appear to have been steadily increasing for the last three years.

In the Banka subdivision mineral products are said to exist, and attempts have been made from time to time to conduct mining operations there on a large scale, but to no effect. The Sonthals and Kols make something of the iron which they find in the dry beds of the hill streams all over the subdivision. They smelt the iron, and the village smiths purchase it for the manufacture of spades, axes, &c.

51. The principal manufactures of the Purnea district are indigo, country cloths, blankets, brass-wares, wood-work gunny-bags, mats, molasses and Bidri-ware. Of the last

Purnea.

the Collector writes:—

"This industry is confined to a few families in Purnea city and Kusba. The articles turned out are hukkas, sorahies, khasdans, *i.e.*, for native use. They are not of very finished workmanship, and there is therefore no great demand for them. The workmen are lazy and unenterprising, and the industry is therefore on its decline. I reported last year that I had brought

some specimens of up-country Bidri-ware for these men to copy, and that little progress had been made. A sorahi and plate were ultimately finished, and were very little inferior to the patterns, showing that the workers could, if they liked, do well. I advised the man to make another pair, after which he might be allowed to keep the pattern, but he has never finished it; in 15 months he has therefore not completed two copies: his excuse is that he is afraid that these articles not being what he has been in the custom of selling, he will find no market for them; it seems hopeless to expect any display of enterprise on the part of men of his class. The principal kinds of country cloths manufactured are *totas* and *patanees*, which are much valued on account of their thickness, durability and handsome patterns. They are in very general use amongst the semi-aboriginal females of the Kishanganj subdivision. The manufacture of gunny-bags is on the decline. The opening of the Kishanganj Railway line has given an impetus to the manufacture of mats, and they are now taken down to Calcutta in very large quantities. They are made of a kind of grass called *mathi*. The Bidri-ware industry is confined to a few families in Purnea city and Kusba. The industry is on its decline."

"*Wooden-work.*—This industry consists of the making of cart wheels, and is confined to Chakla near Kishanganj. There is a colony of Mussulman carpenters of about 100 families who are chiefly employed in this work. A very large number are turned out every year, and the wheels find a ready market in the fairs of Khagra, Alua-Khoa and Nekmard. They are well known for their good make and durability, and as such they are in high demand and are circulated all over the surrounding districts. The boys of these Chakla families formed the bulk of the students first enrolled in the Purnea Technical School; after a year's work, however, they found they could make more money at home by helping their fathers as wheel-wright at Chakla than the Rs. 4 per month allowed as the stipend at the school. It is said that a strong half-taught carpenter-boy can at Chakla make 8 annas a day." There are no mines in this district.

Malda.

52. The chief manufactures of the Malda district are raw silk, various kinds of silk fabrics, indigo and utensils of brass and bell-metal. There are two silk factories, both of which are worked under European supervision. There are also numerous native silk filatures in different parts of the district. Nawabganj and English Bazar are the chief places for the manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils. There are no mines in this district.

Sonthal Parganas.

53. The chief manufactures of this district are indigo, country cloth, lac and molasses; country cloth is woven by three classes of weavers—Tantis, Jolhas and Sonthals. The best weavers are those at Hiranpur, Barhait and Boria. They all weave in colours, and some of the patterns are very pretty. Near Dumka and Deoghur ribbed and honey-combed cloth fit for towels is woven to a small extent. The use of country cloth among the Sonthals and lower class Hindus and Mussalmans is not decreasing, as it is thicker and stronger than imported cloths.

54. The only considerable mine in this district is the Madankata coal mine, which in 1893 turned out 23,660 tons and employed 388 workmen. The other two are surface quarries rather than mines, and are situated at Domanpur and Ghatchora. They turned out between them 316 tons and employed 29 workpeople.

55. Stone is largely quarried in this district for the use of the railway and for export to various municipalities. The chief quarries are situated in the Rajmahal and Pakour subdivisions. The entire outturn of the district was 207,258 tons.

56. Appendix V gives the statistics under this head in the form prescribed by Government.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Monghyr.

57. The trade routes remained unchanged during the year. The import of English piece-goods shows an increase as compared with the preceding year. The trade in country produce remained almost stationary. There was an increase in the

export of wheat, oilseeds, grains, ghee, linseed, and other important food-crops, owing to the rich harvest of the year combined with the generally economical habits of the people. The imports of rice and salt were greater owing to the many marriages which took place during the year—always a gauge of prosperity.

Bhagalpur.

58. There has been no change in the trade routes of this district. The traffic of North Bhagalpur is being more diverted every year to the Tirhut State Railway from the river Kusi. The traffic with Nepal is registered at three registering stations as before. The Collector has, as in preceding years, made a comparison of the figures of railway-borne traffic between his district and Calcutta as published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. These figures are not yet complete—those for January to March 1894 not having yet been published. The comparison, so far as it goes, shows an increase in the quantity of rice and oilseeds and a decrease in wheat and other food-grains exported to Calcutta. The increase in the export of rice and oilseeds is attributed to the good harvests of the year. There has been an increase in the imports of European piece-goods, which is a fair proof of the prosperity of the district. The import of salt, curiously enough, fell off to a great extent.

Trade with Nepal.

59. The total value of the export and import trade with Nepal was Rs. 6,00,442 and Rs. 3,01,093 as against Rs. 40,906 and Rs. 5,35,911 of the previous year. The trade in timber has altogether declined of late years, the authorities at Nepal having restricted excessive export from their territories.

Purnea.

60. The trade of the year under report was much brisker than that of the previous year. This was mainly due to the improved outturn of crops generally. The principal articles of export were tobacco, jute, mustard seeds, rice, paddy, wheat and hides. The exports show an increase in every article except wheat. A considerable quantity of rice, paddy and mustard seeds was brought from Nepal and exported through the several railway stations in the Araria subdivison. Mustard seed was chiefly sent down to Calcutta, and the rice and paddy were taken to Revelganj, Chapra, Arrah and other places in Bihar. A portion of the rice and paddy found its way to Ghazipur. The goods were sent down by rail to Manihari ghat, whence they were taken by country boats to the places above mentioned. Jute and tobacco were sent to Calcutta and Bhadreswar. The principal articles of import were European piece-goods, salt, iron, brass, copper-wares, cotton, kerosine oil, sugar and gold and silver. There was an increase in almost all the articles of import except salt and kerosine oil. The increase in European piece-goods is remarkable. A very large number of marriages took place during the year, and there was consequently an increased demand for them. The general prosperity of the people, consequent on the good harvest of the two preceding years, tended materially to increase the number of marriages.

61. There has been no great change as yet in the principal trade routes of the district, though a change which will be of great importance has been instituted. The Barsoe-Kishanganj line has now been opened for all traffic. So far, however, the railway has not obtained the traffic in full: the boat route by the Mahanadi, and the route from Kishanganj by cart to Kusba, is still followed. In course of time there can be no doubt but that the railway will get the whole traffic.

Nepal trade.

62. The trade with Nepal is daily growing in importance with the increased trade of the district and increased facility of transit. Judging from the figures registered at the twelve registering stations on the frontier, it would appear that there was an increase in the imports of rice and paddy, mustard seeds, linseed and tobacco. There was a decrease in the imports of jute and sal timber. The principal articles of export were European piece-goods, salt, iron, betelnuts, sugar and kerosine oil. All these show an increase; ganja only shows a decrease, which is probably due to the stocks remaining unsold of the previous year.

Malda.

63. The Collector is unable to give reliable statistics for the trade of his district. The export trade in rice during the year was brisk, the harvests having been abundant, and

the demand from abroad great. It has been roughly estimated that about 8 lakhs of maunds of rice were exported during the year against 6 lakhs of maunds in the previous year. The export trade in kalai and pulses was also brisk. The export of wheat was normal. The export trade in cocoons and raw silk was nearly normal. Trade in jute was very brisk. The export of silk fabrics is fast dying out, the demand growing less and less every year. The chief imports of the district are piece-goods, cotton twist, salt and kerosine oil. The fluctuations as compared with the preceding year were unimportant.

Sonthal Parganas.

64. Trade is most active on the east side of the district, viz., towards Pakour and Rajmahal, as communication is easier there. Among exports the leading commodities are grains, oilseeds, mahua, sabai grass, lac, tusser, stone metal, hides, fish and timber. Of imports the chief are cloth, kerosine oil and salt. The export of rice was large owing to the good harvest. In wheat and Indian-corn the trade was dull, the harvest having been bad. The trade in oilseeds was much as usual. The export trade of sabai grass is practically all from Sahibganj, where there are 12 baling presses. The trade expanded from 1,63,000 maunds in 1892-93 to 2,40,000 maunds in 1893-94. The trade in tusser cocoons has fallen off; stone metal is exported largely. The trade in hides is still expanding; fish are exported in large quantities by rail from Sahibganj and Rajmahal. Owing to improvement in quality and attractiveness, piece-goods are gaining ground on the locally manufactured goods. The import of salt has somewhat declined, as the excess stocks of the preceding year had to be worked off. There was a striking increase in the business of the Hiranpur cattle market; sales of 33,722 head of cattle were registered against 26,262 head in the preceding year. It is the principal mart for selling cattle from Bihar to purchasers in Bengal.

X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

65. The chief administrative changes introduced during the year were (1) the reorganization of the chaukidari system under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 as amended by Act I of 1892; (2) the abolition of four police outposts in the Purnea district; (3) the transfer of the Sadar Sub-Registry office of Malda to the charge of a Special Sub-Registrar; (4) a similar change at Naya Dumka; and (5) the introduction of a new law, Regulation V of 1893, into the Sonthal Parganas, by which considerable changes were effected in the judicial arrangements of that district. On this point and on others which concern the Sonthal Parganas, I think Mr. Carstairs is entitled to be heard *in propria personâ*. He writes—"A new law, Regulation V of 1893, came into force in June, whereby considerable changes were effected in the judicial arrangements of the district.

"The principal of these was that by which the Deputy Commissioner was made Sessions Judge. This adds considerably to his work, as many cases which were formerly tried by the Sessions Judges of Bhagalpur and Birbhum, have now to be tried by him. A special report on the working of this as regards appointment of public prosecutor, assessors, statistics, &c., will be submitted after the reports for the year have been disposed of.

"Another important change is the limitation of the appointment of Subordinate Judge to subdivisional offices. This has broken through a long-standing custom, whereby a second officer was vested with such powers at head-quarters. I had myself the intention of gradually withdrawing the business of Subordinate Judge from subdivisional offices to a special officer at head-quarters, and thus assimilating our practice to that of other districts; but if only a Subdivisional Officer can be vested with these powers, as has been ruled by the Government, this hope must be given up.

"The law as interpreted is likely to operate harshly in the Sadar subdivision, whose extent is the largest, and where the Subdivisional Officer has a good deal of executive work. It has always been the custom for the second officer, vested with powers as a Subordinate Judge, to relieve him of the greater part of the cases, and I fear that the change will work badly, interfering with the Sub divisional Officer's work, and also preventing the cases from being punctually disposed of. I may remark that I was consulted while the Regulation was being drafted, and that this interpretation was one unexpected by me.

"The new Regulation has altered the rule as to appeals, giving the right to appeal, but limiting the number of appeals. Revision has also been restored to its proper function of correcting grave errors instead of being a mere appeal under another name.

"The limitation for Civil appeals has been reduced to that under the general Limitation law, and no one seems to be the worse. The power to enhance in Criminal appeals has been used though rarely, and was of great advantage. The variety of interpretation between the High Court and the local Courts as to what is meant in the usury clause by an intermediate adjustment of account, has been settled in the new regulations.

"Under this head, too, I may mention that rules for the regulation of petition-writers have been sanctioned during the year. I believe they are working well.

"The passing of the Justice regulation emphasized my claim to assistance in my work, and first a Deputy Magistrate was sent, and then a Joint Magistrate. The appointment of the Joint-Magistrate enabled us to go more closely into some of the work of the various offices I am supposed to manage, and in some of them, especially the Road Department and the Record-room, as well as in the Head Muharrir's department, various irregularities were discovered.

"Proposals were under consideration at the beginning of the year for a reorganization of the subdivisional establishments, and these were sanctioned in part. The pay was in nearly all cases fixed in place of the old progressive pay, and the posts graded. The rate of pay was lowered, both minimum and maximum. The scheme has not yet come into full force as existing incumbents continue to draw progressive pay.

"I may remark that the scheme as sanctioned is likely to cause difficulties, seeing that while at head-quarters progressive pay is drawn, in the subdivisions fixed pay is to be drawn. This will cause difficulties with regard to transfer, which will increase as the senior men at subdivisions drop out and fixed pay becomes the rule there. The addition to the number of clerks and muharrirs does not all represent relief, as a considerable amount of work has also been added. Considering, however, the great difficulty Government finds in providing funds for any purpose at present, I must express gratitude for what has been done.

"A sub-treasury was opened at Jamtara in July 1893. It is a convenience, and involves little additional work.

"The system of management in the Wards' Estates was changed during the year, the former agents being appointed Managers and paid fixed salaries with fixed establishments in place of the commission formerly allowed. Some applications for adjustment of establishment have been and are being made, and the complaint is made justly I think that sufficient allowance is not made for the performance of the duty of ghatwal. The change has, however, been given effect to."

XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

66. The police registered both births and deaths during the year. The trade with Nepal continued to be registered at three registering stations on the frontier in the Bhagalpur and at 12 in the Purnea district. It is remarked by the Collector of Bhagalpur that a great deal of the frontier trade passes by routes not commanded by these stations. During the year the Bhagalpur District Board collected some valuable statistics regarding the traffic on the Bhagalpur-Bowsi road, on which it is contemplated to run a light railway; statistics relating to price-currents were collected by Sub Deputy Collectors and kanungoes. Statistics were also collected in the Sonthal Parganas as regards the traffic on the Dumka-Bhagalpur road. This was done at the instance of the promoters of the Bhagalpur-Bowsi Railway, the extension of which to Dumka forms part of the scheme. At the instance of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, enquiries were made with a view to ascertain the number of horses, ponies and tatoos in the different districts of the Division and the result was duly reported to him.

XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

67. Appendices VI, VII and IX are submitted, giving statistics in the prescribed form regarding (*a*) original work disposed of by District Judges,

Subordinate Judges, and Small Cause Court Judges; (*b*) Civil work disposed of by Munsifs; and (*c*) Civil appeal cases. The figures for these statements have been obtained direct from the District Judges and not through the Collectors.

68. The Collector of Monghyr reports that the relations between landlords and tenants and between creditors and debtors are, according to the Civil Judges, far from satisfactory. In most of the disputes in the Sadar subdivision it appeared that landlords endeavoured to increase the rent indirectly by manufacturing collection papers, showing previous realizations at increased rates. The plea of payment set up by tenants was in many cases supported by fabricated receipts. It is also said that Marwaris often support their claims by fabricated account books, and many estates and shares of estates are passing into the hands of Marwaris and Banias. The experience of the last year has, Mr. Phillips says, further shown the efficacy of the cadastral survey in the Srinagar and Baneili estates. A large number of rent suits were instituted last year, but a considerable proportion of them decided *ex-parte*, the raiyats not contesting the demand. Mr. Phillips also notices the great delay in the disposal of title suits, which seems to him to amount to a denial of justice in many cases.

69. The Collector of Bhagalpur has no general remarks to make under this head, except that Civil Court amins do not command the confidence of parties so much as they should. I fear that this remark applies with equal force to Collectorate peons employed in serving notices, &c., under the Certificate Act. The plan of appointing pensioned soldiers as process-servers has not succeeded.

70. The Collector of Purnea remarks that the manner in which sale notices are published causes much hardship to the raiyats. For instance, a landlord gets some land belonging to a raiyat advertised for sale for some dues: in the boundaries which he gives for the land to be sold, he includes a plot of land belonging to another tenant. That tenant never comes to know of it till it is too late, and the land really liable for sale in addition to the other tenant's land is sold and made over to the possession of the auction-purchaser. He and the tenant whose land is thus sold, become involved in a dispute which often leads to litigation, and the injured tenant runs a certain amount of risk of losing his lands unless he can produce satisfactory evidence of his right. This hardship might, in Mr. Faulder's opinion, be obviated if a better method of publishing sale notices were adopted, by insisting that the peons should invariably obtain receipts from the raiyats holding lands on all the four sides of the land to be sold.

71. The Collector of Malda states that a large number of rent suits were instituted by the Zamindar of Chanchal against the tenants of a particular estate. The relations between landlord and tenant in this estate are reported to have been of a strained character for some years, and after some serious rioting the parties are now fighting in the Civil Courts.

72. I have recently submitted the Deputy Commissioner's report on the administration of Civil Justice in the Sonthal Parganas with my notes thereon. It seems unnecessary therefore to go into much detail in this report. The number of institutions of suits was 12,583, and of execution cases 6,706, showing an increase of 228. The institutions of execution cases did not keep pace with that of suits. Miscellaneous cases also show an increase. The increase in institutions is attributed to the chance the good year gave of realizing, and to the necessity of saving limitation in case of claims not pressed in previous bad years. Disposal kept pace with institution, except in Dumka and Godda. Arbitration cases show an increase from 339 to 506. The subdivision where this form of justice is most popular is Pakour. In Deoghur and Jamtara very few cases go to arbitration. Appeals before Subordinate Courts were, notwithstanding the increase in suits, less by 62; 502 against 564. The number of appeals to the Deputy Commissioner was 190 against 249 in the preceding year, but to these should be added 19 applications for revision, so that the real difference is only 40.

The receipts of Courts were Rs. 83,085-9-0 against Rs. 80,875-9-0.

73. The Civil Judicial work of the Sonthal Parganas is growing apace, and it is even now difficult to keep pace with it. I see no reason why the strain should not be lightened for our officers, who have also much revenue and miscellaneous work, by the gradual extension of the Honorary Bench system, and by allowing Benches to try petty civil as well as criminal cases.

XIII.—CRIME.

74. There was a large decrease in cognizable crime, the divisional figures being 12,602 against 14,673 in 1892. The decrease is general, but the most marked decrease (of 745 cases) occurred in Bhagalpur. The decrease is chiefly in offences against property, and is attributable to the more prosperous condition of the people.

Theft and burglary.

75. In Monghyr there was a decrease of 229 burglary and of 343 theft cases. In Bhagalpur there was a decrease of 694 burglaries and of 105 thefts. In Purnea there was a decrease of 165 burglary and of 263 theft cases. In Malda there was a decrease of 30 cases under the head of burglary and of 97 under theft. In the Sonthal Parganas there was a decrease of 87 cases under burglary and of 403 under theft.

Rioting, &c.

76. In Monghyr there was a decrease of 3 cases under the head of rioting. In Bhagalpur there was some increase (44 against 37 in 1892) under this head, but the cases were not of a very serious nature. In Purnea there was an increase of 11 cases under this head, but none of the cases were serious. In Malda there was a decrease of 7 cases. In the Sonthal Parganas there was a large increase of 13 cases, but here also it is stated that none of the cases was of a serious nature.

Dacoity.

77. There were 2 cases of dacoity in Monghyr against 1 in the preceding year. There was a marked falling off in Bhagalpur, there having been only 1 case against 7 in the preceding year. There were only 9 dacoity cases in Purnea against 24 in the preceding year. All the dacoities of the year under report were professional, with the exception of 1, which was a technical dacoity only. The decrease is due to some extent to the better patrol system introduced throughout the district (especially on the Nepal frontier line), but chiefly to the greater prosperity of the people. In Malda there were only 2 cases of dacoity reported during the year against 5 in 1892. One of these was declared false, and the complainant was prosecuted and convicted under section 211, Penal Code. In the Sonthal Parganas there was a satisfactory decrease, there having been only 2 cases against 19 in 1892. The decrease is attributed to the close watch on bad characters, and to the absence of distress.

78. In non-cognizable crime there was a divisional increase of 302 cases, there having been 12,797 cases against 12,495 in 1892. The increase was in Monghyr, Purnea and the Sonthal Parganas, while there was a decrease in Bhagalpur and Malda. In Monghyr the increase is chiefly in criminal force and cattle-trespass cases. The increase in Purnea is slight. The increase in the Sonthal Parganas was chiefly in offences against public justice, offences under the Municipal Act, nuisance, mischief and criminal force. In Bhagalpur the falling off in the number of offences under Municipal bye-laws accounts for more than the whole decrease of 1,183 cases. This is an item which is peculiarly liable to fluctuation according to the energies and views of different Magistrates and Municipal Chairmen. The fluctuation is not so much in the *commission* of petty municipal offences as in the vigour with which they are prosecuted. They do not practically affect the real criminal statistics of the Division.

XIV.—POLICE.

79. Appendix X shows the results of police work in cognizable cases for the calendar year 1893.

The conduct of the regular police has been generally satisfactory. In the Bhagalpur town three constables were dismissed and four were judicially fined.

Rural Police.

80. In Monghyr the rural police have worked better than in 1892, special care having been taken that no case of good service passed unrewarded. In Bhagalpur the pay of the chaukidars was generally raised during the year. Parades were restored all over the district, and the chaukidars were put into a neat uniform. In Purnea the working of the rural police was very unsatisfactory. Being entirely in the hands of the punchayets and zamindari amlas, they never report promptly even the most serious offences without consulting them. The District Superintendent is of opinion that better class of men should be employed as chaukidars,

and the control of punchayets over them, as regards information about crime, withdrawn. People of better caste have been induced to take various posts in many parts of the district, but there has been very great opposition of the part of the punchayets to all efforts to enlist a better class of men as chaukidars, as they can get more menial service from the low castes than from the higher ones. In the Sonthal Parganas the chaukidars are often badly paid, and in Rajmahal especially there is much trouble caused by irregularity in their payment. The indigenous police are reported everywhere to have done good work. They are best in Pakour and Jamtara. A special report has been submitted to Government since the close of the year on the working of the village police since the amendment of Act VI of 1870 (B.C.).

XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

81. Appendix XI shows the Criminal work disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates. The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to the total number examined, is compared below for the years 1892 and 1893:—

	1892.	1893.
Monghyr	9·2	6·1
Bhagalpur	4·47	1·4
Purnea	7·	4·5
Malda .	2·79	5·9
Sonthal Parganas.	3·25	·55

There has been a marked improvement everywhere except in Malda.

The Collector of Purnea writes—"Of the total number of witnesses in attendance during the year, 24·3 per cent. were detained for more than one day as against 19·4 detained for that period in 1892. This increase in the percentage is due to the fact that the work was heavier in 1893, and that there happened to be a number of cases in which big men were the parties. They engaged pleaders and barristers whom Deputy Magistrates were quite unable to control. The pleaders and barristers think that quantity rather than quality is required in cross-examination; they apply for postponements after the close of the examination-in-chief, and have the witnesses brought back later on; they take days together in cross-examining the witnesses." The Magistrate of Malda gives no explanation of the falling off in his district. It is probably due to frequent changes in, and to the general numerical insufficiency of, the subordinate staff.

82. Appendix XII shows the work done by Honorary Magistrates and Benches who did a large amount of work, and were of much help to the general administration. The Magistrate of Purnea remarks that there was very little improvement in the attendance of the Honorary Magistrates of the Subdivisional Benches, notwithstanding the warnings sent to some of the Honorary Magistrates who had persistently neglected to attend. Every District Magistrate has a remedy for this in his own hands. If Honorary Magistrates cannot by constant and judicious personal supervision, tempered with praise whenever deserved, be induced to attend regularly, their names can be reported to Government for removal from their posts. The office of Honorary Magistrate carries with it considerable social distinction and several official privileges, and is one which is generally thought to be well worth the work which is given in return. There is, I am glad to say, a marked improvement as regards the proportion of witnesses detained by Benches over two days as compared with the preceding year. None of the Benches in this Division sit daily, so that the information called for in paragraph 6 of Government order No. 2643J., dated the 30th May 1893, cannot be given.

83. Appendix XIII shows the remands in A cases.

The percentages of A form cases remanded six times and more are compared below for each district with the figures for 1892—

	1892.	1893.
Monghyr	6·51	4·4
Bhagalpur	1·33	1·2
Purnea	6·33	5·7
Malda	2·83	2·5
Sonthal Parganas	·88	1·3

There was an improvement in every district except the Sonthal Parganas, the percentage of which is still very low in comparison with the regulation districts.

84. Appendix XIV gives the results of Sessions trial. The percentages of cases resulting in conviction are compared below with those of 1892. No special reason can be given for the fluctuations:—

	1892.	1893.
Monghyr	82·85	80·
Bhagalpur	77·27	80·77
Purnea	76·4	77·4
Malda	85·71	72·2
Sonthal Parganas	80·	88·88

85. Appendix XV gives the details of demand, realization and balances of criminal fines. The outstanding divisional balance has increased from Rs. 39,866 to Rs. 43,687. I am not satisfied that all is done that should be done in this Division to ensure more prompt realization and to have unrealizable fines periodically written off under my orders. The attention of the District Officers has been specially drawn to the matter, and it will be looked into during my tour.

86. Appendix XVI gives particulars regarding the attendance of Honorary Magistrates.

There is considerable room for improvement in this matter which, as remarked in paragraph 82, is one that rests chiefly on the personal interest taken by the district officer in the working of the Benches in his district. I have myself written to those Honorary Magistrates whose attendance has been exceptionally regular, to thank them for their services, and to those who have shown the fewest attendances, to warn them to be more regular in future.

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

87. Appendix XVII gives the prescribed statistics under this head. There was a decrease both in the number of documents registered and in the receipts in Bhagalpur, Monghyr and the Sonthal Parganas. There was a large increase both in documents registered and in receipts in Purnea. In Malda the number of documents registered was very nearly the same (9,161 against 9,131), but there was a decrease in the receipts. In Monghyr the decrease falls under the headings "Mortgage" and "Lease." The decrease under the former head is due to good crops, which rendered it unnecessary for the raiyats to borrow money. The Collector remarks that some of the Rural Sub-Registrars are not as competent or well educated as is desirable. The decrease in Bhagalpur is also attributed to good crops. The number of registrations under sections 12 and 18 of the Bengal Tenancy Act decreased from 710 in 1892-93 to 546 in the year under report. The increase in Purnea was mostly in leases, and was due to special activity in settlement work in several zamindaris. The increase in Malda calls for no remarks, being slight. There was a reduction during the year from 12 to 8 annas of *ad valorem* fees on documents the consideration of which did not exceed Rs. 50. The number of this class of deeds being pretty large, the effect of the change was to disminish the receipts of the department to a considerable extent. The scale of searching fees was also reduced from Re. 1 to annas 8. In the Sonthal Parganas the reduction was mainly in deeds relating to immovable property. The legality of many of these deeds was doubtful, and they have accordingly decreased in number since it was found that they did not enable people to evade the law. In Rajmahal the reduction is chiefly owing to restrictions on the sale in anticipation by Paharias of their future crops of sabai grass. The season being a good one there was less pressure, and so less borrowing.

88. My predecessor inspected the following Sub-Registry offices in the course of his tour, viz., Monghyr, Purnea, Malda, Dumka, Jamui, Begusarai, Madhipura, Banka, Pakour, Rajmahal and Godda. I inspected the Sub-Registry office at Bhagalpur.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

89. The following table shows the threefold classification of estates during the past two years:—

	Number of Estates.			Total.
	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	
1	2	3	4	5
1892-93 ...	14,216	146	131	14,493
1893-94 ...	14,361	151	127	14,639
Difference ...	+145	+5	—4	+146

The increase in class I is mainly due to partitions. The increase under class II is due to the transfer of five estates from class III. Under class III there was a decrease of two estates in Monghyr (owing to their removal from the revenue-roll), an increase of two estates in Bhagalpur (caused by transfer from class I), a decrease of five estates in Malda (due to transfer from this class to class II), and an addition of one estate in the same district by transfer from the revenue roll of Murshidabad, the net result being a decrease of four estates as shown above.

90. The current demand of each class is compared below with that of the previous year:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Class I	30,30,153	30,30,764
II	53,704	54,521
III	2,86,168	2,92,220
Total	33,70,025	33,77,505

The total shows an increase of Rs. 7,480. The increase under class I is due to the transfer of one estate from the district of Murshidabad to Malda. The increase under class II is partly due to the transfer of five estates from class III to this class in Malda, and to the increased rent of Government estates in the Sonthal Parganas settled in previous years on progressive rents. The increase under class III is due (*a*) to the assessment of accreted lands in Government estates in Monghyr; (*b*) to the settlement of alluvial accretions to some of the Government estates and to the enhancement of rent rates in Bhagalpur; (*c*) to the settlement of jangla tols and parti lands in Government estates Belwa, Harinkhuri and Bhagmara in Purnea; (*d*) to the resettlement of estate Shorghur Pemchandpur, the revision of assessment of estate jote Poran, the settlement of khas patit lands in Malda, and to the transfer of estate Mohunganj from Murshidabad to Malda.

91. The current collections from each class are compared below with those of the preceding year:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Class I	28,87,662	29,74,383
„ II	50,867	47,896
„ III	2,48,542	2,60,951
Total	31,87,011	32,83,230

There was thus an increase of Rs. 96,219, and the percentage of current collections on the current demand rose from 94·5 in 1892-93 to 97·2 in the year under review. The arrear collections amounted to Rs. 1,89,323, or 93·7 per cent., on the arrear demand of Rs. 2,02,016 against 85·1 per cent., in the preceding year. The current and arrear collections together amounted to

Rs. 34,72,553, or 97·01 per cent. on the total demand of Rs. 35,99,521. The percentage of the total balance on the total demand is 2·8 against 5·7 in the previous year. This favourable result is chiefly due to the good season.

The balance is thus distributed:—

		Rs.
Class I	...	57,242
„ II	...	6,717
„ III	...	36,968
		1,00,927

92. Appendix XVIII gives details of the demand, collections and balances of Land Revenue and Cesses in the prescribed form.

OPERATION OF THE SALE LAWS.

93. Appendix XIX gives the required statistics regarding arrears of Land Revenue for the year under report. Only 173 estates were put up to sale, and only 63 were actually sold out of 1,799 which defaulted for Rs. 1,10,732.

SETTLEMENTS.

94. Appendix XX gives the required statistics under this head. Except in the Sonthal Parganas, there are no large or important settlements pending in this Division. Of 102 settlements pending for disposal, of which 83 were Government estates, 50 were disposed of and 52 left pending.

SONTHAL SETTLEMENT.

Under Government orders No. 4780L.R., dated the 24th November 1893, the revision of the settlement of Taluk Teor in Deoghur and of the Sonthal villages in Parganas Sultanabad and Ambar, was sanctioned. Taluk Teor was placed in the charge of Maulvi Ekram Hossain; Pargana Sultanabad under Babu Boloram Das Gupta; and Pargana Ambar under Babu Norendro Kumar Ghose. The party working under Maulvi Ekram Hossain took the field on the 15th November 1893, and between that date and the 31st March 1894 his party surveyed the boundaries and completed the detailed measurements of 249 villages covering an area of 36,438 acres of cultivated, and 29,070 of uncultivated lands. In addition to the above, Assistant Settlement Officer decided 126 boundary disputes, completed enquiries in 182 villages, and disposed of 544 objections.

The party working under Babu Balaram Das Gupta in Pargana Sultanabad during the same period, demarcated the boundaries of 409 villages and completed the detailed measurement of 254 villages covering an area of 63,665 acres of cultivated, and 37,491 acres of uncultivated lands. He also completed enquiries for the record of rights in 308 villages, decided 198 boundary disputes, and disposed of 318 miscellaneous objections.

The Ambar party working under Babu Narendra Kumar Ghose took the field on the 25th November 1893, and surveyed the boundaries of 201 villages and completed the detailed measurement in 119 villages, covering an area of 33,801 acres of cultivated, and 17,048 acres of uncultivated lands. In addition to the above, he completed the rough khatians of 63 villages, the enquiries for the record of rights of 88 villages. He also decided 99 boundary disputes, and disposed of 74 miscellaneous objections.

Mr. Carstairs writes as follows of the settlement work done by Mr. J. A. Craven:—

"I would like to note that since Mr. Craven's work began in 1888 he has, including this season's work, dealt with 2,848 villages, comprising in area 930,763·12 acres, or 1,455·71 square miles. He has dealt with 95,120 holdings of 109,851 raiyats, containing 2,470,977 plots, and in the first two seasons increased the rent from Rs. 2,38,098-1-6 to Rs. 3,38,559-4-0 (that for the current season not being yet fixed).

"This higher rent has been collected without difficulty, and though in so large a work errors were inevitable, especially with a supervising staff much weaker than is usually allowed, the general effect has been to reduce friction and

litigation, while the cost has been only annas 4-11½ per acre. I think, I am entitled to claim for Mr. Craven and his staff considerable credit for this satisfactory result. They were much hindered at the outset by uncertainty as to the rules, which were not finally passed till after His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor visited Dumka in 1891. The rules then passed have worked well."

CERTIFICATES.

95. Appendix XXI gives the required statistics under this head. The number of certificates remaining undisposed of at the end of the year in the Division (2,787) was much less than the number (3,255) pending at the beginning of the year. Monghyr has contributed mainly to this satisfactory result, and it is the only district in which the certificate work is exceptionally heavy. The formation of a special establishment for dealing with certificate work in each district will, I hope, bring about a considerable improvement both in its quantity and in quality. The amendment of the Certificate Law by the Bill now before the Bengal Council will contribute to the same result—and not before it was needed; for I fear that the realization of petty road cess dues under this procedure is a fruitful source of irritation and hardship. I allude to cases which have come before me in which, by mistakes in the Road Cess Office, the demand is frequently made on the wrong person, and to cases in which property is sold without the knowledge of the owner owing to peons not taking the trouble to serve notices personally, but sticking them up on the houses. It came to my notice that a mahajan in Monghyr, in concert with one of the hangers-on of the cutcherries, was in the habit of buying estates sold by auction under the Certificate Act with the object of making a profit by restoring them to the defaulters. Such a business, though it may save owners all the cost and risk of a civil suit to set aside the sale, raises an unpleasant suspicion of laxity, if not of collusion or something worse, on the part of the serving peons. The attention of the Collectors has been drawn to the necessity of thoroughly scrutinizing peon's work and of insisting on personal service wherever possible.

LAND ACQUISITION.

96. Appendix XXII gives the required statistics under this head. The number of cases disposed of exceeded the institutions, and the balance was therefore smaller than at the close of the preceding year. The lands acquired were chiefly for roads, railways, and other public works.

PARTITIONS.

97. Appendix XXIII gives the prescribed statistics under this head. The pending file has increased, the disposals having fallen far short of the institutions in Monghyr, where there is a Special Deputy Collector for partition work. Deputy Collector Babu Bunku Behari Bukshi, who held charge during the year, has been transferred to another Division as a Sub-Deputy Collector, and a new officer (Babu Hem Chandra Chatterji) has recently taken his place. It is to be hoped that he will improve matters during the current year.

LAND REGISTRATION.

98. Appendix XXIV gives the necessary details under this head. As usual, the number of cases instituted in Monghyr is in excess of those instituted in the other four districts taken together. The disposals in Bhagalpur far exceed the institutions, the result being that only 1,013 cases remained pending in the whole Division at the close of the year against 1,387 at the close of the preceding year. It is satisfactory to note that only six cases were pending over six months against 90 at the close of the preceding year.

EMBANKMENTS.

99. The following embankments were maintained during the year:—

(1) The Begusarai embankment in Monghyr, which protects a large tract from the floods of the Ganges.

(2) The Sakri embankment in the same district, which protects the country from the floods of the Sakri river.

(3) The Chandan embankment in Bhagalpur.

(4) The Belwa embankment in Purnea, which protects the adjacent lands from the overflow of the Punar.

(5) The Muhananda embankment in Malda, which protects the civil station from the inundation of that river.

LANDLORDS' FEES.

100. Appendix XXV shows the deposit and acceptance of landlords' fees under section 12-13 of the Tenancy Act. The figures do not call for any special remark.

XVIII.—ATTACHED ESTATES INCLUDING COURT OF WARDS.

101. Appendix XXVII gives the prescribed details in respect of Wards' estates.

There were seven such estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the commencement of the year, and no new estate was taken charge of, nor was any estate released during the year under report.

102. No works of improvement were undertaken during the year in the Lugma estate in Bhagalpur. In the Sukraj Rai's estate Rs. 97 were spent in sinking a well in a village where there was a deficient supply of drinking water. In the Khagra estate nothing was done in this direction. Some improvements in the shape of irrigation works, roads and bandhs were effected in the Rohini and Sankara estates in the Sonthal Parganas.

103. The condition of the tenantry in the Lugma and Sukraj Rai's estates was generally satisfactory, that of the tenants in the Khagra estate was extremely good. Their flourishing condition is attributed by the Collector partly to the extreme fertility of the soil, and partly to the fact that most of them hold their lands on absurdly easy terms. In the Sonthal Wards' estates the year was a prosperous one to the tenants.

104. There was no attached estate during the year in Bhagalpur, Purnea or Malda. In Monghyr the share of an estate was attached during the year under the provisions of section 88 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and made over to the Collector for management. The Nazir was appointed Receiver, but before any collections were made by him, the estate was released under orders of the Magistrate. In the case of the Mulanagar estate, in which the dispute was referred to the Civil Court for determination under section 55, Act VII (B.C.) of 1876, a Receiver was appointed under section 56 of the Act. The right to possession was summarily determined by the Civil Court in March 1894, and possession was delivered accordingly. The Nagore estate remained in charge of the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas as before.

XIX.—EXCISE.

105. Appendix XXVIII shows the working of the Excise Department during the year. The total revenue from excise in this Division was Rs. 13,36,456 against Rs. 12,17,837 in 1892-93, or an increase of Rs. 1,18,619. The increase is general, but is most marked in Bhagalpur. The increase in Monghyr was chiefly obtained from country spirits, ganja and bhang and tari. The increase in Bhagalpur was under the heads of country spirits, rum, imported wines, ganja and bhang and opium. The increase in Purnea was under country spirits, tari, pachwai, rum, imported wines, ganja and bhang, opium and miscellaneous. The increase in Malda was under country spirits, tari, pachwai, madak and ganja. The increase in the Sonthal Parganas was under country spirits, tari, pachwai, ganja and bhang, opium and miscellaneous. The increase in Monghyr is due to better settlements as well as to the increase in the rate of duty on choor ganja. The increase in Bhagalpur is due partly to a greater number of outstills being in force in the district, and to competition among the vendors for shops, and partly to the increased consumption occasioned by the improvement in the material condition of the people. The increase in Purnea is due partly to improvement in the purchasing power of the people owing to a good harvest, and partly to a large amount of advance fees having been credited into the treasury in March last. The increase in Malda is attributed to the prosperous condition of the people, and to the increase in the rates of duty on ganja. The increase in the Sonthal Parganas is attributed to the good season. Part of the

increase, namely Rs. 3,704-12-0, was advance fees on account of some shops, the settlement of which was afterwards cancelled under orders of the Excise Commissioner. This will be refunded.

106. Mr: Carstairs writes—

"We have found that the pachwai shops have too often been centres of disorder, as many as 80 to 100 getting together and drinking to excess. Dacoities and crimes were also arranged at such places, and they brought distress on many families by getting the men into the habit of tippling every day instead of, as was formerly the case, contenting themselves with an occasional spree on home-brewed."

A proposal for remedying this state of things was made by the Deputy Commissioner towards the close of the year, but it was disallowed as being too late. The Deputy Commissioner hopes to be able to bring it forward in proper time this year.

XX.—STAMPS.

107. The total receipts from the sale of stamps (excluding postage, service and telegraph stamps) amounted to Rs. 11,20,779 against Rs. 10, 73,106 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 47,673 was chiefly obtained under the head of court fees stamps.

The incidence of the Stamp revenue per head of the population was as follows:—

Monghyr	·16
Bhagalpur	·16
Purnea	·16
Malda	·16
Sonthal Parganas	·07

There was a decrease (78 against 86) in the number of breaches of the Stamp law detected by Civil Courts, and an increase in the amount (Rs. 784 against Rs. 672) of duty and penalty realized. On the other hand there was an increase in the number (380 against 178) of cases detected by Revenue Officers as well as in the amount (Rs. 2,335 against Rs. 1,152) of duty and penalty realized by them. Seventy-four prosecutions, in which 114 persons were concerned, were instituted against 45 in the preceding year. Seventy-two persons were convicted and thirty-nine acquitted. The issue of Board's Circular No. 8 of July 1891, under which Income-tax Assessors are empowered to impound documents insufficiently stamped, accounts for the increased activity of the Revenue Department.

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

108. Appendix XXIX gives the prescribed statistics under this head. The total amount of tax assessed under Parts I, III and IV of the Act, exclusive of fines and penalties, and the tax imposed on salaries and pensions of Government officials, amounted to Rs. 2,46,278 against Rs. 2,39,400 in 1892-93. The increase in the tax is general, and is due to the discovery of new assessees, enhancements, and more careful assessments, and in Malda to a careful revision of higher class assessments. The net collections on account of the tax only amounted to Rs. 2,44,053 against Rs. 2,34,796 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 9,257. The outstanding balance on account of tax only of the year, was only Rs. 2,225 against Rs. 4,604. No assessments were made under Part II in any district of this Division. Rupees 106 were collected under Part III in Bhagalpur on account of the debentures issued by the Bhagalpur Municipality. The tax is as unpopular as ever both with assessors and assessees, but it has grown to be looked upon as inevitable, and is collected without much difficulty or friction.

XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

109. There was a decrease in the receipts and an increase in the issues of currency notes in Monghyr. The decrease in receipts is not explained. The increase in the issues is attributed to there being a larger number of notes

available. In Bhagalpur also there was a large decrease in receipts and an increase in issues. In Purnea the large decrease in receipts is attributed to the very small number of currency notes received at the Land Revenue kist of March. The accumulation of silver was enormous, consequent on the dulness of both the import and export trade in rabi crops, jute, oilseeds, &c. There was a decrease in issues in payment of Government dues because there has been no heavy payment for railway contract work as in the preceding year. In Malda there was a decrease in both receipts and issues. For some time during the year the encashment of notes in the treasury, except for *bonâ fide* travellers, was stopped under the orders of the Accountant-General. This diminished the receipts in the first instance, and also ultimately the issues. Supply bills to the extent of Rs. 1,86,700 were cashed at the Malda Treasury during the year.

There was a decrease both in receipts and issues of currency notes in the Sonthal Parganas, but no explanation of the fact has been offered. The receipt of copper in the Sadar, Deoghur and Rajmahal subdivisions of this district is generally greater than the issue, because the traders and merchants of those places take silver from the treasuries in exchange for copper. On the other hand there is much demand for copper in the Pakour subdivision. The Subdivisional Officer states that copper coins are generally issued to the traders and resident raiyats for the purpose of enabling them to purchase goods (barter having been replaced by cash transaction) and to pay labourers. They are also issued to money-changers who visit the different markets.

XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

110. The branch line from Barsoi to Kishanganj in the Purnea district, was opened to passenger traffic from the 10th December 1893. One passenger-train leaves Kishanganj early in the morning and returns at 10 o'clock at night. The Collector remarks that the time at which the train runs is very inconvenient, not only for traffic between Purnea and Kishanganj, but also for passengers travelling out of the district, who are detained for a long time at Katihar.

The East Indian Railway continued to be worked with the usual efficiency. Accidents were few in number. A new roadside station was opened at Sabour between Ghogha and Bhagalpur, and about six miles to the east of the latter. A branch line from the Sultanganj station to the river side is about to be constructed, the land for it having already been acquired and made over to the Company. A line of telegraph was opened during the year connecting Supaul with the Bhaptiahi station on the Tirhut State Railway. The Assam-Bihar Branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in Purnea continues to be managed on a penurious scale. The carriages are dirty, the accommodation insufficient, and the transport of goods dilatory. In times of crowding 3rd class passengers are packed into wagons, and in one case this practice involved the loss of a passenger's fingers. The Deoghur tramway is reported to be defective in engine-power, the trains not being always able to clinch the gradients.

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

111. The roads and communications were well maintained during the year under report; 70 miles of metalled roads were maintained at a cost of Rs. 19,460, giving a rate of Rs. 278 per mile, and 660 miles of unmetalled roads were maintained at a cost of Rs. 49,037, giving a rate of Rs. 74-4-7 per mile. The above cost includes that of repairs to bridges. The expenditure on village roads incurred by the several Local Boards is given below:—

Monghyr.

	Rs.
Sadar	4,680
Jamui	5,826
Begusarai	6,361

About 15,365 trees, chiefly mango and jack trees and a few mahogany trees, were maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 899.

Bhagalpur.

112. The following statement shows the length of roads of different classes maintained by the District and Local Boards, and the cost of their maintenance during the year:—

Class.	Description of roads.	Length in miles.	Cost of maintenance.	Average cost per mile.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.		
I	Metalled and bridged ...	54	19,709	362·5	The cost shown in columns 4 and 5 includes that for arboriculture and the maintenance of bridges, the latter item amounting to Rs. 12,938.
II	Unmetalled but bridged ...	422	19,232	45·6	
III	Unmetalled with temporary bridges	202	7,713	38	
IV	Low level roads	154	2,979	19·4	
	Village roads	863	17,136	19·9	
	Total ...	1,695	66,769	39·4	

The Kosi is responsible for the bad state of the communications in the south of the Madhipura subdivision. In the Supaul subdivision also all the roads are sandy. Much requires to be done in North Bhagalpur in the way of communications. If the projected railway over the Bhagalpur-Bowsi road becomes an accomplished fact and relieves the District Board of a portion of the heavy cost of maintaining this road, it may be possible to make larger allotments for the Madhipura and Supaul roads.

Purnea.

113. One hundred and nine and-a-half miles of metalled roads were maintained at a cost of Rs. 35,175, or at the rate of Rs. 321·23 per mile; 808¾ miles of unmetalled roads were maintained at a cost of Rs. 28,636, or at the rate of Rs. 35·4 per mile. Out of a total mileage of 918, only 417 miles of roads were repaired, and the miles not repaired were in indifferent order. Some of the district roads were badly cut up by the excessive floods of 1892-93. In the Kishanganj and Sadar subdivisions some of the bridges that were damaged or carried away by the floods of 1892-93, have been repaired or reconstructed, and others are in hand.

The Collector remarks that the money (Rs. 26,752) allotted by Government from the pound income for the up-keep of the Ganges and Darjeeling roads, is inadequate for its proper maintenance, and is exceeded every year. Rupees 23-12-0 were spent towards the improvement of the trees on the road sides, most of which was spent on village roads.

Malda.

114. There were altogether 541 miles of roads in this district. They received general repairs during the year at a cost of Rs. 19,206-11-0. Besides the above, 13 miles of village roads were repaired at a cost of Rs. 380. Sunken boats and trees were removed from the rivers at a cost of Rs. 207-1-9. Two lines of steamers, one along the Mahananda from English Bazar to Rampur-Boalia, and another from English Bazar to Rajmahal through the river Kalindry, ran during the year. A subsidy of Rs. 714-3-0 was paid to the Rajmahal line, which plied for about two and-a-half months of the year.

Sonthal Parganas.

115. A large six-span bridge of rubble masonry on the Suri road, 8 miles south of Dumka, was completed and opened for traffic during the year. It is the most important completed bridge in the district. An old timber bridge on the same road, two miles from Dumka, was replaced by one resting on rolled iron beams. It is also now open for traffic. Fourteen boulder drains on the Dumka-Rampur Hát road were replaced by masonry culverts at a cost of Rs. 10,078.

One hundred and eighty-three miles of metalled roads were repaired at a cost of Rs. 16,184, or at the rate Rs. 80 per mile, and 568 miles of unmetalled roads were repaired at a cost of Rs. 12,133, or Rs. 21 per mile. There are 20 miles of village roads, 18 of which were maintained for Rs. 263, or Rs. 15 a mile, and the other two were privately maintained. A large number of roads, about 1,000 miles in all, is maintained out of the Government and Wards' Estate

Improvement Fund and by private contributions chiefly in labour. Rupees 702 were spent on roadside trees, of which there are now over 30,000.

XXV.—WORKING OF THE LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

116. The Act is in force only in the town of Deoghur in the Sonthal Parganas. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,782 against Rs. 1,279 of the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 503, which is due to the increased rate of fee being in force for the whole of the year. The total expenditure during the year from this fund was Rs. 1,406 against Rs. 932 of the preceding year. This increase was on account of establishment charges, construction of a bridge, and larger contribution to the municipality. It is reported that the recent orders of Government directing that all licenses under the Act are to run from 1st April, will prevent fraud. There were six prosecutions during the year for harbouring lodgers in excess of the licensed number.

XXVI.—EDUCATION.

117. Appendix XXX gives the required statistics under this head.

The following table compares the statistics of schools and pupils for the last two years:—

TABLE I.

Class of Institutions.	1892-93.		1893-94.		Average number of pupils, 1893-94.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
	2	3	4	5	6
Public Institutions.					
Secondary ... High English	17	3,436	18	3,492	194
Secondary ... Middle ,,	37	2,243	35	1,966	56·1
Secondary ... ,, Vernacular	40	2,341	45	2,688	59·7
Primary ... Upper Primary	205	8,824	230	9,714	42·2
Primary ... Lower	2,834	59,250	3,019	63,355	20·9
Special	18	246	21	333	15·8
Female	124	2,460	234	3,990	17·
Total	3,275	78,800	3,602	85,538	.....
Private Institutions.					
Advanced; teaching—					
Arabic or Persian	304	2,564	295	2,577	8·7
Sanskrit	148	1,238	160	1,261	7·8
Elementary; teaching Vernacular only—					
(*a*) With 10 pupils and upwards ...	19	243	29	458	15·7
(*b*) With less than 10 pupils ...	683	4,013	728	4,221	5·8
Teaching the Koran only ...	73	725	102	994	9·7
Other schools	52	962	31	642	20·7
Total	1,279	9,745	1,345	10,153	.....
GRAND TOTAL	4,554	88,545	4,947	95,691	.....

There has been a net gain of 393 schools and 7,146 pupils, a gain shared by all the districts except Malda, which has lost 24 schools with 732 pupils. Secondary schools increased by 4 with 126 pupils, High English gaining 1 school with 56 pupils, Middle Vernacular 5 schools with 347 pupils, and Middle English losing 2 schools with 277 pupils. Primary education shows a gain in both upper and lower primary schools, the former increasing by 25 schools with 890 pupils, and the latter by 185 schools with 4,105 pupils. There has been good progress under this head in all the districts except Malda, which has lost 41 lower primary schools and 1,312 pupils. The loss is attributed to—

(*a*) the advance of some of these schools to the higher status;
(*b*) strictness in the reward examination by Sub-Inspectors; and
(*c*) the prevalence of cholera in the different parts of the district.

Female education shows a gain of 110 schools with 1,530 pupils, of which Monghyr alone gained 83 schools.

Special schools, including Madrassas, increased by 3 schools with 87 pupils. Private institutions advanced by 66 schools with 408 pupils.

118. The result of the entrance examination in the Division was not satisfactory, the percentage of passes being 47·5 against 67·2 of the year before. Of the Government zila schools, Monghyr passed 12 out of 20, Bhagalpur 14 out of 30, Purnea 6 out of 11, Malda 3 out of 9, and Dumka all its 4 candidates. Of the aided schools, Jamalpur passed 8 out of 12, Pakour 5 out of 6, and Deoghur 3 out of 6. Champanagar Mission and Begusarai High Schools failed to pass any candidate.

Of the unaided institutions the Victoria Jubilee and Kamaleswari Prosad Schools in Monghyr passed 2 each out of 12 and 10, respectively. Barari passed 9 out of 11, Tejnarayan Jubilee Collegiate 14 out of 28, Bhagalpur Madrassa 1 out of 9, and Sidheswari School, Chanchal, in Malda, 4 out of 6. The new school at Sonbursa, started by Maharaja Harbullav Narain Singh, C.I.E., did not compete, having had no first class.

119. Thirty middle English schools sent up 113 candidates for Middle Scholarship examination, of whom 80 passed from 27 schools, 37 obtaining Middle English and 43 Middle Vernacular certificates. One hundred and thirty-six candidates from 36 middle vernacular schools competed at the Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination, of whom 83 passed from 31 schools. Of the private candidates for these examinations 29 passed out of 99, 4 obtaining Middle English and the rest Middle Vernacular certificates. Of 230 upper primaries, 150 schools against 145 sent up 371 candidates against 379 of the preceding year, of whom 163 passed against 151. Besides the above, 29 candidates passed from secondary schools. At the Lower Primary examination 2,574 candidates appeared from 821 schools against 2,553 from 819 schools, and 1,426 passed against 1,541. Eleven pupils more passed from secondary and 376 from upper primary schools.

120. The number of Muhammadan pupils in all classes of schools increased from 18,807 to 20,678. While the Muhammadan male population of the Division forms 20·3 per cent. of the total male population, the Muhammadan pupils are 21·5 of the total school population against 21·1. Thus both the number of Muhammadan pupils as well as their percentage compare favourably with the figures of the previous year.

121. The number of aboriginal pupils declined from 6,231 to 6,197, or by 34. In Monghyr there was an increase of 74 of these pupils, in Bhagalpur of 108, and in Purnea 15 ; while Malda lost 16 and the Sonthal Parganas 215 pupils.

Sonthal Parganas.

Of 5,544 aboriginal pupils in the Sonthal Parganas, 5,352 were Sonthals, 186 Paharias, 3 Kols and 3 Dhangars. Of 178 schools for Sonthals, 125 schools received stipends from the special Damin-i-koh Fund of Rs. 7,500, the total expenditure from this Fund being Rs. 7,374 against Rs. 6,419 in the preceding year. Taking the population and the children of school-going age into consideration, there was 1 Sonthal in every 15·3 and 1 Paharia in every 50·4 at school.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

122. Appendix XXXI gives the required statistics under this head.

Monghyr.

123. The dispensaries at Sheikpura and Chapraon in the Monghyr district, have been newly opened. The total number of out-patients in the dispensaries in this district was 40,385 against 32,059, and the total number of in-door patients 1,833 against 1,784 in the previous year. The Monghyr, Jamui and Kharakpur Dispensaries show an increase in the attendance of out-patients as compared with the previous year. The Begusarai Dispensary shows a decrease in respect of in-door as well as of out-door patients.

Bhagalpur.

124. A new dispensary has been opened at Kishanganj in the Madhipura subdivision of the Bhagalpur district. Besides the eight shown in the Appendix, there is a ninth maintained by the Thakur family of Barari, which does not furnish any returns to Government. The charitable dispensary at Bhagalpur is maintained chiefly by the Bhagalpur Municipality, supplemented by grants from Government and

the District Board, and the proceeds of invested funds. It has a first grade Assistant Surgeon with a subordinate staff attached to it. The number of out-patients treated in the dispensaries of this district during the year was 28,946 against 26,100 in the preceding year. The increase is almost entirely due to the opening of a new dispensary. There are two hospitals in the Bhagalpur town in connection with Lady Dufferin's scheme. They are worked on alternate days. The recent orders bringing these hospitals under the superintendence of the Civil Surgeon will, the Collector thinks, result in great improvements.

Purnea.

125. There are 3 dispensaries in this district supported by local funds, a private dispensary supported by the Darbhanga Raj at Barara in the Dhamdaha thana, and another in charge of a native doctor is kept up by Syud Ashgar Reza of Kishanganj. The Purnea Municipal Dispensary can accommodate 14 in-patients. The number of out-door patients treated during the year in the dispensaries of this district, was 13,748 against 12,700 in the preceding year, and the number of in-patients, 480 against 526. The Purnea Dispensary did good work under 1st grade Civil Hospital Assistant Purnanand Das Gupta. The Kishanganj Dispensary suffers from want of funds. The municipality are unable to maintain it thoroughly and efficiently. There seems, says the Collector, to be much wealth, but no private spirit in Kishanganj; even the small subscription list is constantly in arrears. There were five changes in the *personnel* of the Medical Officer during the year, and this alone is a fatal impediment to efficient working. The Basantpur Dispensary is a useful institution supported by local funds. The Hospital Assistant has been some years in charge, is liked, and does good work. The dispensary has accommodation for 6 in-patients.

Malda.

126. The District Board of Malda opened a new out-door dispensary at Gazole during the year. The District Board also made a grant of Rs. 450 to the municipality of English Bazar to make better arrangements for the in-door patients at that station hospital. The total number of out-door patients treated in all the charitable dispensaries of this district during the year, was 21,556 against 22,472 in the previous year, while the total number of in-door patients rose from 459 to 566. The increase was due partly to the opening of a new dispensary, and partly to the greater unhealthiness of the year.

Sonthal Parganas.

127. There are 7 public dispensaries in this district, a new one having been opened during the year at Katikund in the Government estate Damin-i-koh, the head-quarters of the Forest Officer. The numbers treated were—in-patients 508 against 432, and out-patients 23,043 against 15,488 in the preceding year.

Private dispensaries, for which figures are given, are—(1) Benagoria Mission, (2) Khairbani Mission, (3) Dharampur, (4) Taljhari, (5) Pakour Raj. There were also dispensaries at Pattra and at Moharu, for which no figures are given. Of the five first named, each got a Government contribution of Rs. 10 a month. The in-patients treated were 9,238, and out-patients 16,610. The use of the Pakour Raj Dispensary is really confined to the Raja's household, being situated in his own house.

XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

128. There is no public library in Monghyr. The Bar Library is managed by the local pleaders. The Railway Mechanic's Institute at Jamalpur has got a very good library. There is a public library at Bhagalpur, but the only subscribers to it are some of the pleaders and a few native officials. The Bhagalpur Bar Library has a valuable collection of books. Banka and Supaul have also each a public library. At Purnea a Bar Library is supported by the pleaders. The District Office libraries are generally in good order.

XXIX.—MUSEUMS.

129. The only museum in the Division, namely that in Monghyr, founded by Mr. Lockwood, has ceased to exist. The articles and furniture which were much damaged have been sold, and the proceeds credited to the Government Zila School.

XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

District and Local Boards.

130. Ten meetings were held by the District Board of Monghyr against 12 in the previous year. Sub-Committees for Public Works, Finance, and Education were held whenever necessary. The attendance of the members was good. The average attendance of members at each meeting was 12·2 against 10·8 of the previous year. The Sadar Local Board held 11 meetings against 10 of the preceding year, 1 of which was adjourned for want of a quorum. The average attendance was 5·3 against 4·4 in the year preceding; 12 meetings were convened by the Begusarai Local Board against 14 of the previous year. In 2 of the meetings there was no quorum. The average attendance was 6·5. The total number of meetings held by the Jamui Local Board was 13 against 12 of the previous year. Of these, one was adjourned for want of a quorum. The average attendance was 6·2 against 4·6 of the preceding year.

Monghyr.

131. The Bhagalpur District Board held 25 meetings against 18 in the preceding year, and the average attendance at meetings was 10·3 against 9·6. The Local Boards between them held 47 meetings against 56 in the preceding year, and the average attendance was 6·07 against 4·5. Out of the 47 meetings held by Local Boards only 3 were adjourned. In the preceding year there were 17 adjourned meetings for want of a quorum. During the year the District Board was able to spend Rs. 959 more on education than in the preceding year. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 19,662, out of which Rs. 9,033 was on account of primary education.

Bhagalpur.

132. The Purnea District Board convened 12 meetings during the year against 11 of the preceding year. Only 1 meeting against 3 of the preceding year was adjourned. The average attendance was 11·4 against 8·71 of the preceding year. The three Local Boards between them held 32 meetings. Of the total number five were abortive and adjourned. The average attendance was 5·9. Araria secured the largest attendance, viz., 7·33, at the Sadar Local Board it was 5·7, and at Kishanganj 4·69. The members of the Kishanganj Local Board did not show interest in any work of the Board. The Collector makes the following remarks:—"The attendance of members has been very satisfactory: they have listened with interest to whatever business has been put before them, and have invariably supported the executive; there has been no subject of a controversial nature before the Board."

Purnea.

133. The Malda District Board held 18 meetings during the year, 5 of which were adjourned. The average attendance of members was 5. The Collector makes no remarks on the working of the Board.

Malda.

134. In this Division, as in others of which I have had charge, the District and Local Boards are useful as consultative bodies, but as executive bodies they become merged in the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and District Engineer, on whom chiefly depends the question as to whether or not the Local Self-Government system is a success.

MUNICIPALITIES.

135. The Monghyr Municipality held 9 general, 5 special and 5 Sub-Committee meetings during the year. The Jamalpur Municipality held 6 general and 1 special meetings, and the Jamui Municipality held 15 general, and 1 special meetings. The Collector makes the following remarks regarding the municipalities of his district:—"The Jamalpur Municipality is well managed. I think the Monghyr Municipality also is being well worked. The idea that Monghyr is a model municipality however, has been thoroughly exploded by the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Vaughan, who has demonstrated Monghyr to be about the most unhealthy town in the province. Cholera breaks out every year. The incidence of assessment is low, and apparently the house valuation is not as high as it should be. Some of the Commissioners are very conservative and opposed to reform. Jamui is an illegally constituted municipality as I have reported, and I have demonstrated the injustice and the unwisdom of making

Monghyr.

this place a municipality. Begusarai is far fitter to be a municipality. After paying for office establishment, audit forms, printing, &c., there is not much left to spend on roads and sanitation. Rupees 500, or one-sixth of the municipal income, was spent in one year on printing." The Magistrate's report as to the legality of the constitution of the Jamui Municipality will be taken up when the new Municipal Act becomes law.

Bhagalpur.

136. The Bhagalpur Municipality held fifteen meetings during the year. In two of these there was no quorum. The Colgong Municipality held fourteen meetings. The Municipal Commissioners of Bhagalpur withdrew their contributions to the Bhagalpur model school and the Mansurganj boys' school, and diverted the savings to primary education. Their total expenditure on education was Rs. 1,121, of which Rs. 1,000 was on primary, and Rs. 121 on secondary education. The Collector makes no remarks regarding the working of the municipalities in his district.

Purnea.

137. The Municipal Commissioners of Purnea held ten meetings, and those of Kishanganj seventeen meetings during the year. The percentage of attendance of the Commissioners was 46·6 at Purnea, and 55·77 at Kishanganj. A few of the Commissioners take some interest in their work.

The Collector writes—"The Municipality (Kishanganj) is not as well swept as it should be, and the reports of the Civil Surgeon after his inspection were most unsatisfactory. There are excavations and ditches all over the municipal limits which get filled with water during the rains and are unhealthy. The task of filling them up and improving the drainage of the town, which is urgently required, would, however, be very expensive, and the funds are not sufficient for the purpose. The municipality has done much to improve its roads, and has provided lamps to the streets. It has also provided a good stock of surgical instruments to the dispensary maintained by its grants and local subscriptions, which was in much need of them. Otherwise but little municipal activity is displayed."

With reference to the Purnea Municipality he writes—

"Owing to the vast area comprising the municipality of Purnea, the Commissioners are unable with their insufficient income to make any important improvement in it. Almost the only serious work which is undertaken in it is the maintenance of the roads that are in existence. The main streets in bustis are swept, but the number of sweepers is not sufficient to enable them to sweep the bye-lanes even once in six months. The drains are always kept clean in the dry season, but in the rainy season they get filled with jungle which it is impossible to keep down, except at a heavy cost, which the municipality cannot afford to pay."

Malda.

138. The municipalities of English Bazar and Old Malda each held 14 meetings during the year, two of which were adjourned meetings. The Collector writes—"The English Bazar Municipality was conspicuous throughout the year for its inefficiency in collecting the taxes, and frequently it was unable to pay its bills. Its affairs were in a bad condition. The Commissioners of Old Malda, on the other hand, performed their duties satisfactorily."

Sonthal Parganas.

139. The only municipalities in the Sonthal Parganas are those of Deoghur and Sahibganj. In Deoghur the work has gone on smoothly; Sahibganj suffered considerably from frequent changes of Chairman.

140. As I have not yet had an opportunity of inspecting any of the municipalities in this Division, I cannot speak personally of their condition.

XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

141. Appendix XXXII gives the required statistics under this head. The Collector of Purnea writes—"The Muhammadan population of the district is 41·4 per cent. of the entire population. They are mostly agriculturists and illiterate. Those who have some education take service under zamindars, but do not aspire in large numbers to service in Government offices, their education being below the required standard." The Collector of Malda writes—"As stated in the previous year's report, the resident Muhammadans of this district are mostly uneducated, and they are rarely found qualified for employment in any high post."

XXXII.—POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH.

142. The Post Office worked generally satisfactorily during the year, and complaints were rare. A village postman of Lakhisarai was fined Rs. 25 by the Magistrate for throwing away letters and covers undelivered. In Purnea two cases of theft of Government money by runners occurred. In one case a runner cut open a mail bag on the road and absconded with Rs. 100 in cash which he found in it, leaving the mail on the road. He has not yet been arrested. In another case another runner abstracted Rs. 88 from a mail bag. He was on conviction punished with one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. The Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas makes the following complaints:—

"At Deoghur telegraph messages are taken for transmission only at fixed hours in the day. Mr. Heard suggests the raising the status of this important office, so that hours of business may be lengthened. I have personally experienced the inconvenience of the restricted hours, and no doubt they interefere with business.

"At Godda Mr. Piffard complains of irregularities in receipt and despatch of Bhagalpur mails. He suggests that a telegraph is much wanted.

"At Rajmahal Mr. McGavin suggests that letters and parcels might be sent from the Calcutta side by the slow as well as the mail train; and there might be two deliveries at Rajmahal instead of one as at present. Then all insufficiently stamped and bearing letters before being delivered there have to pass through the head office at Dumka. This must cause immense delays, as the distance from Rajmahal to Dumka one way is 66 miles by rail and 38 by road. Surely the post office might arrange for Rajmahal being attached for this purpose to some nearer place on the rail.

143. The sale of quinine at the Government post offices has been a success. In the district of Purnea alone 16 ℔ 9 oz. and 2 drachms of quinine were sold during the year, and this shows the appreciation of the efficacy of the drug as a febrifuge by the people in the remotest villages, where its use had been previously almost unknown.

144. A line of telegraph was carried during the year from the Bhaptiahi station on the Tirhut State Railway to Supaul. The newly-established Telegraph Office at Malda is increasing in popularity. A Government Telegraph Office was opened at Pakour during the year and seems to be prospering.

XXXIII—ZAMINDARI DÁK.

145. The following statement shows the income and expenditure during the year, and the rate of zamindari dák cess in each district:—

District.	Income.	Expenditure.	Rate at which levied.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P
Monghyr ...	8,241	6,723	0 14 0
Bhagalpur ...	15,248	11,760	2 8 0
Purnea ...	10,754	9,613	0 14 0
Malda ..	7,460	6,882	1 14 0
Sonthal Parganas	4,772	4,284	3 8 0

There were no changes either in the lines or in the management.

FAIRS.

146. The principal gatherings of people at the fairs in this Division are estimated as follows:—

Singhessar	10,000
Kabilas	50,000
Karagola	10,000
Khagra	50,000
Ramkeli	5,000 to 6,000
Rameswar	10,000
Dhamsai	19,500
Deoghur (Bhadro Purnima)	8,000
,, (Sri Panchami)	5,000
,, (Shiva Rátri)	8,000

The Collector of Bhagalpur has not furnished an estimate of the gathering at Bowsi, the most important mêla of his district, in which the estimated gathering in the preceding year was so large as 175,000.

147. The sanitary and police arrangements were generally satisfactory, and no disease broke out at any of the fairs.

The Collector of Purnea, who was present at the Karagola fair, doubts the efficacy of the sanitary arrangements that were made there. Latrines were erected outside the mêla for men and women, but hardly any one went to them the mass of the people going to the fields beyond the mela. They said they were ashamed, and if they were not allowed to ease themselves in the open fields, they would rather not go anywhere, and take the chance of getting ill. The Collector had therefore to give up all idea of regulating their operations, and allowed them to do what they liked outside the flags, merely keeping a number of mehters to go round with spades and cover up any excreta which they saw lying about.

POUNDS.

148. As usual, the majority of the pounds were farmed out. Those in the regulation districts, outside municipal limits, were under the control of the District Boards. No malpractices were brought to notice in the Monghyr district, though they are generally known to exist.

In Purnea complaints of wrongful impounding and cattle seizure by the pound-keepers, have been as common as ever.

The Collector of Malda reports that farmers are said to encourage malpractices in various ways, one of which is the employment of professional cattle-catchers, who seize stray cattle, bring them to the pound, and are rewarded by the farmers for their trouble. All complaints against farmers were strictly enquired into, and several of them were criminally prosecuted. Pounds under the District Board were inspected by the Sub-Inspectors of Schools.

XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

149. No report has been received in connection with the working of the Jamalpur Ratepayers' Association.

The Anjuman Islam Institution of Monghyr is supported from the following sources of income :—

(1) Subscriptions and donations.
(2) Collections of handfuls of rice daily contributed by the members.
(3) Sale-proceeds of hides at the Id-uz-zuhá.
(4) Landed property made over by the leading members of the institution.

The income and expenditure of the year were Rs. 3,017-6-11 and Rs. 2,094-1-3 respectively. During the year 63 orphans were supported by the institution, most of whom received free education in Arabic, Persian, and Urdu.

The Kaisth Sabha of Monghyr was established for the purpose of adopting means for the improvement of the social, moral, and educational condition of the Kaisth community. During the year seven boys of this community were educated at the expense of the Sabha. Two of these boys passed the entrance examination of the Calcutta University. The Sabha is entirely of a non-political and social character.

The Pasu Rakshini Sabha of Monghyr was established on the 24th May 1892, on the birth day of Her Imperial Majesty. The main object of the Sabha is to give shelter and food to worn-out animals and neglected creatures, and especially to those of the bovine species after they become unserviceable for domestic purposes. This institution is maintained by means of funds realized by setting up boxes in shops and other places. The following shows the income and expenditure of the Sabha during the year :—

	Rs.
Income	1,600
Expenditure	1,500
Balance ...	100

The former name of Gorakshini has been altered into Pasu Rakshini.

150. The Bhagalpur Landholders' Association generally endorses the views and resolutions of the other Landholders' Association in Bihar in regard to questions relating to lands, and as to other matters it follows the lead of what is known as native public opinion in Calcutta. During the year under report the Association protested against the Bihar Survey and the Jury Notification, and supported the resolution of Parliament regarding simultaneous examinations in India and England for admission into the Indian Civil Service.

The Muhammadan Society of Bhagalpur is doing good and quiet work in helping in the education of the community. The school kept by it has been sufficiently successful.

The Gorakshini Sabha of the district has not developed any aggresive tendencies.

151. There is no social institution in Purnea, and a Branch Committee of the National Congress is the only political institution in this district. It sat once during the year, and some delegates were sent to the last Congress meeting held at Lahore.

152. The only institution in the Sonthal Parganas is the Jubilee Institute, of which a branch has been established at Pakour. The members this year have been devoting their attention chiefly to the question of disposal of the dead.

STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING AND THE PUBLIC PRESS.

153. The Collector of Monghyr writes—"There was some display of feeling arising out of the anti-kine-killing movement. Goshalas were started here and there, but some have since collapsed, or are languishing for want of adequate support. The Lieutenant-Governor's first circular about killing of kine caused considerable excitement among the Muhammadans, and there was, as in other towns, a large meeting held here at which a memorial to His Honour was adopted. The issue of the second circular re-assured the Muhammadans, but it displeased the Hindus. However the relations between Hindus and Muhammadans in the town of Monghyr are satisfactory. I think there has been some revival of religious feeling, and this has been increased by the mud-plastering of trees, which has been attributed by the common people to supernatural agency."

154. The Collector of Bhagalpur (Mr. Maguire) writes—"As I have only just joined the district, it would be presumptuous in me to offer any opinion as to the tree-daubing question, but in this district neither this nor the cow-killing question seems to have assumed very serious proportions. Public opinion as we speak of it exists only among about ·01 of the people."

155. In Purnea the feelings of the people were not aroused upon any subject of importance or of general interest worth noticing.

156. All that the Collector of Malda has to say under this head is that the people of his district do not concern themselves with politics.

157. The Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas writes—

"One or two ripples of the kine-killing agitation overflowed into this district; but, except for one small disturbance at Sahibganj, no overt act took place. There was a little feeling in Godda which is in touch with Bhagalpur: with this exception the district was unexcited about this matter.

"Cooly recruiting still disturbs people's minds.

"There was some small friction in Jamtara about forest rights, and a good deal on the same subject with the Paharias in the south of the Pakour Damin, who wish to practice the wasteful jhuming or 'karao' process of cultivation."

158. There is no newspaper press in this Division, and the circulation of Calcutta papers is very limited.

XXXV.—SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

159. The accompanying statement contains the remarks left by Mr. Quinn regarding the character of the different officers employed in the Division during the year under report. As I only joined it on the 16th March 1894, I cannot add any opinion of my own.

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

* * * * * * *

XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

165. Under this head it is usual to mention the condition of the Nepal frontier for which no separate head has been prescribed. The Collector of

Bhagalpur reports that the main current of the Kosi has during the last rains receded a little further to the east of Birpur, and that there is now a small fordable stream where the main stream formerly flowed. No pillars, masonry or wooden, have been washed away. The soil under one masonry pillar was reported to have been partially scooped out, but measures were immediately taken to repair the injury.

The Collector of Purnea reports that the wooden posts on the boundary line were generally in good order, excepting numbers 17, 18, 41, 47, and 58, which had been washed away or had fallen down; they were reset in their proper places; pucka pillars numbers 10 and 11, and wooden posts numbers 59, 60 and 61, had also been washed away, but they could not be reset, as their sites were under water up to the end of the year. There were no changes in the course of rivers which form the boundary between the British territory and Nepal, except that the river Suranda cut away in the Purnea side about a mile in the jurisdiction of the Nawabganj outpost in the Araria subdivision.

Under this head the Collector of Malda gives the following summary:—

"The year under review (1893-94) was upon the whole a prosperous one to all classes of people. The harvest of food crops was abundant, and trade was brisk. There was a decrease in crime and increase in the revenues in all the departments. There was no disturbance of the public peace, and no unusual visitations of nature. The only circumstance which marred the general prosperity, was the heavy mortality of the year, especially from cholera, which for some time created something like a panic in the district: owing to this cause the attendance and efficiency of the public schools was somewhat impaired. The district roads (fair-weather roads for the most part as they are) were maintained in passable order, and public buildings were maintained in good condition. The police generally behaved well, and measures were taken to improve the status and efficiency of the village watch. The few Regulation XX chaukidars that still existed were brought under the operation of Act VI of 1870. The work of administration was carried on with smoothness and regularity, the only exception to this remark being the affairs of the English Bazar Municipality, which unfortunately fell under great disorder. General incapacity marked the administration of the Commissioners of the Municipality, especially in the Collection Department; work was at a stand-still for want of funds. The establishment was kept in arrears for several months. A general election took place in December 1893, and the newly-elected Commissioners have been given a chance of placing matters on a more satisfactory footing."

Mr. Phillips, the Collector of Monghyr, gives the following interesting account of work done during the year, and of the chief wants of his district. The record is very creditable to his administration, and I think that a similar paragraph might be given for each district in future reports with great advantage.

Important matters which were brought to notice were—

1. The sale of houses and holdings in the Fort and town khas mahals.
2. The necessity for preserving the Fort walls and bastions.
3. The necessity for having a separate cemetery at Jamalpur for native Christians.
4. The dispute between the Public Ferry farmer and the Railway regarding the Railway Steamer Service to Gogri and Khagaria.
5. The establishment and spread of cow protection societies (see my report submitted in accordance with Government Circular No. 67J.D., dated 8th September 1893).
6. The fact that Jamui is not a legally constituted municipality.
7. The pollution of the Sitakund spring.
8. The insanitary condition of the Monghyr Municipality.
9. The necessity for more post offices in the interior.

As instances of solid work done, or of general administrative improvement effected in various directions, I would note the following:—

1. Starting of three new dispensaries.
2. Establishment of an in-ward at Jamui.
3. Extension of telegraph line from Jamui to Khaira.
4. Extension of telegraph line from Lakhisarai to Sheikhpura.
5. Establishment of six new inspection bungalows (in course of construction).

6. Enormous increase of vaccination operations (see under that head).

7. Systematic prosecution of bad characters, who make a living by preying on society (result—large decrease of the thefts and house-breakings).

8. Special encouragement of primary education.

9. Establishment of a number of new pounds sufficient for the *bonâ fide* requirements of the agricultural community, but not so many or so close together as to cause unhealthy competition and so increase the inherent evils of the farming system.

10. Better management of ferries (I hope that good platform boats will have been supplied within a short time for all the Municipal ferries).

11. Establishment of Entrance school at Jamui.

I would say that the chief wants of the district are the following :—

1. Railway from Garhara on Bengal and North-Western Railway, through Begusarai and Ballia with a branch to Monghyr.

2. Extension of this line through Gogri and due east into the Bhagalpur district up to the banks of the Kosí.

3. Railway line from Khagaria to Bhaptiahi on the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

4. A good road from Dharhara on the Loop line to Jamui on the Chord line, piercing the Amrasini pass.

5. Capital for the development of the mineral wealth—slate, mica, plumbago, &c.

6. The bridging of the Dakra nala on the Patna road, 3 miles west of Monghyr.

7. The proper metalling of the roads in the town of Monghyr (their present state is deplorable).

8. Bridging of the gaps in the Nepal road.

9. One dispensary at least for each thana.

10. Gradual extension outward of the Compulsory Vaccination Act.

11. A scheme of having peripatetic compounders—*cum*—vaccinators with travelling potaras (slung as a bhangy) of common medicines for cholera, fever, itch, &c.

12. Drainage and waterworks for the town of Monghyr.

13. Good cutcherries for the Sadar station.

14. A railway from Lakhisarai to Gaya (this has been sanctioned, and I believe work will be begun next cold weather).

As to sanitation, I can make no special recommendation beyond the diffusion of education. There are cholera epidemics every year; but the water supply is distinctly good. There are very few villages which have not good wells. Broadly speaking, drainage is not required."

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT FOR 1893-94.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,—CUSTOMS.

Darjeeling, the 22nd September 1894.

RESOLUTION—No. 301T.—F.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Customs Department for the year 1893-94.

The passing of the new Indian Tariff Act, which, speaking broadly, imposes a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on all imports, with a few exceptions, of which the most important is cotton yarn and goods, was the principal event of the year in connection with the administration of the Customs Department. The Act, however, came into operation on the 10th March 1894, or only three weeks before the close of the year, and the Collector has rightly prepared the portion of his report treating of dutiable imports in the same form as last year.

2. *Customs duty.*—The following statement compares the gross and net customs duty, inclusive of the duty on imported salt, collected during the past five years and in the years before and after the remission of import duties on the 10th March 1881-82:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt)	72,72,428	61,72,991	14,87,018	24,45,683	26,75,754	28,08,900	31,06,025	35,94,860
Duto on salt	2,27,44,388	2,37,15,928	1,74,72,613	2,25,83,827	2,30,66,656	2,39,34,018	2,40,16,651	2,36,63,961
Export duty	17,99,354	20,46,899	21,28,492	16,08,445	20,89,014	22,43,551	18,97,330	17,54,901
Total gross duty ...	3,18,16,170	3,19,35,818	2,10,88,123	2,66,37,955	2,78,31,424	2,89,86,469	2,90,20,006	2,90,13,722
Refunds and drawbacks—								
Imports	3,37,096	3,04,426	3,20,636	3,12,697	3,13,188	3,32,736	2,63,270	2,98,531
Exports	71,979	1,05,549	1,16,840	31,606	70,223	1,02,850	72,886	57,433
Total ...	4,09,075	4,09,975	4,37,476	3,44,303	3,83,411	4,35,586	3,36,156	3,55,964
Total net duty ...	3,14,07,095	3,15,25,843	2,56,50,647	2,62,93,652	2,74,48,013	2,85,50,883	2,86,83,850	2,86,57,758

Notwithstanding the receipt of over two lakhs in March from the duties imposed by the new tariff, the revenue of the past year shows a slight decline of Rs. 26,092, or ·09 per cent., as compared with that of 1892-93. It was, however, only 9 per cent. less than the amount realised prior to the reduction of the salt duty and the remission of import duties except those on arms and ammunition, liquors and opium, in 1881-82. Owing chiefly to larger clearances of kerosine oil, the import duty on general merchandise improved by nearly five lakhs, or 16 per cent. The loss of revenue occurred in the import duty on salt and the export duty on rice. The salt trade has been reviewed in the Resolution on the Annual Report of the Department: the decline in rice exports is attributed to the high prices prevailing in Bengal. The charges of the year, inclusive of refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rs. 9,36,157, and the net revenue, after allowance for receipts from coast light dues and miscellaneous items other than duty, was Rs. 2,82,76,916, against Rs. 2,83,03,565 in 1892-93.

3. The realisations of import and export duty at the different ports in the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Import duty.

		Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Orissa ports.	Narayanganj.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ammition ...	1892-93	1,45,061	.....	.....	.....	1,45,061
	1893-94	1,65,248	23	.....	.....	1,65,271
Liquors ...	1892-93	16,76,430	350	148	.....	16,76,928
	1893-94	16,42,714	162	96	.....	16,42,972
Oil ...	1892-93	12,57,132	16,764	7,813	.....	12,81,709
	1893-94	15,28,244	38,054	15,625	.....	15,81,923
Opium ...	1892-93	2,327	.....	.....	.....	2,327
	1893-94	2,110	.....	.....	.....	2,110
Total ...	1892-93	30,80,950	17,114	7,961	.....	31,06,025
	1893-94	33,38,316	38,239	15,721	.....	33,92,276
Salt ...	1892-93	2,30,96,073	6,18,380	.....	3,02,198	2,40,16,651
	1893-94	2,28,35,578	6,23,527	.....	2,04,856	2,36,63,961
GRAND TOTAL ...	1892-93	2,61,77,023	6,35,494	7,961	3,02,198	2,71,22,676
	1893-94	2,61,73,894	6,61,766	15,721	2,04,856	2,70,56,237

Export duty.

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	16,84,876	15,31,082
Chittagong	43,979	24,991
Orrissa Ports	1,68,475	1,98,828
Narayanganj		
Total	18,97,330	17,54,901

To the above total figures for the past year should be added the amount (Rs. 2,02,580) realised under the new tariff during the year.

4. As already stated, the increase in import duty occurred mainly in mineral oil, the only other heads showing an increase being arms and ammunition. The slight falling off in duty on liquors, including ale, spirits and wines, has not been accompanied by any such reduction in the quantity or value of those luxuries as might have been expected from the effects of the depreciation of the rupee on the incomes of the European residents, who are the principal consumers of the commodities. The total value of these imports amounted in the past year to about 46½ lakhs of rupees, against 44 lakhs in the preceding year and about 49 lakhs in 1889-90. The export duty on rice shows an increase at the Orissa ports against a considerable decrease in Calcutta and Chittagong.

5. *Value of trade.*—The value of the trade of the Province, foreign and coasting, in the past two years is exhibited under three main heads in the following statement:—

	Merchandise.		Treasure.		Government transactions.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Import trade—										
Foreign ...	23,22,52,663	29,19,97,309	2,26,10,216	1,83,63,817	1,44,42,418	1,29,86,951	26,93,05,297	32,33,48,077	5,40,42,780	.....
Coasting ...	4,84,69,979	5,65,06,241	37,02,708	58,20,683	8,13,416	10,10,868	5,29,86,103	6,33,37,792	1,03,51,689	.....
Total ...	28,07,22,642	34,85,03,550	2,63,12,924	2,41,84,500	1,52,55,834	1,39,97,819	32,22,91,400	38,66,85,869	6,43,94,469	.....
II.—Export trade—										
Foreign ...	41,62,98,842	41,96,91,497	57,06,428	29,27,088	1,58,595	1,06,910	42,21,63,865	42,27,25,495	5,61,630	.....
Coasting ...	7,36,43,132	6,07,95,642	84,86,916	34,44,317	30,98,098	34,88,527	8,58,28,146	6,77,28,486	...	1,80,99,660
Total ...	48,99,41,974	48,04,87,139	1,41,93,344	63,71,405	32,56,693	35,95,437	50,79,92,011	49,04,53,981	... ..	1,75,38,030
III.—Total trade of the Province.	77,06,64,616	82,89,90,689	4,05,06,268	3,05,55,905	1,01,12,527	1,75,03,256	83,02,83,411	87,71,39,850	4,68,56,439	.....

A marked increase is observable in the value of the foreign import trade in merchandise, the advance having taken place in both free and dutiable goods. In treasure a steady falling off has occurred since the large imports of 1890-91, and the decline was assisted in the past year by the closing of the Mints. In Government transactions the decrease in value is due to the fact that introduction of the new magazine rifle caused a large increase under arms and ammunition in the previous year. The increase in the foreign export trade is attributable to the larger value of the exports of seeds, jute, raw and manufactured, dyeing materials, lac, tea, and raw cotton. In the coasting trade the increase in imports is mainly accounted for by larger receipts of rice, spices, mineral oil, raw cotton and Indian-made twist in Calcutta, and the decrease in exports by reduced shipments from the same port of rice, cotton twist, jute manufactures, spices, raw tobacco, provisions and raw silk.

6. *Foreign trade of Calcutta.*—Eighty-six and a quarter per cent. of the foreign trade of Calcutta is carried on with the United Kingdom, China including Hong-Kong and the Treaty Ports, the United States, Germany, the Straits Settlements, France and Ceylon, the remainder being divided between Austria, Australia, Italy, Belgium, Mauritius, South America, Egypt, Russia in Asia, Arabia and other countries. The United Kingdom, as usual, occupies the first place, taking in the past year 59·63 per cent. of the entire trade, against 57·18 per cent. in the previous year. An improvement took place under most heads of imports, the most marked being in cotton goods, while in exports tea, raw and manufactured jute, linseed, indigo and rice contributed the largest increases. China comes next, but shows a decline from 8·83 per cent. in 1892-93 to 6·23 per cent., which is attributable to reduced exportation of opium and other Indian products, the imports, especially of unwrought copper, showing a considerable increase. The closing of the Mints and the consequent fall in the price of silver is said to have disturbed the trade between India and China. The United States, which holds the third place, has also a reduced percentage, due to a very large decline in exports, which was not fully made up by a large increase in imports of kerosine-oil. Germany maintained its position with a percentage of 4·89, and the Straits Settlements, with a percentage of 4·30, show a slight increase. A comparatively large advance, from 2·14 to 2·94 per cent., occurred in the trade with France. The imports exhibited no appreciable variation, but a great demand for oil seeds from India was created by drought in France, and a quantity of Indian wheat was also taken. The trade with Ceylon (2·36 per cent.) declined by ·52 per cent., imports showing a slight increase, while a large falling off took place in exports, especially of rice.

7. *Shipping in Calcutta.*—The proportion of the foreign trade carried through the Suez Canal stood last year at the highest point yet attained, being 70 against 68·1 per cent. in 1892-93. The total shipping entering inwards and clearing outwards, and the aggregate tonnage in the past two years, have been as follow:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steam vessels	641	1,298,244	609	1,260,581
Sailing do.	421	651,582	342	574,409
Native craft	23	4,444	28	5,113
Total ...	1,085	1,954,270	979	1,840,103

The steam-vessels shown are only those which arrive in and leave Calcutta without touching at any other Indian ports. Vessels which so touch are reckoned in the coasting trade. The falling off in steamers in the past year

is partly attributed to this classification, fewer of the regular steamers plying to Calcutta having come direct. The number of steamers and sailing vessels both arriving and leaving shows a reduction of 35 and 11 respectively in the case of the United Kingdom and Germany, while it increased by nine in the case of France. Eighty-five sailing vessels, mostly employed in the oil trade, came from the United States, against 70 in the preceding year.

8. *Calcutta Imports.*—The total values of the principal articles of import in the past two years were—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton goods	11,80,94,110	15,22,02,091
Twist and yarn	70,11,262	93,64,054
Metals	2,08,16,248	2,60,32,750
Mineral oil	1,56,41,143	1,85,27,067
Machinery	83,31,033	99,95,554
Woollen goods	62,13,269	74,67,299
Salt	48,55,575	64,84,529
Liquors	44,04,878	46,49,907

There was an increase in the quantity as well as the value of imports of cotton goods and twist and yarn. It is stated that for nine months of the year the trade in cotton piece-goods was remunerative to merchants, who had covered their exchange, but that to those who had not the result must have been serious. At the end of the year stocks were accumulating and very little business was done. In the finer counts of yarn the importations were in excess of requirements, and losses were suffered by importers and dealers. Large importations of copper wrought and unwrought, the latter being chiefly Japanese copper received from Hong-Kong, account for the increase in metals. The principal feature of the year in the oil trade was an enormous increase of imports from the United States. The American producers made a determined effort to maintain their position against Russian competition, and consignments exceeding those of the previous year by 91 per cent. were received, prices being at the same time reduced to an unprecedented point. The immediate result has been a decided check to importation from Batoum, the quantity received from that port having fallen from 20 million gallons in 1892-93 to 10½ millions, while American imports increased from 20 million to 38¼ million gallons. Stocks at Budge-Budge have in consequence largely increased, the total quantity at the close of the year being about 9 million gallons. In machinery there were again large importations of pumping machinery for water-works, and the usual importations for renewals and repairs of jute and cotton mills. Woollen goods showed an increase under most heads, the largest percentages being in shawls and piece-goods from the United Kingdom. It is reported that some of the goods were conveyed by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to places formerly supplied from Bombay. In liquors a decline in beer was accompanied by a considerable advance in the importations of porter. The receipts of brandy increased considerably, while those of whisky also continued to advance, but in both cases stocks in bond were larger at the end of the year. In wines champagne recovered from the heavy fall in 1892-93, the advance being 26 per cent. The larger imports of this wine were, it is assumed, due to the replenishing of the depleted stocks of the previous year. Port wine shows a decided advance, and it is evident that the use of this wine is increasing. Among articles not specified above, large increases are observable in sugar, hardware and cutlery, apparel, umbrellas and spices, including betel-nuts and pepper. Statistics are not available to show how far the sugar imports pass into consumption outside of Calcutta, but consumption in Calcutta itself appears to have largely increased. The importations of hardware and cutlery from Germany nearly doubled during the year, and the receipts from Austria and Belgium were also larger, while the trade with the United Kingdom remained nearly stationary. The increase in apparel is attributed, as in previous reports, mainly to the increase in the number of Europeans coming to India. The number of umbrellas imported increased from 2,232,140 to 2,915,024, the trade being the largest on record. A growing demand, competition among importers, and favourable exchange when the purchases were being made, are the reasons

given for the increase. The importations were, with insignificant exceptions, entirely from the United Kingdom, and the average price did not quite reach fifteen annas. A small local crop caused an increase of 129·4 per cent. in the importions of betel-nuts from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. The trade in pepper has exhibited an enormous development during the last six years, and the increase in the past year was 68·8 per cent., the sole source of supply in the last two years having been the Straits Settlements.

9. *Calcutta Exports.*—The value of the trade in the principal exports in the past two years compares as follows:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Jute, raw	7,19,71,637	7,92,97,248
„ gunny bags	2,79,88,280	2,82,27,268
Opium	5,98,50,325	4,84,06,059
Tea	6,06,74,386	6,22,28,418
Oilseeds	3,22,59,426	4,68,36,289
Rice	3,25,26,271	3,09,76,521
Indigo	2,60,04,461	2,86,83,810
Hides and skins	2,50,84,939	2,43,60,735
Wheat	1,52,42,488	42,69,510
Raw cotton	63,58,537	76,30,439
Lac	77,87,583	95,21,007
Silk, raw	59,41,246	67,70,385

Although the value is shown to have been larger in the past year, the exports of raw jute declined by 1½ million cwts., or 16 per cent. With a larger area under cultivation in the producing districts, the outturn fell off considerably owing to floods, the quality of the fibre was poor, freights were higher, and generally the trade was not profitable. The manufacturing industry in Dundee is said not to have been prosperous, supplies being short and prices high, and a strike having occurred amongst the operatives. The United Kingdom, Germany and the United States were, as usual, the principal consumers, and in each case the exports declined. The United States took nearly one million cwts. less, owing, it is stated, to the unsatisfactory state of trade there. Exports of jute bags increased both in quantity and value. The consignments to the United Kingdom slightly declined, but those to Egypt, the United States, and the Straits Settlements, increased considerably. Of gunny cloths, 60½ million yards were exported against nearly 40 millions in the previous year. The large fall in the value of opium exports is due to the smaller number of chests offered for sale by the Government and a reduction in the average price per chest. Although the quantity and the total value of the tea exports were larger, the average price per pound fell from 8 annas and 8 pies to 8 annas and 2 pies. The shipments were the highest yet made; but, owing to unfavourable weather in certain districts, the quality of the produce was not altogether satisfactory. The competition of Ceylon with Indian tea in the English market grows year by year, while China tea is being gradually driven out of the market. A heavy fall in exports from Calcutta to Australia, which is the only important consumer after the United Kingdom, occurred in 1892-93, but last year shows a recovery, and the shipments were the highest recorded. Ceylon, however, sent larger consignments to the Australian Colonies. An advance in exports to the United States is also a satisfactory feature of the year, and this is attributed to the successful operations of the representative of the Chamber of Commerce deputed to the Chicago Exhibition. Among oilseeds, linseed is the chief export. The quantity last year increased by 33 per cent. Russia was formerly a formidable competitor with India in this trade with the United Kingdom, but the Indian exports have largely exceeded hers in recent years. Poppy, rape and til (sesamum) are the other seeds exported, and all showed an advance. The fall in the export of rice was due to high prices, as already explained. The United Kingdom took more, but Ceylon, which is the principal consumer of Bengal rice, curtailed her demand, supplying herself from other parts of India. Indigo shows an advance of 24 per cent. in quantity, owing to larger crops in 1893, but the average price per maund fell from Rs. 310 to Rs. 276. Increased shipments were made to the United Kingdom, Austria and Germany, but there was a heavy decline in those to the

United States. Germany, Holland and Belgium combined took the largest supplies last year, and next in order came the United Kingdom, the United States and France. The trade in raw hides, which is the largest item under the head of hides and skins, is said to be almost entirely in the hands of German merchants, and Germany is now the principal consumer, having displaced the United Kingdom, which formerly took the largest quantity. Of raw skins, the largest demand is for the Untted States. The exports of wheat declined during the year by 68 per cent., the figures being the lowest for many years. The trade was practically confined to the United Kingdom and France, and low prices in the former discouraged Indian exporters. Raw cotton exhibits an advance of 24 per cent. in quantity. Germany is the principal country of export, but she took less than in the previous year, probably drawing larger supplies from other Indian ports, while increased shipments were made to the United Kingdom, Austria, Belgium, France and Italy. Lac is mainly exported to the United Kingdom and the United States. The total quantity fell, although very high prices caused an increase in the total value. A similar rise in prices early in the year increased the total value of the raw silk exports, notwithstanding a slight decline in the quantity; but consumers eventually held back, and an accumulation of stocks was the result.

10. *Treasure.*—In treasure imports of gold increased by 13½ lakhs, while exports declined by 26½ lakhs. The closing of the Mints to free coinage in June 1893 caused a reduction of 56 lakhs in imports of silver, the exports falling at the same time by 1¼ lakhs.

11. *Subordinate Ports.*—The trade of the subordinats ports calls for brief notice. Chittagong shows a slight improvement in the foreign trade after a decline in the previous two years. The total value of the trade increased from 88 to 90 lakhs, or by 2 per cent. The import trade advanced from 4¼ to 24 lakhs, or by 460 per cent., but this was largely due to the importation of material for the Assam-Chittagong Railway. Imports of salt and kerosine oil account for eight lakhs. Exports of jute and rice fell off very considerably, for apparently the same reasons as in Calcutta. The coasting trade, consisting mainly of imports of raw jute and tobacco, and exports of rice, raw cotton received from the Hill Tracts, and tea produced locally, shows an increase. The total value of the trade, both foreign and coasting, at the Orissa ports, as compared with 1892-93 fell, at Cuttack, from Rs. 34,15,436 to Rs. 24,94,178, at Puri from Rs. 3,04,999 to Rs. 2,84,292, and at Balasore from Rs. 1,07,46,209 to Rs. 86,72,300. In the foreign trade there was a decline in both imports and exports at Cuttack, amounting to 12 per cent. Puri and Balasore have no foreign import trade, but at both places a large increase occurred in exports, which consist only of rice. The coasting trade of Cuttack dwindled from 6½ lakhs in the previous year to over ¾ lakh, of Puri from 1⅓ lakhs to Rs. 20, and of Balasore from 103 to 79 lakhs. At Narayanganj the trade is entirely coasting. It showed a slight improvement during the year, and the total value stood at 72½ lakhs. The ordinary imports are kerosine oil and salt, but rice was also imported from Chittagong in the past year owing to high prices locally. Exports of jute to Chittagong were much reduced, but a much larger quantity of raw tobacco was despatched to that port.

12. Mr. Marriott's administration of the Customs Department during the year was efficient and judicious, and merits the thanks of the Government. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank the Board also for their supervision of the Department. The names of the officers favourably noticed by the Board will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—AGRICULTURE.

Darjeeling, the 27th September 1894.

RESOLUTION No. 567T.-R.

READ—

Letter No.1030A., dated the 21st August 1894, from the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue Department, submitting the Report of the Agricultural Department for the year 1893-94.

The ninth Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture on the subject of agricultural enquiry, agricultural experiments, and agricultural improvements, is, like its predecessors, a record of good intentions and incommensurate results. The report is divided under the following heads, viz., (1) Analysis of districts; (2) Rent and Revenue in precarious tracts; (3) Measures of Protection; (4) Agricultural Improvements; (5) The Bengal Veterinary Department and cattle-breeding; (6) Notice of Agricultural Statistics; (7) Miscellaneous.

2. Nothing was done during the year under the first two heads. In regard to measures for protection, there was a marked failure in the scheme of emigration to Burma, for the furtherance of which Government continued the subsidy, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 per annum, paid to the British India Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of State emigrants from Bihar (including Monghyr and Bhagalpur), Chota Nagpur and Orissa at a reduced fare. Only one batch was sent, consisting of 10 men, 8 women, 7 children and 7 infants, against five batches consisting of 191 men, 2 women, 89 children and 33 infants in the previous year. This falling off is attributed to the good harvests of the latter year.

Emigration to Burma.

3. The orders issued to the Settlement Officers of Chittagong, Western Duars and Orissa regarding the establishment of fuel and fodder reserves on Government lands not included in forests reserved under Act VII of 1878, have borne no fruit. It is hardly likely that anything practical will be done in Bengal in this matter. Where fuel and fodder reserves are wanted there is no spare land, and where there is land no such reserves are wanted. The Director will find it hardly necessary to mention this subject at any length in his future reports.

Fuel and fodder reserves.

4. The poverty of results is most conspicuous under the head of silk experiments and eradication of pebrine, on which Mr. Nitya Gopal Mukherji has for years been employed by Government. Mr. Mukherji was appointed with the object of discovering pebrine and other diseases said to be common among silkworms; it was also intended that he should breed kinds of seed which should be free from those diseases, and distribute and sell such seed. The report of Mr. N. G. Mukherji, however, says nothing as to the discovery or prevention of diseases. It appears that 2,134oz. of healthy seed were sold to cultivators, of which 1,650oz. were reared by a private individual and sold by himself. The balance 484oz. were apparently what was reared by Mr. Mukherji, though this is not stated in the report. For an outlay of Rs. 600 the private individual realized Rs. 1,238 for cocoons sold as seed, and Rs. 1,114 for those sold otherwise. But Mr. Mukherji appears to have realized only Rs. 313 for an outlay of Rs. 252 in rearing seed, which excludes the cost of Mr. Mukherji's salary and other incidental expenses, coming to a total of Rs. 7,955 during the year. Something is reported to have been done in the distribution of mulberry plants, but this is hardly a business which requires Government help.

Silk experiments.

5. Experiments were made at the Burdwan farm on paddy, sugarcane, jute, and potato crops with different varieties of manures, but, in the absence of any information as to the cost of manuring in proportion to increased production, the results reported lose their practical value. The planting of sugarcane in deep trenches instead of in irregular shallow furrows appears to have

Experiments with manures.

Crop experiments.

been fairly satisfactory and to have been adopted by cultivators in the neighbourhood of the Burdwan farm. The system of *ratooning* canes, which has been tried successfully for over seven years, appears to be about the only definite result obtained by the Agricultural Department. The record in paragraphs 23-44 of the report, of ignorant and unsuccessful experiments conducted in private estates at the instance of the Department, is rather ludicrous, and at the same time rather lamentable. It is perhaps good for Government Officers and Zamindars to have taken this interest in the crops and learnt a few rudimentary lessons in cultivation, and enabled themselves to share in the feelings of agriculturists as to the vicissitudes of weather, but it is idle to hope for any serious improvement in the agriculture of the country to be effected in this way.

6. The experiment made in Orissa with a small quantity of fine paddy imported from Diamond Harbour is reported to have proved satisfactory. But the actual yield per acre is not stated. Settlement Officers in Orissa report that nothing is accurately known as to the production of rice per acre in that division. They have been directed to make experimental cuttings for the purpose. Instructions have also been issued that strenuous efforts should be made in jail gardens and Wards' and Government estates in order to obtain some knowledge of actual results. No experiments have been ordered to be made in jail gardens as stated by the Director: the instructions of Government were simply that when jail gardens grow cereals for jail consumption the area sown and produce reaped should be reported to the Agricultural Department.

Manufacture of date sugar by the centrifugal machine.

7. The manufacture of date sugar by the centrifugal machine was fairly successful. Having demonstrated the effects of the machine, the experiment need hardly be repeated.

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that interest in agricultural reform on the part of leading zamindars is conspicuously absent.

8. The Bengal Veterinary Institution has been put on a proper footing from January in the present year. Rules for the admission of animals into the hospital, and for the admission of students, allotment of stipends, examinations, and award of diplomas were approved by Government, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd January 1894. The number of students enrolled is 35, of whom 15 are in receipt of a stipend of Rs. 5 per month. The number of animals admitted for treatment since the opening of the hospital on the 10th January 1894 up to the end of the year was 50 horses and mules, 53 bullocks, and 3 dogs. The Report of the Bengal Veterinary Department submitted with the report of the Agricultural Department has been separately dealt with in detail.

9. The Department published during the course of the year general forecasts of *rabi*, *bhadoi*, the winter rice crops, and of important special crops such as sugarcane, tobacco, mulberry, and poppy. Special forecasts were published of wheat, jute, oilseeds and cotton. Agricultural exhibitions were held at Cossipore, Kushtia, Kalimpong, Falakata, and Alipore, and were assisted with grants of money from Government. Local fairs and shows without the pecuniary assistance of Government were also held at Pabna, Chapra in Nadia, Faridpur, Jalpesh in Jalpaiguri, and Kuch Bihar.

ORDER.—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy of it, together with the report and the forwarding letter of the Board of Revenue, be submitted to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and copy forwarded also to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL FOR 1893-94.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

Darjeeling, the 27th September 1894.

RESOLUTION—No. 557T.—R.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for the year 1893-94.

The Report has been submitted with commendable punctuality, and the Lieutenant-Governor appreciates the efforts of the Board to condense their remarks in accordance with his suggestions. Though reduced in length from 67 to 55 pages, it contains a full and sufficient exposition of the standard branches of the Revenue administration, while affording a larger space to a record of the settlement work which has developed considerably in recent years. The increase in the number of illustrative maps from 16 in 1891-92 to 22 tends to swell the apparent bulk of the volume, but they are useful in showing the extent and situation of the survey-settlement operations, and their comparative progress from year to year.

COLLECTION OF THE LAND REVENUE.

Standards of collections.

2. Some attention appears to have been paid by the Board and District Officers to the standards of success in collection of the current demand of land revenue which they are expected to attain, viz.—

99 per cent. for permanently settled estates,
95 ditto temporarily ditto and estates farmed or leased for a period, whether belonging to Government or to individuals,
90 per cent. for estates held direct by Government;

but the Lieutenant-Governor desires to remind all officers that the above standards are only prescribed as the lowest percentage of collections on the current demand which will avoid the necessity of explanation: it is not meant that they should relax their efforts to realise within the year the whole of the Government dues: and, as was laid down previously, in each case Collectors will have to be careful that the balances are not overlooked but are accounted for in the ensuing year. The Lieutenant-Governor is anxious that the collection of the land revenue should not degenerate into a routine duty delegated to subordinates, but that the Collectors should take personal interest in it as their main *raison d'être*, and ever aim at improving the standards of the collections.

Financial results.

3. The current demand on account of the land revenue in Bengal for the past five years is shown in the following table:—

CLASS OF ESTATES.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Permanently settled estates ...	3,22,92,924	3,22,91,318	3,22,47,951	3,22,63,783	3,22,65,896
II.—Temporarily settled ,, ...	26,91,601	26,76,096	27,10,912	28,10,713
III.—Estates held direct by Government.	58,09,904	31,84,778	32,38,128	33,97,627	34,08,777
Total ..	3,81,02,828	3,81,67,697	3,81,62,175	3,83,72,332	3,84,85,386

The current demand is higher than in the previous year by Rs. 1,13,054, and occurs in all three classes of estates. The increase is chiefly due to the re-settlement of the Western Duars in Jalpaiguri. This increase would have

appeared entirely under class III, but that the tea-grants in that district, with a demand of about Rs. 79,000, have been transferred from that class to class II.

4. The demands, collections, remissions and balances for the same period of five years are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Demand.			Collections.			Remissions.	Balances.			Percentage of total collections to total demand (column 7 on column 4).	Percentage of total collections to current demand (column 7 on column 2).	Percentage of current collections on current demand (column 5 on column 2).
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1889-90 ...	3,81,02,828	29,20,128	4,10,22,956	3,62,05,567	21,60,255	3,86,65,822	90,340	18,79,868	3,80,017	22,60,783	94·25	101·5	95·02
1890-91 ...	3,81,67,697	22,46,426	4,04,14,123	3,67,23,458	18,52,435	3,85,85,893	45,066	14,30,852	3,54,312	17,85,164	95·47	101·8	96·2
1891-92 ...	3,81,62,175	17,09,912	3,98,72,087	3,69,87,653	13,52,750	3,83,40,403	50,166	11,67,045	3,14,473	14,81,518	96·15	100·46	96·92
1892-93 ...	3,83,72,332	15,04,778	3,98,77,110	3,70,21,735	11,06,319	3,81,28,054	86,556	13,33,767	2,88,733	16,22,500	95·71	99·46	96·48
1893-94 ...	3,84,85,386	10,11,648	4,00,97,034	3,72,03,505	12,39,748	3,84,43,253	1,21,405	12,65,118	2,67,258	15,32,376	95·87	99·89	96·66

These figures show an increase of more than two lakhs of rupees in the total demand, and an increase of more than two and three-quarter lakhs in collections.

Collections, balances and remissions.

5. While the current demand increased by Rs. 1,13,054, the current collections rose by Rs 1,81,770, so that the percentage of current collections on current demand advanced from 96·48 to 96·66, but failed to reach the record figure 96·92 attained in 1891-92. The total collections were Rs. 2,75,199 higher than in 1892-93 in consequence of the collection of Rs. 93,429 more of the arrear balances. so that the total balances have again been substantially reduced. Al the percentages of the collections as displayed in columns 12 to 14 of the above statement are better than in the previous year, but they are not so good as in 1891-92. The Lieutenant-Governor regards the present improvement as a creditable recovery from the low figures of 1892-93, and trusts that the Board will continue to urge the District Officers to aim at higher results. The remissions amounted to Rs. 1,21,405, of which nearly three-fourths were in class III. The remissions of grace, amounting to Rs. 43,169, were chiefly in the 24-Parganas, Mymensingh, and Backergunge. It is doubtful whether remissions of right and nominal remissions should be included in this category at all. The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division in paragraph 50 of his Annual Report for 1893-94 mentions that half the assessment on Cheboo Lama's estate, which has been remitted for the life of the present holder, used to be deducted from the demand, but is now shown as a remission. In this way the amount of remissions is unduly swelled.

Permanently-settled estates.

6. The total demand, current and arrear, from estates in class I, was Rs. 3,29,84,927, of which Rs. 3,22,87,238 were collected. The percentage, after excluding from the demand sums in suspense during the year, and adding the sums collected but not credited during the year, was 98·12 as compared with 97·86 in 1892-93, and 98 41 in 91-92. The actual percentage of current collections on the current demand was 97·98: so that the prescribed standard of 99 per cent. was not attained. Seventeen districts failed to reach that standard, but eight of them collected over 98 per cent. Patna and Shahabad only attained to 89·16 and 88 23 per cent. respectively. It is unsatisfactory to hear that their collections were as usual bad. The short collections in Patna are attributed to the large number of separate accounts opened, in which petty shareholders are said to withhold payment in the hope that their co-sharers will pay for them in order to save their estates from sale. This is an argument against the opening of separate accounts, but the same difficulty occurs in other districts and is successfully met. The Commissioner of Rajshahi has drawn attention to the fact that whereas in Bogra Rs. 12,609 out of a total arrear of Rs. 13,443 were collected in other districts during the year, but not credited in the Bogra treasury accounts until after its close, this was not an arrear at all from a Provincial point of view, Government having received the money at some of its treasuries. This is correct, and credit is duly given for it in columns 21 and 22 of Appendix

number IIA of the Board's report, and in the percentages 98·12, 97·86, 98·41 above mentioned. At the same time it is absolutely necessary that each district account should show exactly what is received in its treasury.

In the collections of the arrear demand, eleven districts did not reach the standard, and three of them did not even collect 80 per cent. Champaran was the worst of all; the large sum of Rs. 23,604 shown as an arrear there is due to the frauds discovered in the Tauzi Department of that district, which have still to be adjusted. This district accounts for nearly half of the total arrear balance of the whole province (Rs. 50,572). Apart from such special cause the arrear demands should be entirely collected within the year following that for which they were originally due. The arrears due from permanently-settled wards' estates are stated to be Rs. 13,440, against Rs. 1,07,134 in 1892-93. A large proportion, about Rs. 10,000, is due from the Tikari estates in Champaran in connection with the tauzi frauds already mentioned.

Temporarily-settled estates.

7. Class II or temporarily-settled estates consists of three divisions—

(*a*) those settled for periods with proprietors,

(*b*) private estates leased to farmers for periods,

(*c*) Government estates leased to farmers for periods.

For all of these classes a minimum standard of 95 per cent. was laid down; but the following table, which gives the result of the collections in each subdivision of this class of estates for the two years 1892-93 and 1893-94, shows that in no single instance has it been achieved:—

Classification of Estates.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(*a*) Settled with proprietors ...	1892-93 ...	95·72	89·96	95·53
	1893-94 ...	94·77	84·99	94·20
(*b*) Private estates leased to farmers.	1892-93 ...	83·74	73·36	80·62
	1893-94 ...	80·26	40·02	70·79
(*c*) Government estates leased to farmers.	1892-93 ...	85·70	77·21	84·10
	1893-94 ...	85·16	76·26	83·71
Total ...	1892-93 ...	93·21	80·24	92·13
	1893-94 ...	92·38	75·95	91·05

The total demand, current and arrear, from these estates was Rs. 30,58,092 against Rs. 29,56,421, and the total collections Rs. 27,84,531 against Rs. 27,23,884 of the previous year. The comparative figures in this statement show worse results in every case. The remissions also rose from Rs. 5,314 to Rs. 31,332, and the balances outstanding have increased by Rs. 15,000. For several years the unsatisfactory state of the collections in farmed estates has been noticed, and the special attention of District Officers has been called to the subject by the Board; not only has there been no improvement, but less success has been attained: the collection of 40·02 per cent. of the arrear demand from private estates leased to farmers is altogether inadequate. It is said that, in consequence of a legal opinion, the difficulty of collecting Government dues from farmers has much increased; but too much attention need not be paid to this objection. There is always a way of getting round a merely technical difficulty of the sort, and the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that the Board will not be seriously embarrassed by it. The current collections were not up to the mark in 28 districts under one or other of the three subdivisions of this class, and the explanations offered are not satisfactory. The largest item outstanding is Rs. 36,224, due from the Basudebpur ward's estate in Midnapore; but it is not understood why this estate is still shown in this class; this estate had been taken under Government management in the hope of

rescuing it from its desperate indebtedness, but finding it impossible to realise that hope it has lately been released, with the exception of the Jallamutha mahal, which is attached to effect the realisation of this arrear. The arrear collections failed to reach the standard in one or other of the three subdivisions of estates in 20 districts. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Board will continue to give this branch of the Revenue administration their special attention.

Estates held direct by Government.

8. Class III, or estates held direct by Government, comprises two subdivisions:—

(*a*) those managed for proprietor.

(*b*) those owned by Government as proprietor.

After excluding demands not due during the year, and including collections realized but not credited, the net demand was for both classes together Rs. 40,06,154, and the collections Rs. 33,99,310, so that the percentage of total collections on total demand was 84·8. In the following statement the percentages of actual recorded collections are compared with those of the previous year:—

Sub-class.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(*a*) Managed for proprietors ...	1892-93 ...	72·64	50·	65 25
	1893-94 ...	76·51	48·02	65·72
(*b*) Owned by Government ...	1892-93 ...	88·94	68·87	86·66
	1893-94 ..	89·61	69·39	87·04
Total ...	1892-93 ...	86·52	61·38	82·66
	1893-94 ...	87·63	59·53	83·16

In this class, again, the prescribed standard of 90 per cent. was not attained, though there was some improvement in every respect, except in the arrear collections from private estates. In 16 districts this standard for current collections was reached under both sub-classes; in 2 more districts under one or other of the two sub-classes; for the rest various explanations are offered. In the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, and Khulna the current collections from the estates held direct by Government were only 81·16, 82·47, 68·82, 81·42 per cent. of the current demand. These are poor results and not satisfactorily explained. Again, in Midnapore there were heavy arrears in the current collections, viz., of Rs 67,136 in private estates and Rs. 14,211 in Government estates; also in the arrear collections there were balances of Rs. 1,18,301 due from private estates and Rs. 4,551 from Government estates. As to the private estates, the following account is submitted:—

"In Midnapore the large balance of Rs. 1,85,437 was due from the estates Jallamutha, Majnamutha, Bhowani Chak, and Jallamutha Jalpai. The amount is in process of recovery by khas tahsil agency at Contai, under the supervision of the Subdivisional Officer. The Collector writes—

'The explanations furnished by the Khas Tahsil Officer at Contai about the shortness of collection, in spite of this year of good harvest, are not satisfactory. He says that it is due, *first*, to failure of crop in some parts of the subdivision; *secondly*, to the outbreak of cholera in parts of the subdivision; *thirdly*, the year yielding a good harvest after many years' failure of crop, the impoverished raiyats had to satisfy their mahajans out of the proceeds of the year; and lastly, on account of the change of officers.'"

The heavy balances due from these estates were noticed in the Government Resolution last year: and their constant recurrence is not altogether creditable to the Administration. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to hear from the Board whether no remedy can be applied to improve this state of things.

Particular of estates held direct.

9. During the year 1893-94 there were 2,317 estates held direct by Government, of which 2,080 (against 2,042 in the previous year) were Government estates, and 237 private estates managed by Government. The following statement shows the number of these estates by divisions, the demands, cost of management, and total collections during the year:—

Division.	Government estates.		Private estates.		Total.		Cost of management.	Percentage of cost on current demand.	Current collections.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.
	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Burdwan	425	65,539	5	2,24,180	430	2,89,719	24,072	8·3	1,97,355	68·11
Presidency	208	3,31,858	44	14,789	252	3,46,447	30,021	8·6	2,81,785	81·3
Rajshahi	97	5,29,551	33	11,070	130	5,41,221	33,489	6·18	4,91,811	91·8
Dacca	615	4,17,042	104	1,25,739	719	5,42,781	30,723	5·6	4,96,842	91·5
Chittagong	222	5,89,048	24	12,344	246	6,01,992	63,911	10·6	5,51,630	91·6
Patna	184	2,11,165	15	18,987	199	2,30,152	23,016	10·	1,83,310	79·6
Bhagalpur	121	2,76,490	6	15,730	127	2,92,220	9,129	3·12	2,60,951	89·2
Orissa	31	3,97,611	5	73,343	36	4,70,954	21,133	4·48	4,34,334	92·2
Chota Nagpur... ...	177	75,560	1	17,731	178	93,291	2,094	2·24	89,268	95·6
Total ...	2,080	28,94,264	237	5,14,513	2,317	34,08,777	2,37,588	6·9	29,87,366	87·6
In 1892-93	2,042	28,92,697	239	5,04,930	2,281	33,97,627	2,25,167	6·6	29,39,758	86·5

The Board's report shows in Appendix VI the establishment for the management of estates held direct by Government, and their cost much more fully than before. In 10 districts, viz., the 24-Parganas, Bogra, Dacca, Faridpur, Noakhali, Chittagong, Gaya, Shahabad, Darbhanga and Purnea, the cost of management exceeds 10 per cent. on the current demand, though in four of these districts the excess is small. The Lieutenant-Governor is well aware that the Board carefully scrutinize establishments, and that an establishment costing 10 per cent. on the demand is not entertained, unless it is really required: in some districts the management only costs 4 or 5 per cent. of the demand. His Honour is also glad to see that his desire is borne in mind that Government should divest itself of the direct management and ownership of estates as far as possible: it is stated in paragraph 34 of the Report that 65 such estates have been sold during the year; but in spite of this the total number has increased.

Road and Public Works Cesses.

10. As a special report is annually submitted and separately reviewed on the working of the Road and Public Works Cesses, the subject is only briefly mentioned in the Board's Land Revenue Report and this Resolution. The following statement contains the results of the last period of five years:—

Year.	Demand.			Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.	Percentage of balances on gross demand.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1889-90 ...	76,60,539	18,04,134	94,64,673	77,54,684	76,885	16,58,728	17·5
1890-91 ...	78,38,927	18,35,056	96,73,983	76,84,012	12,661	19,33,855	19·9
1891-92 ...	79,67,933	19,44,615	99,12,548	80,61,032	25,453	18,35,454	18·51
1892-93 ...	80,91,015	16,58,356	97,49,372	82,76,738	13,368	14,86,471	15·24
1893-94 ...	82,35,859	15,02,319	97,38,178	82,12,800	20,404	14,82,876	15·22

The increase of the current demand by nearly 6 lakhs in this quinquennial period represents the gain obtained by the revaluations of certain districts. The collections have not, however, risen proportionately. This may be accounted for by the diminution in the arrear demand, the balances being three lakhs lower than at the beginning of the period. The current collections by which the year's work must really be judged are not shown in this report, but the total collections were nearly Rs. 64,000 less than last year

The percentage of collections ought to approximate much more closely to the standards required in the case of the Land Revenue.

Revenue and Rent money-orders.

11. The system of payment of revenue and cesses by money-order continues to develop at a steady rate of progress as to the number of orders, but the money transmitted thereby has not increased proportionately. The Lieutenant-Governor has heard with satisfaction that a revised money-order form has been brought into use to remove two of the three defects noticed by Mr. W. C. Macpherson in his Tauzi Procedure Report. This is the first result of the long discussion in connection with the reform of the tauzi. The third defect will be remedied when new forms are issued. The following table shows the progress of the payments during the last five years:—

Year.	Number.	Amount of revenue paid.	Average value of each order.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs. A.
1889-90	139,535	11,11,353	7 15
1890-91	160,892	15,64,268	9 11
1891-92	167,229	14,68,037	8 12
1892-93	183,403	16,35,409	8 14
1893-94	190,785	16,46,450	8 10

The system of payment of rent by money-orders has been in force since 1st July 1891 in all districts in which the whole of the Tenancy Act is in force. The following table gives the figures for the nine months of the year 1891-92, and for the whole of the two subsequent years:—

Year.	Number of money-ordes issued for rent.	Amount.	Number of such orders refused.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs
1891-92 (nine months)	37,944	5,07,819	12,544	1,27,153
1892-93 ...	42,901	5,19,768	13,687	1,26,757
1893-94 ...	43,206	6,17,146	16,959	1,59,606

Thus, speaking broadly, about one-third of the number of money-orders were refused, transmitting about one-quarter of the amount tendered.

The Board remark as follows:—

"The system does not appear to have found much favour with the landlords, who, it is reported, generally avail themselves of any plausible excuse that may present itself for refusing rent remitted by money-orders, while the tenants do not resort to it except in cases in which their relations with their landlords are strained. The very large proportion (more than three-quarters) of money-orders refused in the Rajshahi Division deserves special notice. The Collector of Backergunge reports that, as the lower class of people in his district are illiterate, they prefer to pay personally to their superior landlords and receive a *dakhila* from them, and the landlords refuse to receive money-orders generally under a mistaken apprehension that the receipt of a money-order for a less amount than the actual sum due will bar them from taking steps in the Civil Court to recover the unpaid balance. The landlords in this district are said to feel themselves humiliated by the procedure, and are generally annoyed with their raiyats who resort to it. The Collector fears a desire to extort irregular cesses is not wholly foreign to this feeling."

In spite of this feeling, the number of orders has increased during the year, and it is a remarkable fact that each rent money-order accepted is about half as large again as the average value of each Revenue money-order.

Operation of the Sale laws.

12. During the year 991 whole estates and 438 shares, total 1,429, bearing an aggregate revenue of Rs. 1,43,689, were sold, as compared with 1,355 estates and shares bearing a revenue of Rs. 1,38,912 in the preceding year. The Board consider that the law was worked with moderation. The Lieutenant-Governor notices that, in the 292 appeals made to the Commissioners, 61 sales were annulled by them, and 33 sales were annulled by Government on the ground of mistakes or hardship, on recommendations submitted by the Board. He would like to know more of the grounds of these annulments by the Commissioners, and to hear how far they were based on technical grounds, such as non-service of processes or on errors of the Tauzi Department, and the Board will be asked to report in how many cases the Civil Courts interfered under section 33 of Act XI of 1859. The largest number of defaults, 1,641, occurred in Saran, and the Board are right in saying that their frequency justified severe measures to some extent. The general rule of practice is that, whenever arrears of all kinds have been entirely paid before sale, the legal right to sell up defaulting estates is waived; but in Saran the legal right appears to have been enforced, and the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but regret that it should have been thought necessary to insist on so harsh-seeming a procedure. He trusts that the Bill which has been introduced into the Legislative Council will obviate the necessity for such action by putting things on a better basis. The percentage of sales to defaults was again highest in Chittagong, reaching 36·6: it was also as high as 28·5 in Nadia. The orders enjoining that the sales for arrears at one kist day should be effected before the next kist day comes round appear to have been neglected in several districts: the delays in holding sales were especially great in the districts of Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Patna, the 24-Parganas, Birbhum, Darbhanga, and Jessore. Considerable confusion and risk to the Government revenue must result from such delays; the Board are requested to take measures to enforce the existing orders.

A Bill to amend the Revenue Sale Law has been introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council, and will be proceeded with as soon as the further reports called for from Revenue Officers and certain Associations have been received and considered.

Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B.C.) of 1880.

13. The following statement shows the number of certificate cases instituted and disposed of during the year under the different classes of demands:—

	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending—		
					More than six months.	Less than six months.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Demands of all kinds under section 5	481	1,572	2,053	1,543	52	458	510
Arrears of rent due to Government, clause 6, section 7	6,390	16,199	22,589	17,943	1,031	3,615	4,646
Embankment dues, section 50, Act VI (B.C.) of 1873	2,490	4,248	6,738	5,457	96	1,185	1,281
Water-rates, Act III (B.C.) of 1876	1,350	8,713	10,063	9,389	118	556	674
Cesses, Act IX (B.C.) of 1880	40,324	77,510	117,834	80,402	15,380	22,052	37,432
Demands of the Court of Wards, clause 7, section 7	7,024	7,030	15,854	10,299	3,627	1,928	5,555
All other demands under section 7	11,398	27,714	39,112	27,353	2,974	8,785	11,759
Total	70,357	143,886	214,243	152,386	23,278	38,579	61,857
In 1892-93	83,283	146,572	229,855	159,522	30,328	40,005	70,333

In this statement, which is based upon Appendix IX of the Board's Report, it is not clear why the certificates for water-rates in the Patna Division have been omitted from the Appendix, though they are mentioned in paragraph 63 of the report.

Taking the statement as it is, the number of certificates filed has again decreased, but only by 2,686; however, as more work has been done, the pending cases have been reduced from 70,333 (or 70,357) to 61,857, and it is satisfactory that those pending over six months have fallen from 30,328 to 23,278. A decrease in the total institutions is observed in the water-rate

collection department, though there was an increase in the Burdwan Division, as is shown by the following figures:—

	Filed in 1891-92.	Filed in 1892-93.	Filed in 1893-94.
Districts of the Orissa Division ...	8,634	7,991	6,667
Ditto Patna „ ...	3,167	2,914	2,219
Ditto Burdwan „ ...	3,427	1,237	2,046
Total	15,228	12,142	10,932

The number of certificates filed for the recovery of cesses has again decreased, viz., from 78,952 to 77,510; those for the realization of rent due to Government also decreased from 16,904 to 16,199. The certificates filed for demands of the Court of Wards has rapidly fallen from 13,299 in 1891-92 to 9,906 in 1892-93, and 7,930 in the present year. This is a consequence of the Government order that certificates are not to be issued except when the claim is undisputed, or has been fixed by settlement proceedings. The Lieutenant-Governor does not agree with the Commissioner of Burdwan that it would be an improvement in both principle and practice if it were made compulsory "to go to a Civil Court with new lists, and to prove them by some sort of declaration before obtaining certificates." But His Honour is of opinion that certificates are in many cases given too easily, and that the Requisitioning officer should more often be put to proof that the demand is a sound one, especially in khas mahal and Court of Wards cases.

Compulsory measures for realization.

14. There was a satisfactory decrease in the total number of cases in which compulsory measures of sale were necessary from 6,380 to 3,818. The number of cases in which demands were paid upon mere issue of notices has fallen from 52,047 to 44,827. In the Resolution on the Board's Report for 1891-92, the Lieutenant-Governor, commenting on the numbers, viz., 63 and 71, of persons imprisoned in two years, who were eventually released without payment of the debts, expressed a hope that very different figures would be shown for the year 1892-93. In that year the figures were 44, and in 1893-94 they were 22. This is satisfactory, as is also the fact that in three years the numbers have decreased from 45 to 20, and now to 11, of the persons imprisoned for non-payment of Government demands of various descriptions.

Administration of the Land Revenue.

Estates under direct management.

15. The 12 per cent. deducted from the collections from estates under the management of Government is distributed as follows:—

(1). 1 per cent. to education.
(2). 1½ per cent. to communications.
(3). 2 per cent. to sanitary improvements.
(4). 7½ per cent. to (*a*) management proper, and (*b*) miscellaneous improvements.
(5). There is also the separate Agricultural Public Works grant for the increase or maintenance of the land revenue from Government or temporarily settled estates.

The allotments and expenditure under the above heads (3) to (5) during 1893-94 are shown in the following statement:—

	Allotment.	Expenditure 1893-94.	Expenditure 1892-93.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(3) 2 per cent. for sanitary improvements ...	3,78,174	50,476	46,087
(4) The 7½ per cent. for (*a*) Management proper		(*a*) 2,37,587	225,167
(*b*) Miscellaneous improvements.		(*b*) 1,16,844	79,042
		4,04,907	3,50,296
(5) Agricultural Public Works grant ...	60,000	54,017	63,501
	4,38,174	4,58,924	413,797

The expenditure from the Agricultural Public Works grant was more nearly equal to the allotment than last year, but still there is no reason why the whole allotment should not be exhausted. Some attempts at the introduction of new staples met with varied success, especially potato seed in the Western Duars. Good use was made of the education grant for primary schools in Midnapore, the 24-Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Backergunge, Chittagong, Puri, and Singhbhum. Besides the figures shown in the foregoing table, considerable grants are made from Provincial Revenues for the opening out of backward districts by roads. The large sum of Rs. 52,044 expended on the construction of roads in Jalpaiguri, mentioned by the Board in their paragraph 78, belonged to this class.

Inspection of accounts.

16. A full statement is now furnished in an Appendix of the inspections of the registers and accounts of the numerous Government estates by Revenue Officers of every grade. The Lieutenant-Governor attaches great importance to this duty, and trusts that the inspections are made thoroughly and in no perfunctory manner, It is gratifying to read that the results of the inspections were in general satisfactory, and that no serious irregularity was detected. It is not sufficient to be content with a comparison of the receipts granted to the raiyats with their counterfoils, and it is presumably not by this plan that the Commissioner of Dacca discovered omissions and irregularities in the Kalkini Estates office in Faridpur.

Surveys and settlements.

17. The survey and settlement work in Bengal was lately reviewed in the Government Resolution of 30th May for the survey year ending the 30th September 1893. It is therefore only referred to briefly in this Resolution. The survey of the town of Calcutta, which has been for some years in progress, has been completed at the end of August 1894, and an amalgamated map of the whole town is in course of preparation. The following table shows the progress made in the settlements of Government and temporarily-settled and private estates under the control of the Director of Land Records during the year:—

Government and temporarily-settled estates.

Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed during the year.	Area surveyed up to the end of the year.	Number of villages of which attestation has been completed.	Number of villages of which the final records of rights have been published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act.	Cost during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.			Rs.
Balasore (all temporarily-settled estates).	1,715	3,676	721	1,635	867	.....	3,75,905
Puri (all temporarily-settled estates)	985	1,957	.....	985	1,957		
Cuttack (all temporarily-settled estates and five permanently-settled estates).	2,352	4,979	.....	2,352	2,442		
Chittagong	1,866·74	1,030	34·31	1,866·74	1,027	49	1,96,506
Palamau	178·75	383	62·75	62·75	.....	.....	14,175
Western Duars in Jalpaipuri	783·60	10,922 (jotes.)	16·67	783·60	10,922 (jotes)	.....	34,204
Pataspur estates in Midnapore ...	56·82	96	42·04	56·82	1	.....	12,275
Jaipur Government estates in Bogra ...	44·09	157	21·68	21·68	.....	.....	6,579
Government estates in Backergunge ..	50·91	8	.....	50·91	8	8	3,110
Chars Ghazi and Fakira in Noakhali	12·20	2	.....	12·20	2	2	368
Total ...	8,045·11	23,210	898·45	7,826·70	17,243	59	6,43,122

Private estates excluding Wards' estates.

Mollarpur in Birbhum	36·57	38	.....	36·57	38	38	7,427
Umnia taluk in Backergunge	17·03	31	1·47	17·03	31	12	7,860
Srirampur in Backergunge	14·06	12	14·06	14·06	.....	...	1,558
Pargana Roshnabad in Tippera ...	553·77	1,428	372·82	522·82	20	.....	
Palpara in Tippera	3·46	11	3·46	3·46	.....	.....	87,775
Gangamandal in Tippera	1·08	3	1·08	1·08	.....	.....	
North Bihar (Muzaffarpur, Champaran, and Saran).	3,000	5,200	1,921	2,456	1,214	.....	3,37,889
Ruksol and other villages in Champaran.	6·77	5	.....	6·77	5	.....	429
Southal Parganas (20 private estates)...	795·6	1,416	442·70	731·6	548	548	69,172
Total ...	4,428·34	8,144	2,759·59	3,789·39	1,856	598	5,12,101

The total area of Government and temporarily-settled estates professionally surveyed during the year was 898·45 square miles, and the total expenditure on surveys was Rs. 2,62,338, or about seven annas per acre.

The following table shows the progress made in smaller settlements under the Tenancy Act under the supervision of the Commissioners of Divisions during the year:—

	Estimated area in acres under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed during the year.	Total area surveyed up to the end of the year.	Number of villages in which attestation has been completed.	Number of villages of which the final records of rights have been published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act.	Cost during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.			Rs.
Government estates in the districts of Khulna, Pabna, Dacca, Faridpur, Tippera, and Shahabad.	40,752 2 20	110	11,460 0 37	40,016 3 10	65	57	8,345
Private estates (excluding Wards' estates) in the districts of Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore, Rangpur, Pabna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Noakhali, Monghyr, and Bhagalpur.	79,739 0 21	328	32,252 2 5	67,079 1 24	101	49	25,093

The Board in paragraph 179 of their report have made some sound remarks as follows, in which the Lieutenant-Governor generally concurs:—

"When private individuals apply for surveys and records of right it is generally either because of their ignorance regarding the amounts of existing rents, or because of complicated disputes between the landlords and tenants concerned. Such cases are specially difficult, and there is great risk of errors in procedure being committed by untrained Deputy or Sub-Deputy Collectors who are necessarily put in charge of these operations. The supervision which can be exercised over them by the Board is not sufficient to prevent such errors, and it is feared Collectors and Commissioners cannot find time to adequately inspect these petty settlements on the ground while the operations are in progress. However desirable it may be to endeavour to settle disputes by resort to Chapter X of the Act, the Board are disposed to think that Collectors and Commissioners should hesitate to grant applications under section 103 unless competent officers to supervise the proceedings are at their disposal."

The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the Board refer to the forecast of increases of revenue due to revision of settlements and other causes, by which a total increase of Rs. 1,12,562 was anticipated during 1893-94: whereas by comparing the total current demands of the years 1892-93 and 1893-94, the actual increase demand was Rs. 1,13,054. This approximation to the forecast is creditable to the estimate, but it is the outcome of conflicting causes, for so large a sum as Rs. 39,000 expected from Chittagong was not realized.

Land Registration.

18. The following statement shows the number of interests registered under initial registration, and the number of applications for mutation filed during the year:—

1	2	3			4	5	
VISIONS.	Total number of interests registered under initial registration (section 38).	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 42 FILED DURING THE YEAR— (a) On account of succession by inheritance, whether under will or otherwise.	(b) On account of succession by purchase, gift, or otherwise.	(c) Total.	Percentage of column 3 (c) on column 2.	Percentage during 1892-93.	Percentage d ng 89
Burwan	50,044	1,734	1,653	3,387	6·7	6·5	6·7
Presidency	62,974	2,964	1,645	4,609	7·3	5·2	5·1
Rajshahi	26,926	997	722	1,719	6·3	7·0	7·2
Dacca	9 ,454	4,583	4,688	9 271	9·3	8·2	7·7
Chittagong	184,574	3,124	4,668	7,792	4·2	4·1	6 9
Patna	287,642	13,906	10,546	24,452	8·5	6·4	6·1
Bhagalpur	98,614	1,407	1,915	3,322	3·5	3·8	3·9
Orissa	160,694	5,134	4,812	9,946	6·1	4·2	3·4
agpur ...	4,211	292	202	494	11·7	3·5	3 4
Total ...	973,132	34,141	30,851	64,992	6·6	5·5	5·7
r 1892-93 ...	971,200	26,459	27,048	53,507			

The percentage of mutations on initial registrations shows a marked improvement from 5·5 to 6·6, the increase in the Patna and Orissa Divisions being attributed to the survey-settlement proceedings in progress therein. The total number of cases disposed of was 61,428, against 59,037 in 1892-93 and 61,425 in 1891-92.

Partitions.

19. Partitions are comparatively infrequent, except in the Patna, Bhagalpur, and Dacca Divisions, for which the following statement gives the figures of the number of cases instituted, disposed of, and pending:—

Division.	Pending at close of—		Instituted during—		Total.		Disposed of during—		Pending at close of—	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna	1,679	1,545	338	327	2,017	1,872	472	402	1,545	1,470
Bhagalpur	119	101	39	42	158	143	57	28	101	115
Dacca	463	441	92	113	555	554	114	136	441	418

There were fewer cases disposed of in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, but more in Dacca, than in the previous year: the cases pending are fewer in Patna and Dacca, but more in Bhagalpur. It may be admitted that cases vary greatly in complexity and magnitude, but it does not necessarily follow that numbers are of little use in estimating the quantity of work to be done: over a period of years and large numbers of cases they afford a sufficiently good indication. But Government has often been forced to doubt whether the work progresses as it should, and whether the officers, the Deputy Collectors, who are on special duty in connection with partition work, are not liable to be somewhat overlooked, and to lose their activity. Sir Charles Elliott must look to the Board and to Commissioners for a vigorous supervision of this branch of the revenue administration. He is anxious to receive the Board's report on the Bill to amend the law relating to partition of estates, which has been an exceedingly long time under their consideration.

Land acquisition.

20. The following table shows the quantity of land required during the year under Act X of 1870, and the cost of acquisition, as well as the department for which it was acquired:—

For whom acquired.	Area of land acquired.	Abatement of Government revenue.	Cost of acquisition.
1	2	3	4
	A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government	151 1 20	44 2 9	74,105 8 9
Irrigation	780 2 7	178 12 3	75,602 10 9
Municipalities ...	62 2 12	75 7 8	2,83,969 2 8
Railways	4,660 3 5	1,174 4 7	6,57,016 4 10
District Boards ...	434 1 30	126 15 6	53,944 13 0
Chaukidars' jagir lands ...	16 0 39	11 14 11	1,568 11 9
Lands for Port Commissioners.	651 1 22	965 3 0	27,23,677 9 10
Grand Total ...	6,757 1 15	2,576 12 8	38,69,884 13 7

Less land was acquired for Government than for some years past. A few poles of land for the Howrah foreshore road at Sibpur represent nearly half the expenditure of Government. They were required to complete the connection between the end of that road and the Royal Botanical Gardens. The total outlay of the year is enormously swelled by the charge of over 27

lakhs of rupees for the 644 acres taken up for the Kidderpore Docks scheme. This amount seems to have come, after much delay, into the accounts of the year, although the Docks have been open for some time past. The remarks about the progress of work in the preceding paragraph apply also to the subject of land acquisition, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that in each case of land acquisition proceedings a standard of work, *i.e.*, of the number of cases to be dealt with in the month, is laid down, and that the progress reports are examined for the purpose of ensuring the maintenance of the standard. The new Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, came into force on the 1st March this year, and it is hoped that its provisions will admit of proceedings being considerably expedited, and of the expenditure being curtailed within reasonable limits.

Kanungos and patwaris.

21. In Orissa all the kanungos (except a few in Balasore), who had been deputed to settlement work, reverted to regular duty in October 1893, their services, which were found of very little value, being no longer required by the Settlement Officer. The question of re-organising the kanungos and patwaris for the purpose of maintaining the settlement records in this division has been for some time under consideration, and it is essential that a scheme should be fully matured before the new settlement comes into effect in 1897. The registration of patwaris in the Patna Division and Monghyr under the old Regulation of 1817 still continues, but in Bihar the attempt which had been made to utilise the existing patwaris in the survey-settlement operations was abandoned. If these persons cannot be utilized for such operations, and are not considered a fitting agency for the maintenance of the records, while their duties as village accountants are practically obsolete, and their conduct as a class is generally condemned, it is a matter for consideration whether they should be continued merely as a possible nucleus for the organization of a village agency.

Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

22. Out of the sum of Rs. 54,970 allotted for advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883, only Rs. 29,431 were actually distributed. It has been previously remarked that the class of work to which these loans are most suitable are wells in flat lands and *ahars* and *pynes*, *i.e.*, tank *bandhs* and conduits leading to them in slightly undulating country. The largest advance of Rs. 4,100 was made in Gaya, where such works are most required. But this sum contrasts remarkably with the Rs. 35,350 and Rs. 24,050 expended there the two previous years for similar purposes under Mr. Grierson's supervision. The Lieutenant-Governor doubts if he would agree with the present Collector of Gaya that zamindars as a rule apply for these advances only when pressed for money, and not because they have any real desire to improve their property. It is stated that the balance outstanding on 1st April 1893 was Rs. 2,21,685; but there is nothing to show how these figures were arrived at. They are not to be found in any column of Appendix XV of the report of the year 1892-93, and another column should accordingly be added to Appendix XV in each year's report to show the total amount outstanding at the end of the year. The figure shown in column 26 as the balance outstanding, Rs. 25,349, represents only the sum which ought to have been recovered during the year but has not been realized; not the total outstandings. The balances are very large in Saran, Champaran, and Bankura. In Saran Rs. 3,467 principal and Rs. 1,264 interest for previous years were due: the collections were only Rs. 926, and Rs. 3,069 principal and interest remain outstanding from what ought to have been collected in the year. In Champaran Rs. 5,720 advanced were due, and Rs. 434 old interest: only Rs. 618 were collected, so that Rs. 5,219 principal and Rs. 675 interest,—total Rs. 5,894,—are still due for the year. In Bankura Rs. 27,185 principal and Rs. 1,811 old interest were due: only Rs. 7,229 were collected, and Rs. 9,601 more ought to have been collected in the year. These figures indicate lax administration. In Bankura the large balance of past years is from sums which were advanced under this Act, but should have been given under Act XII of 1884, as they were not spent on improvements.

Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

The sum of Rs. 1,13,201 was advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, as against Rs. 1,93,070 in the previous year. The following districts took the largest sums, viz., Midnapore Rs. 9,964 for purchasing seed

and agricultural implements: the 24-Parganas Rs. 4,000 for seed and food rice: Faridpur Rs. 22,753 and Backergunge Rs. 17,000 in consequence of the high floods and failures of crops in parts of the districts: Tippera Rs. 5,776 for the purchase of cattle and seed after the inundation: in the Patna Division, Muzaffarpur took Rs. 21,913 and Darbhanga Rs. 7,851, in certain villages where the crops were injured by floods: in Manbhum Rs. 10,015 in consequence of scarcity in certain parganas. Out of the demand due for the year, viz. Rs. 3,22,384, only Rs. 1,71,668 were collected: Rs. 2,348 were remitted, so that Rs. 1,48,368, or nearly half which should have been recovered, were not realized. Half, or nearly half, the demand of the year was uncollected in Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, the Sonthal Parganas, and Manbhum. The Board are desired to request greater attention on the part of District Officers to this subject. It is very important that the recipients of advances should not be allowed to regard them as gifts from Government.

RENT.

Relations between landlord and tenant.

23. There has been no marked change in the year in the generally satisfactory relations between landlords and tenants in the Lower Provinces, except in particular localities. In Midnapore, the relations between the managers of Messrs. Watson and Company and their tenants are said to have improved. A settlement was effected last December, and the Collector hopes that there is now every prospect of continuous peace. In Khulna the practice, mentioned last year, of one zamindar purchasing the rights of the under-tenants of another landlord, gave rise to disputes. In Murshidabad, a muharrir and peon of an indigo concern were murdered by raiyats. In Backergunge the relations are strained, because of (1) the persistent attempts of the landlords to levy illegal cesses or benevolences upon all sorts of pretexts, and (2) the extraordinary degree of sub-infeudation prevalent in the district, with its consequent interposition of a host of middlemen, all making their living by intercepting part of the rent between the cultivator and the zamindar. A naib of a cutchery at Baria Baishdia was murdered. In the Patna Division the instances of strained relations occurred chiefly in the districts to which the survey-settlement operations have not been extended. There has been friction in Supaul, in consequence of attempts to enhance rents, and in Purnea too, but the cause is not stated. The settlement proceedings in Orissa have not to any noticeable extent affected the relations between landlords and tenants, and the country is said to be quieter under resettlement than many parts of Bengal at ordinary times In Lohardaga the relations are much the same as they have been for the last few years, the zamindars withholding receipts when they can, and the raiyats refusing payment whenever strong enough to resist pressure. A Bill has been framed for the application of the Tenancy Act adapted to the circumstances of the Division, and for the commutation of predial services and conditions, which it is hoped will conduce to the welfare of the rural community of Chota Nagpur.

Operation of the Tenancy Act.

24. The Tenancy Act is reported, as in previous years, to have worked smoothly and to have had no tendency to foster litigation. The Board's remarks may be here quoted at length:—

"The Commissioner of Rajshahi reports that 'the provisions made by the Act for the protection of the raiyats have proved effectual, and it is to their operation that we owe the cessation of the attempts to enforce the surrender of occupancy rights or enhancement of rents beyond customary limits, which at one time disturbed the tranquillity of this Division. The law has thus attained its main object, and it has also proved an efficient instrument for realisation of rent.' The Collector of Monghyr, on the other hand, remarks that the main provisions of the Act for the protection of the raiyats are to a great extent a dead letter in his district:—'Illegal ejectments, enhancements and distraint, are not uncommon, and there is more or less a constant struggle between petty maliks and tenants on the questions of *kamat* and *gora*, the latter claiming *gora* rights where none existed before and the former asserting *kamat* rights in lands which always have been raiyati.'"

Since the conclusion of the year the subject of the transfer of raiyats' holdings, which was specially mentioned by the Board in 1891-92, has been considered and reported upon, and will be further dealt with in connection with the question of the indebtedness of the agricultural population.

The following statement shows the operation of some of the most important sections of the Tenancy Act in the various divisions of the Province:—

1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Divisions.	Transfer of Tenures.												
	(a) Voluntary, section 12 (3).	(b) By sale in execution of decree, sections 13 (2) and 14.	(c) By succession, section 15.	Commutation of rent payable in kind, section 40.	Appraisement or division of produce where rent is paid in kind, sections 69 and 70.	Registration of improvements, section 80.	Certificates of Collectors as to acquisition of land for building or other purposes, section 84.	Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87 (2).	Written permission to landor s to measure land, section 94.	Applications by Collector for appointment of common managers, section 98.	Applications made for survey and record of rights (under Chapter X).	Applications made for survey and record of proprietors' private lands (under Chapter XII).	Local enquiries held by order of a Court, section 158.
ardwan	5,073	62	92	26	2	260	...	17	...	...	8	1	3
esidency	7,540	213	293	...	4	6	...	4	...	...	6	...	..
ajshahi	660	282	4	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	2	...	...
ecca	2,413	968	186	...	...	18	...	15	...	...	36	...	16
ittagong	2,592	621	251	...	...	43	...	90	...	...	2	...	46
hota	1,276	1	7	72	292	76	3	901	...	...	8	...	10
hagalpur	1,726	...	2	1	84	20	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total for 1893-94 ...	20,780	2,147	835	106	382	424	3	1,037	...	...	63	1	75
,, for 1892-93 ...	21,739	2,115	650	44	388	294	...	1,034	1	...	54	4	81

The remarkable feature in this statement is that the statistics vary so little from year to year. The figures in column 2 refer only to transfer of "permanent" tenures, and are far below the figures recorded in Statements XII and XIII of the Registration Report, which refer to transfer of tenures and raiyati holdings. Since the close of the year, a circular has been issued which it is hoped will have the effect of diminishing to a material extent, the accumulation of "landlords' fees" (on transfers of tenures) in the treasury. The Board call attention rightly to the importance of the preparation of price-lists of staple food-grains under section 39 of the Act, and it is satisfactory to hear that they are considered to be generally correct.

Rent suits.

25. The number of suits before Revenue Courts under the Rent Laws for the years 1892-93 and 1893-94 is shown as follows:—

Districts.	Number of cases instituted.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892-93.	1893-94.		
1	2	3	4	5
Darjeeling	21	33	12	.....
Jalpaiguri	4,690	4,709	19	.....
Cuttack	2,674	3,582	908	.....
Puri	2,112	2,939	827	.....
Balasore	2,172	2,460	288	.....
Angul	.....	13	13	.....
Hazaribagh	2,974	3,071	97	.....
Lohardaga	8,627	7,626	.....	1,001
Singhbhum	395	319	.....	76
Manbhum	6,321	5,579	.....	742
Palamau	172	237	65	.....
Total ...	30,158	30,568	2,229	1,819

Two years ago notice was taken in the Government Resolution on the Board's report, of the undue delay in the disposal of rent suits (of which the number continues to increase). The Commissioner of Chota Nagpur has, in his inspections and examination of quarterly returns, impressed on the District Officers and their subordinates the necessity of disposing of these suits with promptitude, and of avoiding frequent adjournments. While the decrease of suits

is considerable in Lohardaga, the increase is marked throughout the Orissa districts.

Miscellaneous.

26. There were 658,301 cases instituted against 367,069, and 638,565 cases disposed of against 390,450 in the previous year. As the form of Collector's business statement has been revised, the number of headings being increased, and the return made more elaborate, so that several kinds of cases are included which did not find place before in the statement, no comparison can be made between the figures of the two years

Training of junior civilians in survey-settlement work.

27. The subject of the training of junior members of the Covennated Civil Service in survey and settlement work has been before Government during the year. The Lieutenant-Governor considers it essential in the interests of the administration that, whenever survey-settlement operations are in progress in any district, all the junior members of the service employed in executive duties in that district should receive some training in the work of survey, khanapuri and attestation, and the Board were asked to mention this subject more fully than formerly in their annual reports. Such operations are now in progress in eleven districts. The Lieutenant-Governor is not satisfied that in all cases sufficient attention has been paid to the orders of Government: in some cases the attempt to learn such work seems to have been rather perfunctory and of little use. The Board will be requested to enforce the orders of Government with greater fulness in the ensuing season.

General.

28. In 1892 the Lieutenant-Governor expressed his wishes on the subject of the tours to be made by the Hon'ble Members of the Board of Revenue, and he is glad to see that Mr. Stevens was able to spend some time in the mufassal during the year. The Senior Member was detained in Calcutta by urgent business of the Government of India last cold weather, but Sir Charles Elliott hopes that this will not recur, and that Mr. Stevens will manage this year to do more local inspections, and to make himself acquainted on the spot with the working of some of the very important settlements which the Board control and on which they are often required to submit reports. Another year the tours of the Junior Member also should be mentioned in the Board's Land Revenue Report. His Honour endorses the acknowledgments tendered by the Board to the Commissioners for their assistance, and desires to acknowledge the services rendered to Government by the Board as the highest Revenue authority under his administration. He can specially congratulate the Province on the freedom from personal casualty in the staff of higher officers during the year under report. The names of the District Officers and their subordinates, who have been commended by the Board for Revenue work during the year, will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PORT OFFICER OF CALCUTTA FOR 1893-94.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

No. 2157Marine.

Dated Calcutta, the 24th September 1894.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Annual Report of the Port Officer of Calcutta for 1893-94.

THE office was held by Commander B. P. Creagh, R.I.M., from 1st April to 15th August, and from 24th October to the end of the year. From 16th August to 23rd October, Commander H. B. Hooper, R.I.M., officiated for Commander Creagh, who was on privilege leave.

2. The strength of the Pilot Service at the close of the year stood at 58 Pilots and 14 Leadsmen, against 60 Pilots and 15 Leadsmen at the close of last year. Three Pilots retired, one was invalided, and one died. One Leadsman Apprentice resigned his appointment. It has been decided to reduce the strength of the Pilot Service to 50 Pilots and 14 Leadsmen, and to limit the annual recruitment of Leadsmen Apprentices. During the year under review only three Leadsmen Apprentices were appointed, against four in other years. Two of them were brought out from England, and one was appointed locally.

3. The following table shows the number of arrivals and departures of vessels during the past three years:—

		Arrivals.	Departures.	Average tonnage.
1		2	3	4
Steamers ...	1891-92	897	887	2,633
	1892-93	844	841	2,697
	1893-94	813	823	2,776
Sailing Ships ...	1891-92	220	200	1,489
	1892-93	221	220	1,409
	1893-94	178	190	1,751

To this have to be added 8 Light Vessels, 12 Pilot Brigs, and 23 other Government vessels; also 8 vessels put back, and 2 inland steamers. Steam tugs, which are constantly running up and down the river, are not included in these figures. The number of vessels visiting the Port shows a falling off, but on the other hand the average tonnage has increased.

There was no material difference in the draft of vessels as compared with last year.

4. There were 21 groundings and 11 collisions during the year, as compared with 33 and 6 respectively, during the previous year. Among the casualties due to grounding, one vessel, the *Welhelm Tell*, sustained considerable damage owing to her being driven on to the Diamond Sand during the cyclone in May 1893. Of the collisions, six were accidental, four were considered to be the fault of the Pilots in charge, and one was slight and unimportant. The per centage of casualties during the year was 1·59, against 1·83 and 1·86 during the two previous years. The smallness of the number of accidents is an evidence of the care and skill exercised in piloting vessels up and down the river.

5. The receipts and expenditure on account of pilotage for the last three years are shown below:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 ...	... 9,01,447	8,20,617
1892-93 ...	... 8,50,200	8,41,527
1893-94 ...	... 8,63,095	8,84,548

This expenditure does not include payments in England towards furlough and pension, which amount to about Rs. 2,00,000 per annum.

6. Owing to the decrease in the number of vessels of small tonnage visiting the Port, several representations were made by the Mate Pilots that their earnings were considerably below what it was intended that they should receive, and it was therefore decided to meet their complaint by revising the tonnage of the different grades. Subsequently, when it was found that the measures taken did not give sufficient relief to the Mate Pilots, it was decided to appoint certain Senior Mate Pilots who had completed three years service in that grade, to be Acting Junior Master Pilots on their passing the necessary examination. In accordance with this decision, six Mate Pilots were promoted to the grade of Junior Master.

7. The Orders regarding Preliminary Enquiries into casualties to ships were revised, the duties imposed by section 6 of Act V of 1883 being, as regards ships in charge of Harbour Masters, transferred from the Port Officer to the Deputy Conservator of the Port. In accordance with these Orders, forty five Preliminary Enquiries were held by the Port Officer, and six of them were further referred to Departmental Courts of Enquiry, against five so referred last year. In the six. cases referred to the Departmental Court, two Pilots were suspended from duty, one was kept off the running list for 14 days, and four others were either censured or warned to be more careful. In the year preceding, one pilot was dismissed the service and one suspended.

8. The ships *Glengarry* and *Shah-in-Shah* were caught in the cyclone which passed over the Bay in May 1893, and were abandoned, the crews being taken off, the former by the French vessel *Eridan*, and the latter by the British vessel *Nubia*: no lives were lost. The *Glengarry* was afterwards picked up and towed into Calcutta, damaged beyond repair; but the *Shah-in-Shah* must have foundered, as nothing has been heard of her since. The gallant conduct of the Officers and Crews of the S.S. *Nubia* and *Eridan* in rescuing the crews of the vessels named, was recognized by the Bengal Government, and in the case of the latter, which is not a British vessel, the Board of Trade have awarded testimonials to the Officers and Crew immediately concerned.

9. The French Barque *Franklin* was totally lost in a storm off Saugor Island on the 22nd June last. Her crew took shelter in No. 1 Refuge House, from where they were brought to Calcutta by the Port Commissioners steamer *Cuckoo*.

10. Another vessel, the *Humayan Shah*, was totally lost near False Point Lighthouse on the 22nd September 1893. Of the 70 men on board, including passengers, 34 were drowned. The Master of the vessel was drowned, and a Preliminary Enquiry only was held, as there was no one left who could give satisfactory evidence.

11. The Eastern Gaspar and Eden Channels and Upper Saugor Roads have remained steady, but on the Lower Saugor Roads the bar has been gradually extending south-west, necessitating the shifting of the Long Sand Light Vessel into deeper water. At the Jellingham Channel the changes have been rapid and variable, but since October a depth of 13 feet has been maintained.

12. The new Pilot Brig *Alice*, built in the Government Dockyard at Bombay, arrived in Calcutta in February 1894, and left for the Sandheads to take up her duties as a Pilot Brig.

13. The number of Certificates of each class granted to Masters, Mates, and Engineers after examination at Calcutta, is shown in the following table:—

Nature of Certificate.	Candidates.	Total number examined.	Result.			Provincial Certificate granted.	Renewal of Certificates.
			Passed.	Failed.	Ineligible.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Colonial	Master	20	10	10	.....	.....	.....
	First Mate	25	14	11	.....	.....	.....
	Only Mate	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Second Mate	31	14	17	.....	.....	.....
	First Class Engineer	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....
	Second Class Engineer	29	18	11	1	.....	.....
Local	Master	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mate	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Engine-driver under Act VII of 1884.	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	First-class Master	8	7	1	.....	.....	.....
	Second class Master	12	11	1	.....	.....	.....
	Serang	25	24	1	.....	.....	.....
	Engineer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	First class Engine-driver	15	10	5	.....	.....	.....
	Second class ditto	11	5	6	1	.....	.....

14. One vessel, the Brig *Constance*, was reported to be in an unseaworthy condition, but as she was under 150 tons register, the Merchant Shipping Act VII, of 1880, did not apply to her. Her Owner (a native of India) expressed an opinion that the vessel was seaworthy for the trade she is intended for, whereupon the Shipwright Surveyor was communicated with. The Owner having executed the repairs suggested by the Surveyor, the vessel was allowed to proceed on her voyage to Chittagong.

15. The thanks of the Government are due to Commander Creagh, R.I.M., Port Officer for the efficient management of the Department under his control.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. ODLING,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CALCUTTA SHIPPING OFFICE AND OF THE SHIPPING OFFICES AT THE OUTPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

No. 2162Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Dated Calcutta, the 24th September 1894.

READ—

The Annual Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office and of the Shipping Offices at the outports for the year 1893-94.

1. The number of seamen of all nationalities shipped and discharged through the Shipping Office was 20,024 and 17,600 respectively, against 16,955 and 16,428 in the year 1892-93. Particulars as to the nationality of the seamen are given below :—

	1893-94.		1892-93.	
	Shipped.	Discharged.	Shipped.	Discharged.
British ...	1,726	1,577	1,451	1,528
Europeans, Continental ...	712	700	548	380
Americans and West Indians	350	300	210	198
Australians	20	13	13	16
Asiatics other than Indians	271	298	351	326
Indians proper	16,595	14,215	14,031	13,655
Eurasians and Goanese	350	497	351	325
	20,024	17,600	16,955	16,428

2. The difference between the total number shipped and discharged, much exceeds that in the preceding year, and occurs chiefly in the case of British and Indian seamen. The Shipping Master accounts for this by saying that a large number of lascars, who were engaged at this Port and sent as passengers to the United Kingdom and elsewhere, have not as yet been discharged, while some lascars were discharged at outports and sent on to Calcutta as passengers. He also states that European seamen were engaged in Calcutta and supplied to several ships at outports, whose final destination was either the United Kingdom or a port in the Continent of Europe, and they were as a matter of course not discharged through the Calcutta Shipping Office.

3. The number of seamen of different nationalities shipped in and discharged from Foreign vessels through their Consulates, who are not included in the table given in paragraph 1, are shown below—

Shipped	101
Discharged	88

4. The number of deserters has steadily decreased during the last four years. The Shipping Master has arranged with the Calcutta Police Authorities to prosecute the deserters with the help of the Agents of vessels from which the desertions took place. This measure appears to have had a deterrent effect.

1890-91	291
1891-92	188
1892-93	93
1893-94	64

5. The receipts of the Shipping Office amounted to Rs. 35,545 against Rs. 31,540 during the previous year, while the disbursments have been Rs. 22,883 against Rs. 21,376 in 1892-93. Part of the increase in the receipts is said to be due to the engagement of lascars on some of the steamers which had hitherto carried European crews, causing an increase in the number of seamen shipped and discharged. Another cause of the increase is stated to be due to the relaxation, in the interests of ship owners, of the Rules that in the case of European Seamen being discharged by mutual consent, security against their following into distress should be given. Seamen with little or no balance of wages due were allowed to be discharged when it was certain that they would soon be shipped. It is stated that no inconvenient results have ensued from the greater latitude allowed.

6. The transactions of the Funds held in trust by the Shipping Office showed a large falling off. Details are given in the table below:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ticket money	277	262
Deposit money, British seamen	61,368	34,706
Ditto Native „	3,369	2,277
Estates of British seamen ..	16,982	7,545
Ditto Native „ ..	3,434	1,907

The decrease under "Deposit Money of British Seamen" is attributed to the relaxation of the Rule as to granting discharges referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The decrease under "Deposit Money of Native Seamen" is attributed to smaller balances of wages being due to the native seamen reported to be in hospital or jail, at the time the crew were paid off, owing to the adoption by ship masters of the custom of making cash advances to the crews during the course of the voyage.

The decrease under the head "Estates of deceased British and Native Seamen" is said to be partly due to the fact that during the year it was found necessary in fewer instances to call for and receive such Estates for credit to the Board of Trade, as most of the ships to which the deceased belong were bound for the United Kingdom, and partly owing to there being fewer cases of distressed seamen sent Home, whose wages are, in accordance with the practice in such cases, transferred from "Deposit Money" to the head "Estates of deceased British Seamen."

7. Notwithstanding the unfavourable Exchange rates, there has been an increase in the value of money orders issued by the Shipping Officer during the year compared with the previous year. This result appears to indicate increasing thrift amongst European seamen.

8. The number of distressed seamen sent Home during the year was 36 against 93 in the previous year, 61 in 1891-92, and 27 in 1890-91.

9. The Shipping Master reports that in two or three cases Serangs have been induced to accept Eurasians as lascars, without requiring them to become Muhammadans. This appears to be a new departure, and if followed up may become a matter of importance to the poorer classes of the Eurasian community.

10. Four cases of imposition on seamen were reported, but in only one case was the complaint well founded, and the crew allowed compensation. One case of ill treatment was reported, but on enquiry it was found to be groundless.

11. His Honour notices that no information is given to show the number of seamen who have been convicted by the Presidency Magistrate and what their offences were. This information will be useful, and should be given in future Reports.

12. At Chittagong the receipts amounted to Rs. 93, against Rs. 209 during the previous year, due to fewer seamen being shipped and discharged. The actual numbers were 35 shipped and 22 discharged against 86 and 111 respectively during 1892-93. There were no disbursements.

13. In consequence of the fewer discharges the receipts from Trust Funds amounted to Rs. 4,360 against Rs. 13,902 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 2,507 represents the balance of wages of 16 seamen discharged by mutual consent, and Rs. 471, the wages of three seamen discharged in hospital.. There were no deposits by native seamen.

14. During the year the Shipping Master visited 87 vessels, as against 100 during 1892-93. These visits are paid with a view to enquire into the health of crews and inspect provision, water, medicines, and forecastle accommodation; and it is satisfactory to observe that at these visits only two complaints were made—one regarding alleged unseaworthiness of the ship *Tinto Hall*, and the other regarding the quality of the provisions on board the *Sierro Blanco*. Both the complaints were found to be without foundation, but the papers regarding the first complaint were, under section 222 of the English Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, forwarded to the Board of Trade.

15. The admissions into hospital amounted to 30 against 37 in the previous year, of which five cases terminated fatally. Of these deaths three

were from cholera, one from aneurism, and one from an accident resulting in fracture of the skull. No case of scurvy was reported.

16. There were six desertions, five Europeans and one native during the year. Three of the Europeans were arrested, but no trace could be obtained of the others. Of those arrested one was sentenced to imprisonment, and the other two shipped.

17. It is satisfactory to observe that the number of convictions fell from 99 in 1892-93 to 32 in the current year, the diminution being marked under the heads "Drunkenness" and "Offences under the Merchant Shipping Act." This result the Commissioner of the Division considers to be due in some degree to the beneficial effect of the local Seamen's Mission, and partly to the men not being allowed so much liberty ashore, and also to fewer vessels having visited the Port.

18. At False Point the number of seamen shipped and discharged were 10 and 42 against 3 and 17, respectively, during the previous year. Of the number discharged, 3 were for sickness, and 39 by mutual consent. Thirty seven of the discharged seamen left for Calcutta in search of employment. In the review on the Report of this Port for 1892-93, the attention of the Commissioner was drawn to the large number of discharges, and he was directed to instruct the Officers exercising the powers of a Shipping Master not to grant discharges, except on good grounds, as the result is to swell the number of unemployed seamen in Calcutta. The Commissioner's attention is again invited to this matter, the number of discharges having risen from 17 to 42.

19. No transactions under the Merchant Shipping Act are reported to have taken place at Balasore and Puri.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. ODLING,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT FROM THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE ROAD AND PUBLIC WORKS CESS OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—ROAD AND P. W. CESS.

Darjeeling, the 29th September 1894.

RESOLUTION—No. 337T-F.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Road and Public Works Cess operations for the year 1893-94.

In all districts where the Cess Act is in force, except Backergunge, the Road and Public Works cesses were levied during the year at the maximum rates as in previous years. In Backergunge the road cess was raised from half the maximum rate to three-fourths, while the Public Works Cess was levied at the full rate. For the current year, however, the road cess has again been fixed at half the maximum rate, the principal reason assigned being the prevalence of high prices in consequence of floods. The reduction prevents the execution of many improvements in the district, and is, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, without justification. High prices affect respectable families with fixed means and landless labourers living on daily wages, but are a source of profit to the landowners and occupiers of land. Destruction of the crop by floods would be a valid reason if it were general, and if it disabled the raiyats from paying their share of the cess. But the Collector reports that the landlords are in the habit of realizing cesses from their tenants not merely at the authorised rate, but commonly at the full rate of one anna per rupee, and in some cases at rates rising to three annas. It cannot, therefore, be reasonably assumed that the district is unable to pay road cess at the maximum rate. The wants of the district and the deficiency of funds to meet them have been clearly brought to the notice of the Board, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that they will vote for an adequate increase of the rate for next year.

2. The following statement shows the main results of the working of the Cess Act during the last two years:—

		1892-93.		1893-94.
Current demand	Rs.	80,91,015	Rs.	82,35,859
Arrear „	„	16,58,357	„	15,02,319
Gross „	„	97,49,372	„	97,38,178
Advance collections made in previous year	„	2,49,067	„	2,82,139
Net demand	„	95,00,305	„	94,56,039
Total collections	„	82,76,738	„	82,12,800
Remissions	„	13,368	„	20,404
Net balance (*a*)	„	14,86,471	„	14,82,876
Percentage of total collections on current demand		102·2		99·6
Percentage of current collections on current demand		84·9		84·6
Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand		80·9		80·4
Number of revenue-paying estates assessed		212,670		216,865
Number of revenue-free estates and rent-free tenures assessed ...		188 593		184,753
Number of tenures assessed ...		1,264,601		1,324,266
Number of recorded shareholders in estates		1,302,506		1,370,023
Number of recorded shareholders in tenures		2,326,776		2,390,237
Current demand of land revenue ...	Rs.	3,80,03,981	Rs.	3,81,14,964

(*a*) Excluding advance collections made during the year on account of future years.

3. The increase of Rs. 19,443 in the arrear demand for the year under review, as compared with the net balance of the previous year, is explained by the Board to be due to revaluations of rent-free holdings with retrospective effect, transfers of estates, correction and adjustments of accounts, and revision of assessments. The collections were affected in all districts, as in previous

years, by the 15 days' grace allowed to assessees under section 45 of the Act, and in some by bad harvests, and by failure on the part of a few large proprietors to pay within the year. The result for the province as a whole was not so satisfactory as in the preceding year, but the difference between the two years is not large.

4. In paragraphs 9 to 14 of the Report, the Board examine the percentages of current and arrear collections in the different districts as they fall short of, or exceed, 90. The standard of excellence laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor in paragraph 11 of the Resolution on the Annual Report for 1891-92 was, however, for current collections above 90 per cent., and for arrear collections above 80 per cent., and the districts would be more conveniently grouped as follows:—

(1) Districts in which current collections are above 90 per cent. and arrear collections above 80 per cent.

(2) Districts in which current collections are above 90 per cent. and arrear collections below 80 per cent.

(3) Districts in which current collections are below 90 per cent. and arrear collections above 80 per cent.

(4) Districts in which current collections are below 90 per cent. and arrear collections below 80 per cent.

The districts are accordingly re-grouped in this manner in the following paragraphs. Figures for three instead of two years have also been furnished, as they indicate better the districts which persistently show bad results. It should be remarked, however, that collections are in some districts facilitated by favourable local conditions, such as the existence of large Government estates, the smallness of the number of revenue-paying and revenue-free estates and of rent-free tenures, and greater punctuality generally on the part of the zamindars.

5. The districts which satisfy the Government requirements, that is, in which the percentage of current collections rose above 90, and of arrear collections above 80, during the year, were:—

District.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.			Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.		
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Darjeeling	99·9	99·8	99·8	100·	100	100
Bogra	91·9	94·8	94·	100·	100	100
Jalpaiguri	91·6	99·5	94·4	99·	100	100
Manbhum	92·4	59·2	64·7	99·5	99·9	99·9
Dinajpur	92·3	92·3	84·1	99·6	99·5	99·5
Malda	97·4	90·2	86 6	99·7	99·9	99·6
Hazaribagh	96·0	96·1	97·2	99·7	99·9	100
Palamau	92·4	87·3	...	99 8	99·9	...
Singhbhum	98·0	99·8	100	97·1	...	...
Chittagong	91·5	91·1	91·8	96·6	95·9	94·4
Mymensingh	93·1	92·0	92·5	95·6	93·4	95·6
Birbhum	95·	94·7	94·8	95·1	95·6	97·1
Rangpur	93·	93·4	92-7	94·9	96·3	95·2
Puri	97·9	97·3	96·1	93·1	91·0	69·6
Khulna	90·5	88 1	86·5	85·5	84·4	78·5
Noakhali	90·8	97·6	89·9	84·8	99·3	91·5

In arrear collections the standard has been attained by all these districts, except Puri and Khulna, during the past three years; while in current collections Manbhum and Khulna failed to attain the standard in two years, and Dinajpur, Malda, Palamau and Noakhali in one year.

Balasore is the only district which falls into the second class: the current collections were satisfactory last year, being 95·4 per cent. of the current demand, but only 71·3 per cent. of the arrears was collected.

6. In the districts below the current collections fell short of 90, but the arrear collections rose above 80 per cent:—

District.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.			Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.		
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hooghly	70·5	68·8	69·1	83·6	80·7	78·9
Saran	70·7	70·7	66·2	82·9	82·1	75·7
Faridpur	76·	78 8	74·2	86·2	85·5	83·4
Midnapore	76·4	72·	76·9	89·	76·5	87·4
Jessore	77·5	77·9	74·6	89·	81·1	76·2
Patna	78·9	77·2	76·1	94·	89·4	84·5
Cuttack	81·3	87·8	91·5	83·2	60·	80·5
Monghyr	81·8	81·5	72·7	87·1	86·8	80·4
Lohardaga	82·3	88·8	93·5	100·	100·	99·9
Tippera	83·4	92·1	86·8	87·8	97·1	94·
Rajshahi	84·2	82·	82·6	89·1	92·6	93·8
Backergunge	84·5	87·1	84·	99·6	98·8	96·5
24-Parganas	86·4	85·1	85·3	91·5	91·1	86·5
Purnea	86·4	81·1	93·4	99·1	99·1	99·
Champaran	86·6	69·6	75·7	98·6	99·3	98·4
Pabna	87·1	89·2	86·3	95·	93·8	91·1
Dacca	87·3	90·5	86·1	90·4	93·5	92·3
Bhagalpur	89·2	91·5	92 2	80 7	80·	57·4

Hooghly, Saran, Midnapore, Jessore, Cuttack and Bhagalpur are the only districts which have not invariably reached the standard for arrear collections in the three years; but in current collections all the districts show short percentages, except Cuttack, Lohardaga, Tippera, Purnea and Dacca for one year and Bhagalpur for two years. The percentages are specially low in the first six districts, and the collection work in those districts clearly demands the particular attention of the District Officers. The short collections are ascribed in Hooghly to the difficulty, as in previous years, of realizing cesses from rent-free holdings; in Saran to a heavy arrear balance from 1892-93, and neglect on the part of the large number of the petty coparcenary estates to make prompt payments; in Faridpur to agricultural distress; and in Jessore partly to failure on the part of two of the principal zamindars to pay within the year. In Patna, the small percentage is attributed by the Collector to disintegration of estates and delay in effecting separation of accounts and registration, the proprietors ceasing to pay until the registration or separation of accounts is completed. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board that this explanation is not satisfactory. The Collector's personal attention should be given to the matter. No explanation is given for the short collections of the current demand in the remaining districts.

7. The districts in which both the current and arrear collections fell short of the standards were—

District.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.			Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.		
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Muzaffarpur	72·1	77·1	70·5	76·4	82·3	74·8
Gaya	75·7	80·2	74·7	53·	68·5	58·5
Bankura	78·2	80·6	79·7	48·4	53·1	51·3
Murshidabad	85·3	87·3	88·4	53·9	49·3	43·
Darbhanga	86·7	86·2	85·4	78·2	76·9	80·2
Burdwan	89·1	88·6	83·6	56·1	50·7	14·2
Shahabad	89·2	93·2	93·2	67·6	71·8	72·8

Except for one year in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga in the case of arrear collections, and for two years in Shahabad in the case of current collections, all these districts have during the three years failed to collect up to the standards. Floods and poor harvests are the causes assigned for the bad results last year in Muzaffarpur. The short collections in Gaya are stated by the Board to be chiefly due to the discovery during the year, after a most laborious investigation, of old arrears amounting to Rs. 1,03,573 which had not been brought to account before. This is far from creditable to the officers who have had charge of the department in recent years. Energetic steps should be taken to recover, under the certificates already issued, the portions of the arrears which are not barred by limitation. The poor results in Bankura are attributed to heavy arrears due from rent-free tenures, which could not be sold during the last six months of the year for want of information as to the boundaries of the lands required for the sale proclamations. The reasons assigned for the bad collections in Murshidabad are indebtedness of a large number of the zamindars, failure to collect in time arrears due from rent-free tenures in consequence of the difficulty experienced in tracing the owners and their property, and the 15 days' grace allowed for payments. The same reasons have been given before, but with regard to the first two the district cannot be in a worse position than many others, and the 15 days' grace is the law common to all districts. The real difficulty as to the rent-free tenures exists in regard to those which have been transferred since the last valuation, as the names of present owners cannot be ascertained with a view to the issue of certificates, there being no law in force for the compulsory registration of such tenures in the Collector's office; but, as the Board remark, such cases must be few in number, and cannot affect the general result; and in some cases the transfers would be found registered in the Registration Offices. As regards the 15 days' grace, it would be easy to distinguish the amount due on the last kist, the 28th March, the payment of which cannot be enforced till the 12th April. This might be separated off, and the remainder shown as the true arrear, for the collection of which the Collector is held responsible. The success attained in collecting this sum would be the test of the efficiency of the department in the district. Darbhanga has never yet attained the prescribed standard, and the Collector explains that the majority of zamindars do not pay till their property is in imminent danger of sale for arrears. The floods also interfered with the collections during the year. The percentage for arrear collections in Burdwan, though better than in the preceding years, is yet far below the standard. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the Commissioner considers the certificate work for the collection of the cesses to have been badly done in that district, both the Certificate and the Cess Departments being in fault. The short collections in Shahabad are ascribed partly to the non-payment of a large sum by the Dumraon Raj during the March kist, and partly to the stoppage of the practice which had prevailed of giving priority to cesses in crediting receipts. In all the above districts it is evident that there is much need of improvement in the work of cess collection, and the Lieutenant-

Governor trusts that the District Officers will not relax their efforts to secure greater success.

8. Arrears amounting to Rs. 6,380 became barred by limitation in eight districts, Patna heading the list with Rs. 2,244, followed by Hooghly with Rs. 1,538. The omission to realize was due in Patna to a mistake in the Road Cess Office, and in Hooghly partly to failure to file certificates in time. In both cases the explanation is unsatisfactory. The Legal Remembrancer's opinion, quoted by the Board in paragraph 13, with reference to the probable writing off of Rs. 20,000 imposed as fines in the course of the last revaluation of the district, interprets section 45 of the Act, and therefore applies only to arrears of cess, not to fines.

9. The following statement illustrates the working of the certificate procedure in the realization of the cesses during the last two years:—

	1893-94.	1892-93.
Certificates pending from the previous year ...	39,294	49,718
Filed during the year ...	76,034	77,794
Total for disposal ...	115,328	127,512
Cancelled on objection ...	1,409	1,118
Struck off	4,115	7,341
Fully discharged ...	73,158	79,728
Pending at close of year ...	36,646	39,325
Sales effected	1,087	1,045
Sales set aside	62	30

As compared with 1892-93, the decrease in the number of pending cases is satisfactory, but it is still nearly 50 per cent. of the number of cases instituted during the year. The largest number of certificates was filed in the districts of Burdwan (8,539), Hooghly (6,883), Darbhanga (5,786), Saran (5,156), Cuttack (4,804), Gaya (4,099), and Monghyr (3,419). The number of cases disposed of fell far short of the institutions in Gaya and Cuttack, and should have been much larger in Burdwan, Bankura and Hooghly. Birbhum, Jessore, Khulna, Puri, Chittagong, Monghyr, and all the districts of the Patna Division except Gaya, show good work.

10. Complete revaluations of the districts of Birbhum, Hooghly, Rajshahi, Saran and Malda were brought to a close during the year, and partial valuations and revaluations were completed in the districts of Bankura, Khulna, Darjeeling, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Backergunge, Tippera, Noakhali, Chittagong and Palamau. Valuation and revaluation workwas also in progress in 16 districts. In one of these, Rangpur, the revaluation operations have been completed, but no completion report has been received. The only case in which revaluation has resulted in a decrease was in Faridpur, where the valuation of twelve estates was reduced. In Backergunge, where 18 estates were dealt with, their valuation rose from Rs. 28,767 to Rs. 51,272. These figures may be quoted in answer to those who object to the imposition of a full rate in this district on the ground that it is overvalued.

11. Statistics comparing the gross rental for 1893-94, as shown by the returns under the Cess Act, with the gross rental ascertained on the same basis when the road cess was first introduced, are furnished in statement VI appended to the Report. The following figures compare the gross rental at first assessment with the gross rental in 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

	Rs.
Gross rental at first assessment	13,11,68,432
Ditto in 1892-93	14,94,80,155
Ditto in 1893-94	15,11,74,604

Only seven districts show a decrease of gross rental in 1893-94 as compared with the gross rental at first assessment, the decrease being due in five cases to the transfer of portions of these districts to others, in one to extensive diluviation, and in one to a reduction in the valuation of a single large estate.

12. The names of the Deputy Collectors whose work is favourably noticed by the Board will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

13. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to the Board for their careful administration of the Department during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

BIHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY AND MAINTENANCE OF THE RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

Notification No. 583T.—R., dated Darjeeling, the 29th September 1894.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal directs the publication of the following Despatch* from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the cadastral survey and record-of-rights in North Bihar.

* No. 88 (Revenue), dated 5th July 1894.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 88Revenue, India Office, London, the 5th July 1894.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

LORD LANSDOWNE's letter, No. 8 (Revenue), dated the 26th January 1894, reported at length upon, and forwarded papers concerning, the two points reserved in my despatch of the 14th December 1893 on the subject of the cadastral survey in North Bihar. Those points were, (1) the share of the expenditure that ought to fall upon the general treasury, and (2) the scheme for maintaining the record-of-rights.

Cadastral Survey, Behar: its cost and the maintenance of the record.

2. I have carefully considered these papers in Council, and I now communicate the following remarks and instructions. First, with reference to the share of the expenditure to be borne by the Indian Revenues. In the papers considered by Lord Cross's despatch of the 24th December 1891, it was suggested that one-eighth of the cost of the survey and record-of-rights should be borne by the general treasury, and that the remainder should be defrayed half by the landlords and half by the tenants. Lord Cross observed that in other parts of India the general revenues bore the cost of cadastral surveys, while in the adjoining permanently settled districts of the Benares Province one-half of the cost was met by the Government and one-half from a fund that had been contributed by the people; he considered that there were good reasons why the Treasury should bear a smaller share of the cost of the Bihar survey than it did of the Benares survey; but, nevertheless, he expressed himself as ready to sanction the payment of a larger share than one-eighth in the present case.

3. At paragraph 58 of Sir A. P. MacDonnell's Minute, dated the 20th September 1893, it is shown that the zamindars' rentals have risen immensely since the Permanent Settlement, while the obligations devolving on the zamindars towards their tenants have been neglected. It is urged that the general tax-payer ought not to be bound to contribute largely to the cost of operations undertaken to remedy that neglect. Sir C. Elliott, in his Minute of the 19th January, claims that the proposal for Government to accept one-eighth of the cost is fair and reasonable, as that represents about the geographical value of the survey, while the rest of the operations are useful only to the parties concerned; and he urges that the cost of meeting local wants should not be thrown upon the general public. The Government of India took the view that a contribution of one-eighth was reasonable and justifiable, and that any larger contribution might reasonably be questioned by the general tax-payer, and might form an inconvenient precedent hereafter.

4. I recognize that the decision in the present case will guide the allocation of charges in future cadastral surveys of other permanently settled tracts. But I share the opinion indicated by my predecessor on this matter in his despatch quoted above. Cadastral surveys and records-of-rights in temporarily settled provinces are made, not wholly for securing the State revenues, but partly for protecting the rights and improving the relations of landlords and tenants. In all such cases the State bears the whole cost of the operations. In the districts of Benares which adjoin North Bihar the cadastral survey and record-of-rights* was undertaken for the protection of tenants' and landlords' rights, and not for purpose of revenue, and there the State bore one-half the cost of the operations. The people of North Bihar, in common with tax-payers of other parts of India, have borne their share of the cost of cadastral surveys elsewhere; and they have a claim to something more like corresponding treatment when the Government decides to make a cadastral survey of their province. I agree in Lord Cross's view that, in the circumstances of the North Bihar survey, the State should bear a smaller shareof the cost than it did in the Benares province. But I do not think the State share ought to be less than one-quarter of the total cost of making the survey and the record-of-rights. The large rentals and profits enjoyed by the zamindars do not make the raiyats of North Bihar more able to sustain their share of the cost; and the additional one-eighth (two annas) devolving on the State under my present instructions, should be given in reduction of the raiyats' share of the expenditure. The cost of the survey will then fall one-quarter on the State, five-sixteenths on the raiyats, and seven-sixteenths on the zamindars.

* The extract quoted at paragraph 3 of Lord Cross's despatch from official papers of 1878 says it was decided that "a resurvey and a revision of the record-of-rights was essential to the well-being of the peasant classes in those districts, and was expedient from a political as well as from an administrative standpoint."

5. Next, with reference to the maintenance of the record-of-rights. It has been egarded by the Home Government and by the Government of India as essential that the village record-of-rights, when once prepared by the cadastral survey, should be maintained and periodically corrected up to date. Two schemes for effecting this object were before the Government of India, namely:—

(1) That of Sir C. Elliott for increasing the number of rural registrars, and compelling by various disabilities the landlords to file revised rent-rolls yearly and the tenants to register all changes of occupancy by inheritance or transfer;

(2) Sir A. MacDonnell's scheme for organizing a special staff of officials, who would visit every village yearly, record all changes of occupancy and rent, and prepare revised village papers year by year. The cost of the special staff would be met by a special tax to be paid half by the landlords and half by the tenants.

6. Sir C. Elliott's scheme has not been worked out in complete detail; and no draft of the enactment that would be required to validate the operations is forwarded. The scheme does not provide for verification or ascertainment of changes of occupancy on the spot; it leaves the maintenance of the record very much to the action of the people themselves. Experience of the Bengal Land Registration Act of 1876 has shown that the landlords are very slow to register even changes in the proprietary body; and it appears to be the general opinion that raiyats will be disinclined to register transfers of tenancy, and that their unreadiness will be confirmed by the doubt about the legality of such transfers, multitudes of which, however, occur every year in North Bihar.

7. Sir A. MacDonnell's scheme was worked out by him in complete detail, and has been further considered by a conference of officers expert in land revenue affairs, assisted by two representatives of the landholders in North Bihar. The draft of a law, and of rules to be issued under that law, for maintaining the land records, have been prepared and considered by the Conference. The special staff under this scheme for the Muzaffarpur district would consist of about 120 land-recorders and supervisors assisted by the same number of chainmen; the district is to be parcelled out among the land-recorders, who would verify on the spot annually every entry regarding every raiyat and every field, and would compile fresh village papers every year, embodying the changes of tenancy that have occurred. The cost of the staff for the Muzaffarpur district is estimated at Rs. 90,000 a year, which sum would be defrayed by a special cess of ¼ anna per rupee (about 1½ per cent.) on the rental, or about ⅓ anna per acre of cultivated land. It is proposed that this cess should be paid in the same way as the Road cess, and the Public Works cess—one-half by the landlords and one-half by the tenants.

8. The official members of the Conference were unanimously in favour of the scheme for the yearly correction of the village records on the spot; most of the members, from their experience of Northern India, considered that nothing short of a yearly correction of the village papers by officials who visited each village would suffice to secure the proper maintenance of the valuable rural records left by the cadastral survey. Some of the papers produced at the Conference, however, show that in the adjoining districts of Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Ballia, and Ghazipur, the yearly village papers were, up to a recent date, incorrect and untrustworthy, though in those districts, under the system in force in the North-West Provinces, there had been for half a century much stronger sub-divisional and village rural establishments than are proposed for North Bihar under the second of the schemes now under consideration.

9. There are two features common to both schemes. The first is that the patwaris, as established by Regulation XII of 1817, should be abolished and the Regulation repealed, on the ground that the patwaris have failed to perform for the villages, for the raiyats, or for the district administration, the services contemplated by the Regulation, while their dual relation to the Collector and to the zamindar interfered with their usefulness to the landlords whom they served. As at present advised, I see no objection to the proposed repeal. I approve the provision in the Bill, as submitted by the Conference, for prohibiting the continuance of the patwari cess which the zamindars used, it is said, to levy from the raiyats, though I apprehend there is reason in Mr. T. Gibbon's remark (page 6 of the Conference Proceedings), that the zamindars will still have to pay some one to do the work that patwaris used to perform for them.

The second feature, common to both schemes, is that, when any alleged change of occupancy or change of rent is disputed, either before the rural registrar or the land-recorder, the parties concerned must be referred to the Courts for settlement of their dispute, the bare facts of the dispute being recorded by either the rural registrar or the land-recorder. It is stated in the Conference papers, and in the reports from Bihar officers, that transfers of occupancies or parts of occupancies are constantly made in Bihar, and that the landlord would ordinarily challenge the validity of such transfers.

10. Lord Lansdowne's Government, in their letter now under my consideration, pronounced strongly in favour of Sir A. MacDonnell's scheme; they believed that under Sir C. Elliott's scheme there would be no real or effective maintenance of the cadastral records; they desired to see the controversy settled as soon as possible; and they asked sanction to the introduction into the Legislature of the Land Records Maintenance Bill in the shape proposed by the Conference in January last.

Sir C. Elliott, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, deprecates the introduction of Sir A. MacDonnell's scheme, on the grounds that the imposition of a fresh tax for the purpose

will be distasteful to the people, that the visits and inquiries of the land-recorders will cause irritation among villagers, who have for generations been unaccustomed to the intervention of Government officials in such matters, and that the business of organizing and supervising the new staff of officials will throw a difficult and heavy burden on the district officers, who already have much to do. Sir C. Elliott urges that if the Government of India decide in favour of Sir A. MacDonnell's scheme, a trial should at the same time be given to the scheme of rural registrars. The scheme of Sir Charles Elliott can be introduced without the imposition of any special tax. He points out that the cadastral survey will shortly be again going over the tract (about 700 villages) treated by Mr. Collin's experimental survey in 1886; the result of this revision will show how far the record-of-rights made by Mr. Collin has to be altered after a period of nine years, and will throw light on the question how far yearly enquiry in each village by special officials is absolutely necessary for maintaining the usefulness of the village record-of-rights.

The Government of India were averse to even giving a trial to Sir C. Elliott's scheme; but added that, if necessary, the proposed Bill could be made to provide for carrying both schemes into execution, leaving the Government discretion to decide within what limits each should be introduced.

11. Both the schemes now before me are supported by high authority. Sir C. Elliott, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, possesses very special experience of land revenue and rural affairs in the North-West Provinces, in the Central Provinces, and in Mysore. It was on his recommendation that the cadastral survey and record-of-rights were recently introduced into North Bihar, though one or more of his predecessors had previously advocated the measure; and he is most anxious that the measure should be a lasting success and permanent benefit to the people of the province. He admits that Sir A MacDonnell's scheme would be the more complete if the circumstances were those of Northern India. But in the circumstances of Bihar he deprecates the introduction of a large staff of official land-recorders into the country; he is averse to imposing a further special tax for the purpose on the people if it can possibly be avoided, and he would at any rate postpone the adoption of such measures until it becomes clear that they are inevitable.

Sir A. MacDonnell possesses special experience and knowledge of rural affairs in North Bihar; he is keenly alive to the necessity of permanently protecting the cultivating classes of the province; and his recent Minutes, written while he was acting for Sir C. Elliott as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, show that he is master of the history and bearings of the subject.

12. It is possible that Sir A MacDonnell's scheme might, if completely carried out, be more successful in maintaining the village record-of-rights in North Bihar than Sir C. Elliott's. At the same time there may be doubt whether the work could be fully done without a stronger staff than has been proposed, and also whether any official staff whatever would be able, at the outset and without the co-operation of the people, to effect year by year the correction and maintenance of the record-of-rights in a complete and trustworthy manner. In the circumstances of rural Bengal there would be risk, and there would be among the people themselves much fear of evil from a scheme which let loose on a single district a staff of 240 new and mostly low paid officials.

13. I cannot conceal from myself that, as anticipated in Lord Cross's despatch of December 1891, there has been local irritation against the cadastral survey, and regarding the impost that must be made upon the people to meet the cost of the operations. Until the survey has been made and paid for, and until the people have begun to appreciate the benefits which I confidently expect will result from the preparation of a correct record of rights, the Government should, if possible, abstain from futher measures that might intensify the feeling that has already arisen.

14. If it be possible, without risking the rights of the raiyats, to avoid altogether the necessity of imposing a special cess on the people for the maintenance of the record-of-rights, the advantage will be great. If the zamindars and raiyats understand their interests, and recognize the fact that the failure of the rural registrar system may entail the adoption of other and more distasteful measures, they may make that system successful. I am very unwilling to sanction the imposition of a further and a permanent cess until Sir C. Elliott's system, which relies partly on the co-operation of the people, has been tried.

15. I anticipate that the revision next year of the experimental survey and record-of-rights, effected in 1886 over 700 square miles of the Muzaffarpur district, will afford valuable information as to the extent to which changes of occupancy falsify or render useless the cadastral record after a series of years. I shall be glad to receive hereafter a report upon the results of that revision, and of the inferences which are drawn by the Local Government and your Excellency's Government from those results.

16. Meanwhile, I approve the introduction into the Legislature of a Bill for the maintenance of the record-of-rights in Bengal. It should provide for the adoption of Sir C. Elliott's scheme, with such sanctions and safeguards as may be considered expedient, but without the imposition of any fresh tax beyond a moderate fee on registrations. Provision can be made for repealing the Patwari Regulations and for realizing the initial cost of the survey, if further provision on that point is found needful. But the Bill should make no reference to the alternative scheme for the maintenance of the records, nor does the further discussion of that scheme seem to me desirable until the plans of Sir Charles Elliott have had a full trial.

CONDITION OF PARTS OF THE DISTRICT OF FARIDPUR.

NOTIFICATION—No. 604-T.R.

The 29th September 1894.—The following report is published for general information:—

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

No. 3T., dated Camp Madaripur, the 21st September 1894.

From—A. C. TUTE, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Dacca Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit a report on the condition of certain parts of the Faridpur district.

2. Publicity was given by a letter under the signature of the Secretary to a local public Association to the existence of a state of things which, if true, demanded some enquiry; and subscriptions were solicited from the public for the aid of what the writer of the latter described as a starving community. At the same time the character and motives of the Subdivisional Officer of Madaripur were attacked in the native press and otherwise for his alleged apathy to the sufferings of the people in his subdivision.

3. I thought it therefore advisible to go to that part of the country, so as to put Government in possession of the facts as they are, and not as they are being represented by persons whose philanthropy or some other motive has a tendency to blind them to what is the true state of affairs.

4. Before leaving Faridpur, I made some general enquiries which tended to throw light on the condition of the tract supposed to be affected by famine. When inspecting the jail, I had all the prisoners who came from those parts paraded separately; most of them were convicts of this year, and not one of them bore the least trace of having come from a people in a distressed condition.

5. The jail hospital returns next drew my attention, and I find that up to date the admissions to hospital bear a far lower ratio to the population of the jail than they have done for the last three years.

6. Admissions to hospital are notoriously more frequent from those recently admitted into jail, and a remarkable decrease in them is not a sign of a weakly condition amongst the rural population.

7. Then I found that the District Board, after much soliciting on the part of those who seem to wish to point out distress, had, against the views of the Magistrate, given a grant of Rs. 300 for weaving. This sum was thankfully received by the local famine agitators. It was either hopelessly inadequate, or else a waste of District Board money. If the return of cloth be made for the thread supplied, the waste will be slight. It is as nothing to the fact of the District Board lending its weight towards recognizing a state of distress in the district.

8. Last year we all know was a year of scarcity, yet out of the sum advanced to one gentleman, the Reverend Mathura Nath Bose, to relieve distress which was admitted to have existed, he was enabled to hand over Rs. 600 to a brother missionary to carry on operations this year.

9. These are the facts which I ascertained before starting out on my visit to the locality. I sent word previously to the gentlemen interested in the matter that I was coming, and I was not accompanied by any officer who had formed or expressed an opinion on the existence or non-existence of distress.

10. The tract alleged to be so affected is the south-western corner of the district with the station Kotalipara as its centre. I left Madaripur on the 19th instant, and at Ausgram took the police launch and steamed right down through the centre of this tract. I stopped at two large villages on the way; the people all came out to look at the launch, gave us directions how to go, as the navigation was difficult Not a soul seemed to be aware that they were supposed to be starving, and none of them looked in bad case. They seemed to enjoy the *tamasha*, and looked as bright as people who lead a semi-amphibious life might be expected to look. I was gravely informed afterwards that here people were starving, but their natural timidity would not allow them to mention the circumstance.

11. When I reached Kotalipara, I was met with a telegram from the gentleman who wrote to the *Englishman*, saying he was sorry he could not meet me, but he had instructed his agents to render me every assistance.

12. Shortly after my arrival at the thana, a number of boats arrived with a collection of people, who informed me that they had been sent for my inspection by the delegate of the *shubha*, and that that gentleman was on his way; before his arrival I questioned these people, who all said they were beggars by profession, as they clearly were.

13. Shortly after this, the Reverend Mathura Nath Bose came. He is a gentleman who, I am told, possesses the confidence of all, and who would give me valuable information. He admitted at once that there was nothing like "the Madras famine" existing, and said that there was abundance of food in the place, but that the people mixed it would various kinds of jungle ságs, such as kochu leaves. There is not a district with which I am acquainted in which people of this class do not use jungle ság largely as an article of food to eke out the small quantity of rice they get by begging. He asked me to inspect the people who came. I did so. There were some decrepit old beggar women, some old men, and a number of children, the latter *all* in good condition. One young woman, with *a baby of about two months old*, was amongst the crowd, and she was pointed out as a fit subject for charitable relief on the ground that she had been a widow for years.

14. The whole crowd were just what one could gather on any Sunday at a Rajbari, or any other place where indiscriminate charity is given—the regular beggar class.

15. The delegate then turned up with another consignment, and he at once assumed that I had come to supplement the subscriptions of those who have been influenced by the representations of his Society, with substantial Government aid. The account of my interview with him will be interesting. I was informed that he spent about Rs. 50 a week, so I began by asking him for some particulars. I first asked him how many persons he relieved. He replied 2,000 twice a week. I then asked him if he had any register of these people. He said he had a register, but *he had not brought it*. I asked him to tell me how many names were on it. He said *about* 900. I then asked him how he arrived at the 2,000. His reply was, "they have children, &c." He was then asked whether he entered a certain name with so many dependants, to which he replied in the negative.

16. I then asked him if he ever had counted the actual number relieved. He said he had about two or three weeks ago (he has been in the place about a month). I asked him the result. He then said at the first counting there were 900, then 1,100 a week after, and lastly, on last Thursday (the 13th), 2,000. His first statement was one counting two or three weeks ago.

17. I take the liberty of doubting his statement as to the counting, as I shall show later on. I next enquired into the quantity of grain distributed. He said he gave a seer a week to each person in two instalments. I pointed out to him that a seer of rice a week hardly made the difference between life and death to people, when he changed his position, and said there were exceptional cases, and instanced a family of five girls, the eldest of whom was 14, to whom he gave two seers of rice *daily*.

18. I then suggested that he might possibly keep some accounts of his expenditure. He said at first he did, and when asked their nature, he said; "I enter so many maunds of rice purchased and distributed to so many persons." I ventured to enquire how any one interested could ascertain how the expenditure was made. He said with very charming simplicity:—"They can ask me," and there is an account sent to the papers. He then asked me, in which he was joined by the Rev. Mr. Bose, if advances could not be made by Government to eke out the subscriptions, or even to open out a system of relief work in the way of weaving, to which I replied that I had no intention whatever of making any such request to Government.

19. The delegate at this told me that his feelings were wrung at times by the sight of the distress, and made an effort at emotion by removing his spectacles, and wiping one eye with the corner of his *chudder*.

20. By this time I had noticed that the people were sitting down in two lines at opposite sides of the road, and I asked Mr. Bose what this meant. "Oh!" he said, "you just come on the day of distributing the bi-weekly dole, and we have brought the recipients here for you to see." I asked him if the number present represented the usual weekly crowd, and he said there might be a few absentees, but not so many as to make any natural difference. I had meantime, when talking to the delegate, from a point below the middle of the line asked the District Superintendent, who was wtth me, to count these behind us quietly. They amounted to 180, nearly all children. So that the number present could not have amounted to 400 persons including children. This represented the bi-weekly 2,000 persons fed, and had it not been that I had had the advantage of Mr. Bose's information, I should probably have been told that I had only seen a few selected specimens from amongst a starving population.

21. The absence of any accounts, and the vague assertion of so much being spent weekly on rice distributed amongst an equally vague number of people, shows tolerably clearly what the whole business is. I saw the cup in which the dole is measured; it is about the size of a large cocoanut cut in half, and the distribution of its contents twice a week could no more keep a starving man alive than the exhibition of the *Shabha* system of relief could convince me of the existence of anything out of the common in the way of distress in the Faridpur district.

22. I am glad to have to report that the Subdivisional Officer of Madaripur has shown a clear-headed courage throughout the whole of this business, which is most creditable to him. He has been abused and misrepresented, not only by the press, but by people who might have been expected to have known better, and has kept his head through it all. He was found fault with for asking to see the accounts of these relief operations which, he was told, existed but were unfortunately in Faridpur, but the non-existence of which I elicited.

23. I must apologise for the length of this report, but I thought it desirable to put Government in a position to give an accurate version of what has been persistently exaggerated and misrepresented in the press and elsewhere. As long as people are credulous enough to subscribe money in answer to the appeal made in the *Englishman* and elsewhere, I presume this farce will go on. I shall, however, stop its recognition by the District Board of Faridpur or any other body entrusted with public funds in my Division.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 29th September, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
	BENGAL.		
Burdwan Divn.			
1	Burdwan Sept. 29, '94	2·58	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* in progress; crop as reported damaged in parts by floods. Sugarcane doing well. Prospects of *aman* good. Prices of common rice:—
	Kalna ...	2·38	
	Katwa ...	3·25	
	Raniganj ...	3·14	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 10¾ to 16
			Kalna ... ... 9 to 13 } per rupee.
			Katwa 14 6/16
			Raniganj 14½
2	Birbhum „ 29, '94	8·49	Weather—stormy with heavy rain during the last three days. Prospects of crops very good. Common rice sells from 12½ to 16½ seers per rupee. Cattle doing well.
	Rampur Hát ...	1·86	
3	Bankura „ 29, '94	4·97	Weather—stormy. Prospects of crops continue good. Prices of coarse rice:—
	Vishnupur ...	4·94	
			Srs.
			Bankura ... ... 17½ } per rupee.
			Vishnupur 17
4	Midnapore „ 29, '94	2·16	Weather—rainy with occasional sunshine. Outlook in Contai not bright. Elsewhere the prospects of all crops very good. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Contai ...	0·49	
	Tamluk ...	0·81	
	Ghatal ...	5·64	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 14 } per rupee.
			Contai 13½
			Tamluk 13
			Ghatal ... ... 12 to 14
5	Hooghly „ 29, '94	1·85	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Standing crops doing well. Harvesting of *aus* commenced. Prices of common rice:—
	Serampore ...	3·01	
	Jahanabad ...	·87	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 11 } per rupee.
			Serampore ... ... 11 to 12
			Jahanabad 13
6	Howrah 29, '94	3·76	Weather—bright with alternate showers. Harvesting of jute and *aus* continues. Winter rice doing well. No disease among cattle. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Ulubaria ...	1·77	
			Srs.
			Howrah ... ... 10 } per rupee.
			Ulubaria ... ... 10 to 13
Presidency Divn.			
7	24-Parganas „ 29, '94	2·01	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* nearly over. *Aman* and sugarcane doing well. The rain during the week has done much good to the *aman* crop. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 12 to 13 0 } per rupee.
			Barasat 10 10
			Basirhat ... ... 12 to 13 5
			Diamond Harbour 11 0
8	Nadia „ 29, '94	1·09	Weather—at present showery and moderately cool. Prospect of *aman* excellent. Common rice selling from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.
	Kushtia ...	0·26	
	Meherpur ...	1·04	
	Chuadanga ...	0·60	
	Ranaghat ...	1·00	
9	Murshidabad ...	...	Report not received.
10	Jessore „ 29, '94	0·87	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Prospect of *aman* good. Harvesting of *aus* completed. Floods have done some injury to jute and *aman* on chur lands in subdivision Bangaon, where rivers are still rising. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Jhenida ...	4·03	
	Bangaon ...	0·59	
	Magura ...	0·33	
	Narail ...	1·25	
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 11 to 12 0 } per rupee.
			Jhenida 13 8
			Bangaon ... ... 11 to 16 0
			Magura 14 0
			Narail 13 0
11	Khulna „ 29, '94	2·01	Weather—showery. Harvesting of *aus* and jute nearly over. Standing crops doing well. Rice sells from 10 seers to 13 seers 11 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Bagerhat ...	1·64	
	Satkhira ...	1·43	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
RAJSHAHI DIVN.			
12	Rajshahi Sept. 29, '94 Nator ... Naugaon ...	6·92 1·04 2·49	Weather—seasonable, almost too wet. Prospects of all crops excellent. *Aus*, which in places came up late, requires dry weather for cutting. Water and fodder sufficient. There is no cattle-disease. Price of rice varies from 10½ to 13 seers per rupee.
13	Dinajpur „ 29, '94	3·22	Weather—hot and rainy. *Aman* progressing well. *Bhadoi* harvesting nearly over. No report of cattle-disease. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. Rice selling from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
14	Jalpaiguri „ 29, '94 Alipur Duar ...	2·16 2·55	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy finished, and all crops doing well. Prospects favourable. Cattle-disease severe in Mynaguri thana of the Duars. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
15	Darjeeling „ 29, '94	3·97	Weather—rainy with snatches of bright weather. *Bhutta, chota marua* and *bhadoi* being harvested. *Aghani dhan, kalai* and *bara marua* coming to maturity. *Phapur* and potatoes being planted. Prospects good. Price of coarse rice in the Hills 7 to 10 seers per rupee.
16	Rangpur „ 29, '94 Nilphamari ... Gaibanda ... Kurigram ...	0·91 4·00 0·68 1·05	Weather—cloudy with occasional rain. Steeping of jute and transplantation of *aman* not yet finished. Sugarcane doing well. *Kalai* is being sown. Rainfall sufficient. Price of rice from 8 to 10½ seers per rupee.
17	Bogra „ 29, '94 Sherpur ...	0·66 1·25	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *aman* rice good. *Bhadoi* harvest nearly finished. Prices steady (11½ seers per rupee). Fodder and water sufficient.
18	Pabna „ 29, '94	3·16	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good throughout the district. Harvesting of *aus* nearly finished; that of jute still going on. Common rice selling at 11 seers per rupee at Sadar and 11¼ seers at Sirajganj. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
DACCA DIVN.			
19	Dacca „ 29, '94	Not reported.	Weather—cloudy with occasional rain. Harvesting of jute nearly finished. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder plentiful. Common rice 13 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.
20	Mymensingh „ 29, '94	1·14	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 10 seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.
21	Faridpur „ 29, '94 Goalundo ... Madaripur ...	1·36 0·75 3·65	Weather—seasonable. Floods going down. Prospects of crops very fair. Price of rice 11½ and 12 seers per rupee.
22	Backergunge „ 29, '94	2·45	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Outturn of *aus* estimated to be 16 annas. Common rice sells from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water supply sufficient.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.			
23	Tippera „ 29, '94	2·51	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *aman* are now excellent. Price of rice stationary— Srs. Chowdagram ... ... 17½ } per rupee. Nasirnagar ... ... 12¾ }
24	Noakhali „ 29, '94	1·70	Weather—fair with occasional showers of rain. State and prospects of crops good. Transplantation of *aman* nearly completed. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of rice— *Aus.* Srs. *Aman.* Srs. Sadar ... ... 15 11 } per rupee. Fenny ... ... 18 13 }
25	Chittagong „ 29, '94	0·39	Weather—hot. Transplantation of *aman* still continues. Prospects fair, but a little more rain is wanted. Prices have slightly fallen. Water and fodder sufficient.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.			
26	Patna Sept. 29, '94	1·46	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Prospects of rice continue excellent. Autumn rice being harvested. Land is being everywhere ploughed and prepared for the spring crops. Prices of common rice stationary. It is selling at—
	Barh ,,	3·28	
	Bihar ...	1·36	
	Dinapore ...	1·08	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 15½ per rupee.
			Barh ... ... 12½ per rupee.
			Bihar ... ... 15¼ per rupee.
			Dinapore ... ... 11 to 14½ per rupee.
27	Gaya ,, 29, '94	1·00	Fine weather early in week; showery later. Harvesting of *serha* and *sathi* paddy commenced. Other *bhadoi* crops gathered. Prospect of winter rice favourable, and the rain has been beneficial for *rabi* preparations. Prices about normal. Prices of common rice:—
	Nawada ...	1·30	
	Aurangabad ...	1·11	
	Jahanabad ...	1·52	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 13½ per rupee.
			Jahanabad ... ... 13 per rupee.
			Aurangabad ... ... 15½ per rupee.
			Nawada ... ... 15 per rupee.
			Supply of fodder and water ample.
28	Shahabad ,, 29, '94	3·25	Weather—seasonable with passing clouds and at intervals rainy. Paddy and sugarcane on low lands are suffering slightly in parts owing to excessive rainfall. The prospect is promising. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops approaching completion.
	Buxar ...	Nil	
	Bhabua ...	0·03	
	Sasaram ...	Not reported.	
29	Saran ,, 29, '94	0·81	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops nearly completed. Fields are being prepared for *rabi* sowings. Paddy doing well. Water and fodder plentiful. Prices of common rice:—
	Siwan ...	1·66	
	Gopalganj ...	1·19	
			Srs. c.
			Chapra ... ... 12 13 per rupee.
			Siwan ... ... 13 15 per rupee.
			Gopalganj ... ... 14 12 per rupee.
30	Champaran ,, 29, '94	2·89	Sun with clouds; heavy showers. Reaping of *bhadoi* approaching completion. More rain wanted for *aghani dhan*. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
31	Muzaffarpur ,, 29, '94	0·95	Weather—seasonable. Paddy crop continues to promise well. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops going on. No cattle-disease. Water and fodder plentiful. Price selling at 11 to 12 seers per rupee.
	Hajipur ...	0·40	
	Sitamarhi ...	0·37	
32	Darbhanga .. 29, '94	4·25	Weather—generally sunny with occasional clouds and showers. *Bhadoi* harvest nearly finished. Prospects of *aghani* rice crop very favourable. Transplanting operations still going on in places. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Price of common rice ranges from 13 to 14 seers per rupee.
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.			
33	Monghyr ,, 29, '94	1·53	Weather—cloudy with occasional heavy showers. *Bhadoi* harvest almost over. Preparation of land for sowing *rabi* crops commenced. Indigo and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Prices of common rice:—
	Begusarai ...	3·32	
	Jamui ...	1·21	
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 10 12 per rupee.
			Begusarai ... ... 14 0 per rupee.
			Jamui ... ... 13 10 per rupee.
34	Bhagalpur ,, 29, '94	1·89	Weather—cool for the season with heavy showers. *Kurthi, kalai*, winter indigo and castor are being sown. Prospects of *aghani* paddy are so far excellent. The harvesting of *marua* is nearly over, and that of *bhadoi* paddy and Indian-corn is in progress. Prices normal and stationary. Price of common rice from 13 seers to 20 seers for new *bhadoi*. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Banka ...	3·71	
	Madhipura ...	0·93	
	Supaul ...	1·00	
35	Purnea ,, 29, '94	0·45	Weather—cloudy with high easterly winds. Harvesting of *bhadoi* nearly finished. Steeping of jute going on still. *Aghani* crop promises well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.
	Kishanganj ...	0·76	
	Araria ...	0·40	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR—*concld.*			
BHAGALPUR DIVN.—*concld.* 36	Malda Sept. 29, '94	Not reported.	Weather—cloudy and rainy at intervals. Rivers falling fast. Winter rice thriving and promising well everywhere. Sowing of *kalai* has begun. Steeping of jute not yet finished. Price of ordinary rice varies from 12 to 15¾ seers per rupee. No want of fodder and water.
	Chanchal ...	1·49	
	Shibganj ..	1·29	
37	Sonthal Parganas „ 29, '94	2·19	Almost daily rain. Early rice being cut. Late rice doing very well indeed.
	Deoghur ...	1·84	
	* Godda ...	Not reported.	
	Jamtara ...	0·94	
	Pakour ..	2·93	
	Rajmahal ...	2·34	
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN. 38	Cuttack „ 29, '94	1·89	Weather—warm with heavy showers. *Beali* harvest continues. *Sarad* doing well. Transplantation still in progress in the flooded area, where prospects continue better. Sowing of *rabi* has commenced in places. Fodder-supply sufficient. Prices of common rice— Sadar ... ... Srs. 9 14 to Srs. 14 7; Jajpur ... ... 10 8 to 11 13; Kendrapara ... ... 10 2 to 13 2; Banki ... ... 14 0 — per rupee.
39	Balasore „ 29, '94	3·97	Weather—cloudy with showers throughout the week. Weeding and some transplantation still in progress. Good reports from everywhere. The rain in the end of the week proved beneficial. Coarse rice sells at— Balasore ... ... Srs. 14 to 15; Bhadrak ... ... 15; Chandbally ... ... 8 to 11 — per rupee.
40	Puri „ 27, '94	2·19	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Harvesting of *beali* still going on. *Laghu* ripening. Weeding of *sarad* paddy nearly finished. State of miscellaneous crops good. Rice sells from 11 to 15¾ seers per rupee.
	Khurda ...	0·32	
	Banpur ...	0·78	
	CHOTA NAGPUR.		
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVN. 41	Hazaribagh Sept. 29, '94	1·85	Weather—seasonable. Heavy rain on 27th and 28th. Paddy doing well. *Bhadoi* crops being harvested. Lands are being ploughed for *rabi* sowings. Common rice selling from 11 to 13 seers per rupee.
	Giridi ...	Not reported.	
42	Lohardaga „ 29, '94	1·85	Weather—seasonable. Reaping of *gora dhan* continues. Outturn good. Sowing of *sirgooja* completed. Prospect of winter paddy continues good. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
43	Palamau „ 27, '94	0·59	Weather—seasonable. Prospect of paddy crop excellent. *Bhadoi* crop yet on the ground in places. Harvesting continues. Lands being prepared for *rabi*. Price of rice falling—14 to 18 seers per rupee.
44	Manbhum „ 29, '94	4·62	Heavy rain on two days. Paddy flourishing. *Bhadoi* crops being cut; outturn moderate. *Rabi* crops being sown in some places. Rice sells from 12 to 18 seers per rupee.
	Gobindpur ...	Not reported.	
45	Singhbhum „ 29, '94	0·98	Weather—bright during early part of week. Rainy and cloudy towards the close. All standing crops doing well. Rice selling from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,
The 2nd October 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 23rd to 29th September 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of Hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1894.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Sept.	23rd	147·1	4·8	29·590	82·2	88·5	10·8	77·7	79·7	0·983	78·7	89	N and calm ...	23	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o.
,,	24th	139·8	1·5	·616	80·3	86·6	10·2	76·4	78·7	·961	78·0	93	ESE and calm ...	21	0·21	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p, t.
,,	25th	148·5	7·1	·626	82·2	88·0	10·4	77·6	79·3	·962	78·0	88	WSW, ESE and calm.	36	Nil	Partially cloudy, ≏.
,,	26th	147·5	3·6	·618	81·2	87·4	9·0	78·4	78·9	·958	77·9	90	E, ESE and calm	100	0·24	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p. t.
,,	27th	139·7	1·4	·646	80·2	84·2	6·7	77·5	78·6	·957	77·9	93	ESE ...	134	0·77	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, p, d, t, lr.
,,	28th	136·5	0·9	·717	81·1	85·4	8·3	77·1	79·2	·972	78·4	92	ESE and SE by S	94	0·21	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, t, p.
,,	29th	144·8	3·3	·699	81·6	85·9	8·9	77·0	78·6	·939	77·3	87	SSE, and S by W	50	0·06	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, t,

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		29·645
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		29·733
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		22·6
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		84·0
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		81·3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		83·1
The extreme variation of temperature		12·1
The maximum temperature		88·5
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		14
		%
The mean relative humidity		90
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		85
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 23rd to 29th September 1894		1·49
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		1·71
The total fall from 1st January to 29th September 1894		41·13
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		58·77

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; lr, lightning reflection; ≏, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 1st October 1894.

A. PEDLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Station Observations.											
				Air Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature.						
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·608	29·653	—·103	E	63	91·7	23rd Sept.	77·7	26th Sept.	88·8	78·6	83·7
			Raniganj	29·369	29·652	—·098	Variable	39	90·2	24th ,,	75·8	28th ,,	87·3	76·7	82·0
		Birbhum	.....												
		Bankura	Bankura	29·391	29·640	—·091	Variable	63	91·1	23rd ,,	76·1	24th ,,	87·6	77·1	82·4
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·549	29·644	—·112	Ely	68	93·3	23rd ,,	77·1	24, 25 ,, 27–29.	89·6	77·4	83·5
		Hooghly	.....												
		Howrah	.....												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·664	29·633	—·114	Ely	226	90·2	26th ,,	77·0	27th ,,	87·2	78·9	83·1
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·683	29·650	—·100	SEly	65	90·6	23rd ,,	76·2	25th ,,	87·3	77·5	82·4
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·665	29·661	—·091	ESE	109	90·3	23rd ,,	76·2	25th ,,	88·5	77·7	83·1
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·655	29·670	—·087	E	63	89·6	23rd ,,	76·3	28th ,,	86·9	78·4	82·7
		Jessore	Jessore	29·673	29·653	—·113	SE, ESE	76*	91·0	23rd ,,	74·9	25th ,,	87·6	77·2	82·4
		Khulna	.....												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·652	29·671	—·076	Calm	82	89·6	23rd ,,	76·1	25, 27 ,,	86·8	77·8	82·4
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·628	29·704	—·057	NEly	46	90·1	23rd ,,	75·7	23rd ,,	87·3	77·6	82·5
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·472	29·716	—·054	Ely	64	90·4	23rd ,,	73·6	29th ,,	88·1	75·3	81·7
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22·950	—	—·070	E	63	63·6	25th ,,	55·2	28th ,,	62·6	55·8	59·2
			Gnatong	19·268	—	—	Variable	83	54·4	24, 27 ,,	39·1	27th ,,	52·1	41·6	46·9
		Kuch Bihar	.....												
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·626	29·702	—·072	E	42	91·3	23rd ,,	76·7	24, 27 & 28. ,,	88·8	77·6	83·2
		Bogra	Bogra	29·677	29·691	—·069	E	?	90·2	27th ,,	75·7	28th ,,	87·4	77·4	82·4
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·686	29·685	—·093	Calm & E	11	88·8	23rd ,,	76·2	28th ,,	85·9	78·5	82·2
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·712	29·687	—·081	SEly	150	90·1	23rd ,,	76·2	24th ,,	87·5	78·9	83·2
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·688	29·698	—·077	ESE	67	88·2	23rd ,,	76·1	27th ,,	86·8	77·6	82·2
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·692	29·686	—·096	Calm	93	86·8	23, 26 ,,	75·9	28th ,,	85·7	78·9	82·3
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·712	29·670	—·099	Calm	57	88·8	23, 24 ,,	76·9	27th ,,	86·4	78·2	82·3
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·718	29·702	—·091	SE	83	91·3	23rd ,,	75·8	26, 27 ,,	88·5	76·5	82·5
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·701	29·691	—·090	ESE	120	87·5	23rd ,,	74·8	25th ,,	85·6	76·7	81·2
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·676	29·710	—·083	E, SE	112	88·7	27th ,,	75·1	28th ,,	87·6	76·0	81·8
		South Lushai Hills	.....												
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·526	29·609	—·085	E	125	91·0	23, 24 ,,	77·2	27th ,,	88·2	79·3	83·8
		Gaya	Gaya	29·324	29·652	—·086	E	134	92·9	25th ,,	75·8	28th ,,	89·3	77·6	83·4
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·326	29·628	—·100	Variable	3355	91·3	24, 25 ,,	76·5	24, 28 ,,	89·1	77·1	83·1
			Buxar	29·461	29·653	—·079	E	120	91·5	23-25 ,,	76·7	27th ,,	89·5	78·5	83·9
			Arrah	29·502	29·643	—·082	Variable	60	92·4	24, 25 ,,	77·0	27th ,,	89·8	78·6	84·2
		Saran	Chapra	29·521	29·655	—·066	E	96	91·8	23, 25 ,,	76·1	27th ,,	89·2	78·7*	84·2*
		Champaran	Motihari	29·484	29·675	—·065	ENE	117	91·5	24th ,,	75·9	27, 29 ,,	88·4	76·5	82·5
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·536	29·666	—	ESE	102	92·7	23rd ,,	76·2	27th ,,	87·8	77·8	82·9
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·548	29·667	—·060	ESE	103	91·0	23rd ,,	76·2	28th ,,	88·0	78·3	83·2
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	...												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·550	29·662	—·080	SE	85	91·2	23rd ,,	74·1	24th ,,	87·0	75·9	81·9
		Purnea	Purnea	29·569	29·677	—·062	E	88	90·7	24th ,,	76·7	20th ,,	88·2	78·5	83·4
		Malda	Malda	29·651	29·674	—·065	SE	69	90·6	24, 27 ,,	77·0	27th ,,	88·1	78·2	83·2
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·236	29·676	—·065	SEly	107	91·1	23rd ,,	75·3	23rd ,,	86·7	76·5	81·6
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·592	29·614	—·122	Variable	53	94·7	23rd ,,	77·9	24 & 26 —28. ,,	89·9	78·3	84·1
			False Point	29·650	29·613	—·126	N	214	92·5	23rd ,,	76·6	24, 27 ,,	88·2	78·3	83·2
		Balasore	Balasore	29·622	29·624	—·118	Nly	93	92·4	24th ,,	75·7	26th ,,	88·6	77·1	82·9
		Puri	Puri	29·647	29·602	—	Nly	182*	94·7	23, 24 ,,	76·6	25th ,,	89·6	79·0	84·3
			Gopalpur	29·650	29·611	—	NNW	223	94·2	24th ,,	76·1	26th ,,	89·1	78·1	83·6
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·693	29·637	—·099	WNW	209	86·7	26th ,,	71·3	23rd ,,	84·1	72·3	78·2
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·580	29·539	—·092	Nly	208	86·0	26th ,,	70·4	23rd ,,	83·1	72·1	77·6
		Palamau	Daltonganj												
		Manbhum	.....												
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	28·917	29·620	—·103	Variable	35*	92·9	23, 25 ,,	75·2	27th ,,	89·6	70·6	83·1
Assam.	.....	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·414	29·733	—·078	NE		88·7	23rd ,,	73·0	29th ,,	86·0	75·6	80·8
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·643	29·712	—·084	NE	104	86·2	23, 24 ,,	75·1	27th ,,	84·4	77·2	80·7
		Cachar	Silchar	29·672	29·728	—·068	Calm		92·0	26th ,,	74·3	24th ,,	90·4	76·1	83·3

* Mean for days.

Explanation.—Summary—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the readings during the same period for the stations for the period in question. The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The mean are the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one of which at least a fourth of an inch fell

for the week ending Saturday, the 29th of September 1894.

Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. Of week. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Rainfall. Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Since 16th May 1894. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	District.
—0·1	81·4	89	7·4	2·58	2·38	1·48	4·00	2·18	6·29	7·41	—1·12	43·06	42·39	+0·67	Burdwan.
—0·8	79·5	94	7·0	2·97											
					5·64	2·54	4·33	2·01	10·44	10·53	—0·09	55·88	48·60	+7·28	Birbhum.
0	80·9	89	7·3	4·97	3·85	1·43	5·00	2·28	9·28	8·03	+1·25	50·60	47·56	+3·04	Bankura.
+0·9	81·0	90	4·3	2·37	2·28	1·80	4·25	2·31	7·11	8·76	—1·65	54·18	47·35	+6·83	Midnapore.
					1·25	1·80	3·33	2·21	6·92	7·84	—0·92	37·43	45·57	—8·14	Hooghly.
					2·82	1·31	4·00	2·21	5·72	8·32	—2·60	36·72	46·10	—9·38	Howrah.
—0·5	81·5	90	9·1	1·20	1·73	1·76	3·33	2·49	6·28	9·35	—3·07	43·06	48·14	—5·08	24-Parganas.
+0·1	81·1	90	7·9	2·01	2·01	1·99	5·00	2·65	6·47	9·73	—3·26	33·12	47·76	—14·64	Calcutta.
+0·4	82·8	83	7·6	1·09	1·65	1·97	2·80	2·53	4·85	8·41	—3·56	41·75	43·74	—1·99	Nadia.
—0·6	81·9	90	8·3	3·46	4·02	2·24	4·00	2·71		10·17			45·43		Murshidabad.
—1·0	82·4	92	7·4	0·87	1·42	1·98	3·20	2·30	4·83	8·38	—3·55	42·42	45 16	—2·74	Jessore.
					2·05	1·97	3·67	2·71	7·80	9·40	—1·60	45·52	50·74	—5·22	Khulna.
+0·1	82·6	88	5·6	7·15	4·17	2·80	4·67	2·78	8·90	11·65	—2·75	39·36	48·95	—9·59	Rajshahi.
+0·6	79·5	92	8·9	3·21	2·62	2·01	3·80	2 25	16·49	11·04	+5·45	52·19	52·65	—0·46	Dinajpur.
+2·0	78·5	91	7·6	1·59	2·16	5 51	4·00	3·80		23·82			111·44		Jalpaiguri.
+0·2	58·5	90	9·6	2·45		4 27		3 54		18·36			115·68		Darjeeling.
—	46·0	91	7·6	2·02											
					6·80	4·66	5·00	3·17	36·47	20·00	+16·47	96·81	101·84	—5·03	Kuch Bihar.
+1·8	81·1	89	7·1	0·91	2·10	3·40	3 75	2·76	15·86	13·11	+2·75		67·36		Rangpur.
+0·6	81·4	89	6·6	2·36	2·26	3·25	4·00	2 94	12·48	10·18	+2·30	58·06	51·83	+6·23	Bogra.
+0·5	80·6	92	9·0	0·78	1·97	2·45	2·50	2·80	5·51	10·22	—4·71	50·68	47·67	+3·01	Pabna.
—0·1	81·2	90	8·9	1·04	1·88	1·83	3·25	2·18		10·04			54·37		Dacca.
+0·7	80·7	91	7·1	1·14		3·68		3·27		12·74			62·51		Mymensingh.
+0·2	81·8	91	7·1	1·36	1·90	2·00	3·33	2·54	7·53	8·71	—1·18	53·00	49·33	+3·67	Faridpur.
+0·2	81·5	92	9·6	1·92	2·37	2·90	4·25	3·16	10·32	11·87	—1·55	64·07	68 30	—3·63	Backergunge.
+0·7	80·3	92	6·7	3·01		2·65		2·85		11·23			62·12		Tippera.
+0·2	80·2	91	4·6	1·70	2·10	3·17	4·50	3·11	11·62	16·58	—4·96	92·98	96·34	—3·36	Noakhali.
+0·6	81·1	86	6·6	0·41	1·63	3·02	2·00	2 75	6·65	14·18	—7·53	108·31	102·36	+5·95	Chittagong.
					4·29	2·59	6·00	3·15	10·44	12·26	—1·82	72·03	72·86	—0·83	South Lushai Hills.
—0·2	82·7	86	6·3	1·46	1·91	1·86	3·75	1·91	14·43	6 89	+7·54		35 96		Patna.
—0·4	80·9	91	4·9	1·00	1·61	1·30	2 50	1·65		6 51			37·39		Gaya.
+1·1	83·2	77	4·9	1·44											
+1·9	82·4	84	4·9	0·25		1·39		1·81		6·96			35·93		Shahabad.
+1·8	82·8	87	4·1	3·25											
+1·9	82·0	88	6·7	0·81	1·06	1·95	2·33	1·71	7·96	7·28	+0·68	44·74	37·27	+7·47	Saran.
+1·9	81·4	89	4·6	2·89	1·71	3·71	3·00	1·98	6·05	9·60	—3·55	44·11	42·64	+1·47	Champaran.
—	81·3	92	5·3	0·95		2·92		1·79		8 84			39 11		Muzaffarpur.
+0·3	81·5	87	5·1	4·27	2·96	2·47	3·67	1·95	13·70	9·11	+4·59	43·38	40·72	+2·66	Darbhanga.
					3·09	1·73	3·00	2·08	10·03	7·67	+2·36	46·43	39 07	+7·36	Monghyr.
—0·3	81·9	87	7·3	1·83	1·51	2·18	3·50	2·00	10·56	8·85	+1·71	46·35	41·33	+5·02	Bhagalpur.
+0·9	80·4	90	7·9	0·45	0·80	3·36	2·33	2·23	18·04	13 88	+4·76	59·34	60 50	—1·16	Purnea.
+0·4	81·2	90	6·3	2·39	1·96	2·46	4·00	2·33	14·73	10·91	+3·82	52·58	49 56	+3·02	Malda.
+0·1	79·9	89	7·7	2·19	2·86	1·93	3·83	2·33	11·28	10·06	+1·22	53·50	46·13	+7·37	Sonthal Parganas.
+0·4	82·5	78	4·9	2·30		1·51		2·31		9·53			44·04		Cuttack.
+0·3	81·8	89	6·9	3·38											
+0·7	81·2	92	4·6	4·77		2·36		2·27		10·75			46 07		Balasore.
—	82·2	85	6·0	2·77		1·50		2 31		9·53			43·56		Puri.
—	81·8	84	2·7	1·91											
+0·5	75·8	87	7·3	2·91		1·75		2·09		8·95			45·91		Hazaribagh.
+1·4	76·1	84	6·3	1·85	1·63	2·00	2·50	2·78	9·11	9·55	—0·44		47·49		Lohardaga.
					1·15	1·53	3·00	1·80	5·29	7·64	—2·35		38·79		Palamau.
					4·50	1·38	4·50	1·88	7·73	7 57	+0·16	66·52	42·59	+23·93	Manbhum.
+1·9	80·6	86	7·4	0·98	0·98	1·86	2·00	2 25	5·47	8 27	—2·80	42·52	47·13	—4·61	Singhbhum.
—1·0	78·2	94	8·7	4·46											Sibsagar.
+0·5	78·6	92	9·1	0·04											Goalpara.
+0·7	77·6	94	9·9	7·22											Cachar.

last ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
numbers denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the norma
during the past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returned received in the district, *i.e.*, from total rainfall at the subdivisions

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 29th of September 1894.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 23rd.	Monday, 24th.	Tuesday, 25th.	Wednesday, 26th.	Thursday, 27th.	Friday, 28th.	Saturday, 29th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	...	0·05	...	...	0·23	0·40	...	2	0·68	1·15	5·68	6·58	43·30	39·24
			Burdwan	10·1	0·67	...	0·07	0·25	0·48	0·10	5	2·58	1·40	5·14	7·76	38·40	42·65
			Katwa	0·18	...	1·28	0·25	0·46	1·08	0·02	5	3·27	1·92	7·81	8·19	40·17	42·66
			Raniganj	...	...	...	0·19	0·86	1·80	0·12	4	2·97	1·46	6·50	7·09	50·13	44·80
			Mankur	0·82	...	...	...	1·12	0·50	0·07	3	2·60	?	12·60	?	46·83	?
		Birbhum	Suri	...	0·03	0·70	3·81	1·00	2·27	0·68	5	8·49	2·38	11·79	10·21	57·44	49·32
			Hetampur	...	...	0·06	2·17	1·24	1·29	0·77	4	5·53	2·00	12·58	10·50	62·97	50·38
			Rampur Hát	...	...	0·24	...	1·10	1·12	0·46	4	2·80	2·65	6·97	10·80	47·24	40·47
			Bolpur	...	1·15	1·40	...	0·32	0·68	1·35	5	4·90	?	9·84	?	43·56	?
			Murari	...	...	...	...	1·85	0·92	...	2	2·77	?	10·21	?	45·90	?
			Labpur	...	1·72	0·50	...	1·56	1·45	0·67	5	5·90	?	11·14	?	45·26	?
		Bankura	Bankura	...	1·15	1·34	0·11	0·60	1·56	0·21	6	4·97	1·75	10·90	7·84	48·97	40·19
			Vishnupur	...	1·23	0·32	0·36	0·66	1·16	0·28	6	4·03	1·03	11·20	8·97	53·73	48·15
			Maliara	...	0·48	...	0·41	1·09	1·25	0·09	4	3·32	0·99	7·00	6·44	44·30	46·01
			Khatra	...	0·58	...	...	0·85	1·40	0·24	4	3·07	1·05	7·98	8·86		49·84
			Indas	...	...	...	...	0·90	0·38	0·20	3	1·48	?	10·00	?		?
			Kotalpur	...	...	...	0·52	0·97	0·61	...	3	2·14	?	6·75	?	43·10	?
			Onda	3·64	0·25	0·48	0·60	0·80	1·25	...	6	7·02	?	15·03	?	40·71	?
			Gangajalghati	...	1·61	0·52	...	0·77	1·73	0·52	5	5·15	?		?		?
			Raipur	...	0·15	...	...	0·09	1·25	...	3	2·39	?	8·45	?	56·01	?
			Sonamukhi	...	...	0·31	...	0·57	1·68	...	3	2·56	?	7·85	?	40·60	?
		Midnapore	Contai	...	...	0·07	0·06	0·37	0·33	0·75	3	1·58	2·28	3·68	11·08	63·54	51·31
			Tamluk	0·30	...	0·14	...	0·28	0·52	0·15	5	1·39	1·39	3·87	8·24	54·16	45·45
			Midnapore	...	0·48	...	...	0·61	0·55	0·52	4	2·16	1·51	7·04	8·08	35·61	42·74
			Ghatal	...	2·50	0·52	...	0·14	0·26	0·46	5	3·97	2·03	13·69	8·08	63·35	49·83
			Kukrahati	...	...	0·40	...	0·45	0·69	0·59	4	2·13	?	7·06	?	45·91	?
			Garhbeta	0·03	...	...	1·55	0·35	1·37	0·40	4	3·70	?	10·00	?	52·24	?
			Panskura	0·64	0·24	...	0·11	0·87	1·07	0·37	6	3·30	?	6·52	?	58·06	?
			Danloon	...		1·75	2·00	0·70					?		?		?
		Hooghly	Serampore	0·07	...	0·23	...	0·54	0·27	...	3	1·11	1·36	6·25	7·78	31·31	44·71
			Hooghly	...	1·12	0·25	...	0·23	0·05	0·20	4	1·85	0·98	5·21	7·06	30·70	42·93
			Jahanabad	...	0·32	0·04	0·19	0·18	0·06	...	3	0·79	1·56	9·40	8·69	50·35	40·09
		Howrah	Howrah	2·61	0·02	0·25	...	0·44	0·44	...	4	3·76	1·26	7·69	8·24	35·47	45·21
			Mohesreka	...	...	0·68	...	0·21	0·55	0·43	4	1·87	1·36	3·72	8·37	37·88	40·91
			Uluberia	...	0·08	0·14	...	0·17	0·39	1·58	4	2·36	?	4·74	?	38·51	?
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	...	0·02	0·01	...	0·71	0·21	0·25	3	1·20	2·47	3·08	11·70	55·94	56·70
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	1·66	1·00	0·10	3	2·76	2·07	7·53	10·98	51·47	51·78
			Canning Town	...	0·25	0·78	...	0·82	0·66	0·16	4	2·07	?	5·14	?		?
			Alipore (Obsy.)	0·55	...	0·21	...	0·42	0·62	0·21	5	2·01	1·99	6·47	9·73	33·12	49·57
			Barrackpore	...	...	0·28	...	0·42	0·23	...	3	0·93	1·11	6·28	7·27	31·80	44·25
			Dum-Dum	0·19	...	0·41	...	0·40	0·26	...	4	1·06	1·43	9·82	8·70	44·05	46·01
			Barasat	...	0·37	...	...	0·71	0·21	...	3	1·29	1·61	4·51	8·77	29·27	43·82
			Basirhat	...	...	0·25	0·04	0·69	1·37	0·17	4	2·52	1·86	6·38	8·60	46·31	48·84
		Nadia	Ranaghat	0·86	...	...	...	...	0·56	...	2	1·42	1·21	3·61	6·70	34·25	41·89
			Krishnagar	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·71	...	2	1·09	1·54	3·73	7·80	44·13	40·53
			Chuadanga	...	...	...	0·35	0·25	0·50	0·22	4	1·32	2·14	4·34	9·47		45·22
			Meherpur	...	0·05	...	0·09	0·85	1·10	1·17	3	3·23	1·92	8·47	7·71	40·55	42·70
			Kushtia	...	...	...	0·06	0·14	0·84	0·14	3	1·18	3·02	4·11	10·23	42·68	48·36
		Murshidabad	Kandi	...	...	1·37	0·15	1·08	1·90	0·13	5	4·63	1·85	10·94	9·49	36·02	44·97
			Berhampore	...	0·09	0·09	0·03	1·20	2·01	0·04	5	3·46	2·58	9·24	10·30	45·53	45·32
			Lalbag	...	...	0·91	...	1·50	0·94	0·15	4	3·50	2·23	8·00	10·43	39·91	44·35
			Azimganj	...	0·64	2·95	...	0·75	0·75	0·14	5	5·23	2·04		9·56		45·31
			Jangipur	...	...	...	...	0·78	1·00	0·20	3	1·98	2·06		10·64		44·04
			Lalgola	...	...	0·70	0·70	0·70	3·00	0·20	5	5·30	2·07	13·70	10·54	53·00	45·81
			Akhriganj	...	2·33	0·33	0·53	0·35	2·60	0·13	6	6·27	?	11·41	?	50·95	?
			Patkabari	...	...	...	...	0·80	1·60	...	2	2·40	?	8·55	?	31·45	?
		Jessore	Narail	...	...	0·33	...	0·20	0·09	...	2	0·62	1·30	3·86	7·25	43·59	40·90
			Jessore	0·16	...	0·15	...	0·35	0·12	0·09	4	0·87	2·02	3·68	8·57	42·80	48·46
			Jhenidah	0·80	1·13	1·40	...	0·70	0·43	0·09	5	4·55	2·28	10·22	8·85	48·82	47·25
			Magura	...	...	0·20	...	0·03	0·04	0·04	1	0·37	1·90	3·08	8·41	38·75	44·13
			Bangaon	...	0·15	...	...	0·22	0·20	0·12	4	0·69	2·31	3·26	8·88	29·04	45·23
		Khulna	Satkhira	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	1·30	2	2·25	2·21	4·76	8·72	39·31	40·00
			Bagerhat	...	0·50		...	0·40	0·33	0·35	5	1·89	1·88	7·61	9·83	50·83	54·39
			Khulna	...	0·05	1·09	...	0·20	0·51	0·16	4	2·01	1·83	11·03	9·66	46·38	48·84
			Nakipur	...									?		?		?
			Rampal	...	...	0·07	1·02	0·01	...	...	2	2·00	?		?		?
		Rajshahi	Bualia	0·08	0·22	3·05	1·55	0·46	1·47	0·09	5	6·92	3·06	10·48	10·06	39·52	47·41
			Nator	...	...	0·23	...	0·56	1·20	0·26	4	2·25	3·14	7·11	11·51	40·50	49·10
			Nawgaon	0·27	0·44	0·49	...	1·29	0·86	...	5	3·35	2·48	9·12	12·67	37·09	50·35
			Lalpur	...	...	0·70	1·00	1·30	0·04	0·30	4	3·34	?	9·24	?		?
			Manda	2·60	0·29	...	1·51	1·81	0·57	...	5	7·57	?	15·31	?		?
		Dinajpur	Mahadebpur	...	0·76	0·70	...	3·05	1·36	0·15	5	6·02	2·03	14·07	10·47	49·13	51·92
			Charaman	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	1	0·40	1·98	16·45	12·07	62·23	49·75
			Raiganj	0·25	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·19	3	0·65	1·71	23·14	10·44		53·51
			Dinajpur	2·32	...	0·19	0·20	0·20	0·25	0·06	5	3·22	2·32	18·23	10·87	55·80	57·78
			Balurghat	...	1·60	0·32	...	0·93	0·32	0·35	5	2·92	2·02	9·07	10·78	38·97	40·86
			Thakurgaon	...	4·47	...	...	...	...	0·57	2	5·04	?	23·07	?	72·42	?
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	0·45	0·47	0·26	0·08	0·03	0·06	0·83	4	2·16	5·51		23·82		110·31
			Alipore Doors	...	2·07	...	0·31	0·17	...	1·95	4	4·50	?	30·12	?	96·53	?
			Fallacotta	1·50	2·15	...	...	0·10	...	2·23	4	5·98	?	33·79	?	86·39	?
			Debiganj	0·41	1·75	0·36	0·38	0·47	0·10	3·22	7	6·40	?	24·38	?	71·19	?
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)	...	0·65	2·05	0·35	0·54	0·12	1·39	6	5·01	?	40·07	?	148·37	?
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Darjeeling	Baxa	0·02	0·74	0·36	2·38	0·46	0·03	4·66	5	8·65	7·06	40·52	30·73	181·93	179·19
			Siliguri	0·45	1·75	0·30	0·04	1·03	0·18	0·73	6	4·48	2·89	28·83	14·75	118·37	103·77
			Darjeeling	0·02	0·61	0·54	0·24	0·30	0·64	0·10	6	2·45	4·32	15·30	17·56	91·42	100·45
			Kalimpong				2·04	0·23					2·80		10·35		79·21
		Kuch Bihar	*Kurseong*	0·43	0·76	0·45	1·09	3·37	1·09	0·37	7	8·46	?	31·31	?		?
			Patong	0·41	2·22	0·50	0·34	0·59	0·08	0·03	6	5·07	?	18·01	?	99·17	?
		British Bhutan	Gnatong	0·18	0·57	0·27	1·19	0·01	0·68	0·11	6	2·92		23·38		118·06	
		Tibet	Yatong	0·12	0·13	0·42	0·21	0·31	0·46	0·05	6	1·70	?	6·55	?		
		Rangpur	Dinhatta	0·79	0·98	0·21	...	0·53	0·11	0·40	6	3·02	3·70	37·57	18·41	82·53	98·87
			Kuch Bihar	0·35	4·58	0·32	...	0·22	0·05	0·25	5	5·47	6·01	34·50	22·31	94·99	111·33
			Mickliganj	...	1·20	0·40	...	0·43	0·09	3·69	4	5·81	4·55	34·01	19·80	108·16	101·33
			Mathabhanga	...	5·27	2·26	...	0·20	0·10	4·47	5	12·30	4·39	39·78	19·25	100·45	105·74
			Fulbari	...		1·21	...	1·00	0·06	1·36	3	3·63	?	39·60	?		?
			Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	...	0·05	...	...	0·12	0·02	0·53	4	1·92	3·02	10·50	11·75	45·50	55·33
			Rangpur	...	0·10	0·01	...	0·52	0·27	0·01	3	0·91	3·13	15·78	13·42	50·18?	68·25
			Peerganj	1·00	...	...	...	0·15	0·62	0·05	3	1·82	?		?	?	?
			Kurigaon	...	...	...	...	1·05	0·20	...	2	1·25	2·98	10·26	11·77		67·55
			Gobindganj	...	...	...	...	0·30	1·30				?		?		?
			Bardokra (*Nilphamari*)	0·73	2·21	0·77	...	0·29	0·17	0·16	6	4·33	4·45	20·80	15·43	62·89	79·62
			Ulipur	...	0·69	...	...	...	0·26	...	2	0·95	?	13·16	?	42·17	?
			Sunderganj	...	0·07	...	...	1·66	0·57	...	2	2·30	?	16·57	?		?
		Bogra	Sherpur	...	...	...	0·15	1·00	0·55	0·10	4	1·80	3·05	11·20	10·20	55·82	89·87
			Nowkhilla	...	...	0·14	...	0·32	0·75	...	3	1·21	3·68	7·85	9·53	50·31	48·36
			Bogra	...	...	0·20	...	0·46	1·50	0·20	4	2·36	3·15	14·31	10·55	52·74	55·45
			Panchbibi	...	1·00	1·60	...	0·45	0·30	0·31	5	3·66	2·53	16·55	10·38	52·00	60·62
		Pabna	Pabna	1·55	...	...	0·05	0·53	1·03	...	3	3·16	2·00	5·73	10·76	56·63	48·08
			Sirajganj	...	0·02	...	...	0·21	0·55	...	2	0·78	2·30	5·27	9·66	37·21	47·13

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 29th of September 1894—contd.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 23rd.	Monday, 24th.	Tuesday, 25th.	Wednesday, 26th.	Thursday, 27th.	Friday, 28th.	Saturday, 29th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj ...	...	2·88	0·07	...	0·65	...	0·13	2	3·13	2·48	7·64	12·18	63·26	62·72
			Dacca ...	0·30	0·73	0·83	...	0·23	...	0·27	5	2·36	1·96	6·45	9·89	50·95	53 07
			Narayangan;	...	0·80	0·47	...	0·04	0·08	0·15	3	1·13	1·07		10·19		56·89
			Manikganj ...	...	...	0·15	...	0·15	0·61	...	3	0·91	1·82	3·93	7·90	41·65	44·77
			Jaydebpur ...	...	0·24	1·06	...	0·15	0·05	0·04	3	1·54	?	6·24	?	52·92	?
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj ...	...	0·66	...	...	...	0·11				3·32		12·93		62·89
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	1	0 20	3·04	3·80	9·64	52·62	49·19
			Mymensingh	...	0·42	0·02	...	0·54	0·12	0·04	5	1·14	3·98	9·46	14 01	75·86	07·04
			Jamalpur ...	...	1·00	...	...	0·16	0·40	0·60	4	2·16	4·02	8·13	13·73	58·37	58·60
			Netrakona ...	...	1·11	...	...	0·79	...	0·48	3	2·38	4·10	18·46	13·43		64·87
			Subarnakhali	...	...	2·17	...	0·25	0·22	...	3	2·64	?	7·32	?	54·51	?
			Durgapur ...	...	3·30	...	...	...	...	0·50	2	3·80	?	24·70	?	103·90	?
			Sherpur Town	0·86	0·29	0·26	...	0·25	0·20	0·04	5	1·89	?	10·11	?	60·73	?
			Diwanganj ...	...	...	...	0·80	0·55					?		?		?
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	1·31	...	...	1·54	0·29	0·45	4	3·59	2·13	8·90	8·51	56·52	49·91
			Faridpur ...	...	0·22	0·10	...	0·24	0·61	0·20	5	1·36	2·05	6·07	9·52	54·01	51 31
			Goalundo ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	1	0·75	1·81	7·04	8·09	48·52	46·75
		Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	0·35	...	0·26	0·08	0·86	0·42	0·28	5	2·25	2·85	9·64	13·14	56·16	78·35
			Pirojpur ...	1·15	0·16	...	...	0·99	0·27	0·37	5	2·94	2·83	8·27	11·22	51·34	61·31
			Barisal ...	...	...	...	...	1·35	0 45	0·65	3	2·45	3·06	10·49	11·52	63·97	59·96
			Gaurnadi ...	0·17	0·53	0·08	...	0·81	0·70				?		?		?
			Bhola ...	0·03	...	...	0·10	0·75	0·20	0·74	4	1·82	3·21	12·84	11·96	70·71	73·85
			Daulatkhan	...	...	0·52	0·20	1·31	0·18	0·61	5	2·82	?	9·63	?	83·55	?
			Bauphal ...	...	...		...	2·50	2·10				?		?		?
		Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	...	1·60	0·20	...	...	...	0·50	3	2·30	2·45	10·55	10·42	49·74	54·10
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	...	0·47	1·95	...	0·09	...	...	2	2·51	2·13	12·69	11·12	75·65	69·07
			Chandpur ...	...	...	...	0·19	0·55		0·08	2	0·82	2·96	7·31	11·80	68·42	67·39
			Brahmanbaria	0 26	0·82	0·45	0 21	0·04	0·31		4	1·78	2·04		11·53		54·94
			Ramchandra-pur.	...	...	1·80	...	...	0·55	...	2	2·35	?	7·00	?	51·40	?
			Nasirnagar ...	0·60	0·08	...	0·20	0·54	0·55				?		?		?
			Daudkandi ...	...	0·02	0·05	0·04	...	0·17	0·06	1	0·34	?	3·59	?	44·45	?
			Kasba ...										?		?		?
			Laksam ...	...	...	0·07	...	...	0·70	...	1	0·77	?	10·56	?		?
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	0·26	0·20	0·90	0·15	0·16	0·02	0·01	5	1·70	3·89	12·01	17·58	101·10	97·46
			Feuny ...	0·85	0·36	0·23	1·20	...	...	0·05	4	2·69	2·45	11·19	15·37	104·73	95·14
			Harishpur ...	0·78	0·70	2·79							?		?		?
			Ramganj ...	...	1·68	...	0·75	0·15	0·05				?		?		?
		Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar...	2·63	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	2	2·86	3·01	7·53	15·04	131·25	119·85
			Chittagong ...	...	0·10	0·02	0·03	0·24	...	...	2	0·39	3·02	5·74	13·28	85·25	90·39
			Kutubdia ...	0·59									?		?		?
			Satkanya ...	...	...	0·12	0·90						?		?		?
			Kodala ...										?		?		?
			Fenoa ...										?		?		?
			Mirsarai ...		0·89	1·20	...	0·20	0·09	...	3	2·38	?		?		?
			Chandpur ...	0·32	0·07	0·15	0·10	0·14					?	12·75	?	111·03	?
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia...	0·26	0·69	1·91	0·67	0·66	...	0·10	6	4·29	2·59	10·44	12·26	75·04	72·86
			Bundarban ...	0·14	0·88	0·11	0·37	0·10	...	...	5	1·60	?	10·02	?	67·55	?
Behar.	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	...	....	0·64	...	0·34	0·28	0·20	4	1·46	1·68	17·99	6·93	44·73	37 50
			Dinapore ...	...	...	...	0·16	0·15	0·72	0·06	3	1·09	2·05	17·76	6·69		37 17
			Bihar ...	...	...	...	...	0·64	0·60	0·14	3	1·38	1·32	7·52	6·38		37·48
			Barh ...	...	...	0·86	0·21	2·21	0·32	0·10	5	3·70	2·39	14·39	7·55		35·54
			Bikram ...	...	...	...	...	1·40	1·20	0·26	3	2·86	?	10·06	?		?
			Hilsa ...	...	...	0·35	1·45	0·48	0·19	0·24	5	2·71	?	11·05	?		?
		Gaya ...	Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·52	...	2	1·32	1·25	6·98	6·88	58·40	39·60
			Gaya ...	...	...	...	...	0·48	0·04	0·43	0·05	2	1·00	1·40	5·27	6·97	40·30	38·76
			Nawadah ...	...	...	...	0·50	0·80	0·46	0·30	4	2·06	1·64	5·48	6·88	37·22	36·17
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	1·52	..	0·52	...	2	2·04	0·92		5·30		36·00
			Arwal ...	...	...	0·21	...	0·11	...	...	2	0·32	?	5·25	?	29·05	?
			Daudnagar ...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·22	0·03	2	0·48	?	7·01	?	45·98	?
			Sherghuti ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·83	...	1	0·83	?	6·14	?	38·42	?
			Rajauli ...	...			0·57	0·60	...	...	2	1·17	?	4·19	?		?
			Pakri Barawan.	...	...	...	0·43	0·25					?		?		?
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·10	2	0·25	1·58	5·26	7·04	49·53	33·86
			Dehri ...	...	...	...	0·88	0·06	0·50	...	2	1·44	0·91	8·46	7·66	59·23	37·75
			Bhabhua ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·89	...	1	0·89	1·44	8·97	6·59		36·98
			Sasaram ...	...	...	...	0·90	...	0·39	0·02	2	1·31	1·51	9·71	6·78	51·40	35·74
			Arrah ...	...	0·03	1·46	1·19	0·70	0·12				1·52		6·75		35·85
			Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Nil	Nil	?	5·86	?	50·81	?
			Khiri ...	...	...	...	...	1·15	...	...	1	1·15	?	4·90	?	41·30	?
			Ageaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...			?		?		?
			Ramagar ...	...	...	0·15	...	0·15	...	0·65			?		?		?
			Kuath ...	...	...	0·02	...	...	0·80	0·08	1	0·90	?	6·95	?	42·96	?
			Sikroul ...	...	...	0·12	2·36	0·95	0·15	0·02	4	3·60	?	9·44	?	46·47	?
			Bassiwan ...	...	...	...	0·55						?		?		?
			Monaharpur ...	...	...	0·52	...	2·25	0·29	...	3	3·06	?	7·20	?		?
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	0·12	...	...	...	1·46	0·05	0·07	2	1·70	1·60	6·54	6·91	35·40	37·27
			Siwan ...	...	...	...	0·15	0·51	...	...	2	0·66	2·36	7·19	8·16	38·59	38·59
			Ekma ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	1	0·33	?	6·20	?		?
			Chapra ...	...	...	0·07	...	0·47	0·13	0·14	3	0·81	1·90	10·13	6·79	45·97	35 96
			Seeresepur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	6·20	?		?
			Annour ...	0·31	...	...	...	1·23	0·62	...	3	2·36	?	7·55	?	40·12	?
			Basantpur ...	0·27	...	0·15	...	....	0·72	...	3	1·14	?	4·41	?		?
		Champaran...	Motihari ...	0·12	...	...	0·87	1·56	0·06	0·38	4	2·80	2·63	4·04	9·07	37·32	40·33
			Bettiah ...	0·32	...	0·08	...	...	0·12	...	2	0·52	3·78	7·13	9·10		43·83
			Bagaha ...	...	...	0·29	...	...	0·10	...	2	0·39	?	8·75	?		?
			Burhurwa ...	0·84	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·07			?		?		?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	1	0·15	3·01	9·38	9·52	37·58	39·35
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	0·55	...		0·75	0·75			3·43		9·91		41·00
			Hajipur ...	...	...	0·22	0·12	2·18	0·55	0·02	4	3·09	2·33	17·32	7·11	51·61	36·96
			Paru ...				0·87						?		?		?
			Mahuwa ...	...	...	...	1·00	0·40	0·49	...	3	1·89	?		?		?
			Shiuhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	1	0·30	?		?		?
			Pupri ...										?		?		
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	...	0·20	...	...	0·80	0·72	0·37	4	2·09	2·03	12·73	8·03	40·14	39·18
			Darbhanga ...	0·02	3·12	...	...	0·15	0·93	0·03	3	4·25	2·24	14·97	9·15	48·55	41·51
			Madhubani ...	...	0·16	0·42	...	1·07	0·87	0·02	4	2·54	3·14	13·39	10·14		71 42
			Bahera ...										?		?		?
			Rosera ...	...	0·05	0·07	...	1·05	0·65	...	3	1·82	?	18·30	?	52·58	?
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begu Sarai ...	...	...	...	...	2·66	1·91	0·34	3	4·91	1·67	15·28	7·25	51·52	35·89
			Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·95	0·42	3	1·53	1·89	9·78	8·63	42·85	41·05
			Jamui ...	0·07	...	...	1·00	0·14	0·37	1·36	3	2·84	1·65	5·04	7·21	44·95	39·37
			Gogri ...	1·31	...	...	...	0·94	...	0·69	3	2·94	?	10·98	?		?
			Shaikhpura...	...	...	...	...	0·96	...	0·70	2	1·66	?	11 06	?		?
			Chakai Banka	...	0·27	...	...	0·19	0·28	1·38	4	2·12	?	6·04	?	36·02	?
			Chupreon ...	0·54	1·20	0·30				0·25			?		?		?
			Gidhour ...	0·23	...	...	1·22	0·43	0·20	1·88							

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 29th of September 1894—*concld*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 23rd.	Monday, 24th.	Tuesday, 25th.	Wednesday, 26th.	Thursday, 27th.	Friday, 28th.	Saturday, 29th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
Bihar—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	0·61	...	0·30	0·02	0·35	0·20	4	1·48	2·55	11·91	20·24	48·23	44·50
			Bangaon (Syfabad).	0·54	1·87	...	...	0·30	0·96	0·04	4	3·71	?	11·15			?
			Supaul ...	0·19	...	...	...	...	0·65	0·08	2	0·92	2·60	9·01	9·80	41·58	44·58
			Pratapganj ...	...	1·06	1·07	0·08	...	...	0·10	5	2·31	?	17·94	?	55·08	?
			Bhagalpur ...	...	0·41	...	0·05	0·18	1·06	0·19	4	1·89	1·54	8·21	7·52	44·04	38·36
			Banka ...	...	0·51	...	...	0·20	0·79	0·26	4	1·76	2·01	14·07	7·82		38·93
			Colgong ...	...	0·07	0·29	0·30	0·11	0·92	0·22	5	1·91	?	10·43	?	36·88	?
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	0·76	...	...	...	0·09	0·23	3	1·08	3·58	20·03	14·03	69·90	66·11
			Araria ...	...	0·40	...	...	...	0·20	0·28	3	0·88	3·75	17·75	13·80		59·30
			Purnea ...	0·06	...	...	...	0·03	0·13	0·23	3	0·45	2·74	17·56	14·00	50·97	56·80
			Gonitwara (Korah).	2·80	...	...	...	0·15	0·30	0·20	4	3·45	?	15·78	?	44·88	?
			Barsoe ...	...	2·24	...	...	0·85					?		?		?
			Forbesganj ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1·40	1	1·40	?	21·67	?		?
			Kaliaganj ...	...	3·90	1·30	...	0·03	...	1·10	3	6·33	?	22·56	?	79·85	?
		Malda ...	Malda ...	...	0·02	0·12	0·07	1·34	0·57	0·14	4	2·26	2·70	8·50	11·36	46·78	46·33
			Chanchal ...	0·11	0·07	...	0·94	0·04	0·33	0·16	4	1·65	2·21	20·94	10·44	58·29	52·67
			Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	1	0·42	?	12·18	?	48·19	?
			Sibganj ...	...	1·08	0·13	...	0·08	0·82	...	3	2·11	?	11·37	?	44·19	?
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	1·34	0·87	...	0·09	0·44	0·40	4	3·14	2·29	14·86	12·05	47·77	48·11
			Godda ...	...	0·03	0·03	0·32	1·75	0·90	0·10	4	3·33	2·13	10·54	9·32	45·49	41·21
			Pakaur ...	...	...	...	0·56	1·72	1·58	0·86	4	3·72	1·88	13·08	12·69	59·44	50·23
			Naya Dumka ...	...	...	...	0·03	0·41	1·10	0·65	3	2·19	1·71	6·41	10·39	40·33	48·31
			Deoghur ...	0·04	...	...	...	0·22	0 61	1·08	3	1·95	2·06	11·35	8·62	58·09	44 68
			Jamtara ...	0·03	0·40	...	0·11	0·21	1·78	0·31	5	2·84	1·53	11·35	7·33	57·29	44·10
			Belbodda ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7	1·80	2	2·87	?	10·47	?		?
			Nanihat ...	...	...	...	...	0·19	1·11	0·70	3	2·00	?	5·93			?
			Ausenboni ...	0·05	0·05	0·75	0·30	1·50	0·20				?		?		?
			Katikund ...	...	0·74	...	0·70	0·75	1·70	0·52	5	4·41	?	11·80	?		?
			Madhupur ...	0·19	1·48	...	...	0·38	0·39	0·74	5	3·44	?	9·18	?		?
			Sarwan ...	0·68	...	0·11	...	0·86	1·78	...	4	3 35	?	11·25	?	49·90	?
			Sarath ...	...	1·09	...	...	0·38	1·45	0·36	4	3·28	?	8·81	?	47·56	?
			Barkope ...	...	0·18	...	...	0·11	1·42	0·78	4	2·49	?	12·57	?		?
			Dunrey ...	2·03	...	...	...	2·00					?		?		?
			Bhagya ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·83	...	1	0·83	?	8·26	?		?
			Mohespore ...	..	...	...	0·80	1·16	0·33	...	1	2·29	?	11·57	?		?
			Barharwa ...	...	...	...	0·05	0·85	0·88	0·39	3	2·17	?	20·30	?		?
			Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	0·45	0·27	0·39	0·62	4	1·73	?		?		?
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur		0·28	0·52	0·62	0·50					1·73		8·29		38·09
			Banki ...	...	0·05	0·90	0·35	0·14	0·72				0·53		8·41		42·77
			Cuttack ...										1·41		9·92		48·73
			False Point ...	...	0·05	...	0·10	2·89	0·31	0·03	3	3·38	2·09	7·10	10·93	49·95	50·09
			Kendrapara ...	...	0·08	...	0·08	1·03	0·52	0·05	2	1·76	1·75	8·19	8·92	54·83	43·61
			Jajpur ...	...	0·04	...	...	0 68	0·57	...	2	1·29	1·53	4·76	9·42	51·68	46·03
			Dharmsala ...				1·00	0·25	0 30				?		?		?
			Salipore ...	...	...	0·14	0·21	0·78	0·80				?		?		?
			Pal Lahara ...										?		?		?
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	...	0·06	0·03	0·03	1·38	0·30	...	2	1·50	?	5·84	?	43 84	?
			Chandbali ...	...	...	...	...	1·80	0·18				2·79		10·98		41·26
			Bhadrak ...	...	1·05	...	0·25	0·45	...	0·29	4	2·04	1·73	5·17	10·16		44 83
			Soro ...										2·57		10·91		44 02
			Balasore ...	0·32	0·20	0·03	1·98	0·40	0·75	0·29	6	3·97	2·69	13·78	11·27	52·49	45·05
			Jellasore ...										1·91		10·31		45·97
			Baripada ...	...	1·59	...	1·09	1·31	0·55	...	4	4·54	2·47	8·61	10·82	60·00	48·24
		Puri ...	Puri ...	...	0·67	0·89	0·22	0·51	0·52	0·06	5	2·77	1·93	7·37	9·74	29·46	38·84
			Khurda ...	...	...	...	0·32	0·60	0·43				1·45		10·13		46 97
			Bhanpur ...	...	...	...	0·85	0·08	1·00				1·13		8·72		39·47
			Gop ...										?		?		?
			Satpara ...	...	...	1·26	0·62	0·35					?		?		?
			Pipli ...	0·06	0·20	0·06	0·32	0·52					?		?		?
			Nayagarh ...	...	...	...	...	1·27					?		?		?
			Ranpur ...	...	...	...	0·54	0·16	0·63				?		?		?
			Kurmala ...	...	0·22	0·78							?		?		?
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	0·06	0·28	0·74	0·05	2	1·13	1·88	7·66	8·71	40·63	43·29
			Hazaribagh ...										1·83		8·32		43·36
			Nemtagunah ...										1·66		8·07		41·97
			Mahudi Hills										1·66		8·79		44·84
			Jhumra Hill										1·70		10·90		56·23
			Barhi ...	...	...	...	...	0·34	0·20	...	2	0·54	.	7·29	?	40·52	?
			Chitra ...	0·10	...	...	...	1·65	0·04				?		?		?
			Karagdeha ...	0·12	...	...	1·74	0·61	0·55	0·63	5	3·65	?	11·48	?		?
			Rumgar ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90				?		?		?
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·05	...	1	0·27	2·17	6·19	10·12		47·65
			Ranchi ...	...	...	...	0·68	1·73	0·32	0·25	4	2·98	1·83	12·00	8·66	58·84	47·03
			Silli ...										?		?		?
			Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	0·22	2	1·72			?		?
			Tamar ...	...	...	...	...	0·36	1·23	0·39	3	1·98	?	6·84	?		?
			Chainpur ...										?	7·48	?		?
													?		?		?
		Palamau ...	Palamau ... (*Daltonganj*).	...	...	...	...	0·56	0·49	0·10	3	1·15	1·53	5·20	7·64	50·39	38·79
			Balumath ...	...	...	0·40	...	0·45	0·34	0·03	3	1·22	?	8·95	?		?
			Husainabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·01	1	0·29	?	2·85	?	51·77	?
			Garhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27				?		?		?
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	0·07	...	...	0·15	3·21	1·09	0·10	4	4·62	1·54	6·02	7·93	65·39	44·67
			Gobindpur ...	0·94	...	0·46	...	0·38	2·05	0·14	5	4·57	1·21	9·44	7·19	67·67	40·43
			Raghunathpur.	...	0·30	0·04	0·30	0·50	0·76	0·11	5	2·01	?	3·73	?	41·76	?
			Barabhum ...	...	...	...	...	1·45	1·25	0·05	2	2·75	?	5·88	?	44·03	?
			Jhalda ...	0·20	...	...	...	0·49	1·63	0·02	3	2·34	?	5·29	?	54 14	?
			Chas ...	0·09	...	0·13	...	0·93	1·80	0·05	3	3·00	?	6·31	?		?
			Pandra ...	...	...	...	0·03	0 28	2·93	0·27	3	3·46	?	7·07	?		?
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	0·07	...	...	0·01	0·50	0·35	0·05	3	0·98	1·66	5·47	8·27	42·52	45·13
			Chakradharpur.	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·39	2	0·94	?		?		?
			Ghatsila ...										?		?		?
			Baharagora ...	...	0·24	1·02	1·05	...	0·50	0·88			?		?		?
			Gatikura ...	...	...	...	...	1·11	0·07	...	1	1·18	?	4·44	?	52·67	?
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	1·16	1·07	1·45	...	3	3·68	?	6·40	?	43·07	?
			Monoharpur						0·30				?		?		?
													?		?		?

Explanation.—...indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least 0·10 inch of rain has fallen.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER 1894.

THE principal feature in the meteorological changes of the previous week had been the gradual retreat of the area of minimum pressure southwards in the province, the area of lowest pressure also being accompanied by heavy rain. On the 22nd instant, or the last day of that week, the minimum pressure was reported in the north-west angle of the Bay at Saugor Island, and even on this day there was a distinct tendency for a cyclonic circulation of winds to set up round the low pressure. The gradual deepening of this low pressure area into a distinct barometeric depression, and then into a small cyclonic storm, and its westerly movement across Orissa into the Central Provinces, have been the only features of importance in the meteorology of the week under review.

On the 23rd pressure had fallen slowly over the whole province, and was in defect by amounts ranging up to about 0·15″ in the south and south-east of the province, and the lowest pressures were in South-West Bengal. At the head of the Bay and in South Bengal winds were distinctly cyclonic in direction, but rather light in force, and the depression was giving disturbed weather in South Bengal, though the only general rainfall which was being received was in the north of the province. On the 24th pressure had fallen in Orissa and at some of the south-western and western stations, and the barometric depression on this day was in the north-west angle of the Bay at some little distance from the Orissa coast, while it was attended by a very complete cyclonic circulation of winds. The depression on the 24th was, therefore, rather more clearly pronounced, though it was still very feeble, and it had caused rainfall to recommence over a large part of the province, and the only districts which received no rain were parts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur. On the 25th pressure had risens slowly over the whole province except at Gopalpur, and the feeble barometric depression in the north-west of the Bay remained practically unchanged in character and position, and though the cyclonic circulation of winds attending it was very complete, yet the winds were not strong. On the 26th pressure had fallen briskly in the north-west angle of the Bay, the fall at False Point equalling 0·05″, and it had also fallen slowly elsewhere, except over parts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur. The depression in the north-west angle of the Bay had, therefore, distinctly intensified, but it had remained almost stationary. The perfect cyclonic circulation of winds on this day had extended over the whole province, but still the winds reported at the land stations were only light to moderate in force. On the 27th presusre had again fallen in Orissa and risen elsewhere, the increase being rapid at the eastern stations, and in addition to the depression having again intensified slowly, it had commenced to move in a westerly direction and was close to the coast of Orissa. On this day it was probably a small cyclonic storm, for the cyclonic circulation continued very perfect, and strong monsoon winds were feeding into the small storm from the east and south. During the afternoon of the 27th, the centre of the small storm passed inland, crossing the coast not very far from Puri, and moving with considerably increased rapidity in a west-north-westerly direction, and on the 28th the centre was well inland in the Central Provinces, and was midway between Sambalpur and Raipur. In its advance over Orissa it gave only moderate to rather strong winds, and the rainfall also accompanying it was much lighter than usual, and much lighter than was to be expected by the very considerable depression at its centre. It, however, brought up another advance of monsoon winds over the whole of Bengal, and good general rain was again received. From the 28th to the 29th the storm commenced to recurve, and it began to move in a north-westerly or even north-north-westerly direction at the rate of about ten miles an hour, and on the 29th the centre was between Jubbulpur and Seoni. The storm was fed mainly by the monsoon current blowing from the Bay of Bengal, and this hence was flowing rather freely over Bengal, and on the 29th again fairly general rain was received in practically all districts of the province.

Pressure.—Owing to the gradual formation of the small cyclonic storm in the north-west angle of the Bay and its advance through Orissa, the mean pressure for the week has been considerably below the normal, and the defect has naturally been largest in the south-western districts. The mean pressure has been in defect by from 0·05 inch at such stations as Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri to 0·126 inch at False Point, and about 0·12 inch at Cuttack and Balasore. The pressure over the whole province has been in defect by about 0·08 inch. In Assam the mean pressure has been 0·086 inch below the normal.

Temperature.—The mean temperature has been practically normal in South-West Bengal, while in all other divisions it has been in moderate excess, the largest variation being an excess of 1·3° in Chota Nagpur. For the whole of the province the mean temperature has shown an excess of 0·6.° In Assam the slight general excess of 0·1° has been shown in the average mean temperature for the week.

Rainfall.—The heaviest falls have again occurred in North Bengal, which has received three and-a-third inches. Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and South-West Bengal have all received falls between two and three inches, and in all these four divisions the falls have been in small to moderate excess. East Bengal and Bihar, on the other hand, have received falls of a little less than two inches, and these divisions have been in decided defect. In all the divisions of

the province, however, even in the two where defective falls have been registered, the number of rainy days registered during the week has been rather largely in excess of the normal.

Comparing the actual with the normal falls for the period, and expressing the actual falls as percentage amounts, the falls during the week have equalled the following:—South-West Bengal 140 per cent., North Bengal 105 per cent., East Bengal 71 per cent., Bihar 89 per cent., Orissa 131 per cent., and Chota Nagpur 132 per cent. Taking the various divisions to have an equal value in the calculation, the rainfall of the week may be said to have been equal to 111 per cent of the normal.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 29th of September 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1894.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	93·3	74·9	87·9	77·7	82·8	—0·2	2·51	1·84	+0·73	3·78	2·48	+1·30	7·22	8·86	44·34	46·36
North Bengal	91·3	73·6	87·4	77·4	82·4	+0·9	3·32	3·17	+0·15	4·04	2·76	+1·28	17·82	13·10	60·79	64·54
East Bengal	91·3	74·8	86·9	77·5	82·2	+0·4	1·97	2·76	—0·79	3·30	2·86	+0·44	8·93	11·87	68·51	67·21
Bihar	92·9	74·7	88·5	77·3	83·2	+0·7	1·91	2·14	—0·23	3·02	1·94	+1·08	11·12	8·71	47·75	41·90
Orissa	94·7	75·7	89·1	78·2	83·6	+0·5	2·43	1·85	+0·58	3·42	2·29	+1·13	6·78	9·83	43·96	44·79
Chota Nagpur	92·9*	70·4*	85·6*	73·7*	79·6*	+1·3*	2·24	1·70	+0·54	3·00	2·17	+0·83	7·29	8·63	51·33	44·97
Assam	92·0	73·0	86·8	76 3	81·6	+0·1										

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 2nd October 1894.

A. PEDLER,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 23rd to 29th September 1894.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
September ...	23rd ...	29·632	82·9	88·5	11·2	77·3	84·6	80·5	·987	78·8	83	1·50
,, ...	24th ...	·646	82·9	88·0	10·2	77·8	87·6	81·5	·995	79·1	76	...
,, ...	25th ...	·704	83·4	90·0	13·2	76·8	84·6	80·0	·964	78·1	81	0·15
,, ..	26th ...	·662	83·4	88·5	10·2	78·3	86·1	81·0	·991	79·0	80	..
,, ...	27th ...	·690	81·2	85·1	7·8	77·3	80·1	78·0	·932	77·1	91	0·44
,, ...	28th ...	·780	81·8	87·0	10·4	76·6	83·4	80·5	1·003	79·3	87	0·39
	29th ...	·751	82·2	87·5	10·7	76·8	86·6	81·5	1·009	79·5	80	0·04

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days		29·695
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		82·5
The extreme variation of temperature	...	13·4
The maximum temperature	...	90·0
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days		83
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 23rd to 29th September 1894		2·52

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 1st October, 1894.

A. PEDLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.												Average of corresponding month of previous five years.		Remarks.
					Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all Causes.				
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,880	2,695	23·16	283	2·40	...	...	2,414	20·76	70	·60	45	·36	644	5·52	3,456	29·76	2,619	22·56	
	Birbhum	797,833	1,788	26·88	56	·84	1	·01	1,559	23·40	14	·12	28	·36	446	6·72	2,106	31·56	1,778	26·64	
	Bankura	1,069,668	2,829	31·68	843	9·36	...	...	2,495	27·96	104	1·08	36	·36	671	7·44	4,149	46·44	1,677	18·72	
	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Return not received up to date.
	Hooghly including Serampore.	1,076,710	2,122	23·64	184	2·04	10	·10	1,909	21·24	223	2·40	41	·36	419	4·56	2,785	30·96	2,137	23·76	
	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
Presidency	24-Parganas	1,892,633	3,901	20·28	149	·84	3	·01	2,525	15·96	164	·96	138	·84	268	1·68	3,247	20·52	2,936	18·60	
	Calcutta	681,560	912	15·96	73	1·20	15	·24	676	11·88	291	5·04	23	·36	650	11·40	1,728	30·36	1,491	26·16	
	Nadia	1,644,108	2,593	18·84	3	·01	—	...	2,988	21·72	19	·12	129	·84	518	3·28	3,457	25·20	2,912	21·24	
	Murshidabad	1,250,946	2,409	23·04	1	·008	...	...	2,002	19·20	3	·02	122	1·08	221	2·04	2,349	22·44	2,525	24·12	
	Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Khulna	1,177,652	2,105	21·36	4	·03	...	...	1,481	15·00	17	·12	57	·48	346	3·48	1,905	19·32	2,293	23·28	
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	1,313,336	1,671	15·24	13	·10	...	...	2,600	23·64	1	·008	86	·72	136	1·20	2,836	25·80	2,918	26·64	
	Dinajpur	1,555,835	2,099	16·08	16	·12	7	·04	2,704	20·76	1	·007	85	·60	201	1·44	3,014	23·16	3,133	24·12	
	Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Darjeeling	223,314	446	23·88	...	...	...	...	444	23·76	176	9·36	10	·48	155	8·28	785	42·12	726	39·00	
	Rangpur	2,065,464	3,647	21·12	...	...	2	·01	3,926	22·80	5	·02	47	·24	215	1·20	4,195	24·36	3,636	21·12	
	Bogra	817,984	1,198	17·52	1	·01	3	·03	1,147	16·80	4	·04	47	·60	124	1·80	1,326	19·44	1,386	20·28	
	Pabna	1,362,392	2,053	18·00	13	·09	...	...	1,857	16·32	3	·02	69	·60	124	1·08	2,065	18·12	2,067	18·36	
Dacca	Dacca	2,420,656	3,909	19·32	62	·24	8	·03	2,507	12·36	164	·72	76	·36	723	3·48	3,540	17·52	2,896	14·28	
	Mymensingh	3,472,186	5,370	18·48	42	·12	42	·12	4,695	16·20	35	·12	48	·12	721	2·40	5,538	19·20	4,153	14·28	
	Faridpur	1,797,320	2,268	15·12	22	·12	34	·12	1,928	12·84	27	·12	104	·60	347	2·28	2,462	16·32	2,410	16·08	
	Backergunge	2,153,965	3,751	20·88	7	·03	10	·04	2,257	12·48	37	·12	125	·60	947	5·16	3,383	18·84	3,879	21·60	
Chittagong	Tippera	1,782,935	2,290	15·36	8	·04	...	...	1,947	13·08	10	·06	70	·36	284	1·80	2,319	15·60	2,152	14·40	
	Noakhali	1,009,693	1,540	18·24	1	·01	15	·12	1,237	14·64	9	·09	90	·96	109	1·20	1,461	17·28	1,798	21·36	
	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
Patna	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gaya	2,138,331	5,071	28·44	3,792	21·24	20	·10	8,045	45·12	228	1·20	182	·96	1,273	7·08	13,540	75·96	7,942	44·52	
	Shahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Saran	2,467,477	6,439	31·20	2,132	10·32	6	·02	5,381	26·16	807	3·84	246	1·08	3,407	16·56	11,979	58·20	5,961	28·92	
	Champaran	1,859,465	3,795	24·48	2,458	15·84	3	·01	4,207	27·12	35	·12	103	·60	1,390	8·88	8,196	52·80	4,848	31·20	
	Muzaffarpur	2,711,445	6,673	29·52	1,803	7·92	16	·06	6,565	30·36	165	·72	259	1·08	1,076	4·68	10,184	45·00	6,401	28·56	
	Darbhanga	2,801,955	5,349	22·80	449	1·92	...	...	5,557	23·76	193	·72	196	·72	510	2·16	6,895	29·52	5,454	23·28	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	2,036,021	4,676	27·48	828	4·80	60	·24	5,419	31·92	51	·24	234	1·32	787	4·56	7,379	43·44	5,549	32·64	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,696	4,741	27·96	1,437	8·40	38	·12	5,096	30·00	93	·48	139	·72	500	2·88	7,303	43·08	4,982	29·40	
	Purnea	1,944,638	2,235	13·68	35	·12	1	·006	2,612	16·08	4	·02	70	·36	84	·48	2,806	17·28	2,705	16·68	
	Malda	814,919	996	14·64	3	·03	...	...	1,041	15·24	7	·09	54	·72	85	1·20	1,190	17·52	1,296	19·08	
	Southal Parganas	1,754,196	4,493	30·72	569	3·72	6	·03	4,320	27·48	27	·12	59	·36	224	1·44	4,896	33·48	3,293	22·44	
Orissa	Cuttack	1,937,671	4,031	24·96	990	6·12	88	·48	3,502	21·60	776	4·80	178	1·08	1,561	9·60	7,097	43·92	4,289	26·52	
	Balasore	994,625	1,969	23·64	212	2·52	7	·08	1,173	14·04	326	3·84	86	·96	648	7·80	2,451	29·52	2,174	26·16	
	Puri	944,998	1,657	21·00	218	2·76	17	·12	562	7·08	365	4·56	68	·84	1,104	13·92	2,334	29·52	2,260	28·68	
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Lohardaga	1,128,885	3,825	40·56	54	·48	...	...	2,065	21·84	505	5·28	21	·12	1,137	12·00	3,782	40·20	3,538	37·56	
	Palamau	596,770	2,041	41·04	863	17·28	11	·12	1,690	32·52	32	·60	34	·60	301	6·00	2,861	57·48	1,571	31·56	
	Manbhum	1,193,328	2,801	28·08	662	6·60	...	...	2,845	28·56	66	·60	24	·24	458	4·56	4,055	40·68	2,521	25·32	
	Singhbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Total	58,314,420	111,688	22·92	18,276	3·72	423	·08	105,307	21·60	5,056	·96	3,419	·60	22,618	4·56	155,099	31·80	116,383	23·88	
Average of corresponding month of previous five years			Not available, as birth registration was introduced from the commencement of 1892.		9,327	1·80	549	·10	81,138	16·68	3,544	·72	3,744	·72	18,081	3·72	116,383	23·88			
Difference + or —			.....		+8,949	+1·92	—126	—·02	+24,169	+4·92	+1,512	+·24	—325	—·12	+4,537	+·84	+38,716	+7·92			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

W. H. GREGG, Brigade Surgeon, Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 *and over during the month of August* 1894.

DISTRICTS.		TOWNS.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.														AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		REMARKS.
						CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INJURY.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.				
				Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1	Burdwan	34,477	31	10·68	9	3·12	...	...	57	19·80	6	2·04	2	·60	20	6·96	94	32·64	81	28·08	
Midnapore ...	2	Midnapore																				Return not received up to date.
Hooghly ...	3	Hooghly and Chinsura	33,060	53	19·20	31	11·16	2	·72	63	22·80	31	11·16	...	...	17	6·12	144	52·20	94	34·08	
Howrah ...	4	Serampore	35,952	77	25·68	40	13·32	...	...	54	18·00	40	13·32	4	1·32	23	7·56	161	53·64	98	32·64	
	5	Howrah																				Ditto.
	6	Cossipore-Chitpur ...	31,423	41	15·60	3	1·08	...	...	21	7·92	4	1·44	...	...	9	3·36	37	14·04	58	22·08	
	7	Maniktala	32,865	35	12·72	1	·36	...	...	20	7·20	11	3·96	...	...	4	1·44	36	13·08	39	14·16	
	8	Barnagore	34,278	34	12·24	10	3·48	...	.	25	8·64	8	2·76	1	·24	10	3·48	54	18·84	64	22·32	
24-Parganas...	9	South Suburban ...	69,642	93	15·96	13	2·16	...	...	66	11·28	23	3·96	5	·84	17	2·88	124	21·36	86	14·76	
	10	Khorda or South Barrackpore.	35,647	16	5·28	...	...	...	...	42	14·04	4	1·32	2	·60	3	·96	51	17·16	55	18·48	
	11	Naihati	29,724	28	11·28	2	·72	...	...	56	22·56	18	7·20	1	·36	3	1·20	80	32·28	61	24·60	
	12	Nawabganj or North Barrackpore.	20,980	21	12·00	3	1·68	1	·48	42	24·00	8	4·56	1	·48	3	1·68	58	33·12	52	29·64	
Calcutta ...	13	Calcutta	681,560	912	15·96	73	1·20	15	·24	676	11·88	291	5·04	23	·36	650	11·40	1,728	30·36	1,491	26·16	
Nadia ...	14	Krishnagar	25,500	28	13·08	...	...	...	...	52	24·36	1	·36	...	...	4	1·80	57	26·76	37	17·40	
	15	Santipur	30,437	45	17·64	...	...	...	...	75	29·52	...	...	3	1·08	3	1·08	81	31·92	47	18·48	
Murshidabad ...	16	City Murshidabad ...	35,576	50	16·80	...	...	...	...	54	18·12	2	·60	2	·60	3	·96	61	20·52	94	31·68	
	17	Berhampore	23,515	24	12·24	...	...	...	...	22	11·16	...	...	5	2·52	1	·48	28	14·28	51	25·92	
Rajshahi ...	18	Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	26	14·52	...	...	...	...	39	21·84	1	·48	...	...	5	2·76	45	25·20	51	28·56	
Pabna ...	19	Sirajganj	23,267	20	10·20	...	...	...	...	18	9·24	...	...	2	·96	...	...	20	10·20	29	14·88	
Dacca ...	20	Dacca	82,321	111	16·08	7	·96	...	...	85	12·36	28	4·08	3	·36	75	10·92	198	28·80	139	20·16	
Chittagong ...	21	Chittagong																				Ditto.
Patna	22	Patna City																				
	23	Bihar																				
	24	Dinapore																				
Gaya ...	25	Gaya	80,383	152	22·68	164	24·48	...	...	325	48·48	53	7·80	2	·24	71	10·56	615	91·80	383	57·12	
Shahabad ...	26	Arrah																				
	27	Sasaram																				
Saran	28	Chapra	57,352	101	21·12	61	12·72	...	...	36	7·44	35	7·32	4	·72	71	14·76	207	43·20	156	32·64	
Champaran ...	29	Bettiah	22,780	50	26·28	17	8·88	...	...	39	20·52	5	2·52	2	·96	38	19·92	101	53·16	65	34·20	
Muzaffarpur	30	Muzaffarpur	49,192	105	25·56	46	11·16	5	1·20	101	24·60	9	2·16	2	·48	80	19·44	243	59·16	153	37·32	
	31	Hajipur	21,467	58	32·28	23	12·84	...	...	45	25·08	37	20·64	5	2·76	32	17·76	142	79·20	78	43·56	
Darbhanga ...	32	Darbhanga	73,561	160	26·04	3	·48	...	...	75	12·12	75	12·12	5	·72	59	9·60	217	35·28	152	24·72	
Monghyr ...	33	Monghyr	57,077	191	40·08	150	31·44	6	1·20	109	22·80	18	3·72	...	...	103	21·60	386	81·12	198	41·52	
Bhagalpur ...	34	Bhagalpur	69,106	194	33·60	15	2·52	1	·12	160	27·72	41	7·08	4	·60	64	11·04	285	49·44	184	31·92	
Cuttack ...	35	Cuttack	47,186	77	19·56	31	7·80	...	...	60	15·24	65	16·44	6	1·44	35	8·88	197	50·04	86	21·84	
Balasore ...	36	Balasore	20,775	39	22·44	7	3·96	...	...	21	12·12	1	·48	2	1·08	15	8·64	46	26·52	38	21·84	
Puri ...	37	Puri	28,794	28	11·64	8	3·24	...	...	26	10·80	15	6·24	...	...	24	9·96	73	30·36	111	46·20	
Lohardaga ...	38	Ranchi	20,306	55	32·40	...	...	...	...	57	33·60	...	...	...	...	9	5·28	66	39·00	37	21·84	
		Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	1,829,630	2,856	18·72	717	4·68	30	·12	2,521	16·44	830	5·40	86	·48	1,451	9·48	5,635	36·84	4,268	27·96	
		Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	...	Complete average figures of past 5 years are not available.		421	2·76	25	·12	1,867	12·24	533	3·48	84	·48	1,338	8·76	4,268	27·96	...	...	
		Difference + or — ...	...	...	...	+296	+1·92	+5	Equal	+654	+4·20	+297	+1·92	+2	Equal	+113	+·72	+1,367	+8·88	...	...	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 1st October 1894.

W. H. GREGG, *Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Col., Dip. Publ. Health, Camb.,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Supplementary Vital Statistics of Districts and of Towns in Bengal for July 1894 *received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the* 1*st September* 1894.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.														AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.	
					CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INJURY.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.			
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Burdwan ...	Midnapore	2,631,516	6,157	*27·96*	638	*2·88*	47	*·12*	3,848	*17·52*	196	*·84*	118	*·48*	888	*3·96*	5,735	*26·04*	4,628	*21·00*
Presidency ...	24-Parganas	1,892,033	2,961	*18·79*	49	*·24*	7	*·03*	1,929	*12·12*	94	*·48*	133	*·84*	277	*1·68*	2,489	*15·72*	2,496	*15·72*
	Calcutta	681,560	759	*13·39*	76	*1·32*	21	*·36*	572	*9·96*	200	*3·48*	23	*·36*	599	*10·44*	1,491	*26·16*	1,385	*24·36*
Rajshahi ...	Jessore	1,888,827	2,861	*18·12*	20	*·12*	4	*·02*	3,022	*19·08*	3	*·01*	129	*·72*	194	*1·20*	3,372	*21·36*	3,193	*20·16*
Dacca ...	*Jalpaiguri																			
Patna ...	†Faridpur																			
Orissa ...	†Shahabad																			
Chota Nagpur ...	Cuttack	1,937,671	4,783	*29·52*	952	*5·88*	101	*·60*	2,745	*16·92*	549	*3·36*	154	*·84*	1,345	*8·28*	5,846	*36·12*	4,169	*25·80*
	Palamau	596,770	2,182	*43·80*	1,646	*33·00*	3	*·06*	1,374	*25·56*	31	*·60*	38	*·72*	302	*6·00*	3,294	*66·12*	1,349	*27·12*
	Total ...	9,628,377	19,703	*24·48*	3,381	*4·20*	183	*·12*	13,390	*16·68*	1,073	*1·32*	595	*·72*	3,605	*4·44*	22,237	*27·60*	17,219	*21·36*
	Total for the Province, excluding the figures for Jalpaiguri, Faridpur and Shahabad ...	66,527,634	148,082	*26·64*	26,821	*4·80*	635	*·10*	122,916	*22·08*	5,180	*·84*	4,181	*·72*	25,946	*4·68*	185,679	*33·48*	123,541	*22·20*
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	Not available, as birth registration was introduced from the commencement of 1892.		13,434	*2·40*	1,059	*·12*	82,481	*14·76*	3,954	*·60*	4,109	*·72*	18,504	*3·24*	123,541	*22·20*	...	...
	Difference + or −	.....	.....	.....	+13,387	*+2·40*	−424	*−·02*	+40,435	*+7·32*	+1,226	*+·24*	+72	Equal.	+7,442	*+1·44*	+62,138	*+11·28*	...	...
Districts.	*Towns.*																			
Midnapore ...	Midnapore	32,264	44	*16·32*	84	*31·20*	.....	.....	34	*12·60*	29	*10·68*	1	*·36*	27	*9·96*	175	*65·04*	60	*22·20*
	Cossipore-Chitpore	31,423	48	*18·24*	8	*3·00*	.....	.....	19	*7·20*	3	*1·08*	.....	.....	15	*5·64*	45	*17·16*	57	*21·72*
	Maniktala	32,865	29	*10·56*	1	*·36*	1	*·36*	18	*6·48*	10	*3·60*	.....	.....	7	*2·52*	37	*13·44*	35	*12·72*
	Barnagore	34,278	25	*8·64*	3	*·96*	.....	.....	37	*12·84*	8	*2·76*	1	*·24*	12	*4·20*	61	*21·24*	59	*20·64*
24-Parganas ...	South Suburban	69,642	87	*14·88*	1	*·12*	.....	.....	63	*10·80*	8	*1·32*	2	*·24*	18	*3·00*	92	*15·84*	68	*11·64*
	Khorda or South Barrackpore	35,647	13	*4·32*	...	...	.....	.....	29	*9·72*	3	*·96*	2	*·60*	3	*·96*	37	*12·36*	41	*13·80*
	Naihati	29,724	38	*13·32*	2	*·72*	.....	.....	29	*11·64*	6	*2·40*	.....	.....	6	*2·40*	43	*17·28*	51	*20·52*
	‡Nawabganj or North Barrackpore.	20,980	1	*·48*	2	*1·08*	.....	.....	34	*19·44*	2	*1·08*	.....	.....	3	*1·68*	41	*23·40*	47	*26·88*
Calcutta ...	Calcutta	681,560	759	*13·32*	76	*1·32*	21	*·36*	572	*9·96*	200	*3·48*	23	*·36*	599	*10·44*	1,491	*26·16*	1,385	*24·36*
Shahabad ...	Arrah	46,905	78	*19·92*	184	*47·04*	.....	.....	151	*38·52*	2	*·48*	5	*1·20*	27	*6·84*	369	*94·32*	124	*31·68*
Cuttack ...	Sasaram	22,713	87	*45·96*	1	*·48*	.....	.....	53	*27·96*	3	*1·56*	.....	.....	17	*8·88*	74	*39·00*	163	*38·68*
	Cuttack	47,186	66	*21·84*	50	*12·60*	.....	.....	56	*14·16*	33	*8·28*	.....	.....	17	*4·32*	156	*39·60*	98	*24·84*
	TOTAL ...	1,095,187	1,290	*14·16*	412	*4·44*	22	*·24*	1,095	*12·00*	307	*3·36*	34	*·36*	751	*8·28*	2,621	*28·92*	2,193	*24·24*
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,329,521	3,366	*17·28*	1,138	*5·76*	35	*·12*	2,965	*15·24*	829	*4·20*	140	*·60*	1,607	*8·16*	6,714	*34·56*	5,207	*26·76*
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	Complete average figures of past five years are not available.		897	*4·56*	52	*·24*	2,057	*10·56*	587	*3·00*	106	*·48*	1,508	*7·68*	5,207	*26·76*	.....	.....
	Difference + or −	.....	.....	.....	+241	*+1·20*	−17	*−·12*	+908	*+4·68*	+242	*+1·20*	+34	*·12*	+99	*+·48*	+1,507	*+7·80*	.....	.....

* Birth return not yet received.
† Corrected figures not yet received.
‡ The attention of the Civil Surgeon has been drawn to the extremely low rate of birth, but no reply has been received.

OFFICE OF SANY. COMMR. FOR BENGAL,
The 1*st October* 1894.

W. H. GREGG, *Brigade-Surgn.-Lieut.-Col., Dip. Publ. Health, Camb.,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1894-95.

Areas leased for irrigation up to end of August 1894.

CIRCLE.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.								GRAND TOTAL.	Rainfall, 1894-95.		Rainfall, 1893-94.		REMARKS.
								Five years all crops.	Five years, kharif.	Annual leases.							During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.	
										Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.						
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
ORISSA ...	Cuttack ...	Taldanda, 1st reach ...	1,342	387	104	9,165	4,500	.....	6,327	... ..	145	9	.....	.....	154	6,481	7·50	38·90	8·45	58·10	
		Ditto, 2nd ,, ...	566	133																	
		Machgaon	776	231	210	13,926	1,860	.....	9,201	5,310	62	44	.....	.....	5,316	14,517	9·75	41·05	8·25	62·00	
																	5·25	31·28	5·09	55·15	
		Kendrapara	1,067	866	768	44·934	45,131	.....	38,464	.....	2,547	37	.....	.....	2,584	41,048	8·46	42·11	10·60	64·35	
		Gobri	372·82	55	29·90	2,290	1,362	.....	484	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	68	552	9·51	47·36	3·74	59·64	
		Do. Extension	648	24·79	5 27	1,330	684	.....	571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	571	No gauge.				
		Patamundi	885	182	156·91	10,678	3,662	.....	4,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,350	6·75	38·44	8·65	55·85	
		High Level, Range I ...	608	371	145	12,357	10,363	.....	10,791	.....	909	.....	.....	.....	909	11,700	14·34	46·73	8·16	47·07	
		Ditto, do. II ...	727·16	13·70	13·70	2,324	1,864	.....	294	1,749	128	.....	.....	.....	1,877	2,171	No gauge.				
		Jajpur Canal	700	16·50	16·50	1,859	1,196	.....	1,762	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,762	Ditto.				
	Balasore ...	High Level, Range III ...	727·16	138·62	138·62	12,405	15,245¼	.....	3,476	4,719	80	225	.....	.....	5,024	8,500	9·25	40·94	8·01	39·42	
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	111,268	85,867¼	.....	75,720	11,678	3,939	315	.....	.....	15,932	91,652	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,623	99	2,055	217	.....	.....	2,371	60,994	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SOUTH-WESTERN.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	1,411	136	99	18,080	55,864	.....	62,875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,875	7·25	30·04	8·02	49·24	30 days discharging.
		Panchkura	522	1,450	5·74	1,623	1,188	.....	6,305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,305	24·36	55·19	7·86	43·02	1 day discharging.
	Howrah ...	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	.....	.....	.....	312	366	.....	765	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	765	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	20,015	57,418	.....	69,945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,945	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,076	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,076	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SONE ...	Shahabad ...	Western Main	4,342	2,161	249	15,929	18,233	13,925	.....	3,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	3,718	17,643	16·52	44·29	7·37	27·92	
		Buxar	1,226	323	214	50,326	60,360	41,550	.....	12,844	.....	.....	.....	.....	990	13,834	55,384					
		Arrah	2,000	1,550	1,260	113,836	132,857	101,790	.....	6,389	.....	.....	*	12	2,170	15,571	117,361	11·64	27·12	6·52	32·60	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	968	937	2,013	2,664	1,759	.....	256	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	306	2,065	11·98	31·77	9·35	42·80	
		Patna				69,430	70,968	56,334	.....	13,202	.....	.....		76	1,780	15,068	71,342					
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	251,534	285,022	215,358	.....	36,231	.....	.....		88	12,118	49,437	263,795	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	238,369	.....	47,853	.....	.....		50	14,137	62,040	300,409	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand total ...	.....	.....	.....	382,817	428,307¼	215,358	145,665	47,909	3,939	315		88	12,118	64,369	425,392	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238,369	129,699	47,952	2,055	217		50	14,137	64,411	432,479	.....	.....	.....	.....	

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd October 1894.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of July 1894, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1894-95.						Tollage, 1893-94.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
Orissa Circle.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Taldanda Canal System	523	5	3	6,968	3	5	1,180	7	7	5,692	13	10
Kendrapara ditto	4,732	8	9	13,888	4	5	12,447	4	1	25,413	10	4
High Level, Range I	710	11	6	1,243	3	9	2,614	14	3	4,712	6	0
Ditto, „ II	210	4	11	338	8	8	558	11	0	1,002	7	9
Ditto „ III	122	12	6	196	8	3	374	14	7	626	7	3
Jajpur Canal ...	37	6	6	66	7	9	57	12	9	90	6	4
Total Orissa Circle ...	6,337	1	5	22,701	4	3	17,234	0	3	37,538	3	6
South-Western Circle.												
Midnapore Canal ...	8,725	8	3	40,308	8	3	8,940	0	0	32,200	12	6
Hijili Tidal Canal ..	6,157	1	6	27,698	11	0	8,669	8	6	23,247	14	0
Total South-Western Circle... ...	14,882	9	9	68,007	3	3	17,609	8	6	55,448	10	6
Sone Circle.												
Patna Canal System ...	2,278	6	9	7,718	8	9	2,275	3	6	8,601	0	9
Arrah ditto ...	1,589	4	3	9,209	15	3	1,311	6	6	9,062	0	3
Buxar ditto ...	430	1	3	3,021	1	3	387	4	6	2,833	3	3
Total Sone Circle ...	4,297	12	3	19,949	9	3	3,973	14	6	20,496	4	3
Grand Total ...	25,517	7	5	1,10,658	0	9	38,817	7	3	1,13,483	2	3

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1894-95.						Tollage, 1893-94.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P
High Level ...	2,142	1,615½	2,091 2 11	3,009	2,547½	3,227 6 5	8,004	793	7,645 9 3	10,659	2,497	10,523 0 8
Total Orissa Circle	2,142	1,615½	2,091 2 11	3,009	2,547½	3,227 6 5	8,004	793	7,645 9 3	10,659	2,497	10,523 0 8

Total Navigation Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1894-95.						Earnings, 1893-94.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Orissa Canals ...	8,428	4	4	25,928	10	8	24,879	9	6	48,061	4	2
Midnapore Canal ...	8,725	8	3	40,308	8	3	8,940	0	0	32,200	12	6
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	6,157	1	6	27,698	11	0	8,669	8	6	23,247	14	0
Sone Canals ...	4,297	12	3	19,949	9	3	3,973	14	6	20,496	4	3
Total ...	27,608	10	4	1,13,885	7	2	46,463	0	6	1,24,006	2	11

Calcutta,
The 2nd October 1894.

K. H. Stephen,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of July 1894, *as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.*

Canals.	Tollage, 1894-95.						Tollage, 1893-94.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	14,473	6	0	63,825	8	3	19,002	10	9	73,774	3	0
Tolly's Nala ...	5,546	1	0	22,103	9	6	6,576	3	6	22,809	11	6
Total ...	20,019	7	0	85,929	1	9	25,578	14	3	96,583	14	6
Orissa Coast Canal ...	4,886	0	9	20,053	2	9	18,568	6	0	36,937	0	3
Nadia Rivers ..	20,231	11	6	36,389	8	0	25,444	11	4	50,059	0	4
Grand Total ...	45,137	3	3	1,42,371	12	6	69,591	15	7	1,83,579	15	1

Calcutta,
The 2nd October 1894.

K. H. Stephen,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 29th September 1894, *as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 29th September 1894.			Week ending Saturday, the 23rd September 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	505	97,175	1,630	592	1,28,240	1,307
Jute	235	55,750	1,008	210	85,725	1,508
Firewood	114	70,745	1,125	120	74,650	1,160
Other articles	675	1,70,290	2,496	778	1,41,913	2,323
Total ...	1,529	3,93,960	6,259	1,700	4,30,528	6,298

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of July 1894, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1894.		1893.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1894.	1893.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,338	58,396	1,753	15,608	50,734	17,361	42,373	.....
Cotton, raw	.....	111	9	82	111	91	20	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	304	.....	423	.....	304	423	.....	119
Ditto, Indian	217	143	47	217	360	264	96	.....
Piece-goods, European	1,315	7	1,558	98	1,322	1,656	.....	334
Ditto, Indian	16	.....	4	3	16	7	9	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	10	1	5	7	11	12	.....	1
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	16	5	16	3	21	19	2	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	19	.....	18	.....	19	18	1	.....
Turmeric	35	209	21	126	244	147	97	.....
Aniline dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	15	6	1	.....	21	1	20	.....
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	152	2	23	33	154	58	96	.....
Rice in the husk	1,082	3,379	162	1,134	4,461	1,909	2,552	.....
Rice not in the husk	3,045	1,749	1,323	2,133	4,794	3,456	1,338	.....
Jawar and bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	1,005	1,590	814	839	2,395	1,653	742	.....
Others	.....	.....	6	82	.....	88	.....	88
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	4	765	8	552	769	560	209	.....
Raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horns	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
Jute—								
Raw	18	8,020	142	6,424	8,047	6,566	1,481	.....
Gunnybags and cloth	222	234	168	895	456	1,063	.....	607
Lac—								
Stick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell	.....	4	.....	3	4	3	1	.....
Leather, manufactured	1	.....	3	.....	1	3	.....	2
Liquors—								
Beer	23	.....	23	.....	23	23	.....	.....
Spirits	8	.....	1	.....	8	1	7	.....
Wines	47	.....	37	.....	47	37	10	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Brass, do.	2	.....	11	.....	2	11	.....	9
Copper, wrought	5	.....	6	.....	5	6	.....	1
Brass, do.	148	53	102	49	201	171	30	.....
Iron	588	38	662	145	626	907	.....	281
Others	41	16	27	23	57	50	7	.....
Oils—								
Kerosine	8,054	20	6,919	14	8,074	6,933	1,141	.....
Castor	18	3	20	4	21	24	.....	3
Cocoanut	88	.....	85	.....	88	85	3	.....
Others	322	.....	402	51	322	453	.....	131
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	839	31	1,356	839	1,387	.....	548
Rape and mustard	275	980	105	1,169	1,255	1,274	.....	19
Til or jinjili	.....	951	1	82	951	83	868	.....
Poppy	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Earth-nuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16
Others	69	45	.....	7	114	7	107	.....
Opium	6	.....	1	.....	6	1	5	.....
Paper and pasteboard	73	66	50	1	139	51	88	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	44	.....	33	3	44	36	8	.....
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	592	416	291	684	1,002	975	27	.....
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines and tenders and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	4,715	46	4,749	39	4,761	4,788	.....	27
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	.....
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	2	16	1	33	18	34	.....	6

Staples.	1894.		1893.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1894.	1893.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	4
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	662	254	101	467	916	568	348	.....
Pepper	32	.....	21	1	32	22	10	.....
Ginger	.....	46	.....	43	46	43	3	.....
Chillies	149	721	158	35	870	193	677	.....
Cardamoms	.....	12	.....	3	12	3	9	.....
Others	80	58	25	32	144	57	87	.....
Stone and lime	475	215	223	382	690	605	85	.....
Sugar—								
Refined or crystalized, including sugar-candy.	171	93	323	199	264	522	.....	258
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,102	591	608	322	1,603	930	763	.....
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	3	4,397	.....	4,074	4,400	4,074	326	.....
Timber	156	149	128	159	305	287	18	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	155	2,150	49	1,958	2,305	2,007	298	.....
Manufactured—								
Cigars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	9	24	.....	9	24	.....	15
Wool, raw	.....	48	3	27	48	30	18	.....
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	4,339	1,635	4,991	1,857	5,974	6,848	.....	874
Total ...	31,289	88,296	20,733	42,211	1,19,585	68,944	54,010	3,369

Statement of principal commodities carried on the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of July 1894.

Increases.

	Tons.
Coal	42,373
The increase was chiefly in despatches to Shamnagar mills and to Bracebridge Hall.	
Rice	2,552
The increase was chiefly in downward despatches from stations on the Northern and Bihar Sections, and was due to demand in the Eastern districts and in the Calcutta market for shipment.	
Jute	1,481
Principally in despatches from Atrai, Nilphamari and Kissengunge.	
Kerosine oil	1,141
Principally in despatches from Budge-Budge, and chiefly due to the extension of bulk oil traffic.	

J. Shaw,

for Examiner of Accounts.

Calcutta, *the 27th September* 1894.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of July 1894, *as compared with the same month of the previous year.*

Staples.	1894.		1893.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1894.	1893.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	684	7	780	1	691	781	.....	90
Cotton, raw	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	140	.....	138	.....	140	138	2	.....
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Piece-goods, European	115	.....	162	.....	115	162	.....	47
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than Opium	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Non-Intoxicating—								
Others	2	3	1	.....	5	1	4	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
Cutch	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Turmeric	16	56	32	30	72	62	10	.....
Aniline Dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice in the husk	78	73	.....	3	151	3	148	.....
Do. not in the husk	397	119	234	42	516	276	240	.....
Jawar and Bajra	62	20	58	88	82	146	.....	64
Gram and pulse	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw	.....	26	.....	33	26	33	.....	7
Jute—								
Raw	.....	370	.....	373	370	373	.....	3
Gunny bags and cloth	16	4	10	1	20	11	9	.....
Lac—								
Stick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Liquors—								
Beer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wines	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper, wrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	7	4	10	12	11	22	.....	11
Iron	24	1	27	.....	25	29	.....	4
Others	13	11	9	23	24	32	.....	8
Oils—								
Kerosine	196	.....	294	.....	196	294	.....	98
Castor	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Cocoanut	16	.....	16	.....	16	16	.....	.....
Others	134	.....	253	.....	134	253	.....	119
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	1	24	.....	85	25	85	.....	60
Rape and mustard	101	4	154	49	105	203	.....	98
Til or gingelly	.....	697	.....	61	697	61	636	.....
Poppy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earth-nuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Paper and pasteboard	13	.....	10	.....	13	10	3	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	.....	71	33	.....	104	.....	104
Others	50	123	.....	.....	173	.....	173	.....
Railway Plant and Rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines and tenders and parts thereof—								
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers and keys of steel and cast iron.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	381	3	355	4	384	359	25	.....
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3
Silk, raw—								
Indian	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	23	207	.....	457	230	457	.....	227
Pepper	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Ginger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chillies	19	34	60	14	53	74	.....	21
Cardamoms	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	8	9	3	11	17	14	3	.....
Stone and lime	123	.....	104	.....	123	104	19	.....
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	6	93	4	86	99	90	9	.....
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	130	664	4	704	794	708	86	.....
Timber	18	1	.....	.....	19	.....	19	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	118	33	98	122	151	220	.....	69
Manufactured—								
Cigars	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Other sorts	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
All other articles of merchandise	399	287	384	299	686	683	3	.....
Total ...	3,301	2,879	3,298	2,537	6,180	5,835	1,406	1,061

Statement of principal commodities carried on the Bengal Central Railway during the month of July 1894.

Increase.

Seeds .. .. 636 Tons.

The increase was chiefly in despatches from Khulna.

The increases and decreases in other commodities are due to ordinary fluctuation of traffic, and call for no special remarks.

Calcutta, *the 27th September* 1894.

J. Shaw,
for Examiner of Accounts.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd September 1894, on 1,663·90 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	287,845	2,90,707 10 0	29,50,465 20	6,19,785 1 0	16,278 5 0	9,26,771 0 0	76,350	120,166	196,
Or per mile of railway	.....	174 11 5	.....	372 7 10	9 12 7	556 15 10	.....	.....	....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	*3,097,501	*29,54,202 3 0	†2,87,93,423 0	†60,47,689 1 0	‡1,89,209 4 0	91,91,100 8 0	§829,612½	§1,202,773½	2,032,
Total for 12 weeks ...	3,385,346	32,44,909 13 0	3,17,43,888 20	66,67,474 2 0	2,05,487 9 0	1,01,17,871 8 0	905,962½	1,322,939½	2,228,
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	321,597½	3,28,862 2 2	24,76,092 20	5,69,858 0 2	16,124 8 7	9,14,844 10 11	77,350	101,777	179,
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	204 2 9	.....	353 12 7	10 0 2	567 15 6	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 12½ weeks of previous year... ...	3,471,031	36,51,510 4 1	2,75,28,236 10	59,08,973 2 5	1,79,724 3 4	97,39,313 9 10	930,225	1,151,423	2,081,

* Added No. of passengers 197 and Rs. 1,887
† Ditto Mds. 2,11,235 and deducted „ 1,485 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 18th August 1894.
‡ Ditto „ 379
§ Miles 824½ deducted from Coaching and 3,213½ added to Merchandise on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from week ended August to 8th September 1894.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd September 1894, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,072	4,306 4 0	9,217 30	338 11 0	11 0 0	4,655 15 0	1,123	65	1,18
Or per mile of railway	.....	193 11 5	.....	15 3 9	0 7 11	209 7 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	*207,531	*48,574 15 0	†82,840 20	†3,338 2 0	‡ 104 0 0	52,017 1 0	12,429	776	13,20
Total for 12 weeks ...	224,603	52,881 3 0	92,058 10	3,676 13 0	115 0 0	56,673 0 0	13,552	841	14,39
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,888	4,089 15 5	7,510 10	270 5 0	12 3 0	4,372 7 5	897	71	96
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	183 15 9	.....	13 2 7	0 8 9	196 11 1	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 12½ weeks of previous year ...	206,519½	49,711 3 10	1,06,184 20	3,296 8 0	222 7 10	53,230 3 8	10,951	887	11,83

* Added number of passengers 970 and Rs. 291
† Ditto Mds. 341 and „ 50 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 18th August 189
‡ Ditto „ 13

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd September 1894, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	15,120	12,551 5 0	50,179 10	9,421 10 0	59 0 0	22,031 15 0	5,514	3,008	8,522
Or per mile of railway	.....	77 12 3	.....	58 6 0	0 5 10	136 8 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year...	*204,965	*1,50,701 8 0	†5,72,712 20	†82,234½15 0	‡655 0 0	2,33,591 7 0	60,302½	33,710½	94,013
Total for 12 weeks ...	220,085	1,63,252 13 0	6,22,891 30	91,656 9 0	714 0 0	2,55,623 6 0	65,816½	36,718½	102,535
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,945½	13,463 11 0	1,24,820 0	9,930 3 11	44 6 9	23,438 5 8	7,015	2,891	9,906
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	83 6 8	.....	61 8 5	0 4 5	145 3 6	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 12½ weeks of previous year... ...	244,595	1,66,157 15 2	7,69,819 30	89,373 10 0	448 0 3	2,55,979 9 5	77,251	33,583	110,834

* Added number of passengers 54 and Rs. 484
† Ditto maunds 11,477 and „ 741 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 18th August 1894.
‡ Deducted „ 3

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd September 1894, *on* 813 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	166,450	79,790 0 0	10,68,640 0	2,34,140 0 0	13,740 0 0	3,27,670 0 0	28,308	40,388	68,696
Or per mile of railway	205	98 0 0	1,314 0	288 0 0	*1 0 0	*387 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year†	1,889,028	8,10,049 0 0	90,84,497 0	17,57,456 0 0	1,65,268 0 0	27,32,773 0 0	322,180	353,865	676,045
Total for 12 weeks ...	2,055,478	8,89,839 0 0	1,01,53,137 0	19,91,596 0 0	1,79,008 0 0	30,60,443 0 0	350,488	394,253	744,741
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	160,333½	74,628 9 11	10,56,613 0	2,21,510 1 6	14,533 12 5	3,10,672 7 10	27,537	39,157	66,694
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	206	96 0 0	1,358 0	285 0 0	*1 0 0	*382 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,955,458½	8,18,228 9 6	92,81,777 0	18,08,304 13 0	1,88,181 8 6	28,14,714 15 0	343,307	364,166	707,473

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 11th August 1894.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd September 1894, *on* 125 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	29,780	9,750 0 0	64,650 0	6,020 0 0	110 0 0	16,480 0 0	3,443	2,437	5,880
Or per mile of railway	238	78 0 0	517 0	53 0 0	1 0 0	132 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year*	336,043	1,03,204 0 0	5,78,250 0	55,834 0 0	2,402 0 0	1,61,530 0 0	39,708	24,556	64,264
Total for 12 weeks ...	365,823	1,12,954 0 0	6,42,900 0	62,454 0 0	2,602 0 0	1,78,010 0 0	43,151	26,993	70,144
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	29,108½	9,929 6 6	84,357 0	7,124 7 0	35 1 0	17,088 14 6	3,443	2,229	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	233	79 0 0	675 0	57 0 0	.....	136 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	364,193	1,13,822 11 7	7,04,841 0	57,841 1 6	1,626 6 0	1,73,290 3 1	44,738	24,383	69,121

* Audited up to 11th August 1894.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd September 1894, *on* 86 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,320	6,270 0 0	40,490 0	2,720 0 0	150 0 0	9,140 0 0	2,487	737	3,224
Or per mile of railway ...	201	73 0 0	471 0	31 0 0	2 0 0	106 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year*	208,014	66,266 0 0	3,04,829 0	17,771 0 0	1,560 0 0	85,597 0 0	26,841	8,923	35,764
Total for 12 weeks ...	225,334	72,536 0 0	3,45,319 0	20,491 0 0	1,710 0 0	94,737 0 0	29,328	9,360	38,688
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,176	6,086 0 0	46,700 0	3,810 0 0	58 0 0	9,954 0 0	1,671	2,011	3,682
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	176	71 0 0	566 0	44 0 0	1 0 0	116 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	201,534	64,085 0 0	2,92,059 0	18,518 0 0	1,937 0 0	85,140 0 0	20,421	20,112	40,533

* Audited up to 11th August 1894.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 15th September 1894	10,471	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	12,021	0	0
Decrease	1,550	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 15th September 1894	205	5	0
Corresponding period of 1893	235	11	6
Decrease	30	6	6
Receipts from 1st July to 15th September 1894	1,24,234	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	1,23,751	0	0
Increase	483	0	0

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 22nd September 1894	11,361	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	12,785	0	0
Decrease	1,424	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 22nd September 1894	222	12	3
Corresponding period of 1893	250	10	10
Decrease	27	14	7
Receipts from 1st July to 22nd September 1894	1,35,595	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	1,36,536	0	0
Decrease	941	0	0

Printed and published by JAMES PETTY at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 3rd October 1894.

[REGISTERED No. 39.]

No. 41 of 1894.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
RESOLUTION on the Annual General Administration Report of the Burdwan Division for the year 1893-94	2173
Annual General Administration Report of the Burdwan Division for the year 1893-94	2177
Resolution on the Report on the Administration of the Orissa Ports for the year 1893-94	2221
Resolution on the Administration report of the Commissioners of the Port of Chittagong for the year 1893-94 ...	2223
Works of Public Utility constructed during the year 1893 from Private Contributions	2226
Liberality of Babu Iswara Chandra Hazra of Amragori, in the district of Howrah	2236
Report on the Bhadoi crops 1894	2237
Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops	2258
Prices-current (retail) of Food-grains, Fire-wood, and Salt in the Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 30th September 1894	2262
METEOROLOGICAL report of the Provinces of Bengal for the week ending Saturday, the 6th of October 1894 ...	2268
Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 6th of October 1894 ...	2270
Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of September 1894	2276
Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of September 1894	2276
Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 30th September to 6th October 1894 ...	2276
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 30th September to 6th October 1894	2277
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	2278

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BURDWAN DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 9th October 1894.

RESOLUTION.—No. 104T.G.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Burdwan Division for the year 1893-94.

The Lieutenant-Governor considers the Report, which has been submitted by Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt, to be very creditable to that officer, as he only entered on charge of the Division subsequent to the expiry of the year which forms the subject of the Report. In three of the six districts there was practically no change of District Magistrate during the year, except for short intervals of privilege leave. In the other three districts there were changes, and in the case of Birbhum they were, regrettably but unavoidably numerous. Mr. Power, before going on leave, placed on record his opinion highly commending the services, among District Officers, of Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt, Mr. D. B. Allen, Mr. G. A. Grierson, and Mr. F. W. Duke. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to endorse this commendation.

2. Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt's remarks in paragraph 31 deserve careful attention as giving a correct description of the obstructions to drainage, which are believed to be the main causes of malarial fever in Burdwan, and which the

Drainage Bill now before the Legislative Council is intended to remedy. And his aspiration in paragraph 35, that every town should be supplied with filtered water, and every village with a reserved tank, is one towards the realisation of which Government and its officers, as well as all the leading men in the country, should be prepared to give their hearty help. The work done in this direction by the Burdwan District Board and by the Collector, as recorded in paragraph 36, merits commendation, and should be imitated in other districts.

3. In paragraph 42 of his Report the Commissioner has given some figures to show the export of rice and paddy from Burdwan during the last three years. According to this statement 2,875,572 tons of rice and 1,146,277 tons of paddy were exported during 1893-94. These figures appear to be very inaccurate, and it is not stated from whence they have been obtained. It is possible that tons have been written where maunds were meant. Converting paddy into rice at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy, the total exports of cleaned rice would amount to 3,591,905 tons during the year in question. But according to the agricultural returns, the area cultivated in the Burdwan district with autumn and winter rice was 171,460 acres and 918,300 acres, respectively, the estimated yield of both kinds of rice being 402,300 tons; in other words, the Commissioner's export figures for the past year are nearly nine times larger than the outturn. On the other hand, the figures given for the imports into Burdwan are inadequate and inconsistent with those otherwise recorded. It is stated by the Commissioner that European piece-goods up to Rs. 1,23,482 were imported into Burdwan, as against Rs. 1,19,863 and Rs. 1,12,863 in the preceding two years. But according to the returns of the Calcutta traffic published in the Gazette, the total exports from Calcutta to the Burdwan district during 1893-94 were valued at Rs. 18,43,869, against Rs. 24,11,260 in 1892-93, and Rs. 26,86,018 in 1891-92. It is desirable that greater accuracy should be aimed at in the statistics of trade, and steps will be taken to secure it.

4. The District Judge of Birbhum has made some interesting observations, quoted in paragraph 45, on the steady diminution in the number of appeals, and the growth of confidence in the Munsifs' Courts, which deserve general attention.

5. The Commissioner's remarks in paragraph 53 on the failure of many people to renew their licenses under the Arms Act are well timed and judicious. The attention of Government has lately been drawn by the Commissioner of Dacca to this subject, and orders will shortly be issued as to the best method of dealing with it.

6. Mr. R. C. Dutt's suggestions in paragraph 54, on the steps required to improve the efficiency of the Police, have the Lieutenant-Governor's concurrence. One of the remedies he suggests—the improvement in the pay of the Sub-Inspectors—has already been partially introduced, and will be carried on further as the funds of the province permit; also a new system of appointment has been invented, by which it is hoped that a better class of recruits will be supplied. As regards the other remedy suggested—the treatment of the Police with greater discrimination by their superior officers—Mr. Dutt's views agree closely with those of Mr. Nolan, which His Honour has recently quoted with complete approval.

7. Sir Charles Elliott is unable to concur in the Officiating Commissioner's remarks in paragraph 67 as to the need of a public prosecutor in important cases tried by Magistrates, on the ground that Court Sub-Inspectors are incompetent. Measures have been taken during the last three years to ensure that Court Sub-Inspectors are competent men, with some legal training, and with more leisure to study the record and to act as public prosecutors; and reports have been received from several quarters that these measures have been successful. It is the duty of District Magistrates to select the most capable men in the force for this duty.

8. In paragraph 76 some remarks are passed on the want of care shown in issuing certificates, and a suggestion is made that the requisitions should be laid before a Civil Court, and their validity proved by evidence, before a certificate is issued. The remedy is impracticable, but the defect found is often true. It would be cured if the officer who receives the requisition recognises that it is his duty not to issue the certificate as a matter of course, but to satisfy himself that there is good evidence that the claim is sound.

9. The statement in paragraph 80 that the Tenancy Act does not give protection to raiyats in respect of their homestead lands, and that zamindars, when thwarted in attempts to oust raiyats from their fields, often secure their ends by turning them out of their homesteads, is a grave one. The section of the Tenancy Act which deals with the question of homesteads, section 182, has hitherto been supposed to be an effective security for the rights of raiyats, providing as it does that, unless a specific local custom of usage to the contrary is proved to exist, the homestead land is subject to the same conditions as the raiyat's agricultural land. The Commissioner is requested to submit a special report on the subject, together with such statistics as he can collect to prove the existence of this abuse. If it does prevail, and if the law is powerless to stop it, an endeavour must be made to amend the law.

10. The section dealing with Wards' and Attached estates contains (paragraph 88) an observation with which the Lieutenant-Governor agrees, that in taking charge of such estates the object of Government officers should be to improve their condition. He regrets, however, that the Commissioner has not dealt more fully with this subject, showing what has been done in this direction. The expenditure on permanent improvements (outside of the Burdwan Raj) has been only Rs. 14,000, though a surplus of Rs. 56,000 stood to the credit of those estates at the end of the year.

11. Sir Charles Elliott has read with surprise the opinion expressed in paragraph 94, that "as the Income-tax Act does not touch the large class of cultivators and labourers, it is not widely unpopular, and is less unpopular than the Road Cess." This view is opposed to what His Honour believes to be the general opinion of the best informed people in the country, and does not go to the root of the matter. The incidence of the Road Cess is based on ascertained facts, while the main gravamen against the Income Tax is that it is imposed, to a great extent, by guess work.

12. The Officiating Commissioner's remarks (paragraph 99) on the condition of roads in Birbhum and Midnapore, as being inferior to what it was a few years ago, will be communicated to the Public Works Department and to the Inspector of Local Works. No grounds are given for any falling off in their condition.

13. The view expressed in paragraph 114, that District Boards are useful as consultative bodies, and that it is a good thing for non-officials to obtain acquaintance with administrative work, is one which has never been contested. The battle of Local Self-Government—if there is a battle—lies round the question whether any loss of executive efficiency is incurred, and whether, if so, this loss is compensated for by the advantages in which all agree. On this subject Mr. R. C. Dutt's remarks throw no light. But he is a hearty supporter of village Unions, and his views on their utility (paragraph 116) are sound and valuable. The Resolution which issued on this subject on the 1st September 1894, shows how far the Lieutenant-Governor is able to agree with them, and in what manner he proposes to carry them into effect.

14. In his defence of municipal shortcomings (paragraph 117), Mr. R. C. Dutt goes rather further than His Honour can follow him, in asserting that equal shortcomings existed in the official administration which preceded the municipal law. The District Officer of to-day carries on the administration in a more efficient way than his predecessor of 30 years ago: and the District Officer, with a hundred strings in his hand, cannot give the same attention to any one of them which a body created for the purpose is able to do. On both grounds, therefore, the Municipal administration of to-day ought to be superior to the official administration of 30 years ago, and should not rest content with such comparisons as those which the Report adduces; but the Lieutenant-Governor cordially endorses Mr. Dutt's experience that "when we make reasonable and practicable suggestions, and indicate the way in which improvements should be effected, Municipal Commissioners show an anxious and sincere desire to accept and act on our advice."

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Order of Subject.	Paras.
Preliminary	1—2
I.—Charge—	
(*a*) Division	3
(*b*) Districts	
(*c*) Subdivisions	
II.—Tours and inspection of offices—	
(*a*) Tour of Commissioner	4
(*b*) Tours of Collectors	5—10
(*c*) Tours of Subdivisional Officers	11—16
(*d*) Inspection of district officers and treasuries by—	
(1) Commissioner	17
(2) Collectors	18
(*e*) Inspection of subdivisional offices and treasuries by—	
(1) Commissioner	19
(2) Collectors	20
III.—Weather and crops	21—27
IV.—Public health	28—37
V.—Material condition of the people	38
VI.—Emigration and immigration	39
VII.—Prices of food and labour	40
VIII.—Manufactures and mines	41
IX.—Trade and commerce	42
X.—Administrative changes	43
XI.—Statistical enquiries	44
XII.—Civil Justice	45
XIII.—Crime	46—53
XIV.—Police	54—55
XV.—Criminal Justice	56—68
XVI.—Registration of deeds	69
XVII.—Condition of the Division as regards Land and the Land Revenue Administration	70—83
XVIII.—Attached estates, including Court of Wards	84—88
XIX.—Excise	89
XX.—Stamps	90—93
XXI.—Income-tax	94
XXII.—Monetary arrangements	95—97
XXIII.—Railways and other public works	98
XXIV.—Communications	99—100
XXV.—Working of the Lodging-house Act	101
XXVI.—Education	102—110
XXVII.—Dispensaries and hospitals	111
XXVIII.—Libraries	112
XXIX.—Museums	113
XXX.—Local Self-Government institutions	114—117
XXXI.—Employment of Muhammadans	118
XXXII.—Post-office and telegraph	119
XXXIII.—Zamindari dák, fairs and pounds	120—122
XXXIV.—Social and political institutions. State of public feeling and the public press	123—124
XXXV.—Subordinate executive establishment and character of officers	125
XXXVI.—Conduct of zamindars	126
XXXVII.—General remarks	127

ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BURDWAN DIVISION FOR 1893-94.

No. 182J.G., dated Burdwan, the 28th June 1894.

From—R. C. DUTT, Esq., C.I.E., Offg. Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the General Administration Report of the Burdwan Division for the year 1893-94.

PRELIMINARY.

2. The Bankura report was received on the 30th May, and the Birbhum and Howrah reports were received on the 31st idem. Those from Burdwan, Midnapore, and Hooghly were received on the 2nd, 4th, and 6th instant, respectively. Most of the reports were however incomplete, and replies to the references made have not yet been all received. I do not, however, think it necessary to delay my report for them.

I.—CHARGE.

3. Mr. Power was in charge of the Division during the whole year, except in September and October when he was on privilege leave, and Mr. R. M. Waller acted for him. Mr. Power retired on the 15th April last.

(*a*) Charge of the Division.

District officers were changed in every district, and no less than five officers had charge of the Birbhum district within the year.

(*b*) Charge of districts.

Mr. Williams left the district of Burdwan on the 8th April 1893. Mr. Windsor succeeded him, and I relieved him on the 25th November last. I remained in charge of Burdwan district till the end of the year, and took over charge of the Division on the 15th April last.

Burdwan.

Messrs. O'Donnell, Vincent, Waller, Ahmad, and Growse held charge of Birbhum. Mr. Waller was there for over four months. Mr. Growse took over charge on the 22nd February last, and I hope he will be kept on at Suri for some time.

Birbhum.

Mr. Barrow held charge of Bankura for almost the whole year. He retired on the 24th March last, and Mr. Cornish succeeded him.

Bankura.

Messrs. Allen and Shirres were the district officers of Midnapore; the latter was in charge from the 27th June 1893 to the 8th January 1894.

Midnapore.

In Hooghly Mr. Duke was the district officer all through the year, except for three months, 16th August to 15th November 1893, when he was away on privilege leave, and Messrs. LeMesurier and Fischer successively acted for him.

Hooghly.

Mr. Grierson continued to be the Magistrate of Howrah. He took, however, three months' leave—26th August to 25th November 1893—during which time Mr. Vincent acted for him.

Howrah.

Except Kalna, Jahanabad, Raniganj, and Serampore, the seven other subdivisions were fortunate in having the same officers as Subdivisional Officers all through the year.

(*c*) Charge of subdivisions.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

4. Mr. Power has left the following note about the Commissioner's tour:—

(*a*) Tour of Commissioner.

"I was in charge for ten months of the year. During my absence on privilege leave, from 3rd September to 3rd November 1893, Mr. R. M. Waller acted.

"I was out 71 days on tour, Mr. Waller 47,—total 118. Not less than 14 days were spent in every district, and each was fully inspected, except Hooghly. Every subdivision was also inspected, except Serampore. In the middle of March last, while inspecting Hooghly, private affairs compelled me to prepare for immediate resignation of the service and departure from India; hence the deficiency of two days in the prescribed period of tour, the incompleteness of my inspection of Hooghly, and my omission to visit Serampore. It so happened, however, that Mr. Duke had just thoroughly inspected Serampore, and was making a very full inspection of his own offices synchronously with mine; the public interests therefore did not materially suffer from my shortcomings.

Outline of tours.

"In August I inspected Birbhum, in September Mr. Waller inspected Bankura with Vishnupur subdivision, and in October, Midnapore with Contai subdivision. In November I inspected the subdivisions of Ulubaria, Ghatal, Tamluk, Rampur Hát, and Jahanabad, and in December the Raniganj subdivision and the Burdwan Raj khas mahal settlement office. In that month also I negotiated a fresh opium convention with the Administrateur Principal of Chandernagore. In January I inspected Kalna subdivision and the Burdwan district office in all branches, attended the reception of Lord Elgin on his arrival at Howrah, and inspected the Burdwan Raj ward's estate. In February I inspected Katwa subdivision, the Rajapur drainage survey and settlement operations, and the Howrah offices, and also presided at a conference in connection with the Burdwan and Hooghly tauzi accounts. In March I inspected the Hooghly treasury, and had commenced inspecting the collectorate offices when interrupted as explained above."

(*b*) Tours of Collectors.

5. Mr. Windsor made useful tours in different parts of the district for 49 days, and I was out for 71 days. I visited nearly all the thanas in the district, and the subdivisional offices were thoroughly inspected by me.

Burdwan.

I took charge of the Burdwan district towards the latter end of November, and began my cold-weather tour in the eastern portions of the district, where malarious fever was specially severe in the last cold season. I made special enquiries into the causes of the fever, noted the death-rates in several thanas, and sent my notes and figures to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. The general conclusions to which I arrived have been stated elsewhere. After inspecting Kalna and Katwa subdivisions, I came back by way of Srikhand, Mangalkot, and Ghuskara to Burdwan. I then proceeded to the southern parts of the district, and at Jamalpur visited the site of the proposed junction between Kana Nadi and Kana Damodar, and induced some zamindars to withdraw their objections. In February and March I visited the western parts, and inspected Raniganj subdivision and the factories and depôts there. I concluded my tour by a visit to Barakar on the western frontier of the district.

Birbhum.

6. The several officers who held charge of this district spent 95 days in camp, as shown below:—

			Days.
Mr. Vincent	...	...	12
„ Waller	...	...	65
„ Ahmad	...	...	17
„ Growse	...	...	1
Total	...		95

There is nothing deserving of special attention in the tours of Messrs. Vincent and Ahmad, which were limited to a few localities.

Mr. Waller's tour extended to all parts of the Sadar subdivision and to the head-quarters of the Rampur Hát subdivision. He paid special attention to excise and crime and to chaukidari matters, as well as to patshalas, schools, and roads. No other details regarding his tour have been given in the Birbhum report.

Bankura.

7. Mr. Barrow was out in camp for 109 days. He visited every part of the district, and inspected the subdivisional offices and municipalities thoroughly, as well as rural sub-registry offices, schools, excise shops, roads, and pounds. Much of his time

was occupied in work connected with ghatwali tenures and in the extension of the Chaukidari Act. He also tried several bad livelihood cases locally, and did his best to improve the criminal administration of the district.

Midnapore.

8. Mr. Allen was out on tour 49 days and Mr. Shirres 58 days, making up 107 days in all. Mr. Allen writes:—"Mr. Shirres admits that he ought to have done more, but the Balasore and kidnapping cases prevented his doing as much camping in the rains as he desired." On Mr. Allen's representation he was allowed to curtail his camping in the latter end of March, to enable him to inspect the offices at head-quarters.

Every subdivision was, however, inspected twice, every municipality visited, and practically the whole district was seen.

In November last Mr. Shirres inspected the southern parts of the district and the tracts where the people suffered from some distress, but did not see any signs of serious trouble. He thoroughly inspected Contai and Tamluk subdivisions, and visited the Kaminachak estate. In December he visited the western thanas, Jhargram and Gopiballabhpur, and also inspected the municipalities of Ramjibanpur and Chandrakona in the north. In January Mr. Allen went out northwards to Amlagora, found the disputes between Messrs. Watson and Company and the Bogri raiyats settled, and then inspected the offices of Ghatal subdivision. After this he visited Contai and other places in the south, and concluded his tour by a visit to Jamboni estate in the west, which has lately come under the administration of the Court of Wards.

Hooghly.

9. Mr. Duke's tour extended over 81 days, and Mr. LeMesurier remained in the mufassal for 10 days Mr. Duke inspected all the municipalities but one, all the thanas but two, and all the registration offices but three. He paid special attention to illicit traffic, and to the falling off in the sale of country spirits, to higher English schools, and to dispensaries. He also visited six of the larger khas mahals, and inspected the accounts of a large number of others which he was not able to personally visit. There are upwards of 300 khas mahals in the district. All the subordinate offices (except Serampore) were duly inspected twice during the year.

Howrah.

10. Messrs. Grierson and Vincent were altogether on tour for 64 days. They inspected all the thanas of the district but one and nearly all the outposts. Most of the factories were also inspected.

In September and October Mr. Vincent travelled in Ulubaria subdivision by boat and visited Amta. In the cold weather Mr. Grierson visited these places again and made a complete circuit of the north of the district. The subjects which principally occupied Mr. Grierson's attention during his tour were—

(1) The effects of the cyclone of May 1893.
(2) The general condition of the people.
(3) The repression of crime and its concealment.
(4) The work done by chaukidars.
(5) The results of the Rajapur and Howrah drainage systems.
(6) The state of communications.

(c) Tours of Subdivisional Officers.

Burdwan.

11. Mr. Maxwell, Subdivisional Officer of Raniganj, spent 7 days out on tour, and Mr. Webster was out for 92 days. The usual inspections were made, and they visited the large collieries and factories.

Babu Nagendra Nath Pal, who was subdivisional officer of Kalna from the 1st April to the 17th June 1893, did not go out at all. His successor, Babu Mohendra Nath Mukherji, was out in camp for 89 days. On account of his bad health he could not remain out longer. He encamped at 23 different central places.

The Subdivisional Officer of Katwa was out 98 days, and visited all parts of his subdivision. He made some enquiries about the heavy outstanding criminal fines and the properties of judgment-debtors in certificate cases.

12. Mr. Ainslie spent 111 days in the mufassal, and devoted much time to collecting information about chaukidars, bad characters, and crime. He also paid attention to the introduction of the Chaukidari Act into several villages.

Birbhum.

13. The Subdivisional Officer of Vishnupur was out in the interior for 92 days. He made special enquiries into the condition of the people living in the tracts where there had been a failure of crops in the two preceding years.

Bankura.

14. The Subdivisional Officer of Contai was out for 95 days. The condition of the people and the crops and the illicit manufacture of salt received his special attention. He inspected the khas mahal tahsil offices, held enquiries into bad livelihood cases, and supervised distribution of relief.

Midnapore.

The Subdivisional Officer of Ghatal was on tour for 90 days. Mr. Allen reports he is not an energetic tourist. But his subdivision is small, and he visited the different parts of it, and inspected all the municipalities and factories in his subdivision.

The Tamluk Subdivisional Officer camped out for 92 days. He made the usual inspections and enquiries, and Mr. Allen thinks he did a good deal of useful work.

15. The tour of the Subdivisional Officer of Serampore extended over a period of 89 days only. Mr. Duke writes that there were frequent changes in the charge of the subdivision, and Mr. Fischer was on tour almost continuously from the time he rejoined in December. He did good work in personally stimulating the collections in his khas mahals.

Hooghly.

The Subdivisional Officer of Jahanabad remained in the interior for 105 days. He made special enquiries about roads and communications, and the supply of good drinking-water in villages also received his attention.

16. The Subdivisional Officer of Ulubaria was on tour for 94 days. He paid attention to the appointment of panchayats and to village sanitation, and made the usual inspections.

Howrah.

17. Mr. Power inspected the district offices and treasuries at Burdwan, Birbhum, and Howrah, as also the Hooghly treasury. Mr. Waller inspected the Bankura and Midnapore district offices and treasuries.

(*d*) Inspection of district offices and treasuries by—
(1) Commissioner.

18. All the Collectors inspected their offices and treasuries twice in the year.

(2) Collectors.

Very serious irregularities and mistakes were discovered in the tauzi accounts of the Burdwan and Hooghly districts. The demand and balance as shown in the returns differed from those shown in the ledger accounts, and a special establishment is now examining the tauzi accounts of Burdwan. In Hooghly, Deputy Collector Maulvi Mahamad-Ul-Nabi conducted special enquiries, and a special establishment has been asked for.

19. Mr. Waller inspected the Contai and Vishnupur subdivisional offices and sub-treasuries, and Mr. Power inspected the offices at the other subdivisional head-quarters, except those at Serampore.

(*e*) Inspection of subdivisional offices and treasuries by—
(1) Commissioner.

20. The Collectors inspected their respective subdivisional offices, which were found in good order.

(2) Collectors.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

21. The prescribed statements I and II are herewith appended.

In the last year, the monsoon set in earlier than usual, and the rainfall was evenly distributed and was above the average. The excessive rainfall in May retarded the sowing of the paddy to some extent, and the fall in June delayed transplantation. The heavy rains, however, were on the whole favourable to crops except in very low lands, specially in Midnapore.

22. In Burdwan the total rainfall was 62·25 against 52·21 inches in the previous year. The outturn of *aman* or late rice was estimated at 16 annas

and *aus* or early rice yielded an average of 13 annas. The outturn of rabi crop is, however, reported to have been only 11 annas in the average, as there was a total absence of rain from the latter end of October.

23. The Magistrate of Birbhum says that the heavy rains of June to August and the mild rain of September did much good to the rice crop, but injured the sugarcane to a great extent. The outturn of the former was 18 annas, and that of the latter is said to have been only 8 annas in the Sadar and 5 annas in the subdivision. The yield of rabi is said to have been only 8 annas.

24. In Bankura, notwithstanding partial and local damage from the floods in September, the main crop of the district was not on the whole injuriously affected by the heavy rainfall, and the outturn was 16 annas. The winter crops are said to have suffered somewhat from the excessive rainfall of September and October. Cotton yielded about 7 annas, and indigo scarcely yielded a quarter of an average crop.

25. In Midnapore the floods which accompanied the cyclone towards the end of May, and the heavy rains and gales in June, destroyed the seedlings and delayed resowing in many places. In Contai the Public Works Department kept the Bhaitgur lock open as an outlet for the flood-water. The floods were very bad in Tamluk, and about 60 square miles in thana Panchkura and 20 square miles in thana Tamluk were submerged, and the *aman* rice destroyed. This area was then sown with *boro* which promised well, but owing to the drought in February and March did not yield more than an 8-anna crop.

26. In Hooghly a large area was cultivated with rice owing to the copious rains, and the produce was above the average in all parts of the district, except in a portion of Ulubaria and in a few hundred acres of *bil* land in Serampore.

It is worthy of note that the drainage system of this district carried off the flood-water in time to make transplantation possible, and excellent crops were eventually obtained. The outturn of rabi crop was not a good one, oil-seeds only middling; but on the whole, the Collector reports, the supply has been above the average.

27. In Howrah some local damage was done by a storm-wave, which swept over a great portion of the south of the district, broke several embankments and a portion of the Grand Trunk Road, and flooded the low lands. On the whole, however, the winter rice crop was about 12 to 14 annas. The rabi was fair, sugarcane was very good, and so also *pán* or betel leaf.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

28. The accompanying statement shows the deaths registered in each district from different diseases during the past three calendar years. The figures given in this report are for the calendar year, as directed in Government Resolution No. 527, dated 24th February 1893:—

District.	Number of deaths from fever.			Number of deaths from cholera.			Number of deaths from bowel-complaint.			Number of deaths from small-pox.			Number of deaths from other causes.			Total number of deaths.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
ırdwan	26,135	31,830	25,914	3,592	5,851	526	927	1,068	801	191	236	224	6,180	7,458	8,731	36,825	46,443	36,196
ɔbhum	16,700	18,789	16,080	1,264	2,096	380	184	168	111	1	23	5	6,413	5,231	6,646	24,512	26,297	23,172
ıkura	16,363	16,693	14,905	1,126	1,903	228	451	418	345	108	191	76	4,368	4,522	5,389	22,416	23,727	20,943
dnapore	51,577	54,948	48,135	5,261	9,929	2,746	2,448	2,575	1,986	4,350	3,712	577	10,622	10,043	13,071	74,258	81,207	66,515
ɔoghly	22,237	25,411	23,337	1,936	3,415	936	2,515	2,121	2,307	49	24	9	4,740	4,786	6,999	31,437	35,557	33,588
ɔwrah	8,479	9,362	9,631	2,874	2,996	1,421	2,741	2,751	2,802	116	23	8	4,290	4,053	4,626	18,500	19,185	18,488
Total ...	141,491	157,033	137,952	15,853	26,190	6,237	9,216	9,091	8,352	4,815	4,209	899	36,613	35,893	45,462	207,988	232,416	198,902

29. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 200,000 in round numbers, against 208,000 in 1891 and 232,000 in 1892. According to these figures the death-rate fell from 27·05 and 29·9 in 1891 and 1892, respectively, to 26·1 per mille. The figures, however, cannot be accepted as altogether reliable, and the real death-rate must be considerably higher than what is shown. The decrease by ten thousand in Burdwan, and by fifteen thousand in Midnapore, seems at first sight to be unaccountable, specially as the year 1893 was not a healthy year. The unhealthiness, however, began in the last

quarter, and will, as usual with malarial fevers, probably affect the death-rates of the subsequent year.

30. The Magistrate of Burdwan states that the year was bad during the last quarter when malarial fever was more prevalent, on account of the heavy rainfall of the year, than in the corresponding period of the previous year. This was specially the case in the eastern portions of the district, where fever prevailed very badly when I visited those portions in December last.

31. The malarial fever is generally attributed to obstructed drainage, and the consequent dampness of the soil. The drainage of Burdwan has certainly been seriously obstructed, partly by natural and partly by artificial causes. The main current of the Ganges now flows by way of Goalundo into the sea; the Bhagirathi is drying up, and the numerous natural channels which drained the country into the Bhagirathi are stagnant or dry, and are being brought under cultivation. To the south of the district, the Damodar is embanked; its floods do not sweep over the district, and the natural drains which drained the country into the Damodar are also dry, and are being brought under cultivation. The natural drainage of the district is thus obstructed on both sides, and this appears to me to be the main cause of the malaria which broke out first in Burdwan, and has since spread to other districts on both sides of the Bhagirathi.

32. The Civil Surgeon of Midnapore, who supplied statistics for the district, writes that malarial fever prevailed throughout the year, but increased in virulence after the close of the rains.

33. In Hooghly malarial fever was very prevalent in all parts of the district, and chiefly in the Serampore and Jahanabad subdivisions. Many persons suffered from it, but the mortality was not great. The causes assigned are—(1) the heavy rains, (2) obstructed drainage, and (3) bad water-supply.

34. Cholera appeared in all the districts in a more or less mild form. In Birbhum it prevailed in an epidemic form in the Rampur Hát subdivision from January to March 1894. The mortality during these months was great—1,744 people died of it. Of the two Hospital Assistants deputed for medical aid, one succumbed to it. In Midnapore the epidemic advanced in severity from the month of December 1893 in almost all the thanas, but specially in Contai and Tamluk subdivisions. Extra native doctors were deputed, and cholera pills were distributed to the villages affected.

35. Cholera is mainly due to bad drinking-water as malarial fever is mainly due to obstructed drainage; and as the supply of drinking-water is improved, cholera must abate. This has been so in Calcutta, where cholera raged furiously in every hot season, thirty years ago, and the disease has never raged to the same extent since the town got a supply of filtered water. It is to be hoped that every district town will sooner or later be supplied with filtered water, and that tanks will be reserved in every village. A very great deal has yet to be done to improve the sanitation of the country; but it is impossible for District Boards to undertake this with their present resources which are meant, and are barely sufficient, for roads and education.

Sanitation.

36. The District Board of Burdwan spent Rs. 3,304 on the excavation and re-excavation of five tanks in five villages in different parts of the district. The Collector advanced Rs. 9,165 to 30 persons for the purpose of cleaning and deepening 32 silted-up tanks belonging to private individuals. There is room for much improvement in the Municipality of Burdwan, and the large number of filthy *dobas* and small tanks require to be filled up. The present Commissioners have adopted measures gradually to fill up some of them.

In Birbhum the villages and rural tracts are reported to be in need of sanitary improvement. The Magistrate of Bankura states that the district is naturally a healthy one, and no special sanitary measures were needed during the year.

The Magistrate of Hooghly writes that a proposal has been made to the railway authorities for supply of water to the Hooghly and Chinsura town, in cases of drought, from their pipes laid along the Jubilee Bridge embankment. This, however, is likely to come to nothing for the present, for although the Municipal Commissioners have paid for the connection, they have not the means to make adequate arrangements to conduct the water. The most pressing wants of this municipality are good drinking-water tanks in places distant from the river, and a better system of drainage. In the Serampore Municipality

the drainage system has at last been completed at a cost of Rs. 17,725. The internal drainage of the town, however, should be connected with it. Village sanitation has been as bad as ever.

Vaccination.

37. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 159,948 against 187,108. The decrease was in the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, and Hooghly, due to the prevalence of fever and influenza amongst the people and the vaccinating staff. The people generally are well disposed towards vaccination and accept it freely. But the Officiating Magistrate of Burdwan, Mr. Vincent, writes :—"Petty extortion on the part of the vaccinators is a cause among the lower classes of the dislike with which vaccination is regarded."

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

38. The material condition of the people was generally good throughout the Division owing to the excellent outturn of the rice crop. In the southern portion of Midnapore, where considerable damage was done by floods, a large number of the people went as usual to cut paddy in the Sundarban tracts, and came back with ample wages, and thus the difficulty was got over. Only in Contai subdivision, there was some slight distress, and Rs. 791-15-3 was subscribed locally and a sum of about Rs. 200 was contributed by the District Board and distributed to those who required help.

The condition of the lower middle classes is not improving, but is perhaps becoming worse. They are averse to manual labour, and the competition among them for appointments in Government or mercantile offices is becoming keener every year. The Collector of Burdwan writes that it would cost less to keep a clerk who can read and write English than to keep a good carpenter, blacksmith or tailor. The Collector of Birbhum says the "*Bourgeois*" class of small *bhadra lok* on fixed salaries or inelastic incomes are gradually feeling the strain of high prices. These remarks, however, apply to some extent to other countries besides India. The man of "genteel" birth is averse to take to labour, and suffers in these days of keen competition in all professions.

On the other hand, the high prices of food-grains are a boon to the cultivating classes. The Subdivisional Officer of Tamluk records the fact, which is generally known, that brass utensils are in common use among these classes, and the women wear silver ornaments. The labouring classes earn good wages in Hooghly and in the Raniganj subdivision, owing to the number of factories and collieries in this last place. And even in tracts which do not boast of these special advantages, the extension of cultivation leavens the condition of the landless labourer. Mr. Grierson compares the Bengal labourer with the Bihar labourer, and remarks that while in Gaya a labourer is lucky if he gets one full meal a day, in Howrah every one gets two full meals, plus a tiffin.

Mr. Grierson also makes some remarks on the taste which is spreading for European articles. Soap is more extensively used than before. I am afraid, however, Mr. Grierson goes too far when he says that "Huntley and Palmer's biscuits are taking the place of native *mithais*." In articles of food the people (except when under medical advice) adhere to their own produce, and *mithais* will hold their own against all European confections.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

39. Emigrants were registered in three districts of this Division, viz., Burdwan, Bankura, and Midnapore. The number of contracting emigrants registered during the year rose from 1,501 to 2,095; 670 of these went to the colonies and the rest to the tea districts. A considerable portion of these men were recruited by garden sardars.

The increase occurred in Burdwan only; the registrations in the other districts are still on the decline. The increase in Burdwan is, I believe, due to the opening of the Nagpur Railway line, which has greatly helped the Chota Nagpur coolies to come to Burdwan for registration.

In Burdwan 1,228 coolies, including their dependants, were registered, against 712 in the preceding year. Most of them come, as stated above, from Chota Nagpur and the Central Provinces, and consist of Sonthals, Kols and other aboriginal tribes. They find their way to Asansol by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the recruiters and garden sardars take charge of them there, and

arrange for their final destination. The labouring classes of Burdwan and neighbouring districts find sufficient employment in the fields and in the coal mines and potteries at Raniganj.

In Bankura the number of emigrants fell from 782 to 511, of whom 412 were recruited by garden sardars.

Six hundred and one emigrants were registered in Midnapore, against 919 in the previous year; nearly 93 per cent. of these were recruited by garden sardars.

The number of coolies registered bears no proportion, however, to those who proceed under the system which is called "free emigration," and which is rapidly expanding. In Burdwan the number of such emigrants is supposed to exceed 14,000. The system is under little or no control, and is therefore attended with much abuse, and gives rise to frequent and well-founded complaints.

Copies of Statement A, showing the criminal cases in connection with emigration, prescribed by Government order No. 1848, dated 20th April 1892, are appended. There were 14 cases in Burdwan, 2 cases in Midnapore, and 5 in Bankura; the accused in all these cases, except two, were convicted. The number of cases, however, is no index to the number of cases in which persons are fraudulently and under false pretexts taken away from their homes under the "free emigration" system. The evil requires to be checked.

There were seven rest-houses and 50 cooly depots in this Division. Most of them are located at district or subdivisional head-quarters. With the exception of seven, all were regularly inspected. The instructions given by inspecting officers for sanitary improvements and supply of drinking-water were generally attended to by the officers in charge of depots, except in Bankura, where the suggestions made by the inspecting officers were in some cases disregarded. The Magistrate has been asked to warn the owners of their responsibility in the matter.

No arrangements exist for the treatment of invalids at rest-houses; the sick coolies in depôts are treated by local practitioners. No such arrangement, however, exists in Bankura.

Blankets and warm clothing were supplied to the emigrants in Burdwan, Birbhum, and Bankura.

There was no regular immigration in any of the districts of this Division; but people from the Sonthal Parganas, Chota Nagpur, and Northern India come in thousands to Burdwan, Hooghly and other districts in the cold season to find employment in harvesting, in road works, on the railway, and in various industries. I found large gangs of them during my last cold-weather tour.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

40. The two prescribed statements under this head, III and IV, are herewith appended.

The price of common rice, which is consumed by the masses, was high in the earlier part of the year, but became cheaper in all districts after the winter crop was harvested. The prices varied according to the means of communication and the outturn of each district. In Hooghly and Howrah the prices were high—11½ to 12½ seers a rupee. In Birbhum and Midnapore the price was about 15 seers a rupee, but in Contai for some time it was cheaper—18 seers a rupee. At Bankura, which is 30 miles away from the nearest railway station and across the river Damodar, rice was sold at 17 seers per rupee. In Burdwan the prices varied from 13 to 16 seers a rupee.

There was no special demand for labour, and therefore the wages remained almost stationary. They vary according to locality. Near coal mines and the railway line, the rate is higher than in the interior. The Collector of Midnapore writes that six pice a day for a common labourer was considered handsome wages in some parts in the interior of that district. But the ordinary wages of a cooly in Midnapore are reported to be slightly over three annas in Midnapore and rises to four annas in Howrah. The average rate for the Division may, therefore, be taken to be three and-a-half annas, which is the rate in Burdwan district.

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

41. There is nothing worth adding to what was said in the annual reports of previous years. Silk, tasar, jute, cotton molasses, shellac, rope, brass and hardware, indigo, paper, pottery and iron, continue to make up the list of local industries in this Division.

Silk.

In Burdwan the production of silk has increased; the value of the outturn is estimated at Rs. 1,62,681, against Rs. 1,35,625 in 1892. In Birbhum, Midnapore, and Hooghly the industry appears to be on the decline, as the stuff produced cannot compete with that imported from Europe. In the Ghatal subdivision, in Midnapore, fine silk fabrics, such as flowered silk scarfs, wrappers, &c., are manufactured by the local weavers and sent to Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras for sale.

There was a slight improvement in the manufacture of tasar in Birbhum. In Bankura the manufacture of tasar cloth was much limited, there being no great demand for it either in the local market or from outside.

Jute and cotton.

There are large jute mills in the Serampore subdivision and in Howrah, and there are cotton mills in the latter district. Large quantities of gunny bags and cloth are manufactured in the jute mills, but as the owners of some of them have not furnished the necessary statistics, the total outturn of these articles cannot be ascertained. The quantity of jute worked up in four out of the five mills in Hooghly was 29,306 tons, against 44,378 tons of the previous year; the five mills afforded employment to no less than 13,372 people daily.

In Howrah the value of the outturn of three of the jute mills was Rs. 83,40,877, against Rs. 70,39,257 in the preceding year. The figures for the other two mills are not available. Of the four cotton mills one showed a decrease, two gave an outturn of Rs. 34,87,222 against Rs. 31,50,374; no information could be obtained from the other.

Cotton cloth.

Cotton cloth is manufactured by native looms in all the districts of this Division. The industry is, however, gradually giving way to the extensive import from Manchester and other places, and weavers are taking to cultivation or other occupations. There has been a tendency of revival in this industry in the Serampore subdivision, where the well-to-do people have taken to the use of country-made cloths of fine texture which, though dearer, are more durable than the machine-made articles. This is, perhaps, one of the good results of the high rate of exchange which gives a chance to country produce as against imported goods.

The hát or weekly market at Ramkrishnapur, in the town of Howrah, has continued to maintain its flourishing condition.

Molasses.

Molasses prepared from date-palm in Burdwan is locally consumed. The Bihia mills are now generally used in this district in preparing molasses from sugarcane.

Shellac.

The business in shellac in Bankura showed much activity owing to a rise in the price of the article in London. About 30,000 maunds of stick-lac or the raw material was imported from Chota Nagpur Division. The total quantity of shellac turned out in the several factories in this district was about 15,159 maunds, against 6,000 maunds in the preceding year. The entire quantity manufactured was sent to Calcutta. In Birbhum *churis* or bracelets and toys of various descriptions are made of shellac. The value of the outturn is estimated at Rs. 35,000. A small quantity was exported to Calcutta.

Rope.

The manufacture of rope is confined to Serampore subdivision and Howrah. At Serampore the outturn last year was one-half of what it had been in the preceding year. The Shalimar and Ghusry roperies in Howrah turned out Rs. 7,35,320 worth of rope against Rs. 6,65,124.

Brass, bell-metal and hardware.

The manufacture of brass, bell-metal and hardware continued to be carried on more or less in every district in this Division.

In Burdwan the market for brass and bell-metal was somewhat dull, the value of the outturn decreased from Rs. 5,11,423 to Rs. 4,37,224. Knives and scissors of good quality continue to be manufactured at Kanchannagore, a suburb of Burdwan. But the manufacturer, Prem Chand Mistri, is unwilling to train others in the industry, and it is possible the manufacture of these articles in the locality will cease when he dies.

In Midnapore the manufacture in brass and bell-metal wares is extensively carried on at Kharar, a municipal town, where articles worth nearly 15 lákhs of rupees were produced and exported to Calcutta. It gave employment to

four or five thousand persons daily, their daily wages varying from 4 annas to 1 rupee 4 annas.

In Hooghly this manufacture is confined to Jahanabad and Sadar subdivision. Some of the articles, viz., tumblers, jugs, gharâ, pán-dán, &c., are widely known for their special make and finish.

Indigo. The manufacture in indigo has declined during the year. In Bankura the outturn last year shows a decline from 250 maunds to 75 maunds only. The decrease is attributed to the abnormally heavy rainfall of the year. The Magistrate of Midnapore has not furnished any statistics.

Paper. This article is manufactured in the subdivision of Raniganj and in the town of Bally. The mill at Raniganj, working with a capital of eight lakhs, turned out papers worth six lakhs of rupees. At Bally the value of the outturn rose from 9 to 14 lakhs.

Pottery. There was a decrease of 25 thousand rupees, as compared with last year, in the value of articles manufactured at the Pottery Works of Messrs. Burn and Company at Raniganj.

Bricks, tiles, &c., were largely manufactured in Howrah. Earthern pots manufactured in different parts of this district are exported in large numbers to Calcutta.

Iron. The iron works at Barakar owned by the Bengal Iron and Steel Company, Limited, are doing well, and have been considerably extended within recent years. It is working with a capital of 171,500 pounds sterling. The value of the outturn was Rs. 9,34,529, against Rs. 8,42,628 in the previous year.

There were four iron manufactories at work in Howrah; the value of works turned out in three of them has been returned at Rs. 20,48,266 against Rs. 20,55,000; no information is available for the other.

Among other articles manufactured in this Division, the fine mats, called Machland, of Raghunathpur in Midnapore, and of Gurbhanipur in Jahanabad subdivision, deserve mention. Ebony works made in the same subdivision and the *hukas* of Begri and Andul in Howrah also deserve mention.

The subjoined table shows the outturn of some of the principal articles of manufacture:—

Districts.	Articles.	Outturn in—		
		1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan ...	Indigo ... ... Mds.	173	81	58
	Pottery ... Valued at Rs.	1,83,000	1,95,000	1,75,000
	Ironware ... ... Tons.	11,822	16,370	21,150
	Brass and bell-metal wares Mds.	12,710	13,351	12,617
	Cutlery ... ... Doz.	600	587	590
	Cotton cloth ... ... Yds.	1,066,765	1,136,212	413,150
	Silk cloth ... ... ,,	256,355	231,275	232,065
	Paper ... ... Tons.	1,000	1,200	1,531
Birbhum ...	Silk ... ... lbs.	.....	51,894	43,040
	Tasar ... ... Yds.	.....	14,400	14,450
	Brass and bell-metal wares Mds.	.....	2,672	2,670
	Sugar ... ... ,,	.....	470	470
	Lac ... ... ,,	.....	1,000	1,000
Bankura ...	Indigo ... ... ,,	.....	250	75
	Shellac ... ... ,,	.....	6,000	15,159
Midnapore ...	Silk ... ... ,,	.....	.....	38,085
	Indigo ... ... ,,	.....	1,517	191
Hooghly ...	Jute ... ... Tons.	45,666	44,378	29,306
	Tasar and silk cloth ... Yds.	121,120	120,000	120,000
	Silk filatures ... ... lbs.	1,400	32,000	9,040
	Rope ... ... Mds.	7,200	8,800	4,450
	Cotton weaving ... Yds.	314,678	316,750	303,550
	Cotton cloth ... ... ,,	800,000	1,919,000	1,590,400 and 32,000 pieces.
	Rangina cloth ... ,,	60,000	45,000	24,000
	Paper ... ... lbs.	8,543,232	8,079,552	10,149,312
Howrah ...	Paper ... ... Rs.	15,03,765	9,00,000	14,00,000
	Rope ... ... ,,	4,20,600	6,65,124	7,35,320

There are collieries in the Raniganj subdivision and in a part of Bankura

Coal mines.

The coal trade in Raniganj was brisk, and the prices in the latter part of the year were high, at least for coal of superior quality. The Magistrate of Burdwan thinks that the coal strike in England has given a great impetus to the local industry. Several old collieries which were worked out, or of which the production was inferior, were closed during the year: this has been assigned as the cause for a decrease in the output of coal. Great difficulty was experienced by the owners of collieries in obtaining an adequate supply of labour.

The coal obtained from the few collieries in Bankura is locally used.

The prescribed Appendix V shows the outturn of coal in each district.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

42. The trade in this Division is carried on by rail, river, canals and roads. The old Benares road and the old Nagpur road are the chief means of communication between Calcutta and the district of Bankura and parts of Midnapore, while the Burdwan-Midnapore road supplies a trade route between those districts. The East Indian Railway, which traverses the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, and Hooghly, affords great facilities for both import and export traffic, and the Grand Trunk Road also contributes to the same end. The steamers running daily from Kalna, and bi-weekly from Katwa to Calcutta, serve the riparian tracts of the districts of Burdwan and Hooghly. Though Midnapore has no railway, it is fortunate in respect of communication by water. It has river and natural streams navigable by native crafts throughout the year, and artificial water-courses, through which a large traffic finds its way to Calcutta.

The principal articles of trade in this Division were the same as in previous year, viz.—

Exports—

Rice, paddy, pulses, lime, hides, oil-seeds, brass and bell-metal utensils, shellac, tasar cocoons, coal, potatoes, molasses, timber and paper.

Imports—

European piece-goods, twist and yarn, tobacco, salt, kerosine, pulses, spices, ghî, gunny bags and grains.

Export.

The export of rice and paddy in Burdwan was very considerable, owing to the good harvest reaped.

Grains.

The subjoined memorandum shows the quantity of rice exported from Burdwan during the last three years:—

District.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Burdwan ...	Tons. 27,68,759	Tons. 8,67,544	Tons. 18,68,617	Tons. 4,06,469	Tons. 28,75,572	Tons. 11,46,277

It will be seen that the export of paddy increased from 4 lakhs to 11 lakhs of tons, and that of rice from 18 lakhs to 28 lakhs. During my last cold-weather tour I ascertained that the reason of this increase was that while a bumper harvest had been reaped in Burdwan, rice had failed partially in some eastern districts, and the prices therefore were high at Goalundo and elsewhere. Mr. Growse, Magistrate of Birbhum, says:—"I knew that, when I was in Faridpur, rice was being imported into Goalundo from this district, and I have reason to believe that not a little went as far as Cachar." The exportation of rice from Bankura was small, and 63,157 tons of rice were exported from Midnapore by the canals.

Pulses. The exportation in pulses also increased in Burdwan and Birbhum.

The export of hides from Burdwan and Bankura suffered a decrease.

Hides. No reason has been assigned for the gradual decline in Burdwan, but it may probably be due to a lull in the Calcutta market. The opening of the Nagpur Railway has also diverted most of the traffic that formerly passed through Bankura.

There was a falling off in the export of lime from Burdwan, the only

Lime. district in this Division which supplies the article for the Calcutta market.

Brass and bell-metal wares in considerable quantity are exported to Calcutta from this Division. The other principal articles of export have been noticed under the preceding head of manufacture.

Import.

The import of European piece-goods is gradually on the increase. In Burdwan the figures were Rs. 1,23,482, against Rs. 1,19,863 and Rs. 1,12,863 in the preceding two years. Accurate statistics to determine the extent of trade, however, are not available.

The Magistrate of Birbhum reports that kerosine oil is much used on account of its cheapness. This is true now for all Bengal.

X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

43. The following changes were effected in this Division :—

(1) The Government notification of the 19th August 1873, appointing the members of the Municipal or Town Committees of Burdwan, Raniganj, Kalna, Katwá, and Dainhat, in the district of Burdwan, to be Honorary Magistrates within the limits of their respective municipalities or towns, was cancelled, and the Municipal Benches of those places were abolished, and their work is now done by the general and Independent Benches of those places.

Similarly, the Municipal Benches of Midnapore, Sadar, and Ghatal were abolished under Government order No. 1110, dated the 23rd February 1894.

(2) The Independent Bench at Garhbeta was reduced last year to a Dependent Bench presided over by a salaried Magistrate from the headquarters.

(3) The Gambling Act was introduced in Asansol town in the district of Burdwan.

(4) The Chaukidari Act, VI (B.C.) of 1870, amended by I (B.C.) of 1892, was extended to some more villages in most districts of this Division. Mr. Growse, Magistrate of Birbhum, writes:—"The year also marks the beginning of an important change, viz., the reduction of the unmanageably large army of chaukidars appointed under Regulation XX of 1817, remunerated by service lands, and the substitution of a comparatively small number of well-paid chaukidars."

(5) In accordance with the recommendation of the Police Commission, several police *outposts* were abolished in the districts of Hooghly, Birbhum, and Burdwan.

(6) Under Government notification, dated the 10th April 1893, the headquarters of the Ghatal subdivision were again changed from Garhbeta to Ghatal.

(7) During the year a sub-registry office was opened at Purbasthali in Kalna subdivision, and another at Krishnagar in the Hooghly district. A joint sub-registry office was started at Shambazar under the Goghat sub-registry office in Hooghly.

(8) In the town of Suri chaukidars were substituted in the place of constables.

(9) The fourth general *Municipal* elections were held during the year, and the people everywhere evinced a keen interest in the elections.

XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

44. The following table shows the birth and death-rates per mille in the several districts of this Division for the last two years:—

Districts.	Birth-rate per mille.		Death-rate per mille.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan ...	25·13	34·79	33·36	26·00
Birbhum ...	27·83	40·62	32·96	29·04
Bankura ...	24·20	32·69	19·58	22·18
Midnapore ...	25·30	31·02	30·85	26·44
Hooghly ...	21·30.	35·80	33·02	31·19
Howrah ...	28·08	34·34	26 60	25·63

In rural areas births and deaths were reported at the police-stations by the chaukidars. The system is still defective, and the figures given above cannot be accepted as even approximately accurate. It is reported that in Burdwan the chaukidars were regularly warned on the parade days to report births and deaths. The entries in the birth and death registers were tested by the Sanitary Inspector, the police-officers, including the District Superintendent of Police, and the Magistrate of the district when in the interior. But the figures do not appear to be reliable. The death-rate for Burdwan district as recorded is only 26 in 1893, although 1893 was by no means a healthy year. In Midnapore the police-stations and outposts, which are the registering circles, were inspected several times during the year by the Magistrate, District Superintendent of Police, Inspector and other officers, and the registers kept there for the purpose were examined. But the death-rate shown, 26·44, does not appear to me to be reliable. In Bankura the registration of births and deaths has somewhat improved, and some help was rendered by the vaccination staff in testing the statistics and bringing omissions to light. Still the death-rate shown, 22·18, is not even approximately correct. The figures showing the death-rate in Howrah is reported to be only 25·63. Those for Birbhum and Hooghly, 29·04 and 31·19, come nearer the mark.

There were eight prosecutions under Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 in Burdwan, against three in the previous year. One person was sentenced to ten days' simple imprisonment and the others were fined. Besides 24 persons were warned. In Birbhum 19 persons were prosecuted—one person was warned and 18 persons fined. There were 20 prosecutions during the year in the town of Bankura. In Midnapore 67 persons were prosecuted, and in Hooghly there were 79 prosecutions. The Collector of Hooghly reports that "registration now depends principally on the village chaukidars. Most of these being still under the Regulations, are not amenable to the above-mentioned Act. With care and discipline, however, they can be got to register very fairly."

The statistics as regards the preliminary and final forecast of crops were collected by Sub-Deputy Collectors and kanungos. They also collected the prices-current statistics. Statistics of important industries were collected by these officers and in some cases by the police. Zamindars were also occasionally consulted in the matter. Enquiries regarding import and export traffic were made by Sub-Deputy Collectors and the kanungos or also by nazirs.

XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

45. Under instructions contained in Government order No. 1T.—G., dated 6th May 1882, and paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 762, dated 24th February 1893, the District Judges were addressed by me to furnish this office with statistics of civil suits in their districts in Forms VI, VII and IX. Burdwan, Birbhum, and Hooghly statistics were received in time, and

those from Bankura reached this office only on the 26th instant. The figures for Midnapore have not yet been received.

There was an increase in the number of disposals of cases in the districts of Birbhum; Bankura, and Hooghly; Burdwan shows a slight decrease.

From an extract from the annual administration report of the Civil Courts in Bankura for 1893, which the Judge has kindly forwarded to me, I learn that there has been a gradual increase in the number of suits during the last decade, and the Munsifs have worked hard to keep pace with the institutions. There has been a similar increase in the miscellaneous judicial business and miscellaneous appeals in this district, and also in criminal work. On account of the rapid accumulation of arrears in appellate business, he has asked the High Court to locate a Subordinate Judge permanently in his district.

The District Judge of Birbhum has made remarks on the administration of civil justice, from which I make the following extracts:—

"The principal feature of the year was the development of litigation. The number of suits instituted rose from 7,428 to 8,101. But the civil staff showed itself equal to the occasion, for no less than 8,247 suits were decided, as against 7,772 in the previous year.

"Another remarkable feature of the year's civil litigation is the growing tendency of litigants to content themselves with the decisions pronounced by the Court of First Instance. That this backwardness in throwing good money after bad is no fortuitous or exceptional phase will appear from the following table:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Appealable decision in contested suits	1,158	1,379	1,300	1,451	1,455	1,337	1,640	1,643
B. Appeal therein	297	314	264	456	345	274	319	252
C. Percentage of B to A	23·9	22·7	20·3	31·4	23·7	20·4	19·4	15·3

"This is to my mind a highly satisfactory state of things, and the general increase of litigation, in so far as it springs from the same cause, namely, the growth of confidence in our Munsifs' Courts, is equally satisfactory."

XIII.—CRIME.

46. There was some decrease in cognizable crime in Burdwan, notably in serious offences against the person and property. The Magistrate attributes this partly to the evenly distributed rainfall of the year, which afforded the lower classes plenty of field work, and there was less inducement to have recourse to crime. The worst thanas for burglaries are Raniganj and Barakar; large numbers of coolies from Bihar and Chota Nagpur work on the collieries and factories in these thanas, and professional criminals find it easy to take shelter among them in the guise of labourers.

In Birbhum there was a slight increase in cognizable crime, but the number of dacoities was only 5, against 9 of the previous year. Three of these were detected, and 9 persons were convicted. The murder cases, however, were dealt with in a most unsatisfactory manner; eleven out of 12 persons sent up for trial were discharged, and the twelfth prisoner was of unsound mind and incapable of making a defence. The reason alleged for this unsatisfactory result is that the villagers combined to conceal the facts. This, however, is generally the plea put forward by police officers who are wanting in tact and detective ability.

Burglaries also increased in Birbhum, in the north of Rampur Hat subdivision, and the Magistrate reports that the police "seemed powerless to interfere, and were either actually terrorized themselves, or feigned to be." The Subdivisional Officer, however, prosecuted the local bad characters during the cold weather, and some of the worst of them were imprisoned for three years in default of finding security. The result was a diminution of crime.

In Bankura there was an increase in cognizable crime which the Magistrate attributes partly to high prices which prevailed, and partly to the better reporting of cases. There were 21 dacoities, 10 robberies, and 370 burglaries, against 18, 9 and 279, respectively, of 1892. In nearly one-half of the dacoities

no clue was found, and out of 89 persons sent up in the remaining cases only 19 were convicted. This result is unsatisfactory.

There was a large increase in cognizable crime in Midnapore, and the Magistrate attributes this, I think correctly, to the better reporting of cases. The increase is most marked in offences against property. The Midnapore Police was notorious for suppressing such cases, and Mr. Allen has done much to teach them their duty, and to make them report and enquire into cases as they occur.

There was a slight increase in cognizable crime in Hooghly, but the difference is not much, and does not call for any special comment. In Howrah there was a slight decrease, which likewise calls for no remarks.

False cases.

47. In Burdwan, out of 146 cases declared false, prosecutions were instituted against the complainants in 20 cases, and 7 persons were convicted. In Birbhum prosecutions were ordered in 13 cases out of 78 declared false, but only one case ended in conviction. In Bankura 77 cases were reported false; prosecutions were instituted in five, and conviction was obtained in one only.

In Midnapore, 196 cases were declared false, and there were 33 prosecutions, and only 7 ended in conviction. Hooghly had 152 false cases, 14 prosecutions and 3 convictions, while in Howrah there were 68 false cases, 5 prosecutions, and 2 convictions.

I have given these figures to show what endeavours were made in each district to repress false cases. The difficulty of obtaining convictions in such cases is well known, but better results might have been secured in most districts with a little more care in selecting cases and initiating proceedings. The Magistrate of Midnapore remarks that the Magistrates of his district were indiscriminate in their selection of cases for prosecution. It is of great importance that a Magistrate should use his discretion very carefully in this matter.

The only general rule which can be laid down is that a prosecution should not be instituted unless the Magistrate is satisfied that the complaint made was substantially and maliciously false, and that there is *prima facie* evidence to prove this. If this rule were carefully observed in selecting cases for prosecution, there would be a greater approach to uniformity in practice, and the result would be more satisfactory.

Compensations under section 560, Penal Code.

48. Compensations were paid in 145 cases in 1893, as against 112 cases in the previous year. The number of cases in which a Magistrate is satisfied beyond a doubt that a complaint is false, frivolous and vexatious, is not very large, and compensations therefore cannot be granted in most cases.

Remands.

49. Attention was paid to the prompt disposal of cases, and, except in Bankura, the proportion of cases which were remanded several times was small. Out of 4,518 A cases in the Division only 268, or a little over 5 per cent., were remanded over four times. The proportion of cases remanded over six times varies from 2 per cent. in Midnapore to 5·7 per cent. in Burdwan; while in Bankura it goes up to 15·4 per cent. The reason for this has not been explained.

Sessions trial.

50. Out of 194 cases committed to sessions 122, or nearly 63 per cent., ended in conviction. The proportion was, however, better in 1892, when 72 per cent. of the cases ended in convictions. Birbhum showed the worst results in the year under review, there being conviction in 14 cases only, against 10 ending in acquittal. Of the persons sent up in this district, 15 were convicted, and no less than 18 acquitted.

Reported cases not enquired into.

51. Enquiry was refused last year in 1,615 cases, against 1,327 in 1892. I think the police do well in refusing enquiry into cases which are of a petty nature, in which the property stolen is of insignificant value and cannot be identified. When such cases, however, multiply in any particular locality, they demand the attention of the police.

Bad livelihood cases.

52. The number of such cases increased from 187 in 1892 to 337 in 1893. The most marked increase was in Birbhum, for reasons which have been explained before. There

was also a large increase in the number of cases in Midnapore, Bankura, and Howrah; whereas Burdwan showed a decrease.

A great deal depends on a careful selection of the men who should be bound down for good behaviour. When crimes multiply in any locality, when the suspicions of the people point to particular criminals, or notorious gangs, as the authors of those crimes, prosecutions of the ringleaders have the best possible effect. On the other hand, these provisions of the law should never be had recourse to except against such habitual criminals, and even they should be given to understand that they will not be interfered with so long as they choose to keep quite and give no trouble.

It is of the utmost importance to make the police work on these lines. It happens, not unoften, that the police leave alone the real culprits who are preying on society, and send up minor criminals to keep up the average. Society is not protected, and men who are living quietly are harassed because they have old convictions recorded against them. The Magistrate of Birbhum reports that in that district men were often sent up on very insufficient grounds, and Mr. Waller had to pass strict orders to stop the practice. During 1893 the cases sent up by the police showed the worst results in Birbhum, there being 28 discharges against 26 convictions.

On the whole, the proportion of convictions in bad livelihood cases was not unsatisfactory. Two hundred and eight cases ended in conviction, and 109 cases in discharge.

Arms Act.

53. Eleven thousand one hundred and three licenses were granted in the year under review, against 10,303 in the previous year. The number is not large considering the population of the Division, and the arms are used generally for self-protection and sometimes for sport. The use of firearms for the purposes of crime or disturbance is unknown.

Complaints are often made of the trouble and inconvenience felt in getting licenses renewed, and there are proposals under consideration for minimising this inconvenience. On the other hand, the holders of licenses are often very negligent and forgetful in the matter of renewing them, and prosecutions have to be ordered to remind them that the licenses require renewal. There was a large increase in such prosecutions in the Hooghly district; the number of men prosecuted being 100 in 1893, as against 29 only in 1882. It is undesirable to multiply prosecutions, for the Arms Act is an unpopular Act, and a large number of prosecutions under the Act are likely to make it still more unpopular. But the Magistrate of Hooghly explains that the indifference of the people in the matter of renewing licenses had gone so far as to cause serious harassment to the executive in getting licenses renewed, and it was necessary to impress on the public that the law was meant to be obeyed.

XIV.—POLICE.

54. The remarks made under the head of *Crime* show that the work of the police during the year has not been altogether satisfactory. They worked with different degrees of success in the different districts.

Mr. Vincent, Magistrate of Burdwan, writes that the police have, on the whole, worked fairly, and have suceeded in repressing dacoity to a great extent.

Mr. Growse, Magistrate of Birbhum, remarks that the police did not work satisfactorily, and were completely demoralized in one outpost where crime prevailed.

Mr. Cornish, Magistrate of Bankura, states that the work at Khatra police-station was very bad, owing to suppression of cases.

Mr. Duke, Magistrate of Hooghly, says that the conduct of the police was on the whole satisfactory during the year. He adds that "there are many lazy, apathetic, or stupid officers, but the general standard is not below the average."

Mr. Collin, Magistrate of Howrah, remarks that the district police worked well during the year, but that the want of a better set of investigating officers is greatly felt.

Mr. Allen, Magistrate of Midnapore, remarks that a decided check has been imposed on the tendency to suppress crime in Midnapore, but it goes on still to some extent.

What Mr. Collin says of Howrah may be said of most districts in Bengal, and the want of a better set of investigating officers is generally felt everywhere. From my experience as a Magistrate, derived in many districts in Bengal, I have found that about one Sub-Inspector in three, or about six or seven in a district with 18 or 20 thanas, are what they all ought to be, *i.e.*, fairly intelligent, tolerably honest, and with a zeal to work well and show good results. With such an officer in a thana, it is possible to successfully cope with crime, to repress burglaries and thefts, and to keep habitual criminals and notorious bad characters in check. The majority of the station officers, however, are more or less apathetic and lazy, or something worse, and it is an uphill work with such officers to deal with crime. I inspected nearly all the thanas of the Burdwan district during the last cold weather, and remarked that in most thanas the police had failed more or less in burglaries and theft cases. It was in exceptional instances that the police honestly and zealously tried to cope with these cases, and I recorded my satisfaction whenever I found evidence of such zealous endeavours having been made.

Two things are necessary to improve the Bengal Police. In the first place, we must allow the Police Sub-Inspector a pay at which it is possible to get educated and intelligent young men, fit for the great powers and responsibilities of thana officers. When we pay less we simply pitchfork inefficient or dishonest men into these responsible posts. In the second place, the police force ought to be handled more intelligently than it is at present. Sub-Inspectors should be treated with greater consideration than they now receive, their good and zealous work should be more carefully noted and rewarded, and their apparently dishonest or inefficient work should be more promptly discouraged than it is at present. They should feel that they are being judged by their work; they should feel a zeal to show good work, a confidence that their good work will be appreciated. A District Magistrate would be more competent, even in addition to his other work, to deal with the police on these lines than District Superintendents of Police generally are. I have not always found District Superintendents able to discriminate between good workers and bad workers, and competent to train subordinates into zealous workers. And yet I feel sure that this could be done, and that by handling the police force with greater intelligence and with more sympathy, it would be possible to inspire them with an emulation and a zeal for doing good work which at present does not generally exist.

Rural Police.

55. Progress was made in introducing Act VI in all districts. In Birbhum it was introduced into 320 census villages within the year, and the Magistrate notes it will be further extended during the current year. Some progress was made in Burdwan, and more in Bankura, in this direction, and the latter district has now 1,543 Act VI chaukidars, against 844 Regulation chaukidars. In Hooghly, as in Burdwan, the Regulation chaukidars greatly predominate in number, but the Magistrate remarks that chakran chaukidars are not always appointed now on the occurrence of vacancies, and that a result of this will be to accelerate the introduction of Act VI year after year.

The Magistrate of Midnapore remarks that a good deal of attention has been paid in his district to improve the chaukidari system, and the payment of their salaries is more regular now than it used to be. This is so in other districts also.

As Magistrate of Burdwan, I recorded the following remarks about the work of chaukidars. "On the whole," I stated, "I have no reason to complain of the work done by the chaukidars; they are a useful, willing, and fairly intelligent class of men, and where the thana Sub-Inspectors know how to utilize them, they render excellent service. When thana officers fail in their work, they often seek to shift the blame on the chaukidars."

XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

56. The total number of cases tried by the various courts of Magistrates in this Division was 25,166, against 28,024 in 1893. As in previous years, the Benches of Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly assisted

materially; they disposed of 10,573 cases, as against 11,509 cases in the preceding year.

57. Out of 31,775 persons concerned in the above cases, 21,829, or 68·6 per cent., were convicted, against 69 per cent. in the preceding year. The following two statements show the number of cases decided by the stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates in each district and their results:—

District.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Percentage of conviction.	Witnesses examined.	
						Total number.	Number detained over two days.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Stipendiary Magistrates.							
Burdwan	2,414	3,480	1,970	1,490	.....	8,693	380
Birbhum	1,860	2,374	1,406	878	.....	6,026	199
Bankura	1,318	2,029	1,294	734	.....	6,797	893
Midnapore	4,191	5,679	3,267	2,411	.....	12,968	260
Hooghly	2,236	3,062	1,923	1,130	.....	8,167	216
Howrah	2,374	3,734	2,895	839	.....	6,986	116
Total ...	14,593	20,358	12,845	7,482	63·	49,637	2,066
Honorary Magistrates.							
Burdwan	2,996	3,229	2,643	586	.....	3,028	101
Birbhum	231	271	167	104	.....	383	6
Bankura	174	186	66	120	...	352	60
Midnapore	1,371	1,511	911	599	.....	2,364	143
Hooghly	1,754	1,974	1,411	563	.. ...	3,034	217
Howrah	4,047	4,240	3,786	454	.....	4,313	124
Total ...	10,573	11,417	8,984	2,426	78·6	13,474	651
Grand Total ...	25,166	31,775	21,829	9,908	68·6	63,111	2,717

It will be seen from the above figures that the Benches dealt with more than 42 per cent. of the total number of cases. They tried mostly cases of petty offences and breaches of Municipal Act and rules. The percentage of persons convicted by the Benches and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, was higher than the percentage in cases tried by stipendiary Magistrates. Except in Burdwan and Midnapore, the percentage of convictions in cases tried by stipendiary Magistrates exceeded 60 per cent. in all districts. I joined at Burdwan as Magistrate towards the close of the calendar year, and am unable therefore to account for the small percentage of convictions in that district. The bad result of cases decided by the Bankura Bench is attributed to many cases having been compounded in and out of court.

58. Out of 63,111 witnesses examined, 2,717, or 4·3 per cent., were detained over two days; the stipendiary Magistrates detained 4·1 per cent., while the Honorary Magistrates 4·8 per cent. This shows an improvement as compared with 1892, when the percentage of witnesses detained over two days was 5·6.

It is evident from the figures given above that Magistrates now do their best to dispose of the cases as quickly as is compatible with the efficient discharge of their judicial duties. The pressure of work of different kinds, revenue and executive, often interferes, however, with the prompt disposal of criminal cases, and often leads to judicial work being hurriedly and perfunctorily done.

59. Appendices XI and XII show the criminal work done by the stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates during the year. The Magistrates have not furnished separate figures for Benches sitting daily as distinguished from those which sit at longer intervals, as directed in Government order No. 2643J., dated 30th May 1893. They have been asked to submit figures as soon as possible.

60. As noticed under head "Administrative changes," the Municipal Benches at Burdwan, Raniganj, Kalna, Katwa, and Dainhat were amalgamated with the Independent Benches at those places under Government orders contained in their circular No. 2643J., dated 30th May 1893. The total number of Honorary Magistrates

Benches.

in this Division on the 1st April 1894 was 366. Three of them exercised first-class powers, 50 exercised second-class, and the rest third-class powers. A large number of Honorary Magistrates in Burdwan and Howrah, viz., 18 in each district, have second-class powers. The three who exercise first-class powers are of Hooghly.

61. The following statement shows the attendance of Honorary Magistrates in this Division during the year:—

District.	Number of Honorary Magistrates.	Number of times asked to attend.	Number of times actually attended.	Number of absences—		
				With leave or notice.	Without leave or notice.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Burdwan	157	3,252	1,985	194	1,073	1,267
Birbhum	26	343	266	32	45	77
Bankura	34	649	376	48	225	273
Midnapore	103	2,529	1,654	410	465	875
Hooghly	102	2,361	1,789	305	217	522
Howrah	76	1,770	1,191*	128	476	604
Total ...	498	10,904	7,261	1,117	2,501	3,618

* Including voluntary attendance.

There was some improvement in the attendance of Honorary Magistrates in all the districts except Bankura and Howrah.

Working of Benches.

62. From what I have seen of the different Benches in Burdwan, their judicial work seems on the whole to be satisfactory. I have had occasion, however, to complain of the irregular attendance of some Honorary Magistrates, and the dilatoriness of others in the disposal of cases. Since the abolition of the Municipal Benches and the strengthening of the Independent Benches, I have insisted on the more punctual attendance of Honorary Magistrates, and I believe there has been a great improvement in this respect in Burdwan.

63. The Magistrate of Birbhum writes that there is a tendency in that district to discourage rather than to encourage Benches, possibly because the work is generally light, and the stipendiaries have not found much difficulty in getting through their files.

64. The Magistrate of Hooghly reports that the Honorary Magistrates have afforded material assistance to the stipendiary Magistrates in the administration of criminal justice, so far as regards petty cases capable of being very summarily disposed of. He does not think it possible, however, to entrust important police cases to Benches, and he rightly finds fault with these tribunals for the frequent adjournments granted by them for very inadequate reasons.

65. The Magistrate of Howrah reports that the Benches in his district have worked well and have rendered great assistance to the Magistrates of the district. He writes:—"I beg especially to bring to the notice of the Commissioner the good work done by the Howrah Bench in the disposal of the numerous petty cases which would otherwise have greatly pressed the work of the Deputy Magistrates."

66. The Magistrates of Bankura and Midnapore have not made any special remarks on the working of the Benches in their districts.

67. The absence of public prosecutors in important cases tried by Magistrates is greatly felt. The Court Sub-Inspector is incompetent to prosecute, and Magistrates who sit as Judges often fail to do the duties of a prosecutor at the same time. It is of importance in the interests of justice to appoint Junior Government Pleaders to prosecute all important cases before subordinate Magistrates. They will be expected to study police papers, to consult the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police, if necessary, and to place before the court all the evidence for the prosecution in the manner in which it should be placed. In the absence of such a trained prosecutor, the trying Magistrate often fails to grasp the weight of the evidence for the prosecution, specially when the ablest members of the local bar are

ranged for the defence. Failure of justice in important cases is often the result.

Fines.

68. Rupees 96,025 was imposed during the year, and the outstanding balance at the close of the preceding year was Rs. 32,819. Therefore the total amount for realization was Rs. 1,28,843. Rupees 83,538 was collected and Rs. 11,037 remitted on appeal or written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 34,268 at the close of the year. Midnapore has the largest balance, viz. Rs. 14,218. The attention of Magistrates was drawn from time to time to the realization of the outstanding fines. In Bankura unduly heavy fines were imposed in excise cases. They will have to be remitted, as the defaulters are generally poor Bauries or Sonthals on whom, the Magistrate says, the heavy fines were recklessly imposed by some of the subordinate Magistrates.

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

69. The following table shows the number of deeds registered, the total amount of receipts, expenditure and surplus credited to Government during the year 1893-94 in the several districts in this Division:—

Districts.	Number of deeds registered.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus credited to Government.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	34,599	41,162	24,661	16,501
Birbhum ...	17,014	18,764	10,568	8,196
Bankura ...	23,889	24,835	15,454	9,381
Midnapore ...	65,422	62,061	35,883	26,178
Hooghly ...	26,276	29,712	18,653	11,059
Howrah ...	17,987	22,905	11,091	11,814
Total ...	185,187	1,99,439	1,16,310	83,129

The number of documents registered shows a steady increase in the last four years. The increase in the year under report was shared by all the districts except Hooghly and Howrah, which show a nominal decrease. The increase is attributed to the following causes:—

1890-91 ... 137,897 deeds.
1891-92 ... 152,922 „
1892-93 ... 178,747 „
1893-94 ... 185,187 „

(1) Settlement of incumbrances created during the previous year of scarcity.

(2) Growing tendency of the people in general to acquire lands for agricultural purposes in consequence of the high price of the food-grains.

(3) Appreciation of the value of registration.

The decrease in Hooghly is attributed to the rich harvest throughout the district during the past year coming after two bad years. The decrease in Howrah is less than two per cent., and calls for no remarks.

The total receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,99,439, against Rs. 2,11,212 in the previous year; thus they fell by Rs. 11,773. This fall was shared by all the districts, and is due chiefly to the reduction of *ad valorem* fees from 12 annas to 8 annas for deeds the consideration of which does not exceed Rs. 50.

The expenditure was however greater, viz. Rs. 1,16,310, against Rs. 1,05,555 in the previous year. The opening of new offices in Burdwan, Midnapore, and Hooghly, the allowances of the newly-appointed Special Sub-Registrar at Bankura, and the increase in the pay of the Special Sub-Registrar of Midnapore, the increase in the establishment allowances of the Sub-Registrars, and the payment

of extra establishments introduced by Circular No. 22 of 1893, and lastly, the cost of fitting up new iron racks in the Midnapore office, contributed towards the increase.

Three new offices were opened in the district of Burdwan, as also a joint sub-registry office, as stated before in paragraph 43 of this report.

Finger prints.

The system of taking finger prints to secure the indentification of the executants was formally introduced into the Sadar office under the order of the Government of Bengal. The system has also been introduced into the sub-registry offices lying within the jurisdiction of the Jahanabad subdivision, where cases of false personation are very common. It is now under contemplation to introduce the system into the mufassal offices.

Class of instruction.

On the 10th March 1894, the Inspector-General held a class of instruction. All the Sub-Registrars of the district were present at the meeting, in which the following subjects were discussed: (*a*) finger prints, (*b*) new mode of indexing, (*c*) searching fees under headings H (*a*) and H (*b*) of the table of fees, and some other minor points.

Prosecutions.

Three cases of false personation were instituted during the year under report, and in all of them convictions were obtained at the Sessions Court at Hooghly.

No complaint was made during the year against the conduct of the Sub-Registrars in any of the districts of this Division.

The prescribed statement No. XVII of registration of deeds for the year under report is annexed herewith.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

70. There was no change in the system of administration of land revenue. The total number of estates exceeded that of the previous year by 44. The increase is chiefly due to the addition of a number of estates in class I in the district of Burdwan. These estates, it is said, were actually on the roll before, but were not shown in the former returns. The number now reported is said to have been ascertained by actual counting. A further report on the subject has been called for.

71. Of the total demand of Rs. 85,56,394, Rs. 81,46,268 was collected and Rs. 6,141 was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,03,985. The percentage of total collections on total demand fell from 96·3 to 95·2. In Birbhum the collection was nearly cent. per cent., in Burdwan it was over 99, in Bankura nearly 99, and in Hooghly 97. Midnapore, as usual, comes last with 86·8 per cent., the small collections being ascribed chiefly to bad crops in low lands on account of floods in this district.

72. The sale law was administered with due leniency and moderation. Recourse to actual sale was had in only 136 cases out of 1,772 defaults, and exemptions were granted even at the last moment.

73. The cess demand increased from Rs. 10,54,533 to Rs. 10,59,814. The increase was the highest in Bankura, where the revaluation was given effect to in certain estates during the year. Raiyati holdings have been treated as tenures in numerous cases for the purpose of this revaluation in Bankura, and this, I think, is wrong. There was some improvement in collection, and the percentage of balance was reduced from 22·3 to 19·21. The improvement was perceptible in all districts except Bankura, where as usual the high percentage is ascribed to the difficulty in the realization of cess from ghatwals.

74. There was some confusion in the administration of the zamindari dâk cess owing to the conflict between the rules and orders on the subject. The question whether the transactions should be according to the calendar or the financial year is still under the consideration of the Board. The collections were fairly good, being 93·7 per cent.

Settlement.

75. No important settlement of Government estates was effected during the year. Police thanadari lands, roadside and chur lands, and jalpai lands in Midnapore were settled. The settlement of D schedule embankment lands in the district of Midnapore is at a standstill. The raiyats are hesitating to execute kabuliyats

in consequence of some of the talukdars of Chetua and Ghatal circuit embankments having obtained civil court decrees against Government tenants. Some of the suits instituted by Government against tenants have been decided against Government by the lower courts. Appeals were preferred, but the lower courts' decisions were upheld. No further appeal was recommended by the Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. The settlement of the 18 temporarily-settled estates of Potaspur under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act is in progress.

Public Demands Recovery Act.

76. The number of certificates pending from 1892-93 was 28,585, the number filed during the year was 30,711. The disposals exceeded the institutions by over 4,683, or 15·2 per cent. There was some improvement in the working of the department. Out of 35,394 cases disposed of, payments were made in 30,594, or in over 86 per cent., before recourse to sales. Sales took place in only 477, against 1,442 in the previous year.

The defects which come most frequently to notice in the working of the Certificate Department spring mainly from two causes. The extreme ease with which a certificate may be filed makes it at the same time very open to abuse. A tahsildar in a Government or Ward's estate sends in a long list of defaulting raiyats, or a muharrir in the Road Cess Department prepares a similar list of defaulting cess-payers. It is not the usual practice to examine such lists with the scrutiny which would be necessary if we were to go to a civil court to obtain decrees for the amounts which we claim. The result is that certificates are generally made as a matter of routine, and numerous mistakes creep in, entailing hardship on those against whom certificates are filed. I myself think it would be a great improvement, both in principle and in practice, if we had to go to a civil court with our lists, and if we had to prove them by some sort of declaration or evidence before obtaining certificates. This would make our officers and subordinates more careful, and the obtaining of decrees would not be a mere matter of routine as it is now. The procedure indicated would not cause delay in realization, as the Collector might keep in his hands the power to execute such certificates, as he does now, under the present law. It is only in the matter of making the decree or the certificate that I would transfer the power now exercised by a subordinate of the Collector (who is virtually the plaintiff) to a Court specially appointed for the purpose.

Another matter which gives rise to complaints is that our processes are not properly served. It is notorious that processes entrusted to a collectorate peon are not as safe as letters entrusted to a postal peon for delivery. Letters posted seldom miscarry, while the vague reports of collectorate peons about the absence of the parties on whom processes should have been served personally, afford just grounds for suspicion that the peons are extremely careless in the performance of their work. When peons are suspended for frequent reports of this nature, their successors generally manage to find the parties at home and serve the processes personally. Recourse to the post-office for service of such notices and processes as can be conveniently served through that channel, would be a move in the right direction.

Land acquisition.

77. The new Act I of 1894 had effect from March 1894.

Proceedings for the acquisition of 196 acres of land under Act X of 1870 were confirmed by the Board of Revenue during 1894. The following are the important projects the proceedings of which were confirmed by the Board:—

		Rs.
1.	Foreshore road at Howrah	35,000
2.	For water-supply at Howrah	8,000
3.	Volunteer rifle range at Leluah	2,289
4.	Drain from Serampore to Konnagore	5,761
5.	Cholera camp for Midnapore Jail ..	1,078
6.	Balighai Branch Canal, Midnapore..	3,161
7.	Jheria extension of the East Indian Railway	13 426
8.	Loco. quarters at Asansol	10,023

The total cost of acquisition was Rs. 92,025. Abatement of revenue to the extent of Rs. 82 was allowed on account of land acquired for Government, and an abatement of rent in khas mahals to the extent of Rs. 29 for land taken up for

municipalities. The average cost per acre was Rs. 470, against Rs. 312 in the preceding year. The higher cost paid during the year was due to lands acquired in towns. In one single case in Howrah Rs. 35,000 had to be paid for nine poles of land.

Partition.

78. Only two cases of partition are pending in Hooghly. There were no such cases in other districts.

Land registration.

79. The percentage of mutations effected on initial registration fell in Burdwan from 15·8 to 14·6, in Birbhum it rose from 5·8 to 7·8, and in Bankura from 27·2 to 48·7. In Midnapore there was a falling off from 4·2 to 3·9, and in Hooghly from 4·9 to 4·2. The recent ruling of the High Court, that unless a proprietor's name is registered he is not entitled to sue for rent, is likely to have some beneficial effect.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

80. The Act appears to have worked smoothly. The District Judge of Birbhum says that the general result of the Act may be regarded as favourable to the tenants; the selling value of rights of occupancy has risen very greatly since 1885.

In my last cold-weather tour as Collector of Burdwan I was impressed with the necessity of a revision of the Act so as to give protection to the raiyats with regard to their homestead lands. A raiyat acquires the right of occupancy with regard to his cultivated land, but acquires no such right with regard to his homestead. I was informed that zamindars are beginning to take advantage of this, and when they are unable to oust a raiyat from his field, they sometimes secure their object by turning him out from his homestead. The matter is one which deserves serious attention, and I think some protection should be afforded to the raiyat in respect to his homestead.

Embankment.

81. No work of importance was undertaken last year in any of the districts of this Division. In Bankura the embankment constructed for the protection of Government estates Pithaipur and Rajabari at a cost of Rs. 2,725, having proved useless, has been ordered to be abandoned. In Midnapore the embankments are maintained under the contract system. The Government demand for maintaining them was Rs. 75,648. Of this sum Rs. 56,892 was realized, Rs. 1,728 is due from Government and wards' estates, and the remainder, Rs. 17,028, is under realization under the certificate procedure.

Drainage.

82. There are four drainage works in this Division, all in the district of Hooghly, viz., Dankuni, Howrah, Rajapur, and Ampta. The first three have been completed, and the last is still in the hands of the Public Works Department.

The original cost of the Dankuni project has been realised. The maintenance charge has been capitalised for Rs. 65,344, of which Rs. 45,058 was collected between January 1892 and March 1894; out of the balance, Rs. 3,228 is due from Government, which will be adjusted by transfer, and the reminder Rs. 17,018 is likely to be realised in four years.

The assessment of the land benefited and the apportionment of cost of the Howrah scheme have been completed. The capitalisation of both the original cost and maintenance charge has been sanctioned by Government in March 1894 for Rs. 5,24,924. Out of this sum Rs. 4,37,149 represents principal and Rs. 87,775 interest.

The cadastral survey and khanapuri of the Rajapur scheme are expected to be completed before the rains, but not the final attestation. This, however, is being pushed on rapidly. The cost of the scheme up to December 1894 amounted to Rs. 9,39,366.

The Ampta scheme, as already stated, is still in the hands of the Public Works Department. The necessity for carrying it out was demonstrated by the last year's rains. In the absence of proper drainage, crops here are safe only in years of exceptional drought; in other years they are flooded and destroyed.

Advances under Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Act.

83. A sum of Rs. 38,500 was allotted to this Division, but only Rs. 25,434 was advanced. As the year was one of good harvest, the number of applications was comparatively small, and several had to be rejected owing

to insufficiency of the security offered. The Collector of Burdwan thinks that "loans are granted very much too often here." He therefore intends to restrict these loans considerably, only granting them in cases of need, where, for special reasons, the borrower cannot get money from the local mahajans. Looking, however, at the amount advanced in Burdwan, viz. Rs. 2,075, I hardly think it can be said that loans have been granted in Burdwan too often, and I scarcely think it is the intention of the Act to restrict the loans to the cases to which the Collector wishes to restrict them.

The realisation of former advances was poor in Bankura; out of Rs. 30,736, which fell due under both the Acts, Rs. 12,286 only was realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,450. The short collections are attributed to the bad harvests of the two preceding years, the debtors were in straitened circumstances, and the last year's crop, though a good one, did not leave sufficient margin to pay the Government demand after satisfying landlords and local creditors. Certificates have been filed for the realisation of Government demands.

XVIII.—ATTACHED ESTATES AND WARDS' ESTATES.

84. The number of estates under the management of the Revenue authorities during the year was the same as in the previous year, viz. 11. Two estates were released from the Court's management and two were added; one of them, Jalamuta, has been attached for non-payment of Government revenue due from an estate which has been released.

85. The most important estate under the management of the Court of Wards in this Division is the Burdwan Raj estate. Raja Bun Behary Kapur continued to be the sole mannager of the Burdwan Raj. He managed the estate with the help of two assistant managers, who are in charge of separate departments. His management shows signs of gradual improvement, although there is room for further improvements in some of the departments. The new system of account-keeping introduced is now appreciated by the Raj.

As is usual with zamindars, the Raj is averse to write off the rents that are irrecoverable through the death and desertion of raiyats, or even those barred by limitation. During the year under report a special officer was appointed in addition to the circle officer to help in squaring these accounts and to expedite the submission of remission statements. Rupees 1,24,079 was remitted, against Rs. 71,973 in the previous year, for the entire estate. The percentage of collections on the current demand was 102·09, against 99·7 in the preceding year. This result is satisfactory and is creditable to the management.

The audit of the Raj was, as before, conducted by a Deputy Collector. The examination of the accounts down to February 1894 was completed during the year. The progress in the disposal of objections was not, however, satisfactory owing, it is said, to the manager's inability to furnish prompt explanations. Only one case of fraud or over-charge in the bills in connection with law suits came to light. In addition to the monthly audit conducted by the Deputy Collector, the accounts for 1892-93 were audited by the Local Auditor, Babu Ashutosh Singh. His report is not yet to hand.

The public institutions maintained by the Raj continued to be well managed. The state of the Raj College was found to be satisfactory by Dr. C. A. Martin, the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, by whom it was inspected within the year. The Officiating Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals also visited the Raj Charitable Dispensary at Burdwan, and was pleased with the manner in which this dispensary is conducted under the able management the Assistant Surgeon, Babu Mohendra Lal Gupta.

The Raj office building is still under construction by Messrs. Burn and Company under the supervision of the District Engineer. It is hoped that it will be completed shortly.

The Maharaj Kumar is taught English by Babu Ram Narain Dutt, and Sanskrit and Bengali by two pandits. The progress made by him during the year was satisfactory, and I was pleased with his progress when I examined him lately. Arrangements are being made for the appointment of an English companion to the Kumar.

The Burdwan Raj khas mahals, which were under settlement during the year, are situated in the districts of Burdwan and Hooghly. In these districts

105 villages with an area of 54,762 acres had to be settled. Up to the close of the year attestation was completed in 78 villages with an area of 42,777 acres. Draft records of rights were published in 68 villages with an area of 37,256, and final records were published in 51 villages with an area of 22,849 acres.

The case work done during the year in completing the records for draft publication consisted of 4,322 objections, which were summarily disposed of at the time of attestation; 1,104 objections were heard under section 105, while 25 disputes were tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

The cost of settlement during the year amounted to Rs. 10,837, and the total cost from the commencement of the work in Burdwan and Hooghly down to 31st March 1894, came to Rs. 22,816. An increase of Rs. 1,872 in rental has been obtained in the two districts mentioned above with an aggregate present rental of Rs. 59,100. The increase has resulted entirely from amicable settlement. *Solehnamahs* or agreements were filed by tenants through the exertion of the Raj officials. Credit is due to Mr. Srinath Dutt, Assistant Manager, for this satisfactory result.

The settlement of the Sujamuta estate was completed in the previous year, but some of the settlement appeals made to the High Court by the Mudhakhali raiyats are still pending final settlement.

86. There were nine estates under the Court of Wards in Midnapore district at the commencement of the year, excluding Sujamuta, which is a part of the Burdwan Raj estate. Of these nine estates, Basudebpur and Pathra were released within the year. On the other hand, Jalamuta was attached for revenue due from Basudebpur, and a new estate, Jamboni, was brought under our administration, so that the number of estates remained the same as before. The estates Basudebpur, Berabaria, Nayagram, and Belki were involved in debts contracted before they came under the Court of Wards. Basudebpur was released just before the close of the year in an insolvent state, a portion of the Government revenue remained unpaid, and for this the estate of Jalamuta has been attached. Berabaria is hopelessly insolvent, and is about to be released in that state. The unpaid balance of the debts due by the Nayagram estate are being paid year by year, and are expected to be paid off in five or six years more. The debts due by the Belki estate were reduced from Rs. 2,505 to Rs. 1,817 during the year, and the balance will be paid off by the sale of some of the properties belonging to the estate.

Among the solvent estates in Midnapore, Malighati and Turka are large, and each of these is managed by a separate manager. Moheshpur was managed by the manager of Basudebpur, and Baratturhingly is managed by the manager of Nayagram.

The percentage of total collections on total demand in Midnapore during the year was 35·7, against 39·4 in the previous year. This poor result is partly due to the damage caused by floods in Midnapore district, partly to the laxity and inefficiency of the managers.

The settlement of some of the mahals of the Turka and Malighati estates was undertaken during the latter end of the year. The work is in progress.

87. The Maliara estate in the district of Bankura does not call for any special remarks; it was brought under our administration in January 1893.

Howrah has one estate under the Court of Wards, viz., Sankurpur managed from the Rajshahi Division. Hooghly and Birbhum have none.

The accompanying statement No. XXVII will show the demand, collections, remissions, balances, and expenditure of the several wards' estates in this Division during the year under report.

88. From what has been stated in paragraph 86, it will appear that the administration of wards' estates in the Midnapore district has not been as satisfactory as might be expected. In taking involved estates under our administration we hope to improve their condition and to make them over in a solvent state. We have not done this either in respect of Basudebpur or in respect of Berabaria, which were in our hands for years. And the condition of some other estates which were released within the past few years was quite as bad at the time of release. It is to be hoped that we shall succeed better in future, and that all the estates in Midnapore now under the Court of Wards will improve by our administration.

XIX.—EXCISE.

89. During the last year 2,930 shops were opened in this Division, as against 2,827 and 2,946 in the two preceding years. Tari shops are no longer settled by auction. They were settled generally with their former holders on their submitting a schedule of trees to be tapped. The tree-tax system has not worked well in the districts of Burdwan and Midnapore; but the increase in tari revenue in Howrah is attributed to this new system of regulating the fees, as well as to the poorer classes resorting more to tari owing to the rise in the price of country liquor. I am not in a position yet to give any opinion on the tree-tax system.

The total revenue amounted to Rs. 11,72,190, against Rs. 11,55,147 in the preceding year. The revenue derived from country spirit shows a decrease, while there is increase under all other heads. The miscellaneous revenue shows a slight falling off.

The decrease in the country spirit revenue from Rs. 3,33,172 in 1892-93 to Rs. 3,10,984 in the last year, was shared by all the districts except Birbhum. It is attributed to the high price of rice that prevailed in the earlier part of the year as well as to other causes; but I think the main reason is that the poorer classes are taking to cheaper liquor like pachwai. I consider this change an unmixed blessing, for pachwai is food, and it does not demoralise the lower classes of people to the same extent as distilled liquor. In Midnapore the decrease is also attributed to the larger consumption of rum and imported liquor. Considering the very inferior and almost obnoxious imported liquor sold at cheap prices in the mufassal, the increase in its sale is to be regretted.

The Collector of Hooghly reports on the difficulty of transport of country liquor from Hooghly to Jahanabad, and has made proposals to reduce both the rate of duty and license fees in Jahanabad. The difficulty will disappear when Jahanabad is connected with Burdwan by a continuous line of pucka road.

The steady expansion of the pachwai revenue received a check last year owing to the dearness of the price of rice. The revenue decreased in all districts except in Birbhum, where the revenue increased from Rs. 95,323 to Rs. 1,12,619, and the gain in this district more than compensated the loss in the other districts. The total pachwai revenue in this Division rose from Rs. 2,22,699 to Rs. 2,35,082.

There was again an increase in the ganja revenue, which amounted to Rs. 1,69,106 last year, as against Rs. 1,57,089 in the previous year. It is satisfactory, however, that this increase was obtained, even though the consumption was less. The increase was due to the raising of the duty on ganja and to the settlement of shops at increased rates.

Several cases of illicit manufacture of madak were detected, and many new shops for its sale have been sanctioned for the current year. The fee fixed, Rs. 50, for the domestic use of this article is very high for the class of people who generally use it. The Collector of Midnapore writes:—"The fee fixed is so high that not a single license was taken out." Rupees 12 perhaps would be adequately high fee for the poorer consumers.

Hooghly shows a marked inactivity in prosecuting cases; there were only 73 cases last year, as against 136 in the previous year. No reason is given for this falling off. Bankura also shows some decrease. The figures for the other districts call for no remark.

XX.—STAMPS.

90. The total revenue from the sale of stamps during the year under review amounted to Rs. 19,61,616, against Rs. 18,82,919 in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 78,697. In the two preceding years also there was increase, and the revenue is steadily expanding. As compared with the preceding year, all classes of stamps show an increase, except notarial stamps.

The annexed table exhibits the revenue derived from the sales of the different descriptions of stamps in the districts of this Division during the year:—

Statement showing Stamp revenue during the year 1893-94.

District.	Court fees.	Copies.	Non-judicial adhesive.	Receipt.	Non-judicial impressed.	General.	Court paper.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan ...	3,02,796	19,088	10	5,001	72,885	4,268	6,307	4,10,355	
Birbhum ...	1,38,812	8,370	...	2,192	34,718	1,395	3,570	1,89,057	
Bankura ...	1,69,427	13,133	1	1,263	39,422	1,643	3,667	2,28,556	
Midnapore ...	4,24,472	25,479	...	4,316	1,13,669	3,575	10,875	5,82,386	
Hooghly ...	2,88,303	18,937	12	3,526	47,676	4,212	5,115	3,67,781	
Howrah ...	1,31,351	7,127	1	4,015	35,495	1,735	3,757	1,83,481	
Divisional total for 1893-94.	14,55,161	92,134	24	20,313	3,43,865	16,828	33,291	19,61,616	
Divisional total for 1892-93.	13,91,383	89,992	34	19,577	3,32,036	16,332	33,565	18,82,919	

As in the previous year, the increase mainly occurred in court-fees, and the increase is observable in all districts except Howrah. The increase in the number of civil suits, and in the number of certificates for the recovery of cesses is alleged to account for this increase.

Non-judicial stamps.

91. The increase in the sale of non-judicial stamps is attributed to the registration of a larger number of deeds and to the increase in the number of loan transactions, consequent on the poor harvests of the preceding two years.

The increase in the sale of one-anna revenue stamps, commonly known as receipt stamps, is ascribed to the better observance of the provisions of law by all classes of the people.

Levy of duties and penalties.

92. The number of cases in which duty and penalty were levied by Civil Courts fell from 181 to 159, while those in which Collectors levied the duty and penalty rose from 415 to 435. Rupees 1,049 was levied as duty and penalty by civil courts, and Rs. 3,144 by Collectors, making a total of Rs. 4,193, against Rs. 4,297 in the preceding year. The fluctuations are small and require no explanation.

Prosecutions.

93. The number of prosecutions instituted during the year for various breaches of the provisions of the stamp law was 42, against 44 in the preceding year, viz., 10 in Burdwan, 7 in Birbhum, 2 in Bankura, 6 in Midnapore, 14 in Hooghly, and 3 in Howrah. Of the 42 persons brought to trial, 20 only were convicted. The fines imposed and rewards paid were Rs. 169 and Rs. 2-8, against Rs. 423 and Rs. 5, respectively, in the preceding year. All the District Officers of the Division have been reminded that activity in the detection of evasion of the law must to a great extent depend on the encouragement afforded by a liberal distribution of rewards.

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

94. The final demand on account of tax was Rs. 2,12,262 on 9,343 persons, against Rs. 2,03,357 on 9,063 persons in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 8,905 and of 280 persons. As in the previous year, there was increase both in the demand and in the number of assessees in all the districts of the Division except in Howrah, where there was again a small decrease of Rs. 36 and 14 assessees. The increased demand is due to the revision of assessments in towns and in important trade centres.

The decrease in Howrah is attributed to exemptions granted in the lower classes on objection. The collection amounted to Rs. 2,07,230, and the balance on the 31st March amounted to Rs. 5,032 only, and the percentage of collection on the final demand was thus 97·6. Of this balance, Rs. 4,539 is reported to be good and under realisation. One thousand and thirty-three objections were filed, against 982 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the assessment of new persons, and also to the enhancement of tax in some cases on revision. Judging from the appeals which come before me for hearing, I cannot say that the assessments and enhancements have always been carefully made, or that the assessors tried to obtain any clear data for coming to their findings. Assessment in most cases must be guess work only, but even this guess work was often very perfunctorily done. The attention of Deputy Collectors has been directed to making careful enquiries when objections are preferred.

As the tax does not touch the large class of cultivators and labourers in the country, it cannot be said to be widely unpopular. It is far less unpopular than the Road Cess.

The prescribed statement is appended. The districts of Hooghly and Howrah were amalgamated for the purpose of income-tax, and the same Deputy Collector and assessor managed the work of both the districts.

One assessor also worked in the districts of Bankura and Birbhum. I do not think the amalgamation of districts under the same officers has produced good results.

XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

95. Currency notes to the value of Rs. 77,23,615 were received and to the value of Rs. 74,73,295 were issued in the treasuries of the Division, against Rs. 72,61,770 and Rs. 73,68,885 respectively in 1892-93, showing an increase of Rs. 4,61,645 in receipts and Rs. 1,04,410 in issues. The fluctuations are ascribed to the increasing appreciation by the public of the use of notes for making remittances. The introduction of the enlarged money-order system has not apparently yet affected the transactions in notes; as it is cheaper to send money by currency notes than by money-order.

96. Some of the district officers having failed to give the total number of money-orders of all descriptions issued, I have to confine my remarks to money-orders issued for the payment of land revenue and rent.

Land revenue money-orders numbered 36,775 covering Rs. 2,45,493, against 31,915 and Rs. 2,36,156, showing an increase both in the number of orders and in the amount remitted. The increase was mainly contributed by the advanced districts of Burdwan and Hooghly, and this shows that the facilities afforded by the system are most appreciated in the more advanced parts of the Division. In Midnapore there was a large increase in the number of money-orders sent, although there was a decrease in the amount; while in Birbhum the number of orders was less, but the amount remitted was larger. The backward district of Bankura shows a decrease in both.

The system of payment of rent by money-orders seems to be rapidly growing in popularity. There was increase both in the number of money-orders and in the amount covered by them. It has, however, not found much favour with the landlords, for the percentage of refusals continues to be on the increase. All the districts show an increase in the number of refusals except Bankura, where there was a slight decrease.

The Collector of Burdwan thinks that the inability of the amla to exact undue payment from the raiyats is frequently the cause of refusals. The Collector of Midnapore thinks that the landlords are still under the impression that by accepting the amount sent by money-orders they might be held to admit the jama entered in the money-orders by their tenants. There is much force in both these reasons assigned for the refusal of money-orders.

97. The Post Office Savings Bank, as already reported, has proved beneficial to the middle classes, specially to the poorer Government servants. The districts of Midnapore and Hooghly have not furnished any figures under this head; the other districts, except Howrah, show a decrease in the amount deposited. The withdrawals increased in all districts. The Collectors of Birbhum and Bankura attribute it to high prices of food and costly living.

The interest on deposits has, since the close of the year, been reduced from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. per annum, and this must necessarily cause a reduction in the amount of deposit.

XXIII.—RAILWAY AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

98. The construction of the Tarakeswar-Mugra Steam Tramway could not be completed within the time sanctioned, and a further extension of time has been recommended. The Collector hopes that the line will open for traffic in the beginning of the next year. The Taposi line, the construction of which commenced in 1892-93, has lately been opened for traffic. The portion of Jheria line lying within the district of Burdwan has also been finished.

The East Coast Railway between Bezwada on the Krisna and Cuttack on the Mahanadi, which is under construction, is proposed to be extended to Calcutta *vid* Midnapore. There is also a proposal for constructing a cross country line from Midnapore to Sini on the Bengal-Nagpur line. Detailed surveys with estimate of cost have been made for the Cuttack-Calcutta extension, but the construction of the line has not yet been sanctioned by the Government of India. A draft agreement deed between the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah and the promoters of the Howrah-Ampta Tramway for the working of the line, has been submitted to Government for approval.

The following table shows the number of accidents and obstructions in the railway line. There was a considerable increase in the number of accidents:—

District.	Persons.				Trains.				Remarks.
	Killed.		Wounded.		Accidents.		Obstructions.		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Burdwan	28	31	8	21	9	46	6	...	
Birbhum	3	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	
Hooghly	3	3	1	7	5	10	...	...	
Howrah	3	...	10	...	6*	...	...	...	* Including obstructions.
Total	37	37	21	28	20	56	7	1	

Two accidents in Burdwan and one in Hooghly deserve notice. A cart with three passengers was struck on the permanent-way by a goods train and was dragged about 25 yards ahead. The gate was open, and the occupants of the cart were asleep. One of the passengers was killed and one injured. The gateman was criminally prosecuted, and was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The second accident took place at the Damoda railway station of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line; a shunter was killed while getting out from between a couple of waggons, owing to negligence of the rules for shunting. The third accident occurred at the Mugra railway station. A down passenger train on entering the Mugra station collided with five trucks which had been driven by a severe storm out of the goods shed siding to the down line. All the coaching vehicles of the train were more or less damaged, and one third-class carriage had the entire side torn off, and two passengers were injured. The station-master, who was to blame for the accident, was prosecuted under section 101 of the Railway Act and sentenced to simple imprisonment for two weeks and to pay a fine of Rs. 50; in default to two weeks' further imprisonment.

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

99. As remarked last year, the districts of this Division are fairly provided with means of communication. The division is traversed by rail, river, and water-courses. The steamer service connects 10 out of the 17 district and subdivisional head-quarters. The East Indian Railway passes through six district and subdivisional head-quarters. The head-quarters of Bankura, Vishnupur, and Jahanabad are the three outlying stations. Bankura town is situated at a distance of 30 miles from the nearest railway station at Raniganj. There is a metalled road from Raniganj to Midnapore passing through the towns of Bankura and Vishnupur, and hackney carriages ply regularly between Raniganj and Bankura, but in the rainy season the crossing of river Damodar gives trouble. The subdivision of Jahanabad is the worst off in respect of communication. Though a subdivision of Hooghly, Jahanabad is reached more easily from Burdwan, and a portion of the Burdwan-Jahanabad road is pucka. Since taking charge of the Division I have suggested to the District Boards of Burdwan and Hooghly the necessity of metalling the remainder of this road, and my suggestion has been accepted.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the Tarakeswar Railway have greatly facilitated communication.

The funds of District Boards are exhausted in maintaining the existing roads and do not permit the opening out of new roads. The Magistrate of Burdwan remarks that "this is a serious matter, as it means that there is no probability of communications being improved materially for many years to come unless some funds are available."

The condition of the roads in Birbhum and of some roads in Midnapore is unfavourably reported on. The condition of the Birbhum roads is said to be worse than it was some years ago, and this is a fact which does not reflect credit on the District Engineer. In Midnapore, the Provincial roads, 114 miles in length, are not kept in such good repair as those in the Puri district; the cost of maintenance and repair exceeded Rs. 445 per mile, and the Magistrate writes that an additional grant is urgently necessary, which he thinks may be obtained by a deduction from the grant for the Puri roads. The roads in Howrah, which suffered much under the late supervisor in charge, have been greatly improved by the new District Engineer, though much has yet to be done.

Among the important public works undertaken or executed during the year were—(1) the completion of a feeder road one mile in length from the 87th mile of the Grand Trunk Road to the Galsi station on the East Indian Railway; (2) communication of the Victoria bridge on the 9th mile of Burdwan to Katwa road; (3) completion of a road from Bagnapara to Kalna, three miles in length; and (4) proceedings to acquire land for a feeder road, three miles in length, from Devipur railway station, at the expense of a zamindar, which were in progress. All these are in Burdwan. The construction of a road in Bankura, which was first taken in hand some eight years ago, was brought to a completion. The other works were the construction of culverts, wooden bridges, embanking and metalling roads, and repairing roads and bridges.

The subjoined table shows the amount expended in the several districts on original works and repairs and on village roads:—

Districts.	Original works.		Repairs.		Village roads.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	29,252	25,787	1,53,732	1,26,932	5,761	7,193
Birbhum	7,117	2,047	27,864	24,907	3,310	4,284
Bankura	6,880	1,905	31,167	34,218	1,822	2,345
Midnapore	15,670	9,021	77,986	77,316	13,262	15,334
Hooghly	10,255	4,809	91,068	85,621	1,483	3,879
Howrah	17,289	9,583	5,360	20,269	2,016	4,509
Total ...	86,413	51,152	3,87,057	3,68,663	27,144	37,544

100. The amounts noted in the margin were expended on planting trees on roadsides and maintaining them. The Magistrate of Midnapore has not furnished information on the subject. The District Boards of Burdwan and Hooghly appear to have paid attention to arboriculture.

	1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.
Burdwan ...	1,256	2,092
Birbhum	938	483
Bankura	...	38
Midnapore	...	...
Hooghly	255	1,381
Howrah	17	470

XXV.—WORKING OF THE LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

101. There has been no change in the operation of this Act, which was in force in this Division in Garhbeta and Dantun in Midnapore district and in Ulubaria in Howrah district.

The lodging-houses in Garhbeta are little used by pilgrims: the pilgrims generally prefer to camp under trees. Litigants or applicants for registration generally occupy the lodging-houses. The total income of this town including the balance was Rs. 531, of which Rs. 87 was expended on conservancy and Rs. 14 was paid to the Health Officer. A balance of Rs. 428 was left at the close of the year. The tendency on the part of the Committee to spend the fund on charitable relief has been checked.

At Dantun there were 38 lodging-houses. The total income, including balance of previous year, amounted to Rs. 957, of which Rs. 100 was spent towards the construction of an in-door hospital for invalid pilgrims, Rs. 63 on medicine, Rs. 84 as allowance to the Health Officer, and Rs. 61 only on conservancy, and there was a surplus balance of Rs. 614 at the close of the year. The tendency to spend the fund on charitable relief has been checked.

Ulubaria had 33 lodging-houses. The total receipts including balance were Rs. 610, of which Rs. 216 was expended on conservancy, and there was a balance of Rs. 221 at the close of the year. The town, being the head-quarters of a subdivision, was well looked after. Cholera once broke out in an epidemic form, but early measures were taken to arrest its progress. The disease is generally spread there by the pilgrims. To prevent this the Subdivisional Officer has arranged with Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company to take the pilgrims to Calcutta without landing them in the town.

New bye-laws have been framed for all these towns.

XXVI.—EDUCATION.

102. There was an increase in the number of schools and patshalas, from 10,883 to 10,944, but the number of pupils attending them diminished from 300,400 to 299,187; the decrease was, I believe, due to the unhealthiness of the last months of the year.

The decrease in the number of pupils was shared by all the districts except Birbhum and Bankura, which are comparatively healthy, and in both of which there was an increase.

Financial results.

103. The total expenditure on education in this Division amounted to Rs. 11,35,578, as compared with Rs. 11,17,132, showing an increase of Rs. 18,446. The expenditure from Provincial revenues rose from Rs. 80,415 to Rs. 81,252, and that from public sources, including district and municipal funds, rose from Rs. 10,36,717 to Rs. 10,54,326, or by Rs. 17,609. The high schools cost Rs. 2,91,990, the middle schools Rs. 2,42,117, primary schools Rs. 5,74,289, and special schools Rs. 27,182.

The allotments to high schools have decreased; the allotments to the middle and primary schools have much increased. The municipalities have increased their allotments to primary education.

High schools.

104. There was a loss of two high schools during the year, and the total number of pupils receiving high education fell from 14,652 to 14,055. The Magistrate of Hooghly, where the decrease was most marked, attributes it to high prices, which compelled the poorer class of people to withdraw their boys from schools, and also to the general prevalence of fever, which greatly reduced the attendance. In Midnapore the loss was due to the year being exceptionally unhealthy.

The results of both the F.A. and the University Entrance Examination contrast very unfavourably with that in the preceding year.

In Burdwan, out of 88 boys who appeared at the F.A. Examination, only 26 were successful, against 34 out of 87 in 1892-93; in Midnapore only 9 passed out of 25, against 12 out of 30. The result of Hooghly is not known.

The following table exhibits the result of the University Entrance Examination as compared with that of the preceding year:—

Districts.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Number of competitors.	Number of successful students.	Number of competitors.	Number of successful students.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan ...	194	113	139	57
Birbhum ...	33	31	30	14
Bankura ...	81	36	67	15
Midnapore ...	25	25	23	15
Hooghly ...	233	155	210	100
Howrah ...	143	81	97	44
Total ...	709	441	566	245

The result, which was generally unsatisfactory, is believed by some of the Magistrates to be due to more difficult questions having been set at the last examination. The number of competitors was also much fewer in Burdwan and Howrah.

Middle schools.

105. The number of middle English and vernacular schools in the Division increased by 6 only, and the number of pupils attending them by 189. The result of middle scholarship examination was also bad. The subjoined table compares the result of the last two years:—

Districts.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Competed.	Passed.	Competed.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan ...	412	253	401	185
Birbhum ...	97	60	112	75
Bankura ...	264	121	255	93
Midnapore ...	259	153	256	120
Hooghly ...	219	139	214	122
Howrah ...	121	97	117	72
Total ...	1,372	832	1,355	667

The Magistrate of Birbhum ascribes the bad result to the fact that English is more or less indifferently taught in these schools, but this reason cannot specially affect the result of the year under report, as compared with the previous year. The Magistrate of Midnapore attributes the bad result to the examination being held in the most unhealthy season of the year.

Primary schools.

106. The number of primary schools increased from 10,365 to 10,425 or by 60, but there was a loss of 823 pupils sustained by all the districts except Birbhum and Bankura, where there was an increase. The Magistrate of Midnapore attributes this to the prevalence of cholera and influenza towards the end of the year.

Except Howrah, of which the figures have not been furnished, the results of both the upper and lower primary examinations were satisfactory. The number of pupils who competed and passed at these examinations are given below:—

Districts.	Upper Primary.				Lower Primary.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Competed.	Passed.	Competed.	Passed.	Competed.	Passed.	Competed.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan ...	477	238	521	261	1,310	478	1,159	680
Birbhum ...	224	159	242	178	679	283	747	392
Bankura ...	365	187	433	206	1,599	598	1,959	953
Midnapore ...	463	260	562	316	2,833	1,285	2,830	1,873
Hooghly ...	206	92	207	146	1,489	586	1,190	734
Howrah ..	99	75	109	64	509	90	476	278
Total ...	1,834	1,011	2,074	1,171	8,419	3,320	8,361	4,910

The rule of payment by result was largely given effect to in Birbhum and Bankura.

Female education.

107. Education among the females, it appears, made some advance. There were 407 schools attended by 8,116 girls, against 370 schools and 8,024 girls in 1892-93; besides 9,267 girls attended boys' schools. The increase was contributed to by all the districts. Fifty-seven girls from Burdwan, 20 from Birbhum, 87 from Midnapore, and 36 from Hooghly appeared at the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha scholarship examination; the result is not known.

Muhammadan education.

108. There was a decrease in the number of Muhammadan pupils attending the various classes of schools, from 30,883 to 29,120. The decrease occurred in all the districts except Birbhum, which shows an increase. The decrease in Midnapore is said to be due to the year being unhealthy; no explanation has been given by other Magistrates.

The following statement shows the extent to which Muhammadan education has made progress in this Division:—

Districts.	Population.		Total number of pupils attending schools.		Number of Muhammadan pupils attending schools.		Ratio of Muhammadan pupils passed to total number of pupils.	
	Total.	Muhammadan.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan ...	1,391,880	267,224	46,947	46,326	6,747	6,482	14	13
Birbhum ...	797,833	169,752	24,043	25,060	4,638	5,348	19	21
Bankura ...	1,069,668	45,312	38,512	40,667	1,568	661	4	1
Midnapore ...	2,631,516	171,412	107,340	106,365	6,109	5,786	5	5
Hooghly ...	1,076,710	192,685	53,731	49,465	8,147	7,509	15	15
Howrah ...	721,211	152,806	32,922	31,304	3,674	3,334	11	10
Total	7,688,818	999,191	303,495	299,187	30,883	29,120	10	9

Roughly speaking, while the proportion of Muhammadans is 1 to 8 in this Division, the proportion of Muhammadan boys in schools is 1 to 11. But the proportion is much less in the middle and higher schools than in the primary schools, because, as stated elsewhere in this report, the Muhammadans of this Division are mostly agriculturists, labourers and traders.

The results of the several departmental examinations in which the Muhammadans competed last year were not satisfactory. In Burdwan one passed

the Entrance and five passed the middle scholarship examination, while 80 boys passed the primary scholarship examination. In Birbhum 64 boys received high education, and one passed the Entrance examination. Out of 266 pupils in the middle schools only two passed, while in primary schools there were 4,864 pupils, of whom 74 only competed successfully. In Bankura the result of the several examinations in which they appeared is reported to be poor.

In Midnapore, out of 108 boys in the high schools, four passed the Entrance examination, and out of 175 boys in the middle schools only one passed. Steps are being taken for the improvement of Midnapore Madrassa, the only middle class school specially maintained for Muhammadans in that district.

The Magistrates of Hooghly and Howrah have not specially reported on the progress made by the Muhammadans in their districts.

It is clear from the above figures that the number of Muhammadan pupils receiving high education is comparatively small, and of the large number of pupils receiving primary education a very few care to continue their studies further. The reasons for this have been explained before.

Education of Sonthals and other aboriginal races.

109. There are eight schools at Raniganj, as in the preceding year, for the education of miners' children. The number of pupils attending them fell from 202 to 189, and of these 108 were aborigines and 80 low-caste Hindus and Muhammadans. The pupils receive free tuition, and a monthly stipend of Rs. 8 is paid by Government to each guru.

Some of the managers of collieries have provided the patshalas with thatched houses. Mr. Agabeg, Manager of the Barakar Coal Company, continued to subscribe Rs. 3 a month for the support of a patshala and to take the same interest for it as in previous years.

The number of schools for the education of aboriginal races in Birbhum was the same as in the previous year, namely, 13. The number of pupils rose from 228 to 311. Thirty-one aboriginal candidates from 10 schools competed at the reward examinations and 22 passed. Eleven Sonthal pupils competed at the lower primary examination and 3 passed, and 2 of them obtained the scholarship reserved for Sonthals. Two Sonthals passed creditably at the upper primary examination. The rate of stipends has been increased from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 a month.

The number of aboriginal pupils in Bankura increased from 979 to 1,179 during the year. The aboriginal races form 9·7 per cent. of the entire population; and the proportion of aboriginal pupils is 2·8 per cent. to the total number of pupils at school. The Wesleyan Mission is said to be doing its best for the furtherance of Sonthal education. There is a training school established with the express object of turning out trained Sonthal teachers. The results of the several departmental examinations were more satisfactory than in the previous year; one passed the upper and 23 the lower primary examination. In Midnapore the number of scholars belonging to the aboriginal tribes fell from 2,045 to 1,886; 10 of them competed successfully at the different scholarship examinations. In Hooghly, 52 pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes known as Koras attended schools.

Special education.

110. A technical school was opened in Burdwan during the year; carpentry and blacksmith's work are the subjects taught in this school. It has made a fair start with 38 students in the workshop classes and 46 in the ordinary classes. A survey class was also opened in November last attended by 46 students. The school is maintained by the District Board, assisted by the Burdwan Municipality. There are 9 maktabs in this district for teaching Persian and Urdu to Muhammadan pupils.

In Birbhum there are four training classes for training pathsala gurus as teachers of primary schools. An attempt is being made in this district for opening a technical school.

In Bankura the four guru-training classes attached to middle schools and the muktari school opened in the preceding year have ceased to exist.

In Midnapore the number of training and industrial schools remained the same as in the previous year, viz. 5, and the number of pupils attending them rose from 207 to 224. An improved system of technical education is proposed to be soon introduced by the District Board into the Mahishadal Raja's technical school in the town of Midnapore.

In Hooghly there are 7 special schools, 29 maktabs teaching a little Arabic and Persian, 3 teaching Koran, 97 Sanskrit tols.

In Howrah the number of pupils attending schools teaching Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit rose from 291 to 321; the number of schools remained the same.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

111. The following additions to the number of dispensaries and hospitals existing in 1892-93 were made in the year under review:—Dhaniakhali, Haripal, Khanakul, and Mondlya dispensaries were started in the district of Hooghly; and two Irrigation dispensaries were established at Contai and at Panskura in Midnapore. The dispensaries at Dhaniakhali, Haripal, and Khanakul were opened by the District Board to afford relief in the unhealthy season of the year. The Mondlya Dispensary, which was established under Government order, in the Municipal Department, No. 240T.M., dated 22nd September 1891, is maintained from the proceeds of the Trust Fund created by the will of the late Dr. Bhola Nath Bose of Barrackpore. Its management will devolve on the District Board. This institution is at present located in a portion of the village school house and will remain there till the dispensary building is constructed. The Irrigation dispensaries at Contai and Panskura are suported from the Provincial revenue; 349 and 280 patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 769 and Rs. 589 in Contai and Panskura, respectively.

The total number of patients under treatment in the Division (both in-patients and out-patients) fell from 256,263 in the preceding year to 241,484 in the year under report. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,01,508 to Rs. 1,11,830. Government contributed Rs. 11,178 against 10,142, the rest being obtained from local sources. It is satisfactory to note that the amount of contribution in the shape of private subscriptions and endowments rose from Rs. 53,281 to Rs. 56,005.

Burdwan.

To the Burdwan Dispensary a separate female ward has been attached with an intelligent lady doctor of the Civil Hospital Assistant class, on Rs. 50 a month, in charge of it. Though the Railway Company has discontinued their subscription to the dispensary, still it continues to send passengers, especially those suffering from infectious and contagious diseases, to it. The unfairness of this arrangement has been pointed out to the Railway authorities. As reported last year, the Mankur Dispensary continues to be largely in arrears as regards realization of subscriptions. While inspecting the dispensary during my last cold-weather tour as Magistrate of Burdwan, I made some arrangements for the proper accommodation of the dispensary and raised subscriptions. The record of work done by the Burdwan Raj dispensaries at Burdwan and Kalna is good. The Chakdighi Dispensary is also well looked after. A temporary dispensary was opened at Dainhat by the local municipality for treatment of the malaria-stricken people of the neighbourhood. Three Municipal Commissioners, who are medical men, offered their services gratis.

Birbhum.

The record of work done by the Suri Dispensary is pronounced by the Magistrate to be excellent. Regarding the Rampur Hát Dispensary building, correspondence is still going on with the Railway authorities. The District Board has recently increased its grant to this dispensary which, as reported last year, continues to suffer from want of funds. Besides these two, there are private dispensaries at Hetampur and Kundala maintained by local magnates. The establishment of two dispensaries at Bolepur and Murarui, at the extreme south and extreme north of the district, is in contemplation.

Bankura.

The Dufferin Female Hospital at Bankura was started this year. Caste prejudices prevent people from largely resorting to it for the present. It is hoped that this will die appear in course of time.

Hooghly.

The most noticeable circumstance in respect of the dispensaries in the Hooghly district was the large increase in the number of out-door patients, from 40,410 to 52,734. This is owing to the prevalence of malarial fevers in the district.

Howrah.

The Howrah General Hospital continues to keep up its reputation of being a useful institution, and is highly prized by the European community. A proposal for placing its funds in the hands of the Treasurer under the Charitable Endowments Act is under consideration. The financial condition of the Ulubaria Dispensary is satisfactory. A cholera ward has been newly constructed and attached to the hospital.

Midnapore.

The establishment of two new dispensaries in this district has already been noticed. There was no noticeable change in the management of the other dispensaries in the district.

* Burdwan	
Birbhum	
Bankura	4
Midnapore	15
* Hooghly	13
Howrah	3
Total	44

Generally the dispensaries in this Division serve a very useful purpose. The people have faith in them, and flock to them in much larger numbers than they do in East Bengal. And as the whole Division suffers more or less from malarial fevers, the 44 dispensaries* of the Division supply a real want.

XXVIII—LIBRARIES.

112. There is nothing new to write under this head. No new library was started during the year. There are no public libraries in the two backward districts of this Division—Birbhum and Bankura. In the four other districts there are 24 libraries, but most of them are small.

Nothing has yet been done to examine the old correspondence at Midnapore. Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Platel, has promised to take up the work.

XXIX—MUSEUMS.

113. There are no museums in this Division.

XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

District Boards.

114. I recorded the following remarks as Magistrate of Burdwan on the District Board of that district:—

"The members of the Burdwan District Board have taken a laudable interest in their work, and I have received much help from their advice and opinion. I have not unoften changed my own view of a question after a friendly discussion with members of the Board in meeting. A great deal of useful work is unostentatiously done by the different committees of the District Board. Non-official gentlemen give us their time and services in these committees and help our work. And it is a still greater gain to the cause of administration that these non-official gentlemen are thus becoming familiar with administrative work, are taking a share in it, and are practically disposing of the proceeds of the road cess for the improvement of their native district."

Mr. Growse, Magistrate of Birbhum, remarks:—

"The District Board seems to have done its work smoothly and well during the year, but there is no doubt that it is difficult to get up any enthusiasm when the district funds are barely sufficient to keep existing roads in decent repair, and too small to allow of any new work of interest being undertaken."

Mr. Barrow, late Magistrate of Bankura, has left the following remarks:—

"Several members of the Board have taken an active interest in its affairs, and the public is especially indebted to the late Vice-Chairman, Babu Kuloda Prasad Mukherjee, and the present Vice-Chairman, Babu Mohesh Chandra Banerjee. Both these gentlemen have been unsparing in their exertions, and I consider that both are eminently fitted to hold such a post. In both road and educational affairs the district officer receives the greatest help from the members of the Board. Local self-government is so far a success, a stability and continuity being obtained which would be otherwise impossible."

Mr. Duke, Magistrate of Hooghly, cites a number of useful and important works done by the District Board within the year, and adds:—

"Attendance at the Board's meetings is sometimes rather deficient, but on the whole the members cannot be accused of want of interest. After the annual budget has been settled, the Board's functions are in a great measure formal, so far as regards its main heads of expenditure, and the petty matters of administrative detail which come before it from time to time are hardly such as to interest the majority of members."

Mr. Grierson, late Magistrate of Howrah, says that "the District Board did good work during the year," and Mr. Allen, Magistrate of Midnapore, remarks that "there was a fair attendance of members at the meetings of the District and Local Boards."

I have nothing to add to these remarks. Local self-government has been a success, and it is, as I have said before, a distinct gain in the cause of good administration to secure the co-operation of representative non-official gentlemen in our administrative work.

Local Boards.

115. I remarked, as Magistrate of Burdwan, that "Local Boards have not much work made over to them yet," and that "no sanitary improvement of villages is possible unless more money is provided."

Mr. Barrow made much the same remark of Bankura, and said, "the two Local Boards of Bankura and Vishnupur are not given much opportunity to make themselves useful, still they are of some help, and as time goes on, and funds are placed at their disposal, I am sure they will prove themselves useful adjuncts to the general administration."

Mr. Growse would abolish the Local Boards because they are of little use, but Mr. Duke writes that "the Local Boards carried on their duties successfully as far as their funds allowed." All these remarks show that the utility of Local Boards is limited by the poverty of their funds, and the limited scope of their work. When we begin the work of village sanitation, as we must do sooner or later, the services of Local Boards will be more marked, and indeed indispensable. And this brings me to the subject of Village Unions or Union Committees.

Union Committees.

116. Mr. Growse would introduce Union Committes in villages, and would have nothing between these Committees and District Boards.

Mr. Duke, of Hooghly, makes some thoughtful remarks about beginning work from the village, and the remarks are worth quoting. "The Local Boards exhibit local self-government in this country from its weakest side as a tree without roots. We have cut the branch in full growth—leaves, flowers and fruits—and have stuck it in the ground with the expectation that it will put out roots for itself. But if it is ever to succeed, the propagation must begin in the village, or at any rate in a much smaller area than that of the subdivision."

The action which I took as Chairman of the Burdwan District Board to create smaller areas of administration than a subdivision, will appear from the following remarks which I recorded on the subject, and which the present Magistrate of Burdwan has embodied in his Administration Report:—

"In a recent resolution on Local Self-Government, the Government of Bengal has expressed its intention of creating village unions experimentally in some places. With a view to making this possible, I have encouraged the villagers in three selected thanas (Burdwan, Kalna, and Katwa) to form themselves into committees. They are not 'unions' yet, and do not possess the legal powers which can be conferred on unions by the Government. They have not legally the power of reserving a tank for drinking purposes, or effecting other improvements which the chapter on village unions provides for. The committees have formed themselves merely with the object of becoming familiar with their village works and taking an interest in them. In course of time they may become fit to be entrusted with the powers contemplated by the Act. The villages of Burdwan thana have been grouped into six such village committees, those of Kalna into 15, and those of Katwa into 11 committees."

"If we desire to effect sanitary improvements in villages, to reserve tanks for drinking purposes, or to remove obstructions to drainage in villages, we

can only effect this through such village committees or village unions, acting under the direction of Local Boards. The villages within the limits of an average thana can be grouped into about ten unions; each subdivision will thus have thirty or forty such unions, and they can be conveniently managed by the Local Board of the subdivision with the help of an executive sanitary officer. Funds must be provided for the pay of such an officer under each Local Board, and also for sanitary improvements in each union; and it will be possible then to insist on improvements in each village under the powers which unions will possess under the law. The vast work of improving the sanitary condition of the Bengal villages lies before us, and we can only make a beginning in the work under the system indicated above. And until we adopt the system, provide funds for sanitary improvements, and create unions with the powers contemplated by the law, it is idle to talk of the inefficiency of the District Boards or the apathy of villagers."

Municipalities.

117. Birbhum has only one municipality,—at Suri, the district headquarters. The Magistrate writes that the Commissioners took interest in their work, that the assessment was revised, the suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner partly carried out, and a tank for drinking purposes was reserved. "Altogether," the Magistrate writes, "I think I can discern efforts towards what is right and an appreciation of duty by many of the Commissioners."

The Magistrate of Bankura reports that the municipalities of Bankura, Vishnupur, and Sonamukhi have all done fairly well.

The Magistrate of Hooghly makes detailed remarks about the several municipalities in his district. The town of Hooghly and Chinsura has been well administered, but its sanitary condition cannot be improved until the Commissioners consent to levy the full rate of taxation. In Serampore, the drainage scheme has been completed so far as the main channel is concerned, but the balance of the loan taken, which should have been applied to complete the internal drainage, was spent in other directions. In Uttarpara factious spirit runs high. Generally speaking, assessments in nearly all the municipalities in the district are, the Magistrate thinks, inadequate, and progress is therefore impeded.

The Magistrate of Howrah reports that sanitation in Howrah is deplorable. But the Commissioners have lately raised the latrine-tax, and have applied for a loan of Rs. 50,000 for sanitary improvements.

The Magistrate of Midnapore says there are signs of improvement in his district. An energetic Chairman has been elected in Midnapore. Ghatal and Kharar have invested in iron latrines, and Tamluk has improved, as witnessed by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, who visited the place.

In Burdwan, I inspected all the municipalities during the last cold season and found them on the whole as well and creditably managed as our Government offices and departments. The slow progress in sanitary improvements is considered the weak point in municipal administration; but officers who were District Magistrates ten or twelve years ago, know that the progress was not quicker when we were Chairmen. Dirty tanks are private properties, and cannot be filled up or cleaned without a great deal of difficulty, and schemes of drainage require time to prepare and money to carry out. Sometimes the schemes prepared locally are rejected by the Sanitary Board, and at other times schemes approved by the Sanitary Board are so elaborate that it is impossible to carry them out. Dainhat is a small municipality in Burdwan district, and cannot spare more than Rs. 500 a year for drainage improvements; but the scheme which has been prepared for the town would require an expenditure of over Rs. 20,000.

It is necessary that we should constantly direct the attention of Municipal Commissioners to effect sanitary improvements, and that we should insist on these improvements being effected. But often, when we blame Municipal Commissioners, it is in fact their poverty and not their will that consents to the existing state of things. It is my experience that when we make reasonable and practicable suggestions, and indicate the way in which improvements should be effected, Municipal Commissioners show an anxious and sincere desire to accept and act on our advice. And an important

circular of the Bengal Government, No. 10T.M., dated 1st July 1893, imposes upon us this duty of helping municipal administration, and removing its defects, as senior inspecting officers help us in removing the defects of our offices.

XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

118. I have nothing to add to what was reported by Mr. Power last year under this head.

Mr. Vincent, the Officiating Magistrate of Burdwan, writes:—"Unless Muhammadans take more interest in education, the posts they will obtain must decrease; the education returns of the district show that the number of Muhammadan boys at the various schools is decreasing."

Mr. Cornish, Magistrate of Bankura, is of opinion that "as the Muhammadans form only 4·2 per cent. of the total population" in his district, "they clearly get more than their share of Government service."

Mr. Growse, of Birbhum, reports "many apprentices have been admitted into the office during the year, but a single Muhammadan candidate appeared among them. Amongst the menials the number of Muhammadans, however, is disproportionately large."

Mr. Duke, of Hooghly, writes that the Government order on the subject of considering the claims of Muhammadans when vacancies occur, are duly observed. But the majority of the Muhammadans in the district belong to agricultural or trading classes, and even the small number of Muhammadans who hold Government appointments in his district are, with very few exceptions, residents of other districts. In Howrah, the Magistrate writes, there is no demand among them for education. In fact the Muhammadans in this Division are mostly cultivators, labourers and traders.

XXXII.—POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH.

119. There was nothing noticeable in the working of the Post Office and Telegraph during the year. Three cases of embezzlement of postal money occurred. A postman of the Sakulipur Post Office in Birbhum misappropriated the money entrusted to him for payment of money-order: he was convicted and sentenced to seven months' rigorous imprisonment at the Sessions. A sub-postmaster in Bankura was charged with misappropriation of a large sum of money invested in the Savings Bank: he was convicted by the Sessions Judge, but was acquitted by the High Court on appeal; the third case was that of a patshala guru in charge of a branch office in Midnapore, who misappropriated the value of a money-order and some Savings Bank deposits; he was convicted and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge: the amount embezzled has been recovered from his sureties.

No complaint against the postal administration was heard during the year.

Nothing has been done to remove the inconvenience felt at Suri, owing to the telegraph office being kept closed from 9 P.M. to 9 A.M. on week-days and on Sundays.

The Magistrate of Hooghly notices the want of a telegraphic communication with the Jahanabad subdivision. It would be desirable to have a line constructed from Tarakeswar, but the people of Jahanabad refused to give any guarantee for opening the office.

The telegraphic line between Suri and Sainthia in Birbhum was interrupted on four different days, but the cause could not be ascertained.

XXXIII.—ZAMINDARI DAK, FAIRS AND POUNDS.

120. The confusion resulting from the transfer of the work of collection of the zamindari dak cess to Collectors, and the change of account keeping from the basis of the

Zamindari Dák.

official to that of the calendar year, reported in paragraph 108 of the previous year's report, was brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue during the year. I have been informed in reply that Mr. Slack is considering the matter.

The accompanying statement B shows the demand, collection and balances, as also the cost on account of the zamindari dák of the six districts in this Division. The total demand for the year was Rs. 47,892 and the collections Rs. 44,847. The percentage of total collections on the total demand of the Division was 93·7. The percentages were above 95 only in the districts of Howrah and Birbhum; in the other districts they fell below 95; in Bankura it was less than 90, being 89·3.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 41,778; the balance left at the end of the year was Rs. 35,334.

The Magistrates of Burdwan and Birbhum report that the zamindari dák service was well managed during the year. No inconvenience or difficulty has been represented by any of the district officers regarding the dák service.

Fairs.

121. The important fairs in the district of Burdwan were those held at Agradip, Bairagitala, Dadhia, and Uddhanpur, in the Katwa subdivision; 15 to 20 thousand people assembled on the occasion of the mêlas. Proper sanitary and police arrangements were made in these mêlas, and there was no outbreak of any disease or disturbance.

The principal gatherings in the districts of Bankura and Midnapore were those at Debar and Hatnagar in the subdivisions of Vishnupur and Contai, respectively. These were free from any epidemic diseases, and the cost of sanitary arrangements at Hatnagar was paid by the District Board. There was no regular fair in the district of Howrah.

The Bakresvar, Kenduli, and Tarapur fairs in Birbhum, and those at Tarakeswar, Mahes, and Tribeni in the district of Hooghly, were the most important in the Division. The District Board of Birbhum took precautions against the spread of disease, and the police there kept order at the fairs. Temporary wells were sunk for drinking-water in the fair at Bakresvar. The Magistrate, who visited this mêla with the District Superintendent of Police and the medical officer, remarks that perfect sanitary arrangements are only possible, if the provisions of section 34 of Act V of 1861 be extended, and a proper staff of mehters entertained to look after the trenches.

At Tarakeswar, in the district of Hooghly, about 100,000 pilgrims assembled at the Siva Gajan and about 20,000 at the Siva Ratri. At the instance of one of the rival claimants after the death of mahant Madhavgiri, Mr. Gordon Leith was this year appointed Receiver by the High Court for the purpose of collecting the offerings made at the shrine. The sanitary arrangements made there were supervised by the Civil Medical Officer and the Subdivisional Officer of Serampore. There was no breach of the peace, nor any criminal cases in these fairs.

The Rath Jatra festival at Mahes and Ballabhpur in Serampore was held on 15th and 22nd July 1893. The mela lasted for a fortnight, and about 50,000 people assembled. The ground was very heavy owing to excessive rain, and there was great difficulty in pulling the cars. The ceremony, which usually requires only an hour or so, was protracted over many days. An untoward accident also occurred. One of the cars is of novel construction, the wheels and framework being of iron made by an English firm. When once started, it runs with less friction, and consequently more momentum than an ordinary wooden car. It was pulled out of a slough after a great struggle, and having acquired an unusual impetus, ran down a slight incline, where it got beyond control, and overtook and upset the Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Thompson, and ran over him. He fortunately fell between the wheels and escaped with slight injuries.

The Uttarayan and Baruni fairs were held at Tribeni. The gathering at each of them numbered from 25,000 to 30,000. The sanitary and police arrangements on these occasions were carried out by the Municipal Commissioners of Bansberia and the District Superintendent of Police.

Pounds.

122. The cattle-pounds remained under the administration of the District Boards and Municipalities during the year. The subjoined statement will show the number of pounds and collections made in the last two years:—

Districts.	Number of pounds in—		Collections in—	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	197	200	15,313	14,074
Birbhum	69	71	7,743	7,946
Bankura	34	34	2,057	2,227
Midnapore	114	125	9,172	12,286
Hooghly	90	93	9,080	10,250
Howrah	37	38	2,973	2,466
Total ...	541	561	46,338	49,249

Some of the pounds in the district of Burdwan were inspected by the Magistrate and Subdivisional Officers when on tour, and a Pound Inspector was employed in the Sadar subdivision. In Birbhum the Pound Inspector was employed to see that the impounded cattle were properly housed and fed, and Sub-Inspectors of Schools also visited the pounds.

The increase in the number of pounds in Midnapore is due to branch pounds having been separately settled during the year as so many main pounds. The large increase in collection in the district was due to the fact that a considerable amount of outstanding balance of previous years was realized during the year. The Collector of Hooghly writes:—

"A far stricter supervision and control should be exercised over the izardars of pounds, who have the reputation of overcharging the owners of impounded cattle, although no definite complaint was made. The old system of accounts was faulty, and provided very slight means of check. The forms which have just been introduced will provide greater facilities for check and control."

There was increase in revenue in all districts except in Burdwan and Howrah, where there was decrease.

XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

123. Besides the *Hitakari Sabha* of Uttarpara, which continues to help in the spread of female education, there are rate-payers' and other local associations in Hooghly, Serampore, Uttarpara, Konnagar, and Baidyabati. They do not generally concern themselves with politics, but occupy themselves with criticising local institutions like the municipalities. The Magistrate of Hooghly remarks that they require to be educated before they can hope to guide Municipal Commissioners.

The Hooghly National Muhammadan Association devotes itself to advancing the interests of Muhammadans.

There are many Hari Sabhas—Hindu religious institutions—in Burdwan and other districts. Similarly, there are Brahmo Somajas in all districts.

The Indian Association has its branches in Midnapore and other places. These branches convene meetings only when there is some special work to do—either to send a delegate to the National Congress or express the public feeling on questions which excite interest. The agitation is confined to the educated classes.

The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals continues to do useful work, and is said to have worked well during the last year.

Public feeling and the public press.

124. In Burdwan a Hindu married girl of ten years was baptised without the knowledge of her husband. The latter applied to the Judge to be declared guardian of his wife, and while the case was pending, the girl was carried away by her husband's party. The case caused considerable excitement in the

town, and the men who used force were convicted by the District Magistrate and fined.

No other local matters of any interest have been reported. The agitation against cow-killing shows no signs of having actively extended to this Division, but Mr. Duke, Magistrate of Hooghly, reports:—"There are, however, numerous small indications of unrest between Hindus and Musalmans. Whereas until a few years ago they lived side by side with little or no feeling about each other, it is now apparent that their relations are less cordial than they were, and the more bigoted Hindus influence their co-religionists to restrict their dealings with Muhammadans in all relations of life. On the other hand, there are signs that the Musalmans are becoming exceedingly touchy and ready to construe everything that happens into an affront to their religion, and an attempt to lower their status."

I do not think this want of cordiality has spread in villages among the masses, or that it is observable anywhere except among a very limited class in one or two towns. But nevertheless, in so far as it exists, it is a matter for regret. It is needless to enquire how this feeling has been created within the memory of the present generation—I may almost say within the last ten or twelve years. But it should be the object of our administration to heal this difference and division. The widening of the difference will not be beneficial either to the Hindus or the Muhammadans, and may lead to consequences which we cannot now foresee. Those who foster this difference and division are adding to the difficulties of the administrative work in India.

In regard to other matters, the educated classes in districts receive their opinions from Calcutta. The subjects which excited interest and were discussed within the year were—(1) the Mufassal Municipal Bill, (2) the financial crises of Government and the grant of exchange compensation to European officials, (3) exclusion of cotton duties from the Tariff Act. With regard to the Opium Commission, educated men know well enough that it will effect no change in our excise policy.

The *Burdwan Sanjibani*, published in Burdwan, has a small circulation. It is edited by a pleader, and is moderate in its tone. The *Bankura Darpan*, published in Bankura, has some circulation in that district, owing to the official information it conveys. Two papers—one a weekly, the *Ulubaria Darpan*, and the other a fortnightly—are issued from Ulubaria subdivision, but their circulation is very small and they are not of importance.

The great majority of the educated people of this Division read the Calcutta papers, and my predecessor, Mr. Power, in his annual report for the year 1891-92, quoted with approval some remarks which I made about these Calcutta papers. I reproduce those remarks here:—

"The educated classes read the *Statesman*, the *Bengali*, the *Hindu Patriot*, the *Indian Mirror*, and the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, and other Calcutta journals. The majority of these papers write in a temperate style, and with a desire to criticise public measures with fairness and justice, and when their criticism is unfair and violent, it often proceeds from an ignorance of facts and from mistaken views of the scope of administrative measures. An improvement in the tone of criticism is observable year by year, and the improvement will go on as the people obtain an increasing share in the work of administration, and understand its scope and its difficulties. The Press Association, which has been newly established, will do much good if it can secure correct information on matters which excite the public mind from time to time. And if a similar Association were formed among the European journals of this country, with a view to moderate and improve their tone with respect to the people of the country, and to work in harmony with the Indian journals and their Association, much good might be effected and much angry writing on both sides avoided."

I still hold, as I held two years ago, that the tone of the Native Indian press is likely to improve if the tone of the Anglo-Indian press is improved. The Native Indian press is a borrowed institution, and Native Indian journalists unconsciously imitate the tone of their Anglo-Indian brethren. It is unfortunate that the latter indulge in ridicule and contempt when writing of the people and their aspirations. And it is unfortunate that the former reply in an angry and immoderate tone.

Differences of opinion there will always be. In the matter of administration, the Native press will always plead for obtaining an increasing share for the people of the country, and the Anglo-Indian press will always write on the unwisdom of allowing them that share. This roughly speaking is the main difference in opinion, and represents the two sides of nearly every important question that is discussed. . Discussions will therefore continue, but it is possible to continue them without the bitterness which characterizes them now. Every journal which adds to the bitterness of these discussions, adds to the difficulties of administrative work in India.

XXXV.—SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

125 The statement showing the character of officers is herewith submitted. I have quoted the remarks left by Mr. Power, and I have nothing to add to them, as he consulted me when he noted the remarks. Mr. Power also desired me to bring to the notice of the Government the excellent work done during the year by the following officers:—

Among District Officers—

Mr. G. A. Grierson. Mr. F. W. Duke.
Mr. D. B. Allen. Mr. J. Windsor.

Among Sudivisional Officers—

Mr. J. E. Webster, Raniganj. | Babu Jaga Bandhu Bhattacharjee, Contai.
Babu Bhupati Chakraverti, Ulubaria.

Mr. Power also desired to bring to notice the excellent services of Babu Pran Kumar Das, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Burdwan, and of Babu Mohananda Gupta, who is specially employed on "drainage" work.

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

126. The conduct of zamindars continues to be generally satisfactory in all the districts of the Division. The following facts deserve special mention.

Burdwan. The administration of the Burdwan Raj estate by the able manager, Raja Bun Behari Kapur, under the Court of Wards, has been satisfactory during the year under report, and no complaints were received from the tenants in any part of the Raj estates.

Birbhum. The district officer of Birbhum makes favourable mention of Raja Rani Ranjan Chakrabarti, Bahadur, of Hetampur, the largest resident zamindar of the district. He is in good terms with his tenantry and is a loyal and peaceful gentleman. On the other hand, a few petty cases of disagreement between raiyats and zamindars are reported from this district.

Bankura. There was nothing special to report.

Hooghly and Howrah. The Uttarpara zamindars are said to exert the rights which they claim over their raiyats without coming to Courts of Justice. In Howrah district there were a few riots in the early part of the year. "The cause of this disturbance," writes Mr. Duke, Collector of Hooghly, "lies in the reclamation of land by the Rajapur drainage scheme. The Uttarpara zamindars wish to raise the rents of raiyats who have been benefited by the reclamation without going through the proper course of law."

Midnapore. With regard to the strained relations reported in the previous year between Messrs. Watson and Company and their raiyats, Mr. Allen writes:—"A settlement was at last come to in January, soon after my return to the district. We trust it will be permanent." But there has been no improvement in the relations between zamindar Narahari Jana of Changichak and his tenants. The zamindar's naib was murdered, and the tenants who were sent up for trial were acquitted. The principal cause of dispute was, as usual, the rate of enhancement, and the police had been deputed by Mr. Allen's predecessor to help the zamindar to enforce his decrees and getting his dues. The question of enhancement has since been referred by the Judge to arbitration, and Mr. Allen adds:—"Meanwhile I have declined to give the landlord again the assistance of the local police. In such cases they generally do more harm than good."

Kumar Narendra Lall Khan of Narajole in Midnapore has offered Rs. 30,000 for a bridge on the road connecting his village with Midnapore town.

XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

127. As I have joined this Division since the expiry of the year, I have very few general remarks to make. The year was one of good crops, and cultivators reaped a good harvest all over the Division (except in some parts of Midnapore) after one or two years of bad crops. The excessive rainfall was followed by malarial fevers which raged badly in the winter months.

I have noted above that the work of the police requires improvement; that the certificate procedure admits of improvement; that sanitary measures are required in towns and villages; and that the local self-government system requires extension so as to make sanitary improvements possible.

Municipal elections took place all over the Division during the year, and the people manifested a great deal of genuine interest in the elections. On the other hand, many of the electioneering tricks known in other countries were adopted in some places,—specially in the Hooghly district, and notably in Uttarpara town.

The number of khas mahals is very large in Hooghly, and imposes a great deal of work on the Collector. But the largest khas mahals are in Midnapore, which is the heaviest district in the Division. The number of estates under the Court of Wards is also large in Midnapore, and our administration of some of the estates which we have managed within the last eight or ten years has not been altogether successful. Measures are adopted along the coast line in Midnapore to prevent the manufacture of illicit salt, but not with uniform success.

The tauzi accounts have been found to be in disorder in Burdwan and Hooghly, and special establishments have been sanctioned to adjust the accounts. Some court-fee stamps sent to Bankura about the close of the year were lost, and a special enquiry has been made on the subject in the current year.

The Tenancy Act is appreciated. The khas mahals belonging to the Burdwan Raj estate are under survey, and many private parties, zamindars and cultivators are filing applications for survey and record of rights, specially in Midnapore. The occupancy raiyat, whose right to his lands is now sufficiently protected, is not adequately protected, so far as his homestead is concerned, and some legislation in this direction seems to be necessary.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ORISSA PORTS FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

No. 2173Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 26th September 1894.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Orissa Ports for the year 1893-94.

The following table shows the receipts of the ports as compared with those of the previous year :—

PARTICULARS.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Port-dues on vessels	3,392	2,095	.....	1,297
Ditto mail steamers	10,157	11,914	1,757	.....
Miscellaneous	71	115	84	.....
Total receipts	13,620	14,124	504	.....

The increase was due principally to the increased receipts from port-dues on steamers trading with False Point. The tonnage of the steamers visiting that port was greater than that of last year, and hence the increase in the amount of dues collected.

2. The disbursements of the year under report, as compared with those of the previous year, are summarized in the following table :—

PARTICULARS.	1892-93.	1893-94	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	9,301	10,971	1,670	.....
Light-house establishment	3,381	3,209	.....	172
Vessels and boats establishment	2,524	2,480	.....	44
Dockyard services and supplies	6,510	6,958	448	.....
Miscellaneous	1,015	1,878	863	.....
Other charges	226	302	76	.....
Total disbursements ...	22,957	25,798	2,841	.....

The increase is due mainly to the establishment charges at False Point being in excess of those of the previous year, to the increased expenditure incurred at that port on account of dockyard services and supplies, and to increased miscellaneous charges at the port of Balasore. The increase in establishment charges at Balasore was due to the payment of furlough and exchange compensation allowances to the Port Officer, while that under the head "Dockyard services and supplies" was caused by the supply of new buoys instead of old ones, which have been condemned.

3. The following table shows the number and the tonnage of the vessels that entered and cleared during the year as compared with those of 1892-93 :—

	Year.	Entered.		Cleared.	
		No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage.
False Point	1892-93 ...	56	74,559	55	74,552
	1893-94 ...	51	79,842	50	78,368
Balasore	1892-93 ...	339	82,019	339	81,556
	1893-94 ...	313	82,133	320	80,584
Puri ...	1892-93 ...	20	26,603	20	26,603
	1893-94 ...	16	20,447	16	20,447

Altogether 380 vessels entered the ports during the year, and out of these 295 were steamers, all of which were engaged in the coasting trade. Of the 85 sailing vessels, 4 were engaged in the foreign trade and 81 in the coasting trade.

Though there was a decrease in the number of vessels that entered into and cleared from the port of False Point, their tonnage was greater than that of the vessels which entered and cleared in 1892-93.

There was also a decrease in the number of vessels that entered into and cleared from the port of Balasore. There was, however, very little difference in the tonnage.

4. The following statement shows the value of the trade of the ports during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94 :—

	Private trade.		Government stores.		Total.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports	76,95,091	62,97,625	364	5,890	67,95,455	63,03,515
Imports	65,95,496	49,50,125	2,01,328	2,31,412	67,96,824	51,81,537
Total ...	1,42,90,587	1,12,47,750	2,01,692	2,37,302	1,44,92,279	1,14,85,052

The decrease in the private trade is attributed to the poor local crop of rice and to diminution in the stocks sent down the Mahanadi for export, in consequence of their diversion in the Bombay direction through the competition of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway.

5. A weekly steamer service was maintained throughout the year between Calcutta and Chandbally by the India General Steam Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company. The steamer *Pilot* belonging to Babu Badya Nath Sahia, which was plying between Calcutta and Chandbally, ceased to run to the latter port since April 1893. The *Seagull* and the *Oorya* made regular weekly trips from Calcutta to Chandbally. The *Curlew* and the *Bassein*, belonging to the India General Steam Navigation Company, also occasionally visited the latter port. During the pilgrim season of July and August 1893, other steamers, viz., the *Kasara*, the *Kistna*, and the *Kotoria*, visited the port, and Chandbally-trading vessels made double trips weekly to Calcutta with pilgrims. The steamer service between Calcutta and Balasore was kept up by the *Bassein* only.

Communication between Cuttack and Chandbally was kept up throughout the year by the canal steamers and cargo-boats of the India General Steam Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company. A bi-weekly canal service was carried on by the former Company between Cuttack and Balasore in conjunction with the coast canal service from Calcutta.

6. There was no accident to the tower and subsidiary lights of Shortt's Island. The Balasore light at Chandipur is visible at a distance of ten miles, and is in good order.

7. The channel buoys of Chandbally were all intact, and were overhauled; those of Balasore were painted and overhauled.

8. The channels of the Brahmini and Byturni rivers gave rise to no inconvenience. There has been no improvement in the channels of the Burabalong river; they can be used by vessels of light draught only during high tide.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. ODLING,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

No. 2181Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 27th September 1894.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Commissioners of the Port of Chittagong for the year 1893-94.

Financial.

THE financial position of the Chittagong Port Fund on the 31st March 1894, is shown in the following statement:—

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Opening balance on the 1st April 1893	38,228 12 11	Expenditure during the year 1893-94	60,516 3 8
Receipts during the year ...	77,584 1 4	Balance on the 31st March 1894	55,291 10 7
Total ...	1,15,807 14 3	Total ...	1,15,807 14 3

Shipping.

2. The subjoined table shows the number and tonnage of the vessels which visited the port during the year, as compared with the figures of the two previous years:—

		1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
European vessels trading with foreign ports.	Entered	40	41,348	26	39,926	17	30,272
	Cleared	34	45,469	27	41,028	15	26,694
Native vessels trading with foreign ports.	Entered	1	89	11	1,824	17	2,572
	Cleared	2	225	2	187	.....	.....
Vessels trading with home ports.	Entered	717	204,629	734	211,362	626	202,030
	Cleared	734	202,086	762	213,357	617	208,885

Of the 15 vessels which cleared for foreign ports during the year under review, 10 were bound for the United Kingdom, three for Mauritius, one for Trinidad, and one for Port Said.

Foreign trade.

3. The total value of the foreign trade during the year was Rs. 90,14,997, of which Rs. 24,10,148 were under imports. The nature of the trade will appear from the following

statement, which shows an increase, compared with the previous year, of Rs. 1,83,608:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Exports.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Rice ... ... Cwts.	172,321	9,08,830	97,926	5,09,521	.....	.....	74,395	3,99,318
Jute ... ... ,,	950,993	74,37,597	675,236	58,51,188	.....	.....	275,757	15,86,409
Tea ... ... lbs.	103,368	52,443	460,807	2,38,839	357,439	186,387	.....	.....
Tobacco ... ... ,,	10,168	1,482	4,140	1,040	.....	.....	6,028	442
All other articles of merchandise	.....	1,179	.....	4,270	.....	3,091	.....	.....
Total	.....	84,01,540	.....	6,604,849	.....	1,89,478	.....	19,86,169
Imports.								
Oils	.....	1,08,001	.....	4,73,042	.....	3,65,041	.....	.....
Salt ... ... Tons.	14,205	2,83,130	13,301	3,45,455	.....	62,325	.....	.....
All other articles	.....	39,718	.....	15,91,651	.....	15,52,933	.....	.....
Total	.....	4,29,849	.....	24,10,148	.....	19,80,299	.....	.....
Total foreign trade	.....	88,31,389	.....	90,14,997	.....	1,83,608	.....	.....

Coasting trade.

4. In the coasting trade, both the exports and imports increased. The total trade was valued at Rs. 1,47,73,960 against Rs. 1,35,29,721 of last year, the increase amounting to Rs. 12,44,249. This is wholly accounted for by an increase of Rs. 14,32,848 under the head "Treasure," probably mainly required for expenditure on the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Jute trade.

5. The quantity of jute shipped at Chittagong during the year under review was 33,762 tons, against 47,549 tons in the previous year.

Grain trade.

6. The quantity of grain, including rice, exported during the year, amounted to 8,455 tons, showing a decrease of 10,244 tons, as compared with that of the previous year. This was due to the price of grain in the local market having been very high, which restricted shipments. Of the quantity exported, 3,552 tons went to home ports, and 4,903 tons to foreign ports. The grain exported to home ports consisted chiefly of paddy and rice. The average value of rice exported to foreign ports was Rs. 5-2 per cwt.

Tea trade.

7. The total quantity of tea exported amounted to 1,119,426 lbs., being 40,969 lbs. greater than that of the previous year. The amount exported to foreign ports was 460,807 lbs. showing an increase of 357,439 lbs. as compared with that of last year.

Salt trade.

8. The quantity of salt imported during the year was 13,301 tons, showing a decrease of 904 tons as compared with that of the previous year. This was due to a large stock remaining in hand at the beginning of the past year. The value, however, of the quantity imported shows an increase of Rs. 62,325 owing to enhanced rates, presumably due to the fall in exchange.

Oils.

9. The imports of oil from foreign ports increased in value by Rs. 3,65,041, and those from home ports by Rs. 35,111. The total value of oil imported was Rs. 6,30,861, while the value of the exports amounted to Rs. 60,365 only. The total value of mineral oil imported was Rs. 4,72,042.

Piece-goods and other articles.

10. The value of piece-goods imported from home ports shows an increase of Rs. 4,12,291. The value of jute sent down from Narayangunge decreased by Rs. 2,50,637. Cotton shows a decrease of Rs. 2,80,698, which was due probably to the quantity obtained from the Hill Tracts for exportation having been less than that of the previous year.

Port appliances.

11. The appliances of the port and the lighthouses at Norman's Point and Kutubdea are reported to have been kept in good order during the year. The depth of water in Track No. I decreased by one foot, and that in Track No. II by 2 feet

9 inches, while the depths in Track No. III, Track No. IV, and Track No. V remained the same.

Earnings and expenditure of the *Gekko*.

12. The earnings of the steam-tug *Gekko*, maintained by the port, amounted to Rs. 7,046 only, whilst the expenditure on maintaining that vessel, exclusive of Rs. 27,750 for interest and sinking fund, aggregated Rs. 15,541. There was, however, a set off to the extent of Rs. 5.000, being the estimated value of services performed for the port for which no charge was made.

Health of the shipping.

13. The health of the shipping was good compared with that of the previous year. Thirty seamen were admitted into hospital against 37 in the year before. Of this number 25 were discharged, three died of cholera, one of fracture of the skull, and one of aneurism. There were no cases of scurvy or disease arising from bad or insufficient food.

Working of the Pilot Service.

14. The state of the Pilotage Fund is shown in the subjoined table:—

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Balance on the 1st April 1893 ..	3,962	7	6½	Disbursements during the year 1893-94	11,463	7	6
Receipts during the year 1893-94	14,842	11	3	Balance on the 31st March 1894	7,341	11	3½
Total ..	18,805	2	9½	Total ...	18,805	2	9½

The working of the Pilot Service is stated to have been satisfactory, no accidents having occurred to ships in pilotage charge.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. ODLING,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY CONSTRUCTED DURING THE YEAR 1893 FROM PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS.

No. 4865M.P.I.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mis. Pub. Impts.

Dated Calcutta, the 3rd October 1894.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Statement of works of public utility constructed by private individuals in the several districts in Bengal during the year 1893, and statement of similar works constructed during the year 1892 and the Resolution thereon.

REMARKS.—The cost of works of public utility constructed during the year 1893 amounted to Rs. 3,95,620-6, of which the following is a distribution:—

		No. of works.	Cost. Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.—Works costing Rs. 500 each and upwards.	Public buildings ...	4	74,750 0 0	
	Roads	5	4,980 0 0	
	Bridges	4	8,040 0 0	
	Embankments or bunds	1	1,500 0 0	
	Ghats	3	5,000 0 0	
	Tanks	172	1,67,792 0 0	
	Wells	11	11,400 0 0	
	Irrigation channels ...	3	13,000 0 0	
				2,86,462 0 0
II.—Works costing less than Rs. 500 each ...		...	1.09,158 6 0	1,09,158 6 0
Total ...		203	.....	3,95,620 6 0

2. The following statement compares the two classes of works under reference done in 1893, with those of the two previous years, with the result that the outlay in 1893 is less than that of 1892 by Rs. 45,786-11-9, but exceeds that of 1891 by Rs. 1,31,135-5-9:—

CLASS OF WORK.	1893.	1892.	1891.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	1,09,158 6 0	1,27,242 5 6	81,840 0 3
II. Works costing Rs. 500 each and upwards.	2,86,462 0 0	3,14,164 12 3	1,82,645 0 0

3. The following works deserve special notice:—

Public Buildings.—Under this head the contributions amount to Rs. 74,750, and show a considerable increase over the figures of last year. Of this sum

Babu Sewbux Bogla of Cotton Street, Calcutta, and Sir Dinshaw Manikji Petit of Bombay, respectively, contributed Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 25,000 towards the cost of the veterinary school and institution at Belgachia; Babu Behari Lall Pandit of Cuttack gave Rs. 15,000 for a dharamsala at Puri; Gopal Khan gave Rs. 2,000 for a pucka mosque at Basirhat.

Roads.—The contribution for roads stand at Rs. 4,980, thus:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar Rs. 2,480 for the maintenance of the emigration road from the 23rd to the 32nd mile, and for a cross-road from Patgram to Bhutan, Jalpaiguri district; Babu Dwarika Nath Dutta and others of Batajore Rs. 1,500 for a road from Batajore to Soloki, Backergunge district; Kumar Promotha Nath Roy Rs. 500 for a road from Hagoodia to the Godai river, Rajshahi district; Jogendra Kumar Chaudhri Rs. 500 for a road at Panchbia, Dinajpur district.

Bridges.—The total expenditure of Rs. 8,040 on bridges was met by the following donations:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar, Rs. 5,040 for two pucka bridges at Patgram, Jalpaiguri district; Babu Raj Kumar Poddar, Rs. 1,500 for a timber bridge of 25 feet span on the Jamna near Haringhatta, Nadia district; Brajeshari Baisnabi Rs. 1,500 for a pucka bridge at Nalchiti Bandar, Backergunge district.

Embankments or bunds.—An embankment near Chapra in the Nadia district was carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,500 from funds given by Babu Nafar Chandra Pal Chowdry.

Ghats.—Chunni Mal Khetri contributed Rs. 1,800 for a pucka ghat on the Hooghly river at Bellur; Kasum Kumari Dasi of Calcutta Rs. 1,700 for a Chandni ghat on the banks of the Churni, at Aranghatta, and Khirode Prosad Pal Rs. 1,500 for a pucka ghat on the Hooghly river at Telkul ghat, Howrah.

Tanks.—The expenditure on tanks is Rs. 1,67,792, which was met by the following donations principally:—

Babu Nakur Lal Chowdhri, Monghyr district, Rs. 10,000; the Maharaja of Hatwa, Shahabad district, Rs. 9,100; Maharaja Lachmeshar Singh of Darbhanga Rs. 7,000; Babu Kala Chand Biswas, Nadia district, Rs. 4,000; Babu Mohendra Singh, Saran district, Rs. 4,000; Gatinath Mozumdar, Pabna district, Rs. 3,000; Babu Ashutosh Nath Rai, Tippera district, Rs. 2,500; Soshi Mohan Saha, Patna district, Rs. 2,000; Babus Bhogoban Chandra Rai Chaudhri, Bhairab Chandra Rai Chaudhri and others, Dacca district, Rs. 2,000; the widow of Babu Laderi Mohan Rai, Dacca district, Rs. 2,000; Babus Hansraj Jha and Madhan Jha, Darbhanga district, Rs. 2,000 each; Haradhan Sheik and Indra Kumar Banerji, Burdwan district, Rs. 2,000 each.

Wells.—Rupees 11,400 was expended on wells, thus:—

Hanuman Kaya of Calcutta Rs. 5,000 for a well at the Matigara Bazar; Sasiman Thakurain of Loha, Rs. 900 for a well at Sahaspur, Darbhanga district; Rs. 500 were contributed for a well in the Dinajpur district; Rs. 500 for a well in the Rangpur district; Rs. 500 for a well in the Gaya district; Rs. 500 for a pucka well in Shahabad district; Rs. 500 for a well in the Darbhanga district; Rs. 1,000 for two pucka wells in the Monghyr district; Rs. 500 for a well in the Bhagalpur district; Rs. 500 for a well in the Palamau district.

Irrigation channels.—Maharaja Durga Churn Law, C.I.E., of Calcutta, gave Rs. 12,000 for a khal in the Khulna district; Babu Girindra Nath Mukerji and others Rs. 500 for a drainage in the Nadia district; and the villagers of Purbabhag, Tippera district, Rs. 500 for a khal.

RESOLUTION.—The total cost of works of public utility constructed during the year under review shows a slight falling off, as compared with 1892, it is hoped there will be an improvement during 1894. To those who have displayed their liberality and public spirit, more especially Babu Sewbux Bogla and Sir Dinshaw Manikji Petit, who have respectively given the handsome gifts of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 25,000, His Honour tenders his acknowledgments, and hopes that the good example set by them will be followed by others who can afford to contribute towards works of utility for the benefit of the poorer classes.

Formal letters of acknowledgment will be forwarded by the Government to those who have constructed works, costing Rs. 500 each and upwards. The usual acknowledgment will be conveyed to the others from the Commissioner or Magistrate of the Division.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of the statement be forwarded to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, and to all Commissioners of Divisions; to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur; to all Superintending Engineers of Public Works Circles in Bengal; and to the Inspectors of Works, Eastern Circle and Bihar Division, for information.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution and of the statement be forwarded to the Revenue and Judicial Departments of this Government for information.

Ordered also that this Resolution and the statement be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. J. JOHNSTONE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

tement of Works of Public Utility constructed by private individuals during the year 1893.

ISION.	District.	Name of individual by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of district.	Grand total of Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Burdwan ...	Haradhan Sheik	Excavation of a tank	On the east of Raniganj town.	2,000 0 0		
		Sarada Prosad Hazrah ...	Ditto ...	Khewar, police-station Monteswar.	500 0 0		
		Surja Kumar Chakravarti ...					
		Indra Kumar Banerji ...	Ditto ...	Gangatikuri, police-station Ketugran.	2,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	700 0 0		
						5,200 0 0	
	Birbhum ...	Indra Chandra Paik	Reclaiming an old tank.	Bolepur, police-station ...	550 0 0		
		Poran Mondal	Ditto ...	Bandgorah, police-station Bolepur.	750 0 0		
		Annyakali Debya	Ditto ...	Belashpore, police-station Nalhati.	1,100 0 0		
		Protap Chundra Gorain ...	Ditto ...	Mitrapulsa, police-station Mowreswar.	909 0 0		
		Raja Ban Behari Kapur ...	Ditto ...	Burdiha, police-station Shakullipore.	800 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	3,225 0 0		
						7,334 0 0	
	Bankura ...	Jagadananda Hazra	Excavation of a tank	Patroshire in Sonamukhi, police-station.	1,100 0 0		
		Babu Nabakumar Mukerjee ...	Ditto ...	Potashpur in Sonamukhi	945 0 0		
		,, Narain Ghosh	Ditto ...	Dhagaria, police-station Sonamukhi.	1,043 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	430 0 0		
						3,518 0 0	
DWAN	Midnapore ...	Babu Ramkalpa Gangooly ...	Excavation of a tank	Jogardanga, police-station Garhbeta.	500 0 0		
		,, Dharma Das Kundu ...	Ditto ...	Bagdoba, police-station Garhbeta.	600 0 0		
		,, Doyal Ghosh	Ditto ...	Mohanpore, police-station Garhbeta.	800 0 0		
		,, Tarini Charan Roy ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	800 0 0		
		,, Anando Khamroi ...	Ditto ...	Lokhyatapal, police-station Garhbeta.	700 0 0		
		,, Mohesh Chundra Hazra ...	Ditto ...	Moorar, police-station Salbani.	500 0 0		
		Shoobal Chandra Chanda ...	Ditto ...	Khatna Bar, police-station Patashpore.	700 0 0		
		Pitambar Maity	Ditto ...	Baidyanath Chuk, police-station Maisadal.	1,000 0 0		
		Guru Proshad Nath	Ditto ...	Debhage, police-station Sutahatta	825 0 0		
		Beni Madhab Das	Excavation of a tank and construction of a pucca ghat.	Rashikganj, police-station Daspore.	1,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	2,650 0 0		
						10,075 0 0	
	Hooghly ...	Babu Sriram Chandra Sarkar ...	Excavation of a tank	Kodalia	500 0 0		
		,, Kedar Nath Biswas ...	Ditto ...	Aima	600 0 0		
						1,100 0 0	
	Howrah ...	Chunni Mal Khettri	A pucca ghat ...	On the Hooghly at Belur.	1,800 0 0		
		Khirode Prosad Pal	Ditto ...	On the Hooghly at Telkalghat.	1,500 0 0		
						3,300 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL OF DIVISION ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,527 0 0
SIDENCY	24-Parganas ...	Gopal Khan	Construction of a pucka mosque.	Basirhat, police-station Basirhat.	2,000 0 0		
		Babu Seubux Bogla of Cotton Street.	Contribution towards the construction of the Government Civil Veterinary Hospital and School.	Belgachia road in the Suburbs of Calcutta.	30,000 0 0		
		Sir Dinshaw Manikji Petit of Bombay.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	700 0 0		
						57 700 0 0	

Division.	District.	Name of individual by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of district.	Grand total Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
				Brought forward ...	.....	57,700 0 0	
		Mahatab Biswas of Sultanpur, Kumarkhally.	Excavation of a tank	Sultanpur ...	500 0 0		
		Kusum Kumari Dasi of Calcutta	Erection of a Chandnighat on the bank of the Churni.	Aranghatta ...	1,700 0 0		
		Harish Chandra Mondal of Gholah Chagdah.	Tank	Gholah	900 0 0		
		Mohadeb Khan of Bhimpur Haringhata.	Excavation of a tank	Bhimpur	600 0 0		
		Babu Upendra Nath Tewari of Soontia Jibbannagur.	Ditto ...	Soontia	1,000 0 0		
	Nadia ...	,, Girindra Nath Mukerjee and others of Kasipur, Jibannagar.	Construction of a drainage.	Naikunda	500 0 0		
		,, Raj Kumar Poddar of Subarnapur Haringhatta.	Construction of a timber bridge of 25 feet span.	On the Jumna near Haringhatta.	1,500 0 0		
		,, Nafar Chandra Pal Chowdhry of Latudaha.	Construction of an embankment as well as a road.	Near Chapra ...	1,500 0 0		
		,, Kala Chand Biswas ...	Excavation of a tank	Kola, thana Meherpore	4,000 0 0		
		,, Rameswar Rai of Alumdanga.	Re-excavation of a tank.	Barahpur	1,500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	2,383 0 0	16,083 0 0	
Presidency—concld.	Murshidabad	Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad.	Re-excavation of a tank.	Ramna	1,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	400 0 0	1,400 0 0	
	Jessore ...	Uma Charan Banerjee of Tarasi, police-station Narail.	Tank ...	Tarasi	700 0 0		
		Kali Nath Mukerjee of Tarasi, police-station Narail.	Do. ...	Do.	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	50 0 0	1,250 0 0	
	Khulna ...	Raj Kishore Chatterjee of Ghatbhag, police-station Khulna.	Excavation of a tank	Ghatbhag	500 0 0		
		Moharaja Durga Churan Law, C.I.E., of Calcutta.	Digging of a khal ...	Saralia, police-station Morrelgunge.	12,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	... ..	.....	1,175 0 0	13,675 0 0	
		Grand Total of division ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,108 0 0
		Vodu Pramanik	Tank ...	Khashbhag ...	1,742 0 0		
		Muhammad Kudratulla Mondal ...	Do. ...	Chooniapara ...	1,000 0 0		
		Badan Mondal	Do. ...	Dooboil ...	525 0 0		
		Amoolla Molla	Do. ...	Narainpur ...	800 0 0		
		Birman Mridha	Do. ...	Bihanal ...	600 0 0		
		Michu Shaha	Do. ...	Kolaganj ...	1,000 0 0		
		Kumar Promoda Nath Roy, Dighapatia estate.	Do. ...	Telipara ...	1,500 0 0		
		Ditto ditto ...	A new road ...	Between Hagoodia to Godai river.	500 0 0		
		Kalu Pramanik	Tank ...	Shadnagar ...	1,300 0 0		
		Sib Charan Khan	Do. ...	Pirganj ...	1,500 0 0		
		Kaloo Pramanik	Do. ...	Durlovpur ...	1,000 0 0		
		Barada Govinda Sen	Do. ...	Madhabpur ...	1,100 0 0		
		Estate of Dighapatia Raj ...	Do. ...	Bijoypur ...	1,465 0 0		
		Godai Pramanik	Do. ...	Begoona ...	1,500 0 0		
		Kalam Mandal	Do. ...	Hoolhoolia ...	1,100 0 0		
Rajshahi...	Rajshahi ...	Atoo Sardar	Do. ...	Ditto ...	800 0 0		
		Haki Pramanik	Do. ...	Bojra ...	700 0 0		
		Mania Pramanik	Do. ...	Do. ...	700 0 0		
		Jomir Pramanik	Do. ...	Nandigram ...	800 0 0		
		Ashina Pramanik	Do. ...	Hatial ...	800 0 0		
		Masatulla Pramanik	Do. ...	Vatra ...	1,100 0 0		
		Goodra Pramanik	Do. ...	Mothurapur ...	1,100 0 0		
		Guru Charan Mojumdar ...	Do. ...	Fatehpur ...	1,000 0 0		
		Krishna Gopal Mozumdar ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	1,000 0 0		
		Nabin Mistri	Do. ...	Dariapur ...	500 0 0		
		Shama Sundari Chaudhurani, Uma Sundari Chaudhurani.	Do. ...	Nowgang bazar ...	500 0 0		
		Jinda Pramanik	Do. ...	Vabani ...	800 0 0		
		Doollav Pramanik	Do. ...	Dangpara ...	800 0 0		
		Amar Dhawa	Do. ...	Bilutrail ...	900 0 0		
		Udu Sardar	Do. ...	Mamonpur ...	500 0 0		
		Kamal Mondal	Do. ...	Ditto ...	500 0 0		
		Kadai Shaha	.....	Nakoil ...	600 0 0		
		Sharulla Mondal	Tank ...	Bagdanga ...	500 0 0		
		Adam Pramanik	Do. ...	Mohamadpur ...	1,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	4,936 0 0	36,168 0 0	

ION.	District.	Name of individual by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of district.	Grand total of Division.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Brought forward ...	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 36,168 0 0	Rs. A. P.
	Dinajpur ...	Jogendra Kumar Chandhri of Panchbia (police-station Hemtabad).	Road ...	Panchbia ...	500 0 0		
		Amatulla Dafadar of Dhuarai (police-station Hemtabad).	Tank ...	Dhuarai ...	500 0 0		
		Bhogu Mia of Nitpur (police-station Porsha).	Indara (a large well).	Nitpur ...	500 0 0		
		Jogenaran Shaha of Satagram (police-station Birganj).	Tank ...	Satagram ...	1,000 0 0		
		Budhu Mondal of Dabra (police-station Patiram).	Do. ...	Dabra ...	500 0 0		
		Nibhorsi Mondal of Malakarpara (police-station Patiram).	Do. ...	Malakarpara ...	600 0 0		
		Sridhar Kasya of Dighira (police-station Patiram).	Do. ...	Deghira ...	600 0 0		
		Budha Poli of Chakboram (police-station Patiram).	Do. ...	Chakboram ...	700 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	1,000 0 0		
						5,900 0 0	
	Jalpaiguri ...	His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar, through His Highness' Public Works Department.	1. Constructing two pucka bridges— One on the 24th mile, one span 12 feet; one on the 26th mile, six spans 129.	Patgram ...	5,040 0 0		
		His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar, through His Highness' Public Works Department.	2. Maintaining emigration road from 23rd to 32nd mile = 9 miles.	Patgram ...	1 200 0 0		
			Cross road from Patgram to Bhutan— Reconstrncting No. 1 to 2 bridges.	Ditto ...	1,280 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	302 0 0		
						7,822 0 0	
II 1.	Darjeeling, subdivision Siliguri.	Hanuman Kaya of Calcutta ...	Well ...	Matigarah Bazar ...	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	
	Rangpur ...	Kristodas Patwari	Tank ...	Chandrapur, police-station Kaligunj.	800 0 0		
		Rangpur Municipality ...	Well ...	Radhaballav Lalbag, police-station Kotowali.	500 0 0		
		Saroda Kanto Rai	Tank ...	Sener Khamar, police-station Nageswari.	600 0 0		
		Hari Mohan Ker	Do. ...	Dhariapur, police-station Gaibandha.	900 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	1,600 0 0		
						4,400 0 0	
	Bogra ...	Kitabdi Pramanik	Tank ...	Kharuapara, police-station Sibganj.	700 0 0		
		Madar Mondol	Do. ...	Chandipur, police-station Adamdighi.	900 0 0		
		Mata Pramanik	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	900 0 0		
		Chandra Kanta Chakravarti ...	Do. ...	Talson, ditto ...	500 0 0		
		Budha Shaha	Do. ...	Do. ditto ...	500 0 0		
		Poisha Dhawa	Do. ...	Chatui, ditto ...	800 0 0		
		Enat Mondol	Do. ...	Gwenmara, ditto ...	700 0 0		
		Noima Shah	Do. ...	Khidirpur ditto ...	600 0 0		
		Amir Fakir	Do. ...	Benoil, ditto ...	800 0 0		
		Nawai Sardar	Do. ...	Kundagram ...	1,000 0 0		
		Charan Kaibatra	Do.	Kolahat, police-station Nowabganj.	1,000 0 0		
		Nanda Lal Mohonta... ...	Do. ...	Belgharia, police-station ditto.	700 0 0		
		Kanchiram Mondol	Tank ...	Kulla, police-station Nawabgunj.	700 0 0		
		Pira Pramanik	Do. ...	Bheti, police-station Panchbibi	500 0 0		
		Hara Kumar Sarkar	Do. ...	Hatil, police-station Panchbibi.	510 0 0		
		Nawai Mondol	Do. ...	Kaytapara, police-station Panchbibi.	800 0 0		
		Ataulla Mondol	Do. ...	Rashidpur, police-station Panchbibi.	578 0 0		
		Piru Mondol	Do. ...	Jaipurhat, police-station Panchbibi.	600 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	1,700 0 0		
						14,488 0 0	
				Carried over ...	.....	73,778 0 0	

Division.	District.	Name of individual by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of district.	Grand total of Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
				Brought forward ...	.....	73,778 0 0	
Rajshahi—*concld.*	Pabna ...	Gatinath Majumdar, Naldaha (station Pabna).	Tank ...	Naldaha	3,000 0 0		
		Bharashulia Mollah Bishara, (outpost Handyol).	Do. ...	Bisharob	1,000 0 0		
		Sashimohan Shaha, Chandpore (outpost Chowhali).	Do. ...	Garirpara	2,000 0 0		
		Charu Mal, Demra, outpost Tarash	Do. ...	Demra	900 0 0		
		Boodai Pramanik, Kusumdi, outpost Tarash.	Do. ...	Kusumdi	900 0 0		
		Kaloo Mundle, Rostampore, outpost Tarash.	Do. ...	Rostampore... ...	500 0 0		
						8,300 0 0	
		Grand Total of Division ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,078 0
		Class IV(*a*).					
	Dacca ...	Babu Bhogoban Chandra Rai Chaudhri.	Tank ...	Manikganj	2,000 0 0		
		,, Bhairab Chandra Rai Chaudhri.					
		,, Sharat Chandra Rai Chaudhri.					
		,, Protap Chandra Rai Chaudhri.					
		,, Rai Mohon Rai Chaudhri					
		,, Revati Mohan Rai Chaudhri.					
		,, Shadhu Charan Rai Chaudhri, of Baliati, East House.					
		,, Laderi Mohan Rai's widow	Do. ...	Dullah in Manikganj ...	2,000 0 0		
						4,000 0 0	
Dacca ...	Mymensingh ...	Kali Bhairab Jotedar ...	Tank ...	Bangala, police-station, Netrokona.	700 0 0		
		Jeloo Mandal	Do. ...	Dhupibari, police-station Jamalpur.	500 0 0		
		Shampoddar	Do. ...	Nandina, police-station Bazitpur.	500 0 0		
		Amjad Sheikh	Do. ...	Bagpara, police-station Bazitpur.	500 0 0		
		Rajdhar Sheikh	Do. ...	Purulgao, police-station Bazitpur.	500 0 0		
		Mahmud Isaf Sheikh ...	Do. ...	Digirpar, police-station Bazitpur.	700 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	11,527 0 0		
						14,927 0 0	
	Faridpur ...	Kumkumali Chaukidar ...	Tank ...	Shaltha	800 0 0		
		Basiruddi Sheik	Do. ...	Fukra	500 0 0		
		Ram Charan De	Do. ...	Ganganagar... ...	800 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	1,450 0 0		
						3,550 0 0	
		Class I(*b*).					
	Backergunge...	Brajeswari Baisnabi	Pucka bridge ...	Nalchiti Bandar ...	1,500 0 0		
		Class I(*a*).					
		Babu Dwarika Nath Dutta and others of Batajore, &c.	Roads ...	Batajore to Soloki ...	1,500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	270 0 0		
						3,270 0 0	
		Grand Total of Division ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,747 0
Chittagong	Tippera ...	Babu Asutosh Nath Rai, Zamindar of Sarail estate.	Tank ...	Shenda	2,500 0 0		
			Do. ...				
			Do. ...	Sultanpur			
			Do. ...	Attu			
			Do. ...	Budhasti			
		Gadu Kaibarta	Do. ...	Shulpur			
		Villagers of Purbabhag ...	Khal ...	Jethagas	500 0 0		
				Purbabhag	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	3,394 11 0		
						6,894 11 0	

SION.	District.	Name of individual by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of district.	Grand total of Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
				Brought forward ..	.....	6,894 11 0	
	Noakhali ...	Visore Manjhi	Tank ...	Horni	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	200 0 0	700 0 0	
	Chittagong ...	Rai Abhaya Charan Mittra Bahadur.	Construction of a pucca (masonry) shelter in the Chittagong town cremation ground with barbed iron fencing.	Chittagong Municipality	2,750 0 0		
ONG old.		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	820 0 0	3,570 0 0	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	75 0 0	75 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL OF DIVISION ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,239 11 0
	Patna ...	Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	850 0 0	850 0 0	
	Gaya ...	Manager, Tikari Estate ...	Well	Tendua	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	5,051 11 0	5,551 11 0	
	Shahabad ...	Babu Ramdawar Das of Dhakaich Kalan, thana Doomraon.	1 pucca well ...	Dhakaich Kalan ...	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	3,480 0 0	3,980 0 0	
	Saran ...	Babu Mahendra Singh of Bangra	1 tank	Kail	4,000 0 0		
		Maharajah of Huthwa ...	Do.	Mauza Thaway ...	2,500 0 0		
		Ditto	Do.	Ditto ...	600 0 0		
		Ditto	Do.	Mauza Mirganj ...	2,500 0 0		
		Ditto	Do.	,, Kusandi ...	2,500 0 0		
		Ditto	Do.	,, Huthwa ...	1,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	6,152 0 0	19,252 0 0	
	Champaran ...	Mr. E. Thorp, Manager, Motihari Factory.	Pond	Surajpore	1,050 0 0		
		Babu Laljhari Sahu	Do.	Kaurihar	850 0 0		
		,, Sunder Ojha	Do.	Burwa	1,500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	7,680 0 0	11,080 0 0	
...	Muzaffarpur ...	Babu Mohan Lall Khutry ...	Tank	Husaypur	500 0 0		
		,, Nursing Tewaree	Do.	Rojpur	1,100 0 0		
		,, Tufani Muhton	1 tank, large ...	Jainugar	700 0 0		
		,, Mukhan Kumbar	Ditto ...	Ghurghoora	500 0 0		
		Maulvi Rahiman Mian	Ditto ...	Bella	500 0 0		
		Babu Goodar Jha	Ditto ...	Madhesra	1,000 0 0		
		,, Chhutardhari Missir ...	1 tank	Bazar Jhunjheat ...	1,600 0 0		
		Musamat Sakalman	Do.	Bheeta	1,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	9,276 0 0	16 176 0 0	
	Darbhanga ...	Babu Hansraj Jha of Dekuli ...	1 tank	Dekuli, police-station Darbhanga.	2,000 0 0		
		,, Bikan Sahu Teli of Larika ...	Do.	Larika	600 0 0		
		Maharaja Lachhmeshar Singh of Darbhanga.	Do.	Saramdhanpur, police-station Darbhanga.	4,000 0 0		
		Babu Madan Jha of Kamalpur ...	Do.	Dularpur, pargana Loam	2,000 0 0		
		,, Siri Patwa of Madhpur ...	Do.	Madhpur ,, ...	1,000 0 0		
		,, Jhumak Panjiar of Madarchak.	1 well	Madar Chak	500 0 0		
		Sasiman Thakurain of Loha ...	Do.	Sahaspur, chouki Jala ...	900 0 0		
		Musal of Khirhar	1 tank	Malhipur in police-station Ruserah.	1,700 0 0		
		Babu Thakur Singh	Do.	Tola Singhia, police-station Singhia.	500 0 0		
		,, Anand Panda	Do.	Mahthour, police-station Bahera.	500 0 0		
		,, Ganesdatt Singh of Raghopur.	Do.	Nagra, police-station Bahera.	500 0 0		
		Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga	Tank (reclaiming) ...	Madhubani Municipality	3,000 0 0		
				Carried over ...	17,200 0 0	56,889 11 0	

Division.	District.	Name of individual by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of district.	Grand total of Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
				Brought forward ...	17,200 0 0	56,889 11 0	
		Babu Abadh Bihari Jha	Tank	Chanwaria	500 0 0		
		,, Bachu Mandar	Do.	Nahsas	700 0 0		
		,, Dubri Lal Kourna	Do.	Kourna	700 0 0		
		,, Ram Koeri	Do.	Khajura	500 0 0		
		,, Bacha Gope of Narahia ...	Do.	Narahia	600 0 0		
		,, Bakhtour Singh, Kakurdabh.	Do.	Kakurdabh	600 0 0		
		,, Girdhari Mandar of Narahia.	Do.	Narahia	600 0 0		
		,, Gagar Gope, Mahthour ...	Do.	Mahthour	550 0 0		
		,, Santokhi Kumhar, Basuari.	Do.	Basuari	500 0 0		
Patna—*concld.*	Darbhanga—*concld.*	,, Hitu Raut of Basuari ...	Do.	Do.	550 0 0		
		,, Manorath of Rajoura ...	Do.	Rajoura	500 0 0		
		,, Bacha Mandar, Dumarbani	Do.	Dumarbani	700 0 0		
		,, Phekn Gope of Barhmotar Jokahi.	Do.	Barhmotar Jokahi ...	500 0 0		
		,, Jhumak Dhanuk of Bishenpur.	Do.	Bishenpur	500 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	7,485 0 0	32,685 0 0	
		Grand Total of Division ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,574 11
			Class IV(*a*).				
		Bodha Koiri	Tank	Parua	500 0 0		
		Mohant Narsing Das ...	Do.	Suja	500 0 0		
		Garju Mandal	Do.	Beloora	600 0 0		
		Babu Nakur Lal Chaudhry ...	Tank with masonry ghat.	Tarapur	10,000 0 0		
	Monghyr ...					11,600 0 0	
			Class IV(*b*).				
		Puchu Gouri	Pucka well ...	Fatehpur	500 0 0		
		Babu Ram Gope	Ditto ...	Siraiah	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	15,382 0 0		
						16,382 0 0	
			Class IV (*a*).				
		Lakh Mandar	Tank	Pair	1,100 0 0		
		Rangi Koiri	Do.	Pipra	500 0 0		
		Bhagbat Gope	Do.	Dharara	600 0 0		
	Bhagalpur ...						
			Class IV (*b*).				
Bhagalpur.		Hiralal Chowdhry	Well	Barahat	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	3,529 0 0	6,229 0 0	
	Purnea ...	Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	983 0 0	983 0 0	
			Class IV(*a*).				
		Gagan Mandal	Tank	Nizampur ...	700 0 0		
		Tarini Mandal	Do.	Do. ...	550 0 0		
	Malda ...	Tufani Mandal	Do.	Saktapur ...	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	850 0 0	2,600 0 0	
			Class IV(*a*).				
		Raja Sites Chandra Panday ...	Tank	Pakur ...	1,100 0 0		
	Sonthal Parganas.	Tikait Ram Chandra Singh ...	Do.	Pathrole ...	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	3,115 0 0	4,715 0 0	
		Grand Total of Division ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,509 0
	Cuttack ...	Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	
		Udia Bewa of Brahmanigan, police-station Bhadrak.	One tank ...	Lokenathpur, police-station Bhadrak.	500 0 0		
Orissa ...	Balasore ...	Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	3,255 0 0	3,755 0 0	
		Babu Behari Lall Pandit of Cuttack.	Dharamsalla ...	Puri town ...	15,000 0 0		
	Puri ...	Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	330 0 0	15,330 0 0	
		Grand Total of Division ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,285 0 0

ON.	District.	Name of individual by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of district.	Grand total of Division.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Hazaribagh ...	Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	475 0 0	475 0 0	
	Lohardaga ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.		
	Palamau ...	Roy Bhagwat Dayal Singh of Chainpur.	A well	Daltonganj	500 0 0		
		Thakurai Govind Prasad Singh of Ranka.			500 0 0		
		Babu Kishon Bux Roy of Nawa Jaipur.			500 0 0	1,500 0 0	
	Manbhum ...	Nofor Bhat	A tank	Chorda, thana Bagmundi	500 0 0	500 0 0	
	Singbhum ...	Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	2,077 0 0	2,077 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL OF DIVISION ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,552 0 0

SUMMARY.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Burdwan	Division	30,527	0	0
Presidency	do.	90,108	0	0
Rajshahi	do.	82,078	0	0
Dacca	do.	25,747	0	0
Chittagong	do.	11,239	11	0
Patna	do.	89,574	11	0
Bhagalpur	do.	42,509	0	0
Orissa	do.	19,285	0	0
Chota Nagpur	do.	4,552	0	0
	Total ...	3,95,620	6	0

LIBERALITY OF BABU ISWARA CHANDRA HAZRA OF AMRAGORI, IN THE DISTRICT OF HOWRAH.

No. 466T.M. dated Darjeeling, the 4th October 1894.

From—C. W. BOLTON, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Municipal Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum, dated the 18th September 1894, and previous correspondence, in which you report that Babu Iswara Chandra Hazra of Amragori, in the district of Howrah, has made over to the Magistrate of that district Government Promissory notes of the value of Rs. 12,000 for the purpose of establishing a charitable dispensary in his native village, and is bearing in addition the cost of erecting a suitable building.

2. In reply, I am desired to request that you will be so good as to convey to the donor the thanks of he Lieutenant-Governor for his public spirit and liberality. This letter will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

REPORT ON THE BHADOI CROPS, 1894.

THE following is published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPT.,
The 8th October 1894.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

First forecast of the bhadoi crops in Bengal, 1894.

Explanatory.—Under orders of Government contained in their letter No. 1557, dated 16th March 1894, the present *bhadoi* forecast furnishes statistics for whole districts instead of for each sub-division, as has hitherto been the arrangement. A change has been made in the classification of crops with special reference to the compilation of the Agricultural Statistics for the Province. The headings adopted in the appended returns are intended to give a conspectus of all the *bhadoi* or rain crops. The most important *bhadoi* food crops are *bhadoi* paddy, Indian-corn, and millets. The cultivation of *bhadoi* paddy prevails chiefly in Bengal Proper and Orissa, where the area under maize and millets is limited. The latter crops occupy large areas in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. The chief millets are *jowar*, *bajra*, and *mandua*, all of which have been shown separately in the returns. The less important millets and *bhadoi* pulses have been included under the head "Other cereals and pulses." Among *bhadoi* non-food crops, the most important are jute, indigo, and cotton. Special reports are published by this Department for the jute and cotton crops: in the present return, these two crops have been grouped with other non-food crops.

2. *Character of the season.*—The outturn of the *bhadoi* crops is determined by the rainfall from April to September. The season up to the end of May was characterized in South-West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur by deficient rainfall, which is reported to have led to a contraction of the area under cultivation in these parts. In North and East Bengal the rainfall was heavier, and more evenly distributed. In June, the rainfall in North Bengal and in the Presidency Division was short of the normal, while there was an excessive fall in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Elsewhere the rainfall in this month was either normal or slightly in excess of the normal. During July, the rainfall throughout these Provinces, except in the Rajshahi Division, was generally above the normal. This deficiency in North Bengal was compensated by heavy rainfall in August. The rainfall of this month was generally above the normal throughout these Provinces, except in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. In the first half of September, the rainfall has been below the normal.

3. *Area sown.*—The total area sown with *bhadoi crops* during the current year appears from the returns attached to this note to amount to 15,545,600 acres against 15,607,200 acres in the preceding season. Taking these Provinces as a whole, the decrease is inappreciable. A falling off in the

area in consequence of the want of rain at the time of sowing has been reported from nine* districts. The total cultivated area of these Provinces being estimated in these returns at 57,229,900 acres, it will be seen that roughly a little more than one-fourth of this area is estimated by the District Officers to have been cultivated with *bhadoi* or rain crops. Comparing now the areas under *bhadoi* food and non-food crops, with the total area sown with all *bhadoi* crops, the district estimates of the current year show that the food-crops occupy in round numbers about 76 per cent., and the non-food crops about 24 per cent. of the total *bhadoi* area. *Bhadoi* paddy, which is the most important *bhadoi* crop, occupies about 45 per cent. of the total *bhadoi* area.

* Bankura, Midnapore, Bogra, Champaran, Darbhanga, Malda, Cuttack, Balasore, and Puri.

The above estimates will be understood to be merely approximate, as they are not based on measurements.

4. *Character of the crops.*—The present season has been favourable to *bhadoi* crops. From the appended statement, it will be seen that out of the 45 districts of these Provinces, two districts, viz., Tippera and Noakhali, report an outturn above the average, 29 districts including all the districts of the Dacca and Bhagalpur Divisions, and the four North Ganges districts of the Patna Division report an outturn of from 12 to 16 annas, 12 districts an outturn between 8 and 12 annas, and in the case of only 2 districts, viz., Palamau and Manbhum, is the yield estimated to be less than eight annas. Floods are reported to have caused damage in six districts, viz. Murshidabad, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Malda, Cuttack, and Balasore, but the damage done does not seem to have been very considerable. The yield of all *bhadoi* crops for the Province is estimated by this Department, after allowance for the tendency to understate the outturn, and looking to the fact that the prospects of the *bhadoi* crops are admittedly much better this year than last year, to be not less than 15 annas, and it may reach the average of 16 annas.

N. N. BANERJEI,

Assistant Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

Countersigned.

W. C. MACPHERSON,

Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

The 24th September 1894.

Preliminary Forecast of Bhadoi Crops to the end of August 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi crops.*	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Burdwan ...	1,726,080	1,382,600	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	173,700	171,500	172,700	12½	13½	Owing to early rains there has been an increase in the estimate of outturn and of area over that cultivated last year. The outturn of the present year is expected to be better, owing to timely rains.	
			Indian corn (maize)...	3,000	3,000	3,000	12	14		
			Other cereals and pulses.	8,100	7,400	7,700	12½	13½		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	700	500	600	12	14		
			Indigo	6,000	4,200	5,800	11	12		
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecast.	19,200	18,400	18,600	11	11½		
			Total ...	210,700	205,000	208,600	12½	13½		
Birbhum ...	1,124,023	900,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	156,000	165,000	150,000	18	16	Sowing began generally late, owing to want of rain in May. After the monsoon set in, rainfall was capricious, some parts of the district getting a good and other parts deficient rainfall. The late rain in August was, however, general, and I think the average area is under *aus* this year.	The district area as now given (1,124,023 acres) differs from that shown in the Agricultural Statistics for 1892-93, viz. 1,121,920 acres. The Collector states that the present figure has been
			Indian corn (maize) ...	2,000	2,200	2,000				
			Other cereals and pulses.	.....	.....	.....				
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,500	2,000	1,500				
			Indigo	.....	.....	.....				

N. B.—Twenty annas to be taken as representing a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi crops*.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Birbhum—*concld.*	.....	.....	Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	2,500	2,500	2,500	Annas.	Annas.		obtained from survey papers. The area estimated to be under cultivation has been raised by the Collector from 459,000 acres as shown in last year's final *bhadoi* crop report and from 455,500 shown in the Agricultural Statistics for 1892-93 to 900,000 acres as now shown in column 3.
			Total ...	156,000	171,700	156,000	16	16		
Bankura ...	1,677,440	642,800	*Bhadoi* paddy	44,300	44,300	43,200	16	14	There was some decrease of cultivation under most of the *bhadoi* crops, owing to the scanty rainfall in March, April and May, when fields were prepared for these crops. In subsequent months the rainfall in some parts of the district was rather excessive, which has injured the outturn of crops to a certain extent.	
			Indian corn (maize)...	300	300	500		11		
			Other cereals and pulses.	5,000	5,000	3,000		12		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	500	500	300		12		
			Indigo	2,900	2,900	2,700		12½		
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	3,900	3,900	3,900		12		
			Total ...	56,900	56,900	54,100	16	13		

Midnapore ...	3,292,800	2,111,500	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	343,800	100,800	110,200	11	11	The whole of the normal area could not be brought under cultivation for want of rain at sowing time. The prospects are at present very favourable in the Sadar and Tamluk. In Contai and Ghatal the crops have suffered from excessive rainfall. Last year these crops suffered from excessive rainfall before they were harvested, and especially in low lands they were submerged. The normal area under these crops shows an increase over last year, which has been arrived at by latest calculation. *N.B.*—The figures in column 2 have been taken from the census figures excluding the river beds.	The district area was shown in the Agricultural Statistics for 1892-93 to be 3,319,040 acres. The Collector states that the district area now given by him (3,292,800 acres) has been taken from the census figures and is exclusive of river beds. The whole area of the district should be shown in future returns. The Collector has furnished no estimate of the area and outturn under *bajra* and *mandua* last year, though he has given figures for these crops for this year. The figures for this year have been accordingly shown against the above named crops in column 6.
			Jowar		.....	... ..	.....	.....		
			Bajra		6,000	6,000	.....	14		
			Mandua		1,800	1,800	.....	14		
			Indian corn (maize)...		24,000	21,000	12	14		
			Other cereals and pulses.		9,400	48,400	9	10		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).		8,700	23,500	10	11		
			Indigo		35,300	40,600	10	14		
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.		47,800	43,200	.....	11		
			Total ...	343,800	233,800	294,700	11	12		
Hooghly ...	1,086,060	702,200	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	92,300	48,000	51,500	11	11	The increase in area is only in Serampore. This is owing to the timely rain in that subdivision. The outturn is expected to be almost the same as that of the previous year.	The area under *bhadoi* paddy given in column 6 (49,000 acres) does not agree with the corresponding figure (50,270 acres) shown in the final *Bhadoi* Report for 1893. An explanation should have been given of the change of figures.
			Jowar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
			Bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
			Mandua	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
			Indian corn (maize) ...	100	100	50	10	12		
			Other cereals and pulses.	2,300	2,300	1,850	10	10		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	6,000	4,900	4,000	13	13		
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	40,400	25,700	24,000	8	10½	Insufficient rain is the cause of the unfavourable outturn.	
			Total ...	141,100	81,000	81,400	10	11		
24-Parganas ...	1,671,626	1,223,600	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	108,700	87,500	107,200	8	12	This year's outturn is expected to be better than that of last year owing to seasonable rainfall.	The figure in column 7 against "other cereals" and "other food-crops" have been inserted against these two cross-headings in column 6 in the absence of figures supplied by the Collector.
			Other cereals and pulses.	3,000	700	700	.....	9		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	4,900	4,600	4,600	.....	10		
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	48,600	41,200	35,400	8	13		
			Total ...	164,200	134,000	147,900	8	11		

N.B.—Twenty annas to be taken as representing a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bh adoi crops.*	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year ?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn.	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Nadia	1,788,160	1,303,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	260,600	229,500	260,600	11	14	The increase in the area sown this year is due to timely and normal rainfall during the ploughing and sowing seasons.	The blank in column 6 against Indian corn for which no figure was furnished by Collector, has been supplied by inserting the same figure as is given against the crop in column 7.
			Indian corn (maize)	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	12		
			Other cereals and pulses.	49,200	44,900	49,200	10	14		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	20,500	16,900	20,500	10	14		
			Indigo	52,100	48,300	52,100	5	14	The increase in the expected outturn is also due to the normal rainfall and to the late rise of the rivers.	
			Other non-food crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	47,000	46,700	47,000	9	14		
				430,400	387,300	430,400	9	13		
Murshidabad...	1,372,160	985,500	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	252,900	256,700	251,400	12¼	10	The outturn is estimated below normal in consequence of the early and sudden rise of the river Bhagirathi.	
			Indian corn (maize)	300	400	200		10		
			Other cereals and pulses.	5,300	5,200	5,100		12		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	12,700	10,400	9,600		11½		
			Indigo	59,200	59,700	58,800		10¼		
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	31,700	30,900	22,500		12		
			Total ...	362,100	363,300	347,600	12¼	10½		

Jessore ...	1,872,000	1,116,800	*Bhadoi* paddy	314,500	250,900	314,100	10	17	Owing to reasonable rainfall the outturn and area have increased. (*a*) The area and the outturn of the previous year of each of these crops were low in consequence of excessive rainfall. (*b*) The area under indigo has slightly fallen below last year's owing to the closure of a few factories in Magura. The outturn is better than last year's, but worse than normal owing to incessant rainfall at the manufacturing season.
			Indian corn (maize)...	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	
			Other cereals and pulses.	9,100	6,500	8,800	10	(*a*)13	
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	18,700	15,200	16,600	7	(*b*)15	
			Indigo	17,800	16,900	16,900	4	10	
			Other non-food crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	48,000	32,650	39,100	7	(*a*)15	
			Total ...	408,100	352,100	395,400	9½	16	
Khulna ...	3,103,942·4, including 317,440 acres of land on account of boundary khals and rivers in Sundarbans.	870,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	56,400	48,500	52,600	8	16	Better results are expected this year owing to timely rainfall.
			Other cereals and pulses.	3,200	3,200	3,200	12	16	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	29,800	24,400	20,600	9	15	
			Total ...	89,400	76,100	76,400	8½	15½	
Rajshahi ...	1,539,952·4	1,085,900	*Bhadoi* paddy	105,500	104,200	104,800	13½	15½ 13	Last year the progress of cultivation was stopped by heavy rainfall at the time of sowing; hence the area sown this year shows a little increase. The recent rain has done good to the crops which appear to be flourishing everywhere, and a better outturn is expected.
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,600	1,600	1,600	10	14	
			Indigo	9,600	9,000	9,000	14	15½	
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	111,900	104,500	109,500	12½		
			Total ...	228,600	219,300	224,900	13	15	
Dinajpur ...	2,634,880	1,745,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	128,000	128,000	128,000	18	9	The insufficient rainfall has caused much mischief to these crops; hence the outturn is expected to be bad. (1), (2) and (3).—These figures were not shown in last year's statement, consequently columns 6 and 8 against these heads have been kept blank.
			Jowar	(1)7,000	7,000	7,000	.....	18	
			Bajra	...	... ..	.....	... ...	.....	
			Mandua	(2)7,000	7,000	7,000	.....	10	
			Indigo	(3)100	100	100	.....	10	
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	99,500	106,500	107,600	16	12	
			Total ...	241,600	248,600	249,700	17	10½	

The figures entered in column 7 have been repeated in column 6.

N.B.—Twenty annas o be taken as representing a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Name of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crops* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Jalpaiguri ...	1,895,881	985,200	*Bhadoi* paddy	186,700	191,400	186,200	14	13	The increase in area in column 3 is due to increase of cultivation in the Duars. The difference between the figures shown in columns 5 and 6 and those shown in last year's return are owing to insertion of new headings in the forecast, and also to alteration made in last year's figures. The decrease in area cultivated this year with *bhadoi* paddy is due to increase in cultivation of jute.	Estimates of area and outturn for last year against "other food crops," which were not furnished by Deputy Commissioner, have been supplied by inserting the corresponding figures of the current year.
			Indian corn (maize)...	2,000	1,000	2,000	10	10		
			Other cereals and pulses.	4,500	1,500	4,500	10	11		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	5,200	5,200	5,200	...	12		
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecast.	85,400	83,400	85,600	13	13		
			Total ...	283,800	282,509	283,500	12	12		
Darjeeling ...	744,960	189,400	*Bhadoi* paddy	32,300	32,500	32,500	14	13	Want of seasonable rainfall accounts for the decrease in outturn this year.	
			Mandua	7,700	5,300	5,300	14	14		
			Indian corn (maize)	17,700	22,200	22,200	15	14		
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecast.	15,300	15,300	15,300	14	12		
			Total ...	73,000	75,300	75,300	14½	13		
Rangpur ...	2,231,040	1,602,700	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	275,400	285,400	275,400	16	10	Owing to the comparatively dry season of this year, the outturn of *bhadoi* paddy has been less than that of the previous year.	
			Indian corn (maize)...	100	100	100	16	16		
			Other cereals and pulses.	91,000	91,000	91,000	13	16		

			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	23,700	23,700	23,700	12	16	In the final forecast of *bhadoi* crops of 1893, the outturn of jute was entered as 18 annas instead of 13½ annas through a clerical mistake.
			Indigo	7,700	6 600	6,600	16	16	
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	286,300	295,300	295,300	13½	14	
				684,200	702,000	692,100	14½	13	
Bogra ...	929,000	421,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	140,000	175,000	105,000	10	8	The decrease in the area sown this year is due to insufficient rainfall at the time of sowing. The low estimate of outturn is due to the damage done to the plants by the continued drought which immediately followed the sowing.
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	76,000	75,000	75,000	12	14	As stated in the final forecast of jute, the scanty rainfall of June and July did not allow the plants to grow healthy. The subsequent showers, specially those that fell during the current month, have greatly benefited the lowland plants, and an outturn of two annas below normal is expected.
			Total ...	216,000	250,000	180,000	14½	10½	
Pabna	1,176,960	882,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	125,200	123,500	124,000	10	11	The poor outturn of jute last year owing to heavy rainfall led the raiyats to grow jute this year on a smaller area in the Sadar sub-division. Want of rain was felt in the beginning of the sowing season; but it having rained afterwards, and the river rising later than usual, the *bhadoi* crops do not appear to have been damaged to any great extent. In the Sirajganj sub-division, the prospect would have been better had there been seasonable rainfall.
			Other cereals and pulses.	20,460	18,400	18,400	8	9	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	102,000	108,800	108,800	9	10	
			Indigo	100	100	100	4	12	
			Other non-food crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	212,800	226,100	203,100	12	14	
				460,500	476,900	454,400	10½	10	
Dacca	1,790,080	997,700	*Bhadoi* paddy	174,900	162,500	165,500	7½	15	The decrease in the area of other cereals and pulses is due to the increase in the area under paddy, jute and other food-crops.
			Other cereals and pulses.	1,000	500	800	6	9	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	62,700	37,200	43,300	11	10½	Owing to timely rainfall, the outturn of paddy and jute is better than last year. Owing to better outturn of jute and paddy, less care was taken of vegetables: hence their outturn is a little worse than that of last year.
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	219,300	208,700	211,200	9½	13	
			Total ...	457,900	408,900	420,300	9	11½	

N.B.—Twenty annas to be taken as representing a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an a average crop, and so on.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi crops.*	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Mymensingh ...	4,052,480	2,405,700	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	360,400	353,600	353,600			This year's outturn will be better than last year's owing to the better distribution of rain. The cultivation of jute increased owing to the favourable weather. There is a slight alteration in the figure in column 3, as approximate figures have been shown. The figures in columns 5 and 6 have been changed on reference to the final forecast of jute for 1894, the previous estimate being found incorrect.	
			Other cereals and pulses.	58,900	58,900	58,900				
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	41,500	36,500	36,500	13	14		
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	572,300	514,900	560,600				
			Total ...	1,033,100	963,900	1,009,600	13	14		
Faridpur ...	1,450,580	1,007,500	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	343,200	249,400	305,300	6	16	Both the sowing and the growing seasons were favourable; hence the increase in area sown, and better outturn than previous year.	
			Other cereals and pulses.	100	100	100	6	16		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	500	300	500	4	16		
			Indigo	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	16		
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	85,300	80,100	85,300	7	16		
			Total ...	430,100	330,900	392,200	6	16		

Backergunge...	2,335,360	1,343,200	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	283,500	265,600	283,500	5	14	The area yielding harvests will be larger than last year when much of the cultivable area was flooded.	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	6,400	6,400	6,400	8	13	Owing to seasonable and moderate rainfall, the outturn this year is expected to be far better than that of last year.	
			Total ...	289,900	272,000	289,900	5½	13½		
Tippera ...	1,594,240	1,167,360	*Bhadoi* addy ...	241,100	241,100	302,000	7	20	The increase in the area under heads *Bhadoi* paddy and pulses, and the decrease under head Other non-food crops, &c., is due to the fact that owing to distress and high price of rice during last year, many jute lands have been sown with early crops and pulses.	The increase in the area this year against "other cereals and pulses" as compared with last year's area and the normal area is not understood.
			Other cereals and pulses.	300	300	13,500	9	15	The outturn under the head Other cereals and pulses is probably underestimated, but the area is so small that I cannot speak from personal observation.	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	95,200	261,600	229,300	9½	18	The increase in the area under head Other non-food-crops, &c., as compared with the normal area is attributable to the gradual increase of area under cultivation under head Jute, &c. The increase in the outturn is chiefly due to timely rainfall. In the Brahmanbaria sub-division, where the floods did much damage last year, the deposit of silt left by the floods has done much to increase the fertility of the soil.	
			Total ...	336,600	503,000	544,800	8½	17½		
Noakhali ...	1,050,240	818,800	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	206,600	157,600	206,600	7½	18	This year's outturn is better than that of last year owing to a better distribution of rainfall.	
			Other cereals and pulses.	2,600	2,600	2,600	6	8		
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	11,000	10,800	11,000	7½	10		
			Total ...	220,200	201,000	220,200	7½	17½		

N.B.—Twenty annas to be taken as representing a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi crops*.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Chittagong ...	1,594,841	(a)506,600	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	92,200	77,200	78,000	9	15	The increase in area under *bhadoi* paddy is due in a great measure to the higher price of rice now demanded in the markets, and the increase in outturn is due to the copious and timely rainfall during the months of May and June. The figures for Indian corn have been omitted, as the area sown is very trifling. (a) These figures are practically those shown in Table A(1) of Agricultural Statistics for 1893-94 against cross-heading 5, A2.	
			Other cereals and pulses.	3,000	2,600	2,500	12	10		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	17,900	16,800	16,800	11	10		
			Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
			Other non-food crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	12,900	11,200	11,200	11	10		
			Total ...	126,000	107,800	108,500	10¼	13		
Patna	1,330,560	993,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	10,700	9,500	10,100	8	10	Owing to seasonable rainfall a larger area was sown with *bhadoi* crops than in the previous year.	
			Jowar	10,400	9,600	10,100	7	7		
			Bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
			Mandua	89,100	66,800	88,900	7	10		
			Indian corn (maize)...	22,500	88,700	108,600	6	9		
			Other cereals and pulses.	4,200	3,200	4,300	6	9		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	9,600	5,900	9,600	6	10		
			Indigo	300	217	300	6	10		
			Other non-food crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	6,600	6,200	5,900	6	10		
			Total ...	153,400	199,900	237,800	6¼	9½		

Gaya	3,015,680	2,207,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	12,800	28,200	12,800	14	9	Although the normal area is estimated to have been sown, the outturn is estimated to be much below 16 annas owing to excessive rainfall.	
			Jowar	19,500	20,000	19,500	9	9		
			Mandua	77,000	78,000	77,000	9	9		
			Indian corn (maize) ...	63,100	65,100	63,100	7	9		
			Other cereals and pulses.	30,400	31,000	30,400	7	9		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	3,300	4,500	3,300	11	12		
			Indigo	100	200	100	11	16		
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	400	400	400	16	16		
			Total ...	213,600	219,800	213,600	8½	9		
Shahabad ...	2,800,000	1,712,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	246,700	74,800	78,200	8½	11½	The increase in the area sown this year, as compared with the figures of last year, returned for crops marked with asterisks is due to favourable and timely rainfall in the beginning of the season when the agriculturists were encouraged to bring more lands under cultivation.	
			Jowar*		30,400	40,200				
			Bajra*							
			Mandua*							
			Indian corn (maize)*		35,800	40,100				
			Other cereals and pulses.		15,900	15,800				
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).*		13,500	19,700				
			Indigo		500	500				
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.		27,600	27,300				
			Total	246,700	198,500	221,800	8½	11½		
Saran ...	1,678,085	1,382,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	40,100	40,100	40,100	13⅝	14½	The increase of 300 in the normal area is due to vegetables not having been previously included under *bhadoi* crops in one subdivision. This year's outturn is expected to be better owing to the rain being more evenly distributed.	Nineteen-thousand seven-hundred acres, *i.e.*, the figure for this year, have been shown as the area under "other food-crops" last year, in the absence of any estimate from the Collector.
			Jowar	30,000	183,400	30,000				
			Bajra	36,000		36,000				
			Mandua	81,400		81,400				
			Indian corn (maize) ...	253,500	253,500	253,500				
			Other cereals and pulses.	64,800	21,100	64,800				
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	19,700	19,700	19,700				
			Indigo	51,000	51,000	51,000				
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	46,000	73,100	46,000				
			Total	622,500	641,900	622,500	13⅝	14½		

N.B.—Twenty annas to be taken as representing a bumper crops, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an averege crop, and so on.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi crops.*	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Champaran ...	2,259,840	1,422,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	442,000	442,000	415,000	14	14	Owing to a break in the rains, the planting out of *bhadoi* paddy was stopped in some places, and when the rains again fell, it was too late for planting out the *bhadoi*, and *aghani* rice was planted out instead, hence a reduction of the area for the current year. The reduction is purely a temporary one, (*a* and *b*) mandua and jute, were included in miscellaneous crop last year.	*Til* was included by the Collector under "other food-crops." The area under this crop has been transferred to "other non-food-crops."
			Mandua	(*a*)1,000	1,000	1,000	14	15		
			Indian corn (maize)...	169,000	169,000	169,000	14	17		
			Other cereals and pulses.	4,000	4,000	4,000	14	16		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	28,900	28,900	28,900	14	16		
			Indigo	54,000	54,000	54,000	14	19		
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	(*b*)4,100	4,100	4,100	14	16		
			Total ...	703,000	703,000	676,000	14	15½		
Muzaffarpur ...	1,921,920	1,445,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	120,000	120,000	120,000	6	13	The crops in the Hajipur subdivision were damaged to some extent by excessive rain and flood, and in the Sadar and Sitamarhi subdivisions for want of rain in the early part of the season; hence the outturn is esti-	
			Jowar	7,000	7,000	7,000				
			Bajra	.....	.....	.....				
			Mandua	32,000	32,000	32,000				
			Indian corn (maize) ...	110,000	110,000	110,000				
			Other cereals and pulses.	12,000	12,000	12,000				
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	97,000	97,000	97,000				
			Indigo	137,000	137,000	137,000				

			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	25,000	25,000	25,000			mated to be less than the normal. On the whole, however, the weather was more favourable this year than in the last, and consequently the outturn will be greater this year than in 1893.
			Total ...	540,000	540,000	540,000	6	13	
Darbhanga ...	2,134,400	1,820,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	86,100	67,100	63,100	10	10	The difference between the total area shown in columns 5 and 6 and that in columns 6 and 8 of the previous forecast is due to several crops not included in last year's statement having been added to the present return.
			Jowar	248,800	244,300	230,000	8	14	
			Bajra						
			Mandua						
			Indian corn (maize)	141,700	140,700	143,900	10	18	
			Other cereals and pulses.	22,300	16,800	18,300	10	12	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	29,000	16,000	23,900	10	12	The decrease in area under *bhadoi* paddy and marua is due to deficient rainfall in June and July, when a great portion of the area could not be sown. Prospects, however, improved by heavy falls of rain in August, and a fair outturn is expected.
			Indigo	97,300	89,500	93,500	11	18	
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	29,300	23,300	23,300	8	14	
			Total ...	654,500	597,700	596,000	9½	15	
Monghyr ...	2,509,440	1,582,800	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	689,200	108,200	109,200	8	9	The rainfall was favourable to *bhadoi* crops, and a bumper outturn was expected, but an unusual rise of the rivers destroyed the maize crop and damaged other *bhadoi* crops.
			Jowar		41,200	41,200			
			Bajra		.....	.....			
			Mandua		31,400	42,900			
			Indian corn (maize)		395,900	397,000			
			Other cereals and pulses.		11,400	23,000			
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).		18,500	19,100			
			Indigo		12,000	12,000			
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.		22,500	22,600			
			Total ...	689,200	641,100	667,000	8	9	

N.B.—Twenty annas to be taken as representing a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 19 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi crops.*	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Bhagalpur ...	2,705,920	2,097,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	317,800	316,400	316,700	16	16	The prospects early in the season were not good as the rains were rather late, but since they regularly set, in they have been very favourable and prospects are now good. Subdivisional officers are very unwilling to return any crop as more than 16 annas.	
			Jowar	22,000	22,000	22,000	.....	16		
			Bajra	.....	.....	... ..	... ..	.....		
			Mandua	123,100	123,100	123,100	13	18		
			Indian corn (maize)	242,600	242,600	24-,600	8	14		
			Other cereals and pulses.	43,700	43,700	43,700	.....	16		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	16		
			Indigo	13,000	13,000	13,000	...	15		
			Other non-food crops including jute and cotton, as shewn in the special forecasts.	40,000	40,000	40,000	.....	16		
			Total ...	803,400	802,800	803,100	11½	15½		
Purnea ...	3,189,555	1,739,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	549,400	551,200	401,200	16	14	The decrease in the area sown under *bhadoi* paddy is due to the increase of the area sown with jute. The drought of May and June, and the insufficient rainfall of July, damaged *bhadoi* paddy, and consequently the outturn has fallen short of that of last year.	The district area shown in the Agricultural Statistics for 1892-93, is 3,195,520 acres. The difference should have been explained.
			Indian corn (maize)...	3,500	4,500	4,000	13	15		
			Other cereals and pulses.	2,500	2,500	3,000	16	16		
			Indigo	37,100	38,100	38,100	12	15		
			Other non-food crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	67,500	67,500	73,500	15½	16		
			Total ...	660,000	663,800	519,800	15½	14½		

Malda ...	1,216,640	811,500	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	100,000	150,000	12,000	16	14	Owing to deficiency in rainfall at the time of sowing, the whole of last year's area under *bhadoi* paddy could not be utilized. The prospect of the crop was at first favourable and an average outturn was expected. The recent flood has caused damage to the extent of about 2 annas, reducing the yield to 14 annas.
			Jowar	1,000	5,000	1,000	12	12	
			Bajra	4,000		4,000	12	12	
			Mandua	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			Indian corn (maize)	25,000	25,000	20,000	10	12	
			Other cereals and pulses.	96,500	90,000	90,000	12	12	
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	6,000	5,000	5,000	16	16	
			Indigo	20,000	20,000	20,000	14	12	
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	45,000	31,500	35,500	13	16	
			Total ...	297,500	326,500	187,500	13¾	12¾	
Sonthal Parganas.	3,500,160	1,827,300	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	64,700	70,700	64,500	12	15	There was a better distribution of rain this year than last year: the outturn is expected to be more than that of last year.
			Jowar	6,000	3,000	6,000	4	12	
			Bajra	8,800	6,100	8,800	8	14	
			Mandua	16,700	6,700	15,800	7	13	
			Indian corn (maize)	196,800	164,800	196,600	4	14	
			Other cereals and pulses.	38,200	37,800	38,100	7	12	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,900	1,400	1,900	11	12	
			Indigo	5,700	5,700	5,700	9	11	
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	20,800	19,700	20,400	7	11	
			Total ...	359,600	315,900	357,800	8	13	
Cuttack ...	2,325,910	1,161,300	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	166,500	154,500	133,000	10	8	The rainfall was scanty at the time of ploughing and sowing, and hence a smaller area was sown this year under *bhadoi* crops. The outturn of the crops has been seriously affected by the unusually high floods during the year.
			Jowar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			Bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			Mandua	15,100	14,500	14,100	9	9	
			Indian corn (maize) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			Other cereals and pulses.	8,300	6,300	5,200	9	10	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	3,000	3,600	3,800	9	11	
			Indigo	200	300	200	10	12	
			Other non-food crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	13,000	9,300	8,700	11	11	
			Total ...	206,100	188,500	165,000	10	10	

N.B.—Twenty annas to be taken as representing a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi crops.*	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn.	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Balasore ...	1,322,404	837,100	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	89,600	87,900	87,900	13¼	12	The decrease in area as compared with the normal is due to want of rain at the time of sowing The decrease in the outturn is due to floods in the south of the district.	
			*Other cereals and pulses.	1,500	800	800	13	13	* There were no particular headings for these crops last year. Further, they are not grown to an appreciable extent; hence they were not shown in last year's return.	
			*Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,000	400	500	11	13		
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	6,700	5,100	5,100	13	10	The decrease in area and outturn is due to excessive rains and floods.	
			Total ...	98,800	94,200	94,300	12½	12		
Angul and Khondmals.	1,009,900	802,900	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	14,000	13,500	(*a*)11,000	9	6½	The difference between the approximate normal area and the area estimated for this year, marked *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d* in column 7, is due to continual rainfall from June to the end of July, which was not favourable to the sowing of *beali* and *makai*. The low outturn of *beali* paddy, *makai* and other food and non-food crops is anticipated owing to excessive rain at the time of sowing.	The district area and the total area under cultivation shown in the Agricultural Statistics for 1892-93 are 1,075, 840 acres and 142,300 acres respectively. The differences should have been explained.
			Jowar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
			Bájra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
			Mandua	6,000	6,000	(*b*)3,500	13	10		
			Indian corn (maize) ...	3,000	3,000	2,000	16	6		
			Other cereals and pulses.	8,200	8,200	(*c*)8,200	9½	12½		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	8		
			Other non-food crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	30,100	30,100	(*d*) 30,100	10	10½		
			Total ...	62,300	61,800	55,800	10½	9½		

Puri	1,612,929	728,100	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	86,100	83,900	84,000	12	14	The increase of area under paddy with reference to last year is very slight, and calls for no explanation. The difference with reference to the normal area under paddy and *mandua* is due to the late rainfall, which did not begin till June, and the continuous and heavy rainfall afterwards which retarded the sowing of *beali* paddy and *mandua*.	The area under jute should have been included in column 6 against the cross-heading "Other non-food crops."
			Mandua	40,300	29,100	23,000	13	11		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	11,200	8,500	13,600	16	11	The increase in area under other non-food-crops, is due to theaddition of the area under jute this year, which was not added last year. The outturn has been less on account of the continuous rainfall.	
			Total ...	137,600	121,500	120,600	12½	13		
Hazaribagh ...	4,493,440	2,478,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	43,300	43,300	43,300	12	16	The difference in the total area in columns 5 to 7 with that of the final forecast for 1893 is due to the exclusion of areas under *til* and hemp and to the inclusion of fresh figures for vegetables.	Areas for *til* and *hemp* should not have been omitted by Deputy Commissioner. The areas returned under these crops in the final report on *bhadoi* crop for 1893 have been added (by this office) to the area shown against "other non-food crops, &c" in columns 5, 6 and 7.
			Mandua	121,200	105,100	105,100	6	12		
			Indian corn (maize) ...	227,200	217,200	217,200	3	8		
			Other cereals and pulses.	131,300	131,300	131,300	6	12	All the crops, except *bhadoi* paddy and vegetables, suffered more or less owing to heavy rains. The rainfall, though heavy, was not so continuous as was the case last year; hence the outturn is expected to be better than that of last year.	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,200	1,200	1,200	16	16		
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	75,100	75,100	75,100	6	14		
			Total ...	599,300	573,200	573,200	8	13		
Lohardaga ...	4,568,960	2,988,300	*Bhadoi* paddy	842,900	842,900	842,900	12	12	The area cultivated and the estimated outturn remains the same as last year. No better outturn can be expected owing to excessive rainfall.	
			Jowar	.....	.....	.....				
			Bajra	8,000	8,000	8,000				
			Mandua	9,000	9,000	9,000				
			Indian corn (maize) ...	8,000	8,000	8,000				
			Other cereals and pulses.	89,000	89,000	89,000				
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	.....	.....	.....				
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	221,500	221,500	221,500				
			Total ...	1,178,400	1,178,400	1,178,400	12	12		

N.B.—Twenty annas to be taken as representing a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area of district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi crops*	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Palamau ...	3,139,200	768,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	40,000	22,700	19,000	9	7	The law outturn this year is due to heavy continuous rain.	The Deputy Commissioner gives 1,100 acres as the area this year under "other food crops." The same figure has been inserted by this office in column 6 against 'other food crops.'
			Jowar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
			Bajra	2,000	800	400	5	2		
			Mandua	35,000	19,000	9,000	6	5		
			Indian corn (maize) ...	93,000	27,900	13,900	2	2		
			Other cereals and pulses.	29,000	10,000	11,400	5	6		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	12,000	1,100	1,100	.....	6		
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	45,000	37,000	3,900	6	5		
			Total ...	256,000	118,500	58,700	6	5		
Manbhum ...	2,654,080	955,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	4,000	4,000	4,000	9	12	The bad outturn is due to excessive rainfall and want of sunshine.	
			Jowar	22,000	22,000	22,000	4	8		
			Bajra							
			Mandua							
			Indian corn (maize) ...	22,000	22,000	22,000	3	8		
			Other cereals and pulses, including gram, &c.	22,400	22,400	22,400	5	8		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		

			Indigo	2,800	2,800	2,800	8	10		
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	67,500	67,500	67,500	.....	6		
			Total ...	140,700	140,700	140,700	4½	7		
Singhbhum ...	2,454,720	1,182,100	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	65,300	65,300	64,200				
			Jowar	6,000	6,000	4,000				
			Bajra	1,300	1,300	1,300				
			Mandua	62,700	62,700	61,000				
			Indian corn (maize) ...	11,800	11,800	11,300	13	14	The area sown this year is equal to that of last year, but the slight increase in the outturn of this year is due to seasonable rainfall.	The Deputy Commissioner's remark with regard to the area sown this year is not borne out by the figures which he furnishes.
			Other cereals and pulses.	10,700	10,700	10,700				
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	18,700	18,700	17,300				
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	9,700	9,700	9,300				
			Total ...	186,200	186,200	179,100	13	14		
All Bengal ...	96,169,356·8	57,229,900	*Bhadoi* paddy		7,298,000	7,103,100	12	15		
			Jowar							
			Bajra		1,221,600	1,205,400	10	16½		
			Mandua							
			Indian corn (maize) ...		2,039,800	2,074,650	9	13		
			Other cereals and pulses.		828,800	946,150	10	13		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	16,252,400	532,200	572,600	11	13		
			Indigo		608,200	621,800	10	17		
			Other non-food crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.		3,078,600	3,021,900	12	16		
			All *bhadoi* crops ...	16,252,400	15,607,200	15,545,600	11	15*		* As estimated by the Agricultural Department. See paragraph 4 of the Note.

N.B.—Twenty annas to be taken as representing a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 6th October, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL.			
BURDWAN DIVN. 1	Burdwan Oct. 6, '94	1·52	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* continues. Weeding of *aman* completed. Prices of common rice:—
	Kalna ...	1·14	
	Katwa ...	1·51	
	Raniganj ...	2·52	

	Srs.	c.	
Burdwan	15	0	per rupee.
Kalna	10 to 12	0	
Katwa	14	5	
Raniganj	14	8	

2	Birbhum „ 6, '94	1·42	Weather—rainy during the last three or four days in the Sadar subdivision; cloudy and stormy in the Rampur Hát subdivision. Paddy doing well. Sugarcane flourishing except in Ilambazar. Common rice sells from 12½ to 16½ seers per rupee. Supply of fodder and water plentiful. Cattle doing well except that cattle-pox is reported from only one village of Sakulipur thana.
	Rampur Hát ...	2·83	
3	Bankura „ 6, '94	2·08	Weather—stormy. Prospects of crops continue good. Prices of common rice:—
	Vishnupur ...	4·40	

	Srs.	
Bankura	17½	per rupee.
Vishnupur	17½	

4	Midnapore „ 6, '94	2·25	Weather—showery with occasional sunshine. *Aus* paddy is being reaped. Prospects of all crops continue bright. Fodder and water abundant. Prices of common rice:—
	Contai ...	Not reported.	
	Tamluk ..	2·22	
	Ghatal ..	0·94	

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Contai	Not reported.	
Tamluk	12	
Ghatal	13	

5	Hooghly „ 6, '94	1·21	Weather—cloudy with occasional showers. Jute and *aus* are being harvested. In thanas Jahanabad and Goghat the outturn of *aus* is estimated to be 8 annas and 16 annas respectively. Sugarcane progressing well. Prices of common rice:—
	Serampore ...	0·93	
	Jahanabad ...	1·67	

	Srs.	
Sadar	10	per rupee.
Serampore	11 to 12½	
Jahanabad	13 to 14	

6	Howrah „ 6, '94	Figures not furnished.	Weather—hot and bright with occasional showers. Winter rice doing well. Jute and *aus* paddy being harvested. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Price of common rice at Howrah 10 seers per rupee.
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 7	24-Parganas „ 6, '94	1·89	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* nearly over. *Aman* and sugarcane doing well. The rain during the week has done much good to the *aman* crop. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.
8	Nadia „ 6, '94	2·40	Weather—cloudy with occasional heavy rain. Prospect of *aman* crop excellent and that of other crops satisfactory. Common rice selling from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.
	Kushtia ...	1·54	
	Meherpur ...	5·09	
	Chuadanga ...	0·83	
	Ranaghat ...	2·51	
9	Murshidabad „ 6, '94	0·81	Weather—cloudy and hot. *Kalai* is being sown in some parts. *Aman* paddy on low lands submerged. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder sufficient for cattle. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.
10	Jessore „ 6, '94	0·87	Weather—hot with occasional showers. Prospect of *aman* good. Jute and *aman* plants on chur lands partially damaged by the rise of rivers in the Bangaon subdivision. Indigo being sown. Cattle-disease reported from Gaighatta in Bangaon. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Jhenida ...	1·52	
	Magura ...	0·33	
	Narail ...	0·91	
	Bangaon ...	1·37	

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	11 to 12	0	per rupee.
Jhenida	15	0	
Magura	14	8	
Narail	13	0	
Bangaon	11 to 16	0	

11	Khulna „ 6, '94	1·53	Weather—Sunny with occasional clouds and rain. Harvesting of *aus* and jute nearly over. Prospect of *aman* good. Common rice 11 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Bagerhat ...	1·86	
	Satkhira ...	2·80	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
RAJSHAHI DIVN.			
12	Rajshahi Oct. 6, '94	0·40	Weather—seasonable; a little hot. Harvesting of *aus* completed. Steeping of jute still continues. Prospects of standing crops good. No disease among cattle. Fodder and water plentiful. Price of common rice varies from 11 to 13 seers per rupee.
	Nator ...	3·33	
	Naugaon ...	1·02	
13	Dinajpur ,, 6, '94	0·37	Weather—hot and seasonable. *Aman* progressing. No report of cattle-disease. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. Rice selling from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
14	Jalpaiguri ,, 6, '94	0·56	Weather—seasonable. The rains appear to be breaking. Condition of winter rice crop favourable everywhere. Price of common rice ranges from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease reported.
15	Darjeeling ,, 6, '94	0·77	Weather—seasonable. *Aghani* doing well. Jute being steeped. Prospects favourable. Prices of coarse rice:— Srs. Hills ... ... 8 to 10 } per rupee. Terai ... ... 10 }
	Siliguri ...	1·57	
16	Rangpur ,, 6, '94	0·31	Weather—hot and cloudy. Transplantation of *aman* not yet finished. Steeping of jute going on vigorously. *Kalai* being sown. Sugarcane doing well. Price of rice 8½ to 10 seers per rupee.
	Gaibanda ...	1·30	
	Kurigram ...	2·67	
	Nilphamari ...	0·33	
17	Bogra ,, 6, '94	1·80	Weather—seasonable. Standing crops doing well. Outturn of *aman* estimated at 15 annas. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Sherpur ...	3·50	
	Naukhila ...	0·82	
18	Pabna ,, 6, '94	0·59	Weather—hot. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of *aus* and jute nearly finished. Common rice selling at 11 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
DACCA DIVN.			
19	Dacca ,, 6, '94	1·35	Weather—hot and cloudy. Harvesting of jute nearly finished. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder plentiful. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.
20	Mymensingh ,, 6, '94	2·75	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice sells at 10 seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient.
21	Faridpur ,, 6, '94	0·35	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops continue to be good. Floods going down. Rice sells at 11½ to 12 seers per rupee.
	Goalundo ...	2·16	
	Madaripur ...	1·47	
22	Backergunge ,, 6, '94	1·80	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Outturn of *aus* estimated to be 16 annas. Common rice sells from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Pirojpur ...	2 01	
	Patuakhali ...	1·43	
	Bhola ...	4·21	
CHITTAGONG DIVN.			
23	Tippera ,, 6, '94	0·39	Weather—seasonable. Prospect of *aman* becoming brighter day by day. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice 10 seers 10⅔ chittacks per rupee in the Sadar subdivision.
24	Noakhali ,, ..	...	Report not received.
25	Chittagong ,, 6, '94	0·08	Weather—somewhat hot. Transplantation of *aman* nearly over. Prospects fair, but a little more rain is wanted. Prices continue normal. Water and fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease prevails in Jaldi jurisdiction.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
	BIHAR.		
PATNA DIVISION.			
26	Patna Oct. 6, '94	2·60	Weather—cloudy. Prospect of rice continues excellent. Land is being ploughed and prepared for *rabi* crops. Prices of food-grains continue normal. Common rice selling at—
	Barh ...	1·58	
	Bihar ...	1·48	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 15 }
			Barh ... ... 12½ } per rupee.
			Bihar ... ... 15½ }
27	Gaya „ 6, '94	2·12	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Harvesting of *bhadoi* over. Prospect of paddy favourable. *Rabi* lands being prepared. Prices of common rice:—
	Jahanabad ...	1·50	
	Nawada ...	0·51	
	Aurangabad ...	2·27	Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 13 }
			Jahanabad ... ... 13½ } per rupee.
			Nawada ... ... 15 }
			Aurangabad ... ... 16 }
			Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
28	Shahabad „ 6, '94	2·13	Weather—seasonable with passing clouds and at intervals rainy. Prospect of paddy generally excellent. Harvesting of *marua, serha,* and *sathi* nearly finished.
	Buxar ...	2·51	
	Bhabua ...	4·07	
	Sasaram ...	4·49	
29	Saran „ 6, '94	3·08	Weather—cloudy with occasional showers. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops finished; outturn good. *Aghani* paddy and sugarcane doing well. Fields are being prepared for *rabi* sowings. Fodder and water plentiful. Prices of common rice:—
	Siwan ...	1·57	
	Gopalganj ...	Not reported.	Srs. c.
			Chapra ... ... 14 5 }
			Siwan ... ... 13 15 } per rupee.
			Gopalganj ... ... Not reported. }
30	Champaran „ 6, '94	0·35	Weather—generally sunny with occasional clouds and showers. Reaping of *bhadoi* nearly finished. Prospect of *aghani* paddy fair. More rain wanted for young rice crop. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
31	Muzaffarpur „ 6, '94	2·85	Weather—cloudy and sultry at times. Paddy crop doing well. Threshing of *bhadoi* crops going on. Fields being prepared for *rabi* sowings. The fall of *hathia* rain has done immense good to paddy crop and *rabi* fields. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water for cattle ample. Price of common rice ranges from 13 to 15 seers per rupee.
	Hajipur ...	4·28	
	Sitamarhi ...	0·47	
32	Darbhanga „ 6, '94	0·74	Weather—bright. Prospects of *aghani* rice crop continue very favourable. *Bhadoi* harvest completed. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Price of common rice ranges from 13½ to 15 seers per rupee.
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.			
33	Monghyr „ 6, '94	0·37	Weather—hot and cloudy with occasional rain. Paddy crop growing well. Land being prepared for sowing *rabi* crops. Sugarcane being harvested. Indigo doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Prices of common rice:—
	Begusarai ...	2·55	
	Jamui ...	2·38	Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 11 to 14 0 }
			Begusarai ... ... 14 0 } per rupee.
			Jamui ... ... 13 2 }
34	Bhagalpur „ 6, '94	0·13	Weather—cloudy and rainy for first two or three days of the week; strong east winds. Weather has since cleared up. Harvesting of *bhadoi* rice going on and that of *marua* over. *Bhadoi* rice selling at 22 seers per rupee in North Bhagalpur. Prospects of *aghani* rice very fair. Some of the minor crops have suffered in parts of the district on account of high floods.
	Banka ...	1·77	
	Madhipura ...	1·62	
	Supaul ...	1·03	
35	Purnea „ 6, '94	1·83	Weather—cloudy in the beginning of the week. The sky has since cleared up. Days sultry and nights cool. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy and jute still going on. Outturn satisfactory. *Kurthi* being sown, and lands being prepared for *rabi* sowings. *Aghani*, though late, promises well. No want of fodder and water. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 13 to 16 seers per rupee.
	Kishanganj ...	1·27	
	Araria ...	0·70	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR—*concld.*			
Bhagalpur Div.—*concld.* 36	Malda Oct. 6, '94	Figures not furnished.	Weather—cloudy and rainy early in week, latter part generally sunny. Prospect of winter rice continues favourable. Sowing of *kalai* pulse in progress. Jute still being washed in some places. Price of ordinary rice varies from 12 to 15¼ seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.
	Sahibganj ..	3·08	
	Gazole ...	2·22	
37	Sonthal Parganas „ 6, '94	2·75	Weather—seasonable. Paddy crop excellent. *Kurthi* being sown largely. Some *kurthi* and *sirguja* injured here and there by heavy rain.
	Deoghur ...	3·75	
	Godda ...	1·35	
	Jamtara ...	3·99	
	Pakour ..	5·40	
	Rajmahal ...	2·26	
ORISSA.			
Orissa Div. 38	Cuttack „ 6, '94	2·16	Weather—warm with occasional showers. Harvesting of *beali* in progress. Transplantation of *sarad* continues. Prospects good. *Rabi* crops being sown. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices of common rice :— Srs. c. Srs. c. Sadar ... ... 9 14 to 14 7; Jajpur ... ... 10 0 to 15 12; Kendrapara ... ... 12 8 to 14 7; Banki ... ... 14 0 — per rupee.
39	Balasore „ 6, '94	0·25	Weather—hot, occasionally cloudy with little rain. Crops doing well throughout the district. Weeding and transplantation are nearly over and *aus* crops are in ears or ripening. Sugarcane is thriving. Rice sells at— Srs. Balasore ... ... 16; Bhadrak ... ... 16; Chandbali ... ... 11 to 13 — per rupee.
40	Puri „ 4, '94	2·08	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Weeding of *sarad* still going on. *Beali* being harvested. *Laghu* ripening. State of miscellaneous crops good. Rice sells from 11 to 15¼ seers per rupee.
	Khurda ...	3·62	
	Banpur ...	2·25	
	CHOTA NAGPUR.		
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
Chota Nagpur Div. 41	Hazaribagh Oct. 6, '94	3·96	Heavy rain on 3rd, 4th, and 5th with strong winds. Ploughing for winter crops and sowing of oilseeds and pulses in progress. All crops promise well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 11 to 13 seers per rupee.
42	Lohardaga „ 6, '94	3·69	Weather—hot and cloudy. Reaping of *gora dhan* continues. Prospect of winter paddy continues good. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
43	Palamau „ 4, '94	1·56	Weather—seasonable. A bumper harvest of paddy is expected. *Marwa* crop is now being harvested. Harvesting of *bhutta* (Indian-corn) is finished; outturn below the average. Sowing of *rabi* crops commenced. Prices of rice falling. Rice sells at 22 seers per rupee in Chandwa and in Balumath thana. No cattle-disease.
44	Manbhum „ 6, '94	2·05	Weather—showery and unsettled. Outturn of *gora dhan* 16 annas. Prospects of *aman* good. Rice sells at 12 to 20 seers per rupee.
	Gobindpur ...	4·71	
45	Singhbhum „ 6, '94	2·70	Weather—cloudy and rainy until yesterday (5th); fairly bright now. All standing crops doing well. Rice selling from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,
The 9th October 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-g

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT			KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria italica.*)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer arietinum.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S.
BURDWAN DIVISION. 1	Burdwan ...	14 8	15 0	12 7	...	...	...	11 4	10 8	9	...	...	...	17 12	18 0	20 0
2	Birbhum ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	18 0
3	Bankura ...	14 4	13 6	14 4	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	10	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 4
4	Midnapore ...	14 8	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8
5	Hooghly ...	13 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	8	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	14 0
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. 7	24-Parganas ...	13 4	...	11 12	16 0	...	16 0	7 0	7 4½	7	6 8	...	8 0	17 0	16 13½	20 0
8	Calcutta ...	13 5	13 5	12 1	20 0	20 0	16 6	7 11	7 9	7	10 5	10 5	8 12	16 0	16 0	14 0
9	Nadia ...	17 0	15 0	15 4½	...	20 0	...	7 8	6 8	8	...	...	...	16 0	19 0	22 13
10	Murshidabad ...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	9	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0
11	Jessore ...	12 4	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 8	8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 8
RAJSHAHI DIVISION. 13	Rajshahi ...	15 0	15 0	15 12	24 0	24 0	24 0	10 8	10 2	6	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	21 0
14	Dinajpur ...	14 4	14 6	12 0	...	...	...	9 10	9 9	6	...	...	...	14 10	14 6	14 6
15	Jalpaiguri ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 8	7	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0
16	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	6	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	11 0
17	Rangpur ...	13 0	13 0	13 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
18	Bogra ...	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	7	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 12
19	Pabna ...	15 12	15 12	17 4	22 8	21 0	22 8	6 2	6 6	6	...	...	...	13 8	14 4	16 0
DACCA DIVISION. 20	Dacca ...	13 14	13 14	13 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	6	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 0
21	Mymensingh ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8
22	Faridpur ...	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 0
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	8	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	13 5

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kalna 10 seers, Katwa 11½
B At Rampur Hât the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Contai not reported,
E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Serampore (Bhadreswar) 10 seers, Howrah 10 seers, Sibpur 10 seers, Hooghly 10 seers, Chinsurah 10 seers, Chandernagore 10 seers, Uttarpara 10 seers, Konnagar 10 seers, Baidyabati 10 seers, Champdani 10 seers, Bansberia 10 seers, Magra 10 seers, Sheoraphuli 10 seers, Balli 10 seers, Uluberia 10 seers, Sankrail 10 seers, Jagachha 10 seers, Domjur 10 seers, Panchla 10 seers, Bally 10 seers, Howrah 10 seers, Sibpur

Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 30th September, 1894.

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea Mays.*)			Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus Indicus.*)			Firewood.			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Districts.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
															BENGAL.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...	...	...	13 8	...	23 0	...	...	98 0	A 11 8	11 7	11 4	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	B 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 6	320 0	320 0	280 0	C 10 13 2k.	10 0	10 10 2k.	3 11 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Bankura.	3	
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	150 0	150 0	200 0	D 10 10	10 10	10 12	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 11 6	Midnapore.	4	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	E 10 0	10 0	11 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Hooghly.	5	
...	...	...	11 0	12 6	12 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	F 10 10	10 8	10 10	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Howrah.	6	
...	...	16 0	13 0	11 7	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	G 11 0	11 6½	11 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	3 6 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
17 12	17 12	19 6	18 13	19 6	17 12	85 0	85 0	85 0	11 13	11 13	11 10	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	Calcutta.	8	
...	...	...	16 0	17 0	22 13	128 0	128 0	128 0	H 10 8	10 8	9 13½	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Nadia.	9	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	190 0	190 0	200 0	I 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	Murshidabad.	10	
...	...	...	20 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	J 10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	Jessore.	11	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	K 9 4	9 4	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Khulna.	12	
...	...	...	17 6	17 10	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	L 9 9	9 9	9 9	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 8	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Dinajpur.	14	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	M 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 15 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	N 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	Darjeeling.	16	
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 4	66 0	60 0	53 0	O 10 0	10 0	10 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Bogra.	18	
...	...	...	17 4	17 4	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	P 9 12	9 12	9 12	3 8 0	3 7 6	3 11 0	Pabna.	19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	Q 9 0	9 0	9 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	R 8 0	8 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	...	S 10 0	10 0	10 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	Faridpur.	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	T 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Backergunge.	23	

K In the subdivisons the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 8 seers and Satkhira 11 seers.
L In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 9 seers and Naugaon 9 seers 9 chitaks.
M At Alipur the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
N At Siliguri the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
O In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kurigram 8 seers, Nilphamari 9 seers, and Gaibanda 10 seers.
P At Sirajganj the retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
Q In the mufassal marts the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 13½ chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, Mirkadimhát 11 seers 6 chitaks, Munshirhát 11 seers 6 chitaks.
R In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jamalpur 9 seers, Kishorganj 9 seers, Netrakona 8 seers, and Kagmari 10 seers.
S In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madaripur 10½ seers and Goalundo 10 seers.
T In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, [illegible]

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT. Present return.	WHEAT. Next preceding return.	WHEAT. Corresponding return of last year.	BARLEY. Present return.	BARLEY. Next preceding return.	BARLEY. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, BEST SORT. Present return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Next preceding return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Corresponding return of last year.	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria italica.*) Present return.	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria italica.*) Next preceding return.	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria italica.*) Corresponding return of last year.	GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer arietinum.*) Present return.	GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer arietinum.*) Next preceding return.	GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer arietinum.*) Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*continued*		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24 Tippera ...	6 8	6 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 8	10 5	7	...	...	...	11 0	12 5	11 0
	25 Noakhali ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	8 0	7	...	...	...	11 0	10 12	11 8
	26 Chittagong* ..	...	9 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	8	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION.	27 Patna ...	17 0 (Red.) / 16 0 (White.)	17 0 (Red.) / 16 0 (White.)	19 0 / 18 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10	20 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	28 0
	28 Gaya ...	15 0	14 8	14 8	19 4	19 8	18 0	9 0	8 12	9	15 8	14 4	17 8	19 0	19 0	20 0
	29 Shahabad ...	15 0	14 4	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	22 0
	30 Saran ...	15 0	14 12	17 8	22 0	21 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	11	14 0	13 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	25 0
	31 Champaran ..	14 4	14 0	13 12	...	18 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	21 8
	32 Muzaffarpur ...	14 0	11 0	15 8	18 0	18 8	22 0	7 8	8 0	8	...	..	...	17 8	17 8	22 0
	33 Darbhanga ...	13 14	13 10	15 0	...	16 14	18 9	10 0	10 0	12	...	...	19 12	17 8	16 8	19 12
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	34 Monghyr ...	14 10	13 8 to 14 8	15 8	18 12	16 12	23 0	9 8	10 8	8 to 10	...	12 9	16 0	19 0	18 13	22 0
	35 Bhagalpur ...	14 8	13 14	15 2	17 10	17 10	21 4	11 0	10 11	10	...	...	...	18 15	17 10	20 3
	36 Purnea (Kasba)	13 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	20 0
	37 Malda (English Bazar).	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0		13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	18 0
	38 Sonthal Parganas.	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	11	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION.	39 Cuttack ...	13 2	13 2	10 8	...	...	...	10 8	9 14	10	...	...	...	Biri or Kalai. 13 2	12 8	20 5
	40 Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10	...	...	...	Chhola. 13 0	12 0	13 0
	41 Puri ...	11 13	11 13	10 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8	...	...	...	Biri or Kalai. 13 0	16 0	16 0
CHOTA NAGPUR.														10 8	11 0	17 2
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42 Hazaribagh ...	11 0	11 0 (Red.)	12 8	15 0	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0		...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 8 to 16 0
	43 Lohardaga ...	10 8 / 7 4 to 9 8	10 8 / 7 4 to 9 8 (White.)	11 0 / 8 0 to 9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	1	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 0
	44 Palamau ...	12 15	12 14	13 8	18 0	16 14	21 15	10 11	11 4	1	...	...	...	13 8	14 1	20 4
	45 Manbhum ...	14 0	14 8	13 8	16 0	...	...	11 0	10 0 to 11 0		...	..	...	15 0 to 17 0	16 0	17 0
	46 Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0		...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0

* Present return not received.

U In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 9 seers 6 ch[illegible]
V At Fenny Hát the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
W In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 11½ seers and Bihar 1[illegible]
X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Aurangabad 10 seers 2 chitaks, Nawada 9 seers, and Jahanabad 10 seers.
Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10½ seers, Sasaram 10 seers and Bhabhua 9½ seers.
Z In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 10 seers 15 chitaks and Gopalganj (Mirganj) 11 seers 13 chitaks.
a At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
b In the Hajipur and Sitamarhi subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th October 1894.

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 30th September, 1894—(concluded).

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (*Zea Mays.*)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
															BENGAL—*continued.*		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...	...	...	8 0	6 0	6 12	...	...	...	10 0 U	10 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	Tippera.	24	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 V	9 4	9 2	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	80 0	...	10 0	9 8	...	3 10 0	4 0 0	Chittagong.	26	
															BIHAR.		
21 0	...	23 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	11 0 W	11 0	11 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	Patna.	27	PATNA DIVISION.
18 0	17 4	18 8	21 0	21 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 8 X	10 8	10 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	Gaya.	28	
20 0	17 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	10 8 Y	10 8	10 8	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 13 0	Shahabad.	29	
20 0	20 0	26 0	19 8	19 12	24 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 12 Z	10 12	10 8	3 10 3	3 10 0	3 12 0	Saran.	30	
26 0	18 8	20 8	17 8	17 8	22 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	10 8 a	10 8	10 2	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	Champaran.	31	
24 0	23 0	22 0	17 0	17 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0 b	11 0	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
25 4	20 8	22 0	18 0	18 8	23 0	176 0	160 0	176 0	10 0 c	10 0	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Darbhanga.	33	
20 0	19 0	23 0	17 12	18 13	25 0	126 0 to 168 0	126 0 to 168 0	132 0 to 160 0	10 8 d	10 8	11 0	3 12 0 to 4 0 0	3 11 0 to 3 12 0	3 12 0	Monghyr.	34	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.
22 1	20 3	22 11	18 15	18 15	20 0	151 8	151 8	126 4	10 11 e	10 0	10 11	3 11 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
...	...	...	18 0	15 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	10 0 f	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
42 8	38 0	28 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0 g	10 0	10 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	Southal Parganas.	38	
															ORISSA.		
...	...	...	15 12	15 12	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 12 h	10 12	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.	39	ORISSA DIVISION.
...	...	...	11 8	11 0	11 0	130 0	130 0	86 0	10 8 i	10 8	11 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Balasore.	40	
...	...	...	13 10	13 10	15 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	Puri.	41	
															CHOTA NAGPUR.		
16 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	13 8	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0 j	8 0	9 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	Hazaribagh.	42	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.
16 0	16 0	20 0	Big. 10 0 Small. 13 0	Big. 10 0 Small. 13 0	Big. 11 8 Small. 21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	Lohardaga.	43	
20 4	...	25 5	14 10	14 1	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 2½	7 14	...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
28 0	...	19 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 10	10 10	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	Manbhum.	45	
...	...	...	12 0	2 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	Singbhum.	46	

c In the Samastipur and Madhubani subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
d In the Begusarai and Jamui subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
e In the Banka, Madhipur, and Supaul subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
f In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishanganj 9 seers and Araria 10 seers.
g In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10½ seers, Godda 9 seers, Jamtara 9 seers, Pakur 10½ seers, and Rajmahal 9 seers.
h In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jajpur 10 seers, Kendrapara 9 seers, and Banki 11 seers.
i At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
j At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 0 0	2 15 6	3 4 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 7 0	5 3 0	5 4 0	5 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 2 6
2	Sirajganj ...	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 5 0	6 2 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	4 12 0
3	Dacca ...	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 14 0
4	Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 0 0
5	Chittagong ...	*	3 14 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	..	3 4 0	4 8 0	...	2 14 0	3 9 0
6	Patna ...	2 5 0 (Red.) 2 7 0 (White.)	2 5 0 (Red.) 2 7 0 (White.)	2 1 0 2 3 6	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 8 9	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 12 6	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
7	Cuttack ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	2 6 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
8	Balasore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 10 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 6 0
9	Puri ..	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	2 5 0	2 10 0	3 0 0

* Present return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th October 1894.

Bengal on the 30th September, 1894.

PRICES PER MAUND

Jowar or Cholum. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)			Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			Maize.			Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			Firewood.			Salt.			Mart
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
2 0 0	2 2 0	2 3 0	2 6 0	2 5 0	...	2 1 0	2 2 0	2 1 0	2 4 0	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	3 9 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Sirajgan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	3 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 11 0	Narayan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 8 0	...	3 10 0	4 0 0	Chittago
1 12 0	...	1 7 9	...	...	...	1 11 9	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 7 9	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 14 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Balasore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	Puri.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Station Observations.											
				Air Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature.						
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·615	29·601	—·138	SWly	86	89·7	2nd Oct.	75·7	2nd Oct.	88·1	78·0	83·0
			Raniganj	29·379	29·663	—·152	Calm	52	90·7	6th ,,	75·9	4th ,,	87·6	77·1	82·4
		Birbhum	.....												
		Bankura	Bankura*	29·376	29·625	—·163	E & SE	113	89·1	1st ,,	76·6	3-5 ,,	85·9	77·2	81·6
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·566	29·661	—·154	SE	81	91·3	1st ,,	76·1	3, 4 ,,	88·7	77·2	83·0
		Hooghly	.....												
		Howrah	.....												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·684	29·654	—·141	Ely	302	89·2	1, 2 ,,	77·0	2nd ,,	87·5	79·5	83·5
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·695	29·662	—·134	SSE	69	88·6	1st ,,	76·7	3, 5 ,,	86·5	77·6	82·1
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·678	29·673	—·134	ESE	129	89·8	1, 2 ,,	76·7	6th ,,	88·2	77·4	82·8
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·666	29·681	—·123	E	80	89·1	2nd ,,	77·3	1st ,,	87·6	78·2	82·9
		Jessore	Jessore	29·688	29·668	—·132	SE	103	90·0	1, 6 ,,	76·9	1, 3-6 ,,	88·7	77·1	82·9
		Khulna	.....												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·666	29·687	—·114	SE	115	89·1	1, 2 ,,	76·1	3rd ,,	87·7	78·8	83·3
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·644	29·722	—·088	Ely	72	89·1	2nd ,,	76·2	30th Sept.	87·7	77·8	82·8
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·489	29·731	—·084	Ely	55	89·4	2nd ,,	74·1	30th ,,	87·3	75·5	81·4
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22·964	—	—·069	NE	81	64·1	30th Sept.	53·7	30th ,,	63·2	55·1	59·1
			Gnatong	19·295	—	—	NWly	94	56·9	2, 3 Oct. 2nd ,,	39·1	2, 3 Oct. 6th ,,	53·0	40·7	46·8
		Kuch Bihar	.....												
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·640	29·716	—·101?	E	41	90·8	2nd ,,	76·2	6th ,,	86·4	77·8	83·1
		Bogra	Bogra	29·691	29·705	—·089	SE	?	89·2	2, 6 ,,	76·7	1st ,,	87·8	77·8	82·9
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·704	29·703	—·109	SEly	28	88·3	2nd ,,	76·7	4th ,,	86·7	78·2	82·5
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·736	29·710	—·094	SEly	181	89·1	1st ,,	75·2	4th ,,	87·3	78·5	82·9
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·707	29·718	—·092	ESE	81	88·2	1, 6 ,,	76·6	1st ,,	87·1	77·2	82·2
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·717	29·711	—·117	SE	107	87·8	5th ,,	77·4	4th ,,	86·7	78·8	82·8
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·738	29·690	—·112	Calm	74	89·8	1st ,,	76·4	4th ,,	87·0	78·2	82·6
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·740	29·724	—·096	E	169	91·8	1st ,,	75·3	3, 5 ,,	89·6	76·0	82·5
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·727	29·717	—·094	ESE	131	87·5	1st ,,	75·3	4th ,,	86·1	76·7	81·4
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·707	29·741	—·079	SE	120	88·2	1, 2 ,,	75·1	4, 5 ,,	87·3	75·9	81·6
		South Lushai Hills	.....												
	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·577	29·663	—·132	E	193	89·0	3rd ,,	75·2	3rd ,,	87·1	78·4	82·8
		Gaya	Gaya	29·320	29·649	—·141	E	145	90·4	2, 6 ,,	76·3	3, 4, 5 ,,	88·8	77·7	83·3
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·339	29·633	—·173	ESE	329	90·3	6th ,,	76·0	3, 6 ,,	87·2	77·6	82·4
			Buxar	29·451	29·645	—·160	E	174	89·5	30th Sept.	73·3	3rd ,,	87·5	77·1	82·3
			Arrah	29·502	29·644	—·151	SE	82	90·4	2, 3 Oct, 3rd ,,	75·0	3rd ,,	88·3	78·4	83·3
		Saran	Chapra	29·520	29·654	—·131	ESE	167	90·3	3rd ,,	74·6	3rd ,,	87·7	78·4	83·1
		Champaran	Motihari	29·505	29·686	—·114	ENE	184	89·5	3rd ,,	75·4	1, 6 ,,	87·9	76·6	82·3
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·540	29·671	—	ESE	185	88·7	3rd ,,	77·2	3, 5, 6 ,,	87·2	78·0	82·6
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·560	29·677	—·125	ESE	148	87·9	6th ,,	77·7	30th Sept. 3, 5 Oct.	86·8	78·3	82·6
		Monghyr	.....												
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·559	29·671	—·125	SE	139	90·7	2nd ,,	75·1	5th ,,	88·8	76·1	82·5
		Purnea	Purnea	29·612	29·691	—·110	ENE	122	89·7	2nd ,,	77·2	30th Sept.	88·4	77·9	83·2
		Malda	Malda	29·656	29·680	—·089	SE	76	89·6	1, 3 ,,	78·5	4, 5 Oct. 3, 5, 6 ,,	88·8	79·0	83·9
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·230	29·677	—·121	ESE	158	88·6	2nd ,,	75·3	4th ,,	86·7	76·3	81·5
Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·623	29·646	—·147	SW	59	90·7	30th Sept	70·8	3, 4 ,,	86·3	78·3	82·6
			False Point	29·691	29·654	—·137	SW	175	89·5	6th Oct.	75·1	3rd ,,	86·6	77·7	82·2
	Balasore	Balasore	Balasore	29·644	29·646	—·105	SWly	106	89·4	6th ,,	75·7	4th ,,	86·9	77·5	82·2
	Puri	Puri	Puri	29·690	29·645	—	Calm	210	90·7	6th ,,	75·6	3rd ,,	87·5	79·6	83·6
			Gopalpur	29·702	29·663	—	SW	274	89·7	4th ,,	76·6	6th ,,	87·6	77·7	82·7
Chota Nagpur		Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·689	29·640	—·149	SEly	211	84·7	1, 2 ,,	70·3	5th ,,	82·1	71·6	76·9
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·573	29·640	—·161	SSE	144	83·0	1st ,,	70·4	3, 5 ,,	80·8	71·2	76·0
		Palamau	Daltonganj												
		Manbhum	.....												
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	28·022	29·628	—·163	Sly	23*	89·9	3rd ,,	74·2	5th ,,	88·2	75·9	82·1
.....		Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·461	29·750	—·095	Sly		89·2	4th ,,	74·5	30th Sept.	86·2	76·2	81·2
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·659	29·729	—·093	E	88	87·2	2, 5, 6 ,,	75·6	30th ,,	85·3	76·7	81·0
		Cachar	Silchar	29·698	29·753	—·070	Calm		94·0	4th ,,	75·3	2, 3, 6 Oct.	90·1	75·9	83·0

* Mean for 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The ıns are the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in question ions in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one of which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

for the week ending Saturday, the 6th of October 1894.

Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. Of week. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Rainfall. Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Since 16th May 1894. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	District.
—1·0	81·1	88	8·1	0·62	1·27	1·00	2·50	1·24	1·04	0·84	+0·20	44·38	43·39	+0·94	Burdwan.
—0·5	79·8	92	5·4	2·45											
					1·42	0·93	3·67	1·71	1·25	0·75	+0·50	57·30	49·53	+7·77	Birbhum.
—1·9	80·2	89	7·5	2·08	3·18	1·05	3·25	1·78	2·95	0·88	+2·07	53·78	48·61	+5·17	Bankura.
—0·2	81·2	90	5·3	1·86	2·23	0·95	4·25	1·43	1·94	0·84	+1·10	50·41	48·30	+8·11	Midnapore.
					1·47	0·93	4·00	1·54	1·36	0·73	+0·63	38·90	46·50	—7·60	Hooghly.
					1·01	1·17	4·50	1·74	1·79	0·98	+0·81	38·63	47·27	—8·64	Howrah.
0	82·0	88	8·1	2·54	1·79	1·08	3·50	1·83	1·66	0·91	+0·75	44·85	49·22	—4·37	24-Parganas.
—0·5	81·4	89	6·0	1·89	1·89	1·12	5·00	1·90	1·86	0·92	+0·94	35·01	48·88	—13·87	Calcutta.
—0·2	82·3	84	7·1	2·40	1·87	1·15	3·80	1·99	1·68	0·95	+0·71	43·62	44·89	—1·27	Nadia.
—0·5	81·1	91	9·3	0·81		1·11		1·75		0·89			46·54		Murshidabad.
—0·8	82·2	91	5·0	0·87	0·83	1·02	2·90	1·56	0·45	0·85	—0·40	43·25	46·18	—2·93	Jessore.
					1·32	1·00	3·33	1·57	1·21	0·83	+·038	46·84	51·74	—4·90	Khulna.
+0·5	82·3	88	5·0	0·59	0·84	1·07	1·00	1·49	0·84	0·85	—0·01	40·20	50·62	—10·42	Rajshahi.
+0·3	81·1	89	6·1	0·37	0·48	1·49	1·60	1·47	0·44	1·23	—0·79	52·67	54·14	—1·47	Dinajpur.
+1·3	80·0	88	6·3	0·67		1·90		1·90		1·80			113·34		Jalpaiguri.
+1·5	59·1	95	8·7	0·77		2 64		2·18		2·17			118·32		Darjeeling.
—	47·0	85	4·6	2·40											
						2·03		1·77		2·51			104·47		Kuch Bihar.
+1·2	81·7	88	6·7	0·31	0·83	1·80	1·50	1·36	0·47	1·65	—1·18		69·16		Rangpur.
+0·7	81·8	86	6·0	0·10	1·04	1·31	1·00	1·52	1·01	1·11	—0·10	59·10	53·14	+5·96	Bogra.
—0·1	80·5	90	9·3	0·94	0·77	1·02	1·50	1·25	0·44	0·83	—0·39	51·45	48 63	+2·76	Pabna.
—0·4	81·2	90	7·0	1·52	0·93	1·14	2·00	1·57	0·93	1·00	—0·07		55·51		Dacca.
+0·1	80·9	89	6·0	2·75		1·44		1·58		1·12			63·95		Mymensingh.
+0·4	81·6	89	4·7	0·35	0·83	1·18	2·00	1·61	0·83	0·85	—0·02	53·83	50·51	+3·32	Faridpur.
—0·4	82·0	90	8·6	1·29	2·08	1·49	3·50	2·11	2·08	1·35	+0·73	66·75	69·79	—3·04	Backergunge.
+0·2	80·8	92	4·7	0·44		1·53		2·05		1·39			63·65		Tippera.
0	81·2	92	3·7	1·32	1·04	2·16	3·00	2·47	1·04	1·96	—0·92	94·02	98·50	—4·48	Noakhali.
+0·1	80·3	87	6·9	0·06	0·51	2·17	2·00	2·13	0·46	2·00	—1·54	108·82	105·53	+4·29	Chittagong.
					1·28	2·86	4·00	3·00	0·88	2·48	—1·60	73·31	75·74	—2·43	South Lushai Hills.
—0·9	81·6	85	9·3	2·60	2·05	1·01	3·50	0·94	1·80	0·85	+0·95		37·97		Patna.
—0·2	79·6	88	6·6	2·12	1·79	1·06	3·50	0·90	1·70	0·78	+0·92		38·45		Gaya.
—0·3	81·6	84	8·3	2·16											
0	80·9	88	7·0	2·89	3·07	1·41	3·80	0·99	2·92	1·28	+1·64	53·91	37·34	+16·57	Shahabad.
+1·0	81·0	91	7·6	2·13											
+0·5	80·8	90	9·9	3·08	1·71	2·03	3·00	1·04	1·54	1·88	—0·34	46·45	39·30	+7·15	Saran.
+1·0	80·6	88	6·6	0·35		1·65		0·87		1·36			44·29		Champaran.
—	81·5	90	6·3	2·85	1·91	1·18	2·07	1·00	1·83	1·04	+0·79		40·29		Muzaffarpur.
—0·7	81·5	87	5·3	0·74	0·44	0·94	1·33	0·95	0·44	0·78	—0·34	43·82	41·66	+2·16	Darbhanga.
					0·89	1·00	2·33	1·07	0·89	0·78	+0·11	47·32	40·07	+7·25	Monghyr.
+0·1	82·4	85	5·7	0·13	0·68	1·02	2·00	1·22	0·68	0·87	—0·19	47·03	42·35	+4·68	Bhagalpur.
+0·2	81·2	89	6·9	1·83	1·04	1·15	2·33	1·17	0·78	1·05	—0·27	60·38	61·65	—1·27	Purnea.
+1·0	81·6	89	6·0	1·64	1·55	1·03	4·00	1·13	1·30	0·89	+0·41	54·13	50·59	+3·54	Malda.
—0·1	79·8	89	6·9	2·75	1·80	1·09	3·17	1·49	1·79	0·95	+0·84	53·36	47·22	+8·14	Sonthal Parganas.
—1·8	81·3	81	7·4	2·43		1·53		1·92		1·21			45·57		Cuttack.
—0·8	81·8	88	7·6	2·43											
—0·4	81·0	91	3·6	0·14		1·64		1·80		1·30			47·71		Balasore.
—	82·4	83	6·0	1·57		1·89		2·69		1·60			45·45		Puri.
—	81·1	83	3·4	0·15											
—0·6	74·1	91	10·0	4·09		1·11		1·58		0·98			47·02		Hazaribagh.
—0·3	73·5	93	7·9	3·60		0·50		1·39		0·38			47·99		Lohardaga.
						1·10		1·05		0·82			39·89		Palamau.
					2·54	1·06	3·50	1·40	2·54	0·93	+1·61	69·06	43·05	+25·41	Manbhum.
+0·8	79·2	88	9·3	2·70	2·70	0·73	4·00	1·20	2·57	0·54	+2·03	45·22	47·86	—2·64	Singhbhum.
+0·2	78·8	95	8·9	1·05											Sibsagar.
+0·3	78·9	91	7·4	1·50											Goalpara.
+0·6	79·5	93	8·0	4·02											Cachar.

last ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
numbers denoting cloud amount repr-sents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the
during the past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returned received in the district, *i.e.*, from total rainfall at the subdiv

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 6th of October 1894.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 30th.	Monday, 1st.	Tuesday, 2nd.	Wednesday, 3rd.	Thursday, 4th.	Friday, 5th.	Saturday, 6th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	0·12	0·08	...	0·31	...	...	...	2	0·51	0·96	0·39	0·95	43·81	40·20
			Burdwan ...	...	...	...	0·15	0·42	0·05	...	2	0·62	0·74	0·62	0·44	39·11	43·39
			Katwa ...	...	0·01	...	0·56	0·92	...	...	2	1·49	1·08	1·49	0·98	41·06	43·74
			Raniganj ...	0·80	...	...	0·55	0·95	0·10	0·05	4	2·45	1·18	1·65	1·00	52 58	45·98
			Mankur ...	...	...	...	0·12	0·12	...	...	2	0·24	?	0·24	?	47·07	?
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	...	0·21	...	0·13	0·65	0·03	0·40	4	1·42	0·96	1·42	0·83	58·86	50·28
			Hetampur ...	0·41	...	...	0·66	0·44	...	0·04	3	1·55	0·99	1·14	0·77	64·52	51·37
			Rampur Hát	0·10	0·12	...	0·58	0·45	0·03	...	4	1·28	0·85	1·18	0·64	48·52	47·32
			Bolpur ...	..	...	...	0·48	0·65	...	0·14	3	1·27	?	1·27	?	44·83	?
			Murari ...	...	...	...	1·00	0·20	...	...	2	1·20	?	1·20	?	47·10	?
			Labpur ...	...	...	...	0·48	0·59	...	...	2	1·07	?	1·07	?	46·33	?
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	0·02	...	...	1·08	0·95	0·03	...	2	2·08	1·03	2·06	0·86	51·05	47·22
			Vishnupur ...	0·03	...	...	2·17	0·17	...	1·07	4	4·93	0·98	4·31	0·53	58·66	48·83
			Maliara ...	0·30	...	...	0·98	0·83	0·10	0·50	4	2·71	1·00	2·41	0·89	47·01	47·01
			Khatra ...	...	...	...	0·10	2·81	0·10	...	3	3·01	1·49	3·01	1·22		51·33
			Bhlas ...	...	...	...	0·75	0·28	0·21	0·10	4	1 34	?	1·34	?		?
			Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	0·95	...	0·43	...	2	1·38	?	1·38	?	44·48	?
			Onda ...	0·85	0·54	0·96	0·40	0·26	0·43	...	6	3·43	?	2·58	?	53·14	?
			Gangajalghati	...	...	..	1·80	0·49	...	0·39	3	2·68	?	2·68	?	59·15	?
			Raipur ...	0·20	...	...	...	11·52	...	...	2	1·72	?	1·52	?	57·73	?
			Sonamukhi ...	...	...	0·09	0·61	0·35	0·39	0·38	4	1·82	?	1·82	?	42·42	?
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	0·97	...	0·08	1·11	0·25	0·21				1·30		1·14		52·61
			Tamluk ...	0·17	...	0·40	0·70	0·19	0·43	...	5	1·89	0·66	1·72	0·60	56·05	46·11
			Midnapore ...	...	...	0·36	1·25	0·23	0·23	0·18	5	2·25	0·87	2·25	0·73	57·86	43·61
			Ghatal ...	0·01	...	...	0·67	0·51	0·64	0·01	2	1·24	0·96	1·23	0·90	64·49	50·79
			Kukrahati ...	0·79	0·79	0·20	0·33	0·54	0·06	0·09	5	2·89	?	2·10	?	48·80	?
			Garhbeta ...	0·20	...	...	1·58	0·25	...	0·12	4	2·15	?	1·95	?	54·39	?
			Panskura ...	...	...	1·03	0·07	0·39					?		?		?
			Dantoon ...										?		?		?
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	0·04	...	...	0·12	0·50	0·09	0·51	3	1·26	1·07	1·22	0·90	32·57	45·78
			Hooghly ...	0·10	0·02	...	0·25	0·40	0·44	...	4	1 21	0·84	1·11	0·77	31·91	43·77
			Jahanabad ..	0·20	...	0·17	0·72	0·58	0·27				0·59		0·53		42·98
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	...	0·02	0·16	0·18	0·13	0·25	0·07	4	0·81	1·13	0·81	0·95	36·28	46·34
			Mohesreka ...	0·24	0·48	0·11	0·97	1·12	0·09	...	5	3·01	1·20	2·77	1·00	40·89	43·11
			Uluberia ...	0·23	0·30	0·15	1·00	1·40	0·03	0·15	6	3·26	?	3·03	?	41·77	?
	Presidency.	24-Parganas...	Saugor Island	0·08	...	0·50	1·14	0·49	0·33	...	4	2·54	1·52	2·46	1·31	58·48	57·22
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	0·35	1·35	0·21	...	0·14	4	2 05	1·26	2·05	1·19	53·52	53·04
			Canning Town	0·70									?		?		?
			Alipore (Obsy.)	0·03	0·22	0·11	1·04	0·24	0·25	...	5	1·89	1·12	1·86	0·92	35·01	50·69
			Barrackpore	...	...	...	0 32	0·45	0·13	0·02	4	1·52	0·96	1·52	0·76	33·32	45·21
			Dum-Dum ...	...	...	...	0·72	0 37	...	...	2	1·09	0·89	1·09	0·75	45·14	46·90
			Barasat ..	...	...	...	0·71	0·05	0·31	...	2	1·07	1·00	1·07	0·75	30·34	44·82
			Basirhat ...	0·65	0·76	...	0·52	0·36	...	0·15	5	2·44	0·85	1·79	0·69	48·75	49·69
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	0·54	...	...	1·03	0·38	...	0·10	4	2·05	1·10	1·51	0·94	36·30	42·99
			Krishnagar ...	0·38	1·54	0·03	0·27	0·18	...	...	4	2·40	1·21	2·02	1·10	46·53	41·74
			Chuadanga ...	...	...	...	0·13	0·70	...	0·35	3	1·18	1·25	1·18	0·97		46·47
			Meherpur ...	0 10	1·80	...	0·70	0·22	0·21	...	5	3·03	1·08	2·93	0·74	49·58	43 78
			Kushtia ...	...	...	...	0·18	0·38	...	0·11	3	0·67	1 10	0·67	1·01	43·35	49 46
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	...	...	...	0·65	0·08	...	...	1	0·73	1·00	0·73	0·91	38·75	45·97
			Berhampore	...	0·15	...	0·19	0·33	0·14	...	4	0·81	1·78	0·81	1·28	46·34	47·10
			Lalbag ...	0·18	1·20	...	1·03	0·24	0·06	...	4	2·71	1·26	2·53	1·04	42·02	45·61
			Azimganj ...	...	0·05	...	1·06	0·55					0·90		0·74		46·21
			Jangipur ...	...	...	...	0·60	0·20	0·33	0·03	3	1·25	0·73	1·25	0·60		45·67
			Lalgola ...	...	...	...	0·70	0·70	...	...	2	1·40	1·00	1·40	0·79	54·40	46·81
			Akhriganj ...	0·03	...	0·25	0·46	0·20	...	...	3	0·94	?	0·91	?	51·89	?
			Patkabari ...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	1	0·30	?	0·30	?	31·75	?
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	0 34	...	0·21	0·07	0·20	...	...	3	0·82	0·69	0·48	0·63	41·41	41·59
			Jessore ...	0·28	...	0·04	0·55	...	...	...	2	0·87	1·06	0·59	0·88	43·76	42·52
			Jhenidah ...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·00	1·02	Nil	0·82	40·82	43·27
			Magura ...	...	...	0·06	0·16	0·03	...	...	1	0·25	0·89	0·25	0·64	39·00	45·03
			Bangaon ...	0·30	...	...	...	0·75	...	0·17	3	1·22	1·46	0·92	1·30	30·86	46·69
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	...	...	...	...	1 00	...	0·45	2	1·45	1·06	1·45	0·89	40·76	50·06
			Bagerhat ...	...	...	0·35	0·18	0·15	0·29	...	4	0·97	1·02	0·97	0·86	51·80	55·41
			Khulna ...	0·32	0·50	0·40	0·23	0·08	...	...	4	1·53	0·92	1·21	0·75	47·91	49·76
			Nakipur ...	...	...	...	...	0·57					?		?		?
			Rampal ...										?		?		?
		Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	...	...	...	0·34	0·06	...	...	1	0·40	1·13	0·40	0·78	39·92	48·54
			Nator ...	...	...	...	1·70	0·17	...	0·09	2	1·96	1·28	1·96	0·92	42·46	56·38
			Naugaon ...	...	0·07	...	...	0·09	...	...	Nil	0·16	0·93	0·16	0·86	37·25	51·28
			Lalpur ...		...	1·04							?		?		?
			Munda ...										?		?		?
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur ...	...	...	...	0·06	0·08	...	...	Nil	0·14	1·92	0·14	1·09	49·29	53·84
			Churaman ...	...	...	0·97		0·29	0·21				0·87		0·87		50·02
			Raiganj ...										1·70		1·54		55·21
			Dinajpur ...	0·07	0·18	...	...	0·12	...	...	2	0·37	1·03	0·30	1·06	56·17	59·71
			Balughat ...	0·11	0·17	...	...	0·13	...	...	3	0·41	1·04	0·30	0·99	37·38	50·90
			Thakurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	1	0·50	?		?	72·92	?
		Jalpaiguri ...	Julpaiguri ...	0·53	...	...	...	0·09					1·90		1·80		112·21
			Alipore Dooar	...	...	...	...	0·31					?		?		?
			Fallacotta ...										?		?		?
			Debiganj ...	0·46	...	...	...	0·33					?		?		?
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)	...	0·08	0·70	0·12	0·06	0·80	1·00	4	2·76	?	2·76	?	151·13	?
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Darjeeling ...	Baxa ...	0·36	0·04	...	0·09	0·04					5·02		4·27		182·21
			Siliguri ...	0·04	0·12		0·12	0·38	0·52	0·02	4	1·20	1·84	1·16	1·68	119·57	105·61
			Darjeeling ...	0·08	0·03	0·24	0 08	0·23	0·02	0·09	2	0·77	1·33	0·09	1·20	92·19	101·78
			Kalimpong ...				0·54						1·65		1·53		80·86
			Kurseong ...	0·08	0·27		0·32	0·10	0·33	0·13	5	1·30	?	1·22	?		?
			Pedong ...	0·19	0·09	...	0·09	0·11					?		?		?
		British Bhutan	Gnatong ...	0·73	0·10	0·09	0·65	0·55	0·25	0·03	5	2·40		1·67		121·36	
		Tibet ...	Ystong ...														
		Kuch Bihar...	Dinhatta ...	3·28									2·73		2·62		91·60
			Kuch Bihar...	0·81	...	...	0·12	...	0·03				2·65		2·42		113·99
			Mickliganj ...	0·24		0·05	0·35	...	...	...	3	1·14	1·78	0·90	1·68	109·30	103·11
			Mathabhanga	0·27	...	...	1·11	...	...	...	2	1·38	3·35	1·11	3·30	101·33	109·09
			Futbari ...	0·39	...	...	0·41	...	0·40				?		?		?
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	0·10	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	1	0·16	1·78	0·06	1·50	45·66	57·06
			Rangpur ...	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	1	0·31	1·60	0·01	1·40	50·49?	69·85
			Peerganj ...	0·64	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	1	0·69	?	0·05	?		?
			Kurigaon ...	1·02	...	...	...	0·40	0·57	...	3	1·99	1·89	0·97	1·77		09·44
			Gobindganj										?		?		?
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	...	...	...	...	...	0·84	...	1	0·84	1·96	0·84	1·82	63·73	81·58
			Ulipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	42·17	?
			Sundergunj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			?		?		?
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	0·10	2·75	...	...	...	0·14	...	2	2·85	0·85	2·75	0·84	61·67	53·72
			Nowkhilla ...	...	...	...	0·04	0·03	...	...			1·78		1·53		50·14
			Bogra ...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	1	0·10	0·97	0·10	0·76	52·84	56·42
			Panchbibi ...	...	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·12	1·62	1·12	1·31	53·12	62·24
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	0·08	...	...	0·09	0·42	...	...	1	0·59	1·21	0·51	1·04	57·22	49·29
			Sirajganj ...	0·57	...	...	0·30	0·07	...	...	3	0·94	0·83	0·87	0·62	36·15	47·96

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 6th of October 1894—con

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 30th September.	Monday, 1st.	Tuesday, 2nd.	Wednesday, 3rd.	Thursday, 4th.	Friday, 5th.	Saturday, 6th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Av ra fro d
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj...	...	...	0·27	0·04	0·40	...	...	2	0·71	1·45	0·71	1·39	63·97	
			Dacca ...	...	...	...	0·17	1·18	...	...	3	1·35	1·05	1·35	0·95	52·30	
			Narayanganj	...	0·20		0·05	0·70	0·44	...	3	1·40	1·25	1·40	1·09		
			Manikganj ...	...	...	0·02	0·04	0·19	...	...	1	0·25	0·79	0·25	0·56	41·90	
			Jaydebpur ...	...		0·24	...	0·16	...	...	3	0·40	P	0·40	P	53·32	
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj ..	...	...	...	0·85	0·34					1·68		1·47		
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	1·00					1·05		0·89		
			Mymensingh	0·30	1·45	0·12	0·58	0·30	...	...	5	2·75	1·36	2·45	1·11	78·01	
			Jamalpur ...										1·57		1·20		
			Netrakona ...	1·25	...	0·17							1·53		0·93		
			Subarnakhali	...	...	...	...	1·02	...	...	1	1·02	P	1·02	P	55·53	
			Durgapur ...	...	...	...	0·30	0·10					P		P		
			Sherpur Town	...	0·20	0·55	...	0·10	0·10				P		P		
			Diwanganj ...										P		P		
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	...	0·13	...	0·60					0·80		0·72		
			Faridpur ...		...	...	0·12	0·23	...	...	2	0·35	1·39	0·35	0·88	54·36	
			Goalundo ...	...	...	...	0·31	1·10	...	...	2	1·41	1·35	1·41	0·94	40·93	
		Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	...	...	0·52	0·25	0·38					1·31		1·08		
			Pirojpur ...	...	...	0·73	0·27	0·42	0·59	...	4	2·01	1·38	2·01	1·23	53·35	
			Barisal ...	...	...	0·37	0·62	0·81	...	...	3	1·80	1·10	1·80	0·94	67·77	
			Gaurnadi ...	...	...	...	0·34	0·70					P		P		
			Bhola ...	...	0·38	0·34	1·80	1·05	...	...	4	3·27	2·17	3·27	2·13	73 98	
			Daulatkhan	0·05	0·09	0·10	0·68	0·02					P		P		
			Bauphal ...	...	...	0·65	0·09	0·13					P		P		
		Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	1·30	1·30								1·36		1·25		
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	0·27	...	0·03	...	0·09	...	...	1	0·39	1·36	0·12	1·07	76·04	
			Chandpur ...	...	0·62	2·03	0·71	0·09					2·36		2·35		
			Brahmanbaria	...	...	0·03							1·04		0 90		
			Ramchandrapur.										P		P		
			Nasirnagar...	...	...	...	0·30										
			Daudkandi ...										P		P		
			Kasba ..										P		P		
			Laksam ...										P		P		
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...		0·49	0·18	0·35	0·30	...	...	4	1·32	2·20	1·32	1·96	102·42	
			Feuny ...	...	...	0·55	...	0·20					2·11		1·95		
			Harishpur ...										P		P		
			Ramganj ...	...	...	0·03							P		P		
	Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar...	0·10	0·07	0·28	0·32	0·16	...	...	4	0·93	2·13	0·83	2·06	132·18	
			Chittagong ...	...	...	0·05		0·03					2·21		1·94		
			Kutubdia ...	0·11									P		P		
			Satkanya ...	0·12	...	0·30	0·12						P		P		
			Kodala ...										P		P		
			Fenoa ...										P		P		
			Mirsarai ...	0·04	...	0·11							P		P		
			Chandpur ...		1·32	0·07							P		P		
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia...	0·40	0·15	0·08	...	0·49	0·16	...	4	1·28	2·88	0 88	2·48	76·32	
			Bundarban ...										P		P		
	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	0·31	0·21	...	1·11	0·92	0·05	...	4	2 60	0·96	2·29	0·82	47·33	
			Dinapore ..	0·10	0·43	...	1·86	1·09	0·20	...	4	3·79	1·08	3·15	0·92		
			Bihar ...	...	0·12	...	0·22	0·40	...	...	3	0·74	0 91	0·74	0·75		
			Barh ...	0·25	...	...		0·91	0·10		3	1·26	1·08	1·01	0·92		
			Bikram ...	...	...	...	2·84	0·76	0·15	...	3	3·75	P	3·75	P		
			Hilsa ...	0·50	2·00	0·20	0·56	1·43	...	...	5	4·69	P	4·19	P		
		Gaya ...	Aurangabad	0·04	0·03	0·07	1·05	0·56	0·90	0·07	3	2·72	1·39	2·68	1·08	61·12	
			Gaya ..	0·32	...	...	0·64	0·43	0·38	0·35	5	2·12	0·82	1·80	0·45	52·02	
			Nawadah ...	...	...	...	0·21	0·39	0·27				0·86		0·76		
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	0·58	0·40	0·54	...	3	1·52	1·17	1·52	0 84		
			Arwal ...	...	...	0·68	0·08	0·59					P		P		
			Daudnagar ..	...	0·02	0·02	0·14	0·18	1·05	...	3	1·41	P	1·41	P	47·39	
			Sherghati ...	0 16	...	...	0·71	0·75	0·60				P		P		
			Rajauli ...										P		P		
			Pakri Barawan.	0·58	...	0·10	0·50	0·10					P		P		
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...		...	...	0·68	1·58	0·60	0·03	3	2·89	1·34	2·89	1·17	52·42	
			Dehri ...		0·02	...	0·70	0·50	0·85	0·02	3	2·16	1·57	2·09	1·54	61·39	
			Bhabhua ...	0·05	1·35	1·37	0·41	0·89		0·31	5	4·38	1·40	4·33	1·32		
			Sasaram ...	0·60	0·13	...	0·05	0·34	0·14	...	5	3·43	1·69	2·83	1·54	54·83	
			Arrah ...	..	...	0·07	1·21	0·29		...	3	2·47	0·96	2·47	0·84	50·24	
			Mohanea ...	...	0·48	1·48	0·56	0·57	0·19				P		P		
			Khiri ...	0·25		0·25	...	1·40	1·00	0·20			P		P		
			Ageaon ...	..	...	...	1·90		0·60	0·30			P		P		
			Ramagar ...	...	...	...	1·50	0·70	0·54	1·03	4	3·77	P	3·77	P		
			Kouth ...	...	...	...	0·62	...	0·99	0·10	3	1·71	P	1·71	P		
			Sikroul ...	...	...	...	0·70	0·25	0·71	...	3	1·66	P	1·66	P	44·67	
			Basswan ...		0·36	...	1·38	0·45	0·57	0·10	6	3·74	P	2·56	P	48·13	
			Monaharpur	0·10	0 25	0·10	0·00	1·73	0·81	0·83	6	3·62	P	3·62	P		
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ...		...	...	0·30	0·05	0·10	0·07	2	0·61	3·10	0·52	3·08	36·01	
			Siwan ...	0·43	...	...	0·37	0·61					1·51		1·48		
			Ekma ...		...	...	1·21	0·23	0·13	...	4	1·92	P	1·57	P		
			Chapra ...	...	0·02	...	2·13	0·33	0·10	0·50	4	3·08	1·18	3·08	1·09	49·05	
			Seereepur ...										P		P		
			Annour ...	...	...	...	1·90	0·11	0·32	0·28	4	2·61	P	2·31	P	42·73	
			Basantpur ...	0·42	...	...	0 39	0·05					P		P		
		Champaran...	Motihari ...		0·02	...	0·15	...	...	0·06	2	0·35	1·39	0·23	1·25	38·17	
			Bettiah ...	0·02	0·01								1·91		1·64		
			Bagaha ...	0·26	0·05	0·17	0·60	0·20	...	0·28	5	1·56	P	1·30	P		
			Burhurwa ...	0·15	0·05	...	0·17	0·05	0·34	0·05	3	0·81	P	0·66	P		
		Musaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	...	...	...	0·32						0·82		0·62		
			Muzaffarpur		...	...	2·50	...	0·33	0·07	3	3·14	1·00	2·90	0·95		
			Hajipur ...	0·02	...	...	1·39	0·54	0·21	...	4	2·28	1·71	2·26	1·56	53·89	
			Paru ...				0·88						P		P		
			Mahuwa ...	...	...	1·00	0·20	0·35	...	...	2	1·55	P	1·55	P		
			Shuhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	P	Nil	P		
			Pupri ...										P		P		
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	...	...	...	0·19	0·18	0·05	...	2	0·42	0·83	0·42	0·81	40·56	
			Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	0·72	0·02	...	...	1	0·74	1·40	0·74	0·98	44·31	
			Madhubani ...	...	...	0·16	0 01	...	...	...	1	0·17	0·68	0·17	0·54		
			Bahera ...	...	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·25	P	1·25	P		
			Rosera ...				...	...	...	...			P		P		
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begu Sarai ...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·15	...	2	0·45	0·85	0·45	0·75	51·97	
			Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·22	2	0·37	1·13	0·37	0 80	46·22	
			Jamui ...	...	...	...	0·61	0·31	0·44	...	3	1·36	0·99	1·36	0·79	40·81	
			Gogri ...										P		P		
			Shaikhpura...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	P	Nil	P	36·02	
			Chakai Bamda		...	...	0·30	0·80	0·11	...	3	1·21	P	1·21	P		
			Chupreon ..		...	...	0·14	0·52					P		P		
			Gidhour ...	...	...	...	0·40	0·81	0·35	...	3	1·56	P	1·56	P	P	

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 6th of October 1894—*concl*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 30th Sept.	Monday, 1st.	Tuesday, 2nd.	Wednesday, 3rd.	Thursday, 4th.	Friday, 5th.	Saturday, 6th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th May 1894.	Avera rainfa from 1 May t date.
Bihar—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur	Madhipura	...	0·20	...	0·69	0·18	0·16	...	4	1·23	1·14	1·23	1·06	49·46	45
			Bangaon (Sylhabad).	...	...	0·21	...	...	0·83	...	2	1·04	?	1·04			
			Supaul	...	...	...	0·27	0·03	...	...	1	0·30	0·76	0·30	0·73	41·38	45
			Pratapganj	0·17	...	...	0·08	0·05	0·10	...	2	0·40	?	0·21	?	55·48	
			Bhagalpur	...	...	...	0·04	0·08	0·01	...	Nil	0·13	1·06	0 13	1·00	45·07	39
			Nanka	...	...	0·51	0·09	0·12	...	0·35	3	1·07	1 10	1·07	0·69		40
			Colgong	...	...	...	0·04	0·21	...	...	1	0·25	?	0·25	?	37·13	
		Purnea	Kishanganj	0·73	...	...	...	0·22					1·16		1·08		67·2
			Araria	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·03	...	1	0·35	1·13	0·35	0·07		60·4
			Purnea	0·65	0·18	...	0·20	1·21	0 19	...	4	1·83	1·15	1·78	1·10	52·80	57·9
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil		44·88	
			Barsoe	...									?		?		
			Forbesganj	0·18	0·06								?		?		
			Kaliyaganj	...	...	...	...	...	0·31				?		?		
		Malda	Malda	...	0·59	0·01	0·18	0·04	0·47	...	4	1·64	1·16	1·29	1·03	48·42	47·5
			Chanchal	0·14		...	0·19	0·10	1·02	...	4	1·45	0·89	1·31	0·74	59·74	53·8
			Gajol	0·03	0·32		...	0·80	0·26						?		?
			Sibganj	...		1·00	1·15	0·11	0 05				?		?		?
		Santhal Parganas.	Rajmahal	0·35	0·31	0·43	0·30	0·03	0·15	0·15	6	1·72	0·79	1·37	0·68	49·49	48·96
			Godda	...	...		0·14	0·21	0·03	...	2	0·38	0·94	0·29	0·73	43·87	42·1
			Pakaur	...		0·71	0·53	..	0·39	0·20	4	1·83	0·95	1·33	0·88	61·27	51·16
			Nayu Dumka	0·08	0·03		1 45	1·16	0·03	...	2	2·75	1·52	2·67	1·27	52·08	49·82
			Deoghur	...	...	...	1·16	0·99	0 08	...	2	2·14	0·95	2·14	0·79	60·23	45 63
			Jamtara	...	...	...	1·10	0·80	0·44	...	3	2·34	1·40	2·34	1·37	59·63	45·5
			Belbodda										?		?		?
			Nanihat	...	...	...	0·80	...	...				?				?
			Assemboni	0·80	...	1·60	1·60						?		?		?
			Katikund	...	...		1·40	1·88					?		?		?
			Madhupur	0·25	0·15	0·01	0·91	0·19	0·12	...	5	1·63	?	1·38	?		?
			Sarwan	...	...	0·93	0·45	...		0·74	3	2·12	?	2·12	?		
			Sarath	...	...	0·05	0·54	0·44	0·09	...	2	1·12	?	1·12	?	52·02	
			Barkope	...	...		0·22	0·60	0·05	...	2	0·87	?	0·87	?	48·66	?
			Danrey			0·15	1·00						?		?		?
			Bhagya										?		?		?
			Mohespore		0·17	1·49	0·08						?		?		?
			Barharwa	0·36	...	0·19	0·20	0·08	0·09				?		?		?
			Sahibganj		0·12	...	...	0·23	0·25				?		?		?
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack	Jagatsingpur	...	...	1·20							1·70		1·47		39·79
			Banki	0·06	...	1·23	0·52						1·57		1·15		44·34
			Cuttack										1·34		1·17		50·06
			False Point	0·18	0·02	0·17	1·84	0·18	0·02	0·02	4	2·43	1·50	2·25	1·30	52·38	51·50
			Kendrapara	...	1·02	0·76	2·63						1·36		0·90		44·97
			Jajpur	...	0·67	0·25	0·49	0·02					1·73		1·20		47·76
			Dharmsala		0·80	3·70							?		?		?
			Salipore	...	0·04	0·25	2·14						?		?		?
			Pal Lahara										?		?		?
		Balasore	*Akhyapada*	...	0·25	...	0·21						?		?		?
			Chandbali	...	...	...	0·36						1·19		1·01		45·45
			Bhadrak	...	...	0·35	0·40	0·05					1·71		1·22		46·53
			Soro										1·05		1·01		45·97
			Balasore										2·10		1·46		51·15
			Jellasore										1·14		1·01		47·11
			Baripada										1·76		1·48		49·97
		Puri	Puri	...	...	...	1·30	0·11	...	0·07	2	1·57	1·56	1·57	1·24	31·03	40·40
			Khurda	...	0·55	...	1·69						1·70		1·46		48 67
			Bhanpur	...	...	...	0·48						2·42		2·09		41·89
			Gop										?		?		?
			Satpara										?		?		?
			Pipli	0·07		0·83							?		?		?
			Nayagarh										?		?		?
			Ranpur	0·07	...	0·12	1·04						?		?		?
			Kurmala										?		?		?
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridih*)	...	...	...	0·60	0·37	0·39	...	3	1·56	1·00	1·56	0·86	51·19	44·29
			Hazaribagh	...	...	...	1·89	2·40	0·40	...	3	4·69	1·09	4·69	0·82	57·84	44·45
			Semtagurah										1·20		1·12		43·17
			Mahudi Hills										0·98		0·89		45·82
			Jhumra Hill										1·29		1·21		57·53
			Barhi	0·24	...	...	0·87	1·62	0·24	...	4	2·96		2·74	?	43·50	?
			Chitra	...	...	...	0·46	0·90					?		?		?
			Karagdeha	...	..	..	0·75	2·49	0·10	...	3	3·25	?	3·25	?		?
			Ramgar	...	0·50	1·10	3·50	4·50					?		?		?
		Lohardaga	Lohardaga	...	...	...	1·11	0·52	0·08				0·34		0·29		
			Ranchi	0·38	0·58	0·06	0·40	1·90	0·62	0·08	5	4·02	0·65	3·64	0·46	62·86	47·99
			Silli	1·30	...	...	...	1·30					?		?		48·28
			Palkot				...	1·35					?		?		?
			Tamar	...	0·85		0·03						?		?		?
			Chuimpur	...	...	0·23							?		?		?
		Palamau	Palamau (*Daltonganj*)										1·10		0·82		
			Balunath	...	...	...	0·65	1·25	0·10								39·89
			Husainabad	0·22	...	...	1·80	0·70	0·10				?		?		
			Garhwa	0·20	...	1·40	0·26	0·25					?		?		?
		Manbhum	Purulia	...	...	0·20	0·50	1·10	...	0·25	4	2·05	0·89	2·05	0·72	67·44	?
			Gobindpur	...	...	...	1·02	0·90	1·10	...	3	3·02	1·22	3·02	1·14	70·69	48·56
			Raghunathpur.	...	...	...	0·32	0·31	0·15	...	3	0 78	?	0·78	?	42·54	41·65
			Barabhum	...	...	...	0·75	1·30	0·10	0·06	3	1·21	?	1·21	?	45·24	?
			Jhalda	...	...	0·09	0·64	0·86	0·13	...	3	1·72	?	1·72	?	55 86	?
			Chas	...	...	...	0·41	1·05	0·45	...	3	1·91	?	1·91	?		?
			Pandra	...	...	...	2·23	0·73	0·13	0·12	4	3·21	?	3·21	?		?
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	0·13	0·14	0·02	0·93	1·46	0·02	...	4	2·70	0·78	2·57	0·54	45·22	
			Chakardharpur.		0·79	0·78	0·52	2·24	0·44	0·65	4	5·42	?	5·42	?		45 80
			Ghatsila				3·10										?
			Baharagura	0·30	0·35	1·04	...	0·50					?		?		
			Golikura	...	...	...	1·17	1·32	...	0·25	3	2·74	?	2·74	?		?
			Kelikapur	...	...	...	2·11	1·16	0·46	...	3	3·73	?	3·73	?	55·41	?
			Monoharpur	...	1·09	...	...	1·15	...	...	2	2·84	?	2·84	?	47·40	?
			Kharswan										?		?		?

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least 0·10 inch of rain has fallen.

CALCUTTA, *the 9th October* 1894.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 6TH OF OCTOBER 1894.

DURING practically the whole of the previous week a barometric depression had existed in the north of the Bay, which had gradually deepened into a feeble cyclonic storm and had passed inland near Puri, moving in a west-north-westerly direction into the Central Provinces. It afterwards commenced to recurve, and on the 29th of September, or the last day of that week, its centre was nearly midway between Seoni and Jubbulpur. From the 29th to the 30th of September, or the first day of the week under review, the storm had advanced about 100 miles in a northerly direction, and its centre was between Saugor and Sutna. It then began to move in a north-easterly direction, and from the 30th of September to 1st of October it had advanced over 150 miles, and was midway between Sutna and Benares, while on the 2nd it had again advanced in a north-easterly direction and had broken up against the Himalayas, probably to the north of Bihar. Hence, as this storm moved at first in a northerly direction to the west of the province, and then in a north-easterly direction towards the north-western districts of Bengal, specially towards the west of Bihar and Chota Nagpur, it continued to give somewhat disturbed weather to a considerable part of Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Bengal generally. Hence, though on the 30th of September and on the 1st of October rainfall was rather local and in most cases light, on the 2nd it was becoming more general, and rather heavy falls were reported in the north of the Province, while the falls continued to increase in heaviness on the 3rd, 4th and 5th instants though at the close of the week rainfall was again becoming local.

While, however, the first storm was advancing in a north-easterly direction towards the Himalayas, where it broke up on the 2nd, another feeble depression was forming in the Bay. On the 1st pressure had fallen over the whole province, the fall being rather rapid in Orissa, where it exceeded a twentieth of an inch, and where pressure was in defect by amounts ranging up to 0·189 inch at Cuttack. On this day ordinary but rather strong monsoon winds only prevailed over the whole Bay. On the 2nd a further slow to moderate fall of pressure occurred over the whole province, the fall exceeding a twentieth of an inch at the stations in the north-west angle of the Bay, and pressure became below the normal by amounts ranging up to 0·229 inch at Balasore and Saugor Island, and 0·220 inch at False Point and Cuttack. A very decided cyclonic circulation of winds also set up round the north-west angle of the Bay, the centre of the circulation being to the south of Saugor Island and to the east of False Point, but the wind force in connection with this circulation was light. The depression commenced to move in a north-westerly direction almost as soon as it was formed, and the centre of the feeble storm passed between Saugor Island and Balasore on the evening of the 2nd, and at 8 A.M. of the 3rd the centre was between Chaibassa and Balasore, and nearer the former station than the latter. On the 4th the feeble depression had again moved in a north-westerly direction, and was to the west of Hazaribagh, but it was apparently beginning to fill up. On the 5th the small cyclonic storm had advanced about 250 miles in a north-westerly direction, and its centre was near Lucknow, and the depression at the centre of the storm was greater and the gradients were steeper, and the storm was giving heavy rain in the North-West Provinces, though the falls were lighter in Bengal. On the 6th the storm had advanced in a northerly direction, and it had broken up against the Himalayas probably not very far from Naini Tal.

With the formation of the depression on the 2nd and the commencement of its inland advance on the evening of this day, another feeble burst of monsoon winds began to flow over Bengal, and hence from the 3rd instant rainfall again was general over the whole province; this general rainfall continued on the 4th and 5th, while on the 6th it was again becoming decidedly local.

Pressure.—Owing to the low pressure attending the two barometric depressions previously described, the mean pressure for the week has been largely below the normal, and indeed at the majority of stations the defect has exceeded a tenth of an inch. The defect has been largest at the western stations, which have been most directly under the influence of the depressions, and at such stations as Balasore, Midnapore, Raniganj, Bankura, Ranchi, Chaibassa, Arrah, Buxar and Dehri the defect has exceeded 0·15 inch, while in the east of the province at Chittagong, Narayanganj Jalpaiguri, &c., the defect has only equalled about 0·08 inch. In Assam also the average defect has only equaled 0·086 inch.

Temperature.—The variations of temperature from the normal for the week have been small, and for the whole of Bengal the mean temperature has only been a tenth of a degree in defect. In the case of Assam the average mean temperature has been 0·4° in excess.

Rainfall.—Owing to the action of the two depressions, rainfall has been heavier than usual during the week. Chota Nagpur has received the large average fall of 2·82 inches, or about three times the normal fall for the week, while in all other divisions the falls have equalled from about one inch to an inch and a half, and the falls have been decidedly above the normal, except in the case of East and North Bengal. In all divisions, even in East and North Bengal, the number of rainy days in the week has been rather largely in excess of the normal.

Comparing the actual with the normal falls for the period, and expressing the actual falls as percentage amounts, the falls during the week have equalled the following:—South-West Bengal 163 per cent., North Bengal 58 per cent., East Bengal 88 per cent., Bihar 130 per cent., Orissa 113 per cent., and Chota Nagpur 297 per cent. Taking the various divisions to have an equal value in the calculation, the rainfall of the week may be said to have been equal to 142 per cent. of the normal.

In Assam during the week Silchar has received 4·02 inches of rain, Dhubri 1·50 inches, and Sibsaugor 1·05 inches.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 6th of October 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
							Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1894.	
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week. Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.	Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	91·3	75·7	87·6	77·7	82·7	—0·5	1·69	1·04	+0·65	3·33	1·60	+1·73	1·51	0·87	46·03	47·40
North Bengal	90·8	74·1	87·6	77·7	82·7	+0·7	0·92	1·59	—0·67	1·43	1·48	—0·05	0·60	1·44	61·71	66·13
East Bengal	91·8	75·1	87·2	77·3	82·3	0	1·38	1·56	—0·18	2·54	1·91	+0·63	1·23	1·34	69·89	68·77
Bihar ...	90·7	73·3	87·8	77·7	82·8	+0·1	1·59	1·22	+0·37	2·88	1·08	+1·80	1·48	1·03	49·34	43·12
Orissa	90·7	75·1	87·1	78·2	82·7	—1·0	1·87	1·65	+0·22	2·36	2·01	+0·35	1·85	1·32	45·83	46·44
Chota Nagpur	89·9*	70·3*	83·7*	72·9*	78·3*	0*	2·82	0·95	+1·87	3·43	1·43	+2·00	2·75	0·81	54·15	45·92
Assam	94·0	74·5	87·2	76·3	81·7	+0·4										

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 9th October 1894.

A. PEDLER,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of September 1894.

		Date.	Hour.
	Inches.		
The mean pressure of the month	29·685		
The average pressure of September from 24 years' registers ...	29·682		
The highest pressure in the month	29·838	3rd	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29·525	22nd	16
The range of pressure	0·313		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	130·3		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	367·0		
	⊖		
The mean temperature of the month	82·5		
The average temperature of September from 24 years' registers	83·3		
The highest temperature in the month	90·6	22nd	
The lowest temperature in the month	75·8	21st	
The range of temperature during the month	14·8		
The mean daily range of temperature	9·8		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	12·8	21st	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	89		
The average humidity of September from 24 years' registers ...	85		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·980		
The average vapour tension of September from 9 years' registers	0·987		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	7·21		
The average cloud proportion of September from 17 years' registers	7·02		
	Inches.		
The total rainfall of the month	6·52		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	5·85		
The average fall of September from 48 years' registers ...	10·18		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1·19	16th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	19		
The average number of rainy days in September from 24 years' registers	21		
	⊖		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	147·0		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	59·4		
The greatest sun temperature	158·7	10th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	69·1	10th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	75·7		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	2·3		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	3·7	13th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	68·5		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	138·0	2nd and 19th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	14·0	19th 8 to 9 A.M. 26th 11 to noon.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N. 11, N.E. 2, E. 63, S.E. 188, S. 191, S.W. 132, W. 17, N.W. 3, Calm 113.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently equal; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

A. PEDLER,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 3rd October 1894.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of September 1894.

	Inches.	Date.
The mean pressure at 10 A.M during the month ...	29·742	
	°	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month ...	85·8	
The highest temperature during the month ...	92·0	12th, 13th & 22nd.
The lowest temperature during the month ...	75·8	2nd & 21st.
The absolute range of temperature during the month ...	16·2	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	11·5	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	15·2	21st.
	%	
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month ...	83	
	Inch.	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month ...	1·019	
	Inches.	
The total rainfall of the month	7·61	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1·50	23rd.
The number of rainy days in the month	16	days.

A. PEDLER,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE INDIA,

The 1st October 1894.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 30th September to 6th October 1894.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
September ...	30th ...	29·729	84·2	90·0	11·7	78·3	86·6	81·5	1·009	79·5	80	Nil
October ...	1st ...	·697	84·9	91·0	12·2	78·8	86·6	81·2	·993	79·0	78	0·02
,, ...	2nd ...	·643	83·2	88·0	9·7	78·3	85·2	80·7	·988	78·1	81	
,, ...	3rd ...	·615	81·4	85·9	9·1	76·8	81·4	77·5	·891	75·7	83	0·55
,, ...	4th ...	·717	81·6	86·4	9·6	76·8	84·0	81·1	1·026	80·0	87	0·21
,, ...	5th ...	·797	83·6	90·0	12·9	77·1	85·4	80·5	·975	78·5	80	0·14
	6th ...	·823	83·5	89·8	12·7	77·1	86·6	81·5	1·010	79·5	78	0·05

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days ...		29·717
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days ...		83·2
The extreme variation of temperature ...		14·2
The maximum temperature ...		91·0
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days		81
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 30th September to 6th October 1894 ...		0·97

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 8th October, 1894.

A. PEDLER,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 30th September to 6th October 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1894.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Sept.	30th	149·2	7·5	29·672	82·8	88·5	10·1	78·4	80·0	0·986	78·8	88	S by E and ESE ...	54	0·22	Partially cloudy, ☍, lr, p,
Oct.	1st	149·2	6·3	·646	82·4	87·9	9·2	78·7	79·8	·984	78·7	89	ESE and SE ...	52	0·11	Partially cloudy, ☍, t, p.
,,	2nd	143·5	5·8	·584	81·4	86·9	8·6	78·3	79·2	·969	78·3	90	SE and ESE ...	88	1·02	Partially cloudy, o, g, p, d, t.
,,	3rd	136·0	2·6	·565	80·5	83·9	7·1	76·8	78·5	·950	77·7	91	ESE and SSE ...	107	0·23	Chiefly cloudy, p, o, g, d.
,,	4th	144·5	2·9	·665	81·0	84·8	8·2	76·6	78·8	·954	77·8	90	SSE and SSW ...	72	0·28	Chiefly cloudy, d, p.
,,	5th	150·3	8·5	·739	82·1	87·8	10·6	77·2	79·1	·954	77·8	87	ESS and S by W	49	Nil	Partially cloudy, ☍, o.
,,	6th	146·0	7·5	·772	82·6	87·8	10·6	77·2	79·3	·958	77·9	86	SSE, and calm ...	33	Nil	Partially cloudy, ☍.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·663
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·749
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	41·1
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	83·0
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	81·8
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·3
The extreme variation of temperature	11·9
The maximum temperature	88·5
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	12
	%
The mean relative humidity	89
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 30th September to 6th October 1894	1·86
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	1·80
The total fall from 1st January to 6th October 1894	42·99
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	60·57

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; lr, lightning reflection; ☍, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 8th October 1894.

A. PEDLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 22nd September 1894, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	92,940	34,960	1,88,350	(b)24,420	7,210	(b) 66,590	15,080	12,837	27,917
Or per mile of railway	122·94	46·24	249·80	32 30	9·54	88·08	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year (a)	1,057,505	3,93,281	35,34,675	4,36,591	1,05,295	9,35,167	150,672	186,376	337,048
Total for 12 weeks ...	1,150,445	4,28,241	37,23,525	4,61,011	1,12,505	10,01,757	165,702	199,263	364,965
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 756 miles open	91,857	34,663	3,07,699	30,473	9,065	74,201	16,069	14,363	30,432
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year ...	121·50	45·85	407·01	40·31	11·99	98·15	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,071,478	4,10,467	28,81,596	3,39,655	1,04,368	8,54,390	161,025	163,304	344,327

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 4th August 1894.
(b) Decrease is due to slack traffic.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending 29th September 1894, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	100,260	(b)37,820	213,640	29,640	9,480	(b) 76,940	15,701	13,088	28,789
Or per mile of railway	132·62	50·03	282·59	39·20	12·54	101·77	.....	.....	.....
For previous 12 weeks of half-year (a)	1,147,982	4,24,842	3,743,081	4,61,359	1,13,633	9,99,834	186,902	197,469	365,471
Total for 13 weeks ...	1,248,242	4,62,662	3,956,721	4,90,999	1,23,113	10,76,774	183,703	210,557	394,260
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 756 miles open	86,401	34,304	203,132	28,619	8,101	71,224	24,546	7,916	32,462
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	114·41	45·38	268·69	38·12	10·71	94·21	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,157,969	4,44,771	2,884,728	3,68,474	1,12,369	9,25,614	205,569	171,220	376,789

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 11th August 1894.
(b) The increase compared with the corresponding period is due to better traffic.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 29th September 1894	13,211	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	12,006	0	0
Increase	1,205	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 29th September 1894	259	0	8
Corresponding period of 1893	235	6	7
Increase	23	10	1
Receipts from 1st July to 29th September 1894 ...	1,48,806	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	1,48,542	0	0
Increase	264	0	0

Printed and published by JAMES PETTY at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 10th October 1894.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 42 of 1894.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
RESOLUTION on the Annual General Administration Report of the Presidency Division for the year 1893-94	2279
Annual General Administration Report of the Presidency Division for 1893-94	2283
Resolution on the Report of the Board of Revenue on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for the year 1893-94	2366
Revised rules for the regulation of appointments in the Secretariat clerical service of the Government of Bengal and attached offices	2372
Resolution on the Administration Report of the Howrah Bridge for 1893-94	2376
Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops	2378
STATEMENT showing the stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta	2382
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 7th to 13th October 1894 ...	2383
Meteorological report of the Province of Bengal for the week ending Saturday, the 13th of October 1894 ...	2384
Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 13th of October 1894 ...	2386
Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 7th to 13th October 1894	2390
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	2391

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PRESIDENCY DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 16th October 1894.

RESOLUTION—No. 108T.G.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Presidency Division for the year 1893-94.

Mr. H. C. Williams took charge of the Division after the close of the year, and in preparing the Report was under the disadvantage of writing without personal knowledge of the events of the year. He has compiled a useful but rather lengthy report. In future years it will be desirable to curtail remarks on those departments (such as Registration, Education, Excise, &c.) regarding which a separate departmental report is issued.

2. In only one district, Murshidabad, the Magistrate, Mr. Kennedy, was unchanged throughout the year. The districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Jessore were, however, governed by their former Magistrates, Messrs. Collier, Bernard, and Fiddian, for all but a small portion of the year, when they were absent on short leave. In Khulna, Mr. Brojendra Nath Dé ended his long tenure of office as Magistrate and went on leave in August, since when two officers

have held temporary charge. All these Magistrates have done well and deserve the commendation of Government. Rai Durgagati Banerjee Bahadur, Collector of Calcutta, is also favourably mentioned.

3. The information given in paragraphs 80, 86 and 87 of the Report regarding the Jessore Loan Company, the Khulna Trading Company, and the 46 small Insurance Companies in the Bágerhat subdivision is curious and interesting. It appears that these Companies are a new class of ventures for the investment of native capital.

4. The Magistrate of Murshidabad appears from paragraph 123 to have suggested that the system of retaining village watchmen on service tenures should be upheld in Murshidabad, instead of advancing the introduction of paid chaukidars under the Chaukidari Act. This is opposed to the views of Government, which contemplate the gradual substitution of paid men for chakran chaukidars. In connection with chaukidars' pay, it is to be remarked that the reasoning of the Magistrate of Nadia (quoted in paragraph 126) is the result of a misapprehension. The panchayat is bound to pay the salary at the end of every quarter, and fifteen days after the quarter the chaukidars can complain to the Magistrate. But the payment is considered to be in arrear as soon as the quarter is over, and the efforts of Magistrates should be directed to seeing that the quarterly payments are made punctually.

5. The Officiating Commissioner remarks in paragraph 155 on the poor collections in khas mahals, and expresses his agreement with Mr. Westmacott in the view that Deputy Collectors are inclined to neglect revenue work for criminal. On the other hand, the Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, believes the reverse to be the case. Such generalizations are perhaps to be deprecated. What is necessary is that the distribution of work amongst the district staff should be more equal, and that the District Officer should satisfy himself that each officer performs the duty assigned to him.

6. The statistics given in paragraphs 158-59 of the Report regarding the cost and nature of material improvements in the khas mahals are valuable, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that all Commissioners should give similar information in their annual report, especially with regard to improvements in the water-supply of villages. The smallness of the total amount expended in this way is to be regretted. Only in the 24-Parganas was there any considerable outlay under this head, consisting, as it did, of over three-fourths of the total expenditure in the Division. In the management of Wards' estates, however, there has been a wise liberality, and His Honour has much pleasure in noticing that in the Bhawanipur and Kasimbazar estates upwards of Rs. 19,000 and Rs. 12,000 respectively were spent with discretion and forethought upon works of improvement. The expenditure in the Bhawanipur estate was, however, largely devoted to clearing jungle in the Sundarbans—a useful investment of money, but not directly beneficial to the population already resident on the estate. The management of the Kasimbazar estate have also supported, at a cost of over Rs. 15,000, schools and dispensaries in different localities and a Zanana Hospital at Arnakali. When distress arising out of the floods of last year overtook pargana Sarail of this large estate, the Board of Revenue took a sound and liberal view of the situation; the postponement of rents and the grant of relief have been on a scale worthy of a large zamindar.

7. It is mentioned in paragraph 248 that in the district of the 24-Parganas over 300 miles of bridged and unmetalled roads are in the charge of the Local Boards, and that they are not kept in good condition. It is not usual to put roads of this class under the Local Boards. His Honour would observe that the opinion generally held in the Public Works Department is that metalling of roads should be done in the rains and earthwork in dry weather, and not the opposite, as is stated in paragraph 249. The efforts made by the District Board and the Municipality of Baraset, paragraph 305, to remove obstructions and restore the flow of water in the Soonti river were highly praiseworthy, and His Honour trusts that the other local bodies in the Division will follow this example.

8. The section on Education shows a decrease in the number of schools and of scholars, which is a subject of much regret. It is questionable if any other Division in the Province shows such bad results, but it is explained in paragraph 267 that the falling off in the number of lower primary schools

and their pupils is due to agricultural distress. Throughout the Division the schools were 255 fewer than in 1892-93, and the number of pupils, Muhammadan as well as Hindu, decreased by over 6,000, mostly in primary schools. The expenditure on education was smaller by nearly Rs. 28,000. Except in the case of secondary schools in Khulna, the decrease was apparent in every class of school and in every district.

9. With regard to the remarks in paragraph 340 of Mr. Williams on the absence of information on the sale of stamps and issue of money-orders, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that it is not incumbent on District Officers to visit post and telegraph offices with the object of making such enquiries. But Mr. Williams observes that information might well have been given as to the success which has attended the sale of quinine in post-offices, and that he previously in Bihar found the measure a successful experiment.

10. In paragraph 324 a reference is made to one of the important events of the year—the election in May 1893, by qualified municipalities of the Division, of a member as their representative for the Bengal Legislative Council. The anti-kine-killing movement is said to have spread very slightly to this Division, though the difficulty in Jessore of procuring pound-keepers, referred to in paragraph 349, was probably the effect of this movement, but it was apparently only local. The Commissioner is fortunate in being able to record that, as far as this Division was concerned, the relations of Hindus and Muhammadans were satisfactory and that there was no tension of feeling between them worthy of public notice.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Order of Subject.	Paragraphs.
Preliminary	1
I.—Charge—	
(*a*) Division	2
(*b*) Districts	3—4
(*c*) Subdivisions	5
II.—Tours and Inspection of Offices—	
(*a*) Tour of Commissioner	6—10
(*b*) Tours of Collectors	11—16
(*c*) Tours of Subdivisional Officers	17—18
(*d*) Inspection of District Offices and Treasuries by—	
(1) Commissioner	19
(2) Collectors	19
(*e*) Inspection of Subdivisional Offices and Treasuries by—	
(1) Commissioner	20
(2) Collectors	20
III.—Weather and crops	21—26
IV.—Public health	27—32
V.—Material condition of the people	33—37
VI.—Emigration and Immigration	38—42
VII.—Prices of food and labour	43—47
VIII.—Manufactures and mines	48—63
IX.—Trade and Commerce	64—88
X.—Administrative changes	89—92
XI.—Statistical enquiries	93—94
XII.—Civil justice	95—97
XIII.—Crime	98—110
XIV.—Police	111—127
XV.—Criminal justice	128—141
XVI.—Registration of Documents	142—149
XVII.—Condition of the Division as regards land and the land revenue administration	150—171
Road and Public Works Cesses	172—175
XVIII.—Attached estates, including Court of Wards	176—196
XIX.—Excise	197—209
XX.—Stamps	210—214
XXI.—Income-tax	215—223
XXII.—Monetary arrangements	224—233
XXIII.—Railways and other public works	234—246
XXIV.—Communications	247—259
XXV.—Working of the Puri Lodging-house Act	260—265
XXVI.—Education	266—288
XXVII.—Dispensaries and Hospitals	289—298
XXVIII.—Libraries	299
XXIX.—Museums	300
XXX.—Local Self-Government Institutions	301—334
XXXI.—Employment of Muhammadans	335—339
XXXII.—Post-offices and Telegraphs	340—343
XXXIII.—Pounds	344—352
Fairs	53—358
Zamindari dák	359—367
XXXIV.—Social and Political Institutions	368—372
State of public feeling	373—377
The public press	378—388
* * * * * * * *	*
XXXVII.—General remarks	396—405

ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PRESIDENCY DIVISION FOR 1893-94.

No. 63J.G., dated Calcutta, the 30th June 1894.

From—H. C. WILLIAMS, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the General Administration of the Presidency Division for the year 1893-94, with the statistical returns enumerated in annexure B to Government letter No. 544, dated 28th February 1892.

I.—CHARGE.

2. (a) Division. Mr. E. V. Westmacott held the office of the Commissioner throughout the year under report. I took over charge from him on the 25th April 1894.

3. (b) Districts. In the table below are given the names of the Magistrates and Collectors who served in this Division during the past year, the districts of which they were in charge, and the period for which they severally held office:—

District.	Name of Officer.	Period of incumbency.	
		From—	To—
1	2	3	4
24-Parganas	Mr. F. R. S. Collier ...	1st April 1893	26th August 1893.
	„ J. H. Temple ...	27th August „	26th September „
	„ F. R. S. Collier ...	27th September „	31st March 1894.
Nadia ...	„ J. H. Bernard ...	1st April „	4th „ „
	„ E. W. Collin ...	5th March 1894	31st „ „
Murshidabad	„ J. Kennedy ...	1st April 1893	31st „ „
Jessore ...	„ W. Fiddian ...	1st „ „	29th May 1893.
	„ F. S. Hamilton ...	30th May „	1st December „
	„ W. Fiddian ...	2nd December „	31st March 1894.
Khulna ...	„ C. Fisher ...	1st April „	4th April 1893.
	„ Brojendranath Dé ...	5th „ „	8th „ „
	„ C. Fisher ...	9th „ „	4th May „
	„ Brojendranath Dé ...	5th „ „	16th August „
	„ C. H. Bompas ...	17th August „	27th November „
	„ H. F. T. Maguire ...	28th November „	31st March 1894.

4. From the above it will be seen that in no district, except Murshidabad, did one officer remain in charge throughout the year. Mr. Collier was away on short leave for one month, from the 27th August to 26th September 1893, and Mr. Temple acted for him. In Nadia Mr. Bernard went away on furlough on the 4th March 1894, and Mr. Collin took charge of the district. In Jessore Mr. Hamilton acted for Mr. Fiddian when he was away on furlough from the 30th May to 1st December 1893. The changes were very frequent in Khulna. Mr. Fisher was in charge of the district when Mr. Brojendranath Dé was on short leave in the beginning of the year, but he was suddenly called back to Khulna to be present during an enquiry made by Mr. Westmacott into the forgeries committed in the Collectorate there, from the 5th to 8th April 1893. Mr. Fisher held charge of the district from 9th April to 4th May 1893, when Mr. Brojendranath Dé resumed charge. He continued in office till 16th August 1893, when he went away on furlough, and was succeeded by Mr. C. H. Bompas. This gentleman held office until the 27th of November last, when Mr. H. F. T. Maguire relieved him, and he retained charge till the close of the year. However undesirable for administrative purposes these changes may be, they were apparently unavoidable.

5. The statement below shows the names of the officers and the period for which each held charge of the several subdivisions of the districts of this Division during the year:—

(c) Subdivisions.

District.	Subdivision.	Name of Officer.	Period of incumbency. From—	To—
1	2	3	4	5
24-Parganas.	Barasat ...	Babu Mohesh Chunder Sen ...	1st April 1893	5th July 1893.
		,, Bejoy Krishna Bose ...	6th July ,,	5th September ,,
		,, Mohesh Chunder Sen ...	6th September ,,	22nd January 1894.
		,, Bejoy Krishna Bose ...	23rd January 1894	29th March ,,
		,, Chandi Das Ghosh ...	30th March ,,	31st ,, ,,
	Basirhat ...	Maulvi Mahomed Abdulla ...	1st April 1893	31st ,, ,,
	Diamond Harbour.	Babu Gopal Chunder Mukerjee	1st ,, ,,	26th June 1893.
		,, Radhakant Banerjee ...	27th June ,,	6th September ,,
		,, Gopal Chunder Mukerjee	7th September ,,	22nd March 1894
		,, Khagendranath Mitter ...	23rd March 1894	31st ,, ,,
Nadia ...	Kushtia ...	,, Rajaninath Chatterjee ...	1st April 1893	19th April 1893.
		,, Purna Chundra Mitra ...	20th ,, ,,	31st March 1894.
	Meherpur ...	,, Mukunda Deb Mukerjee	1st ,, ,,	19th July 1893.
	Ranaghat ...	Mr. W. N. Delevingne ...	20th July ,,	31st March 1894.
Murshidabad.	Jangipur ...	Babu Nobin Chunder Sen ...	1st April ,,	31st ,, ,,
	Kandi ...	,, Nobokumar Chackerbutty	1st ,, ,,	31st ,, ,,
		,, Pran Kumar Ghose ...	1st ,, ,,	31st ,, ,,
		,, Amirta Lal Mukerjee ...	1st ,, ,,	31st ,, ,,
Jessore	Narail ...	,, Bepin Behari Mukerjee...	1st ,, ,,	12th May 1893.
	Magura ...	Mr. C. Fisher ...	13th May ,,	13th September ,,
		Babu Radhakant Banerjee ...	14th September ,,	31st March 1894.
	Jhenidah ...	Mr. E. M. Konstam ...	1st April ,,	1st July 1893.
		,, W. Maxwell ...	2nd July ,,	31st March 1894.
	Bangaon ...	Babu Monmotho Kumar Bose...	1st April ,,	18th July 1893.
		Mr. A. K. Ray ...	19th July ,,	31st March 1894.
Khulna	Satkhira ...	Babu Suresh Chunder Chatterjee	1st April ,,	13th ,, ,,
		,, Gati Krishna Neogy ...	14th March 1894	31st ,, ,,
	Bagerhat ...	,, Kumudnath Mukerjee ...	1st April 1893	31st ,, ,,

It will be seen that of the fourteen subdivisions in the districts of this Division there was no change in six, and none in either of the subdivisions of Murshidabad. In the other subdivisions there were permanent changes. In Barasat they were particularly numerous.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

6. Mr. Westmacott spent 94 days on tour away from head-quarters. This period was distributed over nearly the whole year, as will appear from the following abstract:—

(a) Tour of Commissioner.

Month.	24-Parganas.	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Jessore.	Khulna.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1893.						
April ...	2	4	2	...	4	
May ...	1	5	...	...	...	
June ...	1	...	...	...	...	
July ...	1	...	...	...	7	
August ...	3	...	...	...	2	
November ...	4	...	...	...	...	
December ...	3	...	...	...	...	
1894.						
January ...	...	...	11	...	9	
February ...	...	16	6	...	...	
March ...	...	4	...	19	...	
Total ...	15	29	19	19	22	104

Of the total of 104 thus shown, ten days were spent partly in one and partly in another district. He could not go out in September and October owing to illness.

7. Of the 14 subdivisions Mr. Westmacott inspected 12 during the year, those in the district of Murshidabad having been inspected by him in the latter part of March 1893.

8. Of the 37 municipalities in the districts of this Division Mr. Westmacott inspected the following on the dates mentioned against their names:—

District.	Name of Municipality.	Date of visit.
1	2	3
24-Parganas ...	Govardanga ...	21st April 1893.
	Baranagar ...	26th " "
	Barasat ...	13th May "
	Manicktolla ...	29th " "
	Basirhat ...	31st July "
	Taki ...	31st " "
	Naihati ...	15th Aug. "
Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	20th May 1893 and 15th Feb. 1894.
	Krishnagar ...	22nd " "
	Nadia ...	8th Feb. 1894.
	Kushtia ...	10th " "
	Kumarkhali ...	11th " "
	Santipur ...	13th " "
	Birnagar ...	14th " "
	Meherpur ...	1st April 1893.
Murshidabad ...	Lalbagh ...	9th March 1894.
Jessore ...	Jessore ...	11th Jan. 1894 and 5th April 1893.
Khulna ...	Khulna ...	7th April 1893.
	Debhatta ...	30th July "
	Satkhira ...	1st Aug. "

When visiting them, he generally discussed with their Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen budget estimates and drainage schemes and other matters, and inspected some of the municipal trenching grounds.

9. While at Khulna in April 1893, the subject of the forgeries in the Collectorate there, which were reported to Government in this Office No. 28J.J., dated 11th April 1893, received his attention.

10. Besides the subdivisional offices mentioned above, Mr. Westmacott inspected all the Magistrates' and Collectors' offices in all their branches, treasuries, sub-treasuries, Registration offices, offices of the District and Local Boards, dispensaries at district or subdivisional head-quarters, jails, subsidiary jails and lunatic asylum. He paid special attention to the working of the court sub-inspectors' offices, the working of Benches, the attendance of Honorary Magistrates and the frequency of remands. Settlement operations also received a due share of his attention. The practice of employing amins on monthly pay was stopped and orders issued to employ them by the job as more likely to expedite matters. He also inspected the offices of the managers of wards' estates, some of the ganja and opium shops which were on his route, liquor depôts and distilleries. He also visited slaughter-houses, markets and some schools. While at Murshidabad in March last, he paid a visit to the punitive police outpost stationed at Shamnagar, where the villagers murdered three men of Mr. Hills, of Patkabari, but escaped punishment. He inspected some of the old cemeteries, especially one at Barasat, which he visited in company with Mr. Collier and the Ven'ble Archdeacon of Calcutta. He also visited some of

the Government estates and inspected the offices of the Collector of Calcutta, and made a partial inspection of the office of the Collector of Income-tax at the same place.

(b) Tours of Collectors.

11. The orders of Government in respect of touring have been fully complied with by all the District Officers, except the Collectors of the 24-Parganas and Jessore. In the 24-Parganas the Collector and the Joint-Magistrate spent between them 89 days on tour, or one day less than the period prescribed by the rules. In Jessore the tour of the District Officers fell short by two days.

12. Mr. Collier, the Collector of the 24-Parganas, was out for 49 days and the Joint-Magistrate for 40 days. Their tour was distributed over all the months of the year, except May, September, and October. Mr. Collier says that his appointment as a member of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Bengal Municipal Act rendered it impossible for him to spend any more days on tour. All the subdivisional offices and treasuries were inspected twice during the year. Some of the sub-registry offices, most of the thanas and nearly all the municipal offices and dispensaries were visited. Mr. Collier also looked into the state of roads and communications and matters connected with the principal Government estates, inspected schools, enquired into the state of public feeling and public health, saw the state of crops and had interviews with the people of all classes. He, moreover, visited the Naihati cooly depôt and the jute mills at Shamnagar, Budge-Budge, and Baranagar.

13. The tour of the Collectors of Nadia extended over a period of 120 days, and was distributed over all months of the year, except February. Mr. Bernard was on tour for 112 days, and Mr. Collin, who took charge on the 5th March 1894, for eight days. Mr. Bernard visited all the subdivisional offices and sub-treasuries, thanas, sub-registry offices. municipalities and dispensaries. He looked into the state of roads and communications, the Government estates in Meherpur and Kushtia subdivisions, inspected schools and pounds in many places, enquired into the state of public feeling and public health, saw the state of crops in different parts of the district and had interviews with the people of all classes. In October he visited Birnagar, Ranaghat, and Chakdaha Municipalities, accompanied by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, and minutely examined the sanitary arrangements of these municipalities. Mr. Collin visited Ranaghat and Santipur and made an inspection of all the public offices at these places.

14. In Murshidabad Mr. Kennedy spent 120 days on tour. He inspected all the khas mahals and the principal villages in the district, and also the subdivisional offices, treasuries and sub-registry offices.

15. The District Officers of Jessore spent 118 days on tour, or two days less than the time prescribed by Government. Of these, Mr. Hamilton was out for 50 days and Mr. Fiddian for 68 days. Mr. Fiddian says that he could have made up the deficiency of two days in the total touring for the year had he not been laid up for some time by an accident, and also detained at head-quarters for Mr. Westmacott's inspection. Mr. Hamilton was chiefly occupied with the inspection of subdivisional offices. He inspected some thanas, registry offices, and the Kotechandpur Municipal office, and made an enquiry about hemp drugs. Mr. Fiddian also inspected the subdivisional offices, police-stations, registration offices, schools, and other institutions and visited most parts of the district, except the Jhenidah subdivision, which was visited by Mr. Hamilton, and part of the Bangaon subdivision. Attention was given to the realisation of the arrears of chaukidars' pay, and for this purpose, whenever practicable, a notice was issued to all defaulting panchayats to meet him at the thana and pay up the arrears. The effect of this was to ensure in the majority of cases that the panchayats paid up the arrears on or before the date fixed. A marked improvement in the payment of chaukidars' salaries is said to have taken place, default for more than one quarter being quite exceptional, and in some police areas all have been paid up to date. Attention was also given to the registration of births and deaths. Registration of births has, as a rule, doubled in the year 1893 compared with 1892. Many enquiries were also made as to trade and commerce, the lines which traffic take, and the commodities dealt in. The result of prosecutions under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, was found to have been beneficial as shown by a great decrease in burglaries, thefts, and dacoities.

16. The District Officers of Khulna spent 91 days on tour, or one day in excess of the period prescribed for this district. Of these, Mr. Fisher was out for 1 day, Mr. Brojendranath Dé for 8 days, Mr. Bompas for 17, and Mr. Maguire for 65 days. Mr. Fisher visited Bagerhat only. Messrs. Dé and Bompas each visited Bagerhat and Satkhira and made partial inspections. Mr. Bompas also inspected the thanas and outposts which lie in the way to these places. Mr. Maguire went round the whole district, stopping for nearly a week at the subdivisional head-quarters and for two or three days at each of the outlying thanas and making the usual inspections of khas tahsil offices, sub-registry offices, roads, schools and pounds. He attended several chaukidari parades and enquired about the state of the people generally. He also made enquiries about income-tax cases and outstills. His touring was not marked by any important occurrence.

(*c*) Tours of Subdivisional Officers.

17. The following table shows the time spent on tour by the Subdivisional Officers:—

District.	Name of Officer.	Number of days.
1	2	3
24-Parganas ...	Subdivisional Officer of Barasat ...	111
	Ditto of Basirhat ...	97
	Ditto of Diamond Harbour.	91
Nadia ...	Ditto of Kushtia ...	106
	Ditto of Meherpur ...	107
	Ditto of Ranaghat ...	137
Murshidabad ...	Ditto of Jangipur ...	115
	Ditto of Kandi ...	100
Jessore ...	Ditto of Jhenidah ...	125
	Ditto of Magura ...	109
	Ditto of Narail ...	122
	Ditto of Bangaon ...	94
Khulna ...	Ditto of Satkhira ...	101
	Ditto of Bágerhat ...	102

It will be seen that all the Subdivisional Officers without a single exception more than fully complied with the orders of Government in respect of tours. Almost all of them appear to have visited all parts of their respective subdivisions. The tours of the Subdivisional Officers of the 24-Parganas, Jessore, and Khulna were generally well planned and useful. Amongst other things, they made enquiries about the state of the crops and the supply of food-grains, the health of the people, the condition of the roads and other communications, the relations between landlord and tenant, income-tax assessments and the working of the Chaukidari Act. They also inspected police-stations, outposts, sub-registry offices, schools and pathsalas, excise shops, pounds and khas mahals. While in the interior they also enquired into criminal and revenue cases. Mr. A. K. Ray, the Subdivisional Officer of Bangaon, is said to have submitted interesting diaries. The Subdivisional Officers of Nadia and Murshidabad are reported to have given due attention to all the usual subjects of enquiry and inspection. The Subdivisional Officer of Bágerhat in Khulna visited the greater part of his subdivision. I think every Subdivisional Officer should thoroughly visit every part of his subdivision in the course of the year.

18. With reference to paragraph 10 of Government Circular No. 4J.D., dated the 14th October 1891, I may mention that in the 24-Parganas the Subdivisional Officers of Barasat and Diamond Harbour have each a horse and the Subdivisional Officer of Basirhat a boat. In Nadia and Murshidabad the Subdivisional Officers and others who have to camp out keep horses. In Jessore the Subdivisional Officer of Jhenidah keeps horses, and the Subdivisional Officers of Magura and Narail have each a boat. In Bangaon Babu Manmatha Kumar Bose had a horse, but Mr. A. K. Ray, the present Subdivisional Officer, has none. He travelled by *ticca* boats and hired horses as occasion required. In Khulna the Subdivisional Officers have each a boat.

(*d*) Inspection of District Offices and Treasuries by—
(1) Commissioner.

19. The district offices and treasuries in all the districts of the Division were inspected by my predecessor, Mr. Westmacott. Such irregularities as he found were pointed out in his inspection notes, and have since been remedied.

(2) Collectors.

All the District Officers inspected their offices and treasuries twice during the year. Their inspections did not disclose any serious irregularities in any department, except in Murshidabad. The chief defects noticed by the Collector of Murshidabad were in the Road Cess Department. The defects have, however, since been remedied.

(*e*) Inspection of Subdivisional Offices and Treasuries by—
(1) Commissioner.

20. Mr. Westmacott inspected all the subdivisional offices and treasuries during the year, except those in Murshidabad, which he had inspected in the latter part of March 1893. No serious irregularities were found.

(2) Collectors.

All the subdivisional offices and treasuries were inspected twice during the year by the Collectors, the Barasat subdivisional office having been inspected once more by the Joint-Magistrate of the 24-Parganas. The results of these inspections were generally satisfactory.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

21. Statements Nos. I and II annexed to this report show the average rainfall and outturn of crops in each of the districts of this Division during the past three years. The average rainfall in the year under report was greater in all the districts compared with that in 1891-92 and 1892-93. The largest rainfall during the year was at Canning Town in the 24-Parganas, being 94·16 inches, and the smallest at Kandi in Murshidabad, where it was only 52·68 inches. The outturn of *aman* or winter crop in the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, and Khulna was greater than that of the previous year, but the *bhadoi* or early rice and jute crop fell off in all the districts. Other crops are not grown in all the districts, and are not of much importance.

22. In the 24-Parganas the average rainfall in the year under report was greater than that of the previous year in all the subdivisions, except Diamond Harbour, where it was 66·58 against 88·24 in the preceding year. In June and July there were heavy rains, which submerged all the low lands in the southern part of the district. The result was that the transplantation of *aman* crop in the low lands was greatly impeded, and *aus* and jute standing on such lands were destroyed. This accounts for the average outturn of the *bhadoi* and jute crops being considerably less than that of the previous year. The *aman* crop on high lands, however, grew well, and its outturn was not below the average. The *rabi* and oilseed crops yielded a less outturn than in the preceding year, as the want of rain after sowing in October prevented the plants from thriving well.

23. In Nadia the average rainfall in the year under report was greater than that of the preceding two years in all subdivisions; but the uneven distribution during the year materially affected the cultivation and the outturn of different kinds of crops. During May and June, when the sowing and weeding operations of *bhadoi* paddy and other *bhadoi* crops were in progress, the weather was very unfavourable. The rainfall during those months being exceedingly heavy, the growth of the young crops was checked, while in some

parts of the Kushtia and Meherpur subdivisions the crops on low lands suffered from accumulation of water. The rainfall from July to September was also abnormal, while the utter cessation of rains from October to March injuriously affected the *rabi* crops all over the district. On the whole, the outturn of all the important crops except wheat was less than that of the preceding year.

24. In Murshidabad the rainfall of the year was unusually heavy throughout the district. In the Sadar subdivision the rain, which fell in April, May, and the first-half of June, was favourable to all the crops generally, but the heavy downpour which commenced thereafter caused considerable damage to the paddy of low lands, indigo, mulberry, and sugarcane. In the Sadar 23·13 inches fell in June against 10·38 in the preceding year. The rains of August, September, and October did good to the standing crops. There was no rain from November to the middle of January, and the winter crops began to fall off. The little rain which fell in February and March improved the condition of mulberry and indigo. In the Sadar subdivision an average outturn of all crops, except winter crops, was obtained. In the Jangipur subdivision the low tract called *Bagri* reaped a splendid *bhadoi* crop, but the expectation of reaping a bumper crop of *aman*, which is the principal crop in the neighbouring tract (*Rarh*), was not fully realised owing to incessant rains. A sixteen-anna crop was, however, obtained. The early growth of indigo was very promising, but constant rain spoiled the colour and reduced the ultimate outturn to 8 annas. The early-sown *kalai* was grazed down by cattle, as it produced no pods, while that late sown yielded a 6-anna crop. The total absence of winter rain caused the *rabi* outturn to be very limited, and in the case of wheat, insects damaged the roots. In the Kandi subdivision the total rainfall of the year under report was very little over that of the previous year. *Aman*, pulses and oilseeds were the only crops of which the outturn was better; that of all other crops was worse. This is ascribed to the untimely rainfall.

25. In Jessore the rainfall was abnormally high in May and June. The heavy fall of May interfered with the sowing of *aus* and *aman* and caused a large area to remain unsown, while that of June submerged the young *aus*, *aman*, and jute plants grown on low lands, and caused great injury to these crops as also to indigo. Incessant rains also greatly impeded the weeding operations, which are essential to *aus*, *aman*, and jute. Again, the absence of rain from the middle of November till the latter part of February much affected the *rabi* crops. Owing to these causes the outturn of the several crops of the year fell below the average. *Aus* or early rice crop yielded a 10-anna outturn against 18 annas in the previous year, while the outturn of *aman* fell below the average. *Aus* suffered more in Jhenidah and Narail subdivisions, while the outturn of *aman* was larger in the Narail and Bangaon subdivisions. Pulses, jute, indigo, and tobacco yielded a 9, 7, 4, and 12-anna outturn against 11, 16, 10 and 14 annas in the previous year.

26. In Khulna the average rainfall in the year under report was more than in either of the two previous years in all places of record, though in Lakhipur in the Satkhira subdivision it was almost the same as in the previous year. The highest rainfall during the year was at Rampal, viz., 93·81 inches. On account of heavy rainfall the low tracts in thanas Bágerhat and Mollahat, where *aman* and *boro* paddy are cultivated to a large extent, were entirely submerged, and those crops, as well as jute and sesamum, which also are largely grown in thana Mollahat, were almost totally lost. The outturn of *aus* was everywhere below the average, while that of *aman* exceeded the average in the Sadar, and was but little below it in the subdivisions. As a matter of fact, the winter rice crop varied a good deal in the different parts of the district. The heavy rains swamped the low lands, but spread abundant moisture over those occupying a higher position, and hence the rice on the higher lands did very well, while that on the lower levels was mostly lost. At the same time, the rice in the Sundarbans, which generally suffers from inundation by salt water, was saved by the heavy rain, and was nearly everywhere a bumper crop. The average outturn is therefore a mean between very good crops and rather bad ones.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

27. The following table compares the recorded mortality in the districts of this Division during the past three years:—

District.	Number of deaths from fever.			Number of deaths from cholera.			Number of deaths from other causes.			Total number of deaths from all causes.			Average of the past two years 1892 and 1891.
	1893.	1892.	1891.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1893.	1892.	1891.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24-Parganas	31,884	33,164	32,185	1,561	8,742	7,082	7,656	6,152	6,518	41,101	48,058	45,785	46,921
Nadia	47,674	42,491	51,048	4,381	10,502	14,561	8,936	5,603	5,973	60,941	58,686	71,582	65,134
Murshidabad	38,592	31,825	31,705	4,390	4,617	4,352	5,545	4,237	4,512	48,527	40,678	40,599	40,639
Jessore	63,725	64,556	65,980	3,624	11,286	6,420	6,380	3,866	4,420	73,729	79,707	76,820	78,264
Khulna	24,148	28,548	24,247	1,270	3,961	2,824	6,705	4,777	3,642	32,123	37,286	30,713	33,999
Total ...	206,023	200,584	205,165	15,176	39,108	35,230	35,222	24,635	25,095	256,421	264,415	265,499	264,957
Ratio of death per mille of the population.	26·2	25·5	26·1	1·9	4·9	4·3	4·3	3·1	3·1	32·6	33·5	33·6	33·6

It will be seen that the figures for 1891-92 for the districts of the 24-Parganas and Khulna, as given in the reports for those years, differ considerably from those now furnished by the District Officers and reproduced in the present report. The discrepancies are apparently due to figures for those districts being furnished for calendar years instead of official years. Nevertheless, owing to defective registration, I cannot accept the statistics given in the above statement even as approximately correct, or base any argument upon them. As they stand, they show that the general health in the Division was slightly better than in the two preceding years. Taking the districts separately, the year was most unhealthy in Murshidabad and healthy in the 24-Parganas and Jessore compared with either of the two preceding years. In Nadia the year contrasted unfavourably with 1892, but favourably with 1891. In Khulna the year contrasted favourably with 1892, but unfavourably with 1891.

28. In the 24-Parganas the number of deaths from fever was less by 3·8 per cent., and from cholera by 82·1 per cent., while there was an increase of 24·4 per cent. in regard to deaths from other causes. The Magistrate thinks that deaths from fever were much under-registered during the year. He remarks that it is evident that the exceptional rainfall of the year (which extended from January to November) was attended in most parts of the district with an unusual increase of malarious fever which prevailed throughout the year; that the suburbs of Calcutta, notwithstanding their improved sanitary arrangements, had a large increase of fever; that at Kalighat, Alipore, and Chetla, in the Sadar subdivision, there were widespread outbreaks of malarious fever, and that there was an exceptionally great increase in the attendance at most of the dispensaries in the district, and the mortality too was heavy. Cholera of a sporadic form occurred throughout the district all the year round. The cases of small-pox during the year were fewer, the number of deaths from it being 116 against 375 in the preceding year. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 41,102, of which 138 cases were unsuccessful.

29. In Nadia the increase in the death-rate during the year was chiefly due to the greater prevalence of malarious fevers. The urban areas suffered as usual somewhat less than the rural areas, the ratio of death per mille of population being 33·41 against 37·34. Of the urban areas, the Meherpur town suffered the most, having a death-rate of 45·19 per mille of the population against 24·05 in 1892. The death-rates in the Kushtia and Kumarkhali towns were also much greater than in the previous year, the number of deaths being 103 from cholera during the year against 3 in 1892 in the former, and from fever 206 against 145 in the latter. Of the rural areas, Hanskhali, in the Sadar subdivision, furnished the highest death-rate, being 52·22 per mille against 36·51 in 1892, and thana Gangin, the lowest being 25·71 per mille against 35·33 in 1892. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the month of December (11,917), and the lowest number in March (2,280). The months of October, November, and December were, as is generally the case, the

unhealthiest in the year, and the number of deaths during these three months was more than one-half of the total number of deaths recorded during the year. Malarious fever of a virulent type prevailed throughout the whole district during the last three months of the year. The number of deaths from this cause was 47,674 against 42,491 in 1892, and the death-rate 29 per mille of the population against 25·84. Of this 25,590 deaths occurred during the months of October to December, and the remaining 22,084 deaths between the months of January and September, so that more than half the total number of deaths occurred during the last three months of the year. Cholera is shown as causing 4,331 deaths against 10,592 in 1892. The Kushtia subdivision had the highest death-rate, viz. 5·42, and the Ranaghat subdivision the lowest, viz. 0·37. Cholera generally becomes prevalent in many parts of the district during the months of March, April, and May, but in the year under report the number of deaths during these months was 39 only. It was prevalent during October, November, and December, and during that period it caused 4,181 deaths. The total number of deaths from small-pox was 26 against 1 in 1892. The deaths occurred from January to August. Dysentery and diarrhœa account for 267 deaths against 194 in 1892. Men suffered more than women, in the proportion of 9 to 5. The total number of deaths from injuries was 870 against 925 in 1892. They were chiefly caused by suicide and snake-bite. Suicides were more common among females than among males and in rural areas than in urban. Deaths from other causes were 7,773 against 4,483 in 1892. There were two deaths out of 136 admitted into the Krishnagar jail hospital.

30. In Murshidabad the total number of deaths returned was 48,527, or 38·79 per mille of the population—a number considerably in excess of the average of the past six years, and also in excess of any one year in that period. The total number of deaths reported from fever was 38,592, or 30·85 per mille of the population, against 31,825, or 25·46 per mille in 1892. This is by far the highest mortality recorded in the district. Although improved registration has no doubt much to say in accounting for this large increase, yet it cannot be denied that the year was exceptionally unhealthy in regard to malarious fever. The mortality from this was as usual especially heavy from October to April, and is attributed to the water-logged condition of the greater part of the district, the impure water-supply, the miserable physical condition of the majority of the population, their insufficient housing and clothing in the cold season, and the general absence of any healthy sanitary condition of any kind. The highest mortality from fever was in November, when 6,195 deaths were reported, and the lowest in June, when 1,890 deaths were reported. Thanas Assanpore and Manullabazar were most affected and thana Nowada the least. This district did not enjoy the comparative immunity from cholera like other districts, as this disease caused 4,390 deaths, or 3·5 per mille of the population against 4,617, or 3·67 per mille in 1892. It was present throughout the year in a sporadic form, but the mortality was small from January to August, while it broke out from September to December in an epidemical form, causing 4,295 deaths. The areas most affected were Burwa and Gorabazar thanas. As a rule there are two periods for the prevalence of cholera in this district—from March to May and from September to December. The year under report was marked by a total absence of epidemic cholera during the first portion of the year and by an unusual prevalence during the last portion. There were 6 deaths from small-pox against 24 in 1892. Four of these are reported from thana Bharatpore.

31. Judging by the mortuary statistics in Jessore, the year was healthier than its two immediate predecessors, but the Magistrate says that it was in reality more unhealthy. This, he says, is borne out by the fact that the total number of in-door and out-door patients treated at the charitable dispensaries amounted to 28,557 during the year against 18,812 in 1892 and 21,384 in 1891. So far as can be ascertained, heavy rainfall was the cause of the unhealthiness. Fever prevailed over the whole district all the year round, being worse during the months of September, October, and November, and reaching its highest in December with 12,577 deaths. The smallest number of deaths from this cause occurred in April, when only 2,998 deaths were registered. Out of the 63,725 deaths from fever, 31,345, or 49·2 per cent., were

reported in the last quarter of the year alone; 19,604 deaths, or 32·9 per mille of the population, occurred in the Sadar; 13,681 or 41·4 in Bangaon; 11,793 or 37·8 in Jhenidah; 10,182 or 33·5 in Magura; and 8,465 or 24·0 in the Narail subdivision. The ratio of deaths from fever was highest in the Bangaon subdivision and lowest in Narail. The total number of deaths from cholera was 3,624 compared with 11,286 in 1892, 6,420 in 1891 and 6,298, the average of the five years from 1888 to 1892. Thus in respect of this disease the year compares very favourably with its predecessors. The disease was present in every month of the year, but it was most prevalent in November and December, when 1,168 and 1,133 persons respectively were carried off by it. The total number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa was 112 against 114 in 1892. Deaths from small-pox numbered 2 against 1 in the preceding year. During the year vaccination was performed in 45,186 cases, of which the result was successful in 44,851, in 303 it was unsuccessful, and in 32 the result was unknown.

32. In Khulna the general health, as deduced from the mortuary returns for fever and cholera, has been fair and decidedly better than that of the immediately preceding two years, but there has been a considerable increase in the number of deaths from other causes. The number of deaths from fever was 24,148, or 20·05 per mille of the population, against 28,541, or 24·84 per mille in 1892, and 24,247, or 22·75 per mille in 1891. Cholera is shown as causing 1,270 deaths against 3,961 in 1892 and 2,824 in 1891. Deaths from this disease during the year are the smallest on record since the creation of the district. Deaths from small-pox were 2 against 8 in 1892; from bowel-complaints 99 against 105; from injuries 538 against 437; and from other causes 6,066 against 4,227.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

33. As in the previous year, there was no improvement in the condition of the people during the year under report. From reading the various district reports it would seem rather to have deteriorated. The high price of food-grains, which prevailed during the last four years, pressed hardly on the landless classes and all persons with small fixed incomes. The agricultural classes did not feel the pinch so much, as they had the benefit of better prices for such crops as they harvested. The case was, however, different with the labouring classes who had scarcely any increase in their wages. The condition of the poorer middle or so-called *bhadra-lok* classes with limited incomes was bad, and in the present day it is naturally bound to become worse, as long as their false notions of respectability prevent them from taking to many remunerative callings and also from learning to help themselves. They spend more than they can afford on marriages and other social ceremonies, and to meet these charges, generally have recourse to the money-lender, with the inevitable result that they ultimately lose such rent-free lands as they happened to possess. This is evident from the large increase in the number of sales of immovable property, mortgage-deeds and bonds for money registered during the year in all the districts of this Division, except the 24-Parganas, where the majority of the people are purely agriculturists. The so-called poverty of the people is, however, of course only comparative, at least judging by what I have seen in the short tour I have taken in this Division compared with the state of affairs in North Bihar.

34. The southern part of the 24-Parganas, which consists of low lands, suffered considerably during the year from the effect of floods caused by excessive rains, especially in June and July. There was a total or partial failure of crops in some parts of the Diamond Harbour subdivision from the same cause. The distress was greatest in villages Moheswara, Protapbaria, and Hariharpur, in Government estate Kamarpole, and in thana Bankipur, where a sum of Rs. 4,000 was advanced to the raiyats under the Agriculturists Loans Act for the cultivation of the *boro* paddy and for enabling them to tide over temporary difficulties. Most of the raiyats of the Government estate Bil-Bullee also suffered from poor crops owing to heavy rains submerging their lands.

35. In Murshidabad the continued high price of articles of food, caused partly by successive bad crops of previous years, materially reduced the condition

of the people, especially of the middle class who mostly earn their livelihood by service. The labouring classes get sufficient employment and would earn more if they were not so accustomed to subsist partly on doles given by a good many of the zamindars. The actual cultivators are steadily improving in condition owing to the continued high prices of their produce.

36. In Jessore none of the important crops did well owing to an unfavourable distribution of the rainfall, as the early and heavy rains prevented the sowing of paddy in many places, and the want of rain later on in the season crippled the cold-weather crops. As the crops of previous seasons were also inadequate in many parts of the district, there has for some time been a tendency towards straitened circumstances. The one article of produce which gives some stability to the condition of the people in this district is *gur* made from the juice of the toddy palm, and the sugar which is manufactured therefrom. The outturn of these commodities was good during the past season. In the centre, south and part of the west of the district, the *gur* industry is regarded as the most important business. An average householder may possess 150 to 200 toddy trees, and throughout the cold weather he is seen busily engaged in all the processes, from tapping the trees to selling the *gur* or manufacturing sugar out of it. The high prices of food-grains have been most felt by the landless classes, and to a less extent by the poorer classes of agriculturists, who, after meeting the claims of their landlords and other creditors, had only a small stock of grain left for home consumption. Owing to bad harvests the landlords have had special difficulty in collecting their rents during the year.

37. In Khulna the state of the people depends mainly on their crops. Last year the winter rice, which is the chief staple food, was not a good crop, and in the early part of the year there was some distress on this account. In some parts of the Bágerhat subdivision, specially in thana Mollahat, which is chiefly dependent on the *boro* rice crop, matters were not improved by the general failure of crops. But the winter rice generally has been excellent, and the high prices which have ruled must have tended still further to improve the condition of the people. These remarks apply chiefly to the cultivating classes. The middle classes who do not work at agriculture have suffered from the high prices and the overstocked state of the labour market.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

38. *24-Parganas.*—As remarked in previous years, there is generally little or no emigration from the districts of this Division. During the year under review the total number of persons registered under the provisions of Act XXI of 1883 and Act I of 1882 for the colonies and the labour districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, was 1,987 and 3,229 respectively as compared with 1,285 and 4,288 in the previous year. Of the total number of persons who emigrated during the year, only 25 belonged to this district, and the rest to Bihar, the North-Western Provinces, the Sonthal Parganas, and other districts. No emigrants left for Jamaica during the year. Except in one case in which one person was convicted, no cases of abuse or misdemeanour on the part of recruiters were brought to notice.

39. *Nadia.*—There was the usual exodus of labourers during the harvest season from this district to the Sunderbans and neighbouring districts. Coolies from up-country were at work on railway lines.

40. *Murshidabad.*—There was no emigration from or immigration into this district during the year.

41. *Jessore.*—As in other years, people from different parts of the district visited the Sundarbans in the harvesting season to reap paddy. There they received as their remuneration a share in the crop harvested. *Nalwas* and fishermen also visited the Sundarbans—the former to collect reeds for preparing mats, and the latter to fish. Tappers of date trees also visited other districts in the tapping season. As in other years, a few Kabulis visited the district to sell cloth and fruits. Hawkers from Shahabad also came in winter to sell winter clothes. Coolies from Bihar and elsewhere also came to make roads and dig tanks.

42. *Khulna.*—There was the usual influx of labourers from Nadia, Jessore, Backergunge, and Faridpur in the transplanting and reaping season. They

are generally paid in kind, and the rate in ordinary years is one-fifth or one-sixth of the produce reaped. In the Bágerhat subdivision the partial local distress, and the general distress in the neighbouring districts of Faridpur and Backergunge, caused an unusually large number of labourers to flock to the south of the subdivision. There was thus great competition, and the rate was reduced to one-fifteenth, and in some place to one-sixteenth, of the produce reaped. Various labourers also came to cut firewood and timber in the Sunderbans.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

43. Statements Nos. III and IV showing the prices of food and labour during the last fortnight in March 1894 in the several districts of this Division are annexed.

44. It will be seen that the price of common rice, which is the staple food in this Division, was almost stationary in Nadia and Khulna, less in the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad, and higher in Jessore, as compared with the two preceding years. The price of salt in all the districts has remained almost stationary during the last three years, although with the exception of Khulna it was slightly higher last year than in the previous years. The price of wheat and gram fell off considerably in every district save Khulna, but these articles are not commonly consumed.

45. The figures of the statement cannot, however, be accepted as representing the prices of food-grains throughout the year, inasmuch as all kinds of food-grains ruled high from April to October. In the 24-Parganas the price of common rice ranged from 10 to 13 seers a rupee from the beginning of the year. Owing to the damage caused to the *aman* paddy by the heavy rains of June and July, there was a further subsequent rise in prices, but after harvest the price of common rice fell, the outturn of *aman* paddy not being below the average. In Jessore the price of common rice is gradually rising. Compared with the previous year, there was very little fluctuation in cost during the first two months of the year, but in the subsequent months it rose, and would have risen still higher, but for the import of a large quantity of rice from Birbhum, Burdwan, and Dinajpur. As stated in last year's report, prices in this district and Khulna are no longer restricted to local causes. The development of the railway system equalises to a great extent prices. In the subdivisions of Khulna and Satkhira the price of rice was lower than in the two preceding years, while at Bágerhat it was the same as in 1892-93, but lower than in 1891-92.

46. As regards the wages of labour, both superior and common, they were almost the same as in the past two years in the districts of Nadia and Jessore. In the 24-Parganas, Khulna, and Murshidabad, a slight increase has taken place in the wages of blacksmiths, both superior and common, and in Murshidabad in the wages of carpenters also. As they are in a manner fixed by local custom, the rise or fall in the price of food-grains has no appreciable effect on them.

47. In the 24-Parganas and Nadia there was a slight rise in the wages earned by coolies, while in Khulna they decreased.

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

48. The chief manufactures of this Division are cotton twist and yarn, gunny-bags and cloth, paper, ice, shellac and lac-dye, indigo, silk, sugar, and molasses.

49. The manufacture of cotton twist and yarn, gunny-bags and cloth, sugar, paper, silk, ice, shellac and lac-dye is confined to the district of the 24-Parganas, in which there were 58 mills, presses, and factories, against 49 in the previous year. Of these, 9 are owned by Government, the rest belonging to companies or private individuals. 72,833 operatives in all were employed in these factories; of these, 67,569 were adults and 5,264 children. Among the adults 58,668 were males and 8,901 females, and of the children 4,902 were boys and 362 girls.

50. The following statement gives the value of the outturn returned by the owners of the mills, presses, &c., during the last two years:—

Articles.	Outturn.			Remarks.
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Gunny-bags and cloth	1,61,98,071	1,00,37,674	1,17,47,836	
Cotton twist and yarn	3,51,51,812	68,24,017	68,90,697	
Rice	No information furnished.	58,000	2,28,123	
Paper	12,05,873	10,49,167	10,18,697	
Lac	9,50,000	10,00,000	12,00,000	
Tannery ...	No information furnished.	...	72,000	

According to these figures the year was a successful one for gunny-bags and paper and also for cotton twist and yarn.

51. The following remarks, made by the Manager of the Baranagar Jute Factory, point to an unfavourable condition of the jute trade:—

"The year 1893-94 commencing on 1st August 1893 has been so far most unprofitable to all concerned in the manufacture of jute. The report of a short jute crop induced speculators, balers and mills to pay famine prices for the raw material, and, although higher rates were obtained for manufactured goods, this rise in price was never sufficient to enable manufacturers to cover costs. Several concerns began to work 'short time' very early in the year, and one closed its works altogether, finding that the working loss would be greater than the standing cost. The associated mills entered into an agreement to work only five days per week for three months from 2nd April 1893. In face of the very unremunerative state of the trade, the Hastings mill has been worked day and night for some time. The opinion of the Jute Mills Association is dead against night and day work, and a number of the associates is strongly in favour of memorialising the Government of India, with a view of having the Indian Factories Act amended and the limits of the working day fixed, so that no jute mill should be able to work except between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. If women and children could be employed only between these hours, it would have the desired effect.

"The almost complete stoppage of wheat shipment from India during the year under review has been very prejudicial to the gunny trade, the export demand, although good, being scarcely sufficient to take off even the diminished production."

52. With regard to the manufacture of cotton twist and yarn, the Secretary to the Dunbar Cotton Mill writes as follows:—

"*Cotton.*—When the financial year 1892-93 closed, cotton prices were at a point midway between the inflated values which were reached in February 1893 and the lower basis established on the expectation of a large American crop in the following May. The sterling prices of Indian cotton followed those of American closely, but when in July last the closing of the Indian mints put an artificial value on the rupee, and exchange rose nearly to 1*s.* 4*d.*, a proportionate decline in the rupee value of Indian cotton took place.

"The crop of Indian cotton season in 1893-94 has been above the average in point of quantity in the Bengal circle, but quality has been indifferent, while the Bombay crop shows fair quality, but is short in quantity. Price has been moderate.

"*Yarn.*—At the close of the financial year 1892-93 the prospect of Government taking measures to raise the exchange value of the rupee had caused difficulty in financing business with China and hampered the yarn export trade to that country, on which local mills have largely depended. When the mints were closed in June 1893, and all the evils of a fluctuating exchange were fastened on to our trade with silver-using countries in an accentuated form, the trade with China was at once stopped. This has been a terrible blow to the local yarn trade, as the mills have now to depend almost entirely on local consumption. Fortunately owing to the excellent crops which were produced last year over the greater part of India, consumers were

able to spend more money on clothing, and an unusual local demand for yarn ensued. This enabled mills to clear their stocks, but left prices still low. At this moment it seems that this local demand has been supplied, and as China, owing to the vagaries of exchange, is still almost closed to the trade, stocks are accumulating and prices falling, and all margin of profit has disappeared."

53. The outturn of the paper mills at Titaghur was 7,717,588lbs. against 6,714,673lbs. in the previous year. The manufactures consisted of white printing, *badami* and coloured paper, blotting paper, cartridge, foolscap and water-marked stamp paper of the value of Rs. 12,05,873 against Rs. 10,49,167 in the previous year. The raw materials used were rags, straw, grasses, old gunnies, jute, hemp, bagging and waste papers, &c.

54. Besides the mills and factories mentioned above, there are several mills in the suburbs of Calcutta, but no statistics regarding their outturn are available. Considerable improvement is said to have been made in the working of the 16 oil mills at Sarupganj in the district of Nadia. The prejudice against the use of the mill oil has almost been removed, and the demand for the oil has so much increased of late that the proprietor is thinking of increasing the number of mills.

55. Indigo is largely manufactured in the districts of Nadia, Jessore, and Murshidabad. The table below shows the state of this industry during the last three years:—

District.	Number of factories.			Produce in maunds.			Value in rupees.			Remarks.
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nadia	63	65	62	1,249	2,130	6,519	2,51,055	5,44,790	12,67,980	
Murshidabad	23	23	25	1,641	1,357	2,189	4,21,577	4,11,795	3,95,995	
Jessore	17	20	27	478	1,198	3,099	1,20,096	3,33,942	5,05,026	
Total ...	103	108	114	3,368	4,685	11,807	7,92,728	12,90,527	21,69,001	

It will be seen that the number of factories at work during the year under review remained the same in Murshidabad, while it has decreased in Nadia and Jessore. Compared with the two previous years, the value and outturn of indigo were very poor in the latter two districts, especially in Jessore, where the crop was almost a total failure. In Nadia the excessive rainfall at the manufacturing season injuriously affected the outturn, which would otherwise have been far better. In Jessore the short outturn is due to untimely heavy rains, from the beginning to the middle of the season, which damaged the October plants. Mr. P. Smith, the proprietor of the Kathuli Concern in Nadia, has termed the season a most ruinous one. Probably the manufacture of indigo is gradually dying away as in most districts of Bengal. The Meherpur subdivision in the district of Nadia is still the principal seat of this industry. There are six large concerns in this subdivision as reported in paragraph 84 of the previous year's report.

Silk.

56. The manufacture of silk is principally carried on in the districts of the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad. The following table compares the state of this industry during the last three years:—

District.	Number of filatures.			Produce in lbs.			Value in rupees.			Remarks.
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24-Parganas	Information not furnished.						53,719	52,068	56,015	
Murshidabad	63	66	64	576,380	333,621	309,149	33,84,573	27,24,190	22,88,043	

In the 24-Parganas there was a small increase in the value of the outturn compared with the previous year, while there was a large increase both in the value and the outturn in Murshidabad. According to the Collector, the trade is, however, declining in this district.

57. The manufacture of silk cloth at Mirzapore in the Jangipur subdivision in Murshidabad is losing ground year by year. During the year under

report 7,004 pieces of silk cloth were manufactured against 10,941 pieces of the previous year, the value realised being Rs. 51,450 against Rs. 91,083. The high price during the year is said to have materially affected the manufacture and sales. There are other places in this district, viz. Baluchar, Hariharpara, and Daulatabad, where silk cloths are manufactured on a small scale, but the Collector has no information regarding their manufacture and sale.

Sugar.

58. Sugar is manufactured in all the districts of this Division, except Murshidabad. The managers of the sugar mill at Cossipore in the 24-Parganas have not supplied any statistics of their operations. The manufacture of sugar by the native process continues in the Basirhat and Barasat subdivisions in the 24-Parganas, and in Basirhat the season seems to have been a good one. The following table compares the state of this industry in the districts of this Division during the last three years:—

District.	Number of factories.			Outturn.			Value.			Remarks.
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24-Parganas ...	229	175	Not furnished.	92,546	75,800	Not furnished.	Rs. 6,62,907	Rs. 5,68,500	Rs. Not furnished.	These figures apply to the Basirhat sub division only.
Nadia ...	No statistics available.									
Murshidabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jessore ...	174	174	167	288,036	319,170	431,181	20,79,532	19,05,429	27,89,508	
Khulna ...	Not furnished.			18,160	17,431	21,824	1,38,497	1,56,879	1,52 768	

These figures are entirely guess-work and cannot be much relied on, but apparently in the 24-Parganas there was a considerable increase in the outturn as well as in the value of sugar. In Jessore there was a decrease in outturn, but increase in value, while in Khulna there was an increase in the outturn, but decrease in the value. The Collector of Jessore observes: "The rainy weather in February and March greatly interfered with the tapping of the date trees, and thus affected the outturn. The price of sugar rose in consequence by about a rupee in the maund. The fall in the value of the rupee had also to do with the increase in the value of sugar, as sugar made out of India could not compete successfully with the home-made product." In Khulna the decrease in value is said to be due to an increase in outturn.

59. In Jessore, besides the native factories, there were three English refineries—one at Kotechandpur and one at Chaugatcha belonging to Mr. Newhouse, and one at Taherpur belonging to Rai Dhanput Singh Bahadur. The refineries at Kotechandpur produced 15,269 maunds of sugar against 11,596 maunds in the preceding year, while those at Chaugatcha and Taherpur produced 19,600 maunds and 17,100 maunds against 14,584 maunds and 33,252 maunds respectively. The cause of decrease in the outturn at the Taherpur factory appears to be that the work was stopped for a long time for reasons not stated.

60. The principal centres of date sugar in the district of Nadia are Santipur, Chakdoha, Kishenganj, Daulatganj, Alamdanga, and Munshiganj. No statistics are available regarding their outturn.

Molasses.

61. Sugarcane is largely cultivated in the Kushtia subdivision and in part of Meherpur in Nadia. In the Kushtia subdivision Messrs. Renwick and Company let out 1,369 sugarcane mills on hire during the year under report against 1,750 in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of mills let out has been attributed to the bad outturn of sugarcane. The rate of monthly hire for each mill was Rs. 26-6. In Murshidabad molasses are manufactured in the Kandi subdivision. The outturn during the year is estimated at 2,400 maunds, valued at Rs. 11,400, against 4,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 12,000, of the previous year. The heavy decrease is explained to be due to the sugarcane deteriorating in quality owing to the same kind of sugarcane being cultivated from year to year on the same plots. In Khulna the outturn during the year was 68,543 maunds, valued at Rs. 1,91,611, against 41,346 maunds, valued at Rs. 93,028, in the previous year. It will be seen that there was an increase in outturn as well as in value.

62. The other manufactures of the Division are noted below:—

Brass-work.

The brass foundry at Moheshganj in Nadia manufactures iron screws and other requisites for indigo factories. The year having proved very unfavourable to the business, the orders received were very few, and consequently there was no improvement in its working during the year under report. Brass utensils of a common kind are manufactured in the Sadar subdivision of Nadia and in Jessore. In Murshidabad bell-metal and brass utensils of superior kinds are manufactured in considerable quantities, in Berhampur, Kandi, and Baranagar.

Dhotis, saris, &c.

Santipur *dhotis* and *saris* are in much demand for their fine texture. The cotton wrappers of Kushtia and Kumarkhali are very largely used by the poorer classes on account of their cheapness The manufacture of cotton cloths is also carried on in the districts of Murshidabad, Jessore, and Khulna, but the industry is gradually dying away, being unable to compete with foreign manufactures.

Pottery and clay figures.

The clay figures of Ghurni, a part of the Krishnagar town, are very much appreciated both here and abroad. A fine kind of pottery with a black glaze is made at Khanjya in Khulna, but its price is too high for ordinary purchasers. A coarser imitation of it is made at Toleswar, which being cheap has a ready sale. Pottery of common kind is also manufactured in Jessore and Murshidabad.

The ivory industry in Murshidabad, which was at one time very flourishing, is now almost extinct, the manufacture being carried on only to a small extent in Khagra, Manullabazar, and Daulatabad.

Shell bracelets and blankets are manufactured in Murshidabad, and sticks, sandalwood boxes, teapoys of buffalo horn and mats of reeds in Khulna.

63. There are no mines in any of the districts of this Division.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

64. 24-*Parganas*.—The table below shows the export and import traffic registered along the 11 main trade routes of the district during the past two years:—

Articles.	From mufassal towards Calcutta.		From Calcutta towards mufassal.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	11,29,278	15,21,083	2,47,518	1,72,860
Paddy	54,299	34,095	1,93,544	3,79,245
Wheat	312	1,349	61,379	60,029
Sugar	52,226	42,172	21,841	23,549
Gur	1,45,635	1,37,463	44,603	58,242
Tobacco	63,611	61,432	48,911	61,336
Oil	60,119	44,259	90,158	92,963
Oilseeds	11,467	42,001	4,94,443	4,40,081
Firewood	2,06,978	2,28,484	73,073	71,395
Coal and coke ...	13,541	13,980	1,70,652	1,57,847
Jute	3,95,210	4,87,886	2,04,937	2,14,475
Cotton and twist ...	82,276	84,635	5,760	9,876
Lime	9,872	18,209	1,27,075	1,00,670
Salt	741	1,149	65,107	66,508
Iron	14,812	9,491	24,297	21,210
and copper ...	3,649	3,634	3,007	3,826
Total ...	22,44,026	27,31,322	18,76,305	19,34,112
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bricks	8,037,652	5,749,773	1,050,149	939,768
Hides	33,478	28,925	10,591	10,623
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods,	81,252	72,992	16,99,069	16,87,281
luc.				

The total weight of traffic into Calcutta from the interior shows an increase of about five lakhs of maunds as compared with the previous year. The increase was mainly in rice, wheat, oilseeds, firewood, jute, lime and salt. Paddy, sugar, *gur*, oil and iron show a decrease. In the outward trade from Calcutta to the interior there was a large increase in paddy and a small increase in *gur*, jute, tobacco and cotton, while there was a large decrease in rice, oilseeds and lime.

65. The above figures do not, however, include the whole internal trade of the district. They do not also include the large railway traffic or the boat traffic on the Hooghly or on the Baliaghatta canal. It seems therefore hardly safe to base any general conclusion on statistics, which only show a portion of the trade of the district, and the utmost that can be said is that as far as they go trade was about as brisk as in the previous year.

66. *Nadia.*—Trade in this district is carried by river, rail and road. The chief articles of export from it are indigo, jute, oilseeds, wheat, gram, pulses, sugar, tobacco, fish and poultry. The chief imports are cotton piece-goods, rice, paddy, salt, *ghi*, kerosine oil, cocoanut oil, spices and flour. The tables below show the value and quantities of the principal staples of traffic exported from this district to Calcutta and imported from Calcutta to this district during the ten months from April 1893 to January 1894 :—

TABLE I.

Showing Exports from Nadia to Calcutta.

Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar, refined.	Sugar, unrefined.	Tobacco unmanufactured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mds. 11,772	Mds. 17,088	Mds. 1,42,022	Mds. 8,21,009	Mds. 8,677	Mds. 4,22,430	Mds. 85,063	Mds. 2,59,999	Mds. 20,218	Mds. 3,021	Mds. 1,102	Mds. 10,330	Mds. 58,923	Mds. 26,781

TABLE II.

Showing Import to Nadia from Calcutta.

Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.	Kerosine oil.
European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs. 27,32,573	Rs. 2,400	Mds. 19,187	Mds. 757	Mds. 2,33,664	Mds. 4,13,948	Mds. 1,22,369

The above figures, it is stated, have been taken from the statistical statements from April to December 1893 supplied by the Statistical Department of the Bengal Secretariat on the 24th April last, and also from the statement for January 1894, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd May 1894. The statements furnish important statistics of trade carried on in the district by all kinds of routes, and if the figures are intended to be embodied in the general administration and the annual trade reports, the publication of these statistical statements for each official year should be completed in time to enable the District Officers to include the figures in their annual reports which are due on the 1st June of each year. As, however, this is not likely to be done, it would be better perhaps if the figures for the calendar year were embodied in the reports, and the District Officers commented on them and compared them with the figures of the previous year. At present the different modes of dealing with the figures obtained in different ways from different sources discount very much the usefulness of such figures.

67. The table below shows the rail-borne traffic in the district during the year 1893 compared with 1892. The figures, it is stated, have been taken from

the revenue statistics of the Eastern Bengal State Railway supplied by the Manager :—

Articles.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
1	2	3	4	5
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Rice	1,534	1,835	6,946	1,534
Gram and pulse ..	20,946	17,565	10,129	1,925
Salt	...	...	1,936	5,920
Sugar	6,047	6,340	186	274
Seeds	7,347	2,418	687	959
Cotton, manufactured ...	34	77	2,351	2,096
Tobacco	95	216	133	316
Jute, unscrewed ...	13,322	18,440	174	199
Hides and skins ...	327	197	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	4,874	5,026	8,989	1,813
Coal and coke ...	501	317	6,593	8,957
Metal, manufactured ...	340	191	840	892
Kerosine oil ...	13	20	1,986	1,448
Provisions	674	491	803	896
Oils, vegetable ...	...	...	361	621
Timber	32	90	493	770
Indigo	63	...	...	...
Turmeric	410	...	...	...
Total ...	56,559	53,223	42,607	28,620

In 1893 the exports and imports of all kinds amounted to 56,559 and 42,607 compared with 53,223 and 28,620 in 1892. Both heads show an increase which is especially marked under imports. Under exports, trade was brisk in gram and pulse, seeds and some other minor articles. In imports in rice, gram and pulse and miscellaneous goods, the increase is attributed to the partial failure of crops in the district during the year under report. The import of cotton (manufactured) and kerosine oil also shows some increase.

68. The following statement shows the total amount of import and export trade carried along the Nadia rivers during the past two years:—

	Imports.	Exports.
	Mds.	Mds.
1892-93 ...	4,61,919	7,58,812
1893-94 ...	5,28,857	6,53,665
Increase	66,938	
Decrease		1,05,147

There was thus under this head an increase in the imports during the year, while the exports show a falling off. The increase in imports was chiefly under the head of rice and paddy and was mainly due to the partial failure of paddy crops during the year. There was also some increase in the importation of oil, oilseeds, and coal and coke. The decrease in the exports was noticeable under the heads of pulse and gram, firewood, iron, jute and bamboos, and is ascribed to the partial failure of the jute and *rabi* crops.

69. *Murshidabad.*—The table below gives the details of the export trade in this district during the last two years:—

Articles.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice in husk	1,10,370	81,095
Do. not in husk	2,45,300	5,45,877
Wheat	90,205	36,781
Gram and pulse	5,16,407	55,177
Jute	1,78,508	2,50,282
Linseed	92,676	88,762
Mustard	12,560	4,369
Total	12,46,026	10,62,843

Compared with the preceding year, there was a large increase in the export of rice not in husk and in jute. This is attributed partly to good crops and partly to the high prices which prevailed in several districts during the year under report. On the other hand, the export in rice in husk, wheat, gram and pulse and mustard shows a marked decrease. The decrease under the head of rice in husk naturally follows the large increase in the export of rice not in husk, and under the other heads it is ascribed to the shortness of winter crops in general.

70. The articles imported into this district are piece-goods, sugar, salt, twist yarn, cocoanut oil, kerosine oil and coals. The above articles are all imported from Calcutta, except coal, which comes from Raniganj.

71. The table below shows the principal articles of export by the rivers during the past two years. The toll office is at Jangipur in the north of the district:—

Articles.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice and paddy	65,455	1,18,414
Wheat	32,976	30,906
Pulse and gram	39,474	48,639
Jute	52,594	1,14,008
Coal	31,565	49,859
Total ...	2,22,064	3,61,826

It will be seen that there was a marked increase in the export of all these articles, except wheat, in which there was a slight decrease.

72. The following statement shows the chief articles of import by river in this district and the extent to which they were imported during the year as compared with the preceding year:—

Articles.	*1892-93.*	*1893-94.*
	Mds.	Mds.
Mustard	35,583	26,219
Tobacco	13,098	15,090
Firewood	7,363	18,724
Lime	5,924	14,508
Coal	16,840	6,172
Rice and paddy	6,494	18,678
Pulses and grain	4,269	14,964
Total ...	89,571	1,14,355

The above shows that there was a marked increase in the import of all articles, except mustard and coal, in which there was a large decrease.

73. The river-borne traffic of this district is confined as a rule to some months during the rains; its briskness gradually ceases with the subsidence of the water of the Bhagirathi. During the year under report, however, the river remained navigable nearly throughout the year, and Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company's steamer carried on exports and imports from Calcutta to Jeaganj without much difficulty.

The articles of export and import up and down the river consisted of rice, paddy, wheat, pulses and grain, mustard and other oilseeds, jute, cotton, silk and silk goods, sugar, tobacco, vegetables, dyes, brass and brass utensils, *ghi*, salt, spices, oil, firewood, lime, coal, timber, and other miscellaneous goods.

74. The Collector has not been able to furnish any statistics of the rail-borne traffic in the district, as he did not get them from the Railway authorities. He does not mention whether he has asked for such information.

75. *Jessore.*—There was no change in the important means of communications of this district during the year under report. There are no offices in this district for the registration of traffic except the railway stations. The railway figures, however, do not of course correctly represent the trade statistics of the district. These are collected through the police or the sub-executive staff, who have to depend entirely on the mere *ipse dixit* of the traders, who again are careful not to give actual figures for fear of the income-tax.

76. The figures shown in the following two tables roughly exhibit the import and export trade of the district. They have, however, no strong claim to be regarded as accurate:—

ARTICLES.	IMPORT.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3
Piece-goods ...	10,32,200 Rs.	9,30,198 Rs.
Salt ...	1,78,452 Mds.	1,69,992 Mds.
Rice ...	2,50,156 „	4,92,950 „
Cocoanut oil ...	10,000 „	15,645 „
Kerosine oil ...	50,000 „	41,115 „
Spices ...	1,24,000 „	1,18,703 „
Hardware ...	18,650 Rs.	27,159 Rs.
Potato ...	30,000 Mds.	31,414 Mds.

Piece-goods show the largest decrease, while rice shows the largest increase. The decrease in the import of piece-goods is attributed to the increase in their price owing to the fall of the value of the rupee and the rise in the price of jute, while the increase in the import of rice is said to be due to a succession of bad harvests. The fluctuations in the import under the other heads are attributed to general causes. It is stated that a good deal of Burma rice was imported into the Magura subdivision from Calcutta, and that a large quantity of rice from Birbhum, Burdwan, and Dinajpur also found its way into this district, besides the usual importations from Backergunge. Paddy is also said to be largely imported from Khulna.

77.

ARTICLES.	EXPORT.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3
	Mds.	Mds.
Gur ...	3,31,178	3,30,000
Sugar ...	2,73,115	2,23,500
Indigo ...	1,198	478
Rice ...	58,436	23,300
Oilseeds ...	38,500	49,800
Pulses ...	93,400	87,500
Tobacco ...	9,044	8,300
Jute ...	2,31,732	1,20,000
Chillies ...	4,820	2,000
Fish ...	14,900	19,000

Besides the above, paddy is also exported from the bhil district in the north to Nadia and places on the west. All the articles of export, with the exception of oilseeds and fish, show a decrease, and in each case the poorer outturn is said to have been the cause. The increase in the export of oilseeds is ascribed to a better outturn, and in the export of fish to the fact that the local prices were lower than in the previous year.

78. As stated in the previous year, the Bengal Central Railway has greatly facilitated traffic. Local products find a ready market in Calcutta through its medium, while foreign articles are imported at a lesser cost. Whenever the local market is found dull for any home product, the commodity begins to be exported.

79. From this district Calcutta gets its fair share of food. Flocks of goats and sheep are brought up here and sent to Calcutta along the Jessore-Calcutta road. Dealers penetrate to most parts of the district and buy up poultry. During the last cold season truck loads of turtles, which had been caught in the bhils, were despatched by rail to Calcutta for consumption by the lower classes. The turtles come into the bhils with the river water at times of flood, and when the water recedes they are found in the shallows and caught.

80. The following is a balance sheet of the Jessore Loan Company on the 31st March 1894:—

Detailed heads of income.	Amount.	Detailed heads of expenditure.	Amount.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1. Deposit ...	1,93,005 0 0	1. Establishment, &c. ...	4,647 10 3
2. Debts recovered ...	1,42,795 11 3	2. Expenses for the management of immovable property.	570 11 3
3. Interests realised ...	33,950 11 9		
4. Rent, cesses, &c. ...	8,003 10 9		
5. Unpaid dividend ...	429 6 0	3. Rent, &c., paid ...	6,915 4 3
6. Reserve fund ...	1,028 0 0	4. Loans given ...	2,86,158 0 0
7. Income-tax recovered.	300 0 0	5. Repayment of deposits	75,621 0 0
		6. Interests paid ...	23,217 4 0
8. Pleaders' fees realised.	127 6 6	7. Dividend ...	12,726 3 0
		8. Purchase of immovable property.	13,700 0 0
9. Other miscellaneous receipts.	89 3 9	9. Law expenses ...	768 8 3
10. Cash in hand at the beginning of the year.	1,10,765 4 6	10. Repayment of other deposits.	89 3 0
		11. Refund of excess interests realised.	238 8 0
		12. Sale of promissory notes.	2,500 0 0
		13. Closing balance ...	63,342 2 6
Total ...	4,90,494 6 6	Total ...	4,90,494 6 6

The Loan Company is apparently in a flourishing condition.

81. *Khulna.*—The following table gives particulars of the import trade of the district during the past year compared with the year before:—

Articles.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Piece-goods ...	6,96,671 Rs.	7,43,980 Rs.
Gunny-bags ...	4,806 No.	46,795 No.
Salt ...	1,54,884 Mds	1,11,851 Mds
Cotton twist and yarn	30,868 „	3,491 „

From the above it appears that the trade in piece-goods and [illegible] was very brisk during the year, while that in cotton twist and salt shows a large falling off. Other important imports are kerosine oil, iron-ware, gram, wheat, fancy goods and potatoes, but no statistics are available as to their quantity or value.

82. The following table shows particulars of the export trade of the district during the past two years:—

Articles.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Rice in husk ..	20,26,740 Mds.	7,40,562 Mds.
Do. not in husk	4,42,468 „	5,45,479 „
Pulses	15,200 „	3,600 „
Jute	94,131 „	63,388 „
Linseed	2,500 „	
Sugar	1,56,879	18,160 Mds.
Molasses	93,028 „	61,543 „
Hides	40,249 Rs.	36,326 Rs.
Gunny-bags		974 No.

Besides the above, cocoanuts, betel-nuts, fish, tobacco, *sundri* logs, mats, reeds and honey were largely exported to Calcutta and other districts.

83. It will be seen that there was a large decrease under all the heads of export, except rice not in husk, in which there was a marked increase. The figures given for unhusked rice in 1892-93 are said to have been wrong. One market, that of Bardal, is said to have exported 14,00,000 maunds that year against 1,25,000 maunds in the year under report. The figures for 1892-93 are altogether excessive, as the market is not large enough to have so great an export. It is, however, observed that the figures showing the export of rice are far below the actual figures. Much it is stated is sent to Backergunge, cleaned and re-exported, and much is sent direct in boats to Calcutta from the Sunderbuns without coming under the notice of the authorities. No explanations have been furnished regarding the fluctuations under the other heads.

84. The statement below shows the rail-borne traffic of the district during the year compared with 1892:—

Articles.	1892.				1893.			
	Imported.		Exported.		Imported.		Exported.	
	Tons.	Freight. in rupees.	Tons.	Freight in rupees.	Tons.	Freight. in rupees.	Tons.	Freight in rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Betel-nuts	38	87	1,093	3,578	.....	.....	1,173	3,789
Coal	4,940	7,909	57	421	7,338	12,729	1	4
Cotton, manufactured ...	810	2,217	.....	.....	321	987	6	24
Do. raw	.....	1	14	55	1	5	3	15
Gunny-bags and cloths ...	18	57	27	99	13	46	9	29
Grain and pulses	100	240	226	401	56	124	469	851
Hides and skins	1	1	104	343	.....	.....	170	545
Jute, unscrewed	.....	.....	9,038	34,552	.....	.....	7,137	28,011
Kerosine oil	230	516	4	2	172	392	2	4
Metals and manufactures	119	352	32	120	75	252	14	54
Oil	309	609	.....	.....	162	373	.....	.....
Provisions	232	897	240	552	320	1,263	260	602
Rice	8	24	2,902	5,706	633	1,499	634	1,142
Salt	188	385	9	20	107	213	.....	.....
Seeds	9	20	494	934	11	19	562	1,082
Sugar	51	140	4	7	45	150	5	5
Tobacco	157	499	4	11	16	33	168	506
Unclassified	687	2,439	982	3,658	575	2,268	671	2,753
Total ...	7,897	16,393	15,230	50,459	9,845	20,353	11,284	39,426

The only heads calling for any remark are the large increases in imports under coal and rice, and in exports under tobacco, and the decreases in imports under cotton manufactured, salt and tobacco, and in exports under jute unscrewed, and rice.

85. The following statement shows the transactions of the Khulna Loan Company, Limited, for the calendar year 1893:—

Receipts.					Expenditure.				
1					2				
		Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.
Deposits received	...	99,505	1	6	Loans advanced	...	1,08,216	8	0
Debts recovered	...	56,610	9	3	Deposits repaid	...	59,434	7	0
Interest realised	...	15,721	11	6	Interest paid	...	10,425	8	0
Costs of suits realised	...	569	11	0	Dividend paid	...	1,866	1	0
Discount	...	183	7	3	Printing charges	...	14	12	0
Miscellaneous	...	53	8	6	Establishment	...	313	15	6
Pleaders' fees realised	...	21	11	0	Contingencies	...	10	0	0
Amount refunded	...	740	0	0	Income-tax	...	133	14	11
					Postage	...	7	0	0
					Stationery and contingencies	...	41	14	9
					Law charges	...	250	6	0
					Costs of office building	...	1,804	9	3
					House-rent	...	70	0	0
					Miscellaneous	...	762	2	0
Total	...	1,73,405	12	0	Total	...	1,83,351	7	0
Balance of last year	...	14,734	3	0	Cash balance	...	4,788	8	0
Grand Total	...	1,88,139	15	0	Grand Total	...	1,88,139	15	0

The business of the Company has increased considerably during the year. The receipts have risen from Rs. 1,53,464 in 1892 to Rs. 1,73,405-12 in 1893, and the disbursements from Rs. 1,47,076-11-3 to Rs. 1,83,351-7. The Company has advanced in public estimation. During the year under review it spent Rs. 1,804-9-3 in providing an office building, and has declared a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent., which was the same as in the preceding year.

The table below shows the liabilities of the Company on the 31st March 1894:—

	Rs.	A.	P
Capital	15,000	0	0
Deposit	2,16,393	6	9
Interest	1,293	12	6
Dividend	27,052	5	0
Total	2,59,739	8	3

The rate of interest charged during the year was the same as before, viz. from 12 annas to Re. 1-9 per cent. per mensem.

86. The Khulna Trading Company was established in 1891. The statement below shows the transactions of the Company during the year 1893:—

Receipts.					Expenditure.				
1					2				
		Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.
Shares realised	...	407	0	0	Contingencies	...	10	0	0
Money realised by the sale of mohurs		382	12	0	Law charges	...	22	2	3
Interest realised	...	31	2	0	Contingency	...	1	11	0
Advance money realised	...	625	0	0	Postage	...	3	2	6
Proceeds of the sale of bricks	...	523	13	0	Printing charges	...	8	0	0
					Establishment	...	63	2	0
					Stamps	...	6	8	0
					Advance money	...	745	0	0
					Mohurs bought	...	340	14	0
					Cost of making bricks	...	947	7	0
					Miscellaneous	...	0	14	0
Total	...	1,969	11	0	Total	...	2,153	13	3
Balance of last year	...	323	7	0	Cash balance	...	139	4	9
Grand Total	...	2,293	2	0	Grand Total	...	2,293	2	0

The Company has only newly started and is not carrying on an extensive business.

87. It is stated that 46 so-called Insurance Companies were started in the subdivision of Bágerhat. Many of them have been and many have not been registered under the Act. The general principle appears to be that a small sum is realised as the price of the share, which it is stated goes to the promoter. Then the share-holder nominates an old woman, and when she dies a sum of money is to be collected from each of the other share-holders and paid to the share-holder whose nominee has died. It is very doubtful if this death gift will be easy to collect. This seems to me to be an unusual kind of gambling and about as untrustworthy as the insurances made on the lives of children in Europe. The Companies, it is stated, are all of recent institution.

88. As already stated, comment on most of the figures supplied is of very little use, as no comparison is possible. It should be settled clearly what figures and for what period are to be produced in this report; then possibly a little more uniformity may be obtained.

X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

89. The following administrative changes which took place during the past year may be mentioned as deserving of notice:—

(1) The abolition of the Barrackpore and Dum-Dum subdivisions and their amalgamation with the Barasat subdivision in the district of the 24-Parganas.

(2) The transfer of the rural sub-registry office from Manicknagar to Habra, and the establishment of a new sub-registry office at Deganga in the 24-Parganas.

(3) The establishment of a Municipal Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Khurda in the Barasat subdivision in the 24-Parganas with third class magisterial powers.

(4) The abolition of the police outpost at Navadwipa in thana Kotwali of the Sadar subdivision in Nadia and the substitution of town chaukidars.

(5) The abolition of the police outpost at Damukdia in thana Nowpara of the Kushtia subdivision in Nadia.

(6) The transfer of estate No. 3474, Pirpur, from the district of Nadia to Pabna.

(7) The abolition of the outpost at Alfadanga in Narail subdivision in Jessore and of the outpost at Gopalnagar and the Garapota police-station.

(8) The opening of a joint sub-registry office at Sripur in Jessore.

(9) The transfer of the duty of supervising petty settlements under the Tenancy Act from the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture to the Commissioner of Division.

10) The raising of the rates of duty on ganja.

11) The reduction of fees for registration of documents from 12 annas to 8 annas for value up to Rs. 50.

90. As regards change No. 4, Mr. Garrett, the Officiating Collector of Nadia, observes that, considering that Navadwipa is a large municipality and that several big *mêlas* are held there annually, the propriety of abolishing the outpost there, whereby it is removed seven miles from any police-station, appears to be at the least doubtful. I am inclined to agree with him, as not only will the police-station be seven miles away, but it is on the other side of the Bhagirathi as Navadwipa is on the west bank of the river, and geographically belongs to the Burdwan district.

91. Regarding change No. 7, Mr. Fiddian, the Collector of Jessore, observes that, considering the outlying nature of the locality and the turbulent character of the people, the experiment is a doubtful one.

92. With reference to change No. 8, Mr. Fiddian observes that it has added to the convenience of the people and increased registration.

XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

93. Besides the usual enquiries relating to vital statistics, the price-lists under the Bengal Tenancy Act and the agricultural statistics required by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, the only statistical enquiry worth noticing was that made during the year in Murshidabad about [illegible] statistical enquiries regarding horses and ponies, locusts and insect-pests were made during the year in the districts of this Division. Enquiries were also made regarding hailstone and injuries done by sugarcane pressing mills.

94. Mr. Fiddian, the Collector of Jessore, observes that there has been a marked improvement of late in his district in the collection of vital statistics, the registration of births having doubled in 1893 as compared with the previous year. This, I presume, is due to the subject being properly attended to.

XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

95. The following statement shows the number of suits instituted, disposed of and pending in each district of this Division during the past calendar year as compared with 1892:—

District.	Instituted.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24-Parganas	35,127	35,860	36,950	36,876	4,934	5,293
Nadia	19,977	20,296	20,249	20,668	1,549	1,177
Murshidabad	16,151	15,425	16,035	15,277	1,708	1,856
Jessore	27,494	26,849	28,943	28,076	2,694	2,677
Khulna	13,949	14,603	14,537	14,632	1,345	1,316
Total ...	112,698	113,033	116,714	115,529	12,230	12,319

In the 24-Parganas there was an increase of 2·08 per cent. in the number of suits instituted and a decrease of 0·2 per cent. in the number disposed of. In Nadia there was an increase of 1·5 per cent. in the number instituted and of 2·06 per cent. in the number disposed of. In Murshidabad there was a decrease of 4·4 in the number instituted and of 4·7 in the number disposed of. In Jessore there was a decrease of 2·3 per cent. in the number instituted and of 2·9 per cent. in the number disposed of. In Khulna there was an increase of 4·6 per cent. in the number instituted and of 0·6 in the number disposed of.

96. The statement below shows the number and nature of each class of suits instituted during the past year as compared with the preceding year:—

District.	Number of suits— For money or movables.		Suits under the rent law.		Title and other suits.		Total.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24-Parganas ...	18,626	17,892	14,437	15,128	2,064	2,840	35,127	35,860
Nadia ...	13,673	13,277	5,767	6,126	809	1,265	20,249	20,668
Murshidabad ...	9,161	8,196	6,027	5,706	847	1,375	16,035	15,277
Jessore ...	11,294	10,398	14,935	14,430	1,265	2,021	27,494	26,849
Khulna ...	5,131	5,637	7,944	7,955	1,012	1,040	14,537	14,632
Total ...	57,885	55,400	49,110	49,345	5,997	8,541	1,13,442	113,286

There was a falling off in the suits for money or movables in all districts, except Khulna, while title and other suits show an increase. The suits under the rent law also show an increase in the 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Khulna, while in the other two districts there was a slight decrease. In Jessore the decrease in the suits for money or movables and the increase in the number of title

suits are mainly attributed to the fact that mortgage suits, which in the preceding year had been classed as "suits for money or movables," were classed as title suits during the year under report. The decrease in the number of rent suits is said to be possibly due to the settlement of disputes between raiyats and zamindars. The fluctuations in the other districts have not been explained.

97. The statement below shows the manner in which suits were disposed of during 1893 as compared with the year preceding:—

District.	Withdrawn and decided *ex-parte*.		Contested.		Percentage of contested cases.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24-Parganas ...	29,414	29,755	7,536	7,121	20·3	19·3
Nadia ...	16,310	16,502	3,939	4,166	19·4	20·1
Murshidabad ...	12,956	12,207	3,079	3,070	19·2	20·0
Jessore ...	23,027	22,441	5,916	5,635	20·4	20·0
Khulna ...	11,539	11,588	2,998	3,044	20·6	20·8
Total ...	93,246	92,493	23,468	23,036	20·1	19·9

In the 24-Parganas 46 per cent. of the cases were decided *ex-parte*, more than one-third of the total number were withdrawn, while less than one-fifth of the number were contested. The average duration of contested rent suits and of those decided *ex-parte* was 142 and 85 days respectively against 126 and 76 in the year preceding. In Jessore the number of suits disposed of was less than in 1892. The decrease in the disposal is said to be due to decrease in the institutions. The average duration of suits (contested and uncontested) for money or movables, rent suits and title and other suits during the year was 74, 78, and 175 days respectively against 77, 100, and 190 days in the preceding year.

XIII.—CRIME.

98. The number of cognizable offences reported in this Division during the year was 15,216 compared with 15,859 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 643 cases. The decrease occurred in the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, and Jessore, but mainly in the first-named district, in which offences under all classes have fallen off. In Murshidabad the decrease is noticeable in cases against property, and especially under the head of burglary. The decrease in Jessore occurred chiefly in dacoities and other serious offences against property, and is said to be due to the fact that a large number of local bad characters were proceeded against under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and their cases were generally tried on the spot. In Nadia and Khulna, on the other hand, there was an increase in the number of cases reported. In the former district the increase occurred chiefly in the number of offences under class III, but this increase was partly discounted by a decrease under other classes. In Khulna the increase chiefly occurred in offences against persons.

99. The number of cases declared false was 718 compared with 774 in 1892, and not 793, as shown in the report for the previous year, which was

apparently a mistake. Taking the districts separately, there were 130 false cases in the 24-Parganas, 122 in Nadia, 134 in Murshidabad, 215 in Jessore, and 117 in Khulna, against 199, 127, 135, 197, and 116, respectively. The decrease was thus marked in the 24-Parganas. Prosecutions were instituted in 65 cases, or 9·0 per cent., against 75, or 9·6 per cent. (and not 112, or 14·1 per cent.) in the previous year. Of these, 18 were instituted in the 24-Parganas, 20 in Nadia, 10 in Murshidabad, 9 in Jessore, and 8 in Khulna, compared with 23, 25, 5, 15, and 7, respectively. The number of cases in which convictions were obtained was 7 in the 24-Parganas, 4 in Nadia, 3 in Murshidabad, 4 in Jessore, and 1 in Khulna, against 15, 4, 1, 4, and 2, respectively, in 1892. The Nadia and Khulna figures are bad. Writing on this subject, the Magistrate of Jessore observes that many cases declared false are not palpably and undeniably false, but only probably so, and that this prevents an extensive use of section 560, Criminal Procedure Code. He states that compensation was given in only 20 cases in 1893. The number, though small, is much better than in Nadia, where it was awarded only in 4 cases. It is to be much regretted that more use is not made by Magistrates generally of the valuable powers awarded in this section.

100. The total number of cases in which the police abstained from making enquiry was 1,737, or 11·4 per cent., compared with 1,743, or 10·9 per cent. in 1892, showing a slight decrease. Of the total number of cases, 462 were in the 24-Parganas, 384 in Nadia, 473 in Murshidabad, 270 in Jessore, and 148 in Khulna, compared with 436, 485, 336, 380, and 150, respectively, in the year preceding. It will be seen that there was a marked increase in Murshidabad, and decrease in Nadia and Jessore. The cases were as usual mostly petty ones, attempts and cases in which no property was stolen, or the property stolen could not be identified, or the offenders were unknown. In Jessore and Khulna the power of refusing enquiry seems on the whole to have been exercised with discretion. In Nadia 42 cases were investigated under orders of the Magistrate after the police had refused enquiry.

101. The total number of persons arrested during the year was 13,897 compared with 14,365 in 1892. Of these, 13,428 were sent up for trial against 13,890, and 8,732 convicted against 8,893 in the previous year, the percentage of convictions being 65·0 against 64·4 in the preceding year. As regards the several districts, the percentage was 68·1 in the 24-Parganas, 68·8 in Nadia, 69·7 in Murshidabad, 56·1 in Jessore, and 58·6 in Khulna.

102. The total number of true cases of murder in this Division during the year was 52 against 59 in 1892. Of these, 16 were in the 24-Parganas, 2 in Nadia, 7 in Murshidabad, 16 in Jessore, and 11 in Khulna, against 24, 4, 7, 16, and 8, respectively, the decrease in the 24-Parganas being marked. The number in which convictions were obtained was 11 against 15. Of these, 4 were in the 24-Parganas, 1 in Murshidabad, 3 in Jessore, and 3 in Khulna, as compared with 7, 2, 2, and 3, respectively, in the preceding year. In Nadia in no cases were convictions obtained during the year, though in 1892 one case ended in conviction. The result in Murshidabad was especially bad.

103. The number of true cases of dacoity was 25 against 36. Of these, 11 were in the 24-Parganas, 2 in Nadia, 3 in Murshidabad, 8 in Jessore, and 1 in Khulna, compared with 10, 2, 8, 16, and 0 in the previous year. The decrease in Murshidabad and Jessore is satisfactory. The number of cases which ended in conviction was 10 against 7. Of these, 2 were in the 24-Parganas, 0 in Nadia, 3 in Murshidabad, and 5 in Jessore, against 3, 1, 0, and 3, respectively, in 1892. The results in Murshidabad and Jessore are especially good.

104. There was a marked increase of 97 cases of rioting during the year, the figures being 381 compared with 284 in 1892. Of the 381 cases, 77 occurred in the 24-Parganas, 53 in Nadia, 37 in Murshidabad, 126 in Jessore, and 88 in Khulna, compared with 74, 46, 33, 51, and 80, respectively, in the previous year, showing an increase in all the districts. Though the number in Jessore was specially large, no explanation has been furnished by the Magistrate regarding it, but I observe that in the previous year there was a large decrease. The cases were chiefly due to disputes about land and fisheries. The majority of them was of a petty description. In five cases only did loss of life occur: four of these were in the 24-Parganas, and the remaining one in Khulna.

105. In none of the districts was there any caste or religious disturbance between the Hindus and the Muhammadans. In Nadia two sects of Muhammadans in Kushtia quarrelled about rubrics, and were convicted and fined. Two factions of Muhammadans also quarrelled in the Hanskali jurisdiction of the Sadar subdivision of the same district about the slaughter of a cow at the *Bakr Id*, and those who rescued the cow from slaughter were fined and imprisoned.

106. In the 24-Parganas proceedings under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, were taken against 219 persons, of whom 92 were bound down. Fifty-seven more were bound down under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, in addition to other punishments inflicted on them. Proceedings under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, were also taken against 41 persons, of whom 21 were ordered to give security for good behaviour. In Nadia there were 22 cases under section 107, and 14 cases under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code. In the former 42 persons were bound down, 36 for one year and 6 for six months each, while in the latter 43 persons were bound down, 40 for one year and 3 for six months. In Murshidadad there were 12 cases during the year, 7 under section 106 and 5 under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. In these 45 persons were bound down, 10 under section 106 and 35 under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. In Jessore 133 cases were instituted under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, and 184 under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code. In the former 727 and in the latter 131 persons were bound down during the year. In Khulna there were 135 cases under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, and 20 under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code. In the former 355 and in the latter 74 persons were bound down during the year to keep the peace. The extra police force employed at Baharbunia has been removed.

107. There were 16,397 cases of non-cognizable crime reported in this Division during the year under review compared with 16,847 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 450 cases. The decrease occurred in the 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Khulna, while the two other districts showed an increase. The decrease in the 24-Parganas has not been explained. In Nadia it is said to be mainly due to a decrease of about 400 prosecutions under the Municipal Act, of 74 cases under class I, as fewer chaukidars were prosecuted, most of them having been departmentally dealt with, a procedure which is far more preferable, and of 42 cases under the Hackney Carriage Act. The decrease in Khulna is attributed to the fact that in the early part of the year the people were poor owing to bad crops, and could not afford to spend so much on litigation.

108. In Murshidabad the increase in the number of cases is said to have occurred chiefly under the head of cattle trespass and breach of contract. In Jessore the increase is observable in all classes of offences, except class V where there was a decrease. The increase is marked in classes I, IV, and V and in offences under special laws. The Magistrate has not been able to account for the increase in class IV, as it was not a year of marked prosperity when people are fond of resorting to the Courts in petty cases. The increase in class VI is attributed to the comparatively larger number of institutions under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. As regards the increase in offences under special laws, it is stated that the provisions of these laws were duly enforced during the year, and that there was a marked increase under the head of cattle trespass.

109. The number of cases in which the police were employed to make enquiries was 802, or 4·8 per cent., as compared with 4·4 per cent. in 1893. Of the 802 cases, 341 were in the 24-Parganas, 43 in Nadia, 69 in Jessore and 349 in Khulna. In Murshidabad in not a single case were the police employed to make enquiries. Any increase in this procedure is most strongly to be deprecated, and from the above it appears that in the 24-Parganas and Khulna cases were sent far too readily for police enquiry.

110. The number of persons against whom processes were issued was 18,534 against 17,660, and the number that actually appeared before Magistrates was 12,827 compared with 13,032. This is said to be probably due to the compromise out of Court of petty cases of assault, &c., after the issue of summons. The number of persons convicted was 6,586, or 51·4 per cent. compared with 55·4 in 1892.

XIV.—POLICE.

111. The following statement shows the strength of the police force employed in the several districts of this Division:—

District.	District Superintendent.	Assistant Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	European constables.	Head constables.	Constables.	Town chaukidars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24-Parganas	1	1	5	36	2	133	979	51
Nadia ...	1	...	4	33	...	51	505	94
Murshidabad	1	1	4	32	...	76	497	97
Jessore ...	1	...	5	33	...	42	394	29
Khulna ...	1	...	3	21	..	42	258	55
Total ...	5	2	21	155	2	344	2,633	326

The above shows that, compared with 1892, there was an increase of one head constable in the 24-Parganas and a decrease in the number of constables employed during the year in three out of the five districts. This is due to the substitution of chaukidars for the watch and ward of certain towns in place of constables, and to the reduction of the force on account of the abolition of certain outposts.

112. The numbers punished were as follows:—

Dismissed—

	1892.	1893.
Inspectors ...	...	...
Sub-Inspectors ...	2	3
Head constables ...	1	6
Constables ...	94	82
Total ...	97	91

The increase in dismissals in the higher ranks is very unsatisfactory. Two sub-inspectors and two head constables were dismissed in Nadia alone.

113. Punished departmentally—

	1892.	1893.
Sub-Inspectors	73	84
Head constables	158	125
Constables	341	469
Total	572	678

There was a considerable increase in the number of constables punished departmentally, especially in the 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Murshidabad districts.

114. Punished judicially—

	1892	1893
Sub-Inspectors	2	
Head constables	2	2
Constables	43	53
Total	47	

The number of constables punished judicially also shows an increase.

115. The numbers rewarded during the year were as follows:—

	1892.	1893.
By promotion	3	4
By money rewards	310	379
Total	313	383

With the increase in punishments, it is satisfactory to note an increase in rewards. They were given freely in the 24-Parganas district. Nadia also shows a substantial increase.

116. In Murshidabad Inspector Aghore Nath Chowdhry received a special reward of Rs. 1,335 from Louis Payenne and Company for detecting a heavy burglary committed in their office at Berhampur. In Jessore Inspector Mohim Chandra Das received a money reward of Rs. 200 from the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, for successfully working out two dacoity cases and an important Government currency note forgery case which occurred during the year. Sub-Inspector Protap Chandra Mitter of this district was also granted by the District Magistrate a reward of Rs. 100 for the arrest of an important absconder in a double murder case.

117. The table below shows the number that left the force: —

	1892.	1893.
On pension	36	39
On gratuity	11	6
By resignation without pension or gratuity	127	156
By dismissal	97	91
By discharge	27	23
By desertion	16	14
By death	100	97
Total ...	414	426

There was a considerable increase in the number of those who resigned during the year compared with the preceding year.

118. There were 15,216 cases of cognizable crime in this division during the year under report compared with 15,859 in 1892. Of these 11,854 were enquired into by the police against 12,582. The number of cases in which convictions were obtained was 6,994, or 59·0 per cent., compared with 52·9 per cent. in the preceding year. Deducting cases under class VI, the percentage of convictions was 36·4 compared with 30·6 in 1892. The result shows an improvement and is satisfactory.

119. The following table shows the action of the police in the matter of the recovery of stolen property :—

	Amount of property stolen.	Amount recovered.	Percentage of recovery.
	Rs.	Rs.	
24-Parganas ...	43,988	11,137	25·3
Nadia ...	26,291	6,937	26·3
Murshidabad ...	41,610	13,328	32·0
Jessore ...	55,823	16,206	29·0
Khulna ...	20,999	3,961	18·8
Total ...	1,88,711	51,569	27·3

The amount of property stolen has fallen from Rs 2,09,657 to Rs. 1,88,711, but the amount recovered shows a large increase, being Rs. 51,569 against Rs. 39,284 in 1892. The percentage of recovery was 27·3 as compared with 18·7 in the preceding year. Taking the figures for what they are worth, there has been a marked improvement in the percentage of recovery in every district, except the 24-Parganas, and, although the recovery is generally a matter of chance, yet as the police get blamed when the percentages are low, it is only fair they should get credit when the reverse is the case, as in the year under review.

120. Except in Nadia, the conduct of the police in this Division is reported on the whole to have been satisfactory. The Magistrate of Nadia observes that the general conduct of the police of his district was not satisfactory, as there were several instances of serious misconduct amongst superior officers which had to be dealt with upon their merits with some severity. In this district

a charge of extortion was laid against a head constable of Bhuluka thana. It was, however, proved false, and the complainant was prosecuted under section 211, Indian Penal Code, but was discharged for want of sufficient evidence. In Jessore great difficulty was experienced in getting men to fill up vacancies.

121. The following statement shows the number of rural police in the several districts of this Division, the number punished, and the number rewarded:—

	Number of rural police.	Number punished.	Number rewarded.
24-Parganas ...	3,351	1,244	25
Nadia ...	3,436	1,090	28
Murshidabad ...	3,911	529	39
Jessore ...	3,879	945	30
Khulna ...	2,037	1,096	27
Total ...	16,614	4,904	149

122. The above shows that there was a decrease in the number of chaukidars punished during the year compared with the figures for 1892, being 4,904 against 5,739, while the number of chaukidars rose from 16,607 to 16,614. The decrease occurred in all the districts, except Nadia and Khulna, where there was an increase. The decrease was more marked in the 24-Parganas and Jessore, while the increase in Nadia was considerable. The proportion of chaukidars rewarded compared with those punished is as usual infinitesimal. Till good work is better rewarded than it is at present, it is hopeless to expect it, or to induce a better class of men to become chaukidars. Some chaukidars in Nadia did especially good work. As usual, the punishments were chiefly for non-attendance at thanas and for not reporting crime.

123. In Murshidabad there are still many chaukidars under Regulation XX, the largest number of them being in the Kandi subdivision. Proposals were made to introduce Act VI of 1870 (as amended by subsequent enactments) throughout the subdivisions, as the chakran chaukidars were reported to be generally bad characters, whom it is not possible to look after properly. But the Magistrate on local enquiries found that the chaukidars under Act VI of 1870 in this subdivision were of no better class and bore no better characters than the chakran chaukidars, and that if these men were removed no advantage would be gained, but on the contrary they being deprived of their lands might quite possibly take to thieving. The difficulty of controlling so large a body of men can be best met by reducing their number as deaths occur, and making over their lands to those village chaukidars who have not enough, or returning them to the zamindars and assessing them for the chaukidari fund, as directed by section 49 of the Act.

124. Very little progress has been made in this Division in improving the status of the chaukidars by the appointment of men of better caste and position in society. The appointment has been held from time immemorial by men of the lowest castes, such as *Káorás*, *Bágdis*, *Muchis*, *Doms*, *&c.*, and men of better position hold aloof and do not come forward willingly to accept appointments as chaukidars. Till they are paid the equivalent of the ordinary rates of pay it is hopeless to expect a real improvement.

125. No instance of chaukidars having been employed by the police on menial and degrading duties has been reported in any of the districts of this Division. In Nadia complaints of such employment have been made in one or two cases, but in one case the charge could not be proved, and in another on enquiry it was found to be false. It is, however, believed by some officers that in places chaukidars are still so employed by the police, but this abuse, it is observed, will diminish in proportion to the attention paid to it by the inspecting officers.

126. The salaries of chaukidars in this Division vary from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 a month, the majority of them getting Rs. 4. In all districts, except Nadia, they are now paid regularly. In Nadia it appears that 988 chaukidars

were in arrears from four to six or more months. Writing on this subject, Mr. Garrett, the Officiating Magistrate of this district, observes:—

"I do not think that the four-monthly period should be included in the table of arrears, as chaukidars can only be paid every quarter under the law, and the arrears at the end of the quarter can only be realised within a month.

"Arrears can only count from the fifth month. The law might be amended, as this is a hardship to chaukidars.

"The stupendous total of 988 men in arrears signifies nothing. According to the law there would be only 33 men in actual arrears."

127. On the whole, the chaukidars are said to have worked well during the year in all the districts of this Division. Some of them were rewarded for arresting offenders and for good service in connection with criminal cases. They have received much attention and many have got an increase of pay. They are also, it is stated, beginning to feel more independent of both the police and the panchayets.

XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

128. As reported in previous years, criminal justice is administered by the Sessions Courts, Stipendiary Magistrates, Benches of Honorary Magistrates, and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. The total number of cases tried at the Sessions during 1893 was 289 against 271 in the preceding year. Of these, 198, or 68·5 per cent., were convicted compared with 67·9 per cent. in 1892. Taking the districts separately, the percentage of conviction was 68·5 in the 24-Parganas, 69·2 in Nadia, 62·5 in Murshidabad, 71·6 in Jessore, and 69·0 in Khulna, as compared with 70·8, 68·2, 64·7, 55·7, and 77·7, respectively. The best results were obtained in Jessore and the worst in Murshidabad. No explanation of the low percentage has been given by the Magistrate, but it is satisfactory to note that all round there has been some improvement.

129. There were 70 Stipendiary Magistrates in this Division at the close of the year. Of these, 21 were in the 24-Parganas, 19 in Nadia, 8 in Murshidabad, 13 in Jessore, and 9 in Khulna. Of these Stipendiary Magistrates, 50 exercised first class, 14 second class, and 6 third class powers. The number of Benches in this Division was 47 against 43 in the previous year. They were composed of 436 Honorary Magistrates. These were distributed as follows:—

District.	Number of Benches.	Number of Honorary Magistrates.
24-Parganas ...	18	184
Nadia	12	105
Murshidabad	5	81
Jessore	8	95
Khulna	4	36
Total ...	47	501

130. During the year 1893 Benches were established at Baduria, Taki, and Khurda in the 24-Parganas and at Chanduria in Khulna. Those at Baduria and Taki being established late in the year, no sittings were held during 1893.

131. Of the Benches, 19 exercised second class and 28 third class powers. The number of Honorary Magistrates who were authorised to sit singly was 38. Of these, 3 exercised first class, 27 second class, and 8 third class powers. In Khulna there is now no Honorary Magistrate with power to sit singly, the one vested with such powers having resigned during the year. The attendance of the Honorary Magistrates with a few exceptions was fairly regular, and they promise to play a most useful part in the administration of justice, especially the Magistrates empowered to sit singly. Among these latter Babus Moni Lall Banerji and Preonath Mullick of Alipore in the 24-Parganas are again said to have rendered substantial service. Pandit Rakhal Chandra Tewari of Diamond Harbour and Maulvi Golam Quassim of Basirhat in the same district are also reported to have been punctual and assiduous in the performance of their duties. Another gentleman, Babu Rajani Kanto Ghose, who sat singly at Narail in the district of Jessore, appears to have done good work, and to have materially helped

the Subdivisional Officer. In Khulna the attendance of Honorary Magistrates is said to be on the whole not satisfactory. The general excuse given for bad attendance on the Benches is that only petty and uninteresting cases are made over to Honorary Magistrates to try. This is, however, often unavoidable, as cases which can be disposed of at one or two sittings must be made over to them, as owing to distance and other reasons Honorary Magistrates will not, as a rule, attend two or three times following.

132. The following table shows the number of cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates as well as by Benches and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly:—

District.	Decided by Stipendiary Magistrates.		Decided by Benches and Honorary Magistrates.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
24-Parganas	11,600	10,229	4,442	3,946
Nadia	2,757	2,398	2,223	2,185
Murshidabad	2,067	1,606	767	1,178
Jessore	2,446	2,682	550	589
Khulna	1,687	1,690	435	411
Total	20,557	18,605	8,417	8,309

The three first-named districts have shown a decrease for the last three years in the number of cases tried by Stipendiary Magistrates. In Murshidabad there has been a marked increase in the work done by Honorary Magistrates for the same period.

133. The following statement shows the results of trials as regards persons:—

District.	Persons put on trial.		Convicted.		Percentage of convictions.		Remarks.
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24-Parganas	19,066*	17,736	14,804	13,221	77·6	76·2	* Figures shown in this statement include those for suburbs, whereas in the report for the previous year the district figures exclusive of suburbs were given.
Nadia	6,547	6,067	4,550	3,874	71·2	63·8	
Murshidabad	3,671	3,651	2,195	2,301	59·7	63·	
Jessore	5,020	5,909	2,594	3,293	56·0	58·2	
Khulna	3,580	3,792	1,782	1,967	53·4	51·9	
Total ...	37,884	37,155	25,925	24,656	68·4	66·3	

The results show a falling off in all districts, except Murshidabad and Jessore, where there has been an improvement.

134. The following table shows the number of witnesses examined during the year compared with the year preceding:—

District.	Number of witnesses examined.		Number detained for more than two days.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
24-Parganas	24,961	21,579	1,339	1,330
Nadia	11,954	12,365	317	484
Murshidabad	9,508	8,590	861	432
Jessore	14,791	17,281	417	334
Khulna	9,656	10,772	322	283
Total	70,870	70,587	3,256	2,863

The number of witnesses examined has not decreased in the same proportion as the number of cases or of persons put on trial, so it is satisfactory to note that the percentage of detentions is the same as in the previous year, viz. 4·5.

In Nadia there has been a marked increase in the number detained over two days, which should have been explained.

135. The following statement shows the number of remands granted in A form cases during the year under report:—

District.	Number disposed of on first day.	Number postponed—							
		Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times.	Five times.	Six times.	Over six times.	Number pending at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24-Parganas	6,274	802	378	142	73	54	22	17	24
Nadia	264	172	167	97	39	23	17	8	...
Murshidabad	283	255	118	64	28	22	8	10	25
Jessore	190	197	142	81	35	23	10	11	14
Khulna	176	143	113	71	38	17	7	13	30
Total ...	7,187	1,569	918	455	213	139	64	59	93

The percentage of cases remanded six times and over to total number of cases disposed of was 1·1 as in the preceding year. With less cases the remands should have decreased, and the increase under columns 6, 7, 8, and 9 in the 24-Parganas, columns 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 in Nadia, columns 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9 in Khulna are to be regretted. Murshidabad has shown marked improvement.

136. The table below shows the number of reconvictions in the several districts of this Division during the past two years:—

District.	1892.	1893.
24-Parganas	194	75
Nadia	60	68
Murshidabad	64	51
Jessore	27	44
Khulna	23	24
Total	368	262

The number of reconvictions shows a large falling off. This occurred chiefly in the 24-Parganas.

137. The following statement shows the amount of criminal fines imposed and realised in the several districts during the past two years:—

District.	Imposed.		Realised.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas	62,302	55,830	56,882	48,944
Nadia	19,166	18,866	15,619	13,848
Murshidabad	10,146	11,348	10,003	10,169
Jessore	14,917	17,664	12,075	16,223
Khulna	8,491	16,233	8,603	10,687
Total	1,15,022	1,19,941	1,03,182	99,871

There was an increase in the amount of fines imposed in all districts, except the 24-Parganas and Nadia. The increase was more marked in Khulna, the amount imposed being Rs. 16,233 against Rs. 8,491 in the previous year. The amount of fines realised shows a total decrease in the 24-Parganas and Nadia; but the percentage of realisations was especially unsatisfactory in Nadia and Khulna, being 73·4 and 65·8 per cent. respectively. Special efforts must be taken to enforce prompt realisations.

138. During the year under report compensation, amounting to Rs. 50, was paid in four cases of frivolous and vexatious complaints in the Nadia district against Rs. 170 in five cases in 1892. In Jessore the amount paid was Rs. 1,899 compared with Rs. 1,095 in the year preceding. None of the other District Officers have furnished information on this subject.

139. The table below shows the number of cases in which whipping was awarded during the year as compared with the year preceding:—

District.	1892.	1893.
24-Parganas	124	73
Nadia ...	30	20
Murshidabad	9	12
Jessore ...	13	25
Khulna ...	4	7
Total	180	137

There was a marked decrease in the 24-Parganas and Nadia, but an increase in the other districts. In eight cases in the 24-Parganas it was inflicted in addition to other punishments.

140. The number of European British subjects brought to trial during the year was 11 compared with 29 in 1892. Of these, five were convicted and six acquitted. All of these cases occurred in the 24-Parganas.

141. From none of the districts of this Division were any cases under Act X of 1891 (an Act to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882) reported during the year under review.

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

142. The following table shows the working of registration offices in this Division during the past two years:—

District.	Number of documents registered.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas ...	73,020	70,116	85,582	38,907	76,667	39,464
Nadia ...	22,248	24,062	27,876	17,500	27,707	18,598
Murshidabad ...	11,315	13,399	18,567	8,957	19,420	10,447
Jessore ...	82,920	90,423	80,805	41,864	72,666	45,028
Khulna ...	40,063	44,949	41,197	23,264	40,860	26,505
Total ...	229,566	242,949	2,54,027	1,30,492	2,37,320	1,40,042

The total number of documents registered during the year shows an increase of 13,383 as compared with that in the preceding year. The increase occurred in all the districts, except the 24-Parganas, where there was a decrease, in spite of the fact that an additional sub-registry office was opened at Deyganga in the Barasat subdivision. This decrease was chiefly in instruments of sales and of mortgages of the value of less than Rs. 100 and in bonds, and is accounted for by the fact that in the preceding year owing to widespread agricultural distress an unusually large number of such documents were registered. There was also a noticeable decrease under the head of leases other than perpetual in this district, but it was to a great extent counterbalanced by the increase in perpetual leases.

143. In Nadia the increase occurred under the heads of sales, mortgages, perpetual leases and bonds. Under the first two heads it is attributed to the distress of the middle class landholders and the high price of food-grains and failure of crops during the last few years, and the general unwillingness of money-lenders to advance loans on simple money bonds. The increase under the head of perpetual leases is said to be due to the fact that people in general, even the cultivators, nowadays prefer to have such leases instead of temporary ones. The increase under the head of bonds is ascribed to general poverty and distress among the people owing to failure of crops.

144. In Murshidabad the increase was chiefly under the heads of sales, mortgages and leases. Under the first two heads it is attributed to more lands having changed hands, and to the natural growth of registration consequent on the increased confidence of the public in its advantages. The increase in leases is said to be mainly due to the resettlement of tenures by several zamindars of the district, including the Maharani Svarnamayi of Kasimbazar.

145. In Jessore the increase occurred in the following classes of documents:—

1. Perpetual leases.
2. Leases for one year or less.
3. Mortgages.
4. Bonds.

In the first, third, and fourth classes of documents, the increase is attributed to bad harvests and to a rise in the price of food-grains, while in the second class it is said to be due to new settlements. Another cause of increase in the number of perpetual leases is said to be the growing tendency on the part of money-lenders to prefer taking a perpetual lease of the borrower's holding or a part of it instead of a bond for the money lent, the money lent being entered as the premium on the lease. If the borrower repays the money, the *mahajan* returns the lease. If he does not repay, the *mahajan* need not go into court, but retains the lease. In some cases, it is stated, both a bond and a perpetual lease without premium are executed. The cultivator, in order that he may be able to grant a perpetual lease, styles his holding an intermediate tenure.

146. In Khulna the increase in the number of documents registered is attributed partly to scarcity in the early part of the year and partly to the general progress of registration, which is naturally aided by the reduction of fees.

147. The total receipts during the year show a decrease in all districts, except Murshidabad, while the expenditure on the other hand shows an increase everywhere. The falling off in the receipts is due to the reduction during the year of *ad valorem* fees from annas twelve to annas eight for value up to Rs. 50. In the 24-Parganas it is also ascribed to the falling off in the number of registrations. The increase in Murshidabad is accounted for by the large increase in the number of documents registered during the year. The decrease in receipts is so large that there will have to be a very marked increase in the number of registrations, if the receipts are in future to be as high as they have hitherto been.

148. The increase in expenditure is said to be mainly due to a higher scale of commission paid to Sub-Registrars owing to the larger number of documents registered and to the increased allowances paid for their establishments.

149. On the whole the working of the department during the year appears to have been satisfactory.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

150. The number of estates of each class borne on the revenue-roll of the several districts during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94 are as follows:—

Year.	Class I—Permanently-settled estates.	Class II—Temporarily-settled estates.	Class III—Estates held direct by Government.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1892-93 ...	9,281	725	251	10,257
1893-94 ...	9,281	722	252	10,255
Difference ...	...	—3	+1	—2

There were inter-transfers from one class to another in Jessore and Khulna. Two estates from this Division were transferred to other Divisions. Six estates (Sunderbuns lots) were removed from the revenue-rolls of the 24-Parganas on

account of their non-settlement, being proclaimed as protected forests, and five estates were added, owing to the settlement (*a*) of three Sunderbun grants, (*b*) of a piece of land previously occupied by a post office, (*c*) and of another piece of Government land. Hence there was a decrease of one estate in the roll. One estate in Nadia was released to a private proprietor, and two estates in Murshidabad, formerly struck off the revenue-roll through mistake, were brought on it again, resulting in a net decrease of two estates in the Division.

151. The following table shows the demand, collections, remissions and balances of land revenue during the past two years:—

Year.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Total.	Arrear collection.	Current collection.	Total.	Remission.	Balances.	Percentage of collections on demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1892-93 ...	1,02,759	50,96,967	51,99,726	73,153	49,78,677	50,51,830	7,614	1,40,282	97·1
1893-94 ...	1,46,919	51,01,468	52,48,387	96,623	49,58,534	50,55,157	25,747	1,67,483	96·3

Compared with the preceding year, the results cannot be considered good, as while current collections and the percentage of collections on demand fell off, remissions and balances increased. The uncollected balance at the close of 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 1,40,282, but the amount now shown as arrear demand is Rs. 1,46,919. The increase is due to additions in the *hustabood jamas* of some of the estates which had a retrospective effect.

152. The percentage of collections in each class is exhibited in the following statement:—

Class of Estates.	1892-93.						1893-94.					
	Arrear demand.	Arrear collections.	Percentage of collections.	Current demand.	Current collections.	Percentage of collections.	Arrear demand.	Arrear collections.	Percentage of collections.	Current demand.	Current collections.	Percentage of collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
I.—Permanently-settled estates.	17,887	17,834	99·7	44,42,805	44,07,700	99·2	33,508	33,468	99·9	44,41,844	43,86,824	98·7
II.—Temporarily-settled estates.	27,813	26,125	93·9	3,09,811	2,85,106	92·02	26,774	25,028	93·5	3,13,177	2,89,925	92·5
III.—Estates held direct by Government.	57,059	29,194	51·1	3,44,351	2,85,871	83·01	86,637	38,127	44·	3,46,447	2,81,785	81·3
Total ...	1,02,759	73,153	71·1	50,96,967	49,78,677	97·6	1,46,919	96,623	65·7	51,01,468	49,58,534	97·2

The prescribed standard for the collection of arrear demands is cent. per cent. The results in the permanently-settled estates were good, being 99·9 per cent.; those in the temporarily-settled estates were 93·5, or nearly the same as last year, but those in the Government estates were very unsatisfactory, being 44 against 51·1 in 1892-93. In no district was the prescribed standard attained to, the nearest approach being made by Jessore and Khulna, where 96·7 and 95·6 per cent. respectively were collected. On the other hand, the districts of the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad show very poor results. In the previous year also these same districts occupied the same positions. The low percentage in the 24-Parganas is chiefly due to the failure of crops in consequence of excessive rain during the year under report. The tenants suffered considerably and were unable to pay. The raiyats in two Government estates in the Basirhat subdivision also stopped payment—in one on account of an appeal preferred to the High Court against the decision of the Special Judge rejecting the prayer of the raiyats to get the assessment fixed at the recent settlement reduced, while in the other the raiyats applied to the Subdivisional Officer for remission of

their rents on the ground of poverty caused by the failure of crops. That officer after an enquiry rejected their application. They then combined and withheld payment, but steps are being taken to make them pay. A heavy sum was also not realised from certain town lot-holders in the Government estate, Port Canning, who hold the lots at a loss owing to the failure of the place as a port. The question of a general reduction of the rate of rent in this estate is under consideration.

153. The Collector of Murshidabad attributes the short collections to the failure of the rabi crops in many Government estates. The current collections also, for the reasons noted above, were not up to the mark.

154. The collections in the estates under direct management in each district are shown in the statement below:—

Statement showing the state of collections from khas mahals in the Presidency Division during 1893-94.

District.	Number of estate.	Current demand.	Arrear demand.	Total demand.	Current collection.	Arrear collection.	Total collection.	Percentage of current collection on current demand.	Percentage of current collection or arrear demand.	Percentage of total collection on total demand.	Percentage of current collection on current demand in 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
24-Parganas	43	2,60,326	65,140	3,25,475	2,11,304	21,909	2,33,213	81·1	33·6	71·6	83·7
Calcutta	1	18,864	19	18,883	18,823	13	18,836	99·7	68·4	99·7	99·6
Nadia	38	16,183	2,988	19,171	13,347	2,610	15,957	82·4	87·3	83·2	88
Murshidabad	63	30,016	13,924	43,940	20,059	9,252	29,911	66·8	66·4	68·7	66·8
Jessore	75	4,381	694	5,075	4,069	567	4,636	92·8	81·7	91·3	87·5
Khulna	32	16,677	3,863	20,540	13,583	3,776	17,359	81·4	97·7	84·4	75·9
Total ...	252	3,46,447	86,637	4,33,084	2,81,785	38,127	3,19,912	81·3	44	73·8	83·01

The number of estates under direct management during the year under report was 252 with an annual rental of Rs. 3,46,447 against 251 with a rental of Rs. 3,44,351 in the preceding year. The number of estates slightly varied in four districts.

155. The lands of two estates in the 24-Parganas could not be traced, and with the Board's sanction they were removed from the revenue-roll; hence the decrease of two estates in this district. The decrease of one estate in Nadia is due to the transfer on account of temporary settlement of two estates from the list of khas mahals to class II and the transfer of one estate from class II to class III. In Murshidabad there was an increase of two estates in consequence of the entry in the revenue-roll of two diluviated estates formerly struck off through mistake. The increase in Jessore is due to the purchase of two estates by Government at a sale for arrears of revenue. The increase in the rental is owing to the settlement of some vacant holdings and resettlement of others at enhanced rates. Compared with the preceding year, the current demand increased in all districts, except Calcutta and Jessore. The decrease in Calcutta is due partly to the redemption of the revenue of certain holdings and partly to the acquisition of lands for public purposes. That in Jessore is due to the transfer of an estate from class III to class II in consequence of its settlement with the proprietor. The percentage of current collections on current demand reached the fixed standard (90 per cent.) in Calcutta and Jessore. The 24-Parganas and Khulna collected a little over 81 and Nadia over 82 per cent. The poorest result is shown by Murshidabad, where the collections amounted to only 68·8 per cent. With regard to the arrear collections, the results were very bad, except in

Khulna, where they reached 97·7 per cent. They were especially bad in the 24-Parganas, being only 33·6 per cent. Explanations of the bad results have been already given. If the irrecoverable balances were excluded from the current demand, the percentage would show some improvement. Considering the reduced condition of the tenantry in most districts owing to the failure of crops in successive years, the financial result of the management of khas mahals in the Division may on the whole be accepted as fair; but I have no doubt, from what I have seen, that Mr. Westmacott's views, that so many Deputy Collectors are inclined to neglect revenue work for criminal and thus cause these bad results, are correct. The absence of personal responsibility is far more marked in revenue than in judicial work.

156. The remissions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 25,747 against Rs. 7,614 in the preceding year. The bulk of the remissions was granted to the tenants of some Government estates in the 24-Parganas, who were unable to pay owing to the destruction of their crops. The remissions are classified thus:—

	Rs.
Nominal remissions	4,686
Remissions of grace	20,760
Ditto of right	301

The nominal remissions were on account of lands wrongly included in Government estates, and in some cases of lands remaining unsettled because of diluvion and desertion. Deaths, desertion of raiyats, relinquishments of holdings, poverty of raiyats, &c., were the causes of remissions of grace, while the remissions of right were granted in certain khas mahals on account of double assessment and diluvion of jôts.

157. There has been no material change either in the agency or mode of management of estates under direct management. The cost of management of khas mahals in the several districts is shown below:—

	Rs.
24-Parganas	26,109
Nadia	649
Murshidabad	2,577
Jessore	Nil
Khulna	686
Total	30,021

158. The amounts expended on the Government estates in this Division for miscellaneous (including agricultural) and sanitary improvements are Rs. 35,212 and Rs. 5,287 respectively, as shown below:—

	Miscellaneous, including agricultural improvements.	Sanitary improvements.
	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas	32,792	4,148
Nadia	385	680
Murshidabad	938	304
Jessore	518	...
Khulna	579	155
Total	35,212	5,287

159. The details of the improvements effected are given below. Rupees 29,972 were spent on the Orphangunge market in the 24-Parganas, on the extension of the revetment wall along Tolly's nala, on the construction of

godowns and drains and on repairs to roads and sheds. Rupees 455 were spent in repairing the tahsil cutcherries in the Diamond Harbour and Basirhat subdivisions and Rs. 822 on repairs of village roads. The re-excavation of the tank in the Subdivisional Officer's residence in Barasat cost Rs. 440. Rupees 648 were spent on the construction of a *pucka* ghat for a tank at Port Canning and Rs. 455 for additional boundary pillars in two Government estates. The construction and repairs of cutcherry houses and roads, sinking of wells, and clearing wells and tanks in certain khas mahals were the improvements effected in Nadia and Murshidabad. In Jessore the re-excavation of the post office tank was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 318, and a cutcherry house constructed at Rs. 200. The re-excavation of tanks, erection of boundary pillars, and repairs of cutcherry houses disposed of the allotment in Khulna.

160. *Sanitary improvements.*—Rupees 2,984 were expended in filling up a tank in Government estate Punchannogram in the 24-Parganas, Rs. 840 in re-excavating a tank in Port Canning and in clearing jungle and drains in the above estate, &c. The improvements in the other districts consisted of the construction of culverts, the excavation of tanks, the sinking of wells, the clearing of jungle, tanks, &c.

161. Besides the above, Rs. 2,996 were spent in the 24-Parganas and Rs. 2,074 in Murshidabad on agricultural public works. They comprised the construction and repairs of embankments in the former district and the re-excavation of tanks in the latter.

162. No new staples were cultivated in any Government estates in the Division, the raiyats being averse to experiments. In Nadia a small area was sown with wheat, but for want of rain in December and January last the experiment proved a failure. No agricultural improvements or experiments were effected in any district and no new machinery was introduced.

163. In the 24-Parganas 62 schools were maintained in the Government estates at a cost of Rs. 2,034. In Nadia there are five schools, including a night school, situated in the khas mahals, one of which is exclusively for Christian girls, and is supported and managed by the Church Missionary Society. Rupees 343 were allotted to this district, the whole of which was utilised.

164. In Murshidabad nine schools were maintained, of which one was an upper primary with 31 pupils and eight lower primary with 176 pupils, and one girls' school with 21 girls. The total expenditure for maintaining them was Rs. 535, including Rs. 103 expended for purchase of benches.

165. Four primary and two secondary schools were maintained in Jessore at a cost of Rs. 36 and Rs. 34 respectively, and in Khulna 16 stipendiary schools with 447 pupils were maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,703 against 11 with 321 pupils in the previous year. Besides 11 others were paid by results, and one unaided school was kept up in this district.

166. The condition of the raiyats in the khas mahals is reported to be on the whole fairly good, though in parts they suffered from the loss of the winter paddy crops owing to the heavy rainfall during the year. No cases of desertion of raiyats from Government estates are reported from any district.

167. The work of inspection of accounts of Government estates was duly attended to by the Collectors, Khas Mahal Deputy Collectors and Subdivisional Officers. Mr. Westmacott also examined the accounts of several khas mahals during his tour.

168. The percentage of registration under section 62 of the Land Registration Act in the several districts is shown below:—

District.		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
24-Parganas	...	3·15	3·9	4·3
Calcutta	...	5·1	6·9	5·2
Nadia	...	11·6	8·5	11·07
Murshidabad	...	4·9	4·3	4·7
Jessore	...	2·2	2·1	6·06
Khulna	...	17·7	18·4	20·4
Total	...	5·1	5·2	6·1

169. Seven hundred and thirty-three estates including shares became liable to sale for non-payment of revenue demands. Of these, 107, or 14·5 per cent., were actually sold against 15·2 in the previous year. The falling off in the percentage and the large exemptions granted by Collectors, who afforded all possible facilities to defaulters to pay up their arrears before the sale days, tend to show that the sale law was not worked with undue rigour. The causes of defaults which brought about sales are disputes among co-sharers, indebtedness of proprietors, and the unprofitable nature of the estates.

170. The following table shows the settlements effected in each district of the Division during the year:—

Statement showing the settlements effected during the year 1893-94.

Division.	District.	Original settlement.		Resettlement.				Summary settlements.				Settlement for disposal.	
		Number.	Net revenue.	Number.	Net revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Net revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Estimated revenue.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Presidency	24-Parganas	2	85	6	952	631	...	7	202	2	...	8	2,000
	Nadia	...	...	16	1,786	417	759	...	...	...	...	22	12,809
	Murshidabad ...	...	...	5	1,333	53	342	5	1,051	...	...	16	13,541
	Jessore	...	...	7	1,339	349	243	...	...	...	...	5	66
	Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sundarbans	5	4,596	2	604	301	...	5	2,026	...	...	146	11,561
	Total ...	7	4,681	36	6,013	1,751	1,344	17	3,279	2	...	197	39,977

Seven original settlements took place, viz., two in the 24-Parganas and five in the Sundarbans, yielding a net revenue of Rs. 4,681. Resettlements were effected in every district, except Khulna, and the net increase to the revenue demand amounted to Rs. 407. The decrease in Nadia is chiefly attributed to diluvion in all the estates, with the exception of one fishery mahal which was settled at a reduced jama owing to want of competition. That in Murshidabad has not been explained. Seventeen summary settlements were effected during the year against two in the preceding year. The rates adopted in these settlements were generally those fixed in previous settlements.

171. The relations between landlords and tenants continued on the whole to be fairly satisfactory, though manifestations of ill-feelings and strained relations broke out here and there and had to be checked by the timely interference of the local authorities. It is reported from Khulna that the practice on the part of one zamindar of purchasing the rights of under-tenants of another zamindar noticed in the last report gave rise to disputes, though no case of actual breach of the peace came to light. In the Bangaon subdivision in Jessore the relations between certain landlords and their tenants were somewhat strained, the raiyats, it is said, having never paid rent except through the Court. There was, however, no disturbance calling for the interference of the law. In Murshidabad three cases of strained relations between landlords and tenants were reported during the year. In the Sadar subdivision the raiyats of the village Shamnagar murdered the Dewan, a peon, and a muhurrir of their zamindar, Mr. Hills, of Patkabari. An additional police force had to be posted in the village at the cost of the raiyats in order to prevent further disturbances. It seems, however, that the quarrel was with the deceased, and not with Mr. Hills. In the second case the raiyats of the zamindar, Babu Gobinda Jeban Hazra, of Panchgram, in the Kandi subdivision, strongly opposed the zamindar's attempt to enhance their rent. There was every likelihood of a breach of the peace, but timely interference prevented it. In the third case the raiyats of Rai Jogendro Narain Raya, of Lalgola, in the Jangipur subdivision, combined together to put pressure on him not to let his zamindari in ijara to Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company on the expiry of the term of the present settlement, but to keep it khas.

Road and Public Works Cesses.

172. The following table shows the demands, collections, balances, and remissions of cesses in the several districts of the Division:—

District.	Demand.			Collections.				Balances.			Deduct remissions.	Net arrear.	Percentage of net balance on gross demand.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current including previously paid in advance.	Arrear.	Advance for future years.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24-Parganas	2,37,880	37,588	2,75,468	2,06,240	34,389	4,642	2,45,271	31,640	3,199	34,839	785	34,054	12·36
Nadia	1,57,145	8,204	1,65,349	1,41,970	7,529	4,390	1,53,889	15,175	674	15,849	220	15,629	9·45
Murshidabad	1,46,101	31,110	1,77,211	1,26,395	16,795	5,921	1,49,591	20,726	14,315	35,041	1,018	34,023	19·1
Jessore	1,85,941	48,378	2,34,319	1,45,530	43,063	6,248	1,94,835	40,411	5,315	45,726	456	45,270	19·3
Khulna	1,42,320	19,453	1,61,773	1,29,156	16,038	2,000	1,48,394	13,164	2,815	15,979	1	15,978	9·8
Total ...	8,69,387	1,44,733	10,14,120	7,48,291	1,18,414	23,795	8,85,900	1,21,116	26,318	1,47,434	2,480	1,44,953	14·2

There has been a considerable increase in the annual cess demand compared with the preceding year. This is especially marked in Nadia, but is shared by all the districts in the Division, and is due to complete revaluations of the districts of Nadia and Murshidabad and partial revaluations in the other districts. The proportionate collections of current demand have fallen off slightly, while those of the arrears show some improvement compared with the preceding year, being 86 and 81·8 per cent. against 86·2 and 78·9 respectively. A large portion of the arrears is due from the districts of Jessore and Murshidabad. The bulk of them is due on account of rent-free tenures, and cannot be realised owing to the difficulty in tracing out the owners and their properties.

173. In the 24-Parganas the increase in the current cess demand is due to the valuations and revaluations of certain estates and tenures having been completed during the previous year, and to the revision of valuation of hâts and fairs under section 79 of the Cess Act.

174. In Nadia the revaluation took effect from 1st April 1893. The cess demand arrived at by the general revaluation of the district amounted to Rs. 1,58,504, of which Rs. 1,359 had to be reduced on objection and appeal. The net demand for realisation was therefore Rs. 1,57,145.

175. In Khulna the valuation and revaluation of 69 tenures and estates sanctioned by the Board were taken in hand in March 1892, and completed in March 1894. This has resulted in an increase of Rs. 17,000 to the annual cess demand of the district.

XVIII.—ATTACHED ESTATES, INCLUDING COURT OF WARDS.

176. There were altogether six estates under the management of the Court of Wards during the year under report, viz.—

24-Parganas	...	Bhowanipur. Baranagar. Jainagar.
Murshidabad	...	Kasimbazar.
Khulna	...	Saidpur Trust Estate. Satkhira Estate.

177. A portion of Miss M. D. J. Courjon's estate in the district of the 24-Parganas, consisting only of a house in Calcutta, No. 29, Theatre Road, and the Chanchra road estate in Jessore made over to Government by the late Raya Kali Prosad, zamindar of Bagchar, for the maintenance of the Daitala and Nilganj bridge over the river Bhairab, continue to be managed by the Collectors of those districts. There is nothing special to note in respect to these estates.

178. Of the three estates in the district of the 24-Parganas, Bhawanipur is comparatively large and important, comprising 20 entire revenue-paying estates, 17 portions of estates, 4 patnis and 38 tenures. The affairs of this

estate are in a satisfactory condition. Out of a total demand of Rs. 4,13,413, including current demand of Rs. 1,63,789, a sum of Rs. 1,96,340, being 119·8 per cent. of the current demand, was realised, and Rs. 23,820 remitted during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,93,253. This result is better than that of any previous year since the assumption of the charge of the estate by the Court of Wards. Out of the outstanding balance of Rs. 1,93,253, Rs. 39,400 are reported to be bad and irrecoverable, and of this Rs. 24,105 have since the close of the year been written off under proper sanction. The recovery of Rs. 7,367 is said to be doubtful and disputed, Rs. 8.533 are doubtful but not disputed, and the rest, Rs. 1,37,953, good and are in process of recovery.

179. Rupees 19,000 were spent during the year for the following improvements within the estate, viz., the reclamation of about 1,902 bighas of land, the excavation of four tanks and construction and repair of 12 miles of kutcha roads. Rupees 250 and Rs. 650 were also spent for the support of schools and maintenance of dispensaries.

180. Out of the lands reclaimed by the estate during the last two years, settlement of 3,700 bighas has already been made, and the settlement of a further area of 5,400 bighas is expected to be concluded shortly.

181. A sum of Rs. 32,920 was invested in Government securities, and of Rs. 5,005 in purchase of lands.

182. The condition of the tenantry of this estate is fair.

183. It is satisfactory to notice that the ward, Barada Prosad Rai Chowdhuri, who, as reported in paragraph 220 of the last year's report, has been removed to Bankipore, has shown a marked improvement in his education and conduct under the guardianship of the present tutor-guardian, Babu Jnanendra Lal Roy.

184. As regards the other estates in the district nothing special has been noticed by the Collector. Their management continues to be fair as before.

185. Kasimbazar is the only estate managed in this district. It is the most important charge in the Division and is the property of the minor, Ashutosh Nath Rai. Its collections were not satisfactory during the year. Out of a total demand of Rs. 6,22,515, viz., current Rs. 3,51,491 and arrear Rs. 2,71,024, only Rs. 1,96,739, or 31·6 per cent., on the total demand were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,23,038 after deduction of remission amounting to Rs. 2,738. The percentage has greatly fallen off, being only 31·6 against 53·7 of the preceding year, and 61·3 of the year 1891-92. This is chiefly due to the very heavy loss of crops in pargana Sarail, the largest mahal of the estate, caused by the unusually high flood of the year. The failure of crops in the pargana during 1892-93, as reported in paragraph 222 of the previous year's report, followed by a heavy loss in the year under report, consequent on the high flood of the year, has materially affected the circumstances of the tenantry, and it has necessitated the distribution of agricultural loans and gratuitous relief amongst them. The amounts sanctioned by the Board for the purpose, viz., Rs. 8,000 for tuccavi loan and Rs. 5,000 for gratuitous relief, are being now distributed. The scarcity will, it is hoped, be over in July, when a new harvest of *aus* and *jute* crop is to be gathered.

Murshidabad.

186. The survey and settlement operations in the pargana which commenced in December 1889 were closed in 1892-93. They effected an assessment of about Rs. 5,20,000 in the rent-roll of the estate, showing an increase of Rs. 1,68,509, or 47·9 per cent. on the old hustabood. This assessment has been mainly obtained by the assessment of the excess lands found in the possession of the raiyats, and a very small portion by raising the lower rates of rent to those prevailing in other villages for similar classes of lands with similar advantages. The new jamabandi came into force from the 1st of Baisak 1300 B.S. corresponding with April 1893, but errors and omissions having been discovered therein, arrangements have been made under the orders of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, for the correction of the settlement records. The work began on the 18th February last under the personal supervision of the manager of the estate, and is now in progress.

187. A survey of the mahals, situated in the Rangpur, Burdwan, Birbhum and Murshidabad portions of the estate, under the Bengal Tenancy Act, was

sanctioned during the year, but the operations have been postponed owing chiefly, among other reasons, to the financial embarrassment of the estate consequent on the failure of crops in pargana Sarail referred to above.

188. During the year two houses, Nos. 135 and 136, Canning Street, Calcutta, were purchased on behalf of the estate for Rs. 2,30,000. In effecting the purchase, Government securities to the nominal value of Rs. 1,68,000 standing in the name of the minor had to be sold. The investment, however, has proved to be a lucrative one, the houses being let out at Rs. 1,225 a month, or Rs. 14,700 per annum, which yields interest at the rate of nearly 6½ per cent. on the capital invested. No other material additions were made to the estate during the year.

189. During the year the estate contributed Rs. 5,805 towards the maintenance of schools and pathsalas, and Rs. 9,291 in support of charitable dispensaries established by it in different localities, inclusive of the cost of the maintenance of the Arnakali Zenana Hospital established at Berhampore. This institution is likely to benefit the public, and is, I find on a recent inspection, doing well and becoming popular.

190. A sum of Rs. 12,228 was also spent during the year on works of improvement, chiefly consisting of excavation and re-excavation of tanks, and partly of construction and repairs of roads and culverts in localities where their want was felt by the tenants of the estate. Rupees 104-12 were expended in horticultural experiments and improvements within the estate.

191. An European tutor has been appointed during the year, and the minor seems to have made fair progress, considering all things. It is a great pity he was not properly taught in his younger days.

192. As the Khagra minors of the Purnea district are living with their mother in Murshidabad, the Collector of the latter district has been directed to look after them and to supervise their expenditure. The estate is being managed from Purnea

Khulna.

193. Of the two estates in the district of Khulna, Saidpur is a Trust Estate and is managed directly by the Collector of the district. Most of the estate is let out in patni, the rest being managed khas. The annual demand from the patni mahals is Rs. 1,48,966 and from khas mahals Rs. 35,710. The total demand of the year, including cesses and interest, was Rs. 2,99,044, viz., Rs. 2,20,890 on account of patni and Rs. 78,154 on account of khas mahals. Out of this Rs. 1,78,424, viz., Rs. 1,46,507 from patnis and Rs. 31,917 from khas mahals, were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 73,723 and Rs. 42,405 after the deduction of remissions amounting to Rs. 660 and Rs. 3,832 respectively. Of the total balance of Rs. 1,16,128, Rs. 70,461 have since the close of the year been collected, and there remains a balance of Rs. 45,668 on account of the year. The percentage of total collections on total demand was 59·66 per cent.

194. The decrease in collections on account of the patni mahals is reported to be due to the fact that the second patni sale-day falls outside the year and the patnidars need not pay till then. As no compulsory steps for realisation can be taken before, necessarily a large balance remains outstanding every year. The khas mahal collections were bad partly owing to unavoidable changes in the tahsil establishment at Daulatpur at the latter end of the year, which is the season for collections, and partly to the incompetence of the newly-appointed tahsildars and of the naib who has since resigned. The Collector has since submitted a proposal for a revision of establishment resulting in a saving, and this has been sanctioned. It is hoped that with this establishment the affairs of the estate will be better managed.

195. The estate contributes Rs. 60,000 per annum to the Mohsin Endowment Fund. During the year under report Rs. 45,000 only could be paid. The balance has been paid since the close of the year. The estate also contributes Rs. 2,245 and Rs. 698 annually to schools and dispensaries situated within its zamindari in the districts of Khulna and Jessore.

196. The affairs of the Satkhira estate continued to be in the same bad state as last year. The Court is in charge of a fractional share only, and the difficulties of management, necessarily very great, have been increased by the incompetence of the manager. To this incompetence is due the fact that no

figures concerning the estate could be obtained. The manager has since resigned and a new officer, who has only very recently taken charge, has been appointed in his place.

XIX.—EXCISE.

197. The following statement shows the total excise revenue realised in each district of this Division during the past two years:—

District.	Number of licenses.		Increase.	Decrease.	Revenue.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892-93.	1893-94.			1892-93.	1893-94.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas ...	1,097	1,132	35	...	4,18,610	4,29,263	10,653	...
Calcutta ...	1,136	999	...	137	24,99,497	25,72,405	72,908	...
Nadia ...	249	262	13	...	1,16,547	1,20,239	3,692	...
Murshidabad ...	318	424	106	...	1,56,561	1,55,400	...	1,161
Jessore ...	355	308	...	47	90,870	88,170	...	2,700
Khulna ...	141	143	2	...	75,575	75,377	...	198
Total ...	3,296	3,268	156	184	33,57,660	34,40,854	87,253	4,059
Net decrease ...		28			Net increase ...		83,194	

It is satisfactory to observe that though there has been a decrease of 28 licenses the revenue has continued to expand throughout the Division, though three of the six districts show a decrease. Of these, one (Murshidabad) also showed a falling off last year. The net increase has been Rs. 83,194. To this improvement Calcutta contributed Rs. 72,908, or 87·6 per cent., a satisfactory result, especially as it has followed an increase of Rs. 2,24,513 in the preceding year. Almost the whole of the increase was obtained from country rum and imported liquor. The large expansion of the revenue from rum in the preceding year was, as stated in the last report, due to the prohibition of the import of duty-paid rum into Bengal. This prohibition was withdrawn by Government in February 1893 on the representation of the exporters and the Government of the North-Western Provinces, but the export has nevertheless continued as before, full duty being paid in Calcutta instead of in the place of export. The increase from imported liquors is due to the enhancement of the fees for wholesale and retail licenses from Rs. 50 and Rs. 600 to Rs. 300 and Rs. 1,000 respectively in Calcutta. The increase in the other two districts, viz. the 24-Parganas and Nadia, was principally due to the rise in the rate of duty on ganja levied from 1st April 1893, and to high competition in the former district for the settlement of opium shops. The decrease in the revenue in Murshidabad, Jessore, and Khulna is attributable to a smaller consumption of country spirits owing to the straitened circumstances of the people caused by successive bad harvests. In Murshidabad the high selling price of opium affected the sales prejudicially. Consumers are said to have obtained their supply from other districts where it is sold cheaper.

198. The statement below shows the results under each head of exciseable articles during the last two years:—

Exciseable articles.	Number of licenses.		Increase.	Decrease.	Revenue.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892-93.	1893-94.			1892-93.	1893-94.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Country spirits.	368	383	15	...	14,41,716	14,49,454	7,738	...
2. Rum ...	11	10	...	1	4,16,481	4,34,472	17,991	...
3. Imported liquors.	487	393	...	94	1,28,081	1,59,486	31,405	...
4. Tari ...	822	803	...	19	1,65,373	1,77,763	12,390	...
5. Pachwai ...	345	351	6	...	23,692	24,558	866	...
6. Charas ...	17	24	7	...	8,081	9,467	1,386	...
7. Siddhi ...	70	79	9	...	26,708	27,915	1,207	...
8. Majum ...	4	3	...	1	605	641	36	...
9. Madak ...	86	101	15	...	28,509	23,784	...	4,725
10. Chandu ...	18	19	1	...	18,004	11,711	...	6,293
11. Spirits used for arts, &c.	...	...	...	...	1,066	337	...	729
12. Ganja ...	384	394	10	...	4,42,480	4,56,449	13,969	...
13. Opium ...	653	708	55	...	6,55,632	6,63,282	7,650	...
14. Miscellaneous.	31	...	...	31	1,232	1,535	303	...
Total ...	3,296	3,260	118	146	33,57,660	34,40,854	94,941	11,747
Net decrease ...	28				Net increase ...	83,194		

Except the three exciseable articles, viz. madat, chandu, and "methylated spirits," all heads show an increase in revenue, far the largest being under "imported liquor." The fluctuations under the principal heads are explained below.

199. *Country spirits.*—In 1892-93 the increase in the revenue from this article amounted to Rs. 43,470. During the year under report the increase amounted to Rs. 7,738 only, four districts, viz. the 24-Parganas, Jessore, Khulna, and Murshidabad, showing a decrease. As explained before, the comparative poverty of the people during the year under report on account of bad harvests stood in the way of increased consumption. In Calcutta there was an increase of Rs. 11,935. Looking to the last triennial settlement, in which there was a keen competition among the vendors, and the result of the year's administration, the trade in this article here appears to have continued to be profitable.

200. *Rum.*—Calcutta is the only district where rum was imported during the year. The increase in this district of Rs. 18,041, though not very great, is still remarkable, considering the fact that this article showed an increase of Rs. 1,90,563 in the preceding year. The payment of full duty on this article in Calcutta instead of at the place of export in the North-Western Provinces accounts for the improvement.

201. *Imported wines.*—As observed before, enhancement of the fees for wholesale and retail licenses for the sale of these wines in Calcutta chiefly brought about an increase in revenue. It is said that the petty wholesale and retail dealers, who chiefly deal in cheap foreign liquor, have found their occupation gone, being unable to pay the enhanced fee, and the whole trade has, as was to be desired, concentrated in the hands of respectable and substantial tradesmen.

202. *Ganja.*—There was an increase in the revenue in all districts owing to better prices being obtained at the time of settlement and the enhancement of the rate of duty. Consumption shows a decrease, which is a subject of congratulation, owing to the enhancement of price and to a smaller quantity having been exported to Mauritius. The Collector of Nadia reports that dearness of food and illicit dealings are the causes of decreased consumption.

203. *Opium.*—In the majority of the districts there was an increase in the revenue due to the settlement of certain shops at enhanced fees. In some districts consumption fell off owing to the reduced circumstances of the people. The Collector of Murshidabad suspects that opium smuggling is carried on in his district, but he has been unable to procure a conviction in any case. As stated already, consumers of opium in this district obtain their supply from other places at a cheaper price. As stated in the preceding report, the demand for opium in Calcutta is largely met by illicit means, both contraband and duty-paid opium being systematically imported here from Bihar and the North-Western Provinces. The Collector says that the complete eradication of smuggling is impossible. The temptations are very great, and the facilities and ease with which opium can be transmitted and passed from hand to hand are enough to induce persons to brave the chances of detection and punishment. The illegal trade is said to flourish with impunity and baffles the vigilance and scrutiny of the excise and police officers.

204. *Madak and chandu.*—The decline in the revenue under these two heads is apparently due to the prohibition of smoking these drugs on the premises of the shops. This has been productive of more harm than good. It has led to a decrease of revenue with no corresponding advantages, as the effect has been to start private smoking dens instead of public ones in many places. The decrease under the head "country-made methylated spirits" is said to be due to heavy increase in the import of foreign methylated spirits. The cause of this increase has not been satisfactorily accounted for.

205. The excise administration in the Division has on the whole been satisfactory. In Calcutta it has been attended with marked success. Not only has there been an increase of revenue, but this increase (continued from the previous year) has been accompanied by a decrease in the number of licenses, and in some cases, *e.g.* ganja, by a decrease in consumption.

Salt.

206. There has been no change in the protected area, nor did anything of importance requiring special notice occur during the year. The sub-charchitta system in force in Backergunge was introduced in the 24-Parganas in August 1893.

207. The following table compares the consumption of salt in the two saliferous districts of this Division during the past two years:—

District.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
24-Parganas ...	1,58,947	1,67,789	8,842	...	
Khulna ...	1,13,055	1,18,671	5,616	...	
Total ...	2,72,002	2,86,460	14,458	...	

There was an improvement in both the districts compared with the preceding year, though the decrease of that year has not been fully made up, and this was prevalent throughout every quarter of the year in both districts, except during the fourth quarter in the 24-Parganas, when there was a slight decrease. The Collector of this district ascribes the increased consumption to the good harvest collected during the year and to increased activity displayed by the police in enforcing the penal clauses of the Salt Act. The Collector of Khulna observes that the figures show a very slight increase over those of

1891-92, when the sales amounted to 1,18,038 maunds, and that consumption during the year under report may be considered to be about the normal.

208. The number of cases instituted for offences against the salt laws is shown below:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.
24-Parganas	137	412	275
Khulna	30	42	12

Both the Collectors attribute the increase to greater activity and vigilance of the police officers in detecting cases. Mr. Collier, the Collector of the 24-Parganas, says that in the south of the district, where there is salt water close to every house, the temptation to manufacture salt is so strong that it can only be kept in check by constant raids on the part of the police, and adds that "this is not a desirable state of things, but apparently there is no help for it as long as the duty on salt is in force."

209. The table below shows the quantity of salt confiscated and the fines and forfeitures realised and rewards paid in each district during the two years:—

District.	Quantity of salt confiscated.		Fines and forfeiture realised.		Reward	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas	20 24	39 27	537	1,740	887	877
Khulna	9 26	18 15	134	207	67	156
Total ...	30 10	58 2	671	1,947	954	1,033

The quantity of salt confiscated in each district was nearly doubled. Nearly Rs. 800 adjudged as rewards remained unpaid in the 24-Parganas at the close of the year, as cases in which they were awarded were only decided in the latter part of the year. The Collector reports that, as an encouragement to the police and informers, the entire amount of the fines and forfeitures has been invariably distributed as rewards. In Khulna the rewards paid amounted to Rs. 156 against Rs. 67 disbursed in the preceding year. The Collector says that rewards have been paid in all cases tried under sections 16 to 19 of the Salt Act.

XX.—STAMPS.

210. The following table shows the result of the administration of the stamp revenue in this Division during the year as compared with that of the preceding year:—

Year.	Receipts.				Charges.			Remarks.
	Sale of court-fee stamps, including plain papers used with such stamps.	Sale of non-judicial stamps.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Refunds.	Other charges.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1892-93	27,88,967	15,64,856	10,933	43,64,756	76,687	47,697	1,24,384	
1893-94	28,23,597	15,77,464	8,383	44,09,444	74,087	48,527	1,22,614	
Increase ...	34,630	12,608	...	44,688	...	830	...	
Decrease ...	...	...	2,550	...	2,600	...	1,770	

The net increase was therefore Rs. 46,458.

211. As in the preceding year, the sale of both judicial and non-judicial stamps shows an increase, Calcutta contributing the largest share in the Division. The income from this district amounted to nearly 23½ lakhs. The revenue from the other districts is shown below:—

	Rs.
24-Parganas	6,71,647
Nadia	3,34,232
Murshidabad	2,66,264
Jessore	4,26,724
Khulna	3,16,490

212. As regards judicial stamps, there was an increase in two districts, viz. Calcutta and Murshidabad, and a decrease in the others. The increase in Calcutta is ascribed to the payment of nearly Rs. 45,000 for probate duty in respect of the estate of the late Sir William Mackinnon. The improvement in Murshidabad is possibly due to an increase of civil litigation. The decrease in sales in Nadia, Jessore, and Khulna is on account of the institution of a smaller number of probate and certificate cases and of civil and criminal suits generally. The decline of civil litigation is attributed to the reduced circumstances of the people caused by bad harvests. The decrease in the 24-Parganas was only nominal.

213. Except in the 24-Parganas, where the decrease was small, there was an increase in the sale of non-judicial stamps in all districts. The high price of food which led many cultivators to contract debts led to the execution of a large number of deeds. This helped the sale to a certain extent. The sale of receipt stamps shows a marked improvement, especially in Calcutta, which is attributed by the Collector mainly to the severity with which unstamped receipts and brokers' notes are dealt with by his office. The briskness of the jute trade has also contributed towards this increase. The increase in the other districts is due to a stricter observance of the rules requiring shopkeepers and *mahajans* to affix receipt stamps to their accounts.

214. The following statement shows the result of the action taken by the civil and revenue officers and the prosecutions instituted for infringement of the stamp laws:—

Year.	Action taken by Civil Courts on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents.		Action taken by Collectors on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents.		Prosecutions instituted for infringement of the stamp laws.					Remarks.
	Number of cases.	Duty and penalty levied.	Number of cases.	Duty and penalty levied.	Number of cases.	Persons brought to trial.	Convicted.	Fines imposed.	Rewards paid.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	
1892-93	208	2,325	568	8,115	123	110	98	1,082	273	
1893-94	178	1,532	474	6,334	73	72	60	755	265	
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ...	30	793	94	1,781	50	38	38	327	108	

There was a decrease under all the heads during the year under review, Murshidadad alone showing an increase. In the preceding year a very large number of contracts relating to District Boards were impounded and dealt with under section 39 of the Stamp Act in Calcutta. The decrease in Nadia is attributed to a stricter observance of laws by the people. Similar incidents in 1893-94 mainly account for the falling off, but poor success was obtained in the prosecution of cases, the results being bad in Nadia. Rewards also were not disbursed with sufficient liberality. The attention of Collectors has been drawn to this important point. The administration of the stamp revenue in this Division was on the whole satisfactory.

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

215. The subjoined table shows the gross demand, remission, net demand, collection and balance of income-tax in the several districts of this Division, including Calcutta, during the year 1893-94:—

District.	Gross demand.	Remission.	Net demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Collection in the year 1892-93.	Difference between columns 5 and 7.				Remarks.
							Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
24-Parganas ...	81,686	5,693	75,993	68,750	7,243	73,941	...	5,191	...	7	
Calcutta	19,68,818	77,479	18,91,334	17,70,462	1,20,872	17,31,695	48,767	...	2·8	...	
Nadia	50,006	1,071	48,935	48,778	157	44,372	4,406	...	10·	...	
Murshidabad ...	57,720	1,002	56,658	56,483	175	55,024	1,459	...	2·6	...	
Jessore	44,142	2,279	41,864	41,101	762	40,432	670	...	1·6	...	
Khulna	34,234	1,834	32,399	31,070	1,329	31,735	...	665	...	2·1	
Total ...	22,36,601	89,418	21,47,183	20,16,645	1,30,538	19,67,199	49,446	...	2·5	...	

The gross demand amounted to Rs. 22,36,601 against Rs. 21,27,000 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,09,601, or 5·1 per cent. The increase occurred in all the districts, except the 24-Parganas and Khulna, which showed a decrease of Rs. 4,681 and Rs. 584 respectively as compared with the preceding year, but it was principally in Calcutta, where it amounted to Rs. 1,08,000.

216. The percentage of remission on the gross demand was 4· against 3·6 in the previous year. The figures for each district as compared with the previous year are shown below:—

	1893-94.	1892-93.
24-Parganas ...	6·9	2·6
Calcutta ...	3·9	3·7
Nadia ...	2·1	2·005
Murshidabad ...	1·8	1·4
Jessore ...	5·1	5·5
Khulna ...	5·3	3·3

The percentage exceeded 5· in the 24-Parganas, Jessore, and Khulna. The high percentage in the 24-Parganas is said to be mainly due to the change in the circumstances of the assessees since the date of assessment. In Jessore it is due to the decline of business owing to the repeated failure of crops during the past two years, and in Khulna it is chiefly attributed to the fact that the original assessments were not carefully made by the assessor.

217. The total number of objections filed during the year was 4,332 against 3,405 in the preceding year. The following table shows the percentage of objections to assessments in the several districts compared with the previous year:—

	1893-94.	1892-93.
24-Parganas ...	17·4	8·8
Calcutta ...	11·3	9·5
Nadia ...	10·3	9·4
Murshidabad ...	9·1	6·5
Jessore ...	14·7	14·3
Khulna ...	15·9	13·1

It will be seen that the percentage of objections increased in every district. In the 24-Parganas the increase is said to be due to the fact that individual notices on post-cards were issued to all the assessees in the year under notice. In Jessore the majority of the objectors were petty money and paddy lenders whose business suffered much owing to the prevailing high price of food-grains. In the remaining districts the increase is attributed chiefly to enhanced assessments made by the assessing staff.

218. The net demand amounted to Rs. 21,47,183 against Rs. 20,50,106, showing an increase of Rs. 97,077, or 4·7 per cent. Taking the districts

separately, there was a decrease in the final demand in the 24-Parganas and Khulna, which amounted to Rs. 8,079 and Rs. 1,236 respectively, while in the remaining districts there was an increase of Rs. 1,06,392, as shown below:—

	Rs.
Calcutta	99,703
Nadia	4,528
Murshidabad	1,284
Jessore	877
Total ...	1,06,392

The increase was noticeable in Calcutta and Nadia, the percentages being 5·6 and 10·2 respectively on the final demand of the preceding year. Mr. Fiddian, the Collector of Jessore, observes on the subject: "The fact that in spite of some unfavourable circumstances arising out of the repeated failure of crops for the last two years and the consequent straitened circumstances of the people, the final demand not only did not fall off, but made an appreciable advance, is a satisfactory feature of the administration." The falling off in the 24-Parganas is attributed partly to the decline of the sugar and castor oil manufacturing business and partly to the failure of jute crops and the damage done to the fisheries in the salt-water lakes and to the brick-burning concerns by the heavy rains in the early part of the year. The decrease in Khulna is mainly due to the depression in trade owing to the failure of crops in 1892-93.

219. The percentage of collections on the net demand was 93·9 against 95·9 in the preceding year. The percentage in each district was as follows:—

	1893-94.	1892-93.
24-Parganas	90·4	87·9
Calcutta	93·6	96·09
Nadia	99·6	99·9
Murshidabad	99·6	99·3
Jessore	98·1	98·6
Khulna	95·8	94·4

The percentage was more than 95 in every district, except the 24-Parganas and Calcutta. In the 24-Parganas the low percentage of collections is attributed partly to the heavy arrears under Part I, chiefly due from the European employés of local mills, and partly to the fact that assessments were made too late to admit of any legal steps being taken for recovery of the dues before the expiry of the year. The short collections in Calcutta are said to be due to the fact that the assessments were not completed till the end of March last.

220. The incidence of the tax, excluding Calcutta, was Re. 1 to every 30 persons, and in Calcutta Re. 1 to every four persons as in the previous years.

221. As regards complaints, the Collector of Khulna reports that while on tour he everywhere received complaints that the assessor did not see the assessees, and that the first notice they received of assessment was the attachment of their property. In the other districts no complaints against the working of the Act were brought to notice other than those embodied in the objections.

222. There was no apparent change in the public feeling towards the tax which continues to be unpopular. The hardship is most felt by the assessees under the lowest class to which most of the defaulters belong. The possibility of the minimum taxable limit being raised to Rs. 1,000 has excited much interest among the educated class of the community.

223. From what I have seen in appeal cases, I am not sure that sufficient care is taken by the assessors in ascertaining the reasons for enhanced assessments. These seem to be often raised without any satisfactory reason being adduced. Profits of shops and of traders are often exaggerated by people out of ignorance or malice, and although it is the business of assessees to keep proper accounts, the absence of such accounts should not be taken as grounds for enhancement of the tax, though it supplies *primâ facie* good grounds against any reduction of the same.

XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

224. The table below shows the receipts and disbursements of the subdivisional treasuries during the past year as compared with those of the preceding year:—

District.	Receipts.		Disbursements.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas	7,01,564	7,48,739	6,81,597	7,44,301
Nadia	9,42,649	8,60,220	9,14,149	8,70,933
Murshidabad	5,77,714	7,60,754	5,72,183	8,26,673
Jessore	6,34,866	6,23,897	6,31,094	6,29,635
Khulna	8,73,771	8,80,722	8,45,159	8,28,224
Total ...	37,30,564	38,74,332	36,44,182	38,99,766

The figures given for the 24-Parganas show the transactions of the sub-treasuries at Barasat, Basirhat, and Diamond Harbour only, those at Barrackpore and Dum-Dum having been abolished during the year, and the figures given for Murshidabad show the transactions of the Jangipur and Kandi sub-treasuries only, the sub-treasury at Lalbagh having been closed from 1st July 1892.

225. It will be seen that there was an increase both in the total receipts and disbursements during the year compared with those of 1892-93. The increase as regards the receipts occurred in the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, and Khulna, and as regards the disbursements in the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad only. In the 24-Parganas there was a large increase both in the receipts and disbursements at Barasat, which is ascribed to a large portion of the transactions of the two abolished sub-treasuries having been transferred there. There was also a considerable increase in the disbursements at Basirhat, which is said to be due to an increase in the transactions relating to civil deposits.

226. In Murshidabad the subdivision of Lalbagh having been abolished, the figures for 1892-93 differ from those shown in last year's report. In the two other subdivisions there was an increase in receipts as well as in payments. In Jangipur the increase is said to be solely due to the payment of supply bills and telegraphic orders of payment issued by the Accountant-General, Bengal, for which a larger remittance was made to this subdivision. In Kandi the increase is said to represent ordinary fluctuations, and no ostensible cause is assigned for it.

227. In Khulna the increase in the receipts was small and is said to be chiefly due to the fact that much of the forest revenue was paid in at the sub-treasuries.

228. In Nadia and Jessore, on the other hand, there was a decrease both in receipts and disbursements. In the former district the decrease in receipts is attributed partly to the decreased sale of stamps and to the fact that fewer and smaller remittances were received from other districts. The decrease in the disbursements is said to be due to a falling off in payments under the heads "Judicial deposits" and "Public Works Department."

229. In Jessore the decrease both in receipts and disbursements occurred chiefly at Jhenidah and Narail. At the former sub-treasury the decrease in receipts is ascribed to the decrease in the receipts from the civil courts, the absence of the recovery of agricultural loans which had been fully paid up in the previous year, and to the payment of income-tax by the traders at Kotechandpur direct to the Sadar treasury. The decrease in receipts at Narail is said to be due to a diminution in the stamp and excise revenue. The

decrease in the disbursements, which include remittances to the district treasury, is said to be due to the decrease in the receipts.

230. The following table shows the working of the Post Office Savings Banks during the past two years in the districts of this Division :—

District.	Amount deposited.		Amount withdrawn.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas	5,99,299	6,13,323	5,17,345	6,57,955
Nadia ...	3,29,033	3,45,300	2,70,704	2,60,514
Murshidabad	1,56,486	1,86,310	1,22,157	1,40,653
Jessore	1,94,081	2,01,670	1,37,205	1,67,595
Khulna	1,27,328	1,22,450	1,02,668	98,016
Total ...	14,06,227	14,69,053	11,50,079	13,24,733

It will be seen that in the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, and Jessore there was an increase both in the amount deposited and the amount withdrawn. In Nadia the amount deposited shows an increase, while there was a decrease in the amount withdrawn. In Khulna both accounts show a decrease. No explanations have been furnished by the Collectors of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Murshidabad regarding the fluctuations in their districts. The increase in Jessore is attributed to the fact that the people are becoming more and more familiar with the advantages and the security afforded by the system. Its benefits are said to be understood even by domestic servants who have begun to lodge their savings in the bank. The improvement is satisfactory, but the large drawings show that the people were not very prosperous generally. In Khulna the decrease in the deposits is said to be probably due to the scarcity in the early part of the year which reduced the savings. The decrease in the withdrawals, it is observed, cannot be explained.

231. The table below shows the amount of money-orders issued and paid in the districts of this Division during the past two years:—

District.	Orders issued.		Orders paid.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas ...	29,48,339	31,92,744	22,14,565	25,92,296
Nadia ...	8,21,500	8,63,131	14,29,414	15,00,960
Murshidabad ...	7,86,335	8,50,505	Not furnished by the Postal Department.	
Jessore ...	8,52,348	7,78,924	8,15,783	9,38,463
Khulna ...	7,76,749	8,62,196	5,63,900	5,02,506
Total ...	61,85,271	65,47,500	50,23,662	55,34,225

The above statement shows that in the 24-Parganas and Nadia there was an increase both in the amount of money-orders issued and paid. In Murshidabad and Khulna there was an increase in the amount of the orders

issued, while the amount of money-orders paid in Khulna shows a decrease. The amount of orders issued in Jessore shows a decrease, while the amount of orders paid shows a large increase as compared with 1892-93. The increase in the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad has not been explained; that in Nadia is said to be due to the better appreciation of the system by the public in general. In Jessore the large decrease in the value of orders issued is to a certain extent attributed to the high prices of food-grains, which, by rendering living more expensive, left less for remittance to home and friends. I doubt, however, whether there are very many foreigners living in the Nadia district. The increase in the value of orders paid is said to be due to the brisk sugar trade in the last quarter of the year. As regards Khulna the increase of money-orders issued is said to be probably due to the development of the system in general, but the Collector has not been able to give any definite opinion on the subject, having no means of examining the figures in detail. The decrease in the value of orders paid is said to be perhaps due to the dullness of the rice trade early in the year in the Bagerhat subdivision.

232. The table below shows the receipts and issues of currency notes in the districts of this Division during the past two years:—

District.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas	24,96,640	22,10,660	29,20,260	28,11,400
Nadia ...	12,08,925	12,43,720	8,40,180	8,90,755
Murshidabad ...	11,57,685	11,67,600	12,30,395	12,88,990
Jessore ...	7,91,225	7,70,050	6,17,450	7,32,070
Khulna ...	4,70,170	4,66,000	3,57,990	4,03,025
Total ...	61,24,645	58,58,030	59,66,275	61,26,240

In the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad there was an increase both in the receipts and issues of currency notes, while all the other districts show a decrease. No explanation has been furnished regarding the large increase in the 24-Parganas. That in Murshidabad is said to be due to the supply of notes of lower denominations from the Currency Office for the payment of salaries to officers and to the remittance of surplus notes for higher values to the reserve treasury at Calcutta. It is also stated that the payment of land revenue is generally made in notes by the big zamindars in this district, and that the Maharani Svarnmayi of Kasimbazar generally obtains, by paying currency notes, remittance transfer receipts on account of land revenue due from her for estates lying in other districts. The decrease in Nadia has not been explained. It is stated that of Rs. 8,90,755 worth of currency notes issued from the treasury in this district, Rs. 3,30,540 were remitted to the reserve treasury and Rs. 5,60,215 paid to the public. In Jessore the decrease in the receipts is said to be apparently due to the restriction imposed by the Accountant-General, Bengal, in regard to the issue of notes of higher value, except for the payment of salaries and pensions. The decrease in the issues is also ascribed to the same cause, as also to the larger remittance to the reserve treasury. The decrease both in the receipts and issues of currency notes in Khulna is said to be chiefly due to the money-order system becoming year by year more and more popular.

233. The supply of copper coins was sufficient everywhere to meet the demands of the public.

XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

234. The Eastern Bengal State Railway, including branches to Budge-Budge, Canning, and Diamond Harbour, runs for 124½ miles in the 24-Parganas district. The proposal to construct a stream tramway from Barasat to Basirhat is still under consideration of the District Board.

235. In Nadia the scheme for the construction of a steam tramway from Ranaghat to Krishnagar *vid* Santipur, which was under the consideration of Government, has been approved of in March last, with the proviso that the line should give way to a railway in the event of its being decided hereafter to make a railway between Ranaghat and Krishnagar. Government has also expressed its willingness to make over to the District Board for the purpose the embankment of the abandoned Ranaghat-Bhagwangola Railway on condition that the surplus profits of the tramway in excess of 4 per cent. are divided equally between the State and the owners of the tramway.

236. In Murshidabad the Azimganj and Nalhati branch was taken over by the East Indian Railway from 1892. The Company is acquiring 34 bighas of land for an extension of the riverside sidings of the Azimganj station.

237. In Jessore and Khulna no new railways were constructed during the year. The portions of the Bengal Central Railway which pass through these districts were maintained.

238. In the 24-Parganas the circular canals (10 miles in length) and Tolly's nala, including Kaorapuker khal (37 miles), were maintained at a cost of Rs. 42,838 during the year against Rs. 43,231 in the previous year, while the gross revenue from tolls in these two canals was Rs. 4,07,471 against Rs. 4,63,994 in 1892-93. The Sunderbuns channels yielded a gross income of Rs. 5,495 from tolls against Rs. 4,955 in the year preceding. There are also two khals of an aggregate length of 17 miles in this district. That between Mograhat railway station and Jainagar is navigable all the year round and is in fair condition. No expenditure was incurred on it during the year. The Sorisa khal is navigable only in the rains. A sum of Rs. 375 was spent for clearing silt from this khal.

239. A sum of Rs. 35,615 was spent in maintaining 220 miles of schedule D and two miles of tuccavi embankments against Rs. 30,915 in the previous year. These are reported to be efficiently maintained. Rupees 10,875 were spent in constructing new sluices and retired lines of embankments.

240. There are 68 drainage and irrigation sluices, of which 46 are maintained by Government, 4 by the Calcutta Corporation, and 18 by the zamindars and raiyats concerned. All these sluices are reported to be in good order. The Churial khal drainage works consisting of a drainage channel (9½ miles long) effected the drainage of 134 villages covering an area of nearly 31 square miles.

241. During the year 22 cuts were allowed in different places in the embankments, of which 20 were for drainage and 2 for irrigation purposes. Besides 10 surreptitious cuts were made in the embankments, but the offenders were not detected.

242. The District Board spent during the year Rs. 16,755 on original works, which consisted mostly in improving roads, Rs. 1,348 in making sanitary arrangements in the fairs at Sagur and Hurwa. This amount has since been realised from the proprietors. They also spent Rs. 465 on improving the drainage of some of the culverts on the Grand Trunk Road, Rs. 8,200 in re-excavating tanks at Hurwa and Nowra, Rs. 1,039 in improving the drainage of the Soonti nadi, and Rs. 2,181 on arboriculture.

243. In Nadia the District Board spent Rs. 3,503 on original works, viz., roads and inspection bungalows, Rs. 1,044 on the construction of wells and excavation of tanks, and Rs. 869 on arboriculture.

244. In Murshidabad the District Board spent Rs. 12,935 on original works, viz., roads, buildings, bridges and culverts. An iron bridge across the Jibanti river was completed during the year at a total outlay of Rs. 4,975. A sum of Rs. 727 was spent on constructing two *mar* boats to facilitate communication, Rs. 1,363 on constructing wells and excavating tanks, Rs. 510 on improving and maintaining certain drainage cuts, and Rs. 248 on arboriculture.

245. In Jessore the District Board spent Rs. 923 on petty original works. Rs. 797 on excavating tanks, Rs. 1,330 on arboriculture, and Rs. 2,436 on repairing dák and inspection bungalows. Rupees 9,846 were also spent on repairs to

Government buildings, and Rs. 919 in constructing a dead-house at the Sadar station.

246. In Khulna a building for the office of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sunderbun Division, was constructed at a cost of Rs. 10,000. Rupees 2,791 were spent by the Khulna Municipality for the improvement of the town and Rs. 501 by the Satkhira Municipality on completing the excavation of a tank at Palashpole. The District Board spent Rs. 1,250 in sinking wells and excavating tanks and Rs. 2,611 on constructing the third section of the Khulna-Satkhira road and the latter end of the Nehalpur-Gourambhug road, and Rs. 1,298 on constructing iron bridges on the Kaliganj-Debhatta and Satkhira-Pathelghatta roads. The construction of iron bridges over the dead river Jamuna and the Dantbhanga bil was taken in hand during the year, but was not completed.

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

247. In the 24-Parganas 85$\frac{1}{3}$ miles of the Provincial roads were maintained at a cost of Rs. 66,087. The average expenditure per mile was Rs. 774 against Rs. 1,042 in the previous year. With the exception of some portions of the Calcutta-Jessore and Diamond Harbour roads, the rest of the roads are in very fair order.

248. The maintenance of 141$\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the district metalled and bridged roads cost the Board Rs. 66,786, or Rs. 472 per mile, against Rs. 469 in the previous year. The average expenditure per mile is considered very low for their annual upkeep. The roads have, however, been kept up in passable order throughout the year. A sum of Rs. 15,881 was spent in maintaining 254$\frac{3}{4}$ miles of unmetalled but bridged roads and 59 miles of unmetalled roads with temporary bridges, showing an average expenditure of Rs. 50 per mile against Rs. 40 in the previous year. These roads are under the direct management of the several Local Boards, but are not maintained in a satisfactory condition. There are 992$\frac{1}{2}$ miles of village roads under the several Local Boards, and a sum of Rs. 15,959 was spent for their repairs against Rs. 13,468 in the previous year at an average cost of Rs. 16 per mile.

249. In Nadia there were, as in the previous year, 129·5 miles of metalled roads and 591 miles of unmetalled roads. Besides this, six roads aggregating 38·08 miles in length were under construction during the year, of which one measuring 1·44 mile in length was completed. The total expenditure on the upkeep of the district roads amounted to Rs. 42,170 during the year against Rs. 36,897 of the preceding year. On the metalled roads the expenditure was larger than in the previous year by Rs. 10,355. This is due to the Board's resuming during the year the repairs of the Kristnaganj-Baramesia, Chuadanga-Jhenidah and Chuadanga-Meherpur roads, all of which had been abandoned for many years back. The outlay on repairs of unmetalled roads showed a decrease of Rs. 5,082, and is attributed by the Collector to the fact that in the last winter, when earthwork was in progress on these roads, Mr. Westmacott objected to the work being done during the dry months, as in his opinion the earthwork in connection with the repairs should as a rule be done in the rains.

250. There were 526 miles of village roads under the several Local Boards. The expenditure on these roads amounted to Rs. 2,259 during the year against Rs. 2,850 of the previous year. Mr. Garrett observes:—"The year was a trying one as regards its effect on metalled roads. The rain in the first half was heavy and unseasonable, and it interfered greatly with the repairs of metalled roads. In the latter half an utter absence of rains told very hardly on these roads, increasing the wear and tear of metalling on them. The floods were worse than usual; but they did not do much harm to the roads of the district. Some interest is taken in arboriculture in this district, as 932 trees of different kinds were transplanted on the roads during the year and 1,187 seedlings planted out in five nurseries. Rupees 818-1-3 were spent in all."

251. In Murshidabad there were 543$\frac{1}{2}$ miles of district roads. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of 24 miles of bridged and metalled roads was Rs. 11,193; that on 213 miles of unmetalled but bridged roads was Rs. 9,573; on 100$\frac{1}{2}$ miles of unmetalled roads with temporary bridges Rs. 4,168; and on 206 miles of low level roads Rs. 6,757. Out of 1,152 miles of village

roads, 551 miles were repaired at a cost of Rs. 9,137 An iron bridge was built across the Jibanti on the Kandi road at a cost of Rs. 4,975. I have seen the metalled road between Berhampore and Jeaganj and have found it in first-rate order.

252. During the year a ferry steamer of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company plied for some four or five months between Berhampore and Azimganj. A steamer of the same Company carried on river-borne traffic in passengers and goods between Calcutta and Jeaganj nearly the whole of the year. This steamer went up to Jangipur during some months of the rains. Much inconvenience is at present felt for want of a regular steamer service between Azimganj and Baluchar throughout the whole of the year owing to the shallowness of the river in the hot weather.

253. In Jessore the chief means of land communications are as follows:—

(1) The Bengal Central Railway from Khulna to Calcutta.
(2) The branch line from Bangaon to Ranaghat.
(3) Forty-one miles of the Jessore-Calcutta road (Provincial).
(4) Fifty-five district roads extending over a length of 488 miles.
(5) Numerous village roads under the several Local Boards extending over about 434 miles. To this 13 miles were added during the year.

254. The actual outlay on the Jessore-Calcutta road was Rs. 2,845 on original works and Rs. 13,710 on repairs. Original works on the district and village roads were executed at a cost of Rs. 5,096 and Rs. 2,279 respectively. The total outlay on repairs and maintenance of district and village roads was Rs. 39,102. The Local Boards of Magura and Narail have begun the work of constructing tow-paths along the banks of the Navaganj river. The work is in progress.

255. On the whole, the state of the roads of this district is reported to be good and creditable to the District Engineer. Rupees 1,330 were spent on planting out trees on the sides of different roads.

256. Three steamers plied in this district during the year—one belonging to the Flotilla Company, which ordinarily works between Nawapara and Benodepur and runs up to Magura during the rains, and two belonging to Rai Dhanput Singh Bahadur, one of which plies between Jhinkergatcha and Kotechandpur and the other between Jhinkergatcha and Kapilmoni on the river Kobaduk. Owing to confusion in the affairs of their proprietor the last-mentioned two steamers ceased to work for sometime, but are again working. The Chandpur steamer runs at present to Tarpur only, navigation beyond that place not being feasible owing to the shallowness of the river.

257. Khulna is a river district, and communication is principally carried on by means of the numerous rivers and creeks which are to be found everywhere. At the same time there are about 18 miles of railway, 410 miles of district roads and 562 miles of village roads.

258. District and village roads were repaired at a cost of Rs. 33,309. The average cost per mile of village roads was Rs. 23. This includes repairs and renewals to temporary bridges.

259. There are steamer services between Khulna and Kachua in this district and between Jhinkergatcha and Kapilmoni, the greater part of which is in this district. There are also services between Khulna and Keshubpur and Nawapara and Narail which are of use to some of the people in the district. Most of the traffic is carried on by country boats.

XXV.—WORKING OF THE PURI LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

260. As reported last year, the Puri Lodging-house Act is in force only in the town of Navadwipa, or Old Nadia, and its provisions were not extended to any other town during the year under review.

261. Since the introduction of the Act, the Municipal Commissioners of the town have had the control and management of the funds raised under its provisions; but since the close of the year the formation of a Managing Committee under rule 2 of the model rules under the Lodging-house Act has been sanctioned by Government to assist the District Magistrate in carrying out the working of the Act. During the year under report all arrangements

for the sanitation of the town on the occasion of fairs were made by the Municipality.

262. The rate of fee levied on every lodger for whom accommodation is provided was reduced during the year from 8 annas to 4 annas with a view to induce the big *mohants* to take out licenses, but the object has not yet been attained. They still oppose the working of the Act, and during the last *Dhulat mela* these men and owners of private houses lodged several pilgrims with or without a charge. The Magistrate is, however, trying to break through the opposition.

263. The annexed statement drawn up in the form prescribed in paragraph 2 of Government Circular No. 9M. (Municipal), dated 23rd February 1893, gives a detailed working of the Act during the year 1893-94.

Statement showing the working of the Lodging-house Act during 1893-94.

Serial number.	Name of place where Act is in force.	Licensed lodging-houses.		Prosecutions.						Income.										Expenditure.										
		Number.	Number of lodgers for whom accommodation provided.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of persons accused.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Amount of fines		Opening balance.	Fees for licensing and regulating lodging-houses.	Fees for issue of Health Officer's certificates.	Other fees (if any).	Fines.	Contributions from other funds.	Miscellaneous.	Total (excluding opening balance).	Total (including opening balance).	Health Officer's pay and allowances.	Head Office expenditure.	Local expenditure.					Contribution to other funds.	Miscellaneous.	Closing balance.	Grand Total.	Deficit.
								Imposed.	Realised.											Establishment.	Contingencies.	Establishment for collection and supervision.	Dispensaries and other medical expenditure.	Conservancy.	Construction.	Repairs.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
47 Nadia or Navadwipa.		85	2,100	1	1	...	1	...	...	Rs. A. P. 36 4 0	Rs. A. P. 739 0 0	Rs. A. P. 50 0 0	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. 789 0 0	Rs. A. P. 825 4 0	Rs. A. P. 180 9 0	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. 47 1 6	Rs. A. P. 603 14 3	Rs. A. P. 110 5 6	Rs. A. P. 11 14 3	...	Rs. A. P. 277 8 0	...	Rs. A. P. 1,231 5 3	Rs. A. P. 406 0 6

It will be seen that last year 85 houses were licensed against 79, and that they supplied accommodation to 2,100 pilgrims against 1,215 in the previous year. Rupees 739 were realised as fees for the issue of licenses against Rs. 660-8, and Rs. 50 as fees for the Health Officer's certificate against *nil* in the preceding year. The amount of fees would have been greater had local assistance been given as readily as it was given by the Municipal Commissioners before the last general election which came off on the 22nd December last. The new Commissioners have given indication of obstructiveness, which is expected gradually to die out as soon as the new Committee takes up the work in right earnest. From the statement it appears that Rs. 406-0-6 were spent in excess of the receipts. These were evidently met from the Nadia Municipal Fund.

264. On the whole it appears that the successful operation of the Act is still a work of time, and it is doubtful whether the opposition offered by the *mohants* will entirely disappear in the course of a few years.

265. There was only one prosecution under the Act during the year under report, but the accused was acquitted.

XXVI.—EDUCATION.

266. Statement No. XXX showing the state of education in this Division during the year under report is annexed.

267. The following table summarises the statistics of educational institutions of all classes for the past two years:—

Class of Institution.			1892-93.		1893-94.	
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public Institutions—						
Secondary	High English	...	78	13,344	77	12,654
	Middle „	...	151	11,212	161	11,708
	„ vernacular	...	217	13,337	223	12,870
Primary	Upper	...	520	20,314	514	19,855
	Lower	...	4,371	123,136	4,089	117,467
Special		...	83	756	75	609
Female		...	361	9,024	396	10,089
Total Public Institutions			5,781	191,123	5,535	185,252

Class of Institution.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Private Institutions—				
1. Advanced teaching—				
(*a*) Arabic or Persian ...	5	141	2	25
(*b*) Sanskrit ...	72	749	69	700
2. Elementary teaching—				
(*a*) Vernacular only or mainly ...	17	134	17	166
3. Teaching the Koran only ...	5	96	2	21
4. Other schools not conforming to the departmental rules ...				
Total Private Institutions	99	1,120	90	912
Grand Total	5,880	192,243	5,625	186,161

Taking the Division as a whole, the results of the year are not favourable. There was a net decrease of 255 schools with 6,079 pupils. The decrease in the number of pupils has occurred in all classes of institutions, both public and private, except middle English and female schools and elementary vernacular. Middle vernaculars, though they show a decrease in pupils, have increased in the number of schools which is hardly a source of congratulation. The lower primary schools alone fell off by 282 with 5,669 pupils, owing generally to agricultural distress, aggravated by cholera and fever. Upper primary decreased by six schools with 459 pupils. Middle English and female schools gained by 10 and 35 with 496 and 1,065 pupils respectively.

268. The Division comprises an area of 12,052 square miles with a population of 7,853,566 souls, of whom 3,956,405 are males and 3,897,161 females. The number of schools during the year being 5,625, there was on the average one school for every 2·1 square miles. Reckoned at the conventional rate of 15 per cent., the number of male children of a school-going age would be 593,460, and the number of female children 584,574. The number of pupils actually at school was 172,169 males and 13,995 females, or 29·01 and 2·3 per cent. respectively of all boys and girls of a school-going age. It appears that Jessore shows the lowest percentage, viz. 19·9, in the proportion of the boys actually at school to boys of a school-going age, while the 24-Parganas shows the highest, viz. 43·8.

269. The following table compares the expenditure on education during the past two years:—

Heads of charges.	1892-93.					1893-94.				
	From public sources.			From private sources.	Total expenditure.	From public sources.			From private sources.	Total expenditure.
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.			Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary education	70,882	44,046	4,761	3,50,402	4,70,091	70,386	44,381	3,402	3,55,250	4,73,419
Primary ditto	15,901	65,962	4,936	2,57,436	3,44,235	13,663	61,206	8,371	2,18,538	3,01,778
Female ditto	11,709	3,862	2,250	32,118	49,939	11,652	4,331	1,895	38,346	56,204
Special ditto	21,506	...	510	16,299	38,315	23,456	..	360	17,186	41,002
Scholarships	10,142	2,341	...	144	12,626	9,481	2,538	...	284	12,303
Buildings ...	2,085	630	254	1,079	4,048	3,641	797	210	784	5,432
Furniture and apparatus	1,930	939	40	...	2,909	272	685	120	63	1,140
Miscellaneous	7,615	8,608	798	6,464	22,895	10,848	6,370	710	9,989	27,917
Superintendence	37,160	28,755	...	...	65,915	34,052	30,434	...	...	64,486
Total ...	1,78,960	1,54,563	13,549	6,64,541	10,11,603	1,77,431	1,50,742	15,068	6,40,440	9,83,681

The total expenditure from all sources except municipal funds decreased by Rs. 27,922, viz., from Provincial revenues by Rs. 1,529, from district funds by Rs. 3,811, and from private sources by Rs. 24,101. The expenditure from municipal funds increased by Rs. 1,519. The decrease from Provincial revenues is due to the policy of the gradual withdrawal of State aid from secondary and primary education and of throwing upon the people and the municipalities those responsibilities. The municipalities have contributed more largely their shares towards primary education, though not to the extent wished for. During the year under review they raised their contribution towards primary education from Rs. 4,936 to Rs 8,571. The District Boards had to curtail their expenditure owing to the inadequacy of funds. The diminution in private contributions is the largest, and is attributed mainly to agricultural distress.

270. The subjoined table compares the schools of different classes under the control of the District Boards during the past two years:—

District.	Schools.													
	1892-93.							1893-94.						
	Aided.	Middle vernacular.		Aided primary.		Aided girls'.	Total.	Aided.	Middle vernacular.		Aided primary.		Aided primary.	Total.
	Middle English.	Managed by District Board.	Aided by District Board.	Upper.	Lower.			Middle English.	Managed by District Board.	Aided by District Board.	Upper.	Lower.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
24-Parganas	16	3	32	76	708	14	939	16	3	32	65	889	14	1,019
Nadia	31	3	13	59	437	39	582	30	3	12	59	376	52	532
Murshidabad... ...	13	...	11	47	485	7	563	15	...	13	47	471	9	555
Jessore	19	3	29	103	601	83	838	21	3	28	105	541	84	782
Khulna	15	2	33	79	1,121	18	1,268	18	2	31	82	767	28	928
Total ...	94	11	118	364	3,442	161	4,190	100	11	116	358	3,044	187	3,816

271. The total number of schools under the control of the District Boards fell off by 374. The decrease is shared by all districts, except the 24-Parganas, where there was an increase of 80. Aided middle English schools increased by 6 and girls' schools by 26, while aided middle vernacular schools fell off by 2. The increase in girls' schools was shared by all districts, except the 24-Parganas, where the number remained unchanged. The middle English and middle vernacular schools remained stationary in the 24-Parganas, increased in Murshidabad and decreased in Nadia, while the former increased in Jessore and Khulna and the latter decreased. The upper and lower primary schools decreased by 6 and 398 respectively. The loss in the first-named occurred in the 24-Parganas, while that in the latter was shared by all districts, except the 24-Parganas, the largest decrease (viz. 354) having occurred in the district of Khulna. The decrease in upper primary schools is said to be due to the District Board changing the rules in regard to rewarding these schools, while that in lower primary schools in Khulna is attributed to the scarcity of the last year which, though it did not affect the schools of the higher and middle schools, seriously affected the schools used by the children of the poorer classes.

272. The following table compares the number of pupils in all classes of institutions district by district:—

District.	Number of pupils—															
	1892-93.								1893-94.							
	In public institutions.				In private institutions.			Grand Total.	In public institutions.				In private institutions.			Grand total.
	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Total.		Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
24-Parganas	12,570	54,911	250	67,731	268	139	407	68,138	12,238	57,713	171	70,122	229	55	284	70,406
Nadia	8,164	20,713	123	29,000	267	...	267	29,267	7,868	19,168	97	27,133	262	...	262	27,395
Murshidabad ...	5,200	17,308	129	22,637	216	...	216	22,853	4,996	18,232	117	23,345	67	...	67	23,412
Jessore	6,467	27,527	106	34,100	70	91	161	34,261	6,168	23,991	94	30,253	87	132	219	30,472
Khulna	5,492	32,015	148	37,655	69	...	69	37,724	6,169	28,160	130	34,399	80	...	80	34,479
Total ...	37,893	152,474	756	191,123	890	230	1,120	192,243	37,369	147,284	609	185,252	725	187	912	186,164

It will be seen that there was a general decline in the number of pupils attending institutions of every description. In public institutions the number of pupils in secondary schools decreased in all districts, except Khulna, where

there were 617 more. There was also a decrease in the number of in primary schools in all districts, except the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad, where they increased by 2,802 and 924 respectively. The pupils in special schools decreased in all districts. In private institutions the number of pupils in advanced teaching declined in all districts, except Jessore and Khulna. The pupils in elementary teaching diminished in the 24-Parganas, but increased in Jessore.

273. The following table compares the results of the Entrance examination in this Division for the past two years :—

1893.				1894.			
Number of competing schools.	Number of successful schools.	Number of candidates.	Number of passed candidates.	Number of competing schools.	Number of successful schools.	Number of candidates.	Number of passed candidates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
76	73	660	450	76	69	635	301(*a*)

(*a*) Excluding three private candidates.

The percentage of success has gone down from 68·2 to 47·2. This is said to be in keeping with the general failure at the last examination, as only 41 per cent. of the candidates passed against 68 per cent. in the previous year. Of the 301 passed candidates 294 were Hindus, 6 Muhammadans, and 1 Christian.

274. No information has been given regarding the Krishnagar College in Nadia and Berhampore College in Murshidabad. In Jessore the Narail Victoria College had on the 31st March 1894 a roll number of 73 pupils, of whom 66 were in the second-year class and 7 in the fourth-year class. In the last B.A. and F.A. examinations 3 and 11 candidates respectively passed from this College. There are arrangements for foot-ball, cricket and indigenous games for boys in this College. The zila school at Khulna is in a satisfactory state. It had on the 31st March 1894 a roll number of 201 pupils.

275. The results of the Middle English and Middle Vernacular Scholarship examinations are given in the following table :—

Class of schools.	Number of competing schools.	Number of successful schools.	Number of candidates.	Number passed with—	
				Middle English certificate.	Middle Vernacular cetificate.
Middle English schools ...	115	100	404	184	45
Middle Vernacular schools	161	124	492	20	243
Total	276	224	896	204	288

The percentage of success in Middle English and Middle Vernacular Scholarship examinations declined from 80·9 and 68·2 to 56·5 and 53·4 respectively. This heavy decline is said to be mainly due to the extreme unhealthiness of the season, especially about the time when the examination was conducted.

276. The following table exhibits the comparative statistics of primary schools for the past two years :—

Primary education.

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Upper primary schools for boys—				
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	498	19,523	493	19,081
Unaided	22	791	21	774
Total ...	520	20,314	514	19,855

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Lower primary schools for boys—				
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	3,789	109,216	3,407	100,635
Unaided	582	13,920	682	16,832
Total ...	4,371	123,136	4,089	117,467
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,891	143,450	4,603	137,322

Primary schools, both aided and unaided, show a diminution of 6 schools with 459 pupils. The aided lower primaries also show a decrease of 382 schools with 8,581 pupils. The unaided lower primaries, however, gained by 100 schools with 2,912 pupils, principally in Khulna. The net loss is therefore 288 schools with 6,128 pupils, and is shared by all the districts, except the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad. In addition to the general causes already explained at the outset of this section, the loss is attributed in Nadia to the fixing of Rs. 5 as the minimum amount of reward payable to a *guru* which caused the weak schools to disappear, and to the insufficient allotment made by the District Board in Khulna, to the abolition of the chief *guru* system, and to the want of local knowledge on the part of the Board Sub-Inspectors, who joined their posts only two months before the close of the year, and in Jessore to the apathy of the people, especially the lower class Muhammadans, who preponderate in this district and who are averse to sending their children to schools for instruction. This last reason is not always brought to notice, but it is one which seems to have considerable force.

277. The following table shows the comparative statistics of attendance in, and expenditure on, primary schools for the past two years :—

	1892-93.							1893-94.						
	Number of schools on the 31st March.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	Expenditure—					Number of schools on the 31st March.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	Expenditure—				
			From public funds.			From private sources.	Total.			From public funds.			From private sources.	Total.
			Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Upper Primary Schools for boys.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aided by Government or by District Board or Municipal Fund.	498	19,523	8,813	17,437	1,587	38,326	66,163	493	19,081	8,307	15,587	2,349	36,681	62,924
Unaided	22	791	...	...	...	1,706	1,706	21	774	...	...	...	1,428	1,428
Total ...	520	20,314	8,813	17,437	1,587	40,032	67,869	514	19,855	8,307	15,587	2,349	38,109	64,352
Lower Primary Schools for boys.														
Aided by Government or by District Board or Municipal Fund.	3,789	109,216	7,088	48,525	3,349	1,97,000	2,55,962	3,407	100,635	5,356	45,619	6,022	1,55,875	2,12,872
Unaided	582	13,920	...	...	...	20,404	20,404	682	16,832	...	...	...	24,554	24,554
Total ...	4,371	123,136	7,088	48,525	3,349	2,17,404	2,76,366	4,089	117,467	5,356	45,619	6,022	1,80,429	2,37,426
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,891	143,450	15,901	65,962	4,936	2,57,436	3,44,235	4,603	137,322	13,663	61,206	8,371	2,18,538	3,01,778

The total expenditure on primary education from all sources except municipal funds decreased by Rs. 42,457, viz., from Provincial revenues by Rs. 2,238, from district funds by Rs. 4,756, and from private sources by Rs. 38,898, of which Rs. 29,294 decreased in Khulna alone owing to agricultural distress. The expenditure from municipal funds increased by Rs. 3,435. The decrease in the district fund expenditure is partly due to the exclusion of the amount of uncashed cheques.

278. The following table shows, district by district, the allotment made for primary education during the year under report and the expenditure incurred therefrom :—

District.	Allotment—			Expenditure—			Schools of different classes aided from primary funds.			Pupils attending schools.			Cost per school in rupees.	Cost per pupil in annas.
	For non-Board schools.	For Board schools.	Total.	On non-Board schools.	On Board schools.	Total.	Non-Board.	Board.	Total.	Non-Board.	Board.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
24-Parganas ...	5,310	21,842	27,152	4,273	18,956	23,229	130	966	1,096	4,410	34,879	39,289	21·2	9·4
Nadia ...	943	11,900	12,843	716	9,872	10,588	25	487	512	703	12,729	13,432	20·6	12·5
Murshidabad ...	705	13,032	13,737	543	11,380	11,923	15	527	542	363	15,271	15,634	22	12·2
Jessore ..	570	18,876	19,446	440	13,280	13,720	14	730	644	390	20,025	20,415	21·3	10·7
Khulna ...	1,298	15,516	16,814	960	11,017	12,877	33	877	910	1,055	22,814	23,869	12·2	8·5
Total for 1893-94	8,826	81,166	89,992	6,932	63,405	72,337	217	3,587	3,704	6,921	105,718	112,639	19·5	10·6
Total for 1892-93	10,810	78,767	89,577	9,047	69,656	78,703	336	3,957	4,293	12,084	113,770	125,854	19	10

[*This table excludes the municipal area.*]

The expenditure both on non-Board and Board schools fell short of the allotments in all the districts of the Division by Rs. 1,894 and Rs. 15,761 respectively. The average cost per school in the Division increased from Rs. 19 in the previous year to Rs. 19-8, and per pupil from annas 10 to annas 10-7 in the year under review. The average cost per school rose in all the districts, except the 24-Parganas, where it diminished by 3·5 without loss of efficiency. The average cost per pupil shows a decrease in the 24-Parganas and an increase in all other districts.

279. The following table compares the results of the upper and lower primary scholarship examinations for boys during the past two years :—

District.		Number of schools on 31st March.		Number of competing schools.		Number of candidates.		Number passed.		Scholarship gained.		Remarks.
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24-Parganas ...	Upper	173	169	82	54	173	148	111	106	6	6	
	Lower	1,318	1,382	633	550	1,848	1,665	289	329	8	...	
Nadia	Upper	73	78	51	52	98	186	46	61	4	4	
	Lower	590	552	197	199	524	456	274	178	9	...	
Murshidabad ...	Upper	50	50	38	33	98	89	65	55	3	3	
	Lower	537	544	217	186	654	535*	204	190	8	...	* Excluding one girl from a boys' school.
Jessore	Upper	125	120	72	57	148	155	94	88	5	5	
	Lower	751	655	172	134	461	356	238	129	12	...	
Khulna	Upper	99	97	54	52	127	110	60	74	4	4	
	Lower	1,175	956	83	125	233	354	64	67	12	...	
Total ...	Upper	520	514	297	248	644	608	376	384	22	22	
	Lower	4,371	4,089	1,302	1,194	3,720	3,366	1,069	893	89	...	

The number of competing upper primary schools fell off by 49, but it is satisfactory to note that the percentage of success has risen from 58·3 to 63·1. Eight middle schools sent up 22 candidates to this examination, of whom 15 came out successful. These passes have not been included in the above statement. The number of competing lower primary schools decreased by 108. Comparing the results of the lower primary scholarship examination, it appears that the percentage of success in the 24-Parganas was 19·7, in Nadia 39·03, in Murshidabad 35·7, in Jessore 36·2, and in Khulna 18·9.

280. The following table compares the statistics of native girls' schools for the past two years :—

Girls' Schools.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	294	7,760	321	8,570
Unaided	67	1,264		1,519
Total ...	361	9,024(*a*)	396	10,089(*b*)
Girls in boys' schools ...	...	4,096	...	4,061
Grand Total		13,120(*a*)	...	14,150(*b*)

(*a*) Includes 136 boys in girls' schools.
(*b*) Includes 279 boys in girls' schools.

The total number of girls' schools increased by 35, and the pupils by 1,065, inclusive of an increase of 143 boys in girls' schools. The number of girls reading in boys' schools of all classes fell off by 35.

281. The following statement compares the results of the upper and lower primary scholarship examinations for girls :—

District.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Number passed.	Scholarships gained.	Number passed.	Scholarships gained.
1		2	3	4	5
24-Parganas ...	Upper ...	2	...	1	...
	Lower ...	9	3	9	1
Nadia ...	Upper ...	...	...	2	...
	Lower ...	14	3	15	4
Murshidabad ...	Upper ...	...	...	...	...
	Lower ...	13	1	17	...
Jessore ...	Upper ...	...	..	1	...
	Lower ...	1	...	...	...
Khulna ...	Upper ...	2	...	...	...
	Lower ...	13	4	15	4
Total ...	Upper ...	4	...	4	...
	Lower ...	50	11	56	9

The number of passes in the upper primary scholarship examination remained the same as in the preceding year, while the number of passes in the

lower primary scholarship examination remained unchanged in the 24-Parganas and increased in the other districts, except Jessore, from which not a single girl passed, the total number increasing by 6; but the number of girls who won scholarships declined from 11 to 9.

282. The following table gives the number of Muhammadan pupils and their percentage to the total number of pupils in the different classes of schools for the past two years:—

Class of Schools.	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Total number of pupils.	Number of Muhammadan pupils.	Percentage of Muhammadan pupils on total number of pupils.	Total number of pupils.	Number of Muhammadan pupils.	Percentage of Muhammadan pupils to total number of pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Public Institutions.						
High English schools ...	13,344	1,071	8	12,654	956	7·6
Middle „ „ ...	11,212	1,502	13·3	11,708	1,590	13·5
„ vernacular ...	13,337	1,683	12·6	12,997	1,655	12·7
Upper primary ...	20,818	4,505	21·6	20,616	4,512	21·8
Lower „ ...	131,656	45,632	34·6	126,668	40,822	32·2
Training schools ...	267	2	·7	164	...	...
Guru-training class ...	370	92	24·8	305	87	28·5
Industrial schools ...	53	32	60·3	78	30	38·4
Madrassas ...	66	66	100	58	58	100
Other schools ...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Total ...	191,123	54,585	28·5	185,252	49,710	26·8
Private Institutions.						
Advanced	890	141	15·8	725	25	3·4
Elementary	134	35	26·1	166	87	52·4
Koran schools	96	96	100	21	21	100
Other „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,120	272	24·2	912	133	14·5
Grand Total ...	192,243	54,857	28·5	186,164	49,843	26·7

The number of Muhammadan pupils decreased by 5,014, or by 1·8 per cent. The decrease was in public as well as private institutions. With the exception of middle English and upper primary schools, Muhammadan pupils decreased in all the public institutions, the largest diminution, viz. 4,810 pupils, taking place in the lower primary schools for reasons already explained under the head of primary education. The Muhammadan pupils fell off in the advanced private institutions and the Koran schools, but increased sliglitly in the elementary schools.

283. The following table shows the share which the Muhammadan candidates took at the various departmental examinations :—

District.	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Middle scholarship examination.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Middle scholarship examination.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24-Parganas	9	10	55	12	15	61
Nadia	7	5	81	3	7	60
Murshidabad	15	12	68	8	19	68
Jessore	17	20	86	11	14	38
Khulna	16	9	28	5	13	15
Total ...	64	56	318	39	68	242

There is a decrease in the middle and lower primary scholarship examination certificates gained by Muhammadan students, but the number of passes at the upper primary scholarship examination shows some increase. The largest decrease in the number of passes at the middle scholarship examination occurred in Khulna, and in those at the lower primary scholarship examination in Jessore. One Muhammadan candidate stood first in the Murshidabad district at the middle vernacular scholarship examination, and obtained a Government as well as the Mosley scholarship. Another Muhammadan candidate obtained a middle vernacular scholarship from Jessore and another from Khulna. An upper primary scholarship was obtained by a Muhammadan pupil from each of the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Khulna.

284. At the last University Entrance examination two Muhammadan students passed from the 24-Parganas and one from each of the other districts.

285. Of indigenous education, the most important is the advanced teaching in Sanskrit which is carried on in *tols*. The number of *tols* and pupils during the year was as follows :—

District.	Tols.	Pupils.
24-Parganas	21	229
Nadia	33	262
Murshidabad	3	67
Jessore	9	62
Khulna	3	80
Total	69	700

286. The most important *tols* are the following :—

(1) The *Mulajore tol* in the 24-Parganas maintained from the proceeds of an endowment made by the late Babu Prossonno Kumar Tagore, C.S.I., of Calcutta.

(2) The *Navadwipa tols*. The maintenance allowance, amounting to Rs. 2,400, was paid to the pupils in the *Nyaya* and *Smriti tols* only.

(3) The *Victoria Jubilee tol* at Berhampore founded by Srimati Arnakali Devi of Kassimbazar.

287. In the preceding year five advanced schools for teaching Arabic or Persian with 141 pupils were returned from Murshidabad alone. During the year under review two such schools with 25 pupils have been returned from

Jessore only. As in the previous year there was one Koran school with seven pupils in the 24-Parganas and another such school with 14 pupils in Jessore.

288. The relations between the District Board and the Education Department continued satisfactory during the year.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES.

289. Statement No. XXXI annexed to this report shows the working of the several dispensaries in the Division. Their number was 49 against 46 in the previous year. The increase is due to the opening of a dispensary at Chitpur in the 24-Parganas, the Arnakali Zenana Hospital at Berhampore in Murshidabad, and to the placing of the dispensary at Chuadanga in Nadia under Government supervision.

290. In the 24-Parganas there were 21 dispensaries, of which 7 receive both in-door and out-door patients, and the others out-door patients only. Of the former, the Sagore Dutt Hospital at Kamarhati, which is under the management of the Administrator-General, is the most flourishing, and at that and Kandi (Murshidabad) alone, do the out-door patients exceed 100 a day. Next in importance are the Cossipore and Russa dispensaries, which are well provided with funds and are very popular. The Barisa and Barasat dispensaries have been considerably improved during the year. The Diamond Harbour dispensary has been provided with a new building. Among the out-door dispensaries the best are at Chetla, Naihati, and Halisahar. These are all located in good buildings and are well provided with the necessary equipments. The Chetla dispensary has proved to be very popular and has obtained an annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 500 from the Calcutta Corporation. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated at all the dispensaries during the year was 2,013 and 98,695 against 2,031 and 84,778 respectively in the previous year. There was a great increase in the attendance at most dispensaries probably due to the unusual prevalence of malarious fever. The total expenditure incurred in maintaining the dispensaries was Rs. 35,786, the greater part of which was met from private subscriptions and endowments. The small amount of aid given by the District Board of this district is noticeable.

291. The following statement shows the working of the Lunatic Asylums at Dullunda and Bhawanipur, the Campbell Hospital at Sealdah and the Police Case Hospital at Alipore:—

Name of Institution.	Average number of patients daily aided.		Cost incurred by Government.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
Bhowanipur Lunatic Asylum	37	37	20,359	20,474
Dullunda ditto ...	257	247	28,808	26,770
Campbell Hospital ...	462	685	46,907	53,402
Alipore Police Hospital ...	27·46	...	1,460	...

The Calcutta Municipality continues to subscribe Rs. 30,000 annually towards the expenses of the Campbell Hospital. There was a marked increase in the number of patients during the year.

292. In Nadia there were nine dispensaries under Government supervision during the year. That at Krishnagar is in charge of a first grade Assistant Surgeon, while those at Ranaghat, Meherpur, and Kushtia are under the Civil Hospital Assistants attached to the respective subdivisions. The dispensary at Santipur is under the charge of a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, and

those at Ula, Chakdaha, Kumarkhali, and Chuadanga are under local native doctors. The dispensaries at Krishnagar, Ranaghat, Meherpur, and Kushtia receive both in-door and out-door patients, while the rest treat out-door patients only. The number of patients, both in-door and out-door, treated at all the dispensaries was greater than that of the previous year in all dispensaries, the totals being 508 and 38,998 against 456 and 26,775 respectively. The total expenditure incurred in maintaining the dispensaries was Rs. 10,239, of which the greater part was borne by the local municipalities. The amount of private subscription is very small.

293. There are two other dispensaries in the Meherpur subdivision—one at Shikarpur and the other at Natudaho. The former is maintained by the Church Missionary Society, and the latter by Babu Nafar Chunder Pal Chaudhri, a local zamindar. These two dispensaries gave relief to a large number of patients who needed it owing to the prevalence of malarious fever and cholera.

294. In Murshidabad there were eight dispensaries, six of which receive both in-door and out-door patients and two out-door patients only. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated at the dispensaries was 1,212 and 51,143 against 1,134 and 47,985 respectively in the previous year. There was a great increase in attendance at all the dispensaries, except at Murshidabad, where it fell off slightly. The total expenditure incurred in maintaining the dispensaries was Rs. 23,189, the greater part of which was met from private subscriptions and endowments. The opening of the Arnakali Zenana Hospital at Berhampore, which is set apart exclusively for the treatment of native females, has greatly benefited the female population of the town of Berhampore. There is accommodation for six in-door patients, and it is to be hoped that ladies of a superior class will now avail themselves of the opportunities offered them.

295. In Jessore there were six dispensaries, of which those at Jessore and Magura receive both in-door and out-door patients. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated at all the dispensaries during the year was 242 and 28,315 against 235 and 18,577 in the previous year. There was an increase in the attendance at all dispensaries, which indicates increased popularity. The total expenditure incurred in maintaining the dispensaries was Rs. 7,137, of which the greater part was borne by the local municipalities and the District Board. A grant of Rs. 25 a month has been made by the District Board for the entertainment of a female civil hospital assistant, and Rs. 300 as contribution towards the construction of a female ward to the Jessore dispensary.

296. Besides the above, a new dispensary has been opened since the close of the year at Bangaon with the aid of the District Board, supplemented by local subscriptions. Another new dispensary is to be opened shortly at Nahatta by the Raja of Naldanga with the aid of a grant from the District Board. The District Boards of Jessore and Khulna have shown themselves the most liberal towards this important subject. Land has also been acquired by the Jessore Municipality for a contagious diseases hospital.

297. In Khulna there are five dispensaries, of which those at the Sadar and Satkhira receive both in-door and out-door patients only. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated at the dispensaries was 117 and 16,732 against 131 and 16,507 in the previous year. The attendance increased at Khulna and Satkhira and decreased in the other dispensaries. The attendance in all the dispensaries was very small. This requires the attention of the local authorities. The total cost of maintaining the dispensaries was Rs. 3,985, of which the greater part was borne by the local municipalities and the District Board.

298. Besides the above there are two dispensaries maintained by private gentlemen—one at Morrelganj by Maharaja Durga Charan Law, and the other at Shamnagar by Rai Hari Churn Chowdry, a local zamindar. A dispensary is also maintained at Sripur in the Debhatta Municipality by the Hita Sadhini Sabha of that place.

XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

299. The district and the subdivisional office libraries are reported to have been kept in good condition and order during the year under report. Besides the "Rivers Thompson Library" at Ranaghat, another library has been

opened there by certain ex-students of the local school. Both of these libraries are mostly used by the students. There has not been much improvement in the status of the Jessore Public Library during the year under report. It appears that there was an income of about Rs. 319, of which Rs. 242 were raised from subscriptions; but as the payment of dues on account of repairs executed in the previous year and cost of establishment, including their arrear pay, swallowed up more than half the income, not more than Rs. 9 could be spent on the purchase of books. It is said that the subscribers appear to value the library chiefly for the daily newspapers, which are taken in and circulated among them, and that the books of the library are not much read. As only Rs. 5 a month can be spared for a clerk, the library is open for only a very limited time during the day. There are public libraries at Satkhira, Sripur, Tengra, Bhawanipur, Senhati, and Mulghar, in the district of Khulna. The Satkhira library is said to be not in a good state. The Town Hall and public library buildings at Khulna are reported to be in good condition, but no improvement has been made to them since the close of the year 1892-93.

XXIX.—MUSEUMS.

300. As reported in previous years, there are no museums in any of the districts of this Division.

XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

District and Local Boards.

301. The administration of the District and Local Boards under the provisions of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III of 1885 has now been carried on in this Division for eight years.

302. In the 24-Parganas the District Board is composed of 25 members, including the Chairman, of whom 12 were elected. It held 13 meetings during the year against 12 in the previous year. The average percentage of attendance at each meeting was 46·8 per cent. of the members against 52 in the previous year. The reason for the decrease has not been given. Besides the general meetings of the Board, the Education Sub-Committee and the Finance Committee met several times during the year.

303. The number of Local Boards in the district was reduced from 6 to 4 during the year owing to the abolition of the Barrackpore and Dum-Dum subdivisions. This change had the effect of reducing the number of members from 59 to 51. All the Local Boards had non-official Chairmen. The following table shows the number of meetings held by the Local Boards and the average attendance of members at each meeting during the year:—

Name of Local Board.	Number of meetings held.	Average attendance at each meeting.
Alipore	13	6·6
Diamond Harbour ...	13	7·2
Barasat	13	6·9
Basirhat	4	5·2

The small number of meetings held by the Basirhat Local Board was, it is said, due to the small amount of work which it had to do, but it is difficult to understand why its monthly accounts and other petty matters were not put up before it more regularly. If it had charge of primary education more work might be found for its members.

304. The Local Boards continued to be in charge of the village and district unmetalled roads and cattle-pounds.

305. On rural sanitation and water-supply the District Board spent Rs. 1,860 during the year. Of this Rs. 1,040 (of which Rs. 400 were contributed by the Barasat Municipality) represents the cost of clearing jungle and removing obstructions in the bed of the *Soonti* in the Barasat subdivision. Both the District Board and the Barasat Municipality are trying their best to remove the obstructions to the water-courses of this stream. It also expended Rs. 1,348 on sanitary and conservancy arrangements in connection with the fairs held at Saugor Island in the Diamond Harbour subdivision and at Harwa in the Basirhat subdivision.

306. In Nadia the District Board consists of 21 members, including the Chairman, 10 of whom are elected. It held 14 meetings during the year against 13 in the previous year, the average attendance being 12·07 against 10·92 in the previous year.

307. As in the previous year, there were four Local Boards in the district, three of which were presided over by non-official Chairmen. The following table shows the average attendance of the members and the number of meetings held by the Local Boards during the year:—

Name of Local Board.	Number of meetings held.	Average attendance at each meeting.
Kushtia	7	4·4
Sadar	9	4·8
Meherpur	11	4·5
Ranaghat	6	6

The number of meetings held has decreased in every case, except at Meherpur, and in no place was sufficient. The average attendance of members in all the Local Boards, except the Sadar, shews a slight improvement, but it is still very bad.

308. The District Board of Murshidabad, which was reconstituted in the beginning of the year under report, consists of 21 members, including the Chairman, of whom 10 were elected. It held 12 meetings during the year against 18 in the previous year. Two of these were, however, adjourned meetings, the average attendance being 8·41 against 7 in the previous year.

309. The Local Boards were also reconstituted during the year. The subjoined table shows the number of meetings held by them and the average attendance of members at each meeting during the year:—

Name of Local Board.	Number of meetings held.	Average attendance at each meeting.
Sadar	13	5·5
Kandi	12	5 1
Jangipur	19	7·6

310. In Jessore the District Board consists of 25 members, including the Chairman, of whom 12 are elected. It held 21 meetings against 16 in the previous year, the average attendance being 12·2 against 10·37 in the previous year. This is satisfactory.

311. The subjoined table shows the number of meetings held by the Local Boards during the year and the average attendance of the members at each meeting:—

Name of Local Board.	Number of meetings held.	Average attendance at each meeting.
Sadar	14	6·4
Narail	12	4·4
Jhenidah	7	6
Magura	8	3·7
Bangaon	10	7·5

The attendance at Magura was very bad and indifferent at Narail; at Jhenidah and Bangaon there was a marked improvement. The matters placed under the management and control of the Local Boards were almost the same as in the previous year, viz., pounds, ferries, dispensaries, village roads, and education. The management of the middle schools was, however, very properly transferred to the District Board, as the Local Boards could not give satisfaction in regard to the punctual despatch of business and in their dealings with the secretaries of schools.

312. The District Board of Khulna, which consists of 17 members, including the Chairman, held 14 meetings during the year against 15 in the previous year. The average attendance at each meeting was 11·4 against 8·46.

313. The following statement shows the number of meetings held and t average attendance at each meeting of the Local Boards during the year :—

Name of Local Board.	Number of meetings held.	Average attendance at each meeting.
Sadar	12	6·5
Bagerhat	5	6
Satkhira	11	6·5

Although the number of meetings held at the Sadar and Satkhira Local Boards has improved, the attendance has fallen off. The Bagerhat Local Board shows no sign of improvement in either.

314. The following is a summary of the views of the District Officers on the working of the District and Local Boards.

315. 24-*Parganas.*—The working of the District and Local Boards was on the whole satisfactory. The members of the District Board evinced much interest in the disposal of the several matters placed before them for consideration. The Finance Committee met several times during the year and did much useful work.

316. *Nadia.*—The working of the Local Boards was not satisfactory. The non-official executive officers of the Board did not seem to be as zealous and energetic as they should have been. The members of the District Board generally took interest in their work.

317. *Murshidabad.*—The working of the Local Self-Government Act was fairly satisfactory; but it is much to be desired that the members of both District and Local Boards should take more interest in the actual out-of-doors work carried on under the Boards.

318. *Jessore.*—The District Board worked smoothly and the attendance of members was fairly good. It was, however, difficult to get together the Finance Committee for the purpose of auditing accounts, which consequently fell into arrears. The work of the Education Committee was attended to with more zeal. The brunt of the work still falls on the Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The Local Boards generally have not proved as successful in the management of pounds and ferries as was expected, but the Vice-Chairman of the Bangaon Local Board, Babu Ganga Churn Chatterji, deserves special mention for his creditable management of the pounds and ferries under that Board. As the members of these Boards are drawn from the neighbourhood and are supposed to know its circumstances better than any one else, it was thought that they would be able to settle the pounds and ferries advantageously with suitable persons and to collect the rents more easily and fully; but this has not been the case.

319. *Khulna.*—The District Board works well. The attendance is comparatively large, and members take an interest in the business. The Khulna Local Board is fairly well managed, but this cannot be said with regard to the other Local Boards. All the Local Boards have failed in collecting pound and ferry rents punctually.

320. The results generally seem to be much the same as in other parts of the Province, namely, that while the District Board works well and members take interest in their work, the Local Boards are as a rule distinguished for general apathy. The reason generally assigned, and with a fair amount of truth, is that as a rule the work is insufficient and of an uninteresting nature; but until it is seen that they carry out efficiently the work made over to them, the District Board exercise a wise discretion in declining to increase their powers.

321. One of the main difficulties of the Local Board question lies with regard to the Chairman. The Subdivisional Officer ordinarily ought to be the Chairman, as he alone probably knows the wants of the whole subdivision and can weigh the respective claims of its different parts; but apart from the natural desire of Government to encourage as far as possible local self-government by appointing a non-official Chairman, and the fact that there is a certain amount of jealousy, especially in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, by non-official members, the frequent changes among the Subdivisional Officers render their appointment as Chairman often impossible. As far as the people generally go, local self-government is, and is likely to be for some time, an absolute impossibility.

Municipalities.

322. The number of municipalities in this Division was 37 at the end of the year as at the close of the preceding year. It has been decided, however, on the representation of the mill-owners at Titaghur, to separate the Titaghur ward of the South Barrackpore Municipality in the 24-Parganas and to form a new municipality out of it.

323. The fourth general election took place in the latter part of the year, viz. on the 21st and 22nd December 1893. Except in the districts of Jessore and Khulna, great excitement over the elections prevailed, and a keen canvass and hard contests took place between the candidates in most of the municipalities. The legality of the proceedings of the presiding officers in the elections in the South Suburban Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas, and in the Berhampore Municipality in the district of Murshidabad, was questioned by the rate-payers and defeated candidates in those municipalities, but the present election rules being defective, inasmuch as they do not give any power to the controlling authorities to interfere in these matters, nothing could be done.

324. The important privilege of nominating a member of the Bengal Legislative Council had been granted to the 22 municipalities of this Division which had an income of not less than Rs. 5,000 a year, and on the 15th May 1893 a meeting of the delegates sent by the municipalities was held in my office, at which they acquitted themselves well by unanimously electing Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose, a Barrister-at-Law, as their representative, to be recommended as a member of the Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

325. The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the municipalities, district by district, during the year under report compared with that of the previous year:—

District.	Income.		Expenditure.		Remarks.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24-Parganas	4,68,618	4,76,279	3,74,132	3,46,305	The figures for 1892-93 as given in the last year's report do not tally with those now given, as the figures were calculated on different principles. This year the figures have been made to tally with the Municipal Administration Report.
Nadia	90,216	94,190	82,299	85,678	
Murshidabad	96,146	96,614	84,187	85,135	
Jessore	25,971	29,035	24,217	26,175	
Khulna	33,822	46,402	32,301	22,478	
Total ...	7,14,773	7,42,520	5,97,136	5,65,771	
Increase	...	27,747	...	...	
Decrease ...	...	...	...	31,365	

The above figures show an increase of Rs. 27,747 in the income of the municipalities which is shared by all the districts of this Division. No explanation of the increase in the district of the 24-Parganas has been given, but I observe that it occurred principally in Cossipore-Chitpore, Maniktala and the South Suburban Municipalities. South Barrackpore showed a marked decrease. In Nadia it is attributed to the collection of the arrear taxes and to the realisation of latrine fees in the municipalities of Krishnagar and Kumarkhali, where in some of the wards Part IX of the Municipal Act was newly extended. The increase in Murshidabad is only nominal. In Jessore it is due to better collection, and to that made in the last month of 1892-93 having been credited to the account of the year under review. The increase in Khulna is owing to Rs. 25,000 of the special Government grant of Rs. 50,000 being credited in the year under report against Rs. 9,000 in the previous year. As regards expenditure there is a decrease of Rs. 31,365 in spite of an increase in the districts of Nadia, Murshidabad, and Jessore. In the 24-Parganas the decrease occurred mainly in the Cossipore-Chitpore Municipality, in which all available

funds are being kept to provide for the supply of filtered water by the Calcutta Corporation. Maniktala on the contrary showed a marked increase. In Khulna the Commissioners of all the municipalities failed to undertake road and other works, though there were funds available. It is very unsatisfactory to find Municipal Commissioners failing to carry out works provided for in their budget estimates.

326. The attendance of Municipal Commissioners at meetings has improved in the districts of the 24-Parganas and Nadia, but in other districts it continues to be unsatisfactory. Important municipalities like North Barrackpore, South Suburban, North Dum-Dum, Barasat and others failed to hold 12 meetings a year. Certainly want of work cannot be given as an excuse. South Barrackpore held 18 meetings.

327. The following is a summary of some of the principal improvements effected in some municipalities of this Division.

328. In the Baranagar Municipality in the 24-Parganas a plot of land about 10 bighas in area was acquired and raised for trenching purposes. In Cossipore-Chitpore 2,188 feet of saucer drains were constructed and some *kutcha* drains were made *pucka*. The Commissioners of the South Barrackpore Municipality constructed a number of culverts at a total cost of Rs. 3,156. In Barasat obstructions to the river Soonti were removed from Jogotighata, three miles north of Barasat, down to the mouth of the river, a distance of 9 miles, at a cost of Rs. 1,040 (of which Rs. 640 were contributed by the District Board). The Commissioners of the Maniktala Municipality obtained a loan of Rs. 25,000 from Government for the supply of filtered water. According to previous arrangements the sum was made over to the Calcutta Corporation for laying pipes, &c., in the main road and a few other roads. The work was completed during the latter part of September 1893, and the filtered water is being supplied by the Calcutta Corporation at the rate of four annas per thousand gallons.

329. In Nadia a survey and level of the towns of Ranaghat, Nadia, Kushtia, and Kumarkhali were undertaken in the latter part of the year preliminary to the drainage of these municipalities. In Krishnagar, which is more advanced than the others, it is contemplated to carry out a drainage scheme by excavating the bed of the Anjana, and the plans and estimates have been drawn up. The Municipal Commissioners have obstinately refused to increase their income by raising the rate of taxation, notwithstanding the repeated advice given to them; hence they have not the necessary funds to carry out this scheme, and look to Government for help. The state of things in the Santipur Municipality reported in the previous year has improved to a certain extent.

330. In the Berhampore Municipality in the district of Murshidabad some of the filthy *kutcha* drains were made *pucka*.

331. In Jessore re-excavation of three big tanks was undertaken by the municipality during the year. The cost for two of them was placed by their owners at the disposal of the Chairman, and for the other was met from the municipal funds. These three tanks are expected to do much to remove the scarcity of water in Jessore, though a great deal yet remains to be done to place the town in a satisfactory basis as regards its water-supply. In the same municipality two main *kutcha* drains, measuring 3,514 feet, have been constructed to divert the course of the station water towards the Harnia bil.

332. The condition of the Jessore Municipality, both internal and external, has greatly improved under its present Chairman, Babu Umesh Chandra Ghose. This gentleman is reported to personally supervise all works executed in the municipality with a view to enforce economy. The rate of taxation in the Kotechandpur Municipality is very low and should be raised. Much of the area of the Moheshpur Municipality is rural, and its limited income does not permit any improvement in sanitary and conservancy arrangements. The rate of assessment in this municipality is also unusually low. It should be abolished.

333. The Khulna and Debhatta Municipalities in the district of Khulna are reported to be well managed, while in Satkhira there were some differences among the Commissioners, but the Magistrate found nothing unfavourable to remark on as regards the work done. The leading zamindar of the place has

now become its Chairman, and this may be looked on as a good sign. The municipality at Chanduria ought to be abolished. It used to depend chiefly on an indiscriminate tax levied on all carts found in its limits, but this practice has been stopped, and its finances have suffered considerably accordingly. In Khulna the Municipal Commissioners arranged for pumping up water from tanks into settling reservoirs, which appear to be very popular, and have increased their number by two more during the year.

334. The tendency to increase establishments still continues, and though far more interest is taken in Municipal than in Local Board work, there is no doubt that many Commissioners strive at earning popularity or to gain some private ends rather than give up their time and work for the public weal. So far from many of the municipalities of this Division being in advance, as they should be, of the average municipalities of the province, I have no hesitation in saying that they are distinctly behind, and I would suggest that some of the native papers should, instead of working always about the imaginary misdeeds of Government, devote some of their columns to the misgovernment in municipalities and honestly try to effect an improvement therein.

XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

335. Statement XXXII shows the extent to which Muhammadans are employed in this Division. There is little to add to what was written on this subject in last year's report. Considering the proportion of educated Muhammadans to educated Hindus, the percentage of appointments held by Muhammadans appears to be fair in all the districts of this Division, except Murshidabad.

336. In Nadia there was some decrease in the number of ministerial appointments held by Muhammadans during the year under report, owing to the abolition of the temporary clerks on the completion of the cess revaluation operation of the district.

337. In Jessore there was a decrease in the number of Muhammadan menials during the year as compared with the previous year. The decrease took place in the Civil Courts owing to reduction. Mr. Fiddian, the Collector of Jessore, observes that the disproportion of Muhammadans in the ministerial service is due to their backwardness in education. In his opinion the educational statistics are not, however, very hopeful, as they show a decrease in the number of pupils as compared with the previous year.

338. The Collectors of Murshidabad and Khulna have made no observation on the subject. In Murshidabad the proportion of educated Muhammadans to educated Hindus and that of Muhammadan employés to Hindu employés were 1 to 2·71 and 1 to 4·5 respectively.

339. I am always glad to see Muhammadans employed, as the appointments held by them are far short of what they are entitled to according to their population; but until the leading men among them apply themselves with far more vigour than at present to the cause of education, it is hopeless to expect any marked increase. In fact Government will have constantly to be on the look-out that their number does not decrease, as with the decrease in superior appointments held by Europeans, there is naturally an increase in those held by Hindus, and the latter are naturally more inclined to appoint Hindus in preference to Muhammadans. The absence of ministerial officers of the latter persuasion from District Boards is most marked, as they are only to be found in two out of the five districts of this Division.

XXXII.—POST OFFICES AND TELEGRAPHS.

340. As usual, the District Officers have not been able to obtain complete information on the subject for the year under report. The following is a summary of such information as has been received. There is nothing to show in the reports as to how far District Officers themselves visited these offices and made enquiries about the sales of stamps and issue of money-orders. The success which has attended many offices in selling small packets of quinine is also a subject which should have been commented on. The enquiries which I made in Darbhanga showed it to be in Bihar a most successful experiment, and a measure which has been thoroughly appreciated by the people.

341. The table below shows the number of post offices in this Division and the number and mileage of the main lines during the year under review:—

District.	Number of post offices.			Main lines.					
				Imperial.		Zamindari.		Total.	
	Imperial.	Zamindari.	Total.	Number.	Average mileage.	Number.	Average mileage.	Number.	Average mileage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24-Parganas ...	71	8	79	...	...	...	...	49	359
Nadia ...	85	6	91	44	428½	12	141	56	569½
Murshidabad ...	34	5	39	8	123	18	207	26	330
Jessore ...	57	6	63	26	241	16	216	42	457
Khulna ...	34	5	39	13	126	17	273	30	399

The number of Imperial post offices increased in the 24-Parganas and Nadia by 10 and 1 respectively, while it decreased in Murshidabad by 2. The post office at Patkabari has been transferred to the Chuadanga head office in Nadia, and the branch post office at Dewanserai has been abolished. The number of post offices in Jessore and Khulna remained the same as in the previous year. The Collector of Khulna observes that the number of post offices shown in last year's report was wrong. Five post offices are partly zamindari and partly Imperial. The number of main lines increased in Jessore only by 1, and decreased in Nadia and Murshidabad by 1 and 8 respectively, while the average mileage increased in Khulna only by 10 and decreased in the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad by 21 and 62 respectively. In Murshidabad the decrease is ascribed to the closure of certain zamindari main lines owing to the abolition of some police outpost. Why no information as to the number of the different kinds of lines is supplied by the 24-Parganas it is difficult to say.

342. The number of letters, &c., received for despatch and issued for delivery in the districts during the year was as follows:—

District.	Number of letters, &c., in 1893-94.	Number of letters, &c., in 1892-93.
24-Parganas ...	9,658,136	10,260,484
Nadia ...	(Not given.)	
Murshidabad		
Jessore	3,130,523	3,256,032
Khulna	(Not given.)	

It will be seen that both the 24-Parganas and Jessore show a decrease. In the 24-Parganas the decrease is mainly under the heads "Newspapers" and "Packets of all kinds," and is ascribed to the fact that the figures given by the Postal authorities under these two heads represent only the number received for delivery, the number received for despatch not being available. As regards Jessore, the figures do not appear to be accurate. The figures generally are not worth commenting on.

343. The following table shows the working of the several telegraph offices during the past two years:—

District.	Name and number of telegraph offices.	Messages sent.		Messages received.	
		1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6
24-Parganas	16 offices (names not given) against 14 offices in 1892-93 ...	16,599	11,807	9,130	8,593
Nadia	2 offices—Krishnagar and Santipur	1,971	1,732	2,183	1,981
Murshidabad	4offices—(Berhampore, Murshidabad, Jeaganj and Jangipur) against three offices in 1892-93	2,780	2,866*	2,527	2,562
Jessore	1 office—Jessore	1,237	1,133	812	720
Khulna	2 offices—Khulna and Bágerhat	939	801	1,339	641

* In the previous report 4,266 appears to be a mistake for 2,866.

These figures show that there was a considerable increase in the messages sent in the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore, and Khulna, and in the messages received in the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore, and Khulna. The increase is said to be due to the better appreciation by the public of the advantages of telegrams in carrying on urgent business. The decrease in Murshidabad is said to be due to more telegrams having been sent and received in 1892-93 on account of the volunteer race which took place at Berhampore in that year. The figures in the above table relate only to the Government telegraph offices. There are also telegraph offices at all railway stations which take away a certain amount of business from the post office telegraphs. We have no information as to the extent of business thus transacted. A further reduction in the rate of telegrams would, I believe, lead to a still larger increase of revenue. No District Officers have discussed the question whether there is room for more telegraph offices or not, but the number in Jessore, Nadia, and Khulna looks as if it was capable of expansion. Probably all subdivisions should have combined post and telegraph offices.

XXXIII.—POUNDS.

344. The following table gives the statistics of the pounds under the District Boards in the Division during the year under report compared with the preceding year:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
District.	Year.	Number of pounds.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Total demand.	Collections, including arrears.	Balance.	Remissions.	Net balance.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24-Parganas	1892-93	100	1,146	5,583	6,729	5,714	1,015	594	421	55	
	1893-94	101	421	5,920	6,341	5,628	713	50	623	80	
Nadia	1892-93	170	7,708	26,281	33,989	26,227	7,762	3,743	4,019	1,275	
	1893-94	173	4,019	26,182	30,201	26,129	4,072	81	3,991	504	
Murshidabad	1892-93	75	666	15,347	16,013	15,172	841	...	841	296	
	1893-94	75	841	16,966	17,807	14,439	3,368	...	3,368	391	
Jessore	1892-93	140	7,963	20,309	28,272	20,444	7,828	...	7,828	601	
	1893-94	140	7,828	21,397	29,225	21,629	7,596	433	7,163	555	
Khulna	1892-93	66	2,588	4,552	7,090	5,197	1,893	91	1,802	43	
	1893-94	64	1,802	5,015	6,817	4,192	2,625	...	2,625	100	
Total	1892-93	551	20,021	72,072	92,093	72,754	19,339	4,428	14,911	2,360	
	1893-94	553	14,911	75,480	90,391	72,017	18,374	604	17,770	1,630	

The first thing that strikes me in this statement is the very large arrear demand, which shows that as a whole the administration of pounds is very indifferently looked after. Jessore and Khulna stand out remarkably badly in this respect, though Nadia and Murshidabad also figure very poorly. It is satisfactory to see that remissions have been much less than usual.

345. Taking the Division as a whole, the number of pounds increased by 2 and the current demand by Rs. 3,408. The collections, including arrears, however, fell off, being 95·4 per cent. of the current demand against 101 per cent. in the previous year. The net balances have increased by Rs. 2,859. The expenditure in connection with the pounds was reduced by more than one-fourth.

346. In the 24-Parganas the number of pounds increased by 1 and the rental by Rs. 337. The collections show a decrease of Rs. 86 only. A sum of Rs. 948 was realised during the year as sale-proceeds of unclaimed stray cattle, &c., making up the total pound collections to Rs. 6,576 against Rs. 6,823 in the previous year. The new pound forms prescribed in Government Circular No. 37M., dated 22nd May 1893, were introduced from January 1894.

347. In Nadia the number of pounds increased by 3, but the current demand fell by Rs. 99. The net balance outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 3,991, which is heavy. It is in course of realisation under the Public Demands Recovery Act and by *kistibandis*. Complaints of malpractices by farmers in the form of illegal seizure and impounding of unoffending cattle by means of hired emissaries are not rare in this district.

348. In Murshidabad the number of pounds remained stationary, but there was an increase of Rs. 1,619 in the rental. The collections were, however, not as good as in the previous year, the balances outstanding being

Rs. 3,368 against Rs. 841. The decrease in collections is due to the fact that the farmers could not make much profit on account of the excessive rain of last year. They constantly defaulted, and the pounds were regularly resold at a loss. The balance will have to be recovered under the certificate procedure, but a great part of it is sure to be irrecoverable.

349. In Jessore also the number of pounds remained stationary, but the rental increased by Rs. 1,088. Collections increased by Rs. 1,185. The net balance outstanding was reduced from Rs. 7,828 to Rs. 7,168, but it is still far too heavy. A good deal of the balance which is covered by certificates is irrecoverable and will have to be written off. As a rule, respectable men seldom came forward to bid for the pounds, and the Local Boards settled them with those who offered the highest bids without enquiring into the character and solvency of the bidders. The result was that the farmers defaulted, and in the course of the certificate proceedings taken against them it came to light that they were men of no means. The Magistrate writes on the subject as follows:—"The difficulty of managing pounds seems to have increased of late owing to the strong prejudice felt by the Hindu community against having anything to do with seizing cows and putting them in pounds, where they may be subjected to hardship. Only Muhammadans of a common kind can usually be secured as lessees of pounds. A case in the Bangaon subdivision came to my notice, where a Hindu of the blacksmith caste took the lease of a pound, and for this he was boycotted by his fellow castemen."

350. In Khulna the number of pounds decreased by 2, but the current demand increased by Rs. 462, owing to the resettlement of some pounds at enhanced rates. The collections were, however, less by Rs. 1,005, owing partly to the scarcity during a part of the year, and partly to the apathy and neglect on the part of the Local Boards, by whom the pounds are managed. The net balance at close of the year was Rs. 2,625 against Rs. 1,802 in the previous year. Those balances which are really irrecoverable should be struck out as soon as possible.

351. The Magistrates of the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad have given no information regarding municipal pounds in their districts. In Nadia there were during the year 25 municipal pounds against 23 with an income of Rs. 3,733 against Rs. 3,457 in the previous year. All of these were farmed out. The numbers of municipal pounds in Jessore and Khulna remained stationary, but the incomes fell from Rs. 1,512 and Rs. 932 in the previous year to Rs. 1,250 and Rs. 712 respectively in the year of report. All the pounds in the Jessore Municipality were managed *khas*. I should recommend a change.

352. As regards management of pounds in the district, Local Boards as a rule rarely give any help in bringing to notice the irregularities in their management. If it was not necessary to give them some work, often to justify their existence, I would gladly see pounds taken away from them. It cannot be too often impressed upon them that if they wish to see the expenses of education increased, they should give more careful attention to the management of pounds.

FAIRS.

353. The most important fairs held in the 24-Parganas are—

1. Ganga Saugor *mêla*. | 2. Pir Gora Chand's *mêla*.
3. Gazi Sahib's *mêla*.

The Ganga Saugor, which is a religious bathing festival, was held during the year under report from the 9th to 14th January on the Saugor Island near the junction of the Bhagirathi with the sea. The fair is reported to have been smaller than usual on account of a corresponding fair at Allahabad, the number of people collected being estimated to be between 20,000 and 30,000. The usual arrangements to maintain order were made, and a Joint-Magistrate was deputed from the Sadar station to be present during the festival. There were a few cases of petty theft and extortion, which were, except two or three, all disposed of on the spot. There was no outbreak of any epidemic disease, but a few sporadic cases of cholera and bowel-complaints are reported to have occurred, and there were two deaths. The sanitary and conservancy arrangements were made by the District Board at a cost of Rs. 1,075, which was afterwards recovered from the proprietors.

The other two fairs are held in honour of Muhammadan pirs or saints Pir Gora Chand's fair was held at Harwa in the Basirhat subdivision from the 23rd February to 2nd March. About 50,000 people are reported to have attended. Here was also no outbreak of any epidemic diseases. There were a few cases of fever and bowel-complaints and one case of cholera, but none of them ended fatally. The District Board made all sanitary arrangements in this fair also at a cost of Rs. 312. The third or Gazi Sahib's fair was held at Bansra in the Sadar subdivision from the 20th to 22nd June, and was attended by about 50,000 people. There was no outbreak of any epidemic disease in this fair also.

354. In Nadia the principal fairs held during the year were the *Rash Jatra* at Santipur, the *Dól Jatra* at Ghosepara, and the *Chaitannya mêla* at Navadwipa. Each of these was attended by about 30,000 people. The *mêlas* at Kulia and Chakdaha also deserve mention. The former was attended by about 15,000 people. Sanitary and conservancy arrangements were either made by the local municipalities or by the owners of the lands on which the fairs were held. In Navadwipa the sanitary arrangements were made from the fees derived from the Lodging-house Act which is in force in this municipality.

355. An agricultural exhibition was held at Kushtia in March last, and lasted for a week. Government made a grant of Rs. 250 for its expenses, and Mr. N. N. Banerjee, an Assistant to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, visited it, accompanied by an overseer of the Department, and issued instructions to the Managing Committee for the encouragement of the cultivation of Naini Tal potatoes and Buxar wheat by the cultivators.

356. The principal fairs in Murshidabad are—

1. Tulsi Behar *mêla*.
2. Kapileshur *mêla*.
3. Chatta *mêla*.
4. Patkabari *mêla*.
5. Gons *mêla*.

Of these the Tulsi Behar *mêla* is of some importance, and lasts for nearly a month. The other fairs are of short duration, and are gradually losing their importance and utility. No epidemic disease is reported to have broken out in any of these.

357. Of the fairs held in Jessore, those that deserve any notice are the Jubilee *mêla* at Magura, the *Rash mêla* at Satrajitpur in the Magura subdivision, and the *Rash mêla* at Gilapole in the Jhenidah subdivision. The Jubilee *mêla* was held from the 25th February to the 20th March. At this *mêla* there was an exhibition on a small scale. The exhibits were poor, but still small rewards were paid to encourage agriculture as well as art. Silk cocoons were exhibited in connection with a recent attempt to revive that industry in the neighbourhood. The *Rash mêlas* at Satrajitpur and Gilapole are religious gatherings. Both were held in November. The former lasted for a fortnight and the latter for a month and-a-half. Temporary shops were opened at both places.

358. In Khulna no fair of any importance was held during the year.

ZAMINDARI DÁK.

359. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure on account of the zamindari dák service in this Division during the year under report as compared with the preceding year:—

District.	Rate per cent. at which levied.		Amount levied.		Expenditure.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
24-Parganas	0 8 0	0 7 0	7,865 13 6	10,074 10 2	7,643 8 10	7,656 0 6
Nadia	0 12 0	0 12 0	7,970 11 6	9,228 14 2	5,867 11 10	5,997 5 10
Murshidabad	0 9 0	0 9 0	9,677 2 10	6,863 1 5	6,200 6 1	6,275 0 9
Jessore	1 0 6	0 14 0	11,056 0 0	7,213 0 6	8,058 13 11	8,152 10 9
Khulna	1 0 0	1 0 0	9,089 0 0	6,875 0 0	7,634 4 1	7,568 5 1
Total ...	...	...	45,658 11 10	40,254 10 3	35,404 12 9	35,649 6 11

360. The number of post offices remained the same in all the districts of the Division. In the 24-Parganas the line from Bhangore to Chailabi, 32 miles

long, was abolished from 1st December 1893, owing to the abolition of the police outpost at Chailabi, and the total length of the lines was thus reduced from 230 to 198 miles. Owing to this reduction a monthly saving of Rs. 47 was effected, but an increase of Rs. 5 per mensem was granted to the pay of each of the branch postmasters of Bhangore, Debipur, Kulpee and Harwa, and also to the pay of the zamindari dák clerk of the Alipore post office. The net saving therefore amounted to Rs. 22 a month only.

361. In Murshidabad 5 of the 24 dák lines in the district were abolished during the year owing to the abolition of the five outposts named below: –

1. Ranitolla.
2. Sherpur.
3. Jajan.
4. Dhanirampur.
5. Rangamati.

362. In none of the other districts was any change in the dák lines made during the year.

363. Under the orders of the Board of Revenue, contained in the Resolution dated the 5th January 1893, the cess was levied at the rates shown in column 3 of the table given above. This rate has been fixed for five years, from 1st January 1893.

364. The Board also by their Resolution quoted above have changed the kist days of 1894 from 28th March and 28th September to the 12th January and 28th September, *i.e.*, the 12th January has been substituted for 28th March, and these dates have been fixed for the next four years, *i.e.*, up to 1898.

365. The total collections during the year show an increase in the 24-Parganas and Nadia, while in the other three districts there was a decrease. The increase in the 24-Parganas is said to be due to the payment for the March kist of the year 1892-93 having been mostly made by the assessees in April 1893. It is also attributed to the fact that under the orders of the Board quoted above there have practically been three kist days during the year, viz., those of April 1893, September 1893, and January 1894. The increase in Nadia is said to be chiefly due to the large collection of fines and excess payment. In Murshidabad the decrease in the receipts for 1893-94 is ascribed to a large part of the demand of that year having been paid in advance in 1892-93. The decreases in Jessore and Khulna have not been explained. In the former district it is probably due in part to the reduction in the rate of the cess from Re. 1-0-6 per cent. to Re. 0-14-0 per cent. The total expenditure shows an increase in all districts, except Khulna. In Nadia it is stated that the head clerk of the zamindari dák cess office having in 1892-93 been under suspension for some time, there was some saving in the expenditure, while during the year under report there has been no such saving. In Jessore the increase in the expenditure is attributed to the fact that more officers were on privilege leave than in the year preceding. The fluctuations in the other districts have not been explained, and do not require special notice.

366. There was no complaint reported during the year, and the management of the lines was satisfactory.

367. The amalgamation of the Zamindari Dák Department with the District Land Revenue Tauzi Department has been ordered by the Board to come in force from the 1st April 1894.

XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

368. There are no important social or political institutions in any of the districts of this Division. The residents of the 24-Parganas district, who are inclined to interest themselves in social and political institutions, are able, owing to their proximity to Calcutta, to join the institutions and associations which exist there. There are rate-payers' associations in several municipalities in this district and in Nadia. They concern themselves for the most part with the affairs of the municipalities in which they are established. The Indian Association of Calcutta is said to have branches in Diamond Harbour in the 24-Parganas and in Krishnagar in Nadia. In the latter place it did not discuss any particular subject of interest, and in fact held no meetings at all. It is also reported that there are insignificant branches of the Congress Committee in Krishnagar, Chakdaha, Meherpur, and Kushtia in Nadia. These branch

committees do not regularly meet to discuss questions of public interest, but only when the general Congress meeting is advertised with a view to depute representatives.

369. In Nadia there are two social institutions, viz the Santipur *Bandhab Sabha* and the Ranaghat *Mitra Sabha*, which are doing useful work in the way of charity to poor and helpless widows and orphans.

370. In Murshidabad there are three Associations, viz. the Murshidabad Indian Association, the Murshidabad Muhammadan Association, and the Anjaman-i-Hydri. During the year under review the first did not discuss any important social or political questions; the second only deals with matters connected with the moral and intellectual improvement of the Muhammadans of the district; the third is a purely religious institution, and is reported only to help and assist the poor and needy.

371. In Khulna there is no political institution of any importance.

372. Among the social institutions only the Jessore and Khulna Sanmilani, which look after zanana education and the physical and moral training of boys, and the Sripur *Hitasadhini Sabha* which maintains a charitable dispensary in Sripur, deserve notice.

STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING.

373. Public feeling is generally confined to a small section of the community, viz., the upper and the educated classes. The masses of the people are seldom affected by anything which does not touch their purse and the practical concerns of their daily life. To matters of general interest they are practically indifferent.

374. Public opinion is formed and guided by the Calcutta press, which has a large circulation in almost all the districts of this Division. Municipal discussions which are not uncommon excite much feeling and discussion, often from personal motives, but they are purely of local interest and attract no attention beyond the towns concerned. Some excitement attended the fourth general election of Municipal Commissioners in which much interest was evinced.

375. The income-tax continues to be distasteful to those whose pockets it has touched.

376. Last year no subject caused any very special excitement. The only subjects which exercised the public mind were (1) the ninth National Congress held at Lahore; (2) the Provincial Conference held at Calcutta; (3) the currency legislation or the exchange question; (4) the grant of exchange compensation allowance to European officers; (5) the exemption of piece-goods from the provisions of the Amended Tariff Act; (6) the privilege granted to the municipalities and other local bodies and associations to nominate members for the Bengal Legislative Council; (7) the simultaneous examination question; (8) Bill to amend the Bengal Municpal Act III (B.C.) of 1884; (9) the cadastral survey in Bihar; (10) the cow-killing question; (11) questions put in Council by members in exercise of the power of interpellation granted to them. Public feeling was worked upon for some time by unfavourable criticisms on the administration of Lord Lansdowne. The selection of Meherpur as the headquarters of the amalgamated subdivisions of Meherpur and Chuadanga also evoked same local feeling.

377. The relation between Muhammadans and Hindus has been generally peaceful during the year under review.

THE PUBLIC PRESS.

378. In the 24-Parganas the total number of presses was 27 against 25 in the preceding year.

379. Of the presses, 1 is owned by Government, 1 by the Oxford Mission, 8 by Muhammadans, 15 by Hindus and 2 by Native Christians.

380. The Oxford Mission Press continues to issue two fortnightly newspapers, viz., the *Epiphany* and the *Indian Churchman*, and two periodicals, viz., the *Calcutta University Magazine* and the *Indian Churchman* (quarterly review). The Post Despatch Press issues the *Trannodaya*. The Metropolitan Steam

Press issues a weekly paper called the *National Guardian*. The Secular Press issued a periodical called the *Cosmopolitan*, which has since ceased to exist. The Saptahik Sangbad Press, the Cossipore Horticultural Press and the Bharati Press issue periodicals called *Amader Patrika*, *Sanskrit Chandrika*, and *Bharati* respectively. These papers and periodicals have only a limited circulation. The other presses did not publish any newspaper or periodical; they were maintained by receipts from job work.

381. In Nadia, as in the preceding year, there were three printing presses, viz., two in the town of Krishnagar and one in Kumarkhali in the subdivision of Kushtia. These presses generally print dakhilas and insignificant books. No newspaper is published in this district.

382. In Murshidabad there were 10 presses against 9 in the preceding year. Of them the Arunodaya Press publishes a Bengali weekly newspaper called *Pratikar*, and the Gourgobinda Press issues a paper called *Murshidabad Pratinidhi*. The circulation of these papers is limited and their tone moderate.

383. In Jessore there were, as in the preceding year, four presses at work, viz., the Suvakari Press and the Daw Press in the town of Jessore, the Sarkar Press in Narail, and the Chikitsa Prakash Press in Garibpur in the subdivision of Bangaon. Of them the first three executed job works only. The proprietor of the Daw Press having been convicted of forgery of currency notes and sentenced to 10 years' transportation, his press has been closed. The last-named press published vernacular books on medicine and hygiene and a vernacular weekly journal called *Samaj-o-Sahitya*. The circulation of this paper is too limited to deserve mention.

384. In Khulna there was only one press as in the preceding year. It issues no newspaper, but is maintained by printing forms required by the local offices and private persons. A monthly vernacular journal called the *Ghosak* has recently been started by a local Native Christian. It is printed and published in Calcutta.

385. Of the vernacular papers published in Calcutta, the following are the most important:—

		Estimated circulation.			Estimated circulation.
1.	The *Bangavasi*	... 20,000	7.	The *Bharat Mitra*	2,000
2.	The *Banganivasi*	... 8,000	8.	The *Sudhakar*	2,000
3.	The *Sanjivani*	... 4,000	9.	The *Dainik*	1,200
4.	The *Samaya*	... 4,000	10.	The *Som Prakash*	800
5.	The *Sulabh Dainik*	... 3,000	11.	The *Sahachar*	500
6.	The *Hitavadi*	... 3,000			

The *Bangavasi*, *Dainik*, and *Banganivasi* are orthodox in their views as regards social and religious matters. The *Sanjivani*, which is an organ of the *Sadharan Brahmo Samaj*, and the *Samaya* are heterodox in social and religious questions and advocate the cause of raiyats and coolies. The *Hitavadi* supports the Congress and is liberal in social matters. The *Sudhakar* is an orthodox Muhammadan paper, which is of use as showing what Musalmans think of controversial questions. The *Sahachar*, edited by a senior Pleader of the Alipore Judge's Court, is generally moderate in its views and language.

386. The administration of Government in all departments was freely criticised by the vernacular papers. The Police, Criminal and Civil Justice, the University and Legislature, all passed under review and received their share of comment.

387. Of the English newspapers conducted by natives, the *Indian Mirror*, *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, *Reis and Rayyet*, *Hindu Patriot*, *Indian Nation*, *Hope* and *Bengali* are largely read, and are generally conducted with considerable literary skill.

388. The tone of the press as reflected in the native press has been as hitherto generally antagonistic to the legislative and administrative actions of Government. They are also apt to criticise unfavourably the actions of Government officers of all ranks. Their great object seems to be to hamper Government in every way. If one was to believe them, one would believe that hardly any Government actions were done for the benefit of the people at large, and that honesty was as a rule unknown among officials. On the people at large,

their vapourings have fortunately but little effect, but the attention paid to them by ignorant and mischievous people in England undoubtedly encourages them, and makes their writers believe that they attract much more attention than they really do. The *Cacoethes scribendi* has never been better exemplified than it is in many of the papers at the present time. On one subject, however, they have been sensible, and that is on the so-called "tree-daubing scare." They have with good reason jeered at the terrible state of alarm in which so many Europeans have lately found themselves merely because of sensational articles and letters in some of the Anglo-Indian contemporaries.

XXXV.—CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

* * * * * * *

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

* * * * * * *

XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

396. I did not take charge of the office of the Commissioner of this Division till the end of April after the close of the year under report; and as it was the busiest time of the year, when all annual returns and reports have to be prepared, I have not hitherto been able to make a tour in any of the districts of this Division except a short tour in Murshidabad or to inspect any of the local offices. This report has therefore been compiled from the information which has been furnished by the District Officers in the different reports which have been received from them, and I have been able to add very little from my own personal knowledge.

397. As far as I can judge, the year has been an uneventful one on the whole. Mr. Maguire, the Collector of Khulna, made the following observations, in which I fully agree:—"The history of an Indian district is generally the history of some calamity—a famine, a cyclone, or a tornado; and in this sense that district may be said to be happy which has no history, and this may, I think, be truly said of Khulna in the year 1893-94." This remark applies generally to all the districts of this Division during the past year.

398. The successive bad harvests for the last four years, consequent on the unseasonable and unequal distribution of rain, pressed hard on the people, especially of the middle class, whose condition was not on the whole very favourable. The year under report was healthier than its predecessor, but still the mortality from malarious fever and cholera was great.

399. It is to be hoped that the Sanitary Drainage Bill will do good, but there is a very decided opinion that good drinking water is wanted in preference to drainage, especially as there is but little doubt that the landlords do not, either from poverty or from other reasons, devote as much money to the keeping up of tanks and to water-supplies as they did in old times. The raiyats also are not so willing as they were to give help on the subject.

400. In spite of all that is being done, the spread of elementary education is slow; that it is making way is, however, a source of congratulation. During the year under review owing to agricultural distress there has been a considerable decrease in the number of the lower primary schools and their pupils.

401. The relations between landlords and tenants were generally satisfactory. There was no tension of feeling between the Hindus and Muhammadans, and the cow-killing question which disturbed the peace of the north-western part of this province spread very slightly to this Division.

402. During the year under review some advances were made regarding improvement of drainage of a portion of the Barasat subdivision in the 24-Parganas by opening out a dead river called the Soonti for a distance of about 9 miles. The immediate effect of this has been that the free flow of the water of the river has been established, the drainage of Barasat and neighbouring villages improved, and the water of the river, which was absolutely filthy before, is now good enough to be used for drinking and culinary purposes. Boats also now proceed up the river. It is also reported that malarial fever has not been so prevalent since the improvement was effected.

403. Nothing has, however, yet been done to open the Anjona at Krishnagar in Nadia. A scheme has been prepared for the purpose, but it has not been finally approved of by Government.

404. Proposals have been made for constructing a steam tramway from Ranaghat to Krishnagar *vid* Santipur, and if they are carried out, they will remove a long-felt want.

405. During the year under report the list of ancient monuments prepared in 1886 was revised. Some additions and corrections have been made to it. Mr. Maguire, the Collector of Khulna, visited nearly all the chief antiquities in his district. Some of the monuments possess some historical interest.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES IN THE LOWER PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE

Darjeeling, the 8th October 1894.

RESOLUTION—No. 763T—R.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for the year 1893-94.

The report was submitted to Government in due time on the 27th August 1894. The number of wards' estates under the charge of the Court of Wards was 78, and of attached and encumbered estates 67, against 74 of the former and 66 of the latter in the preceding year. There was thus an increase of four wards' estates and one attached estate in comparison with the year 1892-93. Of the total number of estates, 16 wards' estates and 5 attached and encumbered estates were under management for a part of the year only according to Appendix I of the Board's Report, having either been taken charge of or released during the year.

Revenue and rents due to Government and superior landlords.

2. The total demand for revenue and cesses (current and arrear) due to Government was Rs. 51,13,516. Rupees 78,876 of the arrears and Rs. 50,20,141 of the current demand were paid, being 99·8 per cent. of the total demand. The balances, which show a considerable reduction, being Rs. 14,499 only, were chiefly due from the Basudebpur estate in Midnapore and the Sheohar estate in Muzaffarpur. The former was a heavy defaulter in the previous year, and was discharged from management during the year of report. The Sheohar estate was taken in charge on the 5th September 1893 with arrears due to Government amounting to Rs. 6,684, of which Rs. 2,931 were left unpaid.

3. The amount of rent and cesses due to superior landlords was Rs. 6,22,729, of which Rs. 1,09,294 were the arrear from the previous year. The payments amounted to only Rs. 4,95,586, leaving the large balance of Rs. 1,24,299, the major portion of which was due by three estates, viz., Haturia, Bamna, and Satkhira. The first two were taken in charge during the year heavily involved in debt, while in Satkhira the bulk of the balance is due to disputes between the estate and co-sharers. The lastnamed estate was in an embarrassed condition in 1892-93 also.

Rent and cesses due to the estates.

4. The following statement shows the demand, collection, and balances of rent and cesses due to the estates during the five years ending with the year of report:—

Year.	Demand.			Collections.			Percentage on—		Remissions.	Balances.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Current collection on current demand.	Total collections on current demand.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	1,06,46,289	1,00,15,159	2,06,61,448	.....	.....	1,02,24,501	...	102*	24,53,188	81,84,059
1890-91 ...	79,81,432	98,29,588	1,78,11,020	.....	.....	98,29,082	...	98*	7,57,443	74,24,535
1891-92 ...	77,67,017	91,53,100	1,69,20,117	30,69,365	60,69,371	91,38,736	66·3	99·8	12,12,179	65,69,202
1892-93 ...	62,03,663	92,99,637	1,55,02,300	29,04,156	61,96,739	91,00,895	66·6	97·8	3,05,695	60,96,710
1893-94 ...	66,78,027	97,32,203	1,64,10,230	29,84,402	64,12,911	93,97,313	65·8	96·5	4,35,740	65,77,177

5. The percentage both of current collections and of total collections on the current demand was lower than in either of the two preceding years. The falling off is attributed to loss of crops by floods and unfavourable agricultural results in many parts of the country, especially Tippera, Backergunge, and Midnapore. Out of the 21 larger estates with a rental of Rs. 50,000 and upwards,

the percentage of total collections on the current demand exceeded a hundred in only eight cases:—Burdwan, Khagra, Bhawanipur, Maldwar, Kanika, Deo, Rajkrishna Banerjee, and Sukraj Rai. The current collection on the current demand in the Courjon estate in Noakhali reached only 80·6 per cent. against 90 per cent. in the previous year. The total amount of balances of rent and cesses due to estates at the end of the year was Rs. 65,77,177, of which Rs. 7,82,871 were due when the estates were taken in charge, and Rs. 57,94,306 accrued subsequently. Rupees 47,64,287 of the balances are said to be good and in process of recovery. The bad and irrecoverable balances increased by Rs. 2,64,454.

Debts due by estates.

6. The table given in paragraph 11 of the Board's report shows the debts due during the year, the payments and reductions by compromise, and the debts due at the end of the year, by all estates under management, including those which were in charge for only a part of the year. To be of any statistical value, the table should include only the estates under the management of the Court throughout the year, or at least it should separate them from the new and relinquished estates. The figures thus reduced show that the total amount of debts due during the year was Rs. 36,27,063, the payment and reductions by compromise Rs. 11,66,215, and the debts due at the end of the year Rs. 24,60,848. The Court of Wards withdrew from the management of the Basudebpur estate in Midnapore, and have since the close of the year released the Bamna estate in Backergunge on account of their hopelessly embarrassed condition.

Management charges.

7. Separating new or relinquished estates from those under management throughout the year, the management charges were Rs. 7,16,772, and the percentage on the current demand for rent and cesses was 7·3. Except in Burdwan, where the enormous rental of the Burdwan Raj Estate reduces the percentage of charges, and in Chota Nagpur and Dacca the charges were between 10·4 and 14·4 in the other Divisions. The new general management rate under Act X of 1892, which came into force from the beginning of the year 1893-94, yielded Rs. 1,32,092 out of a demand of Rs. 1,42,961, which includes Rs. 5,560 of arrears of the previous year. The balance remaining unrealised at the end of the year was therefore Rs. 10,869. On the other hand, there were advance payments amounting to Rs. 6,573.

Survey and Settlement.

8. Survey or settlement operations, or both, under the supervision of the Director of Land Records, were in progress in portions of the Burdwan Raj khas mahals, in the Talipabad, Dakhin Shahbazpur and Tikari estates, and had been practically completed in the Sarail, Kujang (included in the Burdwan Raj) and Kanika estates. Portions of the following estates were also under survey and settlement:—Malighati, Turkoa, Syudpur, Maldwar, Chandrakumar, Madhupur, Siri, Dhalbhum, and Pandra. It is contemplated that wards' estates in Chittagong, Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, Muzaffarpur, Saran, Champaran, and Darbhanga will be included in the general settlement operations in these districts.

Improvements.

9. In the Resolution on the Board's report for the year 1891-92, the following observations were made:—"Sir Charles Elliott cannot too strongly insist upon the policy of devoting a liberal expenditure to improvements in solvent estates which have come under the charge of Government. Every manager of such estates should make out and keep by him a programme or list of projects and estimates, and this list should, if possible, be sanctioned beforehand, so that he may be ready to spend on these works any surplus sums he may have; and Commissioners and Collectors, when on tour, should call for these lists of projects and discuss them with managers and arrange them in order of importance." The Board, in paragraph 15 of their report for the year 1892-93, noted that the attention of the local officers had been drawn to these orders. But the Lieutenant-Governor discovered that in certain estates in the districts of Backergunge and Noakhali, which came under his inspection in July last, no such list had been prepared, and no attempt had been made by the managers to follow the orders of Government. The present report furnishes ample evidence of the general tendency to disregard these orders. The following table shows that there has been some improvement, and the total amount spent on all manner

of useful objects has risen above 7 lakhs of rupees and exceeds the record of any past year. But the expenditure on schemes of direct improvement to the estates amounted only to Rs. 1,58,406, a small sum compared with the amount of investments in landed property and Government securities, Rs. 5,59,441, and the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 18,63,446. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that in future more serious efforts will be made to spend the surplus usefully:—

Year.	Subscriptions and donations to schools.	Subscriptions and donations to dispensaries.	Maintenance in efficient condition of estates, buildings and other immoveable property.	Improvement of land and property for benefit of ward.	Surveys and settlements.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	69,301	38,732	2,24,439	66,930	2,24,168	6,23,570
1890-91 ...	59,241	32,255	2,13,178	58,404	1,26,523	4,89,601
1891-92 ...	61,155	37,598	1,91,397	92,864	2,67,345	6,50,359
1892-93 ...	64,059	36,524	2,16,870	1,57,782	97,104	5,72,339
1893-94 ...	59,844	46,527	2,46,225	1,58,406	2,01,899	7,12,901

10. In the great Burdwan estate, with an income of over 50 lakhs of rupees, Rs. 91,062 were spent on surveys and settlements and Rs. 23,752 on improvements, which apparently include the sum of Rs. 9,679 shown in statement XXVII of the Divisional Administration Report of Orissa to have been expended on improvements in the Kujang estate appertaining to the Burdwan Raj. There is room for large expenditure in the Kujang estate on judicious sea embankments.

In the Tikari estate, yielding an income of about 7½ lakhs of rupees, Rs. 39,288 were spent on works of improvement, such as gilandazi, wells for irrigation, &c., against Rs. 26,350 in the preceding year.

In the Kasim Bazar estates over Rs. 12,000 were laid out on the excavation of tanks for drinking water. In Bhawanipur, Rs. 12,104 (or according to the Commissioner's Annual Report, statement XXVII, Rs. 18,321) were expended on works of improvement, but most of this was devoted to clearances of jungle in the Sundarbans and very little to improvement of the inhabited part of the estate, though there is much demand there for further outlay on the water-supply of the villages.

11. With the exception of these four estates—Burdwan, Tikari, Kasim Bazar, and Bhawanipur, Tikari being the best in this respect—the subject of improvements appears to have been generally neglected: the worst of the remaining 17 of the larger estates being Khagra, Basudebpur, Dhalbhum, Courjon, Rajkrishna Banerjee, and Sukraj Rai, of which the first four spent nothing on improvements. The case of Dhalbhum is particularly bad; the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 25,319, but there was no expenditure under this head. The Lieutenant-Governor has separately called the attention of the Board to the management of the Courjon estate, with which he is not satisfied. In the Divisional Administration Report, Mr. Oldham observes with regard to the management of this estate as follows:—"Worst of all is the Courjon estate. We have had it now for over 20 years, and beyond some paltry subscriptions have done nothing for the tenantry, while we have been rigorous rent-receivers and enhancers. The large amount of claims written off in my time showed in detail how freely and carelessly certificates used to be issued. The excuse for this system is that it came to us with a debt of Rs. 1,25,000 which was fully cleared last year. This debt was absolutely personal and had nothing to do with the maintenance of the estate or the tenantry.

I represented that at least one portion of the estate in which the operation was practicable at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,000 should undergo a survey and settlement. No reply has yet been received." In the Rajkrishna Banerjee estate the expenditure on improvements was only Rs. 245, though there were no debts—a fact which does not correspond to the high character borne by the Manager of the Chittagong Wards' Estates. The Sukraj Rai estate spent the extremely small sum of Rs. 97 on improvements. In the Maldwar estate in Dinajpur Rs. 4,678 are shown in statement XXVII of the Commissioner's Divisional Administration Report to have been spent on improvements, while the Board's Report shows an expenditure of Rs. 2,130 only. No explanation is, however, given as to the manner in which this amount was laid out. The Shankarpur estate shows a surplus of Rs. 49,100, and an expenditure of only Rs. 1,450 on improvements. (The Divisional Report states the expenditure on improvements at Rs. 2,505.) The Dakhin Shahbazpur estate in Dacca spent only Rs. 800 on improvements, while the charges on account of maintenance, &c., of the proprietor and family amounted to Rs. 42,968. The Lieutenant-Governor has drawn the attention of the Board separately to the management of this estate also. The Chandrakumar estate in Shahabad spent only Rs. 600 on improvements, but the debts of the estate are heavy. The Dhanwar estate in Hazaribagh spent the sum of Rs. 1,923 on improvements, which is insufficient in comparison with the cash balance of the estate.

12. In this connection the Lieutenant-Governor desires to draw the attention of the Board to the following remarks of the Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan in his recent Divisional Administration Report for 1893-94:—"The administration of wards' estates in the Midnapore district has not been as satisfactory as might be expected. In taking involved estates under our administration, we hope to improve their condition and to make them over in a solvent state. We have not done this either in respect of Basudebpur or in respect of Beraberia, which were in our hands for years; and the condition of some other estates which were released within the past few years was quite as bad at the time of release. It is to be hoped that we shall succeed better in future, and that all estates in Midnapore now under the Court of Wards will improve by our administration." The following remarks of Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt are also quoted as being to the point:—"Cholera is mainly due to bad drinking-water as malarial fever is mainly due to obstructed drainage; and as the supply of drinking-water is improved, cholera must abate. This has been so in Calcutta, where cholera raged furiously in every hot season, thirty years ago, and the disease has never raged to the same extent since the town got a supply of filtered water. It is to be hoped that every district town will sooner or later be supplied with filtered water, and that tanks will be reserved in every village. A very great deal has yet to be done to improve the sanitation of the country; but it is impossible for District Boards to undertake this with their present resources which are meagre, and are barely sufficient for roads and education."

Certificates.

13. The following statement illustrates the working of the certificate procedure in wards' and attached estates during the five years ending with the year 1893-94:—

Year.	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending-more than six months.	Pending less than six months.	Total.	Amount of demand covered by the certificates.	Total annual rent and cesses of estates.	Percentage of column 9 to column 10.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
								Rs.	Rs.	
1889-90	23,018	15,397	38,415	17,628	13,546	2,241	20,787	6,32,705	1,00,15,159	6·3
1890-91	21,167	10,975	32,142	18,438	12,193	1,511	13,704	4,60,970	98,29,588	4·6
1891-92	13,704	13,299	27,003	17,148	8,107	1,748	9,855	4,75,633	91,53,100	5·1
1892-93	13,210	8,648	21,858	11,765	9,053	1,040	10,093	8,58,414	92,99,437	9·2
1893-94	10,281	7,477	17,758	11,633	4,334	1,761	6,095	6,71,210	97,32,203	6·9

The Board observe that the decrease in the number of certificates filed, from 8,648 to 7,477, was due to the orders of Government prohibiting the issue

of certificates in wards' estates, of which a survey has not been made and record of rights prepared. But during his tour in July last, the Lieutenant-Governor found that in Noakhali the certificate procedure was applied to the estates in the district, though none of them had been surveyed or had a record of rights. So far as the orders of Government are carried out, it will be well if information were given as to what substitute has been employed for the certificate procedure, and if civil suits have been filed, corresponding statistics to those in the preceding table should be given about them.

Estates taken in charge or released.

14. The Board report that eleven estates were taken in charge and ten released during the year. The section of the Board's report which refers to the relinquishment of estates, contains a remarkable record of good work done, especially in the case of the Dighapatia estate. The estate lies in 15 districts, the ancestral portion of it belonging, under the will of the late Raja, to his eldest son, Kumar Promada Nath Rai, and the self-acquired estates to his three younger sons. The rent-roll of the eldest ward stood at the time of assumption of charge by the Court of Wards in January 1884, at Rs. 4,36,639, and that of the younger wards at Rs. 1,50,210. On the date of release the rent-roll of the former was Rs. 4,89,254, and of the latter Rs. 2,19,650, the increase in the first case being due to purchase of new properties and the settlement and resettlement of waste and relinquished lands; and in the second case, principally to properties being brought under direct management in consequence of the default of patnidars. The gross value of Government securities and cash balance on the date of assumption of charge was Rs. 3,65,628 in the case of the eldest ward, and nothing in the case of the younger wards. On the date of release the amount of the former was Rs. 16,70,107, and the latter Rs. 4,04,841. The estates are free from debts, while the debts due to the eldest ward's estate were reduced from Rs. 4,74,499 to Rs. 1,77,708. The debts due to the younger wards have increased from Rs. 23,745 to Rs. 79,638, on account of default made by certain patnidars. The portion of the younger wards' estate which was managed direct, is held in coparceny, and, as the co-sharers would not join, no works of improvement were undertaken. But the eldest ward's estate spent during the period of its management by the Court of Wards, Rs. 76,006 in subscriptions and donations to schools, Rs. 44,757 in subscriptions and donations to dispensaries, and Rs. 80,332 on works of improvement of which Rs. 30,810 were laid out in the excavation of tanks. This estate maintained and supported two high class English schools, nine middle vernacular and middle English schools, twenty-seven patshalas, one Sanskrit tol, and two girls' schools, granted allowances to boys in indigent circumstances, and contributed towards the construction of school buildings. A good library is also maintained at Dighapatia at the expense of the estate for the benefit of the people. The charitable dispensaries at Dighapatia, Bonaghati, and Naukhila are entirely supported by the estate, and contributions were granted to the dispensaries at Pabna, Bogra, Nator, Noagaon, Bongram, and Sara. The eldest ward read up to the full course of the F A. examination in the Presidency College, after which he left the College to learn zamindari business. The second ward, Kumar Basanta Kumar Rai, has successfully passed the B A. examination with double honours in English and Philosophy, while the third and fourth wards are now in the second-year class of the Presidency College. The Lieutenant-Governor has perused the following passage of the Board's report regarding the eldest ward with much pleasure:—"It is believed that his future career will show that the care bestowed on his education by the Court of Wards was not thrown away. He fully appreciates the system of management of the Court, and it is expected he will pursue that line of conduct which the Government hopes and expects from zamindars who have the interest and good of the people at heart."

15. The number of estates managed during the year, under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act VI of 1876, was 55, being the same as in the preceding year. Three estates were released during the year, and one was brought under protection during the year. The following statement shows the demands, collections, and balances for 1893-94:—

District.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections on current demand.	Remissions.	Balances.	Advance collections on account of the ensuing year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	42,380	94,434	96,921	102·6	8,992	30,901	26,986
Lohardaka	59,506	91,607	92,369	100·8	2,094	56,650	124
Palamau	4,868	15,697	16,930	107·8	373	3,262	.....
Manbhum	31,122	95,619	85,116	89·0	1,241	40,384	129
Singhbhum	1,60,450	87,347	73,424	84·2	8,882	1,05,491	30
Total ..	2,98,326	3,84,704	3,04,760	94·8	21,582	2,96,688	21,278

16. The progress made in the liquidation of debts is shown in the following statement:—

District.	Due at the commencement of the year.	Ascertained and incurred during the year.	Total.	Payments.	Reduction by compromise.	Balance due at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh ...	6,51,832	28,070	6,79,902	2,42,656	11,761	4,25,485
Lohardaga ...	2,24,995	7,607	2,32,602	39,382	100	1,93,120
Palamau ...	1,21,563	2,726	1,24,289	12,235	.....	1,12,054
Manbhum ...	2,18,057	12,521	2,30,578	32,008	.....	1,98,570
Singhbhum ...	1,77,565	6,131	1,83,696	20,959	.....	1,62,737
Total ...	13,94,012	57,055	14,51,067	3,47,240	11,861	10,91,966

It is not possible to gather from the facts and figures contained in the Board's report to what extent the schemes of repayments of debts were carried out in each district, and it would be well if a column were added to the above table to show what portion of the total debts fell due, under the scheme of repayment, to be discharged within the year. The Manbazar estate in Manbhum is mentioned as having been deficient in this respect, but it is not stated how far the payments fell short of the provisions of the scheme for liquidation of debts of this estate.

17. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank the Board of Revenue for their successful management of the estates under their charge. The names of the officers who are specially commended by the Board will be noted in the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVISED RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE SECRETARIAT CLERICAL SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL AND ATTACHED OFFICES.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 10th October 1894.

RESOLUTION No. 364T.—F.

READ—

The Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, No. $\frac{2 \text{ Exam.}}{188-199}$, dated the 5th June 1894.

Read again—

The Resolution of this Government in the Appointment Department, dated the 16th March 1889.

The system laid down by the Government of India for the regulation of appointments in the clerical service of the Secretariat of that Government and of its attached offices was extended to the same service of the Government of Bengal by the Appointment Department Resolution quoted in the preamble. The rules of the Government of India on the subject were adopted for the Bengal clerical service with some slight modifications, and competitive examinations (to be held simultaneously with those for appointments under the Government of India) were prescribed for candidates desirous of employment under the Government of Bengal. An essential part of this scheme was the separation of the clerical service into two Divisions—an Upper and a Lower; the minimum limit of pay for the former being fixed at Rs. 100, and appointments carrying pay below that sum being comprised in the latter.

2. By their recent Resolution cited in the preamble, the Government of India, while retaining the rules for the examination and appointment of candidates for the Lower Division, have abolished the examination for the Upper Division, the passed candidates appointed to vacancies in that Division having proved unequal to the duties with which they were entrusted; and it has been ruled that in future vacancies in the Upper Division will ordinarily be filled by the promotion of men already serving in the Lower Division.

3. The experience of the Government of India in respect of the Upper Division appointments appears to be more or less that of the heads of offices and departments in Bengal, who, as a rule, have been unwilling to appoint to vacancies in the Upper Division men who were selected for their success in a competitive examination, but have no experience in office work. At the same time, the number of candidates for appointments in the Upper Division has been much less than was expected. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, considers that in Bengal also an Upper Division examination need not be maintained. It seems to him, moreover, that this examination being abolished, the separation of the offices into two divisions will be no longer necessary. The distinction between the Upper and the Lower Division, by pay only, and not by class of work, has been purely arbitrary, and hardly designates any real difference in the demand for special ability. The divisions will accordingly cease to exist. There will be a single examination for admission into the clerical service, and promotion will be given throughout each office according to seniority and merit combined, subject, however, to the recognized proviso that the head of the office may introduce outsiders into appointments requiring special experience or fitness, when they cannot be suitably filled in the office itself. It is necessary also that a proportion of the vacancies should be reserved for the appointment of registered apprentices, and of European and Eurasian candidates, who should receive some appointments, and this proportion is fixed at one-third. The remaining two-thirds of the vacancies will be open to the successful candidates at the examination held under the rules appended to this Resolution.

4. The clerical service rules have hitherto been in operation in certain specified offices in the mufassal as well as in Calcutta; but it has been found that passed candidates are generally unwilling to accept appointments on small pay out of Calcutta, while, on the other hand, the pay which will tempt passed candidates to accept posts in the mufassal is generally sufficient to secure a more experienced man locally. In these circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the mufassal offices which have hitherto been under the operation of the clerkship rules may well be left outside their scope for the future.

5. The rules framed under the Appointment Department Resolution of 1889 have been revised in accordance with this Resolution, and are now republished for general information. They will come into force with effect from the date of publication in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and will apply only to the offices named below. All other officers are left free to make their own arrangements for filling up vacancies: —

1. The Bengal Secretariat.
2. The office of the Board of Revenue.
3. Ditto Inspector-General of Jails.
4. Ditto ditto of Police.
5. Ditto ditto of Registration.
6. Ditto ditto of Civil Hospitals.
7. Ditto Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
8. Ditto Sanitary Commissioner.
9. Ditto Superintendent of Emigration and Protector of Emigrants.
10. Ditto Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.
11. Ditto Collector of Calcutta.
12. Ditto ditto of Customs, Calcutta.
13. Ditto Commissioner of Excise.
14. Ditto ditto of the Presidency Division.
15. Ditto Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution, together with the revised rules, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy of each be forwarded to the heads of the offices concerned, to all Departments of this Government, and to the Accountant-General, Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rules for the Regulation of appointments in the Clerical Service of the Secretariat of the Government of Bengal and of the attached offices.

1. The Clerical Service of the Secretariat of the Government of Bengal and of the attached offices will no longer be divided into two sections, the Upper and the Lower Division. Promotion will in future be regulated throughout each office by seniority and merit combined. The head of the office will, however, retain the power of introducing outsiders into appointments requiring special experience or fitness, when they cannot be suitably filled by promotion in the office itself.

2. An examination of candidates for the Clerical Service will be held in communication with the Government of India in Calcutta in January of each year. Subject to the permission of the Government of India, the arrangements for the examination will be made by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, who will be assisted by paid Examiners, and will act in communication with the Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Before the examination commences, a distinguishing number will be given by the Secretary to the Board of Examiners to each candidate, with which he will mark each of his papers of answers.

3. There will be a preliminary test in dictation and handwriting which candidates must satisfy. The examination in these subjects will not be competitive, but marks will be assigned for the purpose of testing proficiency. The papers of candidates will be examined as soon as possible after this examination, and the Examiners will require any candidate who

fails to obtain two-third marks in each subject to withdraw from the further examination. The remaining subjects will be—

	Marks.
(1) English composition	100
(2) Précis-writing	100
(3) Geography	50
(4) History (English and Indian)	50
(5) Arithmetic: Euclid, 1st book, and Algebra up to Simple Equations	50

Any candidate obtaining less than one-fourth marks in either subject (1) or subject (2) shall be disqualified, and no candidate will be credited with any marks in subject (3), subject (4) or subject (5) unless he obtains one-fifth of the marks in that subject.

4. Candidates who have passed the Entrance Examination of an Indian University, or, in the case of Europeans and Eurasians, by standard VII prescribed by the Code for European Schools, will alone be admitted to the examination. Every candidate for an appointment must send a written application for permission to appear at the examination to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners between the date of issue of the notification announcing the number of vacancies to be competed for (*vide* Rule 6), and the sunset of the 15th day of December (inclusive).

[FORM.]

To the Secretary to the Board of Examiners,
Fort William.

SIR,

I REQUEST permission to present myself at the ensuing examination of candidates for appointments in the Clerical Service of the Secretariat of the Government of Bengal and the attached offices.

2. If successful, I should elect to serve in the office of the

3. A treasury receipt for the fee of Rs. 10 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

5. The application under the last rule should be in the form given in the margin, and must be accompanied by a treasury receipt for the sum of Rs. 10. This sum the candidate is required to pay into the treasury nearest his place of residence by way of examination fee. With the application must also be forwarded—

(1) The candidate's certificate of the Entrance or any higher University Examination, or of standard VII prescribed by the Code for European Schools.

(2) Evidence (except in the cases provided for by Rule 7) that the candidate at the date of making his application is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age. The date of the candidate's birth must be stated.

(3) In case the candidate has been educated at a school in which students' good-conduct registers are kept, and in case a year has not elapsed since he left school, a copy of the candidate's register for the last year of his attendance at school certified by the Head Master. In other cases a certificate that the candidate is of good moral character, from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or from some respectable house-holder to whom he is well known in private life, and who is himself known to a District or Sub-divisional Magistrate or to the head of some Government office—this last fact being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question.

(4) A certificate from a Government Medical Officer of or above the rank of Surgeon-Captain, that the candidate is in good health and of sound constitution.

6. The number of candidates to be selected by the examiners will be notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* on or before the 31st October. This number will be determined in communication with the heads of the offices concerned, with reference to the number of vacancies existing or estimated as likely to occur within the course of the following year, plus a margin of 10 per cent for casualties.

7. Persons who have at any time held a permanent appointment in any of the offices affected by the Resolution, but who may have lost such appointment owing to its abolition or on reduction of establishment, may present themselves for examination under these rules, provided they are under 40 years of age on the day of the examination.

8. As soon as practicable after the open competitive examination, the Board of Examiners will report the result to the Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal. The report will take the form of a list giving the names of selected candidates, and the exact dates of their births; the distinguishing numbers of unsuccessful candidates; and the number of marks obtained by each candidate, whether successful or unsuccessful, in each subject of examination. The Financial Secretary will then circulate a list of selected candidates to the heads of the offices concerned. Candidates will be given their choice of departments as far as possible, and the Financial Secretary will intimate such choice, if made, to the head of each office. The head of each office will, however, be at liberty to offer a vacant appointment which may occur in his office to any selected candidate on the list. This offer should be made through the Financial Secretary, who will keep each office informed as the names of selected candidates are removed from the list. No candidate selected in a later year shall be offered an appointment until the offer has been made to, and refused by, the selected candidates of an earlier year remaining on the list.

9. The name of a candidate shall be removed from the list in the following circumstances:—

(*a*) If he is not already in service—when he reaches the age of 25 years.

(*b*) When he has twice refused an appointment in any Department, or when two years have elapsed from the date of entry of his name in the list.

10. One-third of the vacancies in each office may be filled up by the head of the office from the registered apprentices or by the appointment of outsiders. The remainder will be reserved for the successful candidates at the Clerical Service Examination. If, however, such a candidate is not available for any vacancy, it will be at the disposal of the head of the office.

11. Appointments of men not in the list of successful candidates of the Clerical Service shall, if the person appointed is not already in Government service, be made subject to the conditions that such person—

(*a*) is at the time of appointment not less than 18 and not more than 25 years of age;

(*b*) produces satisfactory evidence that he possesses a minimum educational qualification equivalent to the Entrance standard of one of the Indian Universities;

(*c*) produces similar evidence that he is of good moral character;

(*d*) produces a certificate from a Government Medical Officer of or above the rank of Surgeon-Captain, to the effect that he is in good health and of a sound constitution.

12. An officer already in Government employ may be appointed to any vacancy without regard to the qualifications specified in the preceding rule.

13. Every candidate, whether selected by examination or otherwise, who receives an appointment, will be on probation for twelve months, and if at any time during that period or at its close his work is not considered satisfactory by the head of the office in which he is employed, he may be discharged and will have no claim to gratuity or compensation. If, however, he was admitted from another office, he may be relegated to his former appointment, or, so far as may be practicable, transferred to another appointment of the same pay. To provide for such cases, arrangements should be made by which promotions in the place of the transferred clerks should be sub. *pro tem.* until the latter have passed their period of probation.

14. The above rules will apply to the Secretariat offices of the Government of Bengal, to the offices of the—

Board of Revenue,
Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
Inspector-General of Jails,
Inspector-General of Police,
Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
Inspector-General of Registration,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals,
Sanitary Commissioner,
Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle,
Superintendent of Emigration and Protector of Emigrants,
Collector of Customs,
Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery,
Collector of Calcutta,
Excise Commissioner,

and to such other offices at Calcutta under the Government of Bengal as may hereafter be notified.

15. These rules shall take effect from the date of their publication in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

16. Copies of these rules may be obtained on application at the office of the Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Calcutta.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HOWRAH BRIDGE FOR 1893-94.

No. 2255Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 11th October 1894.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Howrah Bridge for 1893-94.

The following statement shows the actual receipts and expenditure of the bridge during the year under review, as compared with the previous nine years:—

PARTICULARS.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
RECEIPTS.										
Receipts from Railway Traffic ...	1,24,633	1,23,678	1,29,310	1,28,954	1,19,727	1,28,985	2,91,638	4,02,495	3,53,210	2,89,125
Ditto local do. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,000	1,27,253	1,40,740	1,40,087	1,28,301
Ditto hire of Steamer *Helvetia*	64	25	50	164	57	996	419	480	470	446
Ditto do. *Howrah* or *Buckland*.	.....	16	250	.....	14	27	132	.....	.....	100
Interest on Government Securities ...	24,404	24,404	28,753	32,330	32,182	26,566	24,056	42,088	20,763	22,174
Proportion of Rent of Head Office ...	.....	.....	.....	448	582	487	528	528	523	527
Miscellaneous	491	366	122	253	532	2,096	512	737	646	814
Proportion of earnings of Steam-tug *Hetty*	5,625	12,557	5,378	13,668	12,770	8,515	13,038	9,303	11,102	17,372
Rent of Bridge Approach Land ...	.....	1,453	3,532	3,177	2,962	3,044	2,693	1,876	2,611	1,557
TOTAL ...	1,55,217	1,62,499	1,67,195	1,79,024	1,68,826	2,64,716	4,60,269	5,98,256	5,30,012	4,60,416
DEFICIT ...	.....	.....	537	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL ...	1,55,217	1,62,499	1,67,732	1,79,024	1,68,826	2,64,716	4,60,269	5,98,256	5,30,012	4,60,416
EXPENDITURE.										
Interest on loans	7,398	7,455	7,509	7,561	7,611	7,659	9,486	43,989	79,899	32,082
Proportion of Head Office charges ...	13,459	13,008	11,775	13,041	12,323	10,209	10,308	12,896	12,733	11,459
Establishment	31,418	32,826	31,913	32,978	32,791	32,501	32,383	32,310	32,254	31,764
Working Expenses	21,556	23,432	12,734	12,826	20,427	42,798	18,020	14,145	10,872	14,270
Repairs	38,734	46,928	51,708	25,363	36,083	42,617	34,962	50,073	29,213	47,500
Ferry Steamer *Buckland*	15,358	16,488	18,059	18,400	16,645	19,751	14,879	15,347	15,464	16,979
Proportion of Municipal Taxes and repairs to Officer's quarters, Store-yard, and Police quarters	7,424	9,546	12,371	11,458	3,542	7,952	5,171	3,615	9,950	10,890
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112
Proportion of Establishment, &c., of Steam-tug *Hetty*	5,073	9,592	15,097	9,423	11,074	10,560	11,052	12,231	10,932	10,067
Renewals	.....	.....	6,566	10,016	.....	25,694	7,846	2,415	7,608	14,628
Proportion of salary of Traffic Manager	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	4,500	4,500	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL ...	1,40,422	1,55,675	67,732	1,47,066	1,41,771	2,04,241	1,52,607	1,87,021	2,14,925	1,90,346
Nett Revenue ...	14,795	6,824	.....	31,958	27,055	60,475	3,07,662	4,11,235	3,15,087	2,70,070
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,55,217	1,62,499	1,67,732	1,79,024	1,68,826	2,64,716	4,60,269	5,98,256	5,30,012	4,60,416

2. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 1,55, 217, being less than that of the previous year by Rs. 7,282. This was due mainly to the transfer of the steam-tug *Hetty* to the port during half the year. The receipts from the tug showed a falling off of Rs. 6,932, as her earnings for six months only were credited to the bridge account. Railway traffic showed an increase of Rs. 955 over the receipts of the previous year. The Corporation of Calcutta has not yet repaid the sum of two lakhs, which was advanced to that body in connection with the construction of the Harrison Road as a loan without interest from the reserve fund.

3. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,043, showing a decrease of Rs. 15,253 as compared with that of 1892-93. The wearing surface of the bridge was maintained in thorough order, a large quantity of the surface planks and battens having been renewed. The wood used for the wearing surface, which was specially imported by the Commissioners from Johor near Singapore, has been found most suitable for the purpose. The superstructure, timbers, fenders, sheathings of pontoons, were repaired and renewed as found necessary and all the other works which were found to be necessary to keep the bridge in thorough order were carried out.

4. As in the previous year, in addition to the ordinary receipts, the following sum, which may be classed as extraordinary, was received:—

	Rs.
Interest on Government securities of pontoon renewal fund ...	2,000

The corresponding expenditure under the same head was—

Sinking fund on loan	3,458

5. The cost of lighting the bridge with electricity was, during the year under review, Rs. 9,137, against an estimate of Rs. 6,400. The annual working expenses of this system of lighting were originally estimated at Rs. 4,660, as against Rs. 5,448, the cost of lighting the bridge with gas. In 1892-93 the charges amounted to a sum of Rs. 12,386, as compared with Rs. 4,591 during 1891-92, when electric lighting was not introduced. The large expenditure was explained to be due to certain abnormal charges which were not likely to recur, and it was further added that with the experience gained, the cost of working could be reduced to Rs. 6,400 per annum. The working expenses during the past financial year, have, however, considerably exceeded this estimate, and the Lieutenant-Governor observes that no reason has been assigned for it, nor any detailed account given. This must not happen again.

6. The bridge was opened for the passage of vessels on 146 occasions during the year, of which 104 were on the ordinary fixed days of the week, and 45 were on Sundays, on special application. The number and description of vessels which passed though the bridge on these occasions are given in the table below:—

	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sea-going vessels	291	309	254	414	362	380	331	295	366	403
Inland steamers and flats	1,060	1,129	1,400	1,059	941	878	899	848	1,102	944
Steam-tugs	549	453	306	540	491	456	397	387	406	342
Port Commissioners' vessels	161	183	66	92	53	20	46	56	69	56
Government steamers and flats	2	...	...	5	16	7	6	10	6	10
TOTAL ...	2,063	2,074	2,086	2,110	1,863	1,741	1,679	1,596	1,949	1,755

7. One sea-going vessel collided with the bridge, and there were 77 collisions of other vessels, against 52 in 1892-93 (the lowest number on record), and 95 and 149 in 1891-92 and 1890-91, respectively.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. ODLING,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 13th October, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL.			
DURWAN DIVN. 1	Burdwan Oct. 13, '94	1·21	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* continues. *Aman* and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Kalna ...	Nil	
	Katwa ...	Not reported.	
	Raniganj ...	0·11	

	Srs.	
Burdwan	11 to 16	per rupee.
Kalna	11 to 14	
Katwa	13 to 15	
Raniganj	14	

2	Birbhum „ 13, '94	0·84	Weather—seasonable in the Sadar subdivision, very sultry in the beginning of week in the Rampur Hát subdivision. Paddy doing well all over the district. Sugarcane also doing well, except in thanas Sakulipur, Suri, and Dubrajpur in the Sadar subdivision, where its prospects are not favourable. Supply of water and fodder plentiful. Cattle-pox reported from one village of Bolpur thana. Health of cattle otherwise good. Common rice selling from 12½ to 17½ seers per rupee.
	Rampur Hát ...	0·03	
3	Bankura „ 13, '94	0·45	Weather—warm and bright. Prospects of all crops good. Rice sells at about 17¼ seers per rupee. Water and fodder sufficient.
4	Midnapore „ 13, '94	1·05	Weather—seasonable. Prospects continue very bright. Fodder and water abundant. Prices of common rice:—
	Contai ...	1·17	
	Tamluk ...	1·41	
	Ghatal ...	4·16	

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Contai	15	
Tamluk	13	
Ghatal	13	

5	Hooghly „ 13, '94	0·28	Weather—very hot during day specially for this season of the year. Cloudy with occasional showers. The outturn of *aus* paddy in the Sadar is estimated at 13 annas on the average. The report from Serampore shows that *aman* paddy and sugarcane flourishing. Potatoes being sown. Prices of common rice:—
	Serampore ...	1·97	
	Jahanabad ...	Not reported.	

	Srs.	
Sadar	10	per rupee.
Serampore	11 to 12½	
Jahanabad	Not reported.	

6	Howrah „ 13, '94	0·81	Weather—hot and cloudy. Winter rice crop promising. Jute and *aus* paddy being harvested. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Prices of common rice:—
	Ulubaria ...	1·10	

	Srs.	
Howrah	10	per rupee.
Ulubaria	11 to 13	

PRESIDENCY DIVN. 7	24-Parganas „ 13, '94	1·61	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* completed. Steeping of jute continues. *Aman* and sugarcane doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
8	Nadia „ 13, '94	0·54	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *aman* good. Other crops doing fairly well. Common rice selling from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.
	Kushtia ...	3·10	
	Meherpur ...	1·28	
	Chuadanga ...	1·61	
	Ranaghat ...	Not reported.	
9	Murshidabad „ 13, '94	0·12	Weather—hot and cloudy. Sugarcane and *aman* paddy doing well. Fodder sufficient for cattle. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.
10	Jessore „ 13, '94	0·25	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *aman* good. Harvesting of jute nearly finished. Sowing of winter crops going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Rivers rising in Magura and Narail, and receding in Bangaon. Prices of rice as below:—
	Magura ...	0·18	
	Narail ...	0·07	
	Jhenida ...	0·23	
	Bangaon ...	0·57	

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	10 to 14	0	per rupee.
Magura	14	8	
Narail	13	0	
Jhenida	13	0	
Bangaon	11 to 16	0	

11	Khulna „ 13, '94	0·24	Weather—seasonable with occasional clouds. Prospects of *aman* crop good. Common rice sells from 11 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
	Bagerhat ...	0·43	
	Satkhira ...	0·78	

BENGAL—*concld.*

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
Rajshahi Divn.	12	Rajshahi Oct. 13, '94 Nator ... Naugaon ...	0·08 1·96 0·03	Weather—hot and cloudy with occasional rain. The rain of the week has been beneficial to the standing crops, the prospects of which are all good. Transplantation of ganja seedlings going on. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 11 to 13 seers per rupee.
	13	Dinajpur „ 13, '94 Thakurgaon ...	2·48 1·80	Weather—hot and rainy. *Aman* progressing. Harvesting of *bhadoi* over. No outbreak of cattle-disease. Fodder and drinking water sufficient. Rice selling at 12 seers per rupee.
	14	Jalpaiguri „ 13, '94	3·63	Weather—wet again, but getting colder daily. Tobacco sowings begun. Winter paddy doing well everywhere. Price of common rice ranges from 10 to 13 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease reported.
	15	Darjeeling „ 13, '94 Siliguri ...	1·03 2·40	Weather—seasonable. *Aghani dhan* doing well. Jute being harvested. *Kalai* being sown. Prices of coarse rice :— Hills ... ... Srs. 7 to 10 } per rupee. Terai ... ... 10 to 13 }
	16	Rangpur „ 13, '94 Gaibanda ... Nilphamari ... Kurigram ...	0·64 0·06 2·15 0·67	Weather—hot and cloudy. Transplantation of *aman* nearly finished. Steeping of jute continues. Lands being ploughed for tobacco. *Kalai* being sown. Sugarcane doing well. Price of rice 9 to 10 seers per rupee.
	17	Bogra „ 13, '94	0·45	Weather—hot and cloudy. Prospects of *aman* favourable. Other standing crops also doing well. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
	18	Pabna „ 13. '94	2·23	Weather—seasonable. Prospects continue good. Harvesting of *aus* nearly finished. Sowing of *rabi* crops has commenced. Rice selling at 11 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
Dacca Divn.	19	Dacca „ 13, '94	0·89	Weather—hot. Harvesting of jute finished. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder plentiful. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.
	20	Mymensingh „ 13, '94	0·70	Weather—cloudy and hot. Harvesting of jute still proceeding. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice sells at 11½ seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient.
	21	Faridpur „ 13, '94 Goalundo ... Madaripur ...	0·73 0·36 Not reported.	Weather—seasonable. Floods going down slowly. Prospects of crops good.
	22	Backergunge „ 13, '94 Pirojpur ... Bhola ...	2·20 0·84 1·24	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice selling from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
Chittagong Divn.	23	Tippera „ 13, '94	0·20	Weather—seasonable. The October rains are imminent. Harvesting of jute completed. Prospects of *aman* crop excellent. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease. Price of rice falling— Sadar— Srs. c. Chowdagram ... ... 18 0 } Muradnagar ... ... 14 0 } Brahmanbaria— Kasba ... ... 16 0 } Nabinagar ... ... 13 0 } per rupee. Chandpur— Hajiganj ... ... 16 13 } Chandpur ... ... 16 0 }
	24	Noakhali „ ..	...	Report not received.
	25	Chittagong „ 13, '94	2·09	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation of *aman* over. Prospects fair, but a little more rain is wanted. Prices continue normal. Water and fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Jaldi and Boalkhali jurisdictions.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
	BIHAR.		
PATNA DIVISION. 26	Patna Oct. 13, '94	6·83	Weather—hot; cloudy and rainy; seasonable. Prospects of rice continue excellent. Land is being prepared for spring crops. Prices of food-grains continue normal. Common rice selling at—
	Barh ...	0·10	
	Bihar ...	0·47	
	Dinapur ...	0·89	

	Srs.
Sadar	15
Barh	12½ per rupee.
Bihar	12½ per rupee.
Dinapur	11 to 14½ per rupee.

27	Gaya „ 13, '94	1·07	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of paddy crop good. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops, and sowings have commenced in the Nawada subdivision. Prices are about normal. Prices of common rice:—
	Jahanabad ...	1·58	
	Aurangabad ...	2·49	
	Nawada ...	0·79	

	Srs.
Sadar	14
Jahanabad	14 per rupee.
Aurangabad	16 per rupee.
Nawada	16 per rupee.

Fodder and water-supply ample.

28	Shahabad „ 13, '94	0·50	Weather—cloudy and seasonable. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops has been completed. Prospect of winter rice promising. *Rabi* cultivation is reported to be retarded in the Sasaram subdivision on account of excessive rain.
	Buxar ...	Not reported.	
	Bhabua ...	1·42	
	Sasaram ...	5·4	
29	Saran „ 13, '94	1·20	Weather—clear at the beginning of the week; cloudy and rainy for the last three days. Standing crops doing well. Fields are being prepared for *rabi* crops, and dry weather is now needed for sowings. Fodder and water plentiful. Prices of common rice:—
	Siwan ...	1·27	
	Gopalganj ...	0··0	

	Srs. c.
Chapra	15 5 per rupee.
Siwan	13 15 per rupee.
Gopalganj	14 12 per rupee.

30	Champaran „ 13, '94	1·90	Weather—hot with occasional rain and alternate sunshine. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Prospects of standing crops continue favourable. The last rain has greatly benefited paddy, but more is still wanted. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Prices continue normal. Common rice selling at 16½ seers per rupee.
31	Muzaffarpur „ 13, '94	0·86	Weather—hot and rainy at times. Prospects of standing crops continue good. Harvesting of *bhadoi* in progress. *Rabi* sowings have commenced in places. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Price of common rice continues to range from 13 to 15 seers per rupee.
	Hajipur ...	0·75	
	Sitamarhi ...	1·42	
32	Darbhanga „ 13, '94	3·27	Weather—latter part of the week cloudy with occasional showers of rain. Prospects of *aghani* rice continue very favourable. Lands being prepared for tobacco cultivation. A break in the rains is now necessary. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Prices remain stationary.
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 33	Monghyr „ 13, 94	0·59	Weather—hot and cloudy with occasional rain. Paddy crop growing well. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Sugarcane being harvested. Indigo doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Prices of common rice:—
	Begusarai ...	0·25	
	Jamui ...	1·25	

	Srs. c.
Sadar	10 to 14 0 per rupee.
Begusarai	13 0 per rupee.
Jamui	13 10 per rupee.

34	Bhagalpur „ 13, '94	0·74	Weather—fair at the Sadar till yesterday (12th), when there were copious showers. Weather is said to have been cloudy and rainy at the subdivisions and the interior of the Sadar subdivision. Condition and prospect of *aghani* crop fair. In some parts lands are being prepared for *rabi*.
	Banka ...	3·60	
	Madhipura ..	0·20	
	Supaul ...	0·38	
35	Purnea „ 13, '94	1·34	Weather—sultry in the beginning of the week, but latterly cloudy and rainy. *Bhadoi* paddy and jute harvested; outturn good. *Aghani* prospects continue favourable. Sowing of *kurthi* continues. Ploughing of lands for *rabi* sowings commenced. No cattle-disease. No want of fodder and water. Common rice sells at 13 to 16 seers per rupee.
	Kishanganj ...	2·40	
	Araria ...	1·09	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR—*concld.*			
36	Malda — Oct. 13, '9	1·35	Weather—hot with bright sun. Winter rice promising well everywhere. Sowing of *kalai* nearly finished. About 4 annas of this crop has been injured by re-rising of the river in diara lands. Ordinary rice selling from 12 to 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.
	Chanchal	0·66	
	Shibganj	0·24	
	Gazole	0·26	
37	Santhal Parganas — 13, '9	1·16	Weather—seasonable. Paddy exceedingly good. No cattle-disease.
	Deoghur	1·47	
	Godda	Not reported.	
	Jamtara	0·51	
	Pakour	0·59	
	Rajmahal	Not reported.	
ORISSA.			
38	Cuttack — 13, '94	0·22	Weather—unsettled. *Beali* harvest continues. Transplantation of *sarad* still in progress in the flooded area. *Laghu sarad* in ear in places. Prospects continue better. *Rabi* crops are being sown. Supply of fodder sufficient Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	10 to 15	0	}	per rupee.
Kendrapara	10 to 14	7		
Banki	14	0		

ORISSA

	Balasore — 13, '94	0·33	Weather—hot; cloudy with occasional showers. Crops doing well everywhere Weeding nearly over. *Bhadoi* paddy is ripe and being harvested in some places. Sugarcane thriving well. Coarse rice sells at—	

	Srs.		
Sadar	16 to 18	}	per rupee.
Dhamnagar	18		
Chandbali	11 to 13		
Bhadrak	18		

40	Puri — 11, '94	4·79	Weather—hot and cloudy with occasional showers of rain. *Sarad* doing well. *Beali* is being harvested. *Laghu* is ripening. Miscellaneous crops are well off. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 11 to 15¼ seers per rupee.
	Khurda	1·30	

CHOTA NAGPUR.

South-West Frontier Agency.

41	Hazaribagh — Oct. 13, '9	0·45	Weather—unsettled. Rain on 7th, 8th, and 13th. *Rabi* cultivation in progress. Oilseeds and pulses being sown. Paddy doing well. Prices normal. Common rice sells at 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.
	Giridi	Not reported.	

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVS.

42	Lohardaga — „ 13, '9	0·42	Weather—seasonable. Reaping of *gora dhan* finished. Lands are being prepared for *sarso* (mustard). Prospect of winter paddy continues good. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
43	Palamau — „ 11, '94	0·59	Weather—seasonable. Winter setting in. Mornings and evenings cool and pleasant. Prospects of crops good. Lands are being prepared for *rabi*. *Hatya* rain has done an immense deal of good, especially to *dhan*. Gram is being sown. Price of rice ranges from 12 to 14 seers per rupee at Garoo. Fodder and water plentiful.
44	Manbhum — „ 13, '94	0·14	Weather—seasonable. Rainfall slight. *Gora dhan* harvested. Fields being prepared for mustard and *surguja*. Prospects of *aghani* rice excellent all over the district. *Kurthi* doing well. Rice selling from 12 to 20 seers per rupee.
	Gobindpur	Not reported.	
45	Singhbhum — 13, '94	0·27	Weather—generally sunny with occasional clouds and showers. Days sultry and nights cool. All crops promise well. Land being prepared for sowing *rabi* crops. Price of rice falling.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,
The 16th October 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

Names of Marts.	Stock in hand as compiled on—												
	1st week of Oct. 1893	1st week of Nov 1893.	1st week of Dec. 1893.	1st week of Jan. 1894	1st week of Feb. 1894.	1st week of March 1894.	1st week of April 1894.	1st week of May 1894.	1st week of June 1894.	1st week of July 1894.	1st week of August 1894.	1st week of Sept. 1894.	1st week of Oct. 1894.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Balliaghata	7,10,500	4,83,000	4,11,000	3,19,000	6,07,000	6,68,000	9,32,500	8,45,000	8,81,000	7,56,000	5,90,000	4,95,000	4,53,000
Uttadanga	61,800	53,300	45,400	42,000	53,700	54,900	54,300	58,000	50,700	56,100	62,900	57,000	55,900
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat,	7,06,700	6,25,600	4,77,000	6,42,100	5,60,600	6,45,300	6,30,600	5,79,400	5,71,600	5,73,500	5,80,300	6,29,700	6,40,800
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	3,000	2,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,000
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,17,600	1,06,000	97,600	1,10,300	1,22,900	1,34,300	2,09,500	2,17,350	1,35,600	1,71,100	1,60,700	1,63,500	1,66,500
81 Minor bazars (estimated)...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 2,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Baidyabati, Newabganj, Bhadreshwar, and Chandernagore,	10,544	17,344	19,256	17,667	19,138	41,875	53,750	28,490	8,185	8,300	12,425	14,350	8,050
Total ...	20,99,944	17,77,444	15,41,756	16,23,067	18,62,338	20,39,975	23,68,150	22,14,150	21,90,025	20,37,000	18,93,125	18,61,550	18,21,850
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	23,127 (on 3rd Oct. 1893.)	8,588 (on 3rd Nov. 1893.)	19,980 (on 3rd Dec. 1893.)	42,384 (on 3rd Jan. 1894.)	33,003 (on 3rd Feb. 1894.)	21,835 (on 3rd March 1894.)	19,584 (on 3rd April 1894.)	18,153 (on 3rd May 1894.)	14,148 (on 3rd June 1894.)	9,473 (on 3rd July 1894.)	9,381 (on 3rd August 1894.)	10,967 (on 3rd Sept. 1894.)	15,996 (on 3rd Oct. 1894.)
On boats unloaded ... By Port Commissioners' returns.	30,729 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1893.)	32,856 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1893.)	35,114 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1893.)	50,535 (3rd to 9th Jan. 1894.)	64,956 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1894.)	49,070 (1st to 3rd March 1894.)	28,147 (1st to 3rd April 1894.)	31,186 (1st to 3rd May 1894.)	45,236 (1st to 3rd June 1894.)	32,853 (2nd to 4th July 1894.)	40,563 (1st to 3rd August 1894.)	50,228 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1894.)	40,967 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1894.)
By Canal returns	34,223 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1893.)	13,591 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1893.)	11,339 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1893.)	51,194 (3rd to 9th Jan. 1894.)	1,32,369 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1894.)	66,413 (1st to 3rd March 1894.)	23,321 (1st to 3rd April 1894.)	15,032 (1st to 3rd May 1894.)	19,619 (1st to 3rd June 1894.)	10,550 (2nd to 4th July 1894.)	33,231 (1st to 3rd August 1894.)	27,335 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1894.)	23,407 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1894.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	21,64,901	18,32,274	16,07,489	17,67,790	21,01,166	21,77,192	24,39,203	23,68,101	22,69,078	20,89,585	19,01,350	19,40,070	19,01,513
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	11 lakhs	7½ lakhs	6½ lakhs	7 lakhs	10½ lakhs	11½ lakhs	13½ lakhs	12½ lakhs	12½ lakhs	10½ lakhs	9 lakhs	8½ lakhs	8½ lakhs

Statistical Department,
The 13th October, 1894.

C. E. Buckland,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 7th to 13th October 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1894.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Oct.	7th	149·3	7·2	29·792	82·9	88·4	10·9	77·5	79·5	0·965	78·1	87	SE by S and calm	21	Nil	Partially cloudy ⌓.
,,	8th	126·5	0·1	·807	81·8	86·6	8·4	78·2	79·3	·967	78·2	89	SSW and calm ...	21	1·14	Cloudy, o, g, p, t, ⌓.
,,	9th	148·7	6·4	·826	80·7	86·7	10·1	76·6	78·5	·945	77·5	90	SSE and calm ...	41	0·26	Partially cloudy, o, g, p, ⌓.
,,	10th	146·5	6·0	·828	81·2	86·1	9·9	76·2	78·5	·941	77·4	88	SSE, S and calm...	48	Nil	Partially cloudy, o, ⌓.
,,	11th	150·7	7·1	·808	81·6	86·7	9·8	76·9	78·6	·942	77·4	87	SSW and calm ...	47	,,	Partially cloudy, o, ⌓.
,,	12th	155·3	7·2	·795	81·3	86·6	9·6	77·0	78·5	·938	77·3	88	S by W and SSW	78	0·21	Partially cloudy, p, ⌓.
,,	13th	148·7	2·9	·792	80·2	84·6	9·8	74·8	78·0	·931	77·1	90	WSW and calm	33	0·04	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, ⌓, d, t.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·807
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·809
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	36·9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	82·0
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	81·4
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	82·7
The extreme variation of temperature	13·6
The maximum temperature	88·4
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	10
	%
The mean relative humidity	88
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	81
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 7th to 13th October 1894	1·65
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	1·38
The total fall from 1st January to 13th October 1894	44·64
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	61·95

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; ⌓, dew; d, drizzling rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 15th October 1894.

A. PEDLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Station Observations. Air Pressure. Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Air Pressure. Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Air Pressure. Variation from mean.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Mean wind velocity.	Temperature. Highest.	Temperature. Date.	Temperature. Lowest.	Temperature. Date.	Temperature. Mean maximum temperature.	Temperature. Mean minimum temperature.	Temperature. Mean daily temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	29·762	29·808	—·028	SEly	60	91·2	8 & 9 Oct.	76·2	13th Oct.	89·5	78·0	83·8
			Raniganj ...	29·628	29·818	—·058	Calm	24	89·7	6th ,,	74·9	13th ,,	89·0	76·2	82·7
		Birbhum	.....												
		Bankura	Bankura ...	29·538	29·789	—·042	Calm	59	90 1	8th ,,	74·6	13th ,,	89·0	76·3	82·7
		Midnapore	Midnapore ...	29·717	29·813	—·046	S	63	91·8	8th ,,	74·1	13th ,,	90·2	75·9	83·1
		Hooghly	.....												
		Howrah	.....												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·843	29·812	—·012	SW	234	89·2	7, 8, 11 ,,	76·5	7th ,,	87·8	79·3	83·6
		Calcutta	Calcutta ...	29·846	29·813	—·017	Calm	41	88·6	8th ,,	74·7	13th ,,	87·0	76·8	81·9
		Nadia	Krishnagar ...	29·816	29 812	—·036	Variable	74	90·8	8th ,,	74·2	13th ,,	88·9	76·6	82·8
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·793	29·809	—·032	SW	76	90·6	8th ,,	73·8	13th ,,	89·1	78·4	83·8
		Jessore	Jessore ...	29·831	29 811	—·024	SE	54	90·5	11th ,,	72·9	13th ,,	89·2	76·3	82·7
		Khulna	.....												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·779	29·799	—·050	SSW	125	91·1	9th ,,	75·1	13th ,,	88·8	78·4	83·6
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur ...	29·748	29·825	—·036	S	34	91·6	8, 9 ,,	77·2	10, 13 ,,	88·8	78·2	83·5
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri ...	29·587	29·831	—·040	NE	40	91·9	9th ,,	71·1	10th ,,	86·5	75·0	80·8
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling ...	23·037	—	—·015	Calm & SEly	94	66·1	7, 8 ,,	53·7	13th ,,	63·3	55·8	59·6
			Gnatong ...	19·348	—	—	Calm & NEly	104	57·4	13th ,,	39·1	12th ,,	53·9	40·6	47·3
		Kuch Bihar	.....												
		Rangpur	Rangpur ...	29·742	29·819	—·053	Variable	47	92·3	9th ,,	76·2	13th ,,	89·1	78·3	83·7
		Bogra	Bogra ...	29·708	29·812	—·029	Calm	?	91·7	9th ,,	75·2	13th ,,	89·1	77·6	83·4
		Pabna	Sirajganj ...	29·816	29·815	—·046	Sly	33	90·3	9th ,,	74·7	13th ,,	87·9	77·9	82·9
East Bengal.	Dacca ...	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·853	29·827	—·005	Variable	96	89·1	13th ,,	75·2	13th ,,	87·8	78·5	83·2
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·812	29·823	—·037	SE	64	90·7	9th ,,	75·6	13th ,,	86·5	77·6	82·2
		Faridpur ...	Faridpur ...	29·837	29 831	—·045	S	80*	89·3	9th ,,	75·4	13th ,,	87·5	78·0	82·8
		Backergunge	Barisal ...	29·864	29·822	—·021	Calm	44	89·8	7th ,,	75·0	13th ,,	87·2	77·5	82·4
	Chittagong ...	Tippera	Comilla ...	29·852	29·836	—·017	S	70	89·4	7 to 9 ,,	75·3	10, 11 ,,	87·5	76·2	81·9
		Noakhali	Noakhali ...	29·844	29·834	—·022	Ely	57*	87·0	7, 8 ,,	74·3	11th ,,	85·0	75·0	80·5
		Chittagong	Chittagong ...	29·821	29·856	+·011?	SE	76	88·2	7th ,,	74·1	11th ,,	85·8	75·3	80·6
		South Lushai Hills ...	.....												
Bihar.	Patna ...	Patna	Bankipore ...	29·668	29·804	—·037	Variable	46	90·5	11th ,,	74·2	12th ,,	87·6	77·7	82·6
		Gaya	Gaya ...	29·471	29·800	—·031	NWly	119	91·4	10, 11 ,,	76·3	12th ,,	89·5	77·4	83·5
		Shahabad	Dehri ...	29·483	29·789	—·074	Wly	77	90·3	10, 11 ,,	74·0	8th ,,	87·8	75·4	81·6
			Buxar ...	29·598	29·795	—·068	Wly	43	90·5	10th ,,	71·3	11th ,,	87 3	76 2	81·8
			Arrah ...	29·647	29·790	—·061	Nly	32	92·4	10th ,,	75·2	13th ,,	89·2	77·6	83·4
		Saran	Chapra ...	29·660	29·796	—·048	Variable	53	91·8	10th ,,	74·6	12th ,,	88·8	77·3	83·1
		Champaran	Motihari ...	29·616	29·798	—·057	Calm & ENE	65	92·5	10th ,,	69·8	12th ,,	87·7	74·4	81·1
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·667	29·798	—	Variable	57	92·7	10th ,,	74·2	12th ,,	88·2	76·9	82·6
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga ...	29·677	29·797	—·050	Calm & ESE	60	92·5	10th ,,	73·7	12th ,,	88·7	77·6	83·2
	Bhagalpur...	Monghyr	.....												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur ...	29·678	29·792	—·060	SE	65	92·2	10th ,,	73·1	13th ,,	90·7	76·5	83·6
		Purnea	Purnea ...	29·722	29·801	—·040	NEly	60	91·7	10th ,,	75·2	13th ,,	88·8	77·7	83·3
		Malda	Malda ...	29·770	29·794	—·042	SSW	67	93·1	8th ,,	77·0	9, 13 ,,	91·1	78·4	84·8
		Sonthal Parganas ...	Naya Dumka	29·361	29·808	—·040	Variable	88	99·1	8, 9 ,,	76·3	7, 10, 11 ,,	93·0	76·7	82·9
Orissa.	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	29·778	29·801	—·021	Calm & SWly	50	91·2	7th ,,	76·8	10th ,,	83·6	77·9	83·5
			False Point...	29·846	29·809	—·010	SWly	164	87·4	7 to 9 & 13 ,,	73 6	9th ,,	80·9	76·3	81·6
		Balasore	Balasore ...	29·804	29·807	—·044	Calm	62	89·4	13th ,,	74·8	7th ,,	88·1	76·2	82·2
		Puri ...	Puri ...	29·844	29·799	—	Calm	116	90·7	7th ,,	74·6	9th ,,	87·4	77·4	82·4
			Gopalpur ...	29·845	29·806	—	NNW	212	91·2	7th ,,	75·6	10th ,,	87·1	76·7	82·0
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh ..	27·843	29·800	—·030	Variable	139	87·2	10th ,,	69·3	7th ,,	84·1	71·2	77·7
		Lohardaga	Ranchi ...	27·724	29·801	—·051	Variable	115	84·0	9th ,,	69·9	8, 10, 13 ,,	82·9	70·5	76·7
		Palamau	Daltonganj ...												
		Manbhum	.....												
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa ...	29·084	29·793	—·047	WSW	22	89·9	7 to 9, 12 ,,	74·2	10, 11, 13 ,,	89·3	75·0	82·1
Assam.	.....	Sibsagar	Sibsagar ...	29·560	29·850	—·035	SW		91·7	9th ,,	73·0	11th ,,	84·0	75·2	80·6
		Goalpara	Dhubri ...	29·756	29·826	—·032	NEly	83	89·2	9th ,,	74·1	11th ,,	85·6	77·2	81·4
		Cachar	Silchar ...	29·803	29·859	+·014?	Calm		91·0	9th ,,	73·8	13th ,,	86·1	74·8	80·5

* Mean of 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the
The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The
mean are the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisions[illegible]

for the week ending Saturday, the 13th of October 1894.

Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. Of week. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Rainfall. Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Since 16th May 1894. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	District.
+0·5	80·9	87	7·0	1·21	0·96	1·01	1·00	1·35	2·00	1·85	+0·15	45·29	44·40	+0·89	Burdwan.
+0·4	79·9	92	3·9	0·37											
					0·57	0·98	1·33	1·14	1·82	1·73	+0·09	57·87	50·51	+7·36	Birbhum.
+0·1	80·2	88	5·6	0·45	0·43	0·64	1·25	1·45	3·38	1·72	+1·66	54·21	49·45	+4·76	Bankura.
+0·9	81·5	85	2·7	1·17	1·54	1·30	2·75	1·64	3·48	2·14	+1·34	57·95	49·60	+8·35	Midnapore.
					1·58	1·44	2·67	1·67	2·94	2·17	+0·77	40·48	47·94	−7·46	Hooghly.
					0·85	1·06	2·00	1·78	2·64	2·04	+0·60	39·48	48·33	−8·85	Howrah.
+0·8	83·4	88	7·6	3·02	0·93	1·32	1·50	1·88	2·59	2 23	+0·36	45·78	50·54	−4·76	24-Parganas.
−0·1	80·6	89	4·6	1·61	1·61	1·06	3·00	1·75	3·47	1·98	+1·49	36·62	49·94	−13·32	Calcutta.
+0·8	82·1	85	6·0	0·54	2·06	1·12	3·20	1·64	3·72	2·07	+1·65	45·68	46·01	−0·33	Nadia.
+1·1	82·1	88	7·3	0·12	0·31	1·22	1·00	1·65	1·67	2·11	−0·44		47·76		Murshidabad.
+0·5	82·1	91	5·9	0·25	0·81	1·09	2·20	1·51	1·26	1·94	−0·68	44·06	47·27	−3·21	Jessore.
						1·12		1·62		1·95			52·86		Khulna.
+2·2	83·0	87	3·3	0·20	0·04	1·12	0·00	1·57	0·88	1·97	−1·09	40·24	51·74	−11·50	Rajshahi.
+2·2	81·4	90	6·4	2·17		0·93	2·00	1·29		2·16			55·07		Dinajpur.
+1·8	78·9	93	7·6	4·51	3·63	0·82	5·00	1·45	—	2·62		—	44·16		Jalpaiguri.
+3·2	58·9	95	9·6	1·03		1·33		2·00		3·50			119·65		Darjeeling.
—	46·5	89	6·3	1·91											
					5·51	0·77	3·00	1·10	0·15	3·28	+2·87		105·24		Kuch Bihar.
+2·6	81·7	90	6·3	0·04	1·42	1·11	2·25	1·12	1·89	2·76	−0·87		70·27		Rangpur.
+2·5	82·2	87	5·4	1·29	0·51	1·24	1·25	1·73	1·52	2·35	−0·83	59·61	54·38	+5·23	Bogra.
+1·6	80·6	89	6·9	0·59	1·41	1·26	2·50	1·70	1·85	2·09	−0·24	52·86	49·95	+2·91	Pabna.
+0·2	82·0	88	6·1	0·58	0·61	1·20	1·50	1·54	1·54	2·20	−0·66		56·71		Dacca.
+1·0	80·0	92	6·6	0·70		1·65		1·49		2·77			65·00		Mymensingh.
+0·9	81·8	87	3·1	0·73		1·41		1·58		2·26			51·92		Faridpur.
+0·2	80·6	87	8·4	1·93	1·23	1·42	2·25	1·73	3·31	2·77	+0·54	67·98	71·21	−3·23	Backergunge.
−0·1	81·0	90	5·0	0·41	0·31	1·49	0·75	1·50	1·54	2·88	−1·34	62·80	65·14	−2·25	Tippera.
−0·6	80·2	92	3·9	2·24	2·34	1·74	4·00	1·86	3·38	3·70	−0·32	96·36	100·24	−3·88	Noakhali.
−0·6	79·8	90	7·9	2·06	1·61	1·79	2·50	1·93	2·07	3·79	−1·72	110·43	106·32	+4·11	Chittagong.
					1·34	1·92	4·00	2·10	2·22	4·40	−2·18	74·65	77·66	−3·01	South Lushai Hills.
+0·4	81·5	87	5·9	0·83	3·71	1·13	2·75	0·99	5·51	1·98	+3·53		30·10		Patna.
+1·8	80·6	86	5·3	1·07	1·90	1·11	2·75	0·91	3·60	1·89	+1·71		30·56		Gaya.
+0·1	81·5	84	5·1	1·84											
+0·6	80·6	87	4·1	5·16	2·48	0·76	1·60	0·72	5·40	2·04	+3·36	56·39	38·10	+18·29	Shahabad.
+2·2	80·9	88	2·7	0·50											
+1·8	80·8	88	7·0	1·20		1·47		0·97		3·35			40·77		Saran.
+1·2	80·3	89	5·1	1·90		1·54		0·93		2·90			45·83		Champaran.
—	80·7	91	5·1	0·86	3·01	1·30	2·00	0·93	4·84	2·34	+2·50		41·59		Muzaffarpur.
+1·9	81·1	88	4·4	3·27	2·35	1·20	2·33	1·07	2·79	1·98	+0·81	46·17	42·86	+3·31	Darbhanga.
					0·79	0·99	1·33	1·02	1·68	1·77	−0·09	48·11	41·06	+7·05	Monghyr.
+2·7	83·1	85	5·9	0·74	2·22	1·25	2·00	1·15	2·90	2·12	+0·78	49·25	43 60	+5·65	Bhagalpur.
+2·2	80·9	92	6·1	1·34	3·33	0·94	2·67	1·03	4·11	1 99	+2·12	63·71	62·59	+1·12	Purnea.
+3·3	82·7	88	3·9	1·35	1·70	1·42	1·50	1·75	3·00	2·31	+0·69	55·83	52·01	+3·82	Malda.
+2·4	80·8	85	4·6	1·16	1·25	1·15	1·50	1·37	3·02	2·10	+0·92	50·59	46·37	+8·22	Sonthal Parganas.
+0·2	81·8	81	5·1	0·12		1·77		1·93		2·98			47·34		Cuttack.
−0·6	81·9	85	6·6	2·53											
+0·5	80·5	92	4·0	0·18		1·51		1·67		2 81			49·29		Balasore.
—	81·0	83	3·9	5·27		1·73		2·06		3·33			47·18		Puri.
—	80·4	87	2·1	0·84											
+1·3	75·1	88	5·9	0·81		0·94		1·23		1·92			47·96		Hazaribagh.
+1·3	74·1	90	5·1	0·42		1·11		1·46		1·49			49·10		Lohardaga.
					0·25	1·07	2·00	0·90	1·67	1·89	−0·22		40·96		Palamau.
					0·30	1·04	1·50	1·13	2·34	1·97	+0·37	09·36	44·69	+24·67	Manbhum.
+1·7	79·3	86	7·1	0·27	0·27	0·81	1·00	1·30	2·01	1·35	+1·49	45·49	46·67	−3·18	Singhbhum.
+1·2	77·7	95	8·0	0·64											Sibsagar.
+1·1	78·4	93	8·7	1·34											Goalpara.
−1·5	78·0	93	8·1	3·19											Cachar.

last ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
Numbers denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the norma

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 13th of October 1894.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 7th.	Monday, 8th.	Tuesday, 9th.	Wednesday, 10th.	Thursday, 11th.	Friday, 12th.	Saturday, 13th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·18	0·89	2·13	43·81	41·38
			Burdwan ...	...	...	1·18	...	...	...	0·03	1	1·21	1·25	1·83	1·69	40·23	44·64
			Katwa ...	...	...	1·55	0·02	...	...	0·70	2	2·27	0·88	3·76	1·86	43·93	44·63
			Raniganj ...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·31	1	0·37	0·72	2·02	1·72	52·95	46·70
			Mankur ...	...	...	2·41	...	...	...	1·12	2	3·53	?	3·77	?	50·60	?
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	0·53	2	0·84	0·90	2·26	1·73	59·70	51·18
			Hetampur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	1	0·20	0·91	1·34	1·68	64·72	52·28
			Rampur Hát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	1	0·67	1·13	1·85	1·77	49·19	48·45
			Bolpur ...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	1·42	2	1·55	?	2·82	?	46·38	?
			Murari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·35	1	1·35	?	2·55	?	48·45	?
			Labpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·75	1	2·75	?	3·82	?	49·08	?
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	0·02	0·21	...	...	...	0·22	2	0·45	1·06	2·51	1·92	51·50	48·29
			Vishnupur ...	...	0·51	...	...	...	...	0·57	2	1·08	0·62	3·39	1·15	59·74	49·45
			Maliara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	1	0·20	0·49	2·61	1·38	47·21	47·50
			Khatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·17	3·01	2·39	...	52·50
			Indas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	1	0·14	?	1·48	?	...	?
			Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	0·40	1	1·15	?	2·53	?	45·63	?
			Onda ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	1	0·35	?	2·03	?	53·49	?
			Gangajalghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	1	0·10	?	2·78	?	59·25	?
			Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·12	1	1·12	?	2·64	?	58·85	?
			Sonamukhi ...	...	...	0·61	...	...	...	0·27	2	0·88	?	2·70	?	43·30	?
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	...	...	0·55	...	0·09	0·15	...	2	0·79	1·57	3·34	2·71	67·85	54·18
			Tamluk ...	...	...	0·42	0·37	0·10	0·05	0·25	4	1·19	0·88	2·01	1·48	57·24	46·99
			Midnapore ...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·95	2	1·05	1·15	3·30	1·88	39·91	44·76
			Ghatal ...	...	...	1·80	1·20	...	...	0·14	3	3·14	1·61	4·37	2·51	67·63	52·40
			Kukrahati ...	...	...	0·12	0·11	0·08	...	...	2	0·31	?	2·41	?	49·11	?
			Garhbeta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	1	0·30	?	2·25	?	54·69	?
			Panskura ...	...	...	1·08	0·12	...	...	0·17	3	1·37	?		?	...	?
			Dantoon ...										?		?		?
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	...	...	1·27	...	...	0·27	0·18	3	1·72	1·13	2·94	2·03	34·29	46·91
			Hooghly ...	...	...	0·21	0·02	...	...	0·05	1	0·28	1·38	1·39	2·15	32·19	45·15
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	0·47	0·19	0·04	0·13	1·92	4	2·75	1·82	4·49	2·35	55·04	51·80
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	...	...	0·80	0·11	...	...	0·44	2	1·35	1·07	2·16	2·02	37·63	47·41
			Mohesreka ...	...	...	0·11	0·10	0·08	...	0·05	2	0·34	1·05	3·11	2·05	41·23	49·16
			Ulubaria ...	...	...	0·23	0·65	0·04	0·10	0·03	3	1·05	?	4·08	?	42·82	?
	Presidency.	24-Parganas...	Saugor Island	...	...	2·16	...	0·37	0·02	0·47	3	3·02	2·06	6·48	3·37	62·00	59·28
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·04	1·02	2·09	2·21	53·56	54·06
			Canning Town	...	...	1·02	...	0·50	...	0·40	3	1·92	?		?		?
			Alipore (Obsy.)	...	...	1·14	0·26	...	...	0·21	3	1·61	1·06	3·47	1·98	36·62	51·75
			Barrackpore	...	...	1·04	...	...	0·20	0·10	3	1·34	1·10	2·86	1·86	34·66	46·31
			Dum-Dum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	1	0·45	1·15	1·54	1·99	45·59	48·05
			Barasat ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	1	0·35	1·33	1·42	2·08	30·89	46·15
			Basirhat ...	...	...	...	0·29	...	...	0·06	1	0·35	1·28	2·14	1·97	49·10	50·97
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	...	...	0·12	...	0·02	...	1·00	2	1·14	1·18	2·65	2·12	37·44	44·17
			Krishnagar ...	...	...	0·16	0·10	0·01	...	0·27	3	0·54	1·49	2·56	2·59	47·07	43·23
			Chuadanga ...	0·72	...	0·46	0·36	0·07	...	1·60	4	3·21	1·13	4·39	2·10		47·60
			Meherpur ...	...	...	0·34	0·54	0·19	...	0·80	4	1·87	0·83	4·80	1·57	51·45	44·61
			Kushtia ...	...	...	1·03	1·03	0·03	0·04	0·53	3	3·56	0·97	4·23	1·98	46·91	50·48
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	0·37	2	0·65	1·28	1·38	2·19	37·40	47·25
			Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	1	0·12	0·96	0·93	2·24	40·46	48·06
			Lalbag ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	Nil	0·08	1·24	2·61	2·28	42·70	46·85
			Azimganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	Nil	0·05	1·87	1·51	2·61		48·08
			Jangipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	1	0·24	0·77	1·49	1·37		46·44
			Lalgola ...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	0·20	2	0·70	1·21	2·10	2·00	55·10	48·02
			Akhriganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·91	?	51·89	?
			Patkabari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·30	?	31·75	?
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	...	...	0·04	0·03	...	1·04	...	1	1·11	0·82	1·59	1·45	45·52	42·41
			Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·11	2	0·25	0·91	0·84	1·79	44·01	50·43
			Jhenidah ...	...	...	0·23	...	...	0·76	0·41	3	1·40	1·35	1·40	2·17	51·22	49·02
			Magura ...	...	...	0·10	0·08	...	...	0·03	1	0·21	1·35	0·46	1·99	39·21	46·37
			Bangaon ...	...	...	...	0·12	0·28	0·43	0·27	4	1·10	1·02	2·02	2·32	31·96	47·71
			Satkhira ...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	0·72	2	1·05	1·31	2·50	2·20	41·81	51·37
		Khulna ...	Bagerhat ...	...	...	0·09	0·05	...	0·03	...	Nil	0·17	1·19	1·14	2·04	51·97	56·60
			Khulna ...	...	...	0·23	0·08	...					0·85		1·00		50·61
			Nakipur ...										?		?		?
			Kampal ...	...	0·16	0·06	...	...	...	0·05	1	0·27	?	1·85	?	54·74	?
	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Bonlia ...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·06	Nil	0·14	1·33	0·54	2·11	40·06	49·87
			Nator ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·35	1·96	2·27	42·46	51·73
			Naugaon ...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·03	0·69	0·19	1·55	37·28	51·97
			Lalpur ...		...	...	...	...	0·16	...	1	0·16	?	1·20	?		?
			Manda ...	...	1·34	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·34	?	1·58	?		?
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadeipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·87	0·14	1·06	40·29	54·71
			Churaman ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·42	1·12	2	2·54	0·74	4·01	1·61	66·24	51·36
			Raiganj ...	...	..	...	...	0·06	0·92	0·68	2	1·66	1·16	1·66	2·70		56·37
			Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	0·11	0·81	0·73	0·83	4	2·48	0·98	2·78	2·64	58·65	60·69
			Balughat ...										0·92		1·91		51·82
			Thakurgaon	...	...	...	...	1·80	1·91	0·40	3	4·17	?	4·67	?	77·09	?
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	1·25	...	...	0·84	0·77	0·42	0·35	5	3·63	0·82		2·62		113·03
			Alipore Duar	0·38	...	...	0·27	2·75	1·22	0·14	5	4·76	?	5·07	?	101·60	?
			Fallacotta ...	1·00	...	1·25	1·75	0·40	0·30	0·35	6	5·05	?	5·49	?	91·88	?
			Debiganj ...	...	...	...	...	4·62	1·10	0·20	3	5·92	?	6·25	?	77·90	?
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)	0·35	0·39	0·88	1·10	2·60	1·04	...	6	6·36	?	9·12	?	157·49	?
North Bengal.		Darjeeling ...	Baxa ...	0·48	0·49	0·25	2·31	2·00	0·07	1·38	6	6·98	1·49	8·40	5·76	190·69	183·70
			Siliguri ...	0·01	0·02	...	1·20	0·63	0·05	0·50	3	2·41	1·79	3·57	3·47	121·98	107·40
			Darjeeling ...	0·02	0·05	...	0·42	0·14	0·15	0·25	4	1·03	1·41	1·72	2·01	93·22	103·19
			Kalimpong ...	...	..	1·05	0·33						0·63		2·16		81·49
			Kurseong ...	0·02	0·02	0·15	1·09	0·18	0·37	0·28	5	2·71	?	3·93	?		?
			Pedong ...	...	...	...	0·09	0·24	0·07	0·07	2	1·07	?	1·98	?	101·04	?
		British Bhutan	Gnatong ...	...	...	0·01	0·82	0·09	0·78	0·21	3	1·91	?	3·58	?	123·27	?
		Tibet ...	Yatong ...	0·02	0·01	...	0·05	0·05	0·04	0·05	Nil	0·22	?	0·95	?	?	?
		Kuch Bihar...	Dinhatta ...	...	0·02	...	...	4·73	0·90	1·52	3	7·17	0·49	7·57	3·11	93·38	92·09
			Kuch Bihar...	...	...	...	...	2·45	1·39	1·23	3	5·07	0·85	5·22	3·27	101·02	114·33
			Mickliganj ...	...	...	...	0·67	4·10	1·25	0·05	3	5·47	0·55	6·37	2·33	114·27	103·66
			Mathabhanga	0·27	...	...	0·03	2·27	1·26	0·50	4	4·33	1·18	5·44	4·44	106·16	110·27
			Fulbari ...	...	...	...	0·10	2·34	1·07	1·54	4	5·05	?	5·86	?		?
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 03	1	0·03	1·25	0·71	2·75	46·31	58·31
			Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·37	0·08	0·19	2	0·64	0·95	0·65	2·35	51·13?	70·80
			Peerganj ...	...	...	...	...			0·44	1	0·44	?	0·49	?		?
			Kurigaon ...	...	...	...	...	0·10	1·08	1·29	3	2·47	1·04	3·44	2·81		70·48
			Gobindganj										?		?		?
			Bardogra (*Nilphamari*)	...	...	...	...	1·31	0·31	0·30	3	1·92	1·21	2·76	3·13	65·65	82·79
			Ulipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90	...	1	1·90	?	1·90	?	44·07	?
			Sunderganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·61	...	1	1·61	?	1·75	?		?
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...			Nil	Nil	1·19	2·75	2·03	61·67	54·91
			Nowkhilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·25	1	0·33	1·25	0·40	2·78	50·71	51·89
			Bogra ...	0·45	...	...	...	...	0·72	0·13	3	1·29	1·13	1·39	1·89	54·13	57·55
			Panchbibi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	1	0·40	1·37	1·52	2·68	53·52	53·61
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	...	...	0·81	...	1·03	0·11	0·28	4	2·23	1·28	2·74	2·32	59·45	50·37
			Sirajganj ...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·52	0·05	1	0·59	1·23	0·96	1·85	38·74	49·19

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 13th of October 1894—contd.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 7th.	Monday, 8th.	Tuesday, 9th.	Wednesday, 10th.	Thursday, 11th.	Friday, 12th.	Saturday, 13th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj ...	...	...	0·06	0·14	0·05	...	...	1	0·25	1·43	0·06	2·82	64·22	65·60
			Dacca ...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·09	2	0·29	1·29	2·24	2·24	53·19	55 41
			Narayangan]	...	...	0·05	0·53	0·03	0·04	0·05	1	0·70	0·92	2·10	2·01	—	59 06
			Manikganj ...	...	...	0·23	...	...	0·35	0·03	2	0·61	1·16	0·86	1·72	42·51	46·74
			Jaydebpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	1	0·15	?	0·55	?	53·47	?
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	0·17				1·93		3·45		66·55
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·29	1·00	2·18	53·62	51·53
			Mymensingh	0·56	...	...	0·03	...	0·02	0·09	1	0·70	1·69	3·15	2 80	79·81	70·09
			Jamalpur ...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	2	0·39	1·11	1·95	2·31	60·32	61·28
			Netrakona ...	...	...	...	0·79	0·16	...	1·27	3	2·22	2·18	2·39	3·11		68·58
			Subarnakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·02	?	55·53	?
			Durgapur ...	...	...	...	0·35	1·10	0·30	0·80	4	2·55	?	2·05	?	100·85	?
			Sherpur Town	...	...	...	0·10	0·07	...	0·25	2	0·42	?	1·37	?	62·10	?
			Diwanganj ...	...	...	...	1·20		0·08	1·12			?		?		?
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	...	0·30	...	...	0·30				1·41		2·13		52·12
			Faridpur ...	...	...	...	0·66	...	0·02	0·05	1	0·73	1·05	1·08	1·93	55·09	53·75
			Goalundo ...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	1	0·36	1·76	1·77	2·70	50·29	49·86
		Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	...	...	0·25	...	0·21	...	0·10	3	0·56	1·67	1·79	2·75	57·95	61·33
			Pirojpur ...	...	...	...	0·34	...	0·46	...	2	0·80	1·60	2·81	2·83	54·15	64 29
			Barisal ...	...	...	2·16	...	...	...	0·10	2	2·26	1·32	4·06	2·26	70·03	62 36
			Gaurnadi ...	...	...	0·32	0·14	0·11					?		?		?
			Bhola ...	...	0·97	0·04	0·27	...	...	...	2	1·28	1·07	4·55	3·20	75·26	77·09
			Daulatkhan	0·50	...	...	0·37	...	0·49	0·05	3	1·41	?	2·90	?	86·50	?
			Bauphal ...	...	...	0·37	0·29	...	...	0·71	3	1·57	?	2·23	?		?
		Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·34	1·30	2·59	52·34	56·80
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	0·04	1	0·20	1·50	0·32	2·57	76·24	71·93
			Chandpur ...	...	...	0·47	...	0·05	...	...	1	0·52	1·42	3·97	3·77	72·39	71·17
			Brahmanbaria	...	0·02	0·02	...	...	...	0·48	1	0·52	1·69	0·55	2·59	66·61	57·67
			Ramchandra-pur.										?		?		?
			Nasirnagar...										?		?		?
			Daudkandi ...	...	0·01	0·43	0·06	0·04	0·18	...	2	0·72	?	0·97	?	45·52	?
			Kasba ...										?		?		?
			Laksam ...										?		?		?
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	...	0·58	0·38	0·82	0·18	0·04	0·24	5	2·24	1·93	3·56	3·89	104·66	101·59
			Feuny ...	...	...	0·10	2·17	...	0·12	0·05	3	2·44	1·55	3·19	3·50	107·82	98·80
			Harishpur ...	..	2·71	0·07	1·27						?		?		?
			Ramganj ...	...	...	...	0·37						?		?		?
		Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar...	0·09	0·69	0·09	...	0·06	0·19	...	2	1·12	1·86	1·95	3·92	133·30	123·84
			Chittagong ...	...	1·78	...	...	0·11	0·19	0·01	3	2·09	1·73	2·17	3·07	87·42	94·33
			Kutubdia ...	0·08	0·20	0·38							?		?		?
			Satkanya ...										?		?		?
			Kodala ...										?		?		?
			Fenoa ...										?		?		?
			Mirsarai ...	...	0·10	...	0·39	0·15	...	...	3	0·64	?	1·75	?	112·82	?
			Chandpur ...	0·06	1·40	0·06	0·66	0·15					?		?		?
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia...	...	0·86	0·15	...	0·17	0·16	...	4	1·34	1·02	2·22	4·40	77·66	77·66
			Bundarban ...	0·14	0·40	0·16	...	0·64	...	...	4	1·34	?	2·12	?	69·67	?
Bihar.	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	...	...	...	0·32	...	6·23	0·28	3	6 83	1·26	9·12	2·08	54·16	39·72
			Dinapore ...	...	...	...	0·10	0·59	4·41	1·47	4	6·57	1·09	9·72	2·01	—	39 34
			Bihar ...	...	...	...	0·47	...	0·40	0·22	3	1·09	1·22	1 83	1·97	—	39·01
			Barh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	1	0·36	0·04	1·37	1·86	—	37·56
			Bikram ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·30	0·79	2	3·09	?	6·84	?	—	?
			Hilsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·58	1	2·58	?	6·77	?	—	?
		Gaya ...	Aurangabad	...	...	...	0·47	1·05	1·05	0·05	3	2·62	1·15	5·39	2·23	63·74	41·14
			Gaya ...	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·74	0·27	2	1·07	0·98	2·87	1·44	53·09	40·56
			Nawadah ...	...	...	...	0·52	...	0·31	0·09	3	0·92	1·02	1·70	1·78	38·92	38·05
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	1·04	1·07	0·89	3	3·00	1·29	4·52	2·13	—	38·46
			Arwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·31	0·18	2	1·49	?	3·77	?	32·82	?
			Daudnagar...	...	...	...	...	0·43	0·48	0·36	3	1·27	?	2·68	?	48·66	?
			Sherghati ...	...	...	...	0·13	0·35	0·32	0·59	4	1·38	?	3·44	?	42·02	?
			Rajauli ...										?		?		?
			Pakri Barawan.	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·50				?		?		?
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	...	...	...	...	4·94	0·22	...	2	5·16	0·91	8·05	2·08	57·58	36·11
			Dehri ...	...	...	...	0·08	0·56	1·20	...	2	1·84	0·21	3·13	1·75	63·23	39·03
			Bhabhua ...	...	...	...	0·22	1·91	1·14		3	3·27	0·66	7·60	1·98		38·83
			Sasaram ...	...	...	...	0·06					0·06	0·77	2·89	2·31	54·89	38·20
			Arrah ...	...	...	...	...	2·05	..	...	1	2·05	1·26	4·52	2·10	52·29	38·07
			Mohanea ...	...	...	...	0·21	2·00	1·90	...	3	4·11	?	7·38	?	67·19	?
			Khiri ...	...	...	...	...	3·60	0·75	...	2	4·35	?	7·20	?	48·75	?
			Ageaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05				?		?		?
			Ramagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16				?		?		?
			Koath ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·10	2	0·90	?	2·61	?	45·57	?
			Sikroul ...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·24	0·05	2	0·40	?	2·06	?	48·53	?
			Basserwan ...	...	...	...	...	1·60	3·55	...	2	5·15	?	7·71	?		?
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	2·45	0·31				?		?		?
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	0·08	...	...	...	0·11	0·49				1·66		4·74		42·08
			Siwan ...	...	...	...	0·63	0·32	...	...	2	0·95	1·37	1·90	2·85		41·77
			Ekma ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·30	2	0·54	?	2·11	?		?
			Chapra ...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·93	0·20	2	1·20	1·30	4·28	2·48	50·23	38·55
			Seeresepur ...										?		?		?
			Annour ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·73	...	1	0·73	?	3·34	?	43·46	?
			Basantpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	0·02	1	1·22	?	2·46	?		?
		Champaran...	Motihari ...	0·06	...	...	...	...	1·47	0·37	2	1·90	1·58	2·13	2·86	40·07	43·30
			Bettiah ...	...	...	...	...	4·00					1·50		3·14		47·24
			Bagaha ...	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	0·97	2	1·62	?	2·92	?	—	?
			Burhurwa ...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	1·91	2	2·08	?	2·74	?	—	?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	...	...	...	0·04	...	1·42	2·36	2	3·82	1·33	4·14	1·95	41·72	41·50
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	0·79	2	1·08	1·09	3·08	2·04	—	43·09
			Hajipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	3·73	0·39	2	4·12	1·48	6·38	3·04	58·01	40·15
			Paru ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20				?		?		?
			Mahuwa ...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	1	0·10	?	2·13	?		?
			Shitalar ...	...	...	...	...	2·15	0·46	...	2	2·61	?	2·61	?	—	?
			Pupri ...										?		?		?
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	0·04	...	...	...	0·28	0·46	0·56	3	1·34	1·38	1·76	2·19	41·90	41·39
			Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	...	0·26	2·77	0·24	3	3·27	1·07	4·01	2·05	47·58	43·98
			Madhubani ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·40	0·03	1	2·43	1·16	2·60	1·70	—	73·16
			Bahera ...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	0·27	2	1·17	?	2·42	?	—	?
			Rosera ...										?		?		?
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begu Sarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·05	1	0·17	1·00	0·72	1·75	52·24	37·74
			Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·59	...	1	0·59	1·19	0·96	1·99	43·81	43·97
			Jamui ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	1·37	2	1·62	0·77	3·48	1·56	49·43	41·03
			Gogri	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	...	1	0·58	?	0·58	?	—	?
			Shaikhpura...	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	0·45	2	2·25	?	2·25	?	38·27	?
			Chakai Bamda	0·60	1·39	...	0·30	...	0·01	0·05	4	2·95	?	4·16	?		?
			Chupreon ...										?		?		?
			Gidhour ...	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·54	?	3·10		—	

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 13th of October 1894—*concld.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 7th.	Monday, 8th.	Tuesday, 9th.	Wednesday, 10th.	Thursday, 11th.	Friday, 12th.	Saturday, 13th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
Bihar—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	0·02	...	0·02	...	0·10	0·06	1	0·20	1·69	1·43	2·75	49·66	47·83
			Bangaon (Syfabad).										?		?		?
			Supaul ...	...	...	...	0·38	...	2·40	0·10	3	2·88	1·05	3·18	1·78	44·76	46·40
			Prataganj...	...	...	...	...	0·25	3·40	0·04	3	3·69	?	3·92	?	50·17	?
			Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·74	1	0·74	1·15	0·87	2·15	45·81	49·57
			Banka ...	2·30	0·95	...	...	...	...	1·82	3	5·07	1 12	6·14	1·81	—	41·13
			Colgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	1	0·32	?	0·57	?	37·45	?
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	...	...	...	2·40	1·80	0·06	2	4·26	0·61	4·48	1·69	75·11	67·88
			Araria ...	...	...	...	0·43	0·63	3·20	0·12	4	4·38	1·16	4·73	2·13	—	61·59
			Purnea ...	0·07	...	...	...	...	1·16	0 11	2	1·34	1·05	3·12	2·15	54·14	59·00
			Gondwara (Korah).										?		?		?
			Barnoe ...										?		?		?
			Forbesganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	3·70	0·22	2	3·92	?	3·98	?		?
			Kaliaganj ...	...	...	...	...	4·15	2·30	0·20	3	6·74	?	7·05	?	80·90	?
		Malda ...	Mulda ...	...	...	1·35	...	...	...	...	1	1·35	1·53	2·64	2·56	49·77	49·08
			Chanchal ...	0·60	...	...	...	...	0·08	1·38	2	2·04	1·30	3·35	2·04	61·78	54·86
			Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	1	0·32	:	1·70	?	(50·57	?
			Sibganj ...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	0·06	1	0·25	?	2·56	?	46·75	?
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·45	1	0·48	1·34	1·85	2·02	49·97	50 24
			Godda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	1	1·15	1·11	1·55	1·84	45·02	43·23
			Pakaur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·97	1	1·97	1·55	3·80	2·43	63·24	52·73
			Naya Dumka	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	1·02	2	1·16	1·21	3·83	2·48	53·24	51·04
			Deoghar ...	0·54	0·64	...	0·21	...	...	1·12	4	2·51	1·00	4·6	1·79	62·74	46·63
			Jamtara ...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	0·06	Nil	0·13	0·07	2·17	2·04	59·76	46·17
			Belhadda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...				?		?		?
			Nanihat ...	...	0·09	0·08	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil			?
			Asansboni ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	1·83	1	2 00	?		?		?
			Katikund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·20	1	2·20	?	5·48	?	—	?
			Madhupur ...	1·11	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·12	2	1·29	?	2·67	?	53·60	?
			Sarwan ...	1·28	...	...	...	...	0 30	...	2	1 58	?	3·70	?	—	?
			Sarath ...	...	1·28	0·14	...	...	...	0·78	3	2·20	?	3·32	?	50·88	?
			Barkops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	1	0·31	?	1·18	?		?
			Danrey ...	...	...	...	...	...	3·50	0·50	2	4·00	?	6·10	?		?
			Bhagya ...	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	2	1·16	?	1·16	?		?
			Mohespore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	1	0·39	?	—	?		?
			Barharwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	1	0·43	?	0·99	?	—	?
			Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	1	0·50	?	—	?		?
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur										1·80		3 36		41·68
			Banki ...	...	0·25	0·20	...	0·34					1·06		2·21		45·40
			Cuttack ...										1·24		2·41		51·30
			False Point ...	...	...	0·18	2·03	0·02	0·30	...	3	2·53	3·49	4·78	4 79	54·91	54·99
			Kendrapara...	0·41	0·68	0·09	0·09	0·01	0·10	...	2	0·78	1·60	5·29	2 50	60·14	46·57
			Jajpur ...	0·13	...	0·10	0·24	...	0·04	0·07	3	0·58	1·36	2·03	2·62	53·71	49·12
			Dharmsala ...	...	0·50	0·70	...	...	0·36				?		?		?
			Salipore ...	0·27	...	...	0·06						?		?		?
			Pal Lahara ...										?		?		?
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	...	...	0·33	0·40	...	0·13				?		?		?
			Chandbali ...	...	...	0·72	0·60						2·02		3·63		?
			Bhadrak ...	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·08	...	1	0·33	0·90	1·17	2·12		48·07
			Soro ...	...	0·86	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·86	1·34	2·44	2·95	—	47·43
			Balasore ...	...	...	0·08	...	0·25	..	...	1	0·33	1·73	0·58	3·19	53·07	47·31
			Jellasore ...										1·06		2·67		52·88
			Baripada ...	...	...	0·26	...	...	1·67	...	2	1·93	0·78	4·40	2·26	64·63	48·77
		Puri ...	Puri ...	3·88	0·02	0·50	0·32	...	0·10	0·45	5	5·27	2·21	6·84	3·45	30·30	50·75
			Khurda ...				0·20	0·23					1·52		2·98		42·61
			Bhanpur ...	...	...	...	0·90	...					1·45		3·54		50 19
			Gop ...	0·15									?		?		43·34
			Satpara ...				0·92	0·19					?		?		?
			Pipli ...	0·08	...	0·41	0·06		0·12				?		?		?
			Nayagarh ...	...	1·10								?		?		?
			Ranpur ...	...	0·52	1·68							?		?		?
			Kurmala ...	0·38									?		?		?
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	0·28	...	0·06	...	...	...	1·00	3	2·24	0·82	3 80	1·68	53·43	45·11
			Hazaribagh...	0·12	0·31	0·03	0·03	...	0·07	0·25	3	0·81	1·25	5·50	2·07	58·05	45·70
			Semtagunah...										1·10		2·22		44·27
			Muhudi Hills										0·89		1·78		46·71
			Jhumra Hill										0·62		1·83		58·14
			Barhi ...	...	0·37	...	...	...	1·78	0·42	3	2·57	?	5·31	?	46·07	?
			Chitra ...	...	...	...	1·00	...	0·15				?		?		?
			Karagdoha ...	...	0·17	0·03	0·29	...	0·19	0·21	4	0·89	?	4·14	?		?
			Rumgar ...	...	1·10	1·5							?		?		?
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	0·30							1·03		1·32		49·02
			Ranchi ...	...	0·30	...	0·12	...	...	0·34	3	0·76	1·19	4·40	1·65	63·02	40·47
			Silli ...										?		?		?
			Palkot ...	...	...	...	0·58	...	0·70	...	2	1·28	?	2·98	?		?
			Tamar ...	...	3	0·19							?		?		?
			Chainpur ...	...	...	0·90	...	0·56					?		?		?
		Palamau ...	Palamau ...	...	...	...	0·14	...	0·11	...	2	0·25	1·07	1·67	1·89	(52·06	40·96
			(*Daltonganj*).														
			Balumath ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Nil	Nil	?	2·09	?	52·06	?
			Husainabad...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·11	2	0·41	?	3·01	?	55·00	?
			Garhwa ...	...	...	...	0·67	...	1·49	...	2	2·16	?	4·40	?		?
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	1	0·14	1·05	2·19	1·77	67·58	46·61
			Gobindpur ...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	2	0·47	1·03	3·49	2·17	71·16	42·68
			Raghunathpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	1	0·15	?	0·93	?	42·69	?
			Barabhum ...	0·11	...	0·16	...	...	...	0·40	3	0·67	?	1·88	?	45·91	?
			Jhalda ...	...	...	...	0·06	0·05	...	0·27	1	0·38	?	2·10	?	50·24	?
			Chas ...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	1	0·25	?	2·16	?	—	?
			Pandra ...	0·10	...	0·13	...	...	...	0·02	2	0·25	?	3·46	?	—	?
		Singhbhum...	Chaibassa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	1	0·27	0·81	2·84	1·35	45·49	46·07
			Chakardharpur.	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	0·68	2	1·43	?	6·85	?		?
			Ghatsila ...										?		?		?
			Baharagura	...	...	0·10				1·80			?		?		?
			Gaikura ...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	2	0·90	?	3·64	?	56·31	?
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	1	0·36	?	4·09	?	47·76	?
			Monohorpur	...	...	...	0·85						?		?		?
			Kharswan ...										?		?		?

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least 0·10 inch of rain has fallen.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th October* 1894.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 13TH OF OCTOBER 1894.

DURING the previous week Bengal had been affected by two barometric depressions or feeble cyclonic storms. The second feeble storm had formed on the 2nd instant in the north-west angle of the Bay, and had rapidly moved in a north-westerly direction through the extreme western districts of the province into the North-Western Provinces, and had broken up at the close of the week probably not far from Naini Tal. The small storm had as usual brought up with it another but rather light advance of south-west monsoon winds, and thus at the close of the week conditions were of light monsoon character over the whole province, and a moist south-easterly and easterly wind current was flowing freely inland from the Bay.

On the 7th pressure in Bengal had risen slowly at all except a few stations in the extreme south-east of the province, and it had become very uniform, while it was still in small to moderate defect. The south-easterly and easterly winds were on this day being partly driven back by an advancing north-westerly wind current, and northerly winds were appearing in South-West Bengal and Orissa, while north-westerly winds were blowing at many of the stations in Bihar and Chota Nagpur; over the remainder of the province also winds were becoming irregular in direction. Hence with the partial withdrawal of the moist easterly winds general rainfall ceased, but owing to the feeble interaction which was taking place, local showers were falling, and in some cases the local falls were heavy. On the 8th the conditions which had become established on the 7th became more pronounced, pressure had again risen, and the north-westerly and northerly winds had extended to the great majority of stations, and again only local showers were reported over the greater part of the province. On the 9th, however, these conditions were partially reversed, pressure began to fall at the western stations, though it continued to rise over the remainder of the province. Pressure became relatively low in the Central Provinces and also along the west coast of the Bay, and a moist easterly and south-easterly wind current set in over the province, driving back the north-westerly and northerly winds, and hence again on the 9th fairly general rain began to set in over the whole province. On the 10th pressure had continued to fall over the northern half of the province, though it was still rising over the southern half, and while pressure was in excess over the south-eastern districts by amounts ranging up to 0·073″ at Chittagong, it was in defect at the northern, north-western and western stations by amounts ranging up to 0·08″ at Buxar. The very strong easterly element in the wind directions which had been established on the 9th began to give way again slightly on the 10th, on which day winds were more generally southerly. Rainfall had, however, been reported generally over the province on the 10th. On the 11th pressure had fallen slowly to moderately over the whole province, and had become in defect by amounts ranging up to a tenth of an inch at Buxar, while on the other hand very slight excess temperatures were recorded at the extreme south-western stations. The easterly element in the wind directions had again given way, and southerly and south-westerly winds were generally blowing, and with the further disappearance of the easterly winds rainfall had again become less general except at the eastern stations, and those near the hills. On the 12th pressure had risen in the west of Bihar, while it had fallen elsewhere. A feeble tendency towards a cyclonic circulation of winds was set up in Bihar, but over the remainder of the province winds were southerly and south-westerly. Conditions were therefore disturbed in Bihar, and heavy rain was reported there and in North Bengal and Assam, while showers only occurred in the south of the province. On the 13th, or the last day of the week, pressure had again risen over the western half of the province and fallen over the eastern half, and a diffused low pressure area existed over Central and South-West Bengal, while winds also became irregular and perhaps slightly cyclonic in direction. The area of lowest pressure was, however, retreating southwards and carrying the disturbed weather with it, but on this day moderate general rain was received in practically all districts.

Pressure has been below the normal for the greater part of the week, and the mean pressure has shown a considerable defect. The variations have been largest at the stations in the west of Bihar, where the defect has equalled about 0·06 inch and 0·07 inch at such stations as Dehri, Buxar, Arrah, and Motihari, while at the southern and south-eastern stations the defects were very small and pressure was almost normal. Indeed, at Chittagong and Silchar slight excess pressures have been registered. For the whole province of Bengal the general defect has equalled about 0·04 inch, and in Assam it has equalled only 0·018 inch.

Temperature has been decidedly high almost throughout the week, and the average mean temperature of the province has been in excess by one degree. The largest excess amounts of about two degrees have been registered in North Bengal and Bihar, while on the other hand temperature has been fairly normal in East and South-West Bengal and Orissa.

In Assam the mean temperature has averaged 0·5° in excess.

Rainfall.—The heaviest falls have occurred in Bihar, which has received an average amount of two and-a-quarter inches. North Bengal has received rather less, the average fall having been 1·96 inches. In the remaining divisions of South-West Bengal, East Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, the falls have averaged a little less than an inch in each case.

The falls have been rather largely in excess in Bihar and North Bengal, about normal in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, and decidedly in defect in East Bengal and Orissa. In all divisions, however, even in those cases where the actual falls have been largely below the normal, the number of rainy days in the week has been larger than usual, and hence it would appear that, though lighter than usual, the showers have been decidedly more numerous.

Comparing the actual with the normal falls for the period, and expressing the actual falls as percentage amounts, the falls during the week have equalled the following:—South-West Bengal 85 per cent., North Bengal 183 per cent., East Bengal 60 per cent., Bihar 189 per cent., Orissa 57 per cent., and Chota Nagpur 87 per cent. Taking the various divisions to have an equal value in the calculation, the rainfall of the week may be said to have been equal to 110 per cent. of the normal.

In Assam during the week Silchar has received 3·19 inches of rain, Dhubri 1·34 inches, nd Sibsagar 0·64 inch.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 13th of October 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
			Averages for week.				Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1894.	
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of means for each day.	Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	91·8	72·9	86·9	77·1	83·0	+0·5	0·98	1·15	—0·17	1·85	1·59	+0·26	2·49	2·02	47·01	48·55
North Bengal	92·3	71·1	88·4	77·6	83·0	+2·2	1·96	1·07	+0·89	2·00	1·41	+0·59	2·56	2·51	63·67	67·20
East Bengal	90·7	74·1	86·8	77·0	81·9	+0·1	0·91	1·51	—0·60	1·72	1·64	+0·08	2·14	2·85	70·80	70·28
Bihar	93·1	69·8	88·8	76·9	82·9	+1·7	2·19	1·16	+1·03	2·02	1·02	+1·00	3·67	2·19	51·53	44·28
Orissa	91·2	73·6	87·7	76·9	82·3	0	0·95	1·66	—0·71	2·00	1·85	+0·15	2·80	2·08	46·78	48·10
Chota Nagpur	89·9*	69·3*	85·4*	72·2*	78·8*	+1·4*	0·86	0·99	—0·13	2·09	1·23	+0·86	3·61	1·80	55·01	46·91
Assam	96·1	73·0	86·1	75·7	80·9	+0·5										

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 16th October 1894.

A. Pedler,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 7th to 13th October 1894.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
October ...	7th ...	29·835	84·3	90·8	13·0	77·8	86·4	79·5	·929	77·0	74	Nil
,, ...	8th ...	·871	82·8	87·5	9·4	78·1	83·5	78·5	·908	76·3	79	0·79
,, ...	9th ...	·877	82·5	89·0	11·0	78·0	85·4	79·3	·920	76·7	75	0·14
,, ...	10th ...	·831	82·5	89·0	12·9	76·1	86·1	79·7	·928	77·0	74	Nil
,, ...	11th ...	·871	82·3	89·5	11·5	77·0	86·4	79·8	·929	77·0	74	
,, ...	12th ...	·836	82·5	88·3	11·3	77·3	83·1	79·5	·961	78·0	85	0·28
,, ...	13th ...	·813	81·2	87·3	12·2	75·1	85·6	81·0	·997	79·1	81	

			Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	29·855
			°
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	82·8
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	15·7
The maximum temperature	...	...	90·8
			%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	...	...	77
			Inches.
The total fall of rain from 7th to 13th October 1894	...	...	1·21

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

Meteorological Office, India,
The 15th October 1894.

A. Pedler,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th September 1894, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	180,020	1,04,570 0 0	11,97,500 0	2,51,990 0 0	31,500 0 0	3,88,060 0 0	31,000	41,682	72,682
Or per mile of railway	221	129 0 0	1,473 0	310 0 0	*17 0 0	*456 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 12 weeks of half-year†	2,055,478	8,89,839 0 0	1,01,53,137 0	19,91,596 0 0	1,79,008 0 0	30,60,443 0 0	350,488	394,253	744,741
Total for 13 weeks ..	2,235,498	9,94,409 0 0	1,13,50,637 0	22,43,586 0 0	2,10,508 0 0	34,48,503 0 0	381,488	435,935	817,423
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	157,590	76,991 1 9	10,37,856 0	1,91,108 14 6	25,945 4 11	2,94,045 5 2	27,512	36,590	64,102
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	203	99 0 0	1,334 0	246 0 0	*8 0 0	*353 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,113,054‡	8,95,219 11 3	1,03,19,633 0	19,99,413 11 6	2,14,126 13 5	31,08,760 4 2	370,879	400,696	771,575

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 11th August 1894.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th September 1894, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	30,550	10,790 0 0	72,080 0	7,220 0 0	170 0 0	18,180 0 0	3,417	2,255	5,672
Or per mile of railway ...	244	86 0 0	577 0	58 0 0	1 0 0	145 0 0	...	.....	.....
For previous 12 weeks of half-year*	365,823	1,12,954 0 0	6,42,900 0	62,454 0 0	2,602 0 0	1,78,010 0 0	43,151	26,993	70,144
Total for 13 weeks ...	396,373	1,23,744 0 0	7,14,980 0	69,674 0 0	2,772 0 0	1,96,190 0 0	46,568	29,248	75,816
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	28,366	10,121 8 11	66,732 0	4,889 2 0	255 2 0	15,265 12 11	3,417	2,255	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	227	81 0 0	534 0	39 0 0	2 0 0	122 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	392,559	1,23,944 4 6	7,71,573 0	62,730 3 6	1,881 8 0	1,88,556 0 0	48,155	26,638	74,793

* Audited up to 11th August 1894.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th September 1894, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	21,190	7,750 0 0	49,340 0	3,630 0 0	50 0 0	11,630 0 0	2,467	1,079	3,566
Or per mile of railway ...	246	90 0 0	574 0	44 0 0	1 0 0	135 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 12 weeks of half-year*	225,534	72,536 0 0	3,45,319 0	20,491 0 0	1,710 0 0	94,737 0 0	29,328	9,360	38,688
Total for 13 weeks ...	246,524	80,286 0 0	3,94,659 0	24,321 0 0	1,760 0 0	1,06,367 0 0	31,815	10,439	42,254
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,383	6,262 0 0	47,484 0	4,181 0 0	435 0 0	10,878 0 0	1,671	1,955	3,626
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	214	73 0 0	552 0	48 0 0	5 0 0	126 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	219,917	70,947 0 0	3,39,543 0	22,609 0 0	2,372 0 0	96,018 0 0	22,092	22,067	44,159

* Audited up to 11th August 1894.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending 6th October 1894, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	88,580	(b)35,600	2,40,680	(c)35,470	(c)7,400	78,470	14,904	13,334	28,238
Or per mile of railway	117·17	47·09	318·36	46·92	9·79	103·80	.....	...	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year (a)	1,247,483	4,62,001	30,54,792	4,91,505	1,20,854	10,74,360	185,225	209,603	394,828
Total for 14 weeks ...	1,336,063	4,97,601	41,95,472	5,26,975	1,28,254	11,52,830	200,129	222,937	423,066
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 756 miles open	162,241	41,967	322,033	39,230	10,100	91,377	14,694	14,212	28,906
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	135·24	55·54	425·98	1·89	13·44	120·87	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,260,210	4,86,758	32,06,766	4,07,704	1,22,529	10,16,991	220,263	185,432	405,695

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 18th August 1894.
(b) The decrease is due to pilgrims returning from Gaya in the corresponding week of last year.
(c) ,, to close of traffic from the Punjab and to branches on the O. and R. Railway.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 17th October 1894.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 43 of 1894.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
RESOLUTION on the Annual General Administration Report of the Orissa Division for the year 1893-94	2393
Annual General Administration Report of the Orissa Division for 1893-94	2397
Resolution on the report on Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1893-94	2441
Resolution reviewing the reports on the working of the Puri Lodging-house Act in Bengal during 1893-94 ...	2452
Resolution on the Administration Report of the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta for 1893-94	2456
Report on the winter rice crop in Bengal, 1894	2459
Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops	2474
Statement showing the quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported and exported into Calcutta from the interior during the month of July 1894	2478
Prices-current (retail) of Food-grains, Fire-wood, and Salt in the Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th October 1894	2480
Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal for the month of September 1894	2486
TABLE of Rainfall recorded at Stations in Bengal for the month of September 1894	2488
Results of the barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 14th to 20th October 1894	2498
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 14th to 20th October 1894 ...	2499
Meteorological report of the Provinces of Bengal for the week ending Saturday, the 20th of October 1894 ...	2500
Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 20th of October 1894	2502
Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, Jellinghee and Brahmapootra for the month of August 1894	2507
Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major and Minor works for the month of August 1894	2508
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 6th to 20th of October 1894	2510
East Indian Railway for the month of August 1894	2511
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	2513

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ORISSA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 23rd October 1894.

RESOLUTION No. 107T G.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Orissa Division for the year 1893-94.

Mr. Cooke held charge of the Division throughout the year, and his Report, which is concise and tersely written, gives an interesting account of the subjects to which he and his Collectors devoted their attention during their tours of inspection. It does not, however, contain many such pregnant suggestions for administrative reforms as have been brought forward in the reports from some other divisions.

2. Mr. Stevenson held charge of the district of Cuttack throughout the year, with the exception of a brief interval of privilege leave. Mr. Cornish closed his long connection with Balasore towards the end of March 1894, and was transferred on grounds of ill-health to Bankura. Mr. Walsh, District Magistrate of Puri, took furlough from December 1893, and was succeeded by Mr. Coxe. There was practically no change in any of the four sub-divisions in the Division. The Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in acknowledging the good work of Messrs. Stevenson and Cornish, and their assiduous care of the interests of the districts which they have administered so long.

3. The attempt to introduce a system of maintenance of the settlement record in Khurda (discussed in paragraph 16) was actively carried on, but the general conclusions seem to be that the record had been allowed to get too

much out of order, and must be put right once for all before a system of regular mutation of names as changes arise can be carried out.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice, in paragraph 32 of the Report, the intelligent and painstaking enquiry made by Mr. McPherson, Sub-divisional Officer of Khurda, into the condition of the people in that sub-division. The question of the result of giving free right of transfer or mortgage to raiyats is one of the most important questions of the day, and Mr. McPherson is right in saying that the coming re-settlement ought to be used so as to throw light on it. His conclusion that the unskilled labourers' wages have not risen in spite of the rise in prices, and that the numbers of the landless classes are rapidly increasing, will probably be agreed in by those who have made similar enquiries in tracts far from any large centre of employment such as towns and factories. In his 191st paragraph the Commissioner has reverted to this subject, and expresses a doubt whether the day labourer in Orissa is as badly off as is supposed. He quotes the remarks of "an officer who has good opportunities of observing that many of this class are not free agents, that they have as a rule taken advances from a cultivator or a contractor and cannot leave such service, and that better wages will not tempt them to do so unless the temptation of an advance is added. The same officer adds that this position of semi-slavery enables the employer to obtain their services much below the wage that would be paid by another person, and that the labourers are ground down to the lowest scale that is consistent with their survival." Mr. Cooke holds that this is the possible explanation of the fact that wages do not rise in Orissa, as has been pointed out by Mr. McPherson and others.

5. His Honour would have been glad if more information had been given on the subject of salt administration, which is one of the specialities of the Orissa Division. It would have been useful if in paragraph 40 statistics had been given of the number of prosecutions and the punishments inflicted for illegal manufacture and possession of salt, a matter to which much public attention has been turned of late, and on which much nonsense has been written.

6. The remarks in the end of paragraph 62 betray the same curious confusion of mind between judicial interference and executive interference with the proceedings of a Subordinate Magistrate which the Lieutenant-Governor has not infrequently observed elsewhere. It is a common mistake to think that, if a Magistrate sitting as an Appellate Court corrects a judgment of a lower Court, he is acting judicially and rightly, but if he pays a visit of inspection and points out errors to his subordinates, he is interfering as an Executive officer and acting wrongly. In the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion he is acting rightly and judicially in both instances: in the one case he is curing the defects of the past, in the other he is providing a remedy against their occurrence in future. The Government circular No 4116J., dated 29th August 1893, referred to the publication of censure on judicial action, not to the advice which an experienced Magistrate is entitled to give to inexperienced subordinates. In the particular case in point, His Honour considers that the Magistrate of Cuttack was quite right in advising the Bench of Honorary Magistrates to guard against the indiscriminate summoning of accused persons unless the complaint is *primâ facie* valid.

7. *Paragraph* 75.—Great delay has occurred in connection with the land acquisition work for the East Coast Railway; but the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to see that the Report is silent on the subject. It would have been useful if the Commissioner had shown what rate of compensation has been awarded per mile as compared with the original estimate, how that rate was composed, how much was paid to proprietors, tenants, &c., and on what basis it was calculated. It should also have been stated how long the Deputy Collector has been engaged on this work, what portion is finished, and what still remains. This is a class of work which requires close inspection and is too much left without supervision.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to find in the Commissioner's Report such a sentence as the following quoted from the Collector of Cuttack:—"I have reason to believe that the raiyats' real complaint is that they are not given water when they want it, and they not unnaturally ask, why should we pay for what is not given as required, but at the sweet will and pleasure of the canal officers? Especially do they complain that they do not get water to irrigate their lands so as to render them fit for ploughing. They say that the rule is to supply no water till the crop is growing, while in a season like the present, when there has been no rain for some months, water is urgently needed

for preliminary cultivation." Mr. Stevenson has since explained that his intention was only to quote complaints he had heard, not to endorse them as supported by himself. The fact is that the supply in the Mahanadi in the hot weather is not sufficient to admit of water being given for ploughing, and is but barely sufficient for the purposes of navigation. The credit and the interests of the Canal officers are involved in their success in encouraging the spread of irrigation. With their enormous *clientèle*, and the climatic fluctuation in the rains, there must be occasional delays; but the idea that they give or refuse water "at their sweet will and pleasure" can only spring up in the minds of a few malignant or ignorant persons. It is believed that the opening of the new head sluice for the Kendrapara Canal, and the alteration in the shutters of the Baitarni weir, will do much to remove the difficulty in the supply of water which is complained of.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice in paragraph 89 that a sum of nearly Rs. 24,000 was spent in the Kanika Estate in Cuttack on the repairs of the embankments which were destroyed by the cyclone of May 1893, but regrets that the Commissioner has not dwelt at greater length on the subject of improvements in Wards' estates throughout the Division, on which upwards of Rs. 41,000 were spent. His Honour surmises that the expenditure was chiefly on embankments. A scheme of complete embankment on the sea side of the Kujang Estate should now be prepared with the approval of the Irrigation Department. The collections in this estate, both in this and the previous year, were extremely bad, and no explanation of the cause is given in paragraph 88.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the suggestion made in the latter part of paragraph 106 of the Report, that the Assessors of income-tax ought to learn the figures in Gujrati and Marwari to enable them to form a fair estimate of the incomes of large traders whose accounts are kept in those languages. The attention of the Board of Revenue will be specially drawn to this matter.

11. *Paragraphs* 114-120.—The subject of providing accommodation for pilgrims at Puri under the Lodging-house Act IV (B.C.) of 1871 is one of the most important questions peculiar to Orissa which the Commissioner and his officers have to deal with. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the proposal "to erect at Puri" (and also along the road between Puri and Cuttack) "corrugated iron shelters which, while not competing with the licensed lodging-houses, will afford protection to numbers of pilgrims who cannot be accommodated in lodging-houses, even had they the means to pay for accommodation." It would be useful if the Commissioner could see his way to supply statistics of the number of pilgrims to Puri. As almost all those who come by land enter by one road, it should not be difficult to establish a registering station to record the statistics. Though the Puri Lodging-house Act was extended to Jajpur town in September 1890, it has not yet been enforced owing to the bye-laws and model rules not having been sanctioned. The Commissioner should see that no further delay occurs in the submission of these bye-laws and rules for the final sanction of Government.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets the decrease in the number of schools and pupils under the head of Public Instruction, noticed in paragraphs 122 and 123 of the Report. According to the Report there has been a net decrease of 2,399 scholars in the Division, which is surprising, as the recent Resolution recorded on education under Municipalities and District Boards placed this Division very high in respect of the number of scholars. The Lieutenant-Governor has noticed with satisfaction the liberality of Babu Satyendra Nath De, who has instituted scholarships at Balasore for proficiency in gymnastics.

13. *Paragraphs* 165 *and* 166.—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice the marked improvements in the District Board and Municipality of Puri as compared with the state of things that existed last year. His Honour concurs with the Commissioner in attributing the improvements in the Puri Municipality to the Chairman, Dr. Banks, who has devoted himself to his duties with marked and untiring energy.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Order of Subject.	Paras.
I.—Charge—	
(*a*) Division	
(*b*) Districts	
(*c*) Subdivisions	
II.—Tours and Inspection of Offices—	
(*a*) Tour of Commissioner	
(*b*) Tours of Collectors	
(*c*) Tours of Subdivisional Officers	4—18
(*d*) Inspection of District and Subdivisional Offices and Treasuries	
III.—Weather and Crops	19
IV.—Public Health	20—28
V.—Material Condition of the People	29—32
VI.—Emigration and Immigration	33—35
VII.—Prices of Food and Labour	36—38
VIII.—Manufactures and Mines	39—40
IX.—Trade and Commerce	41—44
X.—Administrative Changes	45—46
XI.—Statistical Enquiries	47
XII.—Civil Justice	48—49
XIII.—Crime	50—53
XIV.—Police	54—60
XV.—Criminal Justice	61—66
XVI.—Registration of Deeds	67—68
XVII.—Condition of the Division as regards Land and the Land Revenue Administration	69—82
XVIII.—Attached Estates, including Court of Wards	83—91
XIX.—Excise	92—97
XX.—Stamps	98—103
XXI.—Income-tax	104—106
XXII.—Monetary Arrangements	107—109
XXIII.—Railways and other Public Works	110—112
XXIV.—Communications	113
XXV.—Working of the Lodging-house Act	114—120
XXVI.—Education	121—147
XXVII.—Dispensaries and Hospitals	148—151
XXVIII.—Libraries	152—154
XXIX.—Museums	155
XXX.—Local Self-Government Institutions	156—168
XXXI.—Employment of Muhammadans	169
XXXII—Post-office and Telegraph	170
XXXIII.—Zamindari Dâk	171—174
Fairs	175—177
Pounds	178—182
XXXIV.—Social and Political Institutions—	
State of Public Feeling	183
The Public Press; its tone and influence	184—186
XXXV.—Subordinate Executive Establishment and Character of Officers	187
XXXVI.—Conduct of Zamindars	188—190
XXXVII.—General remarks	191

ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ORISSA DIVISION FOR 1893-94.

No. 993R., dated Cuttack, the 7th July 1894.

From—H. G. Cooke, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Orissa Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following Report on the General Administration of the Orissa Division for the year 1893-94. The subjects have been arranged in accordance with the instructions contained in Government order No. 762, dated 24th February 1893.

2. The district reports were received in this office on the dates mentioned below against each:—

Cuttack	...	1st June 1894.
Balasore	...	30th May ,,
Puri	...	8th June ,,

Complete information was not received from-

Cuttack till	...	29th June 1894.
Balasore ,,		30th ,, ,,
Puri ,,		5th July ,,

I.—CHARGE.

3. The subjoined tables give the details of such changes as occurred in the divisional, district, and subdivisional administration during the year under report:—

(a) Commissioner.

Division.	Name of officer.	From—	To—
1	2	3	4
ssa ...	Mr. H. G. Cooke ...	1st April 1893 ...	31st March 1894.

(b) District officers.

District.	Name of officer.	From—	To—
1	2	3	4
Cuttack ...	Mr. G. Stevenson ...	1st April 1893...	29th July 1893.
		31st October ,, ...	31st March 1894.
	,, E. H. Walsh ...	30th July ,, ...	30th October 1893.
Balasore ...	,, R. Cornish ...	1st April ,, ...	8th July ,,
		9th October ,, ...	14th March 1894.
	,, S. L. Maddox ...	9th July ,, ...	8th October 1893.
	,, L. P. Shirres ...	15th March 1894...	26th March 1894.
	,, C. H. Bompas ...	27th ,, ,, ...	31st ,, ,,
Puri ...	,, E. H. Walsh ...	1st April 1893...	22nd July 1893.
		4th November ,, ...	30th November ,,
	,, A. C. Sen ...	23rd July ,, ...	3rd ,, ,,
	,, H. R. H. Coxe ...	1st December ,, ...	31st March 1894.

(c) *Subdivisional Officers.*

Subdivision.	Name of officer.	From—	To—
1	2	3	4
Cuttack. Jajpur	Babu Monmohan Chakravarti ...	1st April 1893 ...	31st March 1894.
Cuttack. Kendrapara ...	„ Nabin Chandra Das ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Balasore. Bhadrak ...	„ Nagendro Nath Ghose ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Puri. Khurda ...	Mr. S. K. Agasti	Ditto ...	17th April 1893.
	„ H. McPherson	18th April 1893 ...	31st March 1894.

The year's administration was characterized by unusual changes in the personnel of the District Officers, especially in Balasore and Puri. The subdivisions of Jajpur, Kendrapara, and Bhadrak fared better, there being continuity in the incumbency of the officers in charge of them.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

4. The details of the tours made by the officers of this Division are shown in the following tables:—

(a) *Commissioner of the Orissa Division (and Superintendent of Tributary Mahals).*

Name.	Number of days on tour.												Total.
	April 1893.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January 1894.	February.	March.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mr. H. G. Cooke ...	...	20	11	10	11	...	5	17	21	30	3	6	134

(b) *Collectors.*

Name.	Number of days on tour during each month.												Total.	
	April 1893.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January 1894.	February.	March.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Mr. G. Stevenson ...	...	...	3	10	...	...	...	11	18	25	13	...	80	92
„ E. H. Walsh ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	12	
„ R. Cornish ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	23	21	14	12	...	79	
„ S. L. Maddox ...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	91
„ L. P. Sharres ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ C. H. Bompas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ E. H. Walsh ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	22	
„ A. C. Sen ...	...	...	...	...	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	97
„ H. R. H. Coxe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	24	26	4	62	

(c) Subdivisional Officers.

Subdivision.	Name of officer.	Number of days in camp in each month.												Total.
		April 1893.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January 1894.	February.	March.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cuttack. Jajpur ...	Babu Monmohan Chakravarti.	13	11	...	10	8	15	7	2	6	16	17	18	123
Cuttack. Kendrapara ...	Babu Nabin Chandra Das.	7	10	4	...	3	...	...	18	17	17	10	10	96
Balasore. Bhadrak ...	Babu Nagendra Nath Ghose.	...	...	8	14	1	5	9	22	19	20	9	3	110
Puri. Khurda	Mr. Agasti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mr. McPherson ...	...	2	14	6	6	3	6	10	19	15	25	14	120

5. My tour as Commissioner and Superintendent of Tributary Mahals extended over 134 days, of which 78 days were spent in the Tributary Mahals, an account of which will be given in the Annual Administration Report of those mahals, and 56 days in the regulation districts. Of this, 27 days were devoted to inspection in the Puri district, 18 days in the Balasore district, and 11 days in the subdivisions of the Cuttack district.

6. I started for Puri on the 12th May 1893, and *en route* at Pipli discussed settlement work with the Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. Nathan. I reached Puri on the 15th. On the 16th I inspected the jail, the pilgrim hospital and dispensary, and began office inspection in all its branches, which I concluded on the 30th May 1894.

7. My tour of the Balasore district commenced on the 22nd July 1893. I got to Balasore on the 24th, and on the 25th visited the jail, pilgrim hospital, and the Raja Shyamanand Dé dispensary. I also availed myself of an interview with Raja Boikunth Nath De Bahadur, Chairman of the Municipality, to discuss with him municipal and other matters. Excluding three days, from 28th to 30th July 1893, during which I paid a visit to the Tributary State of Nilgiri, I occupied myself up to the 5th August in inspecting the distillery, the Collector's and Magistrate's offices in all their branches, the municipal office, the zilla school and the District Board's and sub-registry offices. On my way back to head-quarters I visited the Bhadrak subdivisional office, which I inspected from the 7th to the 8th August 1893.

8. The Kendrapara subdivisional office was inspected in October 1893 in all departments, including the sub-treasury and sub-registrar's offices, Municipal, Local Board's, fauzdari, and excise offices.

9. The inspection of the Khurda subdivision was undertaken in November 1893. I reached the subdivisional head-quarters on the 7th, on which date the offices being closed, I accompanied the Subdivisional Officer to a neighbouring village (Minchin Patna), where I saw the state of the crops and irrigation works there. On my way back to Khurda, I was shown the practical working of the proposed alterations in the milan khasra rules. At Khurda I inspected the sub-jail, charitable dispensary, and sub-treasury. The District Officer having concluded a very protracted inspection less than two months before, and the Subdivisional Officer's own inspection having been concluded less than a week before on 4th November 1893, it was not thought expedient to make a detailed inspection. I therefore confined myself to dealing with points that struck me as requiring attention when I inspected in March 1893, and to

questions which had arisen in the course of the Collector's and the Sub-divisional Officer's inspections, and on such matters of peculiar interest as *milan khasra*.

10. The year's inspection work closed with a visit to Jajpur subdivisional office. On the 9th and 10th of March 1893, all the different departments, including the Municipal and Local Board offices in this sub-division, were dealt with.

11. All the District and Subdivisional Officers were in camp for periods in excess of the prescribed amount of touring, and their tours appear to have been pretty well distributed throughout the year. The tours of Mr. McPherson, the Subdivisional Officer, are most interesting and important, as will appear from the extract given below.

12. The following extracts from the district reports show how the camping time was spent in each district. The Collector of Cuttack writes:—

"In June I proceeded to Kendrapara and in July to Jajpur for the half-yearly inspections of the subdivisional offices and the sub-treasuries, the sub-registry, Local Board and Municipal offices, and all other public institutions situated at the subdivisional head-quarters.

"In November I toured through Kanika, visiting also that portion of the estate which lies on the north bank of the Baitarni river in the Balasore district, and inspected the Manager's office and the settlement office, discussing with the Manager sundry matters connected with the settlement of the estate. A combination had been formed by some of the tenants, incited by certain mustajirs, to resist the new settlement, and I interviewed large bodies of them at Ganja and elsewhere. It was clearly explained to them that they were being leniently treated, and that if there were any trouble the mustajirs themselves would be the first to suffer. Eventually the combination was broken up and the new rates introduced without trouble. The schools and the newly-opened dispensaries at Ghanteswar and Rajnagar were also inspected, and the state of the Kanika embankments and flood damages ascertained.

"In this tour I also visited Aul, inspecting, as usual, the thana, pound, kanungos' offices, &c. I discussed with the Raja some boundary questions pending as between killas Aul and Kanika, and got him to agree to an amicable settlement in place of a law suit. The Government Pleader, as a mutual friend of both Raj families, has been good enough to agree to assist, and I have asked him to conclude the matter, if possible, before the present Manager leaves Ganja.

"In December I visited the tracts along the High Level Canal and Jaganath road. I inspected the outposts at Tangy and Barachana (finding that at Khandittar just closed, it having been abolished, as were Barachana and Tangy soon after), thana Dharmasala, and Dharmasala District Board dispensary; also all the *chatties* on the Trunk Road up to Akhuapada, the office of the Manager of Madhupur ward's estate, Madhupur Garh, the seat of the wards, and various places in the estate where local enquiry was desirable. I ultimately reached Jajpur, where all the Government offices situated at subdivisional head-quarters were inspected.

"In January I visited Dompara and Banki Government estate, inspecting the tahsil office, the sub-treasury, the thana and all other public institutions in that estate, as also outstills, &c., and made enquiries as to excise matters. I next proceeded to killa Kujang side, and toured through parts of that ward's estate. The Port and Customs offices at Hukitolah, the outpost at Mahakalpara, the Kujang sub-manager's office, and some of its "Ara" cutcheries were inspected, and various enquiries made in the estate as to estate matters, Government lands taken up along the creeks, &c. On my way back to Cuttack I inspected the Tirtol and Jagatsinghpur thanas, the Jagatsinghpur sub-registry office, the Gobindpur and Kissennagar outposts, the Biribati and other kanungos' offices, and the Chati serai and District Board dispensary at Nuabazar.

"In February I visited (walking) the country along the Patamundai Canal, inspecting village roads, outposts, kanungos' offices, state of crops, and ultimately reaching Kendrapara by the Indipur to Kendrapara road. All the public offices and the sub-treasury at the station were thoroughly inspected.

"In September Mr. Walsh visited Kendrapara to hold an enquiry regarding the exclusion of certain areas from that municipality, and in October he went to Banki for half-yearly inspection, and thereafter to Ganja, where he inspected the Kanika Manager's office.

"All the important parts of the district were thus visited during the year, offices at head-quarters and at subdivisions and wards' estate offices being fully inspected twice. All the thanas, with the exception of two, a large number of outposts, kanungos' offices, pounds, schools, excise shops, the District and Local Board roads were inspected, as also the *chatties* along the Jaganath Trunk Road, and enquiry was also made into the state of crops, public health, material condition of the people, relation between landlords and tenants, &c., &c."

13. As regards the tours of the Subdivisional Officers of Jajpur and Kendrapara, the Collector writes as follows:—

"They visited almost all places of importance, some once, some twice or thrice, and inspected the offices of all kanungos, the police-stations and outposts, most of the excise shops and pounds, schools, village and District Board roads, and made enquiries into the state of crops, public health, and material condition of the people in their respective subdivisions."

14. Of the officers who held charge of the Balasore district, Messrs. Shirres and Bompas, who received charge at the close of the year, did not go on tour. Regarding the tour of the other two officers and the Subdivisional Officer of Bhadrak, the Officiating Collector, Mr. Maddox, writes as follows:—

"During the year Mr. Cornish inspected police-stations at Soro, Chandbali, Basta, Basudebpur, Bhadrak, and Dhamnagar, and outposts at Remna, Singla, Acquapada, Barikpur, and Rasalpur, and pounds at Soro, Basta, Haldipada, Chandbali, Basudebpur, Remna, Bhadrak, and Dhamnagar, and dispensaries at Soro, Chandbali and Bhadrak. He also visited and inspected Port and Customs offices, khas mahal office, Honorary Magistrate's office at Chandbali. He also inspected subsidiary jail, khas mahal office, girls' school, subdivisional office and sub-treasury at Bhadrak. He also inspected pathsalas, roads, *chatties*, excise shops, ganja shops, and opium shops at different places, and flagstaff, &c., and enquired into the state of crops. He also inspected Moharbhanj office and manager's office, jail, and thana of Nilgiri.

"I in my tour inspected subsidiary jail, dispensary, sub-treasury, Local Board, subdivisional office, khas mahal office and registration office, high class English school, and girls' school at Bhadrak. I also inspected outposts at Mahapada, Kamarda, Bhograi, and manager's office at wards' estates Jamkunda and Shahabander, and police-station at Soro, and enquired into the state of crops, &c.

"The Subdivisional Officer in his tour visited every part of the subdivision, inspected ferries, pounds, pathsalas, kanungos' offices, excise shops, khas mahals, and road works. He visited lodging-houses at Chandbali and Jaganath road. The accounts of sarbarakars of khas mahal were examined locally. He made enquiries about the prospects of crops."

15. The Collector of Puri, Mr. Coxe, gives the following account of the camping done during the year in that district. He says:—"Mr. Walsh visited Khurda in April 1893 to inspect and discuss milan khasra work. In May he visited Jajpur on the Jaganath road, with the view of building a temporary cholera hospital.

"Mr. Sen went along the Jaganath road in August and visited Khurda. In September Mr. Walsh on his return visited Bhubaneswar, Khurda, and Jenkia.

"My own tours have been largely connected with my work in the Tributary States. In December I tried a Ranpur case. In January I visited Khandpara. In February I made a fortnight's tour through Ranpur and Nayagarh. At the end of March and beginning of April I tried a Ranpur case that lasted three or four days, and in May I had to try two Nayagarh cases.

"As it is difficult to get to the Tributary States and back to Puri under a week, if any work has to be done, it may be imagined that these five visits were a serious impediment to my becoming acquainted with the Puri district itself. Besides the Tributary States and Khurda, I have visited Satpara, Bhubaneswar, and the Jaganath road, but the north-east and south-west corners of the district are unknown to me."

16. The following is taken from the report of the Khurda Subdivisional Officer:—

"For the purposes of the milan khasra work, the subdivision having been divided into three circles, assigned to different officers, including the Subdivisional Officer himself, his tours were necessarily confined to a much more circumscribed area than usual, and the major portion of these tours was devoted to operations directly or indirectly connected with this work.

"Owing to lack of survey instruments, which were not received till January 1894 and not distributed till end of February 1894 and the rains, it was impossible to undertake milan khasra operations during the months from May to August 1893 in more than a few mauzas immediately surrounding the headquarters. In September and October, experiments with a view to revising and improving the milan khasra rules were undertaken in a few mauzas at no great distance from Khurda. As a result of this, the Subdivisional Officer found reason to confirm him in his belief that to pave the way for milan khasra operations it was necessary to make extensive and thorough enquiries into the unauthorized cultivation of waste lands, and to compel the raiyats as a body to apply for registration of all unauthorized changes.

"During November and December 1893 and from January to March 1894 applications for waste lands of 303 villages of zillas Khurda and Dandimal were disposed of by personal enquiries at the spot or from some places very near to the sites. In this way no less than 7,644 applications were disposed of. Simultaneously with this waste land work, the work of mutation of names in respect of raiyati holdings was also vigorously prosecuted.

"From October 1893 to March 1894 inclusive, the total number of petitions received was 28,332 against 4,121 from April to September 1893 inclusive, and the total number for the whole year 1893-94 was 32,453 against 4,737 for the year 1892-93.

"During a short time in the latter end of March 1894, the Subdivisional Officer inspected the progress made in the milan khasra work by a large number of sarbarahkars in the direction of Bolegarh, and found it almost without exception satisfactory. In his opinion the work now being done can be equally well utilized, whether the old milan khasra rules are maintained, or whether the new plan, which has been suggested by Mr. Finucane during his late visit to Khurda, be adopted by Government.

"The very seasonable and plenteous rainfall of 1893-94 obviated the necessity of any considerable portion of the touring season being devoted to relief work or enquiries into failure of crops. The only enquiries made had reference to the standing case of loss of crops, chiefly lying in Balavadrapur and the Mogulbandi zillas, on account of floods in the Daya river, the left bank of which it has been decided to abandon. A number of affected villages in zillas Khurda and Dandimal were visited by the Subdivisional Officer, the enquiries in the other zillas being made by other circle officers. The loss of crops for the present year, though considerable, was less than the average, and there was no reported loss of life or of cattle."

Besides the above, the Subdivisional Officer's tours were utilized in frequently visiting an experiment in potato cultivation which was being made on a portion of flooded area near the point where the Khurda-Puri road crosses the Daya river, and in visiting and inspecting the offices of some of the kanungos, the Khurda and Banpur stations, most of the outposts, and the two estate dispensaries. A number of estates' improvements, agricultural, and sanitary works were also inspected. Enquiries were made as to the progress of vaccination, the sarbarahkars as a body being urged to help to the best of their ability, and the Barunai, Gurujung, Atri, and Khandagiri fairs were visited, and arrangements for the preservation of sanitary conditions were made in the case of larger fairs.

Amongst matters of a miscellaneous nature which engaged the Subdivisional Officer's attention during his tours, were enquiries into local irrigation disputes, investigation of complaints against sarbarahkars, enquiries about *toila* cultivation, visits to the four forest blocks of Dandimal deforested in 1892, a visit to the temple of Bhubaneswar to report on a petition calling on Government to maintain the temple in repair, and a visit to the disputed land in Bargarh mauza claimed by the Bhubaneswar temple.

17. The following table shows the dates when the different district and subdivisional offices and treasuries were inspected by different officers:—

(*d*) Inspections made by—	District Offices.		
	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Puri.
1	2	3	4
(1) Commissioner ...	September 1893	July and August 1893.	May 1893.
(2) Collector ...	„ „	September 1893	August and September 1893.
	March 1894	March 1894	March 1894.

(*e*) Inspections made by—	District Treasuries.		
	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Puri.
(1) Commissioner			
(2) Collector	April 1893 September „ March 1894	September 1893 March 1894	September 1893.

(*f*) Inspections made by—	Subdivisional Offices and Sub-Treasuries.			
	Jajpur.	Kendrapara.	Bhadrak.	Khurda.
1	2	3	4	5
(1) Commissioner ...	March 1894	October 1893	August 1893	November 1893.
(2) Collector ...	July 1893	June „	„ „	September „
	December „	February 1894	December „ February 1894	

18. In addition to the above, the Banki office and sub-treasury were also inspected twice by the Collector of Cuttack, once in October 1893 and once in January 1894. The Subdivisional Officers also made half-yearly inspections of their respective offices and sub-treasuries.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

19. The necessary statistics under this head are given in appendices I and II as usual. Appendix I shows that during the year under report the rainfall was far more than in the two preceding years and in excess of the average rainfall of each of the districts, which is shown in the Census Report to be as follows:—

Cuttack	...	59·51
Balasore	...	66·38
Puri	...	52·01

the rainfall during the year under report being 72·18, 73·58, and 68·60, respectively, as per appendix I. The rainfall was not only excessive, but was very badly distributed and proved unfavourable to several crops, as will appear from the following. The Collector of Cuttack says:—

"The weather was very abnormal throughout the year, the first half (April to September) being unusually rainy—more like East Bengal or Assam—and the last half, November to March, practically rainless. This abnormal weather prejudicially affected the crops in general."

He says further that on account of heavy and excessive rainfall, floods, and a cyclone in the ploughing and sowing season, a part of the area both of *beali* and *sarad* never dried sufficiently to admit of cultivation. There were, again, high floods in the following September, followed by cessation of rains. The outturn of the above two crops was therefore not more than 9 annas on an average. The *rabi* was similarly affected by excessive rain at the time of sowing, and cessation of rain afterwards. Excessive rainfall and floods are reported to have similarily affected the paddy crop in Balasore, where the outturn is, however, reported to be 15 annas in the Sadar and 12 annas in the Bhadrak subdivision.

In the district of Puri the excessive rain and floods in the early part of the rainy season are reported to have seriously affected the *beali, sarad* and sugarcane crops in the Sadar subdivision, where the outturn of the winter rice crops is estimated at 12 annas, taking 16 annas to represent the average crop. The subdivision of Khurda was not, however, so much affected, the undulating character of the soil facilitating the draining off of superfluous water. The outturn there was full 16 annas. The deficiency in the district was made up by the *dalua* crop, which does not depend on rain water, being grown on swampy places. The divisional result was thus not worse than in the preceding year or the year before, taking all the crops into consideration, as will appear from Appendix II.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

20. The table below shows the details of mortality from various causes which occurred in the several districts of this Division during 1893 as compared with that of 1892:—

District.	Number of deaths from—														Ratio of deaths per mille of population.	
	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Bowel-complaints.		Injuries.		Other causes.		Total.			
	In 1892.	In 1893.	In 1892.	In 1893.	In 1892.	In 1893.	In 1892.	In 1893.	In 1892.	In 1893.	In 1892.	In 1893.	In 1892.	In 1893.	In 1892.	In 1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cuttack	21,289	2,884	4,200	2,135	28,759	22,641	4,674	3,328	1,226	1,281	14,060	14,745	74,208	47,014	38·34	24·26
Balasore	14,926	1,825	Not given.		14,140	11,290	Not given.		Not given.		14,307	12,610	43,373	25,725	43·61	25·91
Puri	9,997	1,763	2,261	2,415	5,490	7,293	3,152	2,671	464	585	12,276	12,701	33,640	27,428	37·86	29·02
Total ...	46,212	6,472	6,551	4,550	48,389	41,224	7,826	5,999	1,690	1,866	40,643	40,056	151,311	100,167	39·0	25·8

21. The public health during the year, as is evident from the foregoing statistics, was better than that of the preceding year, but worse than the two previous ones, the mortality as compared with that of 1892 being only 25·8 per mille of the population, as against 39 in 1892, 25·0 in 1891, and 22·5 in 1890. There was a decrease in deaths under almost all heads of complaints, that under cholera being the most striking. This disease is reported not to have broken out in an epidemic form in any of the districts, although unusually large numbers of pilgrims passed through the Division on the occasion of the special Naba Kalibar festival in connection with the Rath Jatra. This happy result is attributed to a plentiful supply of water as a consequence of the unusually heavy rains of the year, which also contributed towards keeping the season cool. Towards the close of the year it is reported from Balasore that a short outbreak of cholera occurred in the Bhadrak subdivision, which was almost confined to villages on the banks of the rivers Salandi, Baitarni and Matai. The Collector notices this as a curious fact, it being supposed that some impurity must have been washed down with the water from the Gurjats. The Collector of Puri mentions with

satisfaction the fact that though there was a great increase in the number of pilgrims that visited Puri, cholera in an epidemic form was totally absent. He writes: "The sanitation of the town and the roads leading thereto, where most of the cholera is found, is looked after as far as limited means will allow, but I fear the arrangements, as elsewhere in rural India, are too elementary to have much effect on the death-rate. A shower of rain has probably as much effect in preventing disease as a dozen latrines."

The Subdivisional Officer of Khurda states: "The abundant rainfall confined the ravages of cholera to a few sporadic cases. Khurda subdivision is not traversed by the most important of the pilgrim routes, but in addition to the pilgrims from Central India by the Sambalpur road, it is liable to visit by worshippers of Siva at Bhubaneswar and neighbouring shrines. Fortunately these visits did not bring in their train their usual accompaniments, death and disease."

22. The decrease in the death-rate from cholera in a year of an exceptionally large gathering of pilgrims, and the facts above stated, go to support the theory of Mr. Cornish, noticed in the last year's report, paragraph 11, that cholera is not connected with the influx of pilgrims.

Vaccination.

23. The following table gives the statistics of vaccination:—

District.	Number of vaccinators.	Number of persons vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful and unknown.	Cost of establishment.	Average cost per head.	Average cost per head of successful cases.	Number of cases inspected.	
								Found successful.	Found otherwise.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Cuttack	87	17,487	16,088	1,399	2,159 12 3	0 1 4	0 1 6	16,088	1,399
Balasore	42	23,852	23,392	460	1,563 0 0	0 1 0	0 0 11	26,754*	556*
Puri	35	18,123	17,394	729	1,654 7 8	0 1 5	0 1 6	16,401	427
Total	164	59,462	56,874	2,588	5,377 3 11	0 1 5	0 1 6	59,243	2,382
Total for 1892-93 ...	98	43,890	42,308	1,582	2,987 1 11	0 0 10	0 0 9	37,554	1,372

* The difference between these and the total number vaccinated is due to the fact that those cases which have been inspected by different inspecting officers have been taken as so many different cases inspected.

24. Of the number of licensed vaccinators in Cuttack, seven were apprentices. The Civil Surgeon of Cuttack, who is the Superintendent of Vaccination, inspected only 100 cases, and the rest were inspected by his staff, consisting of one Inspector and three Sub-Inspectors. He offers the following remarks on the vaccination of the district:—"The working of vaccination is very backward. Besides seeing about a hundred vaccinated cases, I have on my visits to dispensaries inspected several roadside villages and found a large number of children unprotected. I am myself very much occupied by the charge of a medical school and a large and increasing number of cases in a large hospital, and am hardly able to devote any time to vaccination. The vaccination is very backward, and requires a special Deputy Superintendent to organise and develop it. An effort was made to introduce and extend calf-vaccination in the district, as it is in full vigour in town. I vaccinated and sent to various parts of the district several calves. The result has not been satisfactory, as the people object and the vesicles dry up before their consent is obtained."

25. The decrease in the number of vaccinators in the Balasore district is said to be due to the system of a security deposit of Rs. 10 having been required from each vaccinator, in consequence of which those who failed to deposit their security withdrew their names from the establishment. It is not known if this system is in force in the other districts of the Division, and if it is, the effect seems to have been otherwise in them. The increase in the number of persons vaccinated in Puri is attributed by the District Officer to the better organization of the Civil Medical Officer, the greater industry of the vaccinators, and the increased popularity of the operations.

26. The following extract is reproduced from the report of the Puri Collector, showing vaccination work in that district:—

"The most noteworthy feature in the year's history of vaccination is the introduction of free vaccination. Hitherto the vaccinators have, I believe, been employed for the larger proportion of their time in collecting their fees, and vaccination has proportionately suffered; but in the year under report the Board

sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 850 on vaccination, and operations were thereafter performed free of cost. The figures show an increase of operations, but the inspecting staff has been and is so incompetent that I do not think the comparison of figures leads to any trustworthy result. I believe the figures have been far more rigidly tested this year than in previous years, as the change in the position of the vaccinators has necessitated it; but it is a difficult thing to ascertain whether a vaccinator who claims 150 successful operations in a month has really done the work alleged or not. I regret the experiment that has been made, though I admit its success. It seems to me unreasonable that people should expect to be vaccinated gratuitously, and that Rs. 1,000 should be provided annually out of the public money to meet the expectation. Sooner or later it will be necessary to revert to the old system, and then the old opposition will be found to have been multiplied a hundredfold. It has been decided, for reasons which my predecessors and myself have been unable to appreciate, to refrain from making vaccination compulsory. The discontinuance of the experiment of free vaccination probably this very year will, speaking very generally, place before us the alternative of compulsory vaccination or none. As there seems no hope of the adoption of the former alternative, the experiment, however successful, is regrettable. The success, so far as the performance of successful operations go, is undeniable. Little reliance can be placed on the total figures either of this or of past years, but the personal observation of the Civil Medical Officer has shown beyond doubt that a great deal of good work has been done, probably far more than in previous years."

The good work I believe to be as much due to the zeal and interest that Dr. Banks shows in the work, as to the fact that vaccination is free. I lean to Mr. Coxe's view that vaccination should be made obligatory in Puri.

27. Two cases were instituted in Cuttack under Act V (B.C.) of 1880, and two persons sent up for trial were both convicted, against three cases in 1892-93, in which two persons were convicted and one acquitted. There were four cases of practising inoculation under Act IV (B.C.) of 1865, and five persons were sent up. They were all acquitted. In the preceding year 40 persons were sent up in 26 cases, and of these 21 were convicted and 19 acquitted.

28. There was no case, either under Act V (B.C.) of 1880 or Act IV (B.C.) of 1865, during the year in the Balasore district. In the previous year there were two cases only, under Act IV (B.C.) of 1865, of which one was declared false and the other resulted in the conviction of one person. The Magistrate of Puri is silent on this point. His attention will be called to it.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

29. The effect of the unusually heavy rainfall of the year and the consequent floods has already been noticed, the outturn of the staple rice crop being estimated at 9, 13 and 14 annas in the three districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri respectively. The condition of the people is reported to have varied in proportion to the outturn; in Cuttack it is reported to have been not satisfactory, in Balasore not bad, and in Puri satisfactory. I cannot think, however, that the condition of the tenantry, except in special cases where crops have entirely failed, is bad anywhere. The landless class, here as elsewhere, are poor, and their poverty has been aggravated by high prices. The following extracts from the district reports describe the condition of the districts severally:—

30. Mr. Stevenson of Cuttack writes: "For the last three years there has not been anything like a bumper crop, and during the year 1893-94 the outturn in many parts of the district was very poor in consequence of the unusual rainfall in spring, especially at the time of the cyclone of May 1893, which was attended with a heavy rainfall. This, besides interfering with cultivation, resulted in a large stock of paddy stored in pits being swamped and destroyed.

"There was also a large export of rice, though owing to bad harvest this was comparatively less than in 1892-93. All these circumstances combined caused the price of rice and of all other food-grains to rule very high—a fact which told very severely upon the agricultural as well as upon the non-agricultural classes of the population, the former having sold off their stocks to satisfy the demands of their mahajans, from whom they had received advances of grain and cash, and the latter more specially, as they, being non-producers of cereals,

had to depend entirely upon the markets, and their incomes did not increase in proportion to the rise in prices."

31. The Collector of Balasore states:—"The excessive rainfall, and the floods in consequence of it, caused the crops to suffer in some parts of pargana Bhgrai in north of the district, and in parganas Kauna, Bhra and Byang in south of the district. The labouring classes of the affected parts are feeling some difficulty, but are not in distress nor in need of any assistance. The relief works in pargana Kamarada, which were opened on account of the loss of crops in the previous year, were closed in November 1893 at the harvest of winter rice crop. The high price of food-grains prevailed in the district during the year under report, but the raiyats could not reap the benefits from it, as the landlord and the mahajan between them took practically all the crops of the year in satisfaction of their demands. It will take more than one good year to improve the condition of the people. In parts of the district, especially towards Chandbali, there is a tendency to over-export during the cold season, with the result that prices rise abnormally in the early month of the rainy season till the new crop is assured. On the whole the condition of the people is not bad in the district."

32. The Subdivisional Officer of Khurda has given much thought to the matter as regards the condition of the people of his subdivision, and his interesting remarks are reproduced below :—

"The population of Khurda is almost entirely agricultural, that is, nearly every person has some more or less direct connection with the tillage of the soil. Nevertheless, for purposes of enquiry into the material condition of the people, it is, I think, possible to divide roughly the population into four classes—

(1) The trading or mahajan class.
(2) Agriculturists proper.
(3) The artisan class.
(4) The class of unskilled labourers.

"The present year has been, I believe, for the first two classes a year of more than average prosperity. It has been a year of excellent harvest, so far as the staple crop is concerned, following on an equally favourable year. Prices have remained at the high level at which they have stood for the last two or three years, and there has been no increased demand in the shape of enhanced rent. The person who owns land and subsists by its cultivation has thus every reason to be satisfied with its present position. The prosperity which has attended the agricultural class during the last two years has been, as a matter of course, reflected on the trading and mahajan classes.

"It remains to consider how the rise in prices has affected the artisan and unskilled labourer. Whatever may be their condition, it is safe to say that, so far as the present year is concerned, they are neither better nor worse off than in the preceding year. There has been no appreciable change in prices either of food or of labour during the last three years; and as there was no falling off in the sources of employment during the year under report, it may be safely presumed that no exceptional hardship has marked their condition during the year under report.

"I am, however, of opinion that no sufficient attention has been paid in the past to the question how far the condition of the third and fourth classes is gradually altering for the better or worse as a general fact. The change from year to year may not be appreciable, and yet a comparison of relatively distant dates may afford very well marked indications of the process of change.

"The enquiries I have made in this matter have not been sufficiently extensive to enable me to state any well-established theory, but they suggest two important considerations which are worthy of further investigation:—

"(1) That while the skilled labourer, *e.g.* the mason, carpenter, blacksmith, &c., has been able to advance the price of his labour with the price of food, the unskilled labourer's wages have been almost stationary for the last 20 years during which there has been a rise in the price of food of not less than 50 per cent.; and

"(2) That there is a rapid increase in the numbers of the landless classes.

"With regard to the first consideration, I have made verbal enquiries of some of the older residents, sarbarahkars and contractors, and verified their statements by reference to the accounts of one of the chief Khurda contractors. The figures thus got have been compared with the price of the staple crop (rice) for the last 25 years as shown by the Khurda kanungo. All whom I have asked are agreed that the present condition of the cooly is one of great hardship, and that the ordinary necessaries of life are with difficulty procurable by him.

"The second of the two considerations affects the first, because the artisan and the unskilled labourers in Khurda, though not at any period supported by the tillage of their own lands, have most of them possessed a few plots whereby they have eked out their earnings. The information available from estate mutation records seems to show that a process is going on whereby these small holdings are being gradually transferred to the hands of mahajans or wealthy raiyats.

"During the last twelve years there have been about 48,000 cases of mutation by sale. In a thousand cases disposed of in the present year, I found that no less than 426 of the vendors were persons whose original holdings were less than one acre, and 283 vendors sold all the land they had. An extension of the percentage found in the selected cases to the whole number of mutations would seem to indicate a transfer of about 13,000 persons from the land-holding to the landless classes during a period of 12 years.

"These notes are given for what they are worth. I am conscious that there is no less reliable source of information than badly prepared statistics, and my only object has been to suggest the direction in which enquiry may be pursued in future. The coming Khurda settlement of 1897, if proper statistical enquiries are made, ought to throw a flood of light on the question how far it is politic to entrust to raiyats a free power of land mortgage and transfer such as was accorded to them in the current settlement.

"Considerable attention, I find, has been paid in the past two years to the concession of *toila* cultivation to aborigines and Uriyas as a means of improving their condition.

"During the year 1893-94, 1,140 acres were granted to 1,175 applicants. Of this amount 459 acres were granted to Uriyas and 681 to 11 aborigines. Applications were refused in 372 cases. While these were the facts as shown on paper, I have no doubt whatever that a much larger amount of land was actually cultivated in *toila*. No check was made of the excess cultivation, as it was not deemed advisable to effect a sudden reversal of the policy pursued by my predecessor. By limiting the amount of grant to three máns per head, and refusing applications in cases where the culturable waste of a village was reported to be only a few acres, I attempted to discourage the practice. I do not think that in a good year, when harvest is abundant and there is no deficiency in the sources of labour employment, we should allow the best part of the grazing lands, fuel, and timber stock to be destroyed by persons who are either thriftless and indolent cultivators, or mere nominees of sarbarahkars and wealthy raiyats. It may be a good thing to allow the cultivation of forest lands, even though to the prejudice of the general community, in years when there is scarcity causing distress amongst the poorer classes, but it is not a policy to be pursued indiscriminately year by year. The amount of *toila* granted last year was 2,520 acres and 1,654 acres to aborigines and Uriyas respectively."

* * * * * * *

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

33. No emigrants or immigrants were registered during the year, either under Act I of 1882 or XXI of 1883; but the marginally-noted free emigrants passed through the cooly depôts in Cuttack and Balasore. Their number compared with the previous year shows an increase.

	Adults.	Children.
Cuttack ...	487	124
Balasore ...	152	7

34. The number of depôts for the accommodation of free emigrants during the year remained the same as in the previous year in Cuttack, viz. three, and increased by one in Balasore, making the number four. These depôts were

regularly inspected by the Magistrates and police officers, their sanitary condition was found good, and no abuses of any sort coming to light.

35. Besides the usual movement of labourers between Calcutta and Chandbali, the Subdivisional Officer of Khurda reports that a number of people belonging to Ganjam and other Madras districts came to Khurda to work on the East Coast Railway, some up-countrymen engaged in the same work having also temporarily settled there.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

36. Appendices III and IV exhibit the prices of food-grains and wages of labour which prevailed during the year.

37. Owing to comparatively good harvests in Balasore and Puri and to the decrease of exports to the northern part of Balasore, where there was insufficient crop, the prices of the staple food-grain were much easier there than in the two preceding years, being 17 seers 1 chitak in each, as against 16 seers 8 chitaks and 14 seers 15 chitaks in 1892-93, and 13 seers 7 chitaks and 15 seers 4 chitaks in 1891-92 respectively. It was in Cuttack alone that the prices ruled high, the price of common rice having risen from 16 seers 9 chitaks in 1891-92 and 16 seers 3 chitaks in 1892-93 to 14 seers 14 chitaks in the year of report. The causes which contributed to bring about this result are thus set forth by the Collector of Cuttack. He writes: "The outturn of the crop of 1892-93 was below the average, and there were large exports by Bombay merchants; what remained had been stored in pits—as usual in the hot weather, the season of fires—when the unusually heavy rain of May 1893 destroyed a large portion of the stock. This, combined with the low outturn of the year, caused the prices of food-grains to rule higher than usual."

38. The wages of labour remained almost stationary in Cuttack and Puri; Balasore shows some increase, which is attributed partly to a better class of artisans being available, and partly to increased demand for labour.

VIII.—MINES AND MANUFACTURES.

39. There is nothing to add to what I said last year under this head. With regard to the manufacture of salt, the only important industry in the Province, no salt was manufactured in Balasore: the district of Puri is capable of producing salt in two places—(1) the mouth of the Devi, and (2) the Chilka tracts. The Devi tracts were not worked during the year under report. The two factories, Gurbai and Tua, on the Chilka, were worked.

The following is a statement of the quantity of salt manufactured and sold, and the number of malangis employed:—

Year.	Quantity manufactured.	Quantity sold.	Number of pans worked.	Number of malangis employed.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.		
1892-93 ...	52,962	50,250	145	519
1893-94 ...	15,422	15,103	565	1,695

40. The Madras system was in force during the year. Though larger numbers of malangis were employed and more pans worked, the outturn was far less than in the preceding year, and this is ascribed to the unfavourableness of the season. From the factories at the Devi, 8,860 maunds of the old salt was sold in addition to the above.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

41. There has been a decrease of Rs. 30,07,226 or 20·7 per cent. in the aggregate value of the sea-borne trade as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The following table exhibits in detail the value of the imports and exports port by port for the past five years:—

Port.	Year.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Total value of trade.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack	1889-90	1,01,652	16,78,647	17,80,299
	1890-91	1,47,122	30,16,554	31,63,676
	1891-92	41,176	41,56,594	41,97,770
	1892-93	1,79,990	32,35,176	34,15,166
	1893-94	1,10,422	23,83,956	24,94,378
Balasore	1889-90	60,50,495	40,84,336	1,01,34,831
	1890-91	57,84,542	46,11,557	1,03,96,099
	1891-92	76,70,184	48,49,255	1,25,19,439
	1892-93	66,16,673	41,30,047	1,07,46,720
	1893-94	50,70,781	36,01,509	86,72,290
Puri	1889-90	2,139	2,21,362	2,23,501
	1890-91	11,031	5,44,457	5,55,488
	1891-92	7,485	6,00,608	6,08,093
	1892-93	160	3,30,232	3,30,392
	1893-94	334	3,18,050	3,18,384

42. The Collector of Cuttack attributes the decrease in the export trade partly to the poor rice harvest during the year and partly to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which now carries off the rice from the Sumbulpur side, for which the Mahanadi was formerly the only outlet. The fall in import is explained to be due partly to the trade between Calcutta and Cuttack being carried on *viâ* Chandbali in Balasore, and partly to the reduction of the price of kerosine-oil in America. The Collector of Balasore attributes the decrease in export to the decline of the Malabar coast trade, and that in import to the increase of imports through the Coast Canal. The decrease in export in Puri is explained to be due to the non-exportation of rice to the Indian ports during the year. Properly speaking, there is no import trade in Puri. Occasionally a few Government stores are imported by sea.

43. Inland trade is not registered, and no statistics are available for it. The Collector of Balasore, however, reports that the value of the trade by the Coast Canal amounted to Rs. 4,64,433, and that 386 tons of rice and paddy were exported from his district, against 867 tons in the previous year, by Range No. III of the High Level Canal. The chief articles of trade of the Province are rice, pulses, oilseeds, cocoanuts, cotton twist, yarn, jute, cloths, hides, horn, dried fish, tobacco, spices, betelnuts, timber, salt, lac, nux vomica, resin, kerosine and other oils, copper, lead, gold, silver, ironware, &c.

44. The passenger traffic during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

Number of passengers arrived and departed		in 1892-93	290,833
Ditto	ditto	1893-94	297,843

It will be seen that there was an increase of 7,010 passengers during the year under report as compared with the figures for the previous year. The increase is attributed to a larger influx of pilgrims to Puri during the last Car festival.

X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

45. The following are the changes worth noticing:—

Cuttack	...	14
Balasore	...	13
Puri	...	11
Total	...	38

1st—Abolition of 38 police outposts, as per margin, in the three districts, under Government Resolution No. 1333J., dated 2nd March 1894.

2nd—Constitution of a special police-station for the town of Cuttack.

3rd—Employment of chaukidars instead of constables in the towns of Cuttack, Jajpur, and Kendrapara.

4th—Appointment of an additional Excise Sub-Inspector in the district of Puri to guard against smuggling of exciseable articles from the Tributary States.

5th—Conversion of the Khurda Bench into an Independent Bench.

6th—Reversion of the permanent kanungos from the settlement work to the regular line in the district of Cuttack.

7th—The peshkush or tribute of killa Keonjhar was ordered to be paid into the Balasore instead of the Cuttack treasury.

46. The Magistrates of Cuttack and Puri do not welcome the abolition of so many outposts. The former is afraid that it will encourage bad characters to frequent the Trunk Road, occasion delay in police investigation, and create difficulties in *post-mortem* examination in cases of unnatural death. The latter regrets that the reasonable suggestions of his predecessor have not been taken into consideration, and thinks it most injurious to abolish the outposts of Kakatpur, Brahmagiri, and Kanas.

The Collector of Cuttack says that its benefits have been neutralized by the want of good men in the higher grade, in consequence of which the town sub-inspector has still to be deputed to investigate important cases. Regarding the chaukidars also, the Collector says that their employment is likely to prove a failure in Cuttack town, "where the men enlisted, the best to be obtained, are as a rule a bad lot, and now that they find it is not to be all play and money-making, they are resigning freely." The Collector of Cuttack says that the sadar kanungo and kanungos have come back with no addition to their stock of knowledge, having been employed as ordinary muharrirs in the Settlement Department.

XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

47. With the exception of the usual statistics of rainfall, crops, mortality, prices-current, &c., no statistics of importance were collected during the year under report.

XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

48. The statistics for statements VI, VII, and IX have been supplied by the District Judge, and those for statement VIII by the Collectors, as rent suits are tried by the revenue courts in this Division. The number of civil suits disposed of and those pending show an increase in such suits. There has been a noticeable increase in title suits and a decrease in those for money before all the courts. I am not in a position to account for this. It is satisfactory to note the increase in the number of suits disposed of and the decrease in the number of witnesses detained over two days before all the courts, though there is an increase in the total number of witnesses examined. The pending file has somewhat increased in the courts of the Munsifs of Kendrapara and Jajpur.

49. As regards rent suits (statement VIII) all the districts show an increase in the total number of suits, as well as in disposals. The increase is ascribed to the settlement proceedings in Balasore, and to the institution of an unusually large number of suits by the Rani of Puri for recovery of arrears in Puri. The increase in Cuttack is said to be due partly to bad crops for the last two or three years, and partly to the settlement proceedings. The pending file for the Division has increased, though there is an increase in the number of cases disposed of. The result is satisfactory on the whole. The columns 12 to 14 are blank against the officers in Cuttack. To account for this the Collector says that attendance register of witnesses was not opened for want of forms. This is not satisfactory.

XIII.—CRIME.

50. The number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases during the year under report is compared below with those of the preceding year:—

District.	Cognizable cases.				Non-cognizable cases.				Total.			
	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cuttack	2,832	3,160	328	...	2,656	2,088	132	...	5,688	6,148	460	...
Balasore	1,244	1,562	318	...	2,246	2,173	...	73	3,490	3,815	325	...
Puri	3,013	3,531	518	...	1,175	1,428	253	...	4,188	4,959	771	...
Total ...	7,089	8,333	1,244	...	6,277	6,589	312	...	13,366	14,922	1,556	...

51. The year is criminally the worst since 1889. The increase in each district is accounted for in the following manner:—In Cuttack the increase in cognizable cases is partly in offences against property and partly in offences prosecuted by the town police; and that in non-cognizable cases is partly under class IV, minor offences against the person, and partly under the Indian Salt Act. To account for this the Collector says:—"Settlement operations, as well as the suspension of agricultural operations for a long time, owing to extremely heavy rainfall, contributed greatly to this increase." In Balasore the increase in the cognizable cases is ascribed to the settlement operations, while the decrease in non-cognizable crime is too small to call for any remark. In Puri the increase under both heads is ascribed on the one hand to a large concourse of pilgrims leading to a considerable increase in offences under Act V of 1861 and under the Puri Lodging-house Act, and on the other hand to active prosecutions under the Excise and Forest Law.

52. The following table, however, shows a considerable increase in the total number of cases, both cognizable and non-cognizable, since 1889:—

District.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cuttack	5,004	4,675	4,997	5,688	6,148
Balasore	4,273	4,169	3,296	3,490	3,815
Puri	3,767	3,242	4,031	4,188	4,959
Total ...	13,044	12,086	12,324	13,366	14,922

It has to be seen whether the variations are solely due to such temporary causes as have been assigned from year to year, or to an increasing criminal tendency of the people, or to the activity of the officers in bringing the offenders to justice, or to all these causes combined. The attention of the Magistrates will be invited to this, and they will be requested to deal with the matter specially.

53. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the Division continues to be free from serious crime.

XIV.—POLICE.

54. The following are the changes in the numerical strength of the police during the year under report. In Cuttack the long-felt want of a special sub-inspector for the town was supplied by the addition of one of the third grade to the sanctioned strength. In Balasore ten constables were replaced by the same number of town chaukidars.

55. The police was, moreover, reorganized as noted under heading "Administrative changes." The views of the District Officers of Cuttack and Puri regarding the abolition of some of the outposts have also been noted.

56. In addition to the sanctioned strength, a special police force of 4 head-constables and 100 constables was entertained for 30 days, at the cost of the

Superintendent of the Puri Temple, during the Car festival. Another force of one head-constable and 20 constables was similarly entertained during the Rath Jatra at Bhubaneswar, at the expense of the Temple Committee.

57. Statement X gives the required statistics under this head. It shows a slight improvement in the divisional result. During the year under report, out of 4,485 cases tried, 3,975 or 88·6 per cent. ended in conviction, against 3,170 out of 3,638 cases or 87·1 per cent. in the preceding year. It is difficult to say how much of this is due to the efficiency of the staff, the conduct of the police not having been favourably reported on in two of the districts. The Magistrate of Cuttack says: "Generally speaking, discipline is inclined to be lax among the constables, and the District Superintendent is doing what he can to improve it. Detective ability is at a very low ebb." The Magistrate of Balasore observes thus:—"On the whole the conduct of the police has not been good, especially among the literate head-constables. The constables have not behaved themselves as they did in the previous year. Some of the sub-inspectors have worked satisfactorily." The Collector of Puri has offered no remarks under this head. His attention has been invited to this.

58. There is an increase in the number of punishments over that of the preceding year. In Cuttack the number of officers and men departmentally and judicially punished was 96 against 71, and that in Balasore 74 against 57 in the preceding year. In Puri 45 men were punished both judicially and departmentally. No comparison can be made with the preceding year, as the figures for it have not yet been supplied.

59. No case of torture is reported; but in Cuttack one head-constable was convicted under section 161, Indian Penal Code, for taking an illegal gratification, and in Puri one constable was convicted under section 379, Indian Penal Code, and another was punished for associating with bad characters.

60. As regards the condition of the rural police, the matter is under consideration of the Government in connection with the Provincial settlement. I submitted a special report after the conference held by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor during His Honour's visit to Cuttack in April last. I do not therefore think it desirable to reproduce the views of the Collector or myself, the unsatisfactory condition of the system, as well as that of the chaukidars, being well known. It may, however, be noted here, with regard to their conduct, that in the district of Cuttack 49 of them were punished judicially and 59 departmentally. Of the former, two are reported to have been convicted of dacoity. The reports of Balasore and Puri are silent on this point.

One case is reported from Puri of a constable having employed a chaukidar on menial duty. The former was duly punished.

XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

61. Required statistics under this head are given in the statements XI to XVI (both inclusive). Eight thousand four hundred and seventy-two cases were disposed of by the Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates during the year 1893, against 7,782 in the preceding year.

62. The Stipendiary Magistrates convicted 5,379 out of 8,260 persons brought to trial. One thousand seven hundred and twenty-two persons out of 2,519 tried were convicted by the Honorary Magistrates. The percentage of conviction in the case of the former was 65·1, and that of the latter was 68·3, against 64·9 and 62·7 respectively in the previous year. There has been much improvement in the result of appeals preferred against the decisions of Honorary Magistrates, the ratio per cent. of orders confirmed to those appealed against being 76·78 as compared with 65·8 of the preceding year. In the case of Stipendiary Magistrates the ratio increased from 73·2 to 74·82. The percentages of convictions to persons tried by the several benches were as follows:—

Cuttack Sadar	41·3
Jajpur	25·3
Kendrapara	38·8
Balasore ...	55·5
Bhadrak ...	37·6
Puri	91·4
Khurda	45·8

The poorest result is noticeable in the Jajpur Bench, where the percentage has fallen from 27·1 in the previous year to what is shown above. Commenting on the working of this Bench, and with reference to my remarks contained in paragraph 33 of the last year's report, Mr. Stevenson, Magistrate of Cuttack, quoting the remarks of the Subdivisional Officer, observes as follows:—

"The members of the Jajpur Bench are all very regular in attendance; but they have still apparently a tendency to acquit unduly. I, as last year reported, requested the Subdivisional Officer, who is on the spot, to inspect the records of the cases tried by the Bench at intervals and in an informal manner (he not being in a position to call for records under section 435, Criminal Procedure Code), to note and indicate to the Bench, also in informal fashion, any apparent error. This he has been doing, and the result of one inspection he gives below: 'I find that out of 12 cases now examined, two only ended in convictions; all the others in acquittals. In these ten cases of acquittals, two were acquitted under section 248, Criminal Procedure Code, two under section 245, Criminal Procedure Code, and six either for want of proof or as civil disputes. Evidently the Bench Magistrates require such strict and reliable proofs that very few cases stand. Comparing the two cases in which conviction was made with the six cases in which acquittals were made, I hardly find any such difference in evidence as would warrant the difference in result. Taken from another point of view, I find the ten cases of acquittals to consist of one police case, two complaint cases in which the accused were summoned, and seven complaint cases in which the complainant was called upon to prove his case.

"In all the last seven cases the Bench Magistrates thought fit to summon the accused, and all ended in acquittals. Now, in my opinion, some of these complaints were so evidently civil disputes as to have been dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code; but the Bench Magistrates preferred summoning the accused, putting them to unnecessary expense and trouble, and ultimately passing verdict of acquittals.'

"I regret that from the Commissioner's remarks upon my last year's report, the above procedure did not seem to meet with his approval. But where, as at Jajpur, the Bench sits at a distance from head-quarters, and I cannot myself see the records, I can devise no better mode of check, and neither the High Court nor Government has found fault with the procedure."

The recent orders of Government (*vide* Circular No. 4116J. of 29th August 1893) condemn the practice referred to.

63. The attendance of Honorary Magistrates was on the whole satisfactory, many gentlemen having attended more than 75 per cent. of the calls; they rendered material help in the disposal of criminal cases, and relieved the Stipendiary Magistrates of an amount of work which formed almost a third of the cases disposed of by them. There is only one Bench, viz. Puri Sadar, which sits daily.

64. No improvement is noticed in the matter of remands during the year under report as compared with the preceding year. Although the number of cases remanded more than six times decreased from 15 in 1892 to 12 in 1893, the ratio per cent. of A cases remanded six times and more to A cases disposed of increased from ·9 to 1·14. The number of A cases disposed of on the first hearing was smaller during the year under review than that of the year preceding, being 1,085 against 1,166 in 1892.

65. The result of sessions trials was almost the same as in the previous year, the percentage of convictions being 73·3 against 74·1 of the preceding year. Much improvement is noticed in Puri, where the percentage rose from 68 to 75.

66 The realization of criminal fines during the year was not satisfactory. The balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 21,538 against Rs. 18,473. Cuttack alone shows improvement in this respect, the outstanding balance in that district having decreased from Rs. 8,851 to Rs. 7,403. Nearly half of the divisional balance is outstanding in Puri. The Magistrate of the district submitted a remission statement for Rs. 6,520, but I hesitated to sanction such a wholesale remission, especially as fines imposed at the end of 1893 were included in the list submitted in May 1894. I have informed the Magistrate that I would remit fines up to 1892 if he thinks that all reasonable steps have been taken for their recovery.

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

67. Appendix XVII shows the required statistics under this head. The number of documents registered rose to 25,501 from 21,676 in the preceding year. All offices except the Bhadrak office show increase more or less. To account for the increase in his district the Registrar of Cuttack says:—"The increase in the number of registrations was chiefly in sales and mortgages, a circumstance which to some extent reflects the condition of the people at large. Survey and settlement operations in progress throughout the district accounted also in part for the increase, as people desired to have the best evidence of title; and an increasing appreciation of the advantages of registration was also to some extent responsible for this." The Collector of Balasore attributes the increase of 30 per cent. only to the provincial settlement. The Collector of Puri says the increase in his district is due partly to appreciation of the value of registration, and partly to the settlement proceedings having opened the eyes of the raiyats to the fact that their holdings are transferable.

68. It is to be noted that both the Collectors of Cuttack and Puri observe that increase is noticeable both in compulsory and optional registrations. In the district of Puri optional registration rose to 2,113 from 1,690 in the preceding year. The figures for the other two districts are not available. Making allowance for the causes assigned by the District Officer in the year under report as well as in the preceding one, I am inclined to attribute the increase in optional registration in some measure to the Full Bench Ruling of the Calcutta High Court in Makhan Lal Pal *versus* Bunku Behari Ghose, page 623, Indian Law Reports, Calcutta, Volume XIX, which in a manner makes optional registration compulsory under the Registration Act. It has, however, to be seen how far this is borne out by facts. The District Officers will be requested to consider the matter from this standpoint.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

69. The prescribed statements XVIII to XXV give the required statistics under this head. The subject-matter having been dealt with in detail in the Land Revenue Administration Report, a brief review only is given here, as usual.

70. Out of the gross divisional demand, Rs. 18,86,592, the sum of Rs. 18,42,933 was collected, giving a percentage of 97·6 against 97·9 in the preceding year. The slight fall is mainly due in Cuttack to the non-adjustment of the balance due from certain estates sold against their sale proceeds, and in Puri to the fact that disturbances in the Tributary State of Ranpur caused delay in the payment of the tribute, which was not recovered till after close of the year. In Cuttack the accounts could not be adjusted pending decision of the appeals preferred towards the close of the year. This may be easily avoided by holding the sales earlier.

71. The divisional percentages of collection on gross and current demands in temporarily-settled and Government estates are compared below with that of the previous year:—

Class.	Percentage of gross collection on gross demand.		Percentage of gross collection on current demand.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5
II ...	99·6	99·7	99·6	100·1
III ...	92·2·	90·8	79·05	96·2

The slight increase in class II and the slight decrease in class III do not call for any special remark. It may, however, be noted that the percentage

of collection was 99 and 96·6 in the Government estates of Banki and Khurda respectively.

Sales of estates for arrears of revenue.

72. There were 24 sales under the Revenue Sale Law against 25 in the preceding year. There is nothing special to notice in this connection.

Survey and Settlement.

73. The provincial survey and settlement works were actively carried on during the year. There were no other minor operations. As the former are dealt with separately as a special subject, statistics are not given here.

Certificate work.

74. The required statistics are given in statement XXI. The number pending at the beginning of, and that filed during, the year was less than in the preceding year. The year under report, however, closed with a heavier file. The Collector of Cuttack says that the increase in his district is due to the facts that the demands of the cess certificates were realized during the last quarter, but satisfaction could not be entered, as the treasury chalans did not reach the certificate offices before the close of the year, and that some miscellaneous certificates were filed during the last quarter.

Land acquisition.

75. Statement XXIII gives the required statistics. It will be seen that there is a decrease in the number of cases disposed of in Cuttack. The Collector attributes this to the small plots of land involved in the cases, and to the petty sums to be disbursed, which led to the unsatisfactory attendance of parties. Acquisitions were mainly made for the distributaries of the Jajpur canal, the drainage of the Taldanda canal, and the East Coast Railway. The department made pretty fair progress.

Partition.

76. Statement XX shows that ten cases were disposed of against 17 in the preceding year. Of the 61 cases pending, 30 cases have been stayed under the Board's orders No. 538, dated 11th December 1891, pending the completion of the provincial settlement, and the proceedings in one case was confirmed after the close of the year. As regards the balance, no special remarks seem to be called for, some of them having been almost completed.

Land Registration.

77. The required statistics are given in statement XXIV. There is a considerable increase in the number of cases instituted, it being especially great in Balasore. This is mainly due to the settlement proceedings in progress. In Puri alone it is said to be partly due to vigorous proceedings taken under section 65 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1876. It is satisfactory to note the increase in the number of cases disposed of and the decrease in those pending.

78. There were certain defects in the initial registration work of the district of Cuttack. After personally inspecting the work and discussing the matter with the Collector, I reported the matter to the Board, who were pleased to sanction a special establishment for the purpose of supplying defects. Satisfactory progress was made during the year, and the special work is expected to be soon finished.

79. Complaints were received of the inconvenience entailed on the public in having to come in to Cuttack to file applications for mutation. Some relief has been afforded by allowing such petitions to be filed at the subdivisions, but it is not found practicable to deal with the cases otherwise than at the district head-quarters.

Irrigation.

80. This is now dealt with separately as a special subject. It may be noted here that there was considerable decrease in the area leased out. In the district of Cuttack the area leased during the year was 86,790 acres against 128,748 acres in the preceding year. The Collector of Balasore has also noticed the decrease in his district, though no figures have been given. In both the districts the decrease is due to non-renewal of the lapsed leases. The Special Deputy Collector is reported to have ascribed it to the fact that there was more or less rain throughout the kharif season. But the Collector of Cuttack gives a different reason. He says thus:—"But I have reason to believe that the raiyats' real complaint is that they are not given water when they want it, and they not unnaturally ask, why should we pay for what is not given as required, but at the sweet will and

pleasure of the canal officers? Especially do they complain that they do not get water to irrigate their lands so as to render them fit for ploughing. They say that the rule is to supply no water till the crop is growing, while in a season like the present, when there has been no rain for some months, water is urgently needed for preliminary cultivation."

The decrease is no doubt due to the change both in the system of supplying water and the collection of the dues, the present arrangement being considered less lenient than its predecessor. The present system has not been long enough in force to admit of criticism.

Road and Public Works Cesses.

81. The divisional percentage of the balance on the gross demand was 11·3 against 8·7 in the preceding year. The districts of Balasore and Puri show a decrease, while Cuttack shows an increase in percentage, which is as follows:—

District.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3
Cuttack	13·1	17·8
Balasore	6·09	5·8
Puri	2·8	2·1

82. In his cess report the Collector of Cuttack thus accounts for the increase in the balance: "The percentage of collection of the current demand was 81·3 and that of arrears 83·2 as against 87·7 and 60 respectively in 1892-93. That the percentage of current collections is no higher is due chiefly to the difficulty experienced by persons paying cess direct to Government in collecting from their raiyats, another reason being the bad harvests of the year. Payment of the current demand was also affected by the calls upon the payers to make good, all at once, arrears that had been accumulating and were brought to light by the enquiry above noted." The enquiry referred to involved an adjustment of road cess collection accounts for past years. The increase in the percentage of the arrear collection may be taken as a set-off for the fall in the total collection.

XVIII.—WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES.

83. No attached estates were under the management of the revenue authorities of the Division during the year. Killa Patia in the Cuttack district remained under the management of the Civil Court as reported last year.

84. The assessed jama of this estate, including cesses and miscellaneous receipts, amounted to Rs. 9,132 for the year under report. The total expenditure on account of management and other charges, including the allowance of Rs. 2,400 per annum for the maintenance of the proprietor and his family, amounted to Rs. 5,132.

85. The decree-holders were paid Rs. 1,910, and the total amount of debt liquidated up to the end of the year under review was Rs. 52,415, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 36,868, of which Rs. 14,230 is principal and Rs. 22,638 interest. The payment of a comparatively small amount to the decree-holders during the year was, it is explained, due to non-realization of rents from most of the tenants, some of whom were unable to pay their rents in consequence of failure of crops for three successive years, while the rest being refractory had to be sued.

86. The statistics for Wards' estates are given in Appendix XXVII.

87. The following Wards' estates were managed by the revenue authorities during the year under report:—

Cuttack	1. Kanika. 2. Kujang. 3. Madhupur.
Balasore	4. Jamkunda. 5. Shahbanda.
Puri	6. Rorang. 7. Malighati.

88. Taking the Division as a whole, the collections in the Wards' estates show some improvement over the results of the previous year, the percentage of total collection on the total demand being 53·4 against 41·51 in 1892-93. But this is not so high as it should be. Taking the estates individually, Kanika shows the best results, as will appear from a comparison of the following percentages as compared with 1892-93, and Kujang the worst:—

	Percentages of total collection on total demand in—	
	1892-93.	1893-94.
Kanika	90·8	107·6
Kujang	21·3	33·3
Madhupur	74·5	62·4
Jamkunda	93·3	94·3
Shahbanda	52·3	61·5
Rorang	85·4	73·5
Malighati	69·9	69·1

89. The following events may be noted in connection with the Wards' estates of this Division:—Rani Sulakhyana Pata Mohadei, the mother and guardian of the late Raja Padmanabh Bhunj, who was a pensioner of Kanika, drawing Rs. 300 per annum, died on 1st May 1893.

On account of strong winds accompanied with heavy rain and high floods, but chiefly owing to the May cyclone, all the Wards' estates of Cuttack suffered more or less during the year, and amongst these the Kanika estate suffered the most. The houses of many tenants fell, there was a loss of cattle and property and considerable loss of paddy stored in pits, the total loss caused to raiyats being estimated at about a lakh of rupees. Besides this, the estate's embankments suffered more or less, the estimated damage under this head being Rs. 30,000. A sum of Rs. 23,718 was sanctioned by the Board for the repairs of these embankments.

In spite of these disasters, it is noteworthy that the financial results of the year's administration of this estate show no deterioration, but on the contrary an improvement.

In the Kujang estate the cutcherry houses were very much damaged by the cyclone of May 1893. No work could be done for several days, and postal communication was interrupted. Houses fell and others had their thatch blown away, while, as in Kanika, paddy stacks suffered. There were successive floods in this estate in July and August 1893; but fortunately these caused no damage to crops, but those of September 1893 injured the *sarad* crop in several villages.

Sugarcane and the ripe *beali* crop in Madhupur were very much damaged by the high winds and heavy rains of 21st to 23rd September 1893.

The chief cause of the short collections in the Shahbanda estate in Balasore is the hostile attitude of the uncle and aunt of the minor, who are instigating the raiyats to withhold their rents. They have brought a civil suit in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Alipore, claiming $\frac{2}{3}$rds share of the entire property. The case is still pending decision. The raiyats are also reported to have suffered to some extent on account of partial failure of crops owing to the flood of the river Subarnarekha.

The low percentage of collections in the wards' estates of the Puri district is attributed partly to the local kistbundis, according to which six *pans* of the current demand in Rorang and four *pans* in Malighati fell due in the last two months of the year, and hence legal coercive measures could not be concluded within the year. There was also a change in the collection agency in *hastabud* villages.

90. Survey and settlement operations are in progress in the Madhupur estate in Cuttack and in the Jamkunda and Shahbanda estates in Balasore.

91. The education of all the minors is well looked after. The Rorang minor, who has been transferred to Cuttack, is living with the Kanika minor; both are reading at the Ravenshaw Collegiate School. They are making fair

progress in their studies. The Board have sanctioned the removal of the Madhupur minor to Cuttack for studying in the Ravenshaw Collegiate School, and a competent private tutor has been engaged. The Jamkunda minor, who was promoted to the third class of the Balasore zila school and was getting on well with his studies, is reported to have fallen into bad company since the death of his guardian tutor. Proposals are now before the Board for engaging the services of another tutor, pending whose appointment the minor has been sent home to his mother at Jamkunda.

The Shahbanda ward is reported to have somewhat improved in his studies. He is now 20 years old, but is still in the 4th class. Both these minors receive some practical instructions from the managers of their estates, with a view to their acquiring an insight into zamindari matters. The Collector reports that he is arranging for the wards to learn something of the practical working of the Tenancy Act at the attestation camps of the Assistant Settlement Officers engaged in the settlement operations of their estates.

XIX.—EXCISE.

92. The statistics under this head are given in statement XXVIII according to the instructions in paragraph 2 of your No. 2737, dated the 27th November 1893. The result is an increase of the excise revenue throughout the Division, the total figures for the year under report being Rs. 6,10,535 against Rs. 5,60,977 in the previous year. It is to be noted here that the former sum includes the Rs. 19,904 credited into the treasury during the year by the Manager of Dhenkanal State, as reported in paragraph 72 of the last year's report. The result is still satisfactory.

93. Increase is noticeable under all the heads except under license fees for country spirit and tari. In Cuttack the licenses for the sale of distillery liquor were settled under the guaranteed system. They were put up to auction as regards still-head duty only, not as regards license fees, and were settled with those who offered to pay the highest amount of duty. But it has not been explained why the license fees fell to Rs. 10,124 from Rs. 13,888 in the previous year. The Collector's attention will be invited to this. The Collector of Puri has not explained the decrease in his district; the license fees for country spirit being Rs. 2,622 against Rs. 2,988 in 1892-93, though the quantity consumed rose to 3,051 gallons from 2,473 gallons.

94. All the districts show an increase in the quantity of country spirit consumed. In Cuttack it is ascribed to the partial introduction of outstills; in Balasore it is said to be due to the presence of the large number of up-country men in connection with the revenue survey of the district; and in Puri the increase is the result of the tari shops remaining unsettled for a greater portion of the year in consequence of the opposition to the tree-tax system. The decrease in the license fee of tari is confined to the district of Puri, and is due to the said opposition.

95. Ganja and bhang show a decrease in the quantity consumed. As this has been a subject of special discussion, it seems desirable to note here the views of the District Officers. With reference to the fall in the quantity consumed in his district, the Collector of Cuttack says thus :—"The only reason that can be suggested for the fall is that owing to the increase in the retail price consequent on the increase in license fees and duty simultaneously, illicit consumption of Gurjat ganja in places where it is easily procurable has increased, and that in places where it is not easily procurable the poorer consumers have reduced their consumption and taken to the use of other intoxicants perhaps more deleterious." The Collector goes on to say:—"The duty on all kinds of ganja was raised during the year, and having regard to the facility with which Gurjat ganja can be here procured, we have, I think, gone as far as we safely can in this direction." With regard to this, the Collector of Puri says thus:—"The duty is so high that the temptation to smuggle is irresistible. It is believed that the Khurda subdivision is flooded with the drug, and that it can be obtained anywhere very cheaply. In my opinion it should, as regards duty, be placed on the level of bhang or sidhi, to which it is more akin, as regards the mode of consumption, than the

Rajshahi ganja." With reference to my No. 1852P., dated 26th October 1893, from the Political side, the Government has in its No. 2486S.R., dated 19th April 1894, ordered that the matter will remain pending until receipt of the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission's report. The only fact to be noticed now is the resort to more deleterious intoxicants referred to by the Collector, who does not, however, say what these are. His attention will be invited to this with a view to ascertain how far this has led to the increase in the consumption of other exciseable articles.

96. As to opium issued to the vendors in the Gurjat States, it was found selling cheaper in the Gurjats than in Mogalbandi, in consequence of lower rates of license fee in those States. It was decided by the Board that the supply should be issued to each State according to a scale fixed. The Collector of Cuttack says this arrangement has proved salutary.

97. The tree-tax system of tari is reported to have worked well in Balasore.

XX.—STAMPS.

98. The following table exhibits the receipts and charges under this head during the year 1893-94 as compared with the preceding year:—

YEAR.	District.	RECEIPTS.				CHARGES.			Net. revenue.
		Sale of judicial stamps.	Sale of non-judicial stamps.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Refund.	Other charges.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	Cuttack	1,60,952	43,837	4,032	2,08,821	1,717	3,274	4,991	2,03,830
	Balasore	50,667	17,576	1,979*	70,222	459	1,270	1,729	68,493
	Puri	57,017	32,981	1,047†	92,845	189	1,851	1,990	90,855
	Total ...	2,69,536	94,394	7,058	3,71,888	2,315	6,395	8,710	3,63,178
1893-94	Cuttack	1,81,359	45,757	5,013	2,32,129	631	3,515	4,146	2,27,983
	Balasore	60,654	19,478	2,882	83,014	112	1,478	1,590	81,424
	Puri	70,462	34,962	2,749	1,08,173	128	2,069	2,197	1,05,976
	Total ...	3,12,475	1,00,197	10,644	4,23,316	871	7,062	7,933	4,15,383
	Increase ...	42,939	5,803	2,686	51,428	...	667	...	52,205
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	1,444	...	777	...

* This differs from the last year's figures by Rs. 127, duty and penalty levied by Collector not having been included under this head.

† There is a difference of Rs. 16 as compared with the entry made as per last year's report. This is due to subsequent correction of return No. XXXV by the Collector.

There has been an increase of Rs. 51,428 in the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps and in miscellaneous receipts. The increase is distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Judicial	42,939
Non-judicial	5,803
Miscellaneous	2,686

99. The sale of court-fee stamps chiefly contributed to the increase which is explained by the Collector of Cuttack to be due to the increase in the number of cases instituted during the year, and to the fact that process fees at a higher rate were levied for serving notices under sections 6, 7 and 10 of Act XI of 1859, under Board's Circular No. 11 of September 1893. In Balasore a large number of mutation cases were instituted during the year on account of settlement operations going on in that district, in consequence of

which there was an increase in the sale of court-fee stamps. The Collector of Puri attributes the increase in his district chiefly to the institution of mutation cases in the Khurda subdivision consequent on the milan khasra operations, and to a larger number of rent suits having been filed during the year than in the preceding year.

100. In explaining the increase under the head non-judicial stamps, the Collector of Cuttack reports that a greater number of documents (sales, mortgages, &c.) were executed during the year on account, probably, of bad times. In Balasore it is attributed to the transfer of properties of higher value during the year under report than in the preceding year. In Puri the increase under this head amounted to Rs. 1,981, for which no explanation has been furnished by the Collector.

101. It is satisfactory to note that although there was increase under receipts, the charges decreased by Rs. 777. The decrease was mainly under the head "Refund of value of stamps purchased." This is due to the refund of the price of stamps of higher values in the previous year than in the year under report. The net revenue shows an increase of Rs. 52,205, which is satisfactory.

102. The table below shows the action taken by Civil Courts and Collectors on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents, and prosecutions for infringement of stamp laws:—

Year.	District.	Action taken by Civil Courts on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents.		Action taken by Collectors on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents.		Prosecutions instituted for infringement of the stamp laws.				
		Number of cases.	Duty and penalty levied.	Number of cases.	Duty and penalty levied.	Number of cases.	Persons brought to trial.	Convicted.	Fine imposed.	Reward paid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.		Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	Cuttack	53	299	19	103	5	5	5	26	...
	Balasore	...	...	15	126	6	6	6	40	...
	Puri	7	59	13	88	1	1	1	16	...
	Total	60	358	47	317	11	11	11	82	...
1893-94	Cuttack	48	330	19	228	3	4	1	5	15
	Balasore	2	11	9	65	5	8	8	63	...
	Puri	26	234	15	108	5	7	3	40	...
	Total	76	575	43	401	13	19	12	108	15
	Increase	16	217	...	84	2	8	1	26	15
	Decrease	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...

All the districts except Cuttack show increase in the number of cases in which duty and penalty were levied by the civil courts. The amount of duty and penalty realized by these courts also increased from Rs. 358 in 1892-93 to Rs. 575 during the year under report. This is due to the fact that almost all the cases instituted during the previous year were petty ones, and the amount of penalty realized in each amounted to Rs. 5. As regards cases in which action was taken by revenue courts, the amount of penalty and duty levied increased by Rs. 84, although there was a slight falling off in the number of cases. The increase amounted to Rs. 125 in the district of Cuttack, which the Collector attributes to the fact that in the preceding year all the cases were of a petty nature. Balasore shows a decrease of six cases with an amount of Rs. 61, which the Collector reports is probably due to greater carefulness on the part of the people in affixing proper stamps on documents. The result of prosecutions in stamp cases was not satisfactory. Only 63·1 per cent. of persons brought to trial were convicted, against 100 of the preceding year. Cuttack and Puri are responsible for the result. In the former three out of four persons brought to trial were acquitted for want of evidence. In the latter only three

out of seven persons tried were convicted. The Collector of Puri has not furnished any explanation for the large number of acquittals in his district. His attention will be drawn to this.

103. A reward of Rs. 15 was paid to a muhárrir of the Banki tahsil office, in the district of Cuttack, for giving information of a case of evasion of the stamp law in respect of three documents. No reward was paid in Balasore or Puri.

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

104. The required statistics are given in statement XXIX. There is an increase in the net divisional total collection, the figures being Rs. 57,134 during the year under report against Rs. 55,239 in the preceding year. This is due to an increase in Balasore and Puri and a decrease in Cuttack; the latter shows a decrease of 4·5, while the other two show an increase of 6·2 and 14·1 per cent. respectively in the net revenue.

105. There is an increase in the number of assessees in all the districts, though Cuttack shows a decrease in the revenue. Of the 2,701 persons originally assessed, 484 assessees preferred objections. Of these, 63 objections were fully, and 89 partially, successful. The result of objections in each district is as follows:—

District.	Number of objections filed.	Number in which assessees were exempted or the tax reduced.	Percentage of successful objections.
1	2	3	4
Cuttack ...	212	85	40·0
Balasore ...	135	45	33·3
Puri ...	137	22	16·6
Total ...	484	152	.....

It will thus be seen that Balasore shows more careful work and Puri stands next. The same result is to be seen in appeals to the Commissioner, which were as follows:—

District.	Number of appeals.	Number of cases in which reduction or exemptions were made.	Percentage of appeals against the order of the Collector.
1	2	3	4
Cuttack ...	17	3	8·0
Balasore ...	7	2	5·2
Puri ...	13	2	9·5

106. To account for the large proportion of successful objections, the Collector of Cuttack says: "Roughly they are due to the Sadar subdivision, especially the town, being reassessed; to the greater facility people there have for objecting; to their greater proneness to contest everything; and to the difficulties of arriving at a fair estimate of the incomes of large traders who are up to all modes of evasion, and many of whose accounts are kept in foreign languages, as Gujrati and Marwari."

As to the alleged facility in the Sadar subdivision for filing objections, and the tendency of the people to contest everything, these may account for an increase in the number of objections preferred, but they cannot be the cause of the objections being successful. As to the difficulties of arriving at a fair estimate of the incomes of large traders, I believe it is not peculiar to those in Cuttack. The Income-tax Department labours under the same difficulties and disadvantages everywhere. The difficulty arising from the accounts being kept in foreign languages is a genuine one, and it exists, I believe, more in the town of Cuttack than elsewhere.

The assessor should, I think, provide against such difficulty by learning at least the figures of such foreign languages, and the Collector will be desired to take action in this direction.

XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

107. The following table shows the receipts and issues of currency notes during the year of report as compared with the previous year:—

District.	Receipt.								Issues.							
	Received in payment of Government dues.		Received from public in exchange for silver or other notes.		Received from Bank of Bengal or other treasuries.		Total.		Issued in payment of Government dues.		Issued in exchange for silver or other notes.		Remitted to other treasuries.		Total.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack ...	3,41,635	1,85,230	1,82,560	59,755	1,77,000	1,80,500	7,01,195	4,25,485	3,75,810	4,00,020	1,86,120	82,045	1,29,950	12,480	6,91,880	4,94,545
Balasore ...	75,450	54,340	27,810	39,975	47,725	68,000	1,50,985	1,62,315	86,075	1,03,445	75,875	70,160	175	4,555	1,62,125	1,78,160
Puri ...	81,570	54,700	48,080	61,840	47,500	38,000	1,77,150	1,54,540	89,215	65,905	72,230	52,120	37,955	28,105	1,99,400	1,46,130
Total ...	4,98,655	2,94,270	2,58,450	1,61,570	2,72,225	2,86,500	10,29,330	7,42,340	5,51,100	5,69,370	3,34,225	2,04,325	1,68,080	45,140	10,53,405	8,18,835

There was a marked decrease both in receipts and issues of currency notes during the year in the districts of Cuttack and Puri, which is ascribable to slackness of trade. The increase in Balasore is chiefly attributed to the settlement operations and to the briskness of foreign trade.

108. The following table shows the transactions in the Post Office Savings Bank during the past two years:—

District.	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Number of deposits.	Amount deposited.	Amount withdrawn.	Number of deposits.	Amount deposited.	Amount withdrawn.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack	3,964	1,29,612	99,160	3,520	1,11,852	98,564
Balasore	2,177	73,779	53,117	2,034	71,242	53,072
Puri	869	24,693	19,244	1,074	37,251	24,186
Total ...	7,010	2,28,084	1,71,521	6,628	2,20,345	1,75,822

The result of the year shows a decrease in the number and amount of deposits as well as withdrawals for the Division. There was increase only in the district of Puri. The decrease in Cuttack is not very marked, and is attributed to the report that the rate of interest was to be lowered, as has been done from 1st April 1894. That in Balasore is reported to be due to the fact that the limit of deposit in each account in a year has been reduced from Rs. 500 to Rs. 200 only.

109. The following table shows operations in connection with money-orders:—

ISSUED.

DISTRICT.	Revenue money-orders.				Ordinary money-orders.				Total.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Cuttack ...	9,683	94,901	9,580	93,906	37,207	9,24,394	37,031	8,94,675	46,980	10,19,295	46,611	9,88,581
Balasore ...	3,398	53,941	3,111	42,160	26,071	5,06,372	28,722	5,85,721	30,069	5,60,313	31,833	6,27,881
Puri	313	2,467	275	2,243	16,934	3,56,030	17,805	3,91,052	17,247	3,58,506	18,080	3,92,295
Total ...	13,394	1,51,309	12,966	1,38,309	80,902	17,86,805	83,558	18,71,448	94,296	19,38,114	96,524	20,09,757

PAID.

DISTRICT.	Revenue money-orders.				Ordinary money-orders.				Total.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Cuttack	8,871	83,678	7,763	61,620	49,484	13,54,776	97,404	14,85,527	58,355	14,38,454	105,167	15,47,156
Balasore ...	3,769	49,955	3,575	46,781	22,966	3,67,518	26,535	4,21,439	26,735	4,17,473	30,110	4,68,220
Puri	337	2,344	243	2,754	16,502	4,62,424	17,422	5,67,377	16,839	4,64,768	17,665	5,70,131
Total ...	12,977	1,35,977	11,581	1,11,164	88,952	21,84,718	141,361	24,74,343	1,01,929	23,20,695	152,942	25,85,507

There has been a considerable increase both in issues and payments, the number and value in each being 2,228 with Rs. 71,643 in the former, and 51,013 with Rs. 2,64,812 in the latter. Revenue money-orders, however, show a falling off in all the districts, the reason for which in Balasore is said to be that proprietors seem to think that less risk is incurred by paying in revenue through their agents, as there is no apprehension of mistake in credit; while in Puri the petty zamindars only, whose shares of estates and amount of Government revenue are small, and who live at a great distance from the head-quarters, avail themselves of this system to remit their dues, payments of big zamindars being made through the mukhtars and revenue agents at head-quarters. The decrease in Cuttack is explained as follows by the Collector:—

"This is attributable to the fact that many money-orders being defective or having been received after the kist day in November 1892 and April 1893, the estates concerned were brought on the defaulters' list, and though most were afterwards removed therefrom on the petition of the proprietors, this might have tended to shake their confidence in the system. With defects in the form of land revenue money-orders I have dealt in the Land Revenue Report. Delays in the post-office also prejudice the people against remitting by money-order; but the fault is chiefly their own, as they invariably put off remitting till the last moment. There are also interested persons, revenue agents and others, who profit by an adherence to the old custom of money being paid into the treasury direct. Such lose no opportunity of setting the people against the money-order system, resort to which has affected their incomes. It will doubtless make its way into more general favour in course of time."

XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

110. The East Coast Railway was still under construction during the year under report, though work has again been suspended since the close of the year for want of funds. The progress of the work was, however, much impeded by various causes, and there remains still much to be done. The route to be followed for the last 25 miles to Cuttack has yet to be determined. The earthwork and bridges of the remaining parts of the line are reported to be three-fourths completed; the large bridge over the Mahanadi is not being built.

111. Two branch lines from the East Coast Railway to Puri are under consideration. The one from Chhatipur in the Khurda subdivision was surveyed and plans and estimates were prepared. As an alternative to this, it is proposed

to run a line from Cuttack to Puri along the existing road. Nothing is reported to have been done with regard to this line. A report was submitted as to the route which the proposed line from Sambalpur to Cuttack should follow.

112. The Public Works Department was engaged in extending the distributary system of the Jajpur, Kendrapara, Gobri and Patamundai canals, and the embankments along the right bank of the Baitarni and the left bank of the Bura rivers. These with the minor drainage works are nearly completed.

XXIV.—ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

113. Nothing important took place under this head. The District Boards of Cuttack and Puri constructed seven and five new village roads respectively, and the latter a road from Astrang to Kakatpur. The existing roads were maintained in good condition.

With regard to Mr. Allen's proposal to make over to the District Board the two trunk roads in the district of Puri, mentioned in paragraph 94 of last year's report, the required proposal has not yet been received from the Collector of Puri, though his attention was invited to it. The proposal seems more likely to be well received now than formerly, as an Executive Engineer's division of Puri has been abolished and merged in another division.

XXV.—WORKING OF THE PURI LODGING-HOUSE ACT, IV (B.C.) OF 1871.

114. The subjoined statement gives the necessary information under this head:—

Name of Fund.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Number of *chutties*.	Number of licensed houses.	Number of lodgers to be accommodated.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Puri Town Lodging-house Fund.	5,526	20,239	7,208	11,273	...	638	17,050
Chandbali Town Lodging-House Fund.	725	671	546	570	1	52	2,475
Amalgamated Jagannath Road and Trunk Road Lodging-house Fund—							
In Cuttack ...	3,275	3,742	1,234	1,037	23	108	3,968
In Balasore ...	2,210	2,249	2,250	2,162	35	149	2,618
In Puri ...	2,314	4,501	3,440	4,561	14	175	4,181
Total ...	14,100	31,402	14,678	19,603	73	1,122	30,292

Except Chandbali, there was an increase in the number of lodging-houses and lodgers in the Puri town and *chutties* along the trunk road during the year under report. The total number of licensed lodging-houses was 1,122 with accommodation for 30,292 lodgers, against 704 houses for 19,833 lodgers in the previous year. The marked increase in the number of lodging-houses and lodgers, and consequent increase in receipts, was chiefly due to the unusual number of pilgrims that visited Puri on the occasion of the late Car festival, and to the great energy shown by Dr. Banks in carrying out the objects of the Act. To the same cause may be attributed the fact that in Puri the receipts under the head of fines also considerably increased, owing to a larger number of prosecutions, which numbered 138 against 27 in the previous year.

115. During the year 11 pucka and 34 kutcha houses with good ventilation were constructed, 175 pucka latrines repaired and constructed, 87 pucka drains

made and improved, 946 windows opened and 1,065 windows enlarged. It is in contemplation to erect at Puri corrugated iron shelters which, while not competing with licensed lodging-houses, will afford protection to numbers of pilgrims who cannot be accommodated in lodging-houses, even had they the means to pay for accommodation. This is a measure strongly called for by the circumstance that the Car festival takes place in the month of July in the height of the rains. Last year there must have been over a hundred thousand pilgrims, and the registered accommodation at Puri itself is for 17,050 only, which cannot suffice even in an ordinary year. The state of things on the roads is, I fear, worse than that in the town of Puri. Allowing for the fact that most pilgrims come by water as far as Cuttack, there is shown to be only accommodation for 4,181 pilgrims in the *chutties* south of the Katjuri, which, even if they suffice for the gradual influx of pilgrims, do not suffice for the rapid efflux at the termination of the festival.

Whatever the sufferings of pilgrims may be—and I conceive that they have suffered for centuries—such sufferings are nothing now compared with what they were in the past, and this is due chiefly to the enterprise of the Steamer Companies, which has made the pilgrimage more rapid and more easy.

116. The *chutties* along the Jaganath Trunk Road are under the District Health Officer, who is reported to have inspected them regularly. The Act was extended to Bhubaneswar towards the latter end of the year, and subsequently to Satyabadi.

The food sold in the *chutties* was regularly examined and, if found unfit for human consumption, was destroyed. In addition to 9 permanent mehters, 11 extra mehters were temporarily employed. The Magistrate thinks the supply of mehters altogether inadequate.

117. In Balasore the lodging-houses were frequently inspected by the Health Officer. The *chutties* and bazars were kept clean and the houses made more commodious and better ventilated. The Magistrate thinks the working of the Act was satisfactory.

118. In Cuttack out of 23 *chutties* lodging-houses, licenses were applied for by residents in 17. No applications were made from the remaining six small *chutties*. Five house-holders were sent up for keeping lodgers without licenses. None of them, though convicted, applied for licenses, as the fines imposed by the trying Magistrate were small and had no deterrent effect. The opposition of the tenants to the Act seems gradually decreasing. A muharrir and a sweeper were added to the strength of the staff during the year under report. The former was appointed to help the Inspector in collection work, and the latter to clean the three *chutties* (Kuakhia, Manipur and Khanditur). Dr. Banks again brought to my notice that the Puri Health Officer had a good deal of his time occupied with collection duties. If these are really found to interfere with his duties as a sanitary officer, it would be well that Puri should follow the example of [illegible] sweepers were entertained during the pilgrim season at Nayabazar and Jobra near Cuttack.

119. The number of prosecutions was 36 against 32 persons, and that of convictions was 24 against 12 of last year. The Magistrate writes: "I inspected all the chief *chutties* during the year, and found all in good order: on the whole, certainly as well kept as those of Balasore and Puri districts that I have seen."

120. Though the Puri Lodging-house Act was extended to Jajpur town by Government No. 2087 of 15th September 1890, it has not yet been enforced owing to non-receipt to date of sanction to the bye-laws and model rules proposed. The numerous amendments suggested by the Magistrates in the bye-laws and model rules are under consideration, and amended editions will shortly be sent to Government for final sanction.

XXVI.—EDUCATION.

121. The required statistics under this head are given in statement XXX according to the instructions in paragraph 2 of your No. 2737, dated the 27th November 1893. The following is the note furnished by the Officiating Inspector of Schools of Orissa.

122. The following statement summarizes the comparative statistics of educational institutions of all classes:—

Class of Institution.	1892-93. Schools. Cuttack.	Balasore.	Puri.	Total.	Pupils. Cuttack.	Balasore.	Puri.	Total.	1893-94. Schools. Cuttack.	Balasore.	Puri.	Total.	Pupils. Cuttack.	Balasore.	Puri.	Total.	Average number of pupils. 1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Public Institutions.																		
dary { High English ...	5	3	1	9	913	330	131	1,374	5	3	1	9	912	340	138	1,390	152·6	154·4
dary { Middle ,, ...	22	12	5	39	1,203	771	221	2,145	23	12	6	41	1,304	735	305	2,344	55·	57·1
{ ,, Vernacular ...	10	13	16	39	419	565	565	1,549	9	15	15	37	391	579	561	1,531	39·7	41·3
ry .. { Upper primary ...	130	86	56	272	4,040	2,117	1,341	7,507	128	85	55	268	3,939	2,096	1,327	7,362	23·9	27·4
ry .. { Lower ditto ...	2,802	1,865	1,082	5,749	30,925	31,234	15,758	84,917	2,790	1,816	1,061	5,669	39,008	28,833	13,409	82,210	14·8	14·5
Special schools ...	12	9	8	29	189	115	35	339	17	9	7	33	227	131	31	389	11·6	11·7
Female ditto ...	68	38	19	125	1,458	1,141	414	2,993	48	36	17	101	1,125	1,031	385	2,541	23·9	25·1
Total Public Institutions ...	3,049	2,026	1,187	6,262	48,136	36,223	16,465	1,00,824	3,020	1,974	1,164	6,158	47,806	33,745	16,216	97,767	16·1	15·8
Private Institutions.																		
lvanced, teaching—																		
Arabic or Persian	36	11	3	50	661	184	44	889	29	10	1	40	558	152	8	668	17·7	16·7
Sanskrit	19	9	40	68	154	102	405	661	22	5	35	62	178	46	340	564	9·7	9·
ementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly.	236	90	687	1,013	1,449	631	4,047	6,127	312	77	751	1,140	1,963	507	4,652	7,122	6·	6·2
aching the Koran only... ...	6	...	1	7	90	...	3	93	7	...	1	8	92	...	7	99	13·2	12·3
her schools not conforming to the departmental standard.	5	...	...	5	103	...	...	103	7	...	...	7	78	...	...	78	20·3	11·1
Total Private Institutions ...	302	110	731	1,143	2,457	917	4,499	7,873	377	92	788	1,257	2,819	705	5,007	8,531	6·8	6·7
Grand Total ...	3,351	2,136	1,918	7,405	50,593	73,140	20,964	1,08,697	3,397	2,066	1,952	7,415	50,625	34,450	21,223	1,06,298	14·6	14·3

123. There has been a loss of 104 schools and 3,057 pupils under the head of public institutions, and a gain of 114 schools and 658 pupils under the head of private institutions. There was thus a net increase of 10 schools with a net decrease of 2,399 scholars. The palpable loss of schools and pupils in Balasore is ascribed to the high market prices of food-grains which ruled throughout the year in consequence of the agricultural distress caused by the high floods which swept over the northern and southern parts of the district.

124. Of the 106,298 pupils under instruction, 102,014 are Hindus, 3,060 Muhammadans, and 1,021 Christians. Of the remaining 203, 13 are Brahmos and the rest are children of the primitive communities.

125. The total expenditure on all classes of institutions was Rs. 3,66,507, and the expenditure on superintendence, scholarships, buildings, and on other miscellaneous heads amounted to Rs. 57,407. Thus the aggregate expenditure on all accounts was Rs. 4,23,914, of which Government contributed Rs. 66,850, District Boards Rs. 78,991, and Municipal Boards Rs. 4,902.

126. A further improvement is visible in the way of the enforcement of the principle regulating the distribution of the municipal expenditure on education. Of the total outlay of Rs. 4,902 from municipal funds, Rs. 3,498 or 88 per cent. were devoted to primary and female education.

127. The population of the Division amounted by the census of 1891 to 3,877,294, of whom 1,896,725 were males and 1,980,569 females. Reckoned at the usual proportion of 15 per cent., the number of male children of school-going age would be 284,507, and the number of female children 297,085. Of the scholars on our returns, 100,886 are boys and 5,412 girls. It is thus seen that out of every 100 boys that might be at school, only 35 are being educated, the corresponding percentage for girls being as low as 1·8, a figure which, though insignificant by itself, will nevertheless be found favourable in comparison with the general percentage for the whole province.

128. The great disparity between Balasore and Puri as regards the percentage of boys at school and the total number of school-going age, as referred to in paragraph 17 of the Government Resolution No. 693T G., dated 2nd November 1893, can, I think, be accounted for otherwise than by resorting to the theory that it is due to differences in the degree of interest taken in education by the local Educational and District Officers. The fact that the disparity has continued to exist, though with some slight variations, ever since the introduction of the primary education scheme, lends no countenance to the above theory.

The only rational explanation of the disparity is afforded by the circumstance that the aggregate numerical strength of the literate castes (*i.e.* Brahmos, Karans, Khandaits, Rajus, etc.) in Balasore is more than double that of Puri. The disparity may also be partly traced to the fact of Balasore being more populous than Puri, as also to the predominance of the Panda class, whose attitude towards education is one of complete indifference.

129. A comparison like the one instituted in the paragraph above referred to between Patna and Orissa, and which is only based on the figures representing the total population and the gross educational expenditure of the two Divisions, would be misleading, as it loses sight of many other important aspects of the question which, if duly considered, would show Orissa in a more favourable light. Patna, with a population more than four times as great as that of Orissa, returned 9,353 schools in 1892-93, the corresponding number returned from Orissa being 7,405. The percentage of pupils to population of school-going age in Patna was 11·1 against 35·9 in Orissa. The percentage of public to the total expenditure on education in Patna was 36·9 and in Orissa 35·5.

When grants were originally made from provincial revenues for purpose of primary education, their distribution was regulated by the respective capability of the several divisions or districts to utilize these grants, as evidenced by the actual number of primary schools then existing in them. Orissa, which had a well-developed primary system of its own, thus succeeded in obtaining a larger grant than it could have secured on the mere basis of population, and the outlay seems to me to be justified by the relatively higher position which it has all along maintained as regards the percentage of boys actually under instruction.

130. As regards the substitution of inspecting pandits for chief gurus, there is no room for reform as far as this Division is concerned, the latter system having long since been in full operation in all these districts. It is also satisfactory to find that the stipendiary pathsalas do not absorb an unduly large share of the primary allotment. Lower primary schools for boys in Orissa are as a rule aided under the system of payment-by-results.

Ravenshaw College.

131. The number of students on the rolls on the 31st March last was 68, the same as in the preceding year. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 21,904, of which the grant from provincial funds amounted to Rs. 15,953. The cost to Government of each student was Rs. 177 against Rs. 180 of the preceding year.

At the B.A. examination held in 1893, 17 candidates appeared, of whom only 2 passed, and out of 40 students who appeared at the F.A. examination, only 5 passed. The one candidate who appeared at the M.A. examination failed.

Two candidates were sent up for the B.L. examination in November 1893. They both failed.

University Entrance and the departmental examinations.

132. Out of 164 students sent up to the University Entrance examination, only 42 have passed successfully, the percentage of success being 40 against 80 of the preceding year. The unfavourable result, however, is not peculiar to Orissa, almost all the schools controlled by the Calcutta University having more or less shared in the general decline.

No marked fluctuations are noticeable in the results of the departmental examinations for the last two years, except the lower primary scholarship examination, the results of which present a marked disparity between Cuttack and Puri on the one hand, and Balasore on the other, in spite of an identical set of question papers framed by the Inspector of Schools for all the districts. The appointment by the Inspector of a Central Board of Examiners selected from all the districts, and paid as at present by District Boards in whose offices the results are tabulated, is an arrangement designed to minimize all chance of diversity in the valuation of answer papers.

Moral training.

133. The importance of influencing the character and manners of the scholars, as well as their intellects, appears to be kept prominently before the schools, and although the advance in this direction may not be easily gauged, it is believed that some good at least is being done. No serious breaches of discipline came to notice during the year under report.

Physical training.

134. Gymnastic and elementary drill are taught in most of the high English schools of this Division. In Balasore, Babu Satyendra Nath De, a leading zamindar of the town, has placed a sum of Rs. 1,100 in the hands of Government, out of the interest of which four prizes of Rs. 5 each are awarded to school-boys who display proficiency in gymnastics. It is to be hoped that this good example will be followed by the public-spirited zamindars in the other districts.

The middle and primary schools of Orissa are too poor to do anything in this direction. It is reported that the Puri District Board intends to introduce simple physical training into the middle schools under its direct management.

The appointment of a special gymnastic master in the Cuttack Training School, which is the chief recruiting ground for vernacular teachers in Orissa, would be a step in the desired direction.

Special institutions.

135. The most important institutions under this head are the Cuttack Training, the Medical and Survey Schools, all of which are resorted to for purposes of training by students from the four districts and the Tributary Mahals. The Cuttack Training School has 43 pupils on its rolls against an equal number in the year next preceding. The great bulk of the teachers of middle vernacular schools in Orissa are ex-students of this useful institution.

There are elementary training schools at Balasore and Puri. In order to make these schools serve any useful purpose, the period of training in them should, I think, be extended from six months to one year.

136. The Cuttack Medical School, under the management of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Zorab, M.B., registered 118 pupils, of whom 6 were females. Nineteen hospital assistants were turned out of the institution during the year under report. The school has up to date sent out 187 certificated hospital assistants, 72 of whom are in Government service and 37 in that of Native States.

The variety of operations performed in the attached hospital and the number of patients afford a good field for practical training of the students both as regards dressing and examining cases before the teachers.

Particular care and attention are also given to the teaching of Medical Jurisprudence, both theoretically and practically. A careful watch is always exercised on the morality and discipline of the students in their boarding-house, hospital and school, and breaches of discipline are rarely noticed.

The female class of this institution, though still numerically small, has taken a predominant place in the medical education in Orissa, and has amply fulfilled the favourable anticipations formed of it by its original founder.

137. The roll-number of the Cuttack Survey School, which is under the control of the Principal of the Ravenshaw College, is 42. Out of 18 candidates who appeared from the institution at the last final examination, 16 were successful.

There are two industrial schools at Balasore, in which carpentry and needle-work are taught, and which partake more of the character of bazar workshops than of regular technical institutions.

138. The District Boards of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri have created a few scholarships out of public funds at their disposal, for the purpose of enabling Uriya youths to receive training at the Jobra Workshop, the Calcutta School of Art, and the Sibpur Engineering College.

Female education.

139. There are 101 special girls' schools attended by 2,541 pupils, the total number of girls under instruction, including those attending boys' schools, being 5,412.

The number of special girls' schools in Cuttack has declined considerably, and the loss is attributed to an unavoidable reduction of expenditure following close upon previous excessive outlay on this class of schools by the Local Boards concerned.

A girl belonging to the Cuttack Female Orphanage successfully passed the middle English scholarship examination during the year under notice.

Four girls passed the middle vernacular, 16 the upper primary, and 68 the lower primary scholarship examinations, against 10, 16 and 86 respectively in the preceding year.

Muhammadan education.

140. The total number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction is reported to be 3,060 against 3,114, showing a loss of 54 pupils.

Forty-eight Muhammadan pupils successfully passed the University Entrance and the departmental examinations, against 34 in the previous year.

No school in Orissa has been more successful in promoting the higher education of Muhammadan boys than the high English school of Kendrapara. I agree with the Inspector of Schools in thinking that if any school deserved a grant from the Mohsin Fund, surely it is Kendrapara.

In respect of educational facilities the Muhammadans of Orissa are better off than the other sections of the population. Apart from the advantages which they enjoy in common with the latter, they have special schools, special scholarships, and special free-studentships, and the rules regarding the age of admission are also relaxed in their favour.

Education of aboriginal and backward races.

141. These pupils numbered 190 against 298 in the preceding year. The decline under the head is attributed to the closure of a few Sonthal schools in the wood-land pargana of Fatiabad in Balasore, brought about by a sudden rise in the price of food-grains in that tract. The pupils returned from Balasore are mostly Sonthals, and those from Puri semi-Hinduized Konds.

During the year under review, six Sonthal boys from Balasore successfully passed the lower primary scholarship examination.

There are seven special primary schools for children of low castes in Cuttack and Puri.

Thirty low-caste pupils passed the lower primary scholarship examination during the year under notice, viz., 28 from Balasore and 2 from Puri. None got scholarships.

Indigenous education.

142. Under this head are shown Persian maktabs, Koran schools, Sanskrit tols, and elementary village pathsalas that do not conform to the departmental standards of instruction.

The maktabs numbered 40 with an aggregate roll number of 668. The Bhadrak and Dhamnagar maktabs do really impart instruction of a superior character in Persian classics to the Muhammadan pupils attending them. The others are scarcely worthy of the name of maktabs.

The number of Sanskrit tols has declined from 68 to 62, with a corresponding reduction in their attendance. The defunct tols were for the most part ephemeral institutions opened under the rumoured prospect of obtaining Government aid, and their loss is immaterial from an educational point of view. The two best tols in Orissa are the Puri Sanskrit School established at Puri in 1865 by the Maharaja of Balarampur in Oude, and the Sriram Chandra tol recently established at Balasore by the Chief of Moharbhanj. The financial condition of the former is very satisfactory. It has a capitalized fund of Rs. 13,000 invested in Government four per cents., and it receives a yearly grant of Rs. 1,300 from the Maharaja of Balarampur.

The Sriram Chandra tol at Balasore is a promising institution, and it has been placed on a stable financial footing by an adequate yearly grant sanctioned by its founder out of the revenues of the Moharbhanj State. The young Chief also takes a lively interest in the welfare of this school, which appears to me to be the best outcome of the late movement on the subject of the improvement of Sanskrit learning in Orissa.

A new tol has also been sanctioned for the Kanika Ward's estate, which is expected to commence work from the current session.

143. Associations have been formed at Cuttack, Balasore and Puri, with the object of improving the efficiency of Sanskrit tols by subjecting them to periodical examinations and rewarding them according to the results shown by them. Some of the tols in Cuttack and Puri and the adjacent Tributary States were thus examined and rewarded.

144. Thirty-three tols sent up 107 candidates, of whom 61 were successful, 50 of them belonging to the Puri district alone, and the rest to Cuttack and the Tributary States of Dhenkanal, Hindole and Talchere.

145. The total receipts of the Cuttack and Puri *Samitis* amounted to Rs. 789, and the expenditure to Rs. 553. The difficulty experienced in realizing

subscriptions and donations in this the very first year of the working of these *Samitis* does not augur well for the future success of these movements.

146. The municipalities and the District Boards of Orissa have not as yet contributed anything for the encouragement of Sanskrit tols. The municipality and the District Board of Puri, the traditional seat of Sanskrit learning in Orissa, ought to have moved in the matter long ago.

147. With reference to paragraph 5 of your letter above quoted, referring to paragraph 17 of the Government Resolution, as to education in this and the Patna Divisions, the Officiating Inspector ascribes it to the existence of a larger number of primary schools in Orissa when the Government grant was made for the purpose. The matter is still under my consideration, and a report may be submitted if necessary. I think the problem put by Government can be better solved by the Director of Public Instruction than the Commissioner of either Division, as neither knows the circumstances of the other Division, while the Director of Public Instruction has the advantage of knowing both.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

148. The required statistics under this head are given in statement XXXI. It shows 23 dispensaries against 19 in the preceding year. This increase of four dispensaries is due to opening of two in the Kanika Ward's estate, one at Nayabazar on the Jaganath road, and to the inclusion of the Satpara dispensary in the district of Puri, which the Collector says was not shown last year. The one at Nayabazar is very useful to the pilgrims, being situated at a place where they land from steamers near Cuttack. It is maintained by the District Board. Anantpur dispensary is the same as the one at Tekhri shown in the last year's report, the site of the dispensary having been changed owing to the removal of the office of the Manager of Kujang Ward's estate to Anantpur. Government sanction arrived for a dispensary in the Government estate of Banki, but it could not be opened before the expiry of the year, as no native doctor was deputed to take charge. A separate set of wards for females was added to the Bhadrak dispensary. The building for Srimati's Female Hospital at Balasore was completed during the year, but it could not be opened to patients. Lastly, the management of the Chandbali hospital was transferred to the District Board of Balasore.

149. As in the previous year, there is a considerable increase for the Division in the daily average number of both in and out patients, the figures being 120·36 and 612·98 respectively, against 92·07 and 543·01 in the preceding year. The increase is noticeable in all but a few dispensaries. The slight decrease in the average number of in-patients in Jajpur and out-patients in Dharmasala calls for no remark. But the decrease in the number of out-patients at Khurda, Pipli and Balianta in the district of Puri deserves special notice with reference to paragraph 18 of the Government Resolution on the last year's report. It is to be noted that there was a large influx of pilgrims on account of the special festival at the time of the Rathjatra, and there is a decrease in the average number of daily out-patients in the abovementioned three dispensaries situated within the reach of the pilgrim road. The Collector of Puri says nothing as regards the decrease in Khurda. With regard to the other two dispensaries he says thus:—"The dispensaries at Balianta and Pipli are kept by the Jaganath Road Fund, as they are supposed to be principally intended for pilgrims, though as a matter of fact they are used by residents in the proportion of five to each pilgrim." Further on he says: "I intend to give up the Balianta hospital and only have a temporary building there, as at Jajpur, during the Car festival for the use of the pilgrims, in case the Board does not bear part of the charge of the two dispensaries."

As far as the pilgrims are concerned, temporary dispensaries are calculated better to serve the purpose, as the influx of pilgrims is large only at particular occasions, and that again varies in number from year to year. As regards Satpara dispensary, the Collector's idea is to abolish it as of little use, and to apply the funds thus saved to the dispensaries at Pipli and Balianta as noted above.

There has been a slight increase in the cost of diet in all the dispensaries. The rate of cost and the increase in it in the Jajpur and Dharmasala dispensaries deserve note, and the Collector has been requested to account for both. As regards others, no remarks seem to be called for.

150. On the whole, the dispensaries appear to have worked satisfactorily. The Cuttack General Hospital showed an increase in major and minor operations. In his last visit the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals is reported to have been satisfied with the variety of major and minor result operations and the practical knowledge of the students of the medical school. The results of the school were also satisfactory. The Committee appointed to enquire as to the advisability of keeping up the institution was satisfied that it was a useful one, and recommended its retention.

151. As regards the Lady Thompson Dispensary, the Collector of Cuttack says:—"The Lady Doctor, Miss Bose, has left, probably not to return. Indeed, as far as I can learn, the finances of the institution could not much longer have permitted of her salary being paid. The appointment of a lady doctor was not the success that was expected. People here are very conservative. This dispensary would be much more practically useful were it made an ordinary dispensary to meet the wants of this end of the town, with a female hospital assistant attached, who could treat women in the cottage hospital in the compound." There is some truth and force in what the Collector says. The Collector will be requested to move the Committee of Management to take his suggestion into consideration.

XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

152. There is no public library in the Division. The district and subdivisional libraries are reported to be in good order, except that some of the books in Puri require rebinding.

153. In Cuttack the catalogues were revised during the year in terms of Board's circular No. 6 of May 1889. A list of the obsolete and superfluous books was prepared and circulated in other offices at head-quarters and in subdivisions, and a copy was also sent to the District Officer of Angul. Those books that were required by other officers have been sent, and the rest will shortly be sold by public auction, of which notice has issued. The Balasore library, too, was revised during the year. The re-classification and re-cataloguing of the books of the Sadar library in Puri, referred to in the last year's report, have been completed.

154. In Puri there is a very large collection of manuscript copies of Sanskrit works in the Sankaracharjya Math (the monastery founded by the disciples of the Hindu religious reformer Sankaracharjya). The number of volumes is estimated at about one thousand, written in Devanagri, Telugu, Dravidian, Uriya and Bengali characters, on palm-leaf and paper. It is said that the work of cataloguing this library was once undertaken by Government at the instance of Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra, but it is not known if the task was completed. The library is said to be very valuable.

XXIX.—MUSEUMS.

155. There is no museum in this Division.

XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

156. The number of Local Self-Government institutions during the year under report was the same as in 1892-93, viz.—

District.	*Institutions.*
Cuttack ...	1. The District Board. 2. The Sadar Local Board. 3. The Kendrapara Local Board. 4. The Jajpur ditto. 5. The Cuttack Municipality. 6. The Kendrapara ditto. 7. The Jajpur ditto.
Balasore ...	The District Board. 9. The Sadar Local Board. 10. The Badrak ditto. The Balasore Municipality.
Puri ...	The District Board. 10. The Sadar Local Board. 11. The Khurda ditto. The Puri Municipality.

157. The year under report was the seventh since the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, came into operation in this Division. The third general election of the members composing the three District Boards and three municipalities took place during the year under report.

158. The three tables given below show in detail the working of the District and Local Boards and of the Municipalities in this Division :—

District Board.

District.	Number of members.			Number of meetings held in—		Number of meetings adjourned for want of quorum.	Average attendance of members.		Total Receipts.		Total expenditure.	
	Appointed by Government.	Elected by Local Board.	Total.	1892-93.	1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack	11	10	21	21	15	5	6·2	8·1	1,05,709	1,21,323	1,00,020	1,18,051
Balasore	8	8	16	14	13	1	8·08	8·22	70,488	73,656	89,034	76,300
Puri	7	6	13	20	20	6	4·6	6·57	57,677	57,737	58,960	56,472
Total ...	26	24	50	55	48	12	...	...	2,33,874	2,52,716	2,48,014	2,50,823

Local Board.

District.	Local Board.	Number of members.		Number of meetings.		Average attendance of members.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
uttack ...	Sadar ...	15	15	16	17	6·5	5·2
	Kendrapara ...	13	13	13	12	6·8	7·34
	Jajpur ...	13	13	11	11	5·6	8·
alasore ...	Sadar ...	12	12	11	11	5·8	5·63
	Bhadrak ...	11	11	10	13	5·2	5·8
ari ...	Sadar ...	8	8	2	8	4·5	4·25
	Khurda ...	6	6	4	4	3·2	3·5
	Total ...	78	78	67	76	...	...

Municipalities.

District.	Number of members or Commissioners.			Number of meetings held.		Number of meetings adjourned for want of quorum.	Average percentage of attendance of Commissioners.		Total Receipts.		Total expenditure.	
	Appointed by Government.	Elected.	Total.	1892-93.	1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack	8	10	18	21	17	...	55	56·2	43,138	39,656	45,182	39,666
Kendrapara	12	...	12	12	8	...	54·1	53·7	7,793	7,561	7,793	7,645
Jajpur	12	...	12	26	17	2	48·3	54·1	6,096	5,284	5,758	5,139
Balasore	6	12	18	15	13	1	63·6	45·27	15,505	16,055	15,491	14,770
Puri	5	10	15	29	26	5	37·2	36	45,205	40,004	40,899	39,216
Total ...	43	32	75	103	81	8	...	...	1,17,737	1,09,160	1,15,123	1,06,426

There is a decrease in the number of meetings held by the three District Boards and several Municipalities, and an increase in the number of meetings held by the several Local Boards.

Mr. Stevenson writes as follows:—

Cuttack.

"The attendance of members was more regular than in 1892-93, and at all meetings the Chairman presided, as desired by Government, when at head-quarters. The Vice-Chairman continued to render valuable assistance.

"The average attendance of members has improved in the Jajpur and Kendrapara Local Boards, and has fallen off in the Sadar Local Board, where, with the exception of a few, the members did not evince much interest in the conduct of business.

"The Chairman of the Local Board attributes this apathy on the part of the members 'partly to the paucity of the work and partly to the petty nature of the charge devolved upon the Board, as very little is left for its functions since the transfer by the District Board to itself of the control of secondary education and sanitation.' There may be something in this, but the District Board took action in terms of paragraph 11 of Government Resolution on Local Self-Government and the working of the District Boards for 1891-92.

"There was no change in the duties of the District Board, which were (1) the charge of pounds, (2) middle and primary education, (3) dispensaries, (4) ferries, (5) district and village roads, (6) water-supply."

Municipality, Cuttack.

159. The majority of the Commissioners in the Cuttack Municipality are reported by the Chairman to have taken a lively interest in municipal affairs. The sanitary condition of the town was on the whole good, and the working of the municipalty was generally satisfactory except as to office supervision.

The fourth general election of Commissioners took place during the year under report. The elections excited but little public interest, the total number of voters who attended being only 541 out of 1,643 persons entitled to vote.

Jajpur.

160. The Municipal Commissioners held 17 meetings as against 26 in 1892-93, of which 2 were adjourned for want of a quorum, against 5 in 1892-93. Roads and conservancy were duly seen to, and two new ferries and six urinals were added. The dispensary was almost entirely maintained by the municipality.

Kendrapara.

161. The sanitary condition of the town was better than in 1892-93, when cholera appeared as an epidemic and 225 deaths occurred. An agitation was set on foot by some residents for the exclusion of certain alleged agricultural and isolated villages from the municipal area. The matter was enquired into and the result reported to Government, who directed that the matter should be kept in abeyance till the passing of the new Municipal Act.

The Magistrate reports that something was done towards clearing jungle in all the municipalities, but not nearly so much as should have been.

Balasore.

162. The District Board had the control and management of the following branches of administration—(1) secondary schools, viz., middle class and middle vernacular, (2) special schools, including madrassas and schools for aborigines, (3) ferries, (4) roadside drains, (5) examination of primary schools, (6) grant of scholarships and rewards.

To two Local Boards were delegated the powers of administering grants for pounds, roads (both village and district), primary schools (both for boys and girls). The Bhadrak Local Board had, in addition to these, been specially entrusted with the management of the Bhadrak and the Chandbali dispensaries, the dâk bungalow at Chandbali, and the supervision of Salundi and Acquapada ferries, as they lie within the jurisdiction and easy reach of that Board. The District Officer remarks that "the powers delegated to the Local Boards have been well exercised. On revision of the delegation of powers to these Boards in order to harmonise with the clear wishes of Government, the Sadar Local Board have been relieved as an experimental measure of the administration of the district roads from the beginning of the current financial year; the Bhadrak Local Board to retain them within its jurisdiction so long as the Subdivisional Officer is the Chairman."

163. There were three bye-elections held during the year to fill up vacancies caused by removal or transfer of Commissioners. The fourth general election of this Municipality was also held on 15th January 1894, and 12 members were elected. The elections at each centre were attended by about little more than one-fourth the number of qualified voters. The election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman was smoothly carried out. Dr. Williams was elected Chairman and Babu Radha Charan Das Vice-Chairman. The Magistrate remarks:—"I am glad to be able to state that the so-called party feeling amongst the Commissioners did not hinder good and useful work, and I would add that under the new Chairman healthy signs of, if not unity, at least toleration, are being displayed."

Municipality.

164. Mr. Coxe writes:—"The average attendance of the members was 6·57 against 4·6 of the previous year, which shows an improvement. Babu Harish Chandra Ghose, a local pleader, continues to be the Vice-Chairman, and devotes considerable time and pains to the work of his post, in which he takes much interest.

Puri District Board.

The management of the pounds, ferries, and village roads throughout the district, except Khurda sub-division, was made over to the Local Board from 1st April 1893, and from the number of meetings held and the average attendance of the members, it is evident that the Board has taken much more interest in the administration of the services it was entrusted with than before.

165. The condition of the Municipality is improving. The net income of the Municipality was Rs. 35,604, exlcusive of Rs. 5,000 received from Government as loan for the Baradand drainage work.

Puri Municipality.

The main roads of the town were metalled with laterite stone and the lanes with broken pots, as last reported. Cattle straying about the streets are now impounded, and the pilgrims are not allowed to feed them with grass or straw, except at Pejnala and Sargadwar. The construction of the Baradand drainage work is approaching completion. The result of the last audit of the municipal account was on the whole satisfactory, and the irregularities pointed out are now being attended to.

166. I am able to bear testimony to a marked improvement in the District Board and Municipality of Puri over the state of things that existed last year, and I have separately reported to Government with regard to each of them. The great improvement in the Puri Municipality I attribute to the zeal and energy of the Chairman, Dr. Banks, whose devotion to his duties is conspicuous.

167. In the case of the Cuttack Municipality, I was not favourably impressed with the office work. The office appeared to be undermanned and not to have any clerk of the requisite ability to deal with the affairs of a large office. On the other hand, I can compliment the Chairman on the state of the roads and drains and on the manner in which, with the assistance of some of the Uriya Commissioners, he contrives to widen roads without recourse to the Land Acquisition Act.

In the case of the Cuttack District Board, the services rendered by Mr. Das, Vice-Chairman, are again entitled to special acknowledgment.

168. The Balasore Municipality, while maintaining its executive efficiency, has till recently been conspicuous for faction. I think the Commissioners have done wisely to elect as their Chairman an officer entirely beyond the reach of such influences.

XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

169. In statement XXXII are given the required statistics under this head. There is nothing to add to what I said last year. The Muhammadans appear to have a fair share of employment.

XXXII.—POST-OFFICES AND TELEGRAPHS.

170. No new post-offices were opened during the year. On the contrary, one branch post-office was closed in the district of Cuttack, and the branch office at Kendrapara was made a sub-post-office and the sub-post-offices at

Aul and Raghunathpur in the same district were reduced to branch offices. The reason for these changes is not known to me. No new lines of telegraph were constructed. An office was, however, opened at Jellasore in the district of Balasore. There is in the district of Puri a line of telegraph along the East Coast Railway line, which is worked only for the Department. Both the Departments are prospering well.

XXXIII.—ZAMINDARI DÂK.

171. The following table shows the working of the zamindari dâk during the year as compared with the preceding one:—

District.	Number of estates paying cess.		Percentage on sadar jama.		Receipts.		Expenditure.		Number of lines maintained.		Number of runners employed.		Number of overseers employed.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Cuttack	1,581	1,593	0 13 3·93	1 0 0	8,101	9,323	7,940	7,995	28	28	78	78	5	3
Balasore	818	818	1 4 6	1 2 0	5,251	4,806	4,704	4,982	19	19	51	51	3	4
Puri	364	402	1 13 3	2 0 0	5,210	5,414	4,776	4,655	10	10	29	29	3	3
Total	2,763	2,813			18,562	19,003	17,510	17,632	57	57	158	158	11	10

172. During the year under report, the mustajirs or farmers of Government revenue-free estates which are the property of individuals in the district of Puri were assessed with this cess under paragraph 4 of the Board's circular No. 1 of July 1880. This partly accounts for the increase in the receipts in that district. The difference in the rate of assessment partly accounts for the difference in the other districts.

173. No permanent new lines were opened. Three temporary lines were, however, maintained for eight months in the district of Balasore, at the instance of the Postmaster-General, for reasons not reported by the Collector. Nor is it clear whether this will be necessary annually. Further report will be called for and submitted. The other changes noticeable in the above statement call for no special remark.

174. In paragraph 155 of the last year's report it was stated that it might be necessary to revise the rate fixed for Cuttack to meet the charges for carrying the camp dâk of the Magistrate and subdivisional office, which it had been the practice to meet from contract contingencies. The Collector's report shows that a little more than Rs. 48 only was spent for this purpose, though additional temporary runners had to be entertained. It is reported at the same time that nothing was spent for carrying the dâks of the kanungos and outposts. The Collector's report does not state clearly whether chaukidars are still employed. Nor is it clear what is meant by "the rule not being generally known," when it is remembered that, not the public, but a limited number of Government officials only, are concerned. The Collector will be requested to altogether put a stop to the practice of employing chaukidars for carrying such dâks.

The collection work appears to have been done smoothly on the Collector's side.

175. There are said to have been 40 fairs in the district of Cuttack during the year under report, against about 40 in the preceding one. It is not clear whether new ones were started. It is desirable that the District Officers should pay particular attention to the site, water-supply, and other matters of sanitary consideration when new fairs are started. It seems also desirable from this point of view that the sites for new fairs should be reported beforehand to the District Officers, who should decide on their suitability. The attention of all the District Officers will be invited to this. No special arrangements were, however, made or necessary at any of the fairs in this district, except the Baruni

Fairs.

Jatra held in the town of Jajpur, when the municipality provided temporary latrines. No epidemic broke out at any of the fairs, and the police kept proper order.

176. In the district of Balasore a small sum was spent in erecting latrines and digging trenches only at Kawpur fair in the Bhadrak subdivision, and steps were taken to look after sanitary arrangements at other fairs of less importance.

177. In the district of Puri the fairs were the same as reported last year. The Ruth Jatra festival was attended by a larger number of pilgrims than usual. Cholera broke out, but fortunately the number of deaths was insignificant. Sanitary precautions were adopted by the Puri municipal authorities. At the Makar fair in the Khurda subdivision a temporary latrine was constructed and a small staff of sweepers engaged.

178. There were 121 pounds in charge of the District Boards, 56 in Cuttack, 42 in Balasore and 23 in Puri, against 53, 43, and 22 respectively in the previous year.

Pounds.

179. In the district of Cuttack the receipts fell from Rs. 7,168 in 1892-93 to Rs. 6,576 in 1893-94. The Collector says no special reason can be assigned for the decrease; it is, however, alleged that the decrease was noticeable in the pounds near the canal embankments, and is attributed to the leniency of the canal authorities in impounding cattle trespassing on the embankments. This explanation does not seem to be satisfactory. The District Board has, however, farmed all its pounds with advantage for the current year, while it retained direct management of all the pounds during the year under report.

180. In the district of Balasore, 25 pounds were farmed out and 17 retained under direct management. The former show an increase in the receipts on account of competition, while the latter show a decrease which is ascribed to continuous rains and floods, on account of which the cattle could not be let out to graze. It is not clear, however, how the rains and floods affected the receipts of one class of pounds and not those of the other. The Collector will be requested to explain this.

181. There is a decrease in the receipts from pounds in the district of Puri, where the District Board farmed out 22 and retained one under direct management. The decrease is not, however, real, as it is due to a part of the demand remaining unrealized at the close of the year, for reasons not given.

182. With regard to the cows and bulls wandering in the streets of the town of Puri, noticed in paragraph 161 of last year's report, the municipal authorities are reported to have now taken steps for impounding such cattle.

XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

183. The following are the Societies in the Division:—

(1) The Orissa Association at Cuttack.
(2) The Landholders' Association at Cuttack.
(3) The National Society at Balasore.
(4) The Orissa Sanskrit Samiti at Cuttack.
(5) The Graduates' and Under-graduates' Association at Cuttack.
(6) The Kayastha Sabha, or the Association of Bengali Kayasthas at Cuttack.
(7) The Utkal Samilani Sabha, or the Association of Uriyas at Cuttack.
(8) The Cuttack Total Abstinence Society at Cuttack.
(9) The Sanatan Dharmarakshini Sabha at Puri.
(10) The Gorakshini Sabha, or the Societies for the Protection of Cows at Cuttack and Puri.
(11) The Puri Temple Repair Committee.

The first, second, and third are political in character, but exist in name only. The fourth and fifth are literary and did something during the year. The Sanskrit Samiti did useful work in taking measures for the organization of the Sanskrit tols and for holding Sanskrit examinations. The Graduates' and Under-graduates' Association appears to have stirred once when the abolition of the Cuttack Medical School was under consideration. The sixth and seventh deal with social matters and do not appear to have done anything during the

year. The eighth and ninth are of little importance. Though the name shows that it is a religions institution, the Sanatan Dharmarakshini Sabha was formed, the Collector of Puri says, to defend some Bairagis at Puri, and the Society is about to cease to exist, as the case of the Bairagis has been judicially decided. The Gorakshini Sabha is a thing of the past, as reported last year. No signs of its vitality have been noticed.

The eleventh is a temporary committee, and did useful work in raising subscriptions and continuing the repairs to the temples at Puri. The repairs of the Bhogamundap and the temple of Bemala were completed. The former was in a dangerous state; iron joists supported by iron pillars were set to support its dome. The floor of the temple of Lakshmi was marbled. Some work was done to the principal temple also. All the works were carried out without any accident. Many works are still in progress. Since the transfer of Babu Bularam Mullick, the Joint-Secretary, Babu Hari Bullab Bose is the principal local authority.

184. The Native Press was represented by the newspapers reported last year. They are—

1. *Utkal Dipika.*
2. *Balasore Sambad-bahika.*
3. *Uriya and Navasambad.*

All the papers were conducted loyally and with moderation. The tone of the Uriya press contrasts favourably with that of the vernacular press of Bengal. The first-named paper is the most widely circulated of the three. It deals generally with questions that concern Orissa, such as the settlement, manufacture of salt, and occasionally with questions of general interest, such as opium, Sanskrit study, cooly law, service rules, and the quarrel between the Hindus and Muhammadans. It deplored the bad feeling that had arisen between Hindus and Muhammadans, without espousing the cause of either section of the community. The other two papers chiefly concerned themselves with questions of local interest.

During the year under report a new periodical was started. With regard to this new periodical the Collector of Cuttack says as follows:—"Another paper called *Indradhanu* (Rainbow), a periodical published at irregular intervals, was started during the year by some of the leading educated men of the town and interior. It was originally set on foot to criticise and bring to notice the works of Upendra Bhunja, the first and perhaps most renowned poet of Orissa, and thereby to give him prominence as a writer. There was a move in opposition by another party, which attempted to give precedence to some other and more modern writers. This latter party published a periodical called *Bijuli* (Lightning) at the press of the Raja of Bamra, a Tributary State in the Central Provinces. For some time the two factions waged a paper war in their respective organs; but of late a more pacific feeling has prevailed."

185. As I reported last year, public opinion in Orissa restricts itself to such matters as are intimately connected with the material welfare of the people, such as the settlement now in progress. The public in Orissa less, if possible, than in Bengal concerns itself with politics, and in this respect the public, with its imperfect means of ascertaining the truth, acts wisely.

186. The marked difference between Orissa and Bengal is to be met with among the educated and half-educated classes: these in Orissa maintain the same attitude of trustful reliance on the good faith of the Government that was not unknown in Bengal a quarter of a century ago. They are the upholders of the Government rather than its detractors. There is no indication at present of that ignorant and vindictive censoriousness that too often characterizes the attitude of a small section of the educated and half-educated classes in Bengal, and which, if it did not usually fall on barren soil, might lead to political danger.

XXXV.—SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

187. * * * * * * *

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

188. A consideable number of the zamindars of Orissa appear to be wanting in aptitude for the management of their own affairs; many are seriously

in debt, and it is a very common incident that they are not at the trouble of ascertaining what is due as revenue to Government on the dates of payment of the half-yearly instalments, and thus fall into difficulties under the Sale Law. I am inclined to think that in this respect they are more indolent than the zamindars of Bengal. I cannot attribute the embarrassments that have come to my notice either to the Land Law, under which they have enjoyed for 60 years the increased value of their properties which arises from a rise of rents in the case of all but *thani* raiyats, and to the extension of cultivation; nor can I attribute it to extravagance except, perhaps, in connection with marriages, sradhs, distribution of alms, and other religious observances. They certainly are not conspicuous for a display of wealth, nor can they be relied on, as a rule, to support liberally any great public objects. Their charity runs in older and I venture to think less desirable channels, namely, the gratuitous support of vagrants of the religious or pseudo-religious class. Under the above circumstances it might be anticipated that we should find them harsh and oppressive landlords, desirous of recovering their fortunes at the expense of the tenantry; whether from the survival of patriarchal relations here more than elsewhere, or from that indolence which is assumed to be characteristic of the Uriya, such does not seem to be the case. The land system of Orissa, moreover, protects a large class of the tenantry from enhancement during the currency of a settlement, which acts as a further check on the landlord. I do not, therefore, think it can be stated that the zamindars of Orissa are oppressive landlords.

189. The Collector of Cuttack says that in his district the conduct of the zamindars was good on the whole. There was a dispute between the Raja of Sukinda and his raiyats. It was, however, settled amicably. It was once reported that killa Aul was in confusion, but nothing has as yet come to light to show that the raiyats there are oppressed. The Collector of Balasore speaks favourably of Raja Baikuntha Nath De Bahadur, Babu Rajnarayan Das, Bhunya Abdus Soban Khan, Kailash Chandra Rai Mahasay, and Rai Govind Bullab Roy Mahasay.

190. There appears no improvement in the relations between the zamindars and raiyats in the district of Puri. The Collector says as follows:—

"The largest zamindar in the district is the Government. The next leading zamindars, as reported last year, are—

"(1) The Raja of Puri. Matters about himself and his estates remain much the same as reported last year by Mr. Walsh. I have never seen the Raja, but the information available to me goes to show that though he may at times have a glimmering of conscientiousness, he is not all that can be desired. He is too much a slave of his attendants ever to make a real attempt to improve himself. The Rani has at last been induced to appoint a competent manager, and it is to be hoped that this appointment will do good.

"(2) The Raja of Parikud seems an excellent landlord as far as I can judge, and to be cursed with unreasonable raiyats over whom he seems to be prevailing.

"(3) The jagirdar of Malud's estate continues to be managed by me as receiver on behalf of his creditors.

"(4) The Chaudhuri of Bhinjarpur. It is understood the Chaudhuris are not at one among themselves. Their estates have fallen into arrears and have been advertised for sale.

"(5) The zamindars of Kothdesh (two brothers) have been much involved in debts of late, and have been very irregular in payment of Government dues. Their estate has at present been advertised for sale, and will, I fancy, be sold next July. It is regrettable that an old and distinguished family should be broken up, but the end is inevitable. They are hopelessly involved, and have not the necessary sense or knowledge to save themselves.

"(6) Of the principal mahants of the several maths at Puri, who hold endowment land, the mahant of Emar is the only person who manages his property well and is the wealthiest. The rest I am informed either mismanage their property or are involved in debt.

"On the whole, there is but little recognition in this district of the principle that property involves any duties beyond ostentation." I may add that I have seen very little evidence of ostentation in Orissa.

XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

191. The year was rather a favourable one than otherwise for crops, except in the Cuttack district, which appears to be in a normal condition of short crops, and has been so for the last three or four years. Prices have everywhere been high, which cannot, I think, be attributed to a deficient harvest, but rather to the influence of prices ruling elsewhere. So far as the agricultural tenant is concerned, I see no reason to think that his condition is otherwise than prosperous, as he must derive some advantage from high prices. The condition of the day-labourer here as elsewhere is not good; there are no local industries which divert this class from being the servants of the tenantry, nor does it appear that they readily leave such service when the oportunity offers. Relief works, when tried, do not seem to attract labour even at periods of the greatest pressure from high prices.

Yet when it is considered how great is the number of Uriyas who leave Orissa for employment in Calcutta and elsewhere, it cannot be alleged that the Uriya is wanting in the enterprise necessary to take his services to a better market than is to be found locally. This leads me to doubt whether the Uriya day-labourer can be so badly off as would at first sight appear. I have heard it stated by an officer who has good opportunities of observing, that many of this class are not free agents, that they have as a rule taken advances from a cultivator or a contractor and cannot leave such service, and that better wages will not tempt them to do so unless the temptatiom of an advance is added. The same officer says that this position of semi-slavery enables the employer to obtain their services much below the wage that would be paid by another person, and that the labourers are sweated down to the lowest scale that is consistent with their survival. It is possibly here that we must look for the explanation of the fact that wages do not rise in Orissa, as has been pointed out by Mr. McPherson, Subdivisional Officer of Khurda, and others. The only way that we may hope that this bondage will be broken will be by creating a larger demand for unskilled labour. Manufactories are not likely to exist in Orissa, but a railway will doubtless stimulate an increasing number to leave Orissa for places where labour is better remunerated.

The settlement progressed on the whole quietly; less is heard now of the oppression of amins, and the time has not yet come for the raiyats to learn how the settlement will affect them, and they maintain a quiet attitude.

The East Coast Railway has come to a standstill, the decision of the difficult question as to where the Mahanadi bridge is to be built being still under consideration.

The year is remarkable for the large number of pilgrims that visited the Puri temple on the occasion of the Car festival. Ever since Puri has been a place of pilgrimage, pilgrims have visited the temple at considerable personal inconvenience and risk to health and life, and it is a subject of congratulation that in 1893 the abnormally large concourse, which is estimated to have exceeded 100,000 persons, showed an exceptionally low rate of mortality.

The Steamer Companies did yeoman's service in transporting pilgrims to and from Calcutta, and the sufferings experienced were materially lessened thereby. It would be interesting to compare the statistics as to mortality in 1893 with those of a similar occasion before steamer lines existed, and when the whole distance between Calcutta and Puri, over 300 miles, was traversed by road.

The Hemp Drugs Commission visited Orissa, and witnesses were examined at Cuttack and Puri. The Uriya is not in favour of the prohibition of the use of hemp drugs. Similarly, the Uriya witnesses before the Opium Commission were opposed to the prohibition of the use of that drug.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON EXCISE ADMINISTRATION IN THE LOWER PROVINCES FOR 1893-94.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—SEPARATE REVENUE.

Darjeeling, the 17th October 1894.

RESOLUTION—No. 433T.-F.

READ—

The Report of the Commissioner of Excise for the year 1893-94, with the observations of the Board of Revenue thereon.

There was no administrative change in the management of this Department during the year. Mr. Krishna Govinda Gupta was Commissioner of Excise throughout the year, and he had the direct assistance of three Deputy Collectors, one of whom was his Personal Assistant, and two were peripatetic Inspectors of Excise. In 18 districts the Department was in charge of Special Deputy Collectors whose whole time was, or should have been, given, and whose pay was charged, to the Excise Department, while in the remaining districts excise work was entrusted to a half-time Deputy Collector on the ordinary staff. In all but three of the former districts there are central distilleries, the working of which demands the careful supervision of the Special Deputy Collectors. The distilleries generally are in immediate charge of Sub-Deputy Collectors or of Kanungos, as Superintendents. Their number was reduced during the year by the closing of those at Hooghly and at Maniktola in Calcutta, and since the end of the year the Mymensingh distillery has also been abolished. The number of Sub-Deputy Collectors now employed is 9, and of Kanungos, inclusive of the Deputy Superintendents of certain distilleries, 27. The Commissioner has not reported how far the old excise darogas have been replaced in the subordinate establishment by men of a superior class. This subject should be noticed in the next report.

2. *Inspections.*—The amount of inspection done by the Commissioner and the Inspectors was satisfactory. With regard to Collectors, it is reported that the central distilleries were insufficiently inspected in Birbhum, Murshidabad, and Monghyr, and that excise inspection generally was neglected in Bogra, Rangpur and Tippera. The Board should draw the attention of the Collectors, of these districts to the matter, and insist on the inspection work being properly done in future. In paragraph 7 of their report, the Board mention certain districts in which the Special Deputy Collectors are stated to have been employed, more or less, on judicial work in breach of the rule that their whole time should be given to excise work. It appears, however, from the Administration Report of the Commissioners, that in 1893 no judicial work was done by those officers in Mymensingh and Champaran, and that only in Midnapore was the amount excessive. The rule should be strictly carried out in future. It is satisfactory to notice that in 16 out of the 18 districts in which Special Deputy Collectors are employed, the minimum number of days prescribed for inspections in the interior (120) was attained or exceeded. Since the close of the year orders have been issued fixing the minimum number of days for touring by these officers at 150, and directing that they are not to be employed on magisterial duties or placed in charge of treasuries. In the other districts the Deputy Collectors of the ordinary staff supervising excise are not to have charge of the treasury, and are required to spend 90 days on tour. The number of days prescribed for these officers last year was 60, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that there was a deficiency in the tours in only three districts, excluding the Sonthal Parganas and Darjeeling, the circumstances of which are exceptional. The only serious deficiency (24 days) was in Tippera;

the cause of this should have been explained. A subordinate staff of inspecting and preventive officers is maintained in all districts. The movements of these officers should be closely and constantly watched and controlled by the Deputy Collectors and Collectors.

3. *Financial results of the year.*—The revenue from exciseable articles was, as in previous years, realised from fees on licenses for wholesale and retail sale of spirits or drugs, distillery fees, and duty on the actual quantity of country rum, country spirit prepared in the central distilleries, opium, ganja and bhang passing into consumption. Duty on imported liquors forms part of the Imperial customs revenue. A further enhancement of the duty on ganja, and the substitution of a distillery fee of 2½ annas per gallon, London-proof, for the former fee of one anna per gallon irrespective of strength, were the principal changes made last year in rates. The total receipts of the year, according to the figures returned by the District Officers, amounted to Rs. 1,21,37,096, or Rs. 6,37,096 in excess of the budget estimates. The total charges having been Rs. 6,47,740 against a budget estimate of Rs. 6,96,000, the net receipts were Rs. 1,14,89,356. The Accountant-General's figures show receipts larger by Rs. 28,563, but the discrepancy has to be reconciled. An annual statement of the charges should be obtained from him for comparison with the figures supplied by the Collectors. All exciseable articles show an increase of revenue in the past year, with the exception of madak, chandu and methylated spirits, the largest increase being obtained from the license fees of outstills and the duty on ganja. The incidence of the excise revenue per head of the population amounted to two annas and eight pies, against five annas and five pies and eight annas and four pies respectively in Madras and Bombay, and one anna and nine pies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending the 30th September 1893. The expenditure, on the other hand, decreased by Rs. 6,000; the details of the sub-heads as compared with 1892-93 are given in paragraph 44 of the Commissioner's report. There is an increase of Rs. 9,230 under salaries, with a decrease of Rs. 6,666 under rents and rates, and of Rs. 4,000 under petty construction and repairs. The Commissioner of Excise should furnish details of "petty construction" in future reports, as was done in paragraph 59 of his report for 1892-93.

4. *Relation of growth of consumption to growth of revenue.*—The Board's observation in paragraph 12, that the accepted principle of raising a maximum of revenue from a minimum of consumption, has been carefully kept in view, receives support from the following figures showing the revenue derived from, and the consumption of, the chief articles of excise in the past two years:—

	Revenue.		Percentage of difference.	Consumption.		Percentage of difference.
	1892-93.	1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.		L. P. gallons.	L. P. gallons.	
Distillery liquor ...	24,03,063	24,45,174	+1·8	402,156	416,887	+3·6
Outstill shops ...	26,27,080	28,07,224	.....	.....	.....	.....
Country rum ...	4,19,717	4,35,308	+3·7	80,176	83,554	+4·2
				Mds.	Mds.	
Opium ...	20,85,635	21,34,867	+2·4	1,934	1,960	+1·3
Ganja ...	23,86,066	25,35,045	+6·2	5,451	5,116	−6·1

The consumption of distillery liquor increased more than the revenue derived therefrom. This occurred mainly in Bihar, and is accounted for by the reduction of the duty in that province, which was intentionally made in order to enable that liquor to compete with the cheap outstill liquor and check illicit dealing in the latter. In other Divisions, where higher rates of duty are levied, consumption fell of. In the case of outstill liquor the returns of consumption obtained from the license-holders' books are too untrustworthy for quotation,

The revenue from country rum would have amounted to Rs. 4,39,600 in the past year if the full duty of Rs. 5 per gallon had been paid in Bengal on 1,073 gallons imported from Shahjehanpur which passed into consumption. If this sum is taken as the true revenue, the increase over the previous year was 4·7 instead of 3·7 per cent, and exceeded the increase in consumption. The increase in revenue from opium and ganja also gives a larger ratio than the increase in consumption. The reduction in the consumption of ganja, accompanied by a large increase in the revenue, is specially remarkable.

5. The gross revenue, the charges, and the net revenue in the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Revenue.	Charges.	Net revenue	Percentage of charges.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1889-90	1,04,73,431	5,31,382	99,42,049	5·07
1890-91	1,04,60,932	6,47,112	98,13,820	6·1
1891-92	1,11,29,813	6,67,792	1,04,62,021	6·
1892-94	1,16,00,621*	6,53,715*	1,09,46,906*	5·6
1893-94	1,21,37,096†	6,47,740†	1,14,89,356†	5·3
Difference between the past two years	+5,36,475	—5,975	+5,42,450	—·3

* Revised figures.
† Figures subject to revision by Accountant-General.

Saving a slight fall in 1890-91, the revenue has steadily advanced, the net increase last year over the preceding year being Rs. 5,42,450. The charges at the same time show a gradual decrease in the past three years. Distributed according to the Divisions, the revenue compares thus for the past two years, after exclusion of the advance collections of each year:—

Division.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference + or —
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	11,57,570	11,61,512	+3,942
Presidency	32,14,624	35,64,906	+3,50,282
Rajshahi	8,81,117	9,37,755	+56,638
Dacca	8,12,196	8,11,233	—963
Chittagong	2,68,588	2,65,973	—2,615
Patna	24,28,015	25,85,849	+1,57,834
Bhagalpur	12,09,774	13,08,328	+98,554
Orissa	5,64,242	6,18,447	+54,205
Chota Nagpur	8,37,868	8,75,374	+37,506
Total ...	1,13,73,994	1,21,29,377	+7,55,383

There was thus an increase of over 7½ lakhs last year on comparison of the revenue received in each year on account of the year itself. There were slight decreases in only two divisions, Dacca and Chittagong, while large increases were obtained in the Presidency (including Calcutta), Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions

6. *Revenue under different heads.*—Classified under the different heads, the revenue (without adjustment of advance collections) has been as follows in the past five years:—

Articles of Excise.	Revenue.					1893-94 compared with 1892-93.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits	47,07,132	45,28,262	48,14,643	50,30,143	52,52,898	2,22,755	...
Rum	1,00,659	98,383	2,29,072	4,19,717	4,35,308	15,591	...
Imported liquors	2,14,090	2,31,095	2,23,644	2,07,092	2,33,162	26,070	...
Beer	16	71	174	193	224	31	...
Tari	8,26,314	8,45,586	9,57,405	9,50,379	10,16,375	65,996	...
Pachwai	2,32,682	2,72,288	3,04,168	3,34,557	3,46,518	11,961	...
Charas	3,535	6,594	7,568	9,097	10,776	1,679	...
Siddhi, sabzi or bhang	43,141	44,847	48,464	53,558	55,752	2,194	...
Majum	2,067	1,910	1,962	1,984	2,069	85	...
Madak	82,825	81,467	86,343	79,689	78,379	...	1,310
Chandu	35,216	36,267	35,332	31,032	24,476	...	6,556
Spirits used for arts	143	466	772	1,066	337	...	729
Ganja	22,59,690	23,11,713	22,92,568	23,86,066	25,35,045	1,48,979	...
Opium	19,59,491	19,95,312	21,18,825	20,85,035	21,34,867	49,232	...
Miscellaneous	6,430	6,671	7,973	10,413	10,910	497	...
Total ...	1,04,73,431	1,04,60,932	1,11,29,913	1,16,00,621*	1,21,37,096	5,45,070	8,595
					Net increase ...	Rs. 5,36,475	

* Revised figures, owing mainly to the inclusion of the revenue of the new district of Angul and Khondmals.

The revenue from country spirits, which fell by nearly 2 lakhs in 1890-91, has steadily advanced since, and in 1893-94 exceeded the receipts in that year by over 7 lakhs. Tari and pachwai show an unbroken advance since 1889-90, and rum, ganja and opium have also made steady progress from the same year save for a falling off in one year in each case. The settlements of licenses for the current year have again been very favourable, and the fees show up to the 31st May an increase of Rs. 4,44,099 over the amount in the past year.

7. *Country spirit.*—No article of excise contributes so largely to the revenue as country spirit. In the past year the receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 52,52,898, or 43·3 per cent. of the total excise revenue, against Rs. 50,30,143, or 43·4 per cent. in 1892-93. Country spirit is manufactured either at central distilleries or at outstills. The central distilleries are maintained by the Government; stills are worked within them by distillers, and the liquor is passed out, after the levy of the distillery fee and the duty, for sale at licensed shops. Except at a few subdivisions, the circumstances of which are exceptional, the distilleries are located at the head-quarters of the districts, the subdivisions being sometimes served by depôts supplied from them, from which the liquor is taken by the retail vendors. The central distillery system is in force throughout the following divisions and districts:—Burdwan, except certain wild tracts of Bankura and Midnapore, where outstills are allowed; the Presidency, Dacca and Orissa, except the jungle tracts of Cuttack along the frontier of the Tributary States, where outstills were re-introduced in the past year; the Giridih subdivision of the Hazaribagh district; and the Sonthal Parganas district. In the Patna Division, and the districts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur, a dual system of central distilleries and outstills is maintained, the areas served by the distilleries being defined, and outstills being placed at such a distance from the boundary as to minimise the risk of smuggling of outstill liquor into those areas. In the Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions, in the Chota Nagpur Division, except a small portion of Hazaribagh and Manbhum, and in the districts of Purnea and Malda of the Bhagalpur Division, the outstill system only is in force. In all districts the number of distillery or outstill shops, or of both, sanctioned is fixed with due regard to the requirements of the drinking population, as ascertained by careful enquiry renewed from time to time, and to the policy steadily maintained by the Government of affording no undue facilities for procuring liquor; the sites are selected in consultation with the magisterial and other local authorities, changes being made in deference to their views and the opinion of respectable residents; and the licenses are sold by auction, at upset prices fixed with reference to consumption, so far as it can be estimated, and the prices obtained in previous years.

8. *Changes effected or proposed in the management of Sadar Distilleries.*—The modification in the rate of the distillery fee already referred to was a change of some importance made during the year in the rules relating to central distilleries. It is yet too early to judge its effect, but a comparison of columns 19 and 24 in table V shows that the receipts under this head have fallen in the Patna Division, where it was too high before, considering the weakness of the liquor distilled, and have risen elsewhere, where the spirit distilled is stronger. So far, therefore, the object of the change has been achieved. Another change was the introduction of locked receivers for the spirit passing from the stills on distillation, in order to prevent any fraudulent abstraction. The Board (paragraph 27) were not satisfied that the advantages obtained were commensurate with the annoyance caused by the restriction, and prohibited its extension to distilleries where it had not been tried; but Mr. Westmacott is personally of opinion that the principle is sound that distillers should not have access to the receivers without the presence of an excise officer. The extension of the system must depend on the reports received of its working in the places where it is in force. On the question of issuing liquor from the distilleries at fixed strengths obtained by blending liquors distilled at different strengths, referred to in paragraph 25, the Lieutenant-Governor's remark in the Government order of the 9th June 1894, which referred only to compulsory distillation at a certain strength, not to blending, appears to have been misunderstood. In paragraph 15 of the Resolution on the Annual Report for 1891-92, as also in the Government order of the 19th March 1892, the Lieutenant-Governor desired to convey approval of the system, while expressing the opinion that it should be enforced with discretion. He agrees with the Commissioner and the Board that minute differentiation of strength in the issues from the distilleries should not be allowed, and that the fixing of a few standards of strength, conformably to the wishes of the distillers, who know the tastes of the consumers, tends to simplify the accounts and act as a check on the distillery establishments. The Board are, therefore, at liberty to maintain and, if necessary, extend the system. The plan of fixing minimum prices for the retail sale of liquor, whether at distillery shops or at outstills, which involved minute interfence and was never effectual, has been abolished; but the Commissioner now advocates, in paragraph 74 of his Report, that Government should fix the prices to be charged by distillers to the retail vendors, on the ground that the former have practically a monopoly of manufacture in central distillery areas, and that a reduction in the price of distillery liquor will minimise the temptation to smuggle or deal in contraband liquor. The Board (paragraph 30) discourage the proposal as an interference with free trade, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with them. The Board observe (in paragraph 32) that it has been considered a desirable policy to encourage the distillers to issue weak instead of strong lipuor, but they do not advocate a policy of interference. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the interference has been on the part of Government, which, by imposing a heavy still-head duty, has encouraged traders to distil at high strength: and the object of lowering the duty and the distillery fee is to allow things to take their course, and the tastes of the consuming classes to be consulted. In Bihar, where the demand is for a cheap, weak and comparatively innocuous liquor, the distillation of strong spirit had the tendency of encouraging drunkenness, or else of driving consumers to the use of illicit spirit.

9. *Changes in the management of outstills.*—With regard to outstills, effect was given from the beginning of the past year to the order of Government, in paragraph 14 of the Resolution on the Report for 1891-92, directing the withdrawal of the restrictions on the capacities of the stills and the fermenting vats, which were introduced some years since on the recommendation of the Excise Commission, but were found after full trial to be vexatious and ineffectual in practice. The licensees of outstills cannot, however, increase the size of the stills already sanctioned without the approval of the Collectors and the Excise Commissioner. The Lieutenant-Governor anticipates no evil results from the change, but the subject should be noticed in the next report. Mr. Westmacott (paragraph 25) deprecates the abandonment of the system followed by him when Excise Commissioner, of fixing the upset prices for the licenses for outstill shops on the basis of the quantity of liquor sold, a system which was condemned in paragraph 19 of the Resolution quoted above. Seeing that the information

procurable as to the quantity of liquor sold at the outstills is generally untrustworthy, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the average fees realised at the auctions in the previous three years must be the main guide for the calculation of the upset prices.

10. *Revenue from country spirit.*—Of the total revenue from country spirit, Rs. 24,45,174 were contributed by the central distilleries and the shops dependent on them, and Rs. 28,07,724 by the outstills, there being in the former case an increase of Rs. 42,111 and in the latter of Rs 1,80,644 over the receipts in the previous year. The number of distillery shops settled increased from 1,175 to 1,255, or by 80, and of outstill shops from 2,007 to 2,034, or by 27; but the total number of shops of the two classes was still much below the annual average of the five years 1888—93. The increase in each case in the past year is explained to be partly due to the settlement of a larger number of the sanctioned shops during the past year. For the purpose of ascertaining the number of new shops it is necessary to compare, not the number of shops actually leased, which is always a little below the sanction, but the number of sanctioned shops in each year. This comparison should be made in future reports, and explanation of any increase given. From figures separately supplied by the Excise Commissioner, it appears that for the past year the number of sanctioned distillery shops was 1,292 against 1,243 in 1892-93, and of outstill shops 2,041 against 2,029. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Board and the Commissioner will continue to check carefully all proposals for an addition to the number of existing shops, and to accord their sanction only in cases where the opening of a new shop is found necessary to meet a local demand which might otherwise be supplied by illicit dealing. In the Burdwan Division there was a decline in revenue from country spirit in all districts except Birbhum, but the loss was almost made up by increased receipts from pachwai and tari. It is clear from the figures furnished by the Commissioner that illicit distillation prevails largely in the Jahanabad sub-division of the Hooghly district and in Bankura, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to consider any proposals which the Board may desire to submit for the entertainment of special police in these tracts. The Presidency Division shows an increase of nearly Rs. 8,000 in the revenue, and a simultaneous decrease of nearly 6,000 gallons in consumption. In the Rajshahi Division, with Purnea and Malda, an increase of Rs. 40,820 was obtained. The Dacca Division shows a slight increase, a heavy falling off in Dacca, and a slight one in Backergunge, being compensated by a large rise in Mymensingh and a smaller one in Faridpur. The decrease in Backergunge is attributed partly to the use of country-made Eau-de-Cologne as a stimulant, which will be noticed further on. In the Chittagong Division the consumption of spirit is very limited. The revenue rose during the year owing chiefly to better settlements of the licenses. The Patna Division, with the addition of the districts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur, yields the largest revenue from country spirit, the amount received in the past year being Rs. 18,09,289 against Rs. 16,85,515 in 1892-93, showing an increase of Rs. 1,23,774, which was obtained in both the distillery and the outstill areas. Even the revenue from distillery liquor, which has long been on the downward grade, has commenced to rise as shown in paragraph 93 of the Commissioner's Report, and this may be the result of the measures lately taken to reduce its costliness. The lower classes of these districts are much addicted to drink, but the liquor consumed is ordinarily weak, and there is also a very large consumption of tari, which is still weaker. An increase of revenue was also obtained in the Sonthal Parganas and the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions, Palamau contributing the largest amount in the latter division, owing to the closer attention paid to excise since its formation into a district.

11. *Reduction in the number of distilleries.*—The suggestion (paragraph 30) that some of the smaller distilleries should be abolished, and their place supplied by depôts furnished from other distilleries, should form the subject of a separate report. The substitution might perhaps be advantageously effected in the Sonthal Parganas, where five central distilleries are now kept up.

12. *Country rum.*—With the view of checking the competition of country rum with country spirit, the substitution of a strong for a weak liquor being undesirable in the interests of the people, the duty on rum was raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per gallon London-proof in certain districts from the 1st April 1892.

The effect of the change in 1892-93 was a decrease in consumption, but a recovery took place in the past year. The total quantity passing into consumption from the distillery at Sibpur and by importation from Shahjehanpur in the North-Western Provinces and Aska in the Madras Presidency was 83,554 gallons London-proof against 80,176 gallons London-proof in 1892-93, showing an increase of 3,378 gallons London-proof. These figures, however, include the exports to Assam. If these exports are excluded, the actual increase in consumption in Bengal itself was, as the Board report, 640 gross gallons. In future reports the quantity exported to Assam and consumed in the districts outside Calcutta should be shown in London-proof gallons. The duty rose during the year from Rs. 4,00,321 in 1892-93 to Rs. 4,13,734. The income from license fees being insignificant, the total revenue from rum rose from Rs. 4,19,717 to Rs. 4,35,308.

13. *Imported liquor.*—The excise revenue from imported liquor is made up entirely of fees for licenses for wholesale vend, and for licenses for retail in shops, at hotels and railway refreshment rooms, and on steamers. The total receipts amounted during the year to Rs. 2,33,162 against Rs. 2,07,092 in the preceding year. The number of hotel, railway refreshment room and steamer licenses increased, but licenses for wholesale and retail shops fell off considerably in Calcutta owing to the enhancement of the fees from Rs. 50 and Rs. 600 to Rs. 300 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. This reduction is satisfactory, as it implies the closing of a large number of shops for the sale of cheap imported spirits. Regarding these spirits the Commissioner writes (paragraph 101):

"Most of the cheap and low class foreign spirits imported into Calcutta is made in North Germany from starchy roots, and is shipped here from Hamburg and London. All the varieties of these spirits (brandy, whisky, gin, spirits of wine, and spirits, other sorts), except some consignments of gin, are imported over-proof, in order to save freight. Nearly three-fourths of the total quantity imported is Hamburg spirits of wine, the average strength of which is seldom less than 63° O. P. The greater portion of the imported liquors sold in the native shops is concocted in Calcutta from these spirits of wine. The manipulation begins after they are cleared from the Custom House. The strength is reduced according to requirements, flavouring essenses and colouring matter are added, and the mixture is variously sold as whisky, brandy, gin and even as port and sherry. Gaudy and flaring labels are used, and the number of brands, specially of brandies and whiskies, is enormous, though care is apparently taken to avoid a close imitation of any recognized trade marks or an infraction of the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act, the Penal Code, or the Sea Customs Act, as amended by Act IV of 1889. These manipulated spirits are sold at an average strength of 40° U.P. The cost price of a dozen bottles is about Rs. 8, and the wholesale price Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 12. The retail price varies from Re. 1-4 to Re. 1-6 a bottle, which leaves a very large margin of profit. The importers of such spirits are known, and they have been warned that if they sell German spirit so labelled as to show it to be French brandy, English gin, Scotch whisky or anything other than what it really is, they will make themselves liable to prosecution."

The Board add—

"A condition has been inserted in all the licenses issued for the current year binding the licensee not to possess or sell any spirituous or fermented liquor other than country rum, unless the bottle bears a label or capsule, or the cork is sealed with a seal showing the name and style of the firm or shop by which, and the place at which, the liquor has been bottled, and the country of manufacture. It is beyond the power of the law to prevent the bottling and concoction of imported liquors so long as the provisions of the Indian Penal Code relating to trade marks are not infringed, and so long as the requirements of the Merchandise Marks Act are satisfied. The measure adopted should go some way towards diminishing the use of liquors locally manipulated, as the purchaser will know that it is not the original article which he is buying."

14. *Tari.*—Tari, or the sap drawn from palmyra and date trees, is an important source of excise revenue, the receipts last year having amounted to Rs. 10,16,375 against Rs. 9,50,379 in 1892-93. The liquor is used as a stimulant in a fermented state: when fresh and unfermented, it is a pleasant beverage having no intoxicating effect: when fermented, it is said to be nearly the same strength as about weak country liquor, but experiments should be made with the hydrometer to support this assertion. It is not distilled in this Province. Fresh tari is largely used in some districts for the manufacture of molasses, and is in such case exempt from taxation, the exemption extending to the whole of the Dacca Division under a notification issued by

the Government in 1883. In other districts a small fee only is levied, 2,461 licenses granted in the past year having yielded a revenue of only Rs. 7,211. The tari revenue is thus practically derived entirely from the fermented juice. The districts of Bihar contribute by far the largest share, and the proper regulation of tari taxation in those districts is a matter of great importance. A commencement has been made towards the introduction of the Madras system of fixing the license fee according to the number of trees tapped, a schedule of trees being filed by every applicant for a license, and the trees being subsequently marked for identification; but for the full introduction of the system it may be necessary to amend the law. The Board have been requested to submit a report on the subject, furnishing an estimate of the initial cost of registering and marking the trees, and of the future annual cost of the establishment required for maintaining the registers and detecting breaches of the rules, and this report is awaited. If further delay is unavoidable, the Board are requested to report at once on the further question which has been referred to them, whether an officer should be deputed to Madras to study the system on the spot. It is desirable that any information required for the further development of the system should be obtained as early as possible, in order that arrangements may be made before the settlements of the licenses for the ensuing year.

15. *Pachwai.*—This liquor, prepared by the fermentation of rice or marwa (*Eleusine Corocana*) and other grains, is a favourite beverage of the aboriginal or hill tribes who are found mainly in the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Murshidabad, the Sonthal Parganas and Darjeeling. In other districts licenses are granted where settlements of the aboriginal tribes exist. Besides the licenses for sale, which yielded last year a revenue of Rs. 3,27,827 against Rs. 3,17,699 in 1892-93, licenses for home consumption are granted to the headmen of villages at low fees fixed according to number of households. In certain tracts free home-brewing is permitted. These relaxations of the ordinary excise rules are necessary in the interests of the aborigines, to whom pachwai is nutritious as well as stimulating, and who, if subjected to a stricter system, might be driven to the illicit manufacture and use of stronger liquor. The system appears to have worked well in the past year, and it has the Lieutenant-Governor's full approval. An attempt is being made to compel vendors of pachwai to keep accounts of their transactions, and also to ascertain the quantity of material used and the alcoholic strength of the liquor, with the view of obtaining better information for the fixing of the license fees. The attempt should be persevered in for statistical purposes and for general information, but the Lieutenant-Governor does not desire to see any increase in the rate of taxation on this simple and useful beverage.

16. *Ganja.*—The proceedings of the Hemp Drugs Commission, whose report has not yet been received, have attracted special attention to ganja and its congeners during the year. Ganja is grown under close supervision in a compact area, with Naogaon in Rajshahi as its head quarters, and is exported thence to golahs (or bonded storehouses) in the districts, from which it is issued on payment of duty to retail vendors. With a smaller area under cultivation there was a considerable increase in the outturn last year. The total quantity consumed in Bengal during the year, however, shows a satisfactory decline from 5,451 to 5,116 maunds, while the revenue, owing mainly to the increase in the rates of duty, rose from Rs. 23,86,066 in 1892-93 to Rs. 25,35,045. Bhagalpur, Purnea, Mymensingh, Monghyr, Puri, Gaya and the Sonthal Parganas gave the largest increases in receipts. The figures of consumption in Orissa show that, while the total quantity for the province has fallen from 241½ to 236¼ maunds, the quantity of Garjhat ganja consumed in the district of Puri has increased from 5 maunds 14 seers to 18 maunds. It would thus appear that the enhancement of the duty on this kind of ganja has not checked its licit use in Puri. In Cuttack and Balasore, however, the drug did not come under taxation, although its consumption on the borders of the Tributary States is suspected. The local officers must continue their efforts to check any smuggling. The exports include 145 maunds sent to London, no mention of such exports having been made before: the nature and growth of this trade should be watched.

17. *Production and distribution of ganja.*—A perusal of section XII of the Excise Commissioner's Report leads the Lieutenant-Governor to think that

care should be taken to trace and compare the consumption of ganja year by year. The figures for 1893-94 appear to stand as follows:—

			Mds.
Estimated produce (paragraph 123)			9,755
Exported from Rajshahi (paragraph 125)			7,434
Quantity unaccounted for, and remaining in producers' godowns			2,321
Details of quantity exported			7,434
		Mds.	
Consumed in Bengal (paragraph 130) ...		5,116	
Sent to North-Western Provinces (paragraph 133)		463	
„ Nepal (paragraph 134)		234	
„ Mauritius		59	
„ Sikkim ...		1	
„ Hill Tippera		2	
„ Orissa Tributary States ...		4	
„ Assam } Duty free		731	
„ Kuch Bihar } Duty free		76	
London } Duty free		145	
Total accounted for ..			6,831
Balance remaining (presumably) in golahs			603

A statement of this kind should be drawn up year by year, and the manner of disposal of the balance unaccounted for should be traced. The actual balance in the golahs at the close of each year should be verified.

18. *Bhang.*—Bhang is a variety of hemp found wild in many districts of Lower Bengal and Bihar. For excise purposes it is stored and retailed in the same way as ganja, but the quantity thus taxed must be a fraction only of what is actually used, and the facility with which it can be procured renders abortive any attempt to suppress its illicit use. The revenue from bhang increased during the year from Rs. 53,058 to Rs. 55,752, with a decline in consumption from 1,034 to 943 maunds. The decrease was marked in Calcutta, where the drug is chiefly consumed, owing to a rise in the retail price caused by enhanced license fees. In Gaya, which is also a large consumer, a greater influx of pilgrims is said to account for a considerable increase in consumption.

19. *Opium.*—Excise opium is supplied to the licensed vendors from the district treasuries at prices varying from Rs. 16 to Rs. 32 per seer. The minimum price is fixed for the districts of the Patna Division, where the poppy is cultivated, with the view of removing the temptation of obtaining the drug illicitly from the cultivators. An enquiry was made during the year into the question whether the low price of excise opium in those districts does not tempt vendors to export it to other districts where the price is higher, but the Government eventually accepted the Board's view that such exportation, if on a large scale, could be easily detected from any abnormal increase in the quantity of the drug taken from the treasuries, while an enhancement of the price would offer greater inducement to the cultivators to keep back a portion of their produce for illicit sale. It was found necessary during the year to regulate the supply of opium to the shops in the Tributary States of Orissa bordering on the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri, so as to equalize taxation on both sides of the border, and prevent the vendors in the Tributary States from underselling those in British territory. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the retail price of opium per tola in each district may be reported in future and shown in Appendix D of the Report. The total revenue from excise opium rose last year from Rs. 20,85,635 in 1892-93 to Rs. 21,34,867, both license fees and duty contributing to the increase. The quantity of the drug sold also increased from 1,934⅓ to 1,970 maunds, or by 35½ maunds, but it was lower by nearly 36 maunds than the quantity sold in 1891-92. Increases took place in Calcutta and 19 districts, but were generally slight, except in Calcutta, Cuttack, Balasore, and Manbhum. In Calcutta the increase was due to large consumption by the chandu shops, but was small compared with a heavy decrease in the previous year. The increase in Cuttack was due to the inclusion in the return of the year of a quantity of the drug sold in

1892-93 to the Dhenkanal State. The increase in Manbhum is due to the opium vendors of the Gangpur State having taken their supplies from that district. An increase of 3¼ maunds in Hooghly is attributed to the detection of some important smuggling cases in the previous year, and to a stricter watch being kept on the shops bordering on French Chandernagore, into which opium has long been smuggled from the producing districts. A considerable decrease in the quantity of opium taken from the treasury occurred in Chittagong, and is possibly due to the regulation of the supply to the vendors according to local requirements, and the consequent check on smuggling into Burma. The district of Murshidabad, in which consumption has steadily fallen in the past three years, and smuggling is suspected, appears to require the special attention of the excise authorities.

20. *Madak.*—This is a preparation of opium for smoking. A considerable reduction in the revenue occurred in Calcutta, owing to the prohibition of smoking on the premises of the licensed shops. The reduction of the limit of retail sale and of private possession to one tola, and the fixing of a fee of Rs. 50 for a special license for manufacture for domestic consumption, have also had an effect on the revenue. The Lieutenant-Governor does not regard the decrease in revenue with regret, but it would appear from the very great increase in the number of prosecutions for unlicensed manufacture, and the fact that only one license was taken during the year, that the fee of Rs. 50 for a special license is prohibitive and merely encourages illicit practices. The Board should at once submit a proposal for the reduction of the fee to a reasonable rate.

21. *Methylated spirit.*—This spirit is professedly imported for use in the arts, manufactures and chemistry, but evidence exists that much of the foreign imports, received mostly from Germany, is manipulated into Eau-de-Cologne and sold for use as spirit, and it is also suspected that methylated spirit is drunk after dilution with water or used for the adulteration of ordinary spirit. Methylation with caoutchoucine, which is the only substance used at the Custom House, Calcutta, effectually renders spirit unfit for use as liquor, but spirit methylated with wood-naptha, as in the case of most of the foreign imports, can with the admixture of essences, be manipulated into a potable liquor, and it is this kind which passes into consumption in the form of Eau-de-Cologne. The Collector of Backergunge has drawn attention in his last administration report to the large consumption of the so-called Eau-de-Cologne in his district, and the Lieutenant-Governor learns that the Commissioner of Excise will submit a separate report, with suggestions for suppressing the abuse which has grown up in connection with imports of methylated spirit. Much loss is at present caused to the excise revenue by the competition of this spirit, which pays an *ad-valorem* duty of 5 per cent., and is seldom less than 50° over-proof, with the more heavily taxed ordinary liquor, whether imported or country-made.

22. *Offences against the Opium and Excise Laws.*—While the number of prosecutions of licensees for petty and isolated infractions of the conditions of their licenses shows a satisfactory decline, prosecutions for other offences have increased; the Police, and to a less extent the Excise officers, having exhibited greater vigilance than in the preceding year. The net increase in cases is, however, due to the numerous prosecutions for unlicensed manufacture of madak. The total number of persons prosecuted was 5,138, against 4,634 in 1892-93, and the percentage of convictions also rose from 84·8 to 85·2. A marked increase in the number of prosecutions and convictions for illicit distillation of country spirit occurred in the Sonthal Parganas, and it may be hoped that a check has been given to the offence in that district. Illicit distillation seems to prevail largely also in Bankura, Midnapore, Angul, Singhbhum, and the Jehanabad sub-division of the district of Hooghly. The total amount of fines imposed for breaches of the excise laws and rules was Rs. 89,366, of which Rs. 57,791, or 64·6 per cent., were realised Under both heads there was an increase as compared with the preceding year. Simultaneously with an increase in the number of cases, an advance in the amount paid as rewards is to be expected, and the total sum expended in the past year in payment to Police and Excise officers and informers accordingly rose from Rs. 68,252 in the previous year to Rs. 74,697. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the necessity

for prompt payment of rewards, especially to informers, was fully recognized during the year.

23. The thanks of the Government are due to Mr. Krishna Govinda Gupta for his successful administration of the department during the year, and to the Board for their supervision and for the advice which they have given on various matters. The Commissioner expresses his obligation to the Divisional Commissioners and the Collectors generally, and to some officers in particular, and speaks favourably of the work of the Special Deputy Collectors as a body. The names of the officers specially mentioned by him will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION REVIEWING THE REPORTS ON THE WORKING OF THE PURI LODGING-HOUSE ACT IN BENGAL DURING 1893-94.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MUNICIPAL—No. 480T.—M.

Calcutta, the 15th October 1894.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The reports from Commissioners of Divisions on the working of the Puri Lodging-house Act [IV (B.C.) of 1871 amended by Act II (B.C.) of 1879] during the year 1893-94 in the various places in their Divisions to which it has been extended.

SINCE 1888 it has been customary not to review these reports separately, but to include in the annual resolution relating to the municipalities in Bengal a short paragraph on the working of the Lodging-house Act in the Province. As, however, the Act has now been extended to several towns and areas, and its operation has assumed greater importance, a separate resolution has been considered desirable.

2. *Extension of the Act.*—The Puri Lodging-house Act IV of 1871, as amended by Acts II of 1879 and I of 1884, is in force in the towns and areas named in the margin. Reports have been received on the working of the Act in the twelve places first named; but although the Act was extended to Jajpur in September 1891, no report has yet been submitted. The Commissioner states that, owing to the bye-laws not having been sanctioned, the machinery of the Act could not be put into motion. This explanation cannot, however, be regarded as adequate, for the regulation, inspection and licensing of lodging-houses, the most important functions of the Act, are provided for in the Act itself and not by bye-laws. The Commissioner should, therefore, issue orders to the Magistrate to take immediate steps to enforce the Act in the town. The bye-laws for all the places in the Orissa Division to which the Act has been extended are now with the Legal Remembrancer for an expression of his opinion, and will be confirmed shortly. The Act was also extended in February 1894 to Bhubaneswar, a sacred place where pilgrims halt on their way to Puri, but it did not come into operation during the year under report.

In the Burdwan Division.
1. Garhbeta.
2. Dantun.
3. Ulubaria.

In the Presidency Division.
4. Nadia.

In the Chittagong Division.
5. Sitakund.

In the Patna Division.
6. Gaya.

In the Bhagalpur Division.
7. Deoghur.

In the Orissa Division.
8. "Chattis" on the Jagannath Road in the district of Cuttack.
9. Chandbali.
10. "Chattis" on the Jagannath Road in the district of Balasore.
11. Puri town.
12. "Chattis" on the Jagannath Road in the district of Puri, and
13. Jajpur.

3. *Income.*—The total income of the year was Rs. 47,361, against Rs. 27,380 in 1892-93; the opening balance was Rs. 16,650, and the closing balance Rs. 31,811. The fees realized for licenses for the reception of pilgrims showed a large increase, from Rs. 18,233 in 1892-93 to Rs. 34,868, and those for the certificates of the Health Officers as to the suitableness of the houses, from Rs. 1,162 to Rs. 1,576. This was mainly due to the year having been an auspicious one for pilgrimage to Jagannath, and accordingly in Puri the realizations under the former head, Rs. 18,070, were nearly four times as great as in the previous year. At Gaya, too, there was a substantial increase of more than Rs. 2,000. In Deoghur the fees produced Rs. 502 more than in the previous year 1892-93, owing to the rate having been raised from 2 to 4 annas per lodger. The rate for lodging-houses on the Jagannath Road in the Puri district was enhanced in the year 1891-92 from one pice to 2 annas, and the revenue increased in the year under report by nearly Rs. 500 without causing any reduction in the amount of licensed accommodation.

The income of the "chattis," or lodging-houses, on the Jagannath Road in the districts of Cuttack, Balasore, and Puri, includes the rents received from

the roadside lands, which were acquired in excess of actual requirements when the road was made. The collection of the rents appears in each case to have been satisfactory.

4. *Expenditure.*—The largest item of expenditure (Rs. 9,295) was under the head of contributions. Of this amount Rs. 4,710 were contributed by the Lodging-house Fund of Puri to the local Municipality. Where a municipality exists it seems generally advisable to entrust to it the expenditure of the allotments from the Lodging-house Fund for conservancy and sanitation, but it is desirable that the reports should show how the contribution has been expended in each case, and this information should be furnished in future. The expenditure under the head Medical is shown to be Rs. 7,719, but besides this Rs. 2,879, which appears in the accounts as a contribution, was really spent on medical requirements. Mr. Coxe, the District Magistrate of Puri, complains of the heavy expenditure on dispensaries incurred by the lodging-house funds belonging to the Jagannath Road in his district. He argues that the permanent residents get much more benefit from the dispensaries than the pilgrims, and thinks that one-sixth of their cost is all that the Lodging-house Fund should be called upon to contribute. Mr. Coxe has since sent up proposals for the re-arrangement of the expenditure of this fund, and these are now under the consideration of Government. The expenditure on construction (Rs. 662) was inadequate, and, as the closing balances were in many cases large (notably in those of Puri and Sitakund, and the "chattis" on the Jagannath Road in Cuttack), there was no reason for any parsimony. Since the close of the year proposals have been submitted to use portions of the balances of the two last-named funds on sanitary works.

5. *Prosecutions.*—The number of persons prosecuted for lodging pilgrims without a license, for lodging more than the licensed number, and for other offences against the Act and the bye-laws, was 265 against 198 in 1892-93, and the number convicted was 215 against 144. The amount of fines realized rose from Rs. 1,378 in 1892-93 to Rs. 2,051. In the town of Puri 138 persons were prosecuted, of whom 112 were convicted, 13 acquitted, and 13 cases remained pending at the close of the year. The Magistrate of Cuttack complains of the difficulty of enforcing the provision for the taking out of licenses for lodging-houses along the roads in his district, owing partly to the abolition of many police outposts. He must do his best with the existing means at his disposal to meet the difficulty. The law was, no doubt, more frequently disregarded in the past year owing to the unusually large influx of pilgrims. The Commissioner should consider the Magistrate's suggestion that where the "chattis" stand on Government land, the taking out of licenses should be made a condition of leasing.

6. *Public health.*—No diseases in an epidemic form broke out in Garhbeta during the year. At Dantun 8 cases of cholera were treated in the hospital, in which 3 died and 5 recovered. Cholera broke out in an epidemic form at Ulubaria when pilgrims were returning from Puri after the car festival: 66 persons were attacked, of whom one-half died and one-half recovered. There was only one case of cholera at Sitakund. No epidemic outbreak of disease occurred in the lodging-houses at Gaya, but the mortality among pilgrims was greater than in the previous year owing to the visit of a larger number of pilgrims to the town. The total number of deaths was 282. Of these, 168 were from fever, 82 from cholera, and 31 from other causes. The number of cholera cases treated in the hospital maintained by the Lodging-house Fund was 107, and of these 88 were pilgrims, the rest being the people of the town. Cholera deaths among pilgrims were 74, most of the patients having been received in a moribund state, due to exhaustion from long journeys, fasting and other hardships. In the dispensaries maintained on the Jagannath Road in the district of Puri, 56 persons treated were for cholera, of whom 21 were cured and 35 died. The reports from the places named in the margin are silent on the subject of the health of the pilgrims during the year. A statement in the following form should, wherever statistics are available, be incorporated in future reports. Where figures are not available, the health of the pilgrims should be commented on generally, and it should

Nadia:
Deoghur.
Chandbali.
Puri (town) and "chattis" along the Jagannath Road in the district of Balasore.

be always stated whether or not any disease in an epidemic form occurred among them:—

Diseases.	Number of persons attacked.		Number of persons cured.		Number of deaths.		Remarks.
	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cholera							
Small-pox							
Fever							
Diarrhœa							
Dysentery							
Other diseases							
Total ...							

7. A perusal of the reports shows that much good work is being done under the Act in most of the places to which it has been extended. The powers which the Act gives to inspect and regulate the lodging-houses, and to compel the provision of adequate and suitable accommodation for pilgrims, are of the utmost value. Its successful working depends mainly on the interest taken by the individual Magistrate or Health Officer, and the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason to believe that there has been any shortcoming on the part of these officers during the year. In the Puri district especially much has been, and is being, done for the comfort and convenience of the pilgrims, under the energetic management of Dr. Banks, the Health Officer, supported by the District Magistrate. Lodging-houses to the number of 638 were licensed, with space for 17,050 lodgers, 4,039 inspections were made by the Health Officer and Assistant Health Officer, 11 new pucka and 34 cutcha lodging-houses were erected, and numerous smaller improvements were carried out during the year. In the "chattis" on the Jagannath Road in the Puri district, lodging-houses were frequently inspected to prevent overcrowding, and prosecutions were in some cases instituted. The food in the bazars was examined, and, if found unfit for consumption, was destroyed. The condition of water-supply at Puri, however, is still unsatisfactory, and some of the wells were closed during the year. The Lieutenant-Governor relies on the Magistrate and the Health Officer to continue their efforts, with the help of the Municipal Commissioners, to effect such improvements in the water-supply as may be practicable. The Swetganga tank, which is situated in the heart of the town, is in a very insanitary state, and the owner has not yet given sufficient assistance for its improvement. This question will be dealt with in the Resolution on the administration of Municipalities in the past year. In Gaya the inspection of lodging-houses and the issue of orders to cleanse lodging-houses, drains, &c., appear to have been well attended to, and the lodging-houses are reported to have been in good order. In the other places to which the Act has been extended, the operations are on a smaller scale, and the work of the year needs no particular comment.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, in the Home Department, and that copies of it be forwarded to the Commissioners of the Burdwan, Presidency, Chittagong, Patna, Bhagalpur, and Orissa Divisions, for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to the Sanitary Commissioner and to the Sanitary Board, and that it be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Serial number.	Name of place where Act is in force.	Number.	Number of lodgers for whom accommodation provided.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of persons accused.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Amount of fines. Imposed.	Amount of fines. Realized.	Opening balance.	Fees for licensing and regulating lodging-houses.	Fees for issue of Health Officer's certificates.	Other fees (if any).	Fines.	Contribution from other funds.	Miscellaneous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Garhbeta	14	117	7	7	4	3	10 4 0	10 4 0	169 7 9	58 8 0	14 0 0	.....	16 4 0	220 0 0	.....
2	Dantun	38	349	14	14	14	.....	73 8 0	73 8 0	318 3 3	180 0 0	40 0 0	0 4 0	98 8 0	320 0 0	.....
3	Ulubaria	23	275	7	7	7	.....	30 0 0	30 0 0	265 0 0	275 0 0	40 0 0	.....	30 0 0	.....	.....
4	Nadia	65	2,100	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	36 4 9	739 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....	406 0 6	.....
5	Sitakund	(a)	5,151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,533 8 10	1,987 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	218 3 6
6	Gaya	491	13,218	23	23	18	5	114 0 0	114 0 0	694 0 0	9,909 0 0	107 0 0	.....	114 0 0	.....	7 0 0
7	Deoghur	196	6,224	5	5	5	.....	28 0 0	28 0 0	1,159 0 1	1,666 0 0	198 0 0	.....	28 0 0	.....	.....
8	Chuttees on the Jagannath road in the district of Cuttack	491	8,969	36	36	24	12	143 8 6	143 8 6	4,995 12 4	992 0 0	108 0 0	2 8 0	143 8 6	(b)2,495 8 9	.....
9	Chandbali	52	2,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	648 11 1	618 12 0	52 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Chuttees on the Jagannath road in the district of Balasore	149	2,618	17	17	15	2	69 12 0	69 12 0	2,545 12 7	654 8 0	149 0 0	.....	99 12 0	(b)1,373 13 1	.....
11	Puri (town)...	638	17,690	125	138	112	13	1,516 0 0	1,516 0 0	225 3 7	13,070 8 0	643 0 0	.....	1,516 0 0	.....	9 8 4
12	Chuttees on the Jagannath road in the district of Puri	175	4,181	17	17	16	1	66 8 0	66 8 0	140 9 8	527 0 0	175 0 0	1,166 0 6	66 8 0	(c)2,550 0 0	14 1 3
	Total ...	2,234	67,799	253	265	215	37	2,051 8 6	2,051 8 6	16,650 9 11	34,899 0 0	1,576 0 0	1,170 12 6	2,078 8 6	6,951 9 3	249 13 1
	Total for 1892-93 ...	1,461	46,557	197	198	144	54	1,403 8 0	1,370 8 0	17,916 6 8	18,233 0 9	1,152 0 0	2,858 10 4	1,419 8 0	4,076 1 6	251 5 3

Serial number.	Name of place where Act is in force.	Income. Total (excluding opening balance).	Income. Total (including opening balance).	Expenditure. Health Officer's pay and allowances.	Expenditure. Head office expenditure. Establishment.	Expenditure. Head office expenditure. Contingencies.	Expenditure. Local expenditure. Establishment for conservancy and supervision.	Expenditure. Local expenditure. Dispensaries and medicines, other than pendicure.	Expenditure. Local expenditure. Conservancy.	Expenditure. Local expenditure. Construction.	Expenditure. Local expenditure. Repairs.	Expenditure. Contribution to other funds.	Expenditure. Miscellaneous.	Expenditure. Closing balance.	Expenditure. Grand total.
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Garhbeta	362 12 0	531 3 9	14 0 0	.....	2 7 6	.....	.....	86 6 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	428 6 1	531 3 9
2	Dantun	638 12 0	966 15 3	84 0 0	.....	.....	10 13 6	62 14 9	61 4 1	110 0 0	7 6 3	.....	6 8 0	614 0 8	966 15 3
3	Ulubaria	345 0 0	610 0 0	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	16 0 0	216 0 0	.....	6 0 0	20 0 0	71 0 0	221 0 0	610 0 0
4	Nadia	1,195 0 6	1,831 5 3	180 9 0	.....	.....	.....	47 1 6	603 14 3	110 5 6	11 14 3	.....	277 8 9	.....	1,231 5 3
5	Sitakund	1,469 15 6	7,053 8 4	.....	30 0 0	22 7 0	19 8 0	129 3 0	264 0 0	82 0 0	.....	.....	2 0 0	6,334 6 4	7,053 8 4
6	Gaya	10,137 0 0	10,811 0 0	1,100 0 0	240 0 0	33 0 0	1,020 0 0	4,231 0 0	1,900 0 0	.....	16 0 0	.....	55 0 0	2,222 0 0	10,811 0 0
7	Deoghur	1,782 0 0	2,941 0 1	230 0 0	115 0 0	.....	81 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....	700 0 0	80 4 6	1,534 11 7	2,941 0 1
8	Chuttees on the Jagannath road in the district of Cuttack	8,741 9 3	8,637 5 7	460 0 0	.....	23 5 0	218 14 10	.....	313 11 6	.....	.....	.....	1 8 0	7,339 14 3	8,637 5 7
9	Chandbali	670 12 0	1,319 7 1	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....	512 3 0	150 0 0	38 14 3	.....	8 9 10	749 12 0	1,319 7 1
10	Chuttees on the Jagannath road in the district of Balasore	3,949 1 1	4,794 13 8	460 0 0	.....	8 8 0	.....	.....	616 13 0	.....	38 8 0	986 11 6	98 11 5	2,653 10 9	4,794 13 8
11	Puri (town)	20,239 0 4	20,464 3 11	1,746 12 4	1,417 9 4	46 1 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 0 6	7,589 2 10	464 10 1	9,190 14 11	20,464 3 11
12	Chuttees on the Jagannath road in the district of Puri	4,600 9 9	4,641 3 5	639 6 0	251 12 4	63 4 9	.....	3,233 3 5	189 1 11	40 7 6	114 0 0	.....	20 5 0	80 10 6	4,641 3 5
	Total ...	47,361 8 5	64,012 2 4	4,954 11 4	2,063 5 8	204 2 2	1,470 4 4	7,719 6 8	4,563 4 11	663 13 0	241 11 3	9,296 14 4	1,625 1 7	31,811 7 1	64,012 2 4
	Total for 1892-93 ...	27,380 9 10	45,227 0 6	4,979 3 2	1,922 8 5	554 4 5	1,379 10 7	5,270 10 10	6,678 12 11	1,195 8 0	559 7	4,843 13 11	1,496 13 10	16,614 5 2	45,227 0 6

(a) Houses are of a temporary nature, and no account of them was kept.
(b) Rent of road-side lands credited to the Jagannath Road Fund.
(c) Includes Rs. 1,189 rent of road-side lands.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PORT OF CALCUTTA FOR 1893-94.

No. 2298Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 18th October 1894.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Port Commissioners of Calcutta for 1893-94.

THE consolidated debt due to Government by the Commissioners which at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 38,46,346, was reduced by Rs. 1,54,771, and a further sum of Rs. 1,36,000 was invested in their own debentures. The gross debt of the Commissioners on 31st March 1894 amounted, enclusive of advances made by Government for the construction of the Kidderpore Docks, to Rs. 1,14,56,575, and the total investments at credit of the sinking fund have increased from Rs. 10,38,500 to Rs. 11,74,500 at the close of the year.

2. Against this debt the Commissioners hold block to the value of Rs. 2,06,64,074, and reserve funds amounting to Rs. 21,54,194 in addition to the valuable Strand Bank lands extending from Chandpal Ghât to Aheerectollah, for which however on annual rent of Rs. 37,292 is payable to Government.

3. An addition to the block of Rs. 3,51,724 was made during the year, the chief items being a new lightship and a new dredger. On the other hand Rs. 2,90,345 were written off, Rs. 2,35,235 of which was the value of the dredger *Octopus* sunk on the 22nd April 1893.

4. On a representation from the residents of Howrah, objecting to the gradual erection of huts and sheds among the avenue of trees along the wharf, a Committee was appointed to consider and report on the matter, and it was decided, in view of the necessity for providing increased accommodation, to widen the foreshore road by adding a berm of 80 feet along the river side of the wharf. Thirty feet of this width is to be maintained clear of huts and sheds, and the remaining width of 50 feet is to be utilized for business purposes, but no structure is to be allowed within 45 feet of the line of trees. This work was commenced in January 1894, and at the end of the year, two-thirds of the earthwork had been completed.

5. The total amount received from Government on account of the Dock loan up to the close of 1893-94 is Rs. 2,87,70,566, of which the sum of Rs. 7,587 was advanced during the year. Against this advance the expenditure has amounted to Rs. 2,87,39,974, of which Rs. 6,53,611 were spent during the year.

Both the caissons for the lock entrances were finished, and the one adapted for the 60 feet lock entrance has been utilized for locking vessels, which are too long to be admitted between the lock gates in the usual manner. By this means the lock chamber is increased in length by 36 feet, and rendered long enough to take in all vessels visiting the port, except two of the Brocklebank line.

During the year 26 additional hydraulic cranes were imported from England and were erected on the Dock walls. With this additional supply the Dock is now fully equipped with cranes, of which 51 are placed on the Dock walls and 5 at the tidal basin.

6. In regard to the revenue account, the year opened with a balance of Rs. 5,70,255, and the income for 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 43,47,834. The expenditure, including sinking fund renewals and improvements and repayment of loan, amounted to Rs. 43,15,676, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,02,413. The income of the year exceeded the budget estimate by Rs. 2,44,172, the increase being chiefly in the Jetties, including the Petroleum Wharf and Tea Warehouse, and the Harbour Master's Department. In the latter department the large earnings from mooring hire were due to the unusual number of vessels laid up in the port for long periods, and consequently cannot be looked on as altogether satisfactory.

7. The income under the head Jetties amounted to Rs. 13,38,391, showing an increase of Rs. 1,96,920, the chief improvement being under imports. The total

receipts from exports were Rs. 1,33,884, and are the largest since the formation of the Trust. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,96,258.

8. The income from the Petroleum Wharf at Budge-Budge continues to improve, the total receipts of the year having amounted to Rs. 2,34,083, or an increase of Rs. 36,972. The quantity of kerosine imported was 49,203,905 gallons, against an import of 32,543,864 gallons during 1892-93.

9. Although there was an increase in the importation of Russian oil in bulk during the year, the total importation from that country, which had risen to nearly 50 per cent. of the total importations for 1892-93, dropped during the year under review to only 16¾ per cent. of the total imported.

10. At the end of the year the total stock of oil at Budge-Budge was 16,365,120 gallons, out of which 12,766,360 gallons had been landed, and 3,598,760 gallons remained afloat. These conditions were unprecedented, and in consequence it has been found necessary to extend the shed so as to raise the storage accommodation to 16 lakhs of cases. A further proposal has been made to increase the accommodation to 20 lakhs of cases by the expedient of raising the roofs of the sheds, and this proposal is under consideration.

11. The total quantity of tea which passed through the Tea Warehouse was 51 million lbs against 45 million lbs during the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,16,236, against Rs. 1,07,295 during the previous year.

12. During the year 217 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 515,477 were berthed at the Jetties, against 214 vessels with a tonnage 485,299 during 1892-93. The average number of days each vessel occupied the Jetties was 10·5.

13. The income of the Harbour Master's Department amounted to Rs. 6,47,281, against Rs. 5,82,707 in 1892-93. The increase, as already explained, was due to higher receipts from mooring hire, in consequence of vessels lying back for freight occupying the moorings for longer periods, and also from the sale-proceeds of the dredger *Octopus*, which was sunk in the early part of the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,07,417.

14. During the year there were 16 casualties to vessels, against 23 in the preceding year. This gives a percentage of 1·61, calculated on the number of vessels which arrived in the port.

15. Under orders of Government, dated the 2nd of October 1893, the Deputy Conservator of the Port was vested with powers under Act V of 1883, to hold preliminary enquiries into the cause of casualties occuring to vessels in charge of Harbour Masters. Sixteen such enquiries were held, and in no case was a further investigation under the Act, mentioned above, considered to be necessary; two Assistant Harbour Marsters were, however, severely punished by the Commissioners.

16. The work of examining boats while plying was regularly attended to throughout the year by the surveyors. During the year 276 cargo and 87 passenger boats were called in for resurvey, having become unfit for service either through wear and tear or by meeting with accidents.

17. The total receipts under the head Port approaches amounted to Rs. 3,78,072, towards which the port-dues, reimposed from 1st December 1892, contributed Rs. 3,71,104. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,23,462. This large expenditure was due to the heavy cyclone of May 1893, repairs having been executed to several light and survey vessels.

18. The several channels in the river, with the exception of the Lower Saugor Roads and the Jellingham channel, have remained fairly steady. At the Lower Saugor Roads the bar has gradually extended to the south-west, necessitating the removal into deeper water of the Long Sand Light-house. The Jellingham channel has been a source of continual anxiety and trouble, the changes being so rapid and variable, entailing the services of one vessel to watch it daily. It was in this channel that the S.S. *Anglia* was lost. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that the dangerous nature of this channel is realized by the Commissioners, and that special measures are being taken to give timely notice of the changes that are daily occurring.

19. This is the first complete year in which the special toll of 4 annas per ton on all imports and exports was in force. This toll was levied under section 108 of Act III of 1890, in order to enable the Trust to meet its liabilities. The toll yielded Rs. 7,95,100, or almost exactly the sum of Rs. 8,00,000, which it was originally estimated to produce.

20. The receipts of the Kidderpore Docks during the year amounted to Rs. 2,26,574 as shown below:—

	Rs.
Receipts from graving Dock	93,926
from imports	33,860
„ from exports	80,462
Rent and miscellaneous	12,349
Railway earnings	1,339
Receipts from towing vessels by hopper barges	4,638
Total	2,26,574

21. Against this the expenditure has amounted to Rs. 15,04,288, details of which are given below:—

	Rs.
Traffic establishment	52,299
Working expenses	1,86,429
Municipal taxes	1,32,434
Interest on capital	11,33,126
Total	15,04,288

22. The total deficit is therefore shown to be Rs. 12,77,714, and this result though anticipated is extremely unfortunate. Apart from the interest charges and municipal taxes, it is observed that the expenditure on Traffic Establishment and Working Expenses exceeded the income by Rs. 12,154. Since the completion of the year, however, the Commissioners have been endeavouring to meet the wishes of the mercantile community by giving additional facilities to the trade, and it is hoped that these measures will induce a larger number of vessels to resort to the Docks.

23. The thanks of the Government are due to the Commissioners for their efficient management of the affairs of the Trust during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. ODLING,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

REPORT ON THE WINTER RICE CROP IN BENGAL, 1894.

THE following is published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPT.,
The 18th October 1894.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

First forecast of the winter rice crop in Bengal, 1894 (*to the 15th September*).

1. *Character of the season.*—The rainfall of the monsoon of 1894, month by month, has been as follows:—

In May the rainfall was generally less than the normal. In June the rainfall was deficient in North Bengal, particularly in Rajshahi, Pabna, Bogra, Rangpur, and Jalpaiguri, and somewhat below the normal in parts of Eastern Bengal; it was also deficient in Jessore and Murshidabad, and in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, elsewhere abundant rain was received in June. In July the rainfall throughout these provinces was generally above the normal, except in North Bengal and North Bihar. The effect of the short rainfall in July in North Bengal was to retard the transplanting operations, and thus to prevent the full area from being brought under cultivation, as well as to improve the prospects of the crop. In August abundant rain was received everywhere except in Orissa, and in Hooghly, 24-Parganas and Midnapore, where the rainfall was considerably short of the normal. In North Bengal and North Bihar the rainfall of August was in excess of the normal, and thus partly made up the deficiency of rain in the preceding month. The rainfall during the first half of September was generally of a light character, but it appears to have been sufficient for the needs of the crop.

On the whole, the distribution of rainfall has proved to be favourable to the cultivation and growth of the winter rice crop in most districts of Bengal. The failure of the July rainfall in North Bengal and North Bihar was the only unfavourable element in the character of the present season, but it was to a great extent compensated for by the plentiful rainfall in the following month.

Damage by floods has been reported from the Kalna subdivision of Burdwan, from Nadia, Murshidabad, Pabna, Muzaffarpur, Cuttack, and Balasore; it was particularly serious in the Jajpur and Kendrapara sub-divisions of Cuttack. In the Contai sub-division of Midnapore the crop was seriously injured by the heavy rainfall of the 24th July, which also prevented a large area from being brought under cultivation.

2. *Area cultivated.*—The total area estimated to have been cultivated with winter rice in Bengal is 31,229,900 acres, against 31,021,900 acres in 1893, thus showing a small

increase over the area cropped last year. Timely rainfall is reported to have caused an increase in cultivation in many districts of Bengal, notably in the Burdwan, Presidency, and Dacca Divisions; on the other hand, the deficiency of rainfall in July prevented considerable areas from being brought under cultivation in Rangpur, Dinajpur, and Jalpaiguri. The areas sown with winter rice in these districts are estimated by the district officers to have fallen short of the areas cropped last year by 30, 6·5, and 15 per cent. respectively. In the Contai sub-division of Midnapur a large area, amounting to 25,800 acres or nearly 8 per cent. on the area sown in 1893, could not be sown with rice, owing to excessive rainfall at the end of July last.

3. *Character of the crop.*—It will be seen on reference to the district returns that out of the 44 districts from which returns have been received, 21 report a full average (16 annas) or more than a full average crop; 21 others report the crop as varying from 12 to 16 annas; and two districts, namely Jalpaiguri and Cuttack, return the crop to be 11 annas. There are only two sub-divisions where the crop is reported to be less than 8 annas, namely Contai in Midnapore, and Kendrapara in Cuttack, both of which return the crop as 7 annas.

On comparing the district estimates of outturn this year with those for 1893, it will appear that out of the 44 districts, twenty-two report the crop to be better than the crop of 1893, six report the crop to be equal to that of the last year, while 16 report it to be worse than the latter. The prospects of the standing crop appear, therefore, to be slightly better than those of the last year's crop. The outturn of the winter rice crop of 1893 was estimated by this Department at the full average or 16 annas. If the weather prove favourable to the standing crop in October, it may be expected that its outturn will amount to $16\frac{1}{2}$ annas, and thus slightly exceed the average.

B. C. BASU,
Assistant Director.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th October 1894.

Countersigned.
W. C. MACPHERSON,
Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

DARJEELING,
The 6th October 1894.

Preliminary Forecast of the Winter Rice Crop for 1894 (up to the middle of September).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent the outturn of last year's winter crop?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn.	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Burdwan...	Sadar	794,880	635,500	434,300	424,300	434,200	16	15	Owing to sufficient rainfall this year, more lands have been cultivated in the Sadar sub-division, and unless there be a failure of autumn rains a good outturn may be expected there. In Kalna sufficient rainfall in the beginning was very favourable to the outturn; but a fourth of the *aman* crop having been submerged by flood water, the outturn is expected to be the same as last year. In Katwa sufficient rainfall during sowing time helped the cultivation of all lands, and is also the reason for the fair outturn.	The Collector remarks that the outturn of the crop in Kalna is expected to be the same as last year, although he returns this year's outturn as 12 annas only against 16 annas last year.
	Kalna	276,480	221,000	128,000	128,000	128,000	16	12		
	Katwa	226,240	169,600	140,800	140,800	140,800	16	16		
	Ranigunj	429,440	254,700	225,200	225,200	215,300	16	16		
	District Total ...	1,726,080	1,280,300	928,300	918,300	918,300	16	15¼		
Birbhum...	Sadar	1,124,023	900,000	654,000	654,000	654,000	16	16	I cannot give the sub-divisional figures, but will endeavour to make some estimate hereafter for future returns.	In previous returns the total cultivated area in the district used to be shown as 459,000 acres, but the Collector, Mr. Growse, thinks that estimate to be too low, and has raised it to 900,000 acres. Owing to this change the estimated area under *aman* rice has been increased from 279,000 acres to 654,000 acres (*vide* Bhadoi Crops Report for 1894).
	Rampurhat ...									
	District Total ...	1,124,023	900,000	654,000	654,000	654,000	16	16		
Bankura ...	Sadar	1,229,440	429,800	364,800	364,800	364,800	16	16	The want of rain in April and May is said to have decreased the area of cultivation in the Vishnupur sub-division to a slight extent.	
	Vishnupur ...	448,000	214,000	185,600	185,600	185,000	16	16		
	District Total ...	1,677,440	642,800	550,400	549,800	549,800	16	16		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Midnapur	Sadar	2,120,960	1,°29,100	809,900	612,100	756,900	16	16	An increased area has been brought under cultivation this year everywhere, except in Contai sub-division, and the outturn is likely to be better. This is due to the timely and sufficient rainfall at the sowing time. In Contai the heavy rainfall of July 23th proved injurious to paddy cultivation. The raiyats are transplanting their fields again, but it is feared that the crop will in many cases prove a poor one. The figures in column 3 have been corrected according to the latest census figures, excluding the area occupied by river beds. Sufficient rain has done good to *Sadar* and part of Serampore, but want of it has caused damage in Ulubaria and Jahanabad. Increase in area is owing to timely rainfall. A better outturn is expected in Howrah if nothing unforeseen happens. This year's outturn is expected to be better than that of the last year owing to seasonable rainfall. (*a*) From the further enquiry now made, it appears that the approximate normal area under winter rice crop in the Basirhat sub-division is 213,800 acres, and not 213,100 areas as shown in the previous forecasts.	The area of river beds ought not to be excluded.
	Tamluk	390,400	279,600	264,300	203,100	239,500	4	15		
	Contai	543,360	456,300	416,000	325,300	299,500	14	7		
	Ghatal	238,080	146,500	131,800	120,000	122,000	14	16		
	District Total ...	3,292,800	2,111,500	1,622,000	1,260,500	1,417,900	15	13½		
Hooghly ...	Sadar	282,880	176,800	141,400	141,400	141,400	20	16		
	Serampur	219,520	166,600	109,500	80,400	95,000	12	14		
	Jahanabad ...	280,320	167,700	83,800	79,500	80,000	14	12		
	Howrah	109,440	69,800	60,800	35,400	39,100	12	15		
	Uluberia	193,920	128,000	108,800	61,200	90,000	8	12		
	District Total ...	1,086,080	702,300	495,300	397,900	445,500	14	14½		
24-Parganas	Sadar ...	690,506	462,700	382,000	231,100	293,900	14	16		
	Barasat ...	313,600	189,400	147,200	103,400	103,000	14	14		
	Basirhat ...	339,200	281,600	(*a*) 213,800	203,800	213,800	16	16		
	Diamond Harbour	328,320	289,900	285,400	246,100	247,000	12	14		
	District Total ...	1,671,626	1,223,600	1,028,400	784,400	857,700	14	15½		

Nadia ...	Sadar	497,920	362,800	65,200	34,000	65,200	10	12	The increase in the area sown this year is due to the timely and normal rainfall during the ploughing and sowing season. The increase in the expected outturn is also due to the normal rainfall and to the late rise of the rivers. I should have estimated a still larger outturn had not a certain amount of damage been done by floods.
	Kushtia	382,080	278,400	28,000	21,000	28,000	5	12	
	Meherpur	634,880	462,600	24,400	18,000	24,400	8	12	
	Ranaghat	273,280	199,200	12,800	10,000	12,800	16	16	
	District Total ...	1,788,160	1,303,000	130,400	83,000	130,400	9	12½	
Murshidabad.	Sadar	586,240	395,100	82,000	82,200	82,200	16	14	The decrease in the outturn, as compared with that of the last year, is due to the deficiency of rainfall during the time of transplantation and incessant rains in August last, and subsequent high rise of the Bhagirathi. The decrease in area in the Kandi sub-division, as compared with the normal and the last year's area is, simply owing to the deficiency of rainfall during the time of transplantation.
	Kandi	405,760	279,800	189,900	187,900	188,800	16	16	
	Jangipur	380,160	310,600	40,300	42,300	42,300	16	12	
	District Total ...	1,372,160	985,500	312,200	314,400	313,300	17	15	
Jessore ...	Sadar	568,960	304,000	166,400	160,000	160,000	8	16	The increase in the area over last year's is attributed to more seasonable rainfall. The area falling below normal is due to some of the *bheels* not drying up.
	Jhenida	304,000	204,800	64,000	64,000	64,000	6	14	
	Magura	272,000	171,500	89,600	65,000	78,000	10	16	
	Narail	311,680	187,500	128,000	128,000	128,000	12	18	
	Bangaon	415,360	249,000	130,000	58,000	100,000	10	14	
	District Total ...	1,872,000	1,116,800	578,000	475,000	530,000	9	16	
Khulna ...	Sadar	1,006,336	293,400	228,600	210,000	215,000	18	17	The increase in outturn and the estimated area as compared with the last year's report is chiefly due to seasonable rainfall this year and to cultivation of certain extra portions of the Sundarbans to some extent. I consider the crop above the average this year, and have put down 17 annas as the outturn per acre.
	Satkhira	814,643	299,500	232,400	200,000	220,000	14	17	
	Bagerhat	965,523	277,100	214,100	190,000	200,000	15	17	
	Area of boundary, khals, rivers of the Sundarbans in this district.	317,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	District Total ...	3,103,942	870,000	675,100	600,000	635,000	16	17	
Rajshahi ...	Sadar	631,152	386,700	199,300	199,300	199,500	18	18½	Last year the progress of cultivation was stopped by heavy rainfall at the time of ploughing, but in this year the rainfall was according to requirements and hence the increase in the area sown. The *aman* paddy suffered a little in Nator; transplantation could not be timely made for want of rain in July last, but if the rain continues to fall as it is doing now, the outturn will be an average one.
	Nator	522,880	402,100	249,300	189,700	189,700	12	14	
	Naugaon	385,920	297,100	224,300	223,500	223,500	18	16	
	District Total ...	1,539,952	1,085,900	672,900	612,500	612,700	16	16½	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Agricultural Department, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Dinajpur...	Sadar	2,060,000	1,377,600	1,090,400	1,090,400	1,005,400	20	12	The area sown this year is less than that of the last year owing to the insufficient rain during the time of cultivation.	
	Thakurgaon ...	554,880	367,400	218,100	218,100	218,100	20	12	The want of timely rain has affected this crop to a great extent, and hence the decrease in the outturn. Recent rainfall has given transplantation an impetus, but I doubt whether the crop will come to anything in more than three-fourths of the normal area.	
	District Total ...	2,634,880	1,745,000	1,308,500	1,308,500	1,223,500	20	12		
Jalpaiguri	Sadar	1,072,150	557,500	329,500	324,400	281,900	15	12	The increase in area in column 4 against Alipur is due to increase of cultivation in the Duars. The decreases in area and outturn shown in columns 7 and 9 are due to want of rain in July and August 1894.	It does not appear from the meteorological return that the rainfall of August was deficient.
	Alipore	823,731	427,700	250,200	193,700	157,900	16	9		
	District Total ...	1,895,881	985,200	579,700	518,100	439,700	15½	11		
Darjeeling	Sadar including Kalimpong.	464,640	61,400	10,200	11,500	11,500	14	14	The difference in area in the Sadar sub-division is due to the ordinary fluctuation in cultivation. No winter crop is cultivated in the Kurseong sub-division. Owing to late rain at sowing time, land could not be fully cultivated in the Siliguri sub-division. The untimely rainfall of the year will cause a decrease in the outturn.	
	Kurseong	118,400	12,800	.....	...	.....	.....	.....		
	Siliguri	161,920	115,200	57,600	57,600	57,600	16	14		
	District Total ...	744,960	189,400	67,800	69,100	69,100	15½	14		

Rangpur ...	Sadar	730,240	486,800	365,100	365,100	260,000	18	12	The decrease in area under this year's winter rice is due to unusually dry weather during the season of sowing and transplantation. To the same cause the decrease in outturn is also to be attributed.	
	Kurigram	599,680	468,900	234,500	236,000	177,000	18	13		
	Gaibanda ...	486,400	371,200	281,600	281,600	234,700	18	12		
	Nilphamari ...	414,720	275,800	92,800	105,000	80,000	18	13		
	District Total ...	2,231,040	1,602,700	974,000	987,700	691,700	18	12½		
Bogra ...	Whole district ...	929,600	421,000	280,000	290,000	300,000	18	15	The increase in the figure entered in column 7 is due to the fact that owing to late monsoon a larger amount of *aus* land has in addition to the *aman* lands been transplanted this year. Owing to insufficient rainfall transplantation was mostly commenced this year late in the season. A better crop cannot therefore be expected.	
Pabna ...	Sadar	564,480	423,600	225,200	408,000	409,000	16	14	Last year rainfall having commenced earlier than usual, most of the low lying lands which were fit for the cultivation of the winter rice crop were under water when the time for sowing arrived. But the season for sowing the crop this year was a more favourable one in that respect. This explains the cause of increase in the area sown this year over that of the last year. The sudden rise of the rivers before the plants could grow enough to be able to resist the action of flood is the reason why the outturn is estimated at less than the average. The crop in the low lands of Dulai thana has specially suffered from the effects of flood.	The estimate of normal area (column 5) seems to require revision. It is scarcely possible that the areas cropped last and this year should so greatly exceed the normal.
	Sirajganj	612,480	459,500	183,700	216,200	216,200	18	16		
	District Total ...	1,176,960	882,500	408,900	624,200	625,200	17	15		
Dacca ...	Sadar	810,240	405,100	270,100	243,100	243,100	12	14	The high price of paddy last year, and the favourable weather at the time of ploughing and sowing induced the cultivators to extend the cultivation; consequently there has been increase in the area sown this year as compared with 1893. This year's outturn is expected to be better than last year's owing partly to the gradual rise of the rivers, and partly to the timely rainfall.	With such favourable conditions, a full crop should be obtained.
	Manickganj ...	312,960	234,200	202,200	176,900	180,000	12	14		
	Munshiganj ...	256,640	128,000	51,200	62,000	61,000	12	14		
	Naraingani ...	410,240	230,400	70,400	68,000	69,000	11	16		
	District Total ...	1,790,080	997,700	593,900	550,000	553,100	12	14¼		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Agricultural Department, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Mymensingh.	Sadar	1,183,360	697,000	282,200	207,400	282,200	12	14	Owing to the insufficient rainfall in July and in the beginning of August last, the normal area could not be transplanted during the year, but the area transplanted is greater than that of last year. Outpost Badla, which was within the sub-division of Netrakona, having been transferred to Kishoreganj, the area of Netrakona decreased, and that of Kishoreganj increased. Hence revised figures for those sub-divisions have been shown in this return. The outturn in all the sub-divisions will be better than last year owing to the better distribution of rain.	
	Netrakona ...	772,840	285,500	180,000	135,000	165,000	12	16		
	Kishoreganj ...	612,480	264,000	135,200	123,000	123,000	12	14		
	Jamalpur	817,752	627,200	304,000	191,500	191,500	16	15		
	Tangail	666,248	533,000	205,000	205,000	205,000	14	16		
	District Total ...	4,052,480	2,405,700	1,106,400	861,900	966,700	13½	15		
Faridpur...	Sadar	550,400	385,300	289,000	216,700	290,000	11	14	The increase in area sown this year and the better outturn are due to timely rainfall, both during the sowing time and the period of growth.	
	Madaripur... ...	626,560	416,800	320,000	320,000	320,000	6½	20		
	Goalundo	273,920	205,400	137,000	137,000	137,000	10	16		
	District Total ...	1,450,880	1,007,500	746,000	673,700	737,000	9	17		
Backergunge.	Sadar	711,040	446,700	256,000	256,000	256,000	14	16	The outturn cannot yet exactly be estimated, as transplantion is not finished. The rainfall is favourable and prospects are decidedly good.	
	Patuakhali ...	757,840	320,200	224,000	224,000	224,000	16	16		
	Pirojpur	442,880	320,000	236,800	236,800	236,800	12	16		
	Bhola	393,600	256,100	160,000	160,000	160,000	12	16		
	District Total ...	2,335,360	1,343,200	876,800	876,800	876,800	13½	16		

Tippera ...	Sadar	730,880	547,800	383,300	353,300	(a)378,600	12	18	(a) There is a slight difference between this and last year's forecast about the area sown and therefore no remarks are necessary.
	Brahmanbaria ...	492,160	353,900	239,700	240,000	(b)250,000	8	(c)18	(b) The increase in the area sown in these two sub-divisions is due to high price of rice and distress which prevailed during the last year.
	Chandpur ...	371,200	265,600	192,000	185,600	(b)192,000	11	(c)18	(c) The increase in the outturn is chiefly due to the timely rainfall. In the Brahmanbaria sub-division, where the flood did much damage last year, the deposit of silt left by the flood has increased the fertility of the soil.
	District Total ...	1,594,240	1,167,300	805,000	808,900	820,600	10¼	18	
Noakhali...	Sadar	830,720	640,000	426,200	400,000	400,000	12	16	Owing to proper distribution of rainfall, this year's outturn is expected to be better than last year.
	Fenny	219,520	178,800	137,900	137,900	137,900	14	16	
	District Total ...	1,050,240	818,800	564,100	537,900	537,900	12½	16	
Chittagong	Sadar	1,023,300	416,000	400,700	400,700	400,700	16	16	The figures in columns 3, 4 and 5 have been furnished after a careful comparison with the papers of the Survey and Settlement Departments.
	Cox's Bazar ...	571,600	90,600	85,200	85,200	85,200	18	16	
	District Total ...	1,594,900	506,600	485,900	485,900	485,900	17	16	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Agricultural Department, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Patna ...	Sadar	394,880	393,500	267,500	109,600	108,100	14½	15	Owing to timely and sufficient rain the area sown this year was larger than that of the last year or the normal area; for the same reason this year's outturn will be better than last year's.	The Collector was requested to return separate figures for each sub-division in columns 4 and 5. The estimate of normal area seems to be very low as compared with the estimates of areas sown this and last year.
	Barh	336,640			75,500	76,300	16	16		
	Bihar	507,520			225,300	227,500	16	16		
	Dinapore	91,520			32,000	33,300	16	16		
	District Total ...	1,330,560	993,500	267,500	442,400	443,200	15½	15¾		
Gaya ...	Sadar	1,219,200	917,900	496,000	500,000	496,000	18	16	The area in column 3 has been revised according to the census of 1891. An increase in area sown is due to more seasonable rain this year; for the same reason the outturn is expected to be a little above average. In Nowadah sub-division the rainfall was scanty at the time of transplantation.	
	Nawada	611,200	489,600	366,700	370,000	370,000	18	14		
	Jahanabad ...	387,840	321,900	208,000	210,000	210,000	18	18		
	Aurangabad ...	797,440	478,100	215,000	218,000	225,000	18	18		
Shahabad...	District Total ...	3,015,680	2,207,500	1,285,700	1,298,000	1,301,000	18	16		
	Arrah	585,600	487,400	373,200	200,600	200,900	13	14	The figure in column 6 has been corrected from 100,600 to 200,600. The decrease in this year's area in Sadar is due to the fact that a very large area could not be sown owing to the difficulty in obtaining water; prospects very favourable. In Buxar and Bhabua the rainfall has been timely and favourable. In Sasaram owing to sufficient rainfall the whole area under winter rice has been brought under cultivation except in Karghar thana, where more land has been reserved for *rabi* cultivation. The figure in column 6 has been corrected fron 393,000 acres to 293,000 acres.	In the final report, it should be explaind why more land has been reserved for *rabi* cultivation in Karghor thana.
	Buxar	419,840	217,900	126,600	128,600	128,600	12	16		
	Sasaram	965,520	382,500	242,500	293,800	241,500	15	15		
	Bhabua	832,640	624,600	312,300	227,700	227,700	15	15		
	District Total ...	2,793,600	1,712,400	1,054,600	850,700	798,700	14	15		

Saran ...	Sadar	638,720	561,500	144,600	138,000	144,000	18	16	The increase in the area in the first two sub-divisions is due to early favourable rains.	
	Siwan	545,925	450,000	170,000	180,000	195,200	18	14		
	Gopalganj	493,440	371,000	117,600	115,000	117,600	16	20		
	District Total ...	1,678,085	1,382,500	431,600	433,000	456,800	17½	16		
Champaran	Sadar	971,520	654,000	229,000	229,000	229,000	15	15		No explanation is given why the outturn should be below the average.
	Bettiah	1,288,320	768,000	448,000	448,000	448,000	16	14		
	District Total ...	2,259,840	1,422,000	677,000	677,000	677,000	15½	14½		
Muzaffarpur.	Sadar	779,520	614,000	272,000	272,000	272,000	8	12	In the *Sadar* and Sitamarhi sub-divisions, owing to absence of rain in the early part of the season, the sowing and transplanting of the crops were retarded for some time, and hence the reduced outturn as compared with the average, but the weather was more favourable this year, and hence the estimated outturn better than in the last year, Owing to excessive rain and flood in Hajipur a greater portion of the crop has been damaged or washed away, and consequently the outturn is expected to be less than the normal and that of the last year.	
	Hajipur	493,440	338,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	14	11		
	Sitamarhi	648,960	493,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	10	14		
	District Total ...	1,921,920	1,445,000	722,000	722,000	722,000	10	13		
Darbhanga	Sadar	782,080	594,600	375,000	250,000	281,300	8	16	The decrease in the area sown this year as compared with the normal area under winter rice is due to insufficient rainfall early in the season. The prospects so far seem to be generally promising, and if the rain continue favourable till the *kathya*, a crop considerably above the average may be expected. The normal area under rice crop at Samastipur has been corrected from 125,800 to 165,800 from fresh enquiry.	Forecasts are prepared on the assumption that the season will prove favourable after the date of the forecasts. The Collector need not, therefore, have been so cautious in preparing the present estimate.
	Samastipur ...	498,960	391,000	165,800	124,000	125,000	8	12		
	Madhubani ...	863,360	834,500	651,700	608,400	605,000	12	16		
	District Total ...	2,134,400	1,820,100	1,192,500	982,400	1,011,300	10	15		
Monghyr ...	Sadar	997,760	698,200	279,000	279,000	279,000	16	16	Owing to want of timely rain 300 acres remained unsown in the Jamui and Begusarai sub-divisions. The season this year is very favourable, and it is expected that there will be a full average crop.	
	Jamui	1,019,520	515,300	364,300	378,200	378,000	16	16		
	Begusarai	492,160	369,300	14,700	14,700	14,600	10	14		
	District Total ...	2,509,440	1,582,800	658,000	671,900	671,600	15½	16		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Agricultural Department, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Bhagalpur	Sadar	599,040	464,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	18	18		
	Banka	758,400	588,000	527,400	527,400	527,400	16	16		
	Madhipura ...	581,760	452,000	252,000	252,000	252,000	18	18		
	Supaul	766,720	594,000	268,800	268,800	268,800	16	18		
	District Total ...	2,705,920	2,097,000	1,298,200	1,298,200	1,298,200	17	17½		
Purnea ...	Sadar	1,646,080	790,000	290,000	282,000	282,000	14	14	The decrease in area sown this year is due to the fact that certain portions of the *Aghani* lands were sown with jute in the Kishanganj sub-division as the season was favourable to it. The insufficient rainfall at the sowing season in the Sadar sub-division retarded the growth of the plants, and hence the decreased outturn.	
	Kishanganj ...	857,600	530,000	352,000	242,900	240,900	16	16		
	Araria	668,160	410,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	16	16		
	District Total ...	3,171,840	1,730,000	962,000	844,900	842,900	15½	15½		
Malda ...	Whole district ...	1,216,640	811,500	279,200	277,600	265,000	16	16	The decrease in area as compared with the last or the normal area is due to the insufficient rainfall at the time of transplanting.	
Sonthal Parganas	Dumka	914,560	422,200	181,800	181,800	181,800	18	18	For want of timely rainfall transplanting of winter *dhan* was backward in two sub-divisions, but on the whole the outturn is expected to be a good one.	
	Deoghar	610,560	165,100	69,100	69,100	69,100	16	16		
	Godda	618,880	432,900	74,300	73,000	74,300	18	16		
	Jamtara	445,440	124,800	64,000	64,000	64,000	20	20		
	Pakour	437,120	327,000	262,400	262,400	262,400	20	20		
	Rajmahal	473,600	335,200	243,800	243,000	243,000	16	12		
	District Total ...	3,500,160	1,827,200	895,400	893,300	894,600	18	17		

Cuttack ...	Sadar	632,960	393,100	389,400	339,500	358,700	12	14	The weather was generally favourable to the crop from the beginning till the third week of July, after which the high floods considerably injured the crops, especially in the low lands, by which the crop remained submerged under water for days together and were thus destroyed. This unexpected and abnormal cause reduced the outturn to 11 annas.	
	Jajpur	706,560	320,700	288,000	250,800	288,000	9	11		
	Kendrapara ...	911,360	410,200	327,700	300,000	298,000	10	7		
	Banki	75,030	37,200	23,000	23,000	23,000	12	14		
	District Total ...	2,325,910	1,161,200	1,028,100	912,500	967,700	11	211		
Balasore ...	Sadar	741,120	448,000	409,600	357,200	348,500	15	14	The decrease in area and outturn in the sadar sub-division is due to floods. The increase in outturn in the Bhadrak sub-division is due to good crops on high lands compensating for considerable damage by flood to crops in low lands.	
	Bhadrak	581,284	389,100	300,800	300,800	300,800	12	13		
	District Total ...	1,322,404	837,100	710,400	658,000	649,300	13½	13½		
Angul and Khond Mals.	Angul	585,900	128,500	59,600	59,600	60,000	10	16	The increase is due to new cultivations in Angul.	
	Khondmals ...	512,000	217,800	64,000	60,000	64,000	16	16		
	District Total ...	1,097,900	346,300	123,600	119,600	124,000	13	16		
Puri ...	Sadar	979,200	460,800	323,800	320,000	320,000	12	16	The rainfall has been sufficient and well distributed. If the season continues favourable as it now is a 16-anna crop is expected. In some parts there have been losses from flood, but elsewhere the crops are above the average.	
	Khurda	633,729	267,300	161,100	161,100	161,100	16	16		
	District Total ...	1,612,929	728,100	484,900	481,100	481,100	13½	16		
Hazaribagh	Sadar	2,928,000	1,659,300	666,000	666,000	666,600	14	.....	.....	Not received Last year's figures have been repeated.
	Giridih	1,565,440	819,200	448,600	448,600	448,600	14	.....		
	District Total ...	4,493,440	2,478,500	1,114,600	1,114,600	1,114,600	14	.....		
Lohardaga	Whole district ...	4,569,600	2,888,300	1,491,700	1,491,500	1,491,700	14	16	Columns 5 and 7.—The increase in area as well as in the production of crops is due to the sufficient and timely rainfall during the cultivating season of the year. The area of the district shewn last year was 4,568,960 acres. The difference of 640 acres between this figure and the area shewn this year is due to the change of area of 1 square mile in the Census Report of 1891.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officer.	Remarks by the Agricultural Department, Bengal.
Palamau ...	Whole district ...	3,139,200	768,000	320,000	261,000	268,600	Annas. 20	Annas. 16	Up to now the prospects are favourable. I should have thought the full normal area had been sown.	The Deputy Commissioner is requested to consider whether the "normal area shewn in column 5 should not be corrected.
Manbhum	Sadar	2,140,160	784,200	354,300	354,300	354,300	12	16	Rainfall sufficient and evenly distributed up to this time.	
	Gobindpur ...	513,920	171,300	114,200	114,200	114,200	10	16		
	District Total ...	2,654,080	955,500	468,500	468,500	468,500	11¼	16		
Singbhum	Whole district ...	2,454,720	1,182,100	895,200	880,200	880,300	14	14	The outturn of this and last year is equal and calls for no remark. The increase in area sown this year is due to the areas of outposts being included.	The Deputy Commissioner will kindly explain in the final report on the winter rice crop for this year why the estimate of normal area under this crop has been altered from 693,700 acres as shown in last year's returns to 895,200 acres. Owing to the revision of the estimate of normal area, the area sown last year has been changed in this office from 688,700 acres to 880,200 acres, that is 15,000 acres less than the normal. (a) Estimated by this Department
	Total for all Bengal	95,643,432	56,674,490	32,800,700	31,021,900	31,229,900	(a)16	(a)16¼		

N.B.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

Statement of Rainfall from May to 15th September 1894.

Division and District.	May 1894.		June 1894.		July 1894.		August 1894.		Up to 15th September 1894.	
	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan.										
Burdwan	4·57	4 21	8·76	8·79	11·36	13·75	12·48	13·63	4·48	1·71
Birbhum	3·48	1·63	10·64	15·24	12·67	12·28	12·94	17·58	6·30	2·35
Bankura	3·83	1·56	10·34	13·24	13·29	15 31	13·73	12·74	4·76	2·81
Midnapore	5·04	1·46	9·46	12·47	13·32	20·90	13·87	15·32	5·04	3·30
Hooghly	5·31	1·73	9·42	8·96	12·45	12·79	13·43	8·13	4·53	2·91
Howrah	5·71	2·17	9·47	12·37	13·03	12·11	12·89	7·31	5·06	1·41
Presidency.										
24-Parganas	5·62	2·04	10·15	9·72	13·15	16·59	13·17	9·69	5·53	2·32
Nadia	6·37	5·82	9·72	.....	10·24	13·62	12·03	11·44	4·82	1·43
Murshidabad	5·26	2·26	9·13	7·03	10·88	.....	11·88	11·77	5·96	.....
Jessore	6·90	5·80	11·77	10·31	10·19	14·85	11·72	10·12	4·80	1·76
Khulna	6·61	4·53	13·23	12·57	12·86	12·28	12·35	11·78	5·59	2·78
Rajshahi.										
Rajshahi	5·87	4·53	11·20	6·38	11·59	11·46	10·99	11·27	6·32	1·82
Dinajpur	6·10	3·35	13·62	11·61	12·13	11·98	11·72	12·59	7·08	.....
Jalpaiguri	11·96	7·08	28·42	19·92	25·66	23·83	24·94	37·36	12·20	.....
Darjeeling	10·85	11·34	29·11	25·54	34·85	25·43	27·15	.....	10·07	.....
Rangpur	11·23	6·17	21·30	14·35	13·99	5·37	12·07	14·28	7·50	7·29
Bogra	7·79	5·96	12·77	9·42	12·75	11·86	11·63	16·79	5·21	3·87
Pabna	7·11	8·17	11·15	7·57	10·57	18·81	12·00	10·32	5·92	1·44
Dacca.										
Dacca	8·86	9·10	13·25	10·79	14·12	17·78	13·11	12·78	6·03	.....
Mymensingh	9·70	10·43	17·60	16·36	13·59	16·18	13·88	13·71	6·67	.....
Faridpur	8·59	.....	12·55	13·42	11·90	13·97	12·08	15·28	5·12	2·09
Backergunge	7·66	6·54	19·20	16·77	17·98	17·73	15·61	17·10	6·43	3·87
Chittagong.										
Tippera	10·13	10·21	16·45	15·58	13·82	16·57	15·97	16·35	6·35	.....
Noakhali	10·39	12·82	27·32	22·04	23·27	27·38	24·67	34·56	9·66	.....
Chittagong	10·00	16 28	29·63	22·72	31·06	42·63	23·45	22·45	8·89	.....
South Lushai Hills ...	10·13	17·11	18·91	21·49	19·04	16·63	18·44	14·59	6·27	3·35
Patna.										
Patna	2·09	.....	6·24	7·89	11·93	.....	10·48	10·85	3·91	2·83
Gaya	1·77	0·42	5 63	8·41	12·23	15·84	11·73	16·29	4·04	.....
Shahabad	1·32	0·28	5·20	8·86	11·39	14·75	11·51	17·37	4·18	2·95
Saran	2·00	0·20	6·42	8·95	12·18	14·50	10·29	13·10	3·96	2·60
Champaran	2·59	1·38	8·19	9·14	11·57	11·03	11·94	18·93	4·42	1·80
Muzaffarpur	2·46	.....	7·42	5·69	11·42	.....	10·68	12·67	4·53	.....
Darbhanga	2·63	0·49	8·03	5·83	11·59	6·17	10·75	17·67	5·37	4·00
Bhagalpur.										
Monghyr	2·33	0·84	6·43	9·38	12·07	14·95	11·35	12·08	4·87	1·99
Bhagalpur	3·31	0·62	8·37	7·58	11·04	.....	11·35	13·97	5·45	4·90
Purnea	5·58	2·11	13·17	15·75	15·45	.....	14·77	16·74	8·58	13·03
Malda	4·49	1·88	11·86	13·49	11·99	13·11	12·02	11·14	6·79	5·49
Sonthal Parganas ...	3·84	1·56	8·95	11·95	12·36	15·30	11·92	13·66	6·03	4·25
Orissa.										
Cuttack	3·59	.....	9·56	15·07	12·31	16·09	11·03	.....	5·13	.....
Balasore	4·75	.....	8·40	.....	13·01	.....	11·41	.....	5·59	.....
Angul and Khondmals ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri	2·72	0·01	8·42	9·42	11·99	11·66	11·38	10·28	5·54	.....
Chota Nagpur.										
Hazaribagh	2·46	0·68	8·17	13·70	13·52	.....	13·38	.....	5·24	.....
Lohardaga	2·85	0·28	8·24	9·65	13·11	.....	14·76	17·62	6·05	4·87
Palamau	1·41	.....	6·04	8·06	12·56	15·85	11·58	21·19	5·03	.....
Manbhum	2·77	1·95	8·08	14·58	12·07	22·78	13·20	21·82	4·59	2·45
Singhbhum	4·17	0·37	8·30	8·61	14·27	13·46	13·83	14·98	5·32	3·08

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 20th October, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
	BENGAL.		
	BURDWAN DIVS.		
1	Burdwan Oct. 20, '94	1·60	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of sugarcane and *aman* good. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Kalna ...	0·85	
	Katwa ...	1·21	
	Raniganj ...	1·04	Srs. Burdwan ... ... 10¾ to 17; Kalna ... ... 10 to 14; Katwa ... ... 15 11/16; Raniganj ... ... 15 — per rupee.
2	Birbhum „ 20, '94	0·21	Weather—hot. Rice doing well everywhere and *aus* being reaped in some places. Sugarcane prospects good except in two thanas. Supply of water ample and that of fodder normal, and cattle doing well.
	Rampur Hát ...	0·82	
3	Bankura „ 20, '94	0·11	Weather—hot and dry. Prospects of all crops very good. Coarse rice sells at 17½ seers per rupee both at head-quarters and at Vishnupur.
	Vishnupur ...	0·57	
4	Midnapore „ 20, '94	Nil	Weather—mornings and evenings beginning to feel cool. Prospects of crops bright. Fodder and water abundant. Prices of common rice:—
	Contai ...	1·97	
	Tamluk ...	0·56	
	Ghatal ...	0·14	Srs. Sadar ... ... 14; Contai ... ... 17; Tamluk ... ... 14; Ghatal ... ... 14 to 15 — per rupee.
5	Hooghly „ 20, '94	0·49	Weather—cloudy with showers. Harvesting of *aus* and jute nearly complete. Prospects of winter rice good. Prices of common rice:—
	Serampore ...	0·50	
	Jahanabad ...	2·20	Srs. Sadar ... ... 11; Serampore ... ... 11 to 12; Jahanabad ... ... 13 to 15½ — per rupee.
6	Howrah „ 20, '94	2·43	Weather—bright varied with heavy showers. Prospects of paddy and sugarcane favourable. Prices continue normal. Common rice sells at—
	Ulubaria ...	0·67	Srs. Howrah ... ... 10; Ulubaria ... ... 11 to 13 — per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
	PRESIDENCY DIVS.		
7	24-Parganas „ 20, '94	0·45	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *aman* good. Stooping of jute nearly finished. Lands being prepared for *rabi* crops. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—
			Srs. c. Sadar ... ... 12 to 13 0; Basirhat ... ... 11 to 12 0; Diamond Harbour ... ... 11 11 — per rupee.
8	Nadia „ 20, '94	0·32	Not much sign of the cold weather yet. Prospects of *aman* all that could be desired. Sowing of *rabi* has commenced. Common rice selling from 12 to 14½ seers per rupee.
	Kushtia ...	2·27	
	Meherpur ...	Not reported.	
	Chuadanga ...	1·61	
	Ranaghat ...	2·99	
9	Murshidabad „ 20, '94	1·6	Weather—seasonable. *Aman* paddy doing well. Sowing of indigo and *kalai* continues. *Rabi* being sown. Fodder sufficient for cattle. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.
10	Jessore „ 20, '94	1·59	Weather—seasonable. Prospect of *aman* good. Sowing of indigo and winter crops going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Gaighatta. Rivers falling. Prices of common rice as below:—
	Jhenida ...	1·44	
	Magura ...	0·65	
	Narail ...	1·81	
	Bangaon ...	1·06	Srs. c. Jessore ... ... 11 to 13 0; Jhenida ... ... 15 0; Magura ... ... 14 8; Narail ... ... 13 0; Bangaon ... ... 12 to 16 0 — per rupee.
11	Khulna „ 20, '94	1·94	Weather—fine. *Aman* doing well. Cultivation of *rabi* progressing. Coarse rice sells from 11 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.
	Bagerhat ...	1·96	
	Satkhira ...	0·72	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
NGAL—*concld.*			
12	Rajshahi Oct. 20, '94	0·65	Weather—hot. State and prospects of standing crops good. Lands being prepared for *rabi* crops. Transplantation of ganja seedlings continues. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice varies from 11 to 13 seers per rupee.
	Nator ...	0·03	
	Naugaon ...	3·12	
13	Dinajpur ,, 20, '94	0·61	Weather—hot and seasonable. *Aman* progressing. Cultivation of *rabi* crops going on. Fodder and drinking water sufficient. Rice selling at 12 to 12½ seers per rupee.
	Thakurgaon ...	4·31	
14	Jalpaiguri ,, 20, '94	0·10	Weather—hot at day, but cool at night. Tobacco sowings going on. *Haimanti* paddy doing well. Price of common rice 10 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease reported.
15	Darjeeling ,, 20, '94	1·47	Weather—seasonable. *In the Hills*:—*Haimanti* rice and *bara marua* ripening. *Phaphur*, potatoes, and *kalai* progressing favourably. *In the Terai*:—Harvesting of jute finished. *Aghani* doing well. Prices of coarse rice:— Srs. Hills ... ... 7 to 10 } per rupee. Terai ... ... 10 to 12 }
	Siliguri ...	2·96	
16	Rangpur ,, 20, '94	1·35	Weather—hot and cloudy. Transplantation of *aman* finished. Steeping of jute continues. Land being prepared for *rabi* crops, mustard, tobacco and potato. Sugarcane doing well. Price of rice 8½ to 13 seers per rupee.
	Gaibanda ...	0·73	
	Kurigram ...	3·80	
	Nilphamari ...	1·46	
	Ulipur ...	3·37	
17	Bogra ,, 20, '94	1·86	Weather—hot and cloudy. State and prospects of *aman* continue to be favourable. Occasional rainfall rendering obstructions to the preparation of land for *rabi* crops Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Sherpur ...	0·50	
	Naukhila ...	1·13	
18	Pabna ,, 20, '94	0·80	Weather—hot and cloudy. Prospects favourable. Harvesting of *aus* completed. Sowing of *rabi* crops has commenced. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
19	Dacca ,, 20, '94	1·11	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder plentiful. Common rice sells from 10 to 13 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.
20	Mymensingh ,, 20, '94	0·47	Weather—hot in the noon and cool in the morning. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 11½ seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient.
21	Faridpur ,, 20, '94	1·78	Weather—seasonable. Floods going down. Prospects of crops generally very good. Rice 11½ to 12 seers per rupee.
	Gopalundo ...	1·25	
	Madaripur ...	2·70	
22	Backergunge ,, 20, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
	Pirojpur ...	0·55	
	Bhola ...	Nil	
	Patuakhali ...	1·88	
23	Tippera ,, 20, '94	0·05	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops excellent. Price of rice stationary—highest at Kasba 11½ seers, lowest at Chowdagram 18 seers per rupee.
24	Noakhali ,, 20 '94	1·52	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of *amam* crop good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of rice:— *Aus.* *Aman.* Srs. Srs. Sadar ... ... 16 11 } per rupee. Fenny ... ... 17 12 }
25	Chittagong ...	...	Report not received.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
	BIHAR.		
	PATNA DIVISION.		
26	Patna Oct. 20, '94	0·04	Weather—hot and cloudy. Prospects of rice excellent. Lands being prepared for spring crops, but the ploughing is somewhat delayed owing to heavy rain. Prices of food-grains normal. Common rice selling at—
	Barh ...	0·86	
	Bihar ...	0·64	
	Dinapur ...	6·16	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 16 }
			Barh ... ... 12½ } per rupee.
			Bihar ... ... 15½ }
27	Gaya „ 20, '94	4·59	Weather—cloudy and damp. Over 4½ inches of rain fell yesterday (19th) at Gaya itself. Winter rice prospects continue good. *Rabi* sowings commenced in places. Prices about normal. Prices of common rice:—
	Jahanabad ...	1·96	
	Aurangabad ...	1·10	
	Nawada ...	0·72	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 14 }
			Jahanabad ... ... 14½ } per rupee.
			Aurangabad ... ... 16 }
			Nawada ... ... 16 }
			Fodder and water-supply ample.
28	Shahabad „ 20, '94	0·26	Weather—cloudy and close with some heavy rain. The *serha sathi* harvest is nearly over, and is a good crop. Prospect of winter rice crop good. *Rabi* land being ploughed.
	Buxar ...	0·22	
	Bhabua ...	3·05	
	Sasaram ...	4·47	
29	Saran „ 20, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Aghani* paddy doing well and promises to be a bumper crop. The soil is damp owing to the late rain, and the *rabi* sowings are being retarded. If not soon sown only a 10-anna crop expected. Fodder and water abundant. Prices of common rice:—
	Siwan ...	0·42	
	Gopalganj ...	0·60	
			Srs. c.
			Chapra ... ... 15 5 }
			Siwan ... ... 14 6 } per rupee.
			Gopalganj ... ... 15 6 }
30	Champaran „ 20, '94	0·77	Weather—clear in the beginning of the week; occasionally cloudy for the last two days. *Bhadoi* harvest finished. State and prospects of standing crops continue generally good. Lands being prepared for *rabi* sowings, which have commenced in places. Rain sufficient in Bettiah. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water plentiful for cattle.
31	Muzaffarpur „ 20, '94	0·04	Weather—generally cloudy. Paddy crop coming into blossom. Sowing of *rabi* crops, which has been much retarded owing to frequent showers, is now taken in hand. Fodder and water plentiful. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling at 13 seers and new *gadar* or *aus* rice at 16 seers per rupee.
	Hajipur ...	4·12	
	Sitamarhi ...	2·43	
32	Darbhanga .. 20, '94	0·30	Weather—hot in the day, but mornings getting cool. Prospects of *aghani* rice continue very favourable. *Alwa* and tobacco are being planted in places. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Prices remain stationary.
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.		
33	Monghyr „ 20, '94	0·80	Weather—hot; occasionally rainy and somewhat cool in the morning. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Paddy crop doing very well. Sugarcane being harvested. Prospect of indigo satisfactory. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Begusarai ...	0·40	
	Jamui ...	1·62	
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 10 to 14 0 }
			Begusarai ... ... 12 0 } per rupee.
			Jamui ... ... 15 12 }
34	Bhagalpur „ 20, '94	1·85	Weather—generally hot early in the week. Heavy rain fell this morning (20th). The present rain will not much benefit any of the crops. Prospects of *aghani* paddy are, however, still very good; about 18 annas outturn is anticipated. Indigo, *kurthi*, sugarcane and *kalai* are doing well. Preparation of land for *rabi* crops is in progress. Prices normal and stationary. Price of common rice 13 to 15 seers. New *bhadoi* rice sells at 20 seers. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Banka ...	1·82	
	Madhipura ..	1·32	
	Supaul ...	2·50	
35	Purnea „ 20, '94	0·78	Weather—days hot, nights cool. Winter rice looking well. Rivers falling. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 15 seers per rupee.
	Kishanganj ...	2·40	
	Araria ...	3·37	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR—*concld.*			
Bhagalpur Divn.—*concld.* 36	Malda Oct. 20, '94	1·15	Weather—warm and occasionally cloudy. A few showers during the week. Prospect of winter rice continues favourable. Sowing of *kalai* pulse completed. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops. Price of rice varies from 12 to 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.
	Chanchal ..	0·56	
	Shibganj ..	1·46	
	Gazole ...	0·92	
37	Sonthal Parganas „ 20, '94	0·36	Weather—cool in the morning, but hot in the day time. Paddy doing well. *Bhadoi* being cut. Ground being prepared for *rabi* crops. No cattle-disease.
	Deoghar ..	1·60	
	Godda ...	1·20	
	Jamtara ...	0·83	
	Pakour ..	2·67	
	Rajmahal ..	0·86	
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divn. 38	Cuttack „ 20, '94	1·42	Weather—unsettled. Harvesting of *beali* nearly over; outturn estimated at 9 annas. *Laghu sarad* in ear and *guru sarad* doing well. *Mung* and mustard sown to the extent of 11 annas and 3 annas respectively. *Rabi* crops being sown. Fodder sufficient. Prices of common rice :— Sadar ... ... Srs. 19 c. 8 to Srs. 15 c. 0; Jajpur ... ... 10 8 to 15 12; Kendrapara ... ... 11 13 to 15 12; Banki ... ... 14 7 — per rupee.
39	Balasore „ 20, '94	1·30	Weather—fine, but cloudy. *Sarad* crop reported well everywhere. More rain required, especially in Ankura and Bhera. Estimated outturn of *asu* 12 annas. Prices falling. Common rice sells at— Balasore (Sadar) ... ... Srs. 17; Bhadrak ... ... 18; Chandbali ... ... 16; Dhamnagar ... ... 14 — per rupee.
40	Puri „ 18, '94	2·44	Weather—cloudy with occasional showers of rain. *Sarad* in ear. *Beali* being harvested. *Laghu* ripening. State of miscellaneous crops good. Rice sells from 11 to 17 seers 11 chitaks per rupee.
	Khurda ..	0·23	
CHOTA NAGPUR.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
Chota Nagpur Divn. 41	Hazaribagh Oct. 20, '94	0·31	Weather—unsettled and unseasonable. Prospects of all crops very good, but more rain will be injurious to *rabi* sowings. Fodder plentiful. Common rice selling from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.
	Giridi ...	2·35	
42	Lohardaga „ 20, '94	0·12	Weather—cloudy. Mustard is being sown. Prospect of winter paddy continues good. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
43	Palamau „ 18, '94	0·13	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of all crops excellent. *Rabi* is being fast sown. Paddy in ears. No cattle-disease. Water and fodder plentiful. Rice selling at prices ranging from 14 to 22½ seers per rupee.
44	Manbhum „ 20, '94	0 22	Weather—fine, but hot. Prospects of *aman* paddy continue excellent. Rice sells from 12 to 20 seers per rupee.
	Gobindpur ...	Not reported	
45	Singhbhum „ 20, '94	Nil	Weather—bright and fairly cool. Prospects of standing crops excellent. Rice selling from 12 to 18 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,
The 23rd October 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior during the month of July 1894.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.					SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).															
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
78,560	38,583	1,02,676	623	910	313	1,04,522	321	9,460	2,803	381	.....	.....	3	8	5	283	.....
1,16,075	7,115	1,20,521	.....	810	.....	1,21,331	.....	4,880	21	158	.....	.....	62	... ..	.....	209	.....
90,867	34,789	1,12,610	145	215	.....	1,12,970	350	1,907	1,289	.....	.....	79	106	420	2,857	44	5
84,024	33,466	98,690	4,107	2,924	1,067	1,06,788	1,840	242,322	6,499	4,726	.....	14	.....	190	14,531	11,339	1,470
1,39,782	8,147	1,44,423	1,305	.....	...	1,45,788	2,450	96,900	118	119	.....	754	.....	3,097	23,331	2,860	748
22,377	4,832	23,422	9,478	42,796	734	76,432	5,078	9,800	21,800	1,281	.....	582	131	300	666	1,474	.....
45,625	.....	45,625	2,800	2,058	558	51,041	12,956	2,595	8,205	174	.....	.....	424	8	90	163	.....
635	1,150	1,557	.....	5,524	.....	7,081	1,100	1,540	1,194	839	.....	147	.....	6,597	15,871	693	.....
318	1,475	1,037	.....	.....	.....	1,037	9,361	315	... .	.....	... ..	125	.....	100	2,200	19	.....
6,619	.....	6,619	360	2,181	.....	9,160	6,006	70	5,032	.....	.....	.....	266	.....	.....	...	.....
6,786	.....	6,786	.....	160	.....	6,946	1,036	13,930	1,487	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	391	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,107	114,380	.....	.....	18,482	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,188	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	... ...	.....	...	.....
.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,370	.....	... ..	23,536	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	19,112	455	.....	34	.....	244	.....	.....	.....	30,035	.....
15,855	.....	15,855	.....	.....	.....	15,855	563	735	.....	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
304	.....	304	.....	1,536	.....	1,840	97,937	9,660	2,184	2,751	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	2,142	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,561	.....	4,561	70,853	5,530	141	1,748	1	3,783	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
903	.....	903	.....	124	.....	1,027	3,143	.....	551	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
100	.....	100	.....	8,329	.....	8,429	58,871	9,450	4,583	5,818	1,637	225	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
32,417	125	32,495	.....	500	.....	32,995	988	105	400	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,663	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	1,129	.....	... ..	900	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
442	.....	442	.....	4	.....	446	.....	600	.....	.....	1,301	681	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
3,41,139	1,16,692	7,14,065	18,878	72,654	2,672	8,08,249	2,97,285	545,044	57,436	19,180	45,039	7,534	992	10,720	59,551	51,330	2,223
438	.....	438	359	13,888	10,037	24,722	276	980	1,40,358	9,412	.....	56	13	139	829	1,306	383
5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	210	3,382	337	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	151	262
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,152	.....	11,152	.....	140	19,106	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	5,627	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	250	526	.....	776	.....	175	50,893	1,578	.....	33	.....	.....	980	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	21,321	298	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	70	48,292	2,299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,500	2,293	.....	3,793	.....	175	52,979	2,157	... ..	7	.....	.....	1,577	384	.....
1,372	.....	1,372	*576	14,744	... ..	16,692	.....	2,030	26,217	4,902	.....	961	.....	.....	.....	41	74
647	.....	647	993	4,530	7,162	13,332	.....	1,200	18,272	5,319	.....	77	.....	.....	65	198	12
1,736	.....	1,736	64	428	106	2,334	1,349	8,430	3,358	6,482	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,432	.....
4,163	.....	4,163	845	494	.....	5,502	879	.....	2,957	.....	.....	17	35	.....	.....	...	.....
2,805	.....	2,805	2,896	6,362	.....	12,063	1,745	735	3,421	2,252	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	...	.....
11,178	.....	11,178	7,483	54,417	17,305	90,383	4,249	14,180	3,90,618	35,036	.....	1,151	141	139	9,096	8,680	731
3,539	4,015	6,049	.....	.....	.....	6,049	7	2,380	29	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	618	.....	618	.....	105	74	.....	80	.....	... ..	.....	.....	...	.....
19	.....	19	.....	3	.....	22	.....	770	.....	.....	217	.....	.....	.....	92	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
19	.....	19	.....	621	.....	640	.....	980	74	58	297	.....	.....	.....	92	...	.....
1,55,875	1,20,697	7,31,311	26,361	1,27,672	19,977	9,05,321	3,01,541	562,584	4,48,157	54,274	45,336	8,685	1,133	10,859	68,730	60,010	2,954
5	.....	5	.....	.....	230	235	1,509	1,750	3,778	34,967	1,07,991	1,797	106	.....	.....	...	75
322	.....	322	1,36,866	58,319	299	1,95,806	.....	.....	1,93,321	20,167	319	7,403	.....	612	12,554	83	6
3	.....	3	40,042	1,20,682	8,085	1,69,412	.....	.....	342	48,357	708	635	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
7,142	.....	7,142	.....	2,054	.....	9,196	.....	630	6,470	3,375	.....	.....	.....	... ...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	300	.....	.....	9,299	20,411	.....	4,108	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	440	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,865	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
12	58,781	36,750	.....	.....	.....	36,750	10	.....	60	15,360	.....	4,369	.....	11,220	.....	...	5
53,583	61,580	92,074	.....	335	.....	92,409	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	4,350	1	25	.....	386	69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,303	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	9,051	16,360	360	27
7,16,942	2,41,064	8,67,607	2,03,209	3,09,362	29,191	14,09,429	3,03,060	576,367	6,61,867	1,96,809	1,54,354	54,212	1,255	31,767	98,153	60,843	3,434
6,43,416	2,46,518	7,97,490	2,69,435	4,42,644	37,238	15,46,807	3,12,915	1,366,888	8,62,321	2,76,841	1,56,778	46,076	3,476	41,964	54,956	59,388	5,879

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of July, 1894, *was as follows:—*

13,050	30	13,069	.....	40	... ..	13,109	... ..	960,250	.....	1,278	2,778	.....	...	.....	.....	...	781
182	.....	182	.....	16,497	2,146	18,825	.....	363,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	...	6
738	.....	738	99	2,254	.....	3,091	.....	120,350	.....	399	3	.....	7	.....	.....	...	8
4,203	.....	4,203	16,950	13,534	3,365	38,052	.....	710,000	.....	.....	127	20	4	.....	.....	335	23,878	37
7,094	.....	7,094	1,707	5,176	.....	13,977	.....	300	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	698	2,189	2
.....	.....	.....	159	208	.....	367	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	11
25,267	30	25,286	18,915	37,709	5,511	87,421	.....	2,291,650	.....	1,677	2,909	30	122	.....	1,523	26,067	885
85,738	.....	85,738	64,483	47,375	.....	1,97,596	65,332	3,492,100	4,08,099	.....	1,57,174	1,718	225	.....	.....	3,402	5
3,76,192	670	3,76,611	308	21,718	14,149	4,12,786	10,324	7,799,760	4,97,963	66,311	9,685	10,596	1,020	.....	.....	178	162
4,61,930	670	4,62,349	64,791	69,093	14,149	6,10,382	75,656	11,291,860	9,05,962	66,311	1,66,859	12,314	1,245	.....	.....	3,578	167

following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of July, 1894.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

ION OF S.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
s ...	3,38,224	75,238	23,763	42,012	2,281	31,797	332,139	52,081	33,943	...	5,004	260	3,017	46,234	16,213	1,005
rs ...	56,077	3,704	549	9,609	.....	70,755	1,610	1,77,657	34,482	1,07,991	987	350	337	478	1,202	.....
Railway	1,75,973	36,792	1,78,900	2,26,186	26,910	9,386	51,255	4,13,921	1,05,183	1,324	12,242	328	.....	20,933	5,396	490
S. Rail-	28,309	.....	57	32,267	.....	1,90,492	179,060	17,104	7,841	43,738	2,994	301	6,597	12,402	33,822	.....
... ...	60,783	4,748	.....	.....	.....	673	18,600	135	.....	.....	720	.....	1,520	1,246	3,372	1,542
... ...	57,576	1,20,582	.....	830	.....	17	13,703	89	15,360	1,301	32,265	16	20,296	16,860	748	307
1894 ...	7,16,942	2,41,064	2,03,269	3,09,362	29,191	3,03,060	576,367	6,61,867	1,96,809	1,54,354	54,212	1,255	31,767	98,153	60,843	3,434
1893 ...	6,43,416	2,46,518	2,69,435	4,42,644	37,238	3,12,945	1,366,888	8,63,321	2,76,841	1,56,778	46,076	3,476	41,264	54,956	59,388	5,879

ing Statement shows the Values, Quantities and Numbers of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta during the month of July, 1894.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

ed.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.	Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.					European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	CHOTA NAGPUR.							
...	1,16,055	.....	362	871	20,340	562	67,250	Hazaribagh	17,659	.....	.....	150	4,702	12	1,120
...	35,467	540	62	608	14,469	3 3	60,550	Manbhum	55,352	.....	56	503	13,432	131	2,695
...	1,64,974	400	2,174	.....	21,753	758	27,433	Singhbhum	10,051	.....	42	452	3,339	32	245
...	1,00,824	4,225	593	99	1,484	3,136	62,143	Total of Chota Nagpur ...	83,062	.....	98	1,165	21,533	175	4,060
...	1,06,643	3,060	230	.....	10,200	65,316	3,745	Grand total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ...	29,37,825	16,766	13,297	18,037	6,89,862	1,56,960	702,872
...	1,50,917	400	1,320	296	37,204	3,982	1,01,928								
...	60,382	4,757	140	8	15,222	405	13,300	OTHER PROVINCES.							
...	60,339	.....	1,289	.....	19,269	3,354	4,051	Assam	5,08,032	.....	932	48	89,533	10,606	23,415
...	34,788	.....	286	.....	3,937	622	2,520	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	13,65,044	11,844	2,463	1,528	16,541	568	216,580
...	76,530	.....	98	241	13,763	480	7,545	Panjab	6,56,789	300	252	40	.....	66	325,360
...	21,365	.....	21	496	11,931	1,111	4,760	Central Provinces	63,250	300	349	519	.....	32	29,330
...	41,374	.....	.....	216	9,648	2,857	2,625	Rajputana and Central India	51,601	.....	61	19	.....	7	14,700
...	9,303	.....	.....	57	495	...	560	Berar	1,440	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	2,275
...	73,538	864	159	137	5,330	2,270	1,575	Nizam's Territory	374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	63,741	.....	17	272	16,629	1,433	2,695	Bombay	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	960,250
...	58,811	.....	25	145	1,683	133	12,180	Madras	77,016	.....	112	1,068	.....	321	484,300
...	1,20,534	.....	279	69	61,788	18,404	7,845	Pondicherry	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500
...	3,22,133	.....	1,976	107	23,279	6,050	5,530	Burma	1,71,996	400	586	395	.....	106	710,000
...	1,18,132	.....	104	16	.....	1,211	803	Sind	... ...	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	134,300
...	60,097	.....	378	369	35,341	3,232	9,590	Other places	38,552	1,057	25	13,869	10	18	11,291,960
...	34,361	.....	1,687	....	37,6 4	8,704	9,085								
...	15,995	.....	110	94	7,200	425	350	Grand Total of Exports in July ... { 1894 ...	58,72,528	31,027	18,136	35,523	7,95,946	1,68,684	14,897,742
...	14,025	.....	453	.....	11,850	.....	.....	1893 ...	59,84,229	76,059	21,961	18,658	7,01,770	2,59,815	16,935,619
...	61,800	.....	73	.....	250	.....	200								
...	10,21,536	14,246	11,816	4,131	3,91,428	1,24,908	338,445								

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of July, 1894, was as follows:—

	IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
...	From Foreign Ports—							
...	United Kingdom	1,23,77,352	.....	5,885	.....	5,62,979	.....	100
...	Other Foreign ports ...	50,656	.....	2,113	.....	3,01,890	57,527	11,203
...	Total of Foreign Trade ...	1,24,28,008	.....	7,998	.....	8,64,869	57,527	11,303
...	From Indian Ports—							
...	Bombay	24,374	2,77,174	1	15,189	51,758	.....	.....
...	Madras	.....	50,100	.....	5	5,794	.....	.....
...	Other ports in Madras ...	.....	200	.....	.....	6,95	.....	.....
...	Burma	13,041	2,642	.....	22	.....	.....	100
...	Other Indian ports ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300
...	Total of Interportal Trade ...	37,415	3,30,116	1	15,216	64,494	.....	2,400
...	Grand Total of Imports in July ... { 1894 ...	1,24,65,423	3,30,116	7,999	15,216	9,29,363	57,527	13,703
...	1893 ...	1,15,93,363	2,20,300	10,881	17,276	7,73,104	2,55,643	1,500

* As per tariff declaration value.

g Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of July, 1894.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
... ...	1,18,100	5,125	1,061	.....	2,46,391	18,902	77,461
... ...	8,14,474	4,757	3,414	501	1,40,899	65,971	154,609
ndian Railway	32,33,055	15,804	4,204	13,535	2,85,059	2,691	982,520
n Bengal State Railway	11,93,211	864	7,610	2,561	1,01,039	75,016	94,355
... ...	1,37,324	2,960	285	41	4,101	5,091	5,300
... ...	3,74,164	1,517	1,562	18,585	18,657	503	13,583,510
nd Total of Exports in July ... { 1894 ...	58,72,528	31,027	18,136	35,523	7,95,946	1,68,684	14,897,742
1893 ...	59,84,229	76,059	21,961	18,658	7,01,776	2,59,518	16,935,619

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria italica.*)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer arietinum.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION. 1	Burdwan ...	16 0	14 8	13 5	...	...	...	12 6	11 4	9	...	...	...	15 0	17 12	20 0
2	Birbhum ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	18 0
3	Bankura ...	14 8	14 4	14 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	10	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 4
4	Midnapore ...	14 8	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	13 2	12 8	10	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8
5	Hooghly ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. 7	24-Parganas ...	...	13 4	13 4	...	16 0	16 0	7 4	7 0	7	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	20 0
8	Calcutta ...	13 12	13 5	12 0	20 10	20 0	16 6	7 12	7 11	7	10 10	10 5	8 12	16 6	16 0	14 0
9	Nadia ...	13 4	17 0	14 3½	20 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	8	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	22 13
10	Murshidabad ...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	19 0
11	Jessore ...	12 4	12 4	11 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0
RAJSHAHI DIVISION. 13	Rajshahi ...	16 0	15 0	15 12	24 0	24 0	18 12	9 12	10 8	8	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	21 0
14	Dinajpur ...	13 4	14 4	15 10	14 0	...	12 0	10 8	9 10	9	...	...	...	13 4	14 10	13 0
15	Jalpaiguri ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	13 0	8 0	8 0	7	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0
16	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0
17	Rangpur ...	13 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	7 12	8 0	7	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 8
18	Bogra ...	15 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	10 8	9 12	8	...	...	...	15 0	13 8	13 8
19	Pabna ...	16 2	15 12	17 4	21 0	22 8	22 8	6 6	6 2	6	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 13
DACCA DIVISION. 20	Dacca ...	13 12	13 14	13 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 0
21	Mymensingh (Nasirabad).	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	12 8
22	Faridpur ...	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 0
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	8	...	...	...	12 12	13 4	13 5

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kalna 10 seers, Katwa 1
B At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Contai 9 seers, Tamlu
E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Serampore (Bhadresw
F At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
G In the mufassal marts the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chetla 11 seers 6
10½ seers, Mugra Hát not reported.
H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 1
and Ramgunt 10 seers.
I In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kandi 10½ seers and Jang

Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th October, 1894.

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea Mays.*)			Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus Indicus.*)			Firewood.			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Districts.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
															BENGAL.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...	...	...	13 4	13 8	20 0	...	...	98 0	11 8 A	11 8	11 4	3 5 6	3 6 0	3 9 3	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	120 0	140 0	160 0	11 0 B	11 0	11 0	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
...	...	...	12 0	11 8	13 6	320 0	320 0	280 0	11 0 C	10 13 2/.	10 10 2/.	3 10 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	Bankura.	3	
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	200 0	150 0	200 0	10 10 D	10 10	10 12	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 11 6	Midnapore.	4	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	11 0 E	10 0	11 8	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Hooghly.	5	
...	...	...	11 8	11 0	11 10	105 0	105 0	105 0	11 4 F	10 10	10 10	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Howrah.	6	
...	...	...	13 5⅓	13 0	19 0	91 6	100 0	100 0	11 6½ G	11 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
18 4	17 12	19 6	19 6	18 13	17 12	85 0	85 0	85 0	11 13	11 13	11 8	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	Calcutta.	8	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 13½	128 0	128 0	128 0	10 12 H	10 8	9 13½	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Nadia.	9	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	170 0	190 0	200 0	10 8 I	10 8	10 8	3 6 0	3 7 0	3 7 6	Murshidabad.	10	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0 J	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	Jessore.	11	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4 K	9 4	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Khulna.	12	
...	...	...	16 12	17 6	20 13	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 9 L	9 9	9 9	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 8	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	14 8	...	24 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 9 6	3 10 0	4 0 0	Dinajpur	14	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
22 0	22 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 M	8 0	8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	Darjeeling.	16	
...	...	...	8 0	9 0	11 4	60 0	60 0	50 0	10 0 N	10 0	9 9	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 0	3 13 4	3 12 0	4 5 4	Bogra.	18	
...	...	...	17 4	17 4	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 12 O	9 12	9 12	3 9 9	3 8 0	3 12 0	Pabna.	19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0 P	9 0	9 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 Q	8 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh (Nasirabad).	21	
...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	...	10 0 R	10 0	10 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	Faridpur.	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 8 S	10 8	9 4	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	Backergunge.	23	

J In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 9 seers 9 chitaks, Magura 10 seers, Narail 9½ seers, and Bangaon 10 seers 10 chittaks.
K In the subdivisons the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 8 seers and Satkhira 11 seers.
L In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 9 seers and Naugaon 9 seers 9 chitaks.
M At Siliguri the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
N In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kurigaon not reported, Nilphamari 9 seers, and Gaibanda 10 seers.
O At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
P In the mufassal marts the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Manikganj 9 seers, Madanganj, Mirkadimhát and Munshirhát not reported.
Q In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 9 seers, Notrákona 8 seers, Kagmari 10 seers, and Jamalpur 9 seers.
R In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers and Madaripur 11 seers.
S In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*continued*		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	6 8	6 8	9 12	..	...	...	9 0	8 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	8 4	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	8 0	16 0	15 0	9 8	...	...	...
26	Chittagong ..	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	13 0	12 12	10 0	...	...	...
BIHAR																
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna ...	17 12 / 16 0	17 0 Red. / 16 0 White.	18 8 / 17 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	16 0	15 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	24 0
28	Gaya ...	15 0	15 0	14 0	21 0	19 4	19 0	9 4	9 0	9 8	14 0	13 8	13 8	18 4	15 8	18 0
29	Shahabad ...	14 4	15 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	11 8 to 15 0	16 0	...	...	...
30	Saran ...	14 8	15 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	15 5	12 13	13 0	...	...	...
31	Champaran ...	14 0	14 4	13 8	18 8	...	18 4	8 8	8 8	8 8	16 0	16 0	16 12	...	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	14 0	14 0	15 0	18 8	18 0	22 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	13 0	12 15	13 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ...	14 4	13 14	15 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	12 0	14 12	14 4	16 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr ...	14 0	14 10	16 4	19 0	18 12	21 0	9 8 to 10 8	9 8	8 6	12 0 to 14 0	11 14	13 1	...	...	...
35	Bhagalpur ...	14 8	14 8	15 2	18 15	17 10	20 3	11 6	11 0	11 6	12 10	13 14	15 2	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	13 8	...	...	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	12 8	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	11 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	13 2	13 2	11 13	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	17 1	16 7	13 2	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	14 0 to 15 0	16 0	.	...	...
41	Puri ...	11 13	11 13	10 8	...	...	...	10 2	9 3	8 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ...	12 0	11 0 Red.	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...
43	Lohardaga ...	11 8 / 9 0 to 10 8	10 8 White. / 7 4 to 9 8	11 0. / 7 0 to 9 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	15 0 to 20 0	16 0	14 0 to 16 0	...	...	...
44	Palamau ...	12 6	12 15	13 8	15 3	18 0	25 5	10 11	10 11	12 6	11 13	12 15	16 14	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	14 0	14 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	...	11 0 to 12 0	11 0	9 0	14 8 to 17 0	14 0 to 17 0	11 0 to 12 0	...	...	...
46	Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	..	...	...

T In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 9 seers 6 chitaks and Chandpur 9 seers.
U At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
V In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 11¼ seers, Bihar 10½ seers, and Dinapur not reported.
W In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nawada 9 seers, Jahanabad and Aurangabad not reported.
X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10¼ seers, Sasaram 10½ seers and Bhabhua 9½ seers.
Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 10 seers 15 chitaks and Gopalganj (Mirganj) 11 seers 13 chitaks.
Z At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
a In the Hajipur and Sitamarhi subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
b In the Madhubani and Samastipur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,

...icts of Bengal on the 15th October, 1894—(concluded).

...RA OR CUMBU. ...eniastum typhoi-deum.)		MARUA OR RAGI.) (*Eleusine Coracana.*)						WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.									
...R, ...r.)		FIREWOOD.				SALT.			SALT.						DISTRICTS.		Number.
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
															BENGAL—*continued.*		
...	...	...	...	...		T 10 0	10 0	8 12	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0				Tippera.	24	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.
...	...	...	...	...		9 8	10 0	5 12	3 12 0	4 0 0	6 10 0				Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	...	...		U 10 0	10 0	9 8	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0				Chittagong.	26	
...	...	22 0	22 0	28 0											BIHAR.		
...	...	22 8	24 0	18 8		V 11 0	11 0	10 12	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 11 6				Patna.	27	PATNA DIVISION.
...	...	...	...	...		W 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 15 0				Gaya.	28	
...	...	22 0	24 0	24 8		X 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 13 0				Shahabad.	29	
...	...	26 0	26 0	25 8		Y 10 8	10 12	10 0	3 12 0	3 10 3	3 14 0				Saran.	30	
...	...	26 0	26 0	22 8		Z 10 8	10 8	10 4	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 14 0				Champaran.	31	
...	...	28 8	28 8	26 0		a 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0				Muzaffarpur.	32	
...	...	...	...	...		b 10 8	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 10 0				Darbhanga.	33	
...	...	...	...	...		c 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 14 0	3 12 0 to 4 0 0	4 4 0				Monghyr.	34	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.
...	...	...	...	...		d 10 11	10 11	10 1	3 10 0	3 11 0	4 0 0				Bhagalpur.	35	
...	...	...	...	...		e 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0				Purnea (Kasba).	36	
...	...	...	...	...		10 0	9 8	8 0	...	...	...				Malda (English Bazar).	37	
...	...	...	...	...		f 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 12 0				Santhal Parganas.	38	
...	...	...	...	...											ORISSA.		
...	...	...	...	...		g 10 12	10 12	10 12	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0				Cuttack.	39	ORISSA DIVISION.
...	...	...	...	...		h 10 8	10 8	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0				Balasore.	40	
...	...	22 0	19 8	23 0		12 0	12 0	12 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	3 4 0				Puri.	41	
															CHOTA NAGPUR.		
...	...	35 0	29 0	32 0		i 9 0	8 0	8 0	4 3 6	4 8 0	4 8 0				Hazaribagh.	42	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.
...	...	...	...	...		9 8	9 0	9 4	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 6 0				Lohardaga.	43	
...	...	...	...	...		9 0	8 11	8 7	...	...	...				Palamau.	44	
...	...	...	...	...		j 10 10	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 15 0				Manbhum.	45	
...	...	...	...	...		8 0	8 0	9 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0				Singhbhum.	46	

c In the Begusarai and Jamui subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
d In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Banka not reported, Madhipur 10 seers, and Supaul 10 seers.
e In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishanganj 9 seers and Araria 10 seers.
f In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghar 10½ seers, Godda not reported, Jamtara 9 seers, Pakur not reported, and Rajmahal 9 seers.
g In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jajpur 9 seers, Kendrapara 9 seers, and Banki 11 seers.
h At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
i At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
j At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	2 14 6	3 0 0	3 4 6	1 15 0	2 0 0	2 7 0	5 2 0	5 3 0	5 10 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	4 2 6
2	Sirajganj ...	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 4 0	6 0 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	4 10 0
3	Dacca ...	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 1 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 1 0
4	Narayanganj*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	5 8 0	...	3 12 0	4 0 0
5	Chittagong ...	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 12 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	3 14 0
6	Patna ...	2 3 6 (Red.)	2 5 0 (White.)	2 2 9	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 9 6	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 13 0	2 7 0	2 10 0	2 7 0
		2 7 0	2 7 0	2 6 0									
7	Cuttack ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	2 5 0	2 6 0	3 0 0
8	Balasore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 1 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	2 7 0	2 12 0	2 8 0
9	Puri ...	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	4 2 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	2 5 0	3 0 0

* Present return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd October 1894.

Bengal on the 15th October, 1894.

PRICES PER MAUND

JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)			BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			AIZE.	ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	. A P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A P.	R. A P	R. A P.	
2 0 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	2 6 0	...	1 1 0	2 1 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	Sirajganj.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0	...	3 8 0	3 11 0	Narayanganj.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Chittagong.
12 0 1	12 0 1	10 9	...	...	...	1 9 6	1 13 0	1 12 0	1 8 9	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 11 6	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 5 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	Puri.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of

Division.	District.	Representative stations.	Station Observations.												
			Air Pressure.					Wind.		Temperature.					
			Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Lowest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·727	29·542	29·643	29·689	—·016	S30°E	73	91·7	76·7	89·0	78·9	84·0	—0·2
		Raniganj	29·503	29·306	29·406	29·090	—·012	S22°E	32	92·2	75·8	88·3	77·4	82·9	—0·4
	Birbhum	.....													
	Bankura	Bankura	29·489	29·343	29·420	29·069	—·013	S40°E	72	92·1	74·6	88·3	77·2	82·8	—0·4
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29·688	29·496	29·598	29·693	—·008	S33°E	79†	93·3	75·1	90·1	77·7	83·9	+0·6
	Hooghly	.....													
	Howrah	.....													
Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·817	29·621	29·714	29·683	—·010	S10°E	207	90·2	77·0	88·2	80·1	84·2	+0·6
	Calcutta	Calcutta	29·810	29·619	29·725	29·692	—·006	S25°E	61	90·6	75·7	87·5	77·8	82·7	+0·1
	Nadia	Krishnagar	29·795	29·598	29·703	29·638	—·004	S21°E	114	92·3	76·2	89·1	78·1	83·7	+0·5
	Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·784	29·579	29·684	29·700	—·007	S34°E	68	90·6	75·3	87·9	79·2	83·5	—0·1
	Jessore	Jessore	29·798	29·608	29·714	29·694	—·021	S36E	77	92·5	74·9	89·1	77·5	83·3	—0·5
	Khulna	.....													
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·777	29·575	29·680	29·700	—·006	S9°E	119†	89·6	74·6	87·4	79·0	83·2	+0·5
	Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·757	29·554	29·651	29·728	+·011	S87°E	61	90·6	72·7	86·0	77·3	81·7	—1·4
	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·614	29·381	29·497	29·741	+·010	N74°E	66	90·9	71·1	85·7	74·9	80·3	—1·0
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·039	22·905	22·965	—	—·035	S80°W	95	65·6	53·7	62·4	50·0	56·2	—0·8
		Gnatong	19·316	19·225	19·285	—	—	N79°W	94†	56·4	31·6	52·4	41·7	47·1	—
	Kuch Bihar	.....													
	Rangpur	Rangpur	29·764	29·543	29·650	29·727	—·005	N84°E	45	91·3	72·7	86·3	76·4	81·4	—1·3
	Bogra	Bogra	29·796	29·593	29·699	29·713	+·003	S66°E	56‡	91·7	74·2	87·8	77·4	82·6	0
	Pabna	Sirajganj	29·814	29·609	29·717	29·716	—·006	S24°E	101†	89·8	74·7	86·3	78·3	82·3	—0·5
Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·851	29·632	29·747	29·721	+·002	S39°E	137	90·6	75·7	87·5	79·4	83·5	—0·2
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·822	29·609	29·715	29·726	—·008	S62°E	65	89·7	74·1	86·5	77·5	82·0	—0·4
	Faridpur	Faridpur	29·827	29·622	29·732	29·726	—·010	S25°E	96	88·3	75·9	86·1	79·2	82·7	0
	Backergunge	Barisal	29·8·0	29·642	29·751	29·709	—·006	S34°E	63	93·3	74·9	87·8	78·4	83·1	+0·5
Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·851	29·638	29·750	29·731	—·006	S87°E	77	91·3	74·8	88·3	76·8	82·6	+0·2
	Noakhali	Noakhali	29·82.)	29·635	29·737	29·727	—·010	S50°E	117†	88·5	74·8	86·1	77·5	81·8	+0·2
	Chittagong	Chittagong	29·803	29·615	29·715	29·749	+·001	S63°E	97†	89·7	75·1	87·5	76·6	82·0	+0·7
	South Lushai Hills	.....													
Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·637	29·461	29·550	29·685	—·010	S89°E	119†	93·5	75·2	88·2	79·0	83·6	—1·1
	Gaya	Gaya	29·410	29·230	29·319	29·676	—·009	S58°E	136	95·5	75·8	89·9	78·3	84·1	—0·3
	Shahabad	Dehri	29·480	29·298	29·357	29·659	—·026	S.8°E	310†	93·3	76·0	88·8	78·1	83·5	+0·4
		Buxar	29·553	29·415	29·480	29·673	—·014	N67°E	101†	93·5	75·8	89·0	78·3	83·7	+0·5
		Arrah	29·593	29·451	29·525	29·666	—·010	S82°E	48	93·4	76·0	89·6	78·9	84·3	+0·5
	Saran	Chapra	29·620	29·463	29·542	29·676	0	S89°E	104	93·8	74·6	88·8	78·4	83·7	—0·2
	Champaran	Motihari	29·632	29·420	29·515	29·697	—·002	N77°E	110	92·5	71·8	88·2	76·6	82·5	—0·8
	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·6.6	29·468	29·556	29·687	—	S60°E	121	92·7	73·7	88·0	77·7	82·8	—
	Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·679	29·472	29·574	29·694	—·011	S55°E	100	92·0	72·2	87·3	77·9	82·6	—0·9
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....													
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·667	29·475	29·572	29·695	—·008	S54°E	84	91·7	73·1	87·9	75·7	81·8	—1·3
	Purnea	Purnea	29·746	29·516	29·623	29·702	—·005	E	91	90·7	74·7	87·1	77·6	82·4	—0·8
	Malda	Malda	29·775	29·571	29·671	29·694	—·002	S28°E	72	92·1	75·0	89·0	78·7	83·9	+0·1
	Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·334	29·168	29·247	29·693	+·001	S34°E	105†	91·6	75·3	87·6	76·9	82·3	0
Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·725	29·543	29·643	29·666	—·017	S6°W	54	94·7	76·8	90·1	78·6	84·4	+0·5
		False Point	29·804	29·596	29·716	29·679	—·007	S27°W	217	93·5	76·6	87·8	78·9	83·4	+0·5
	Balasore	Balasore	29·764	29·564	29·676	29·678	—·008	N36°W	96	92·4	75·7	88·2	77·8	83·0	+0·5
	Puri	Puri	29·796	29·585	29·707	29·662	—	S56°W	197†	94·7	75·1	88·7	79·9	84·3	—
		Gopalpur	29·798	29·605	29·709	29·670	—	N52°W	228	94·2	75·6	88·1	78·1	83·1	—
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·802	27·671	27·726	29·671	—·019	S14°E	179	89·2	71·3	84·3	72·6	78·5	+0·2
	Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·671	27·562	27·611	29·672	—·010	S27°W	139†	87·0	70·4	83·1	72·1	77·6	+0·6
	Palamau	Daltonganj	29·048	28·920	28·988*	29·673*	—	S54°E	40†	94·3	75·0	89·3	76·4	82·9	—
	Manbhum	.....													
	Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·032	28·894	28·959	29·663	—·007	S56°W	36†	92·9	73·2	89·7	76·7	83·2	+1·0
.....	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·610	29·353	29·473	29·702	—·008	N41°E	68†	89·7	73·0	84·9	75·5	80·2	—2·4
	Goalpara	Dhubri	29·789	29·555	29·671	29·740	—·001	N39°E	110	88·2	72·1	82·9	75·9	79·4	—2·9
	Cachar	Silchar	29·815	29·590	29·701	29·757	+·007	0	36†	93·5	73·3	88·9	76·3	82·6	—0·4

* Mean of 23 days. † Corrected. ‡ Mean of 22 days.

ngal for the month of September 1894.

MIDITY.	CLOUD.			DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										
				RAINFALL										
				Of month.					Since 16th May 1894.					DISTRICT.
Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A. M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A. M.	Rainfall.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	
+2	8·0	+0·2	5·14	6·51	7·57	−1·06	12·75	11·03	43·25	42·57	+0·68	67·75	56·73	Burdwan.
—	5·2	—	7·30											
				10·62	10·75	−0·13	13·33	12·76	55·72	49·06	+6·66	64·33	61·60	Birbhum.
—	7·3	—	10·02	9·51	8·17	+1·34	14·25	12·00	50·82	47·54	+3·28	64·25	62·83	Bankura.
—	3·4	—	7·04	7·39	8·88	−1·49	12·50	11·66	54·43	47·48	+6·95	61·75	56·11	Midnapore.
				7·07	8·05	−0·98	12·67	11·94	37·58	45·70	−8·12	57·67	61·94	Hooghly.
				5·83	8·48	−2·65	12·00	12·09	37·83	46·15	−8·32	60·83	64·33	Howrah.
−2	8·8	+1·3	3·16	6·41	9·55	−3·14	12·00	12·50	43·27	48·62	−5·35	53·34	63·58	24-Parganas.
+2	6·7	−1·5	6·52	6·52	9·91	−3·39	15·00	13·40	33·17	49·59	−16·42	68·00	65·24	Calcutta.
—	7·0	—	4·11	5·05	8·59	−3·54	9·80	11·00		43·95			58·00	Nadia.
+4	8·4	−0·1	9·24		10·40			12·70		45·37			59·67	Murshidabad.
+5	7·5	−0·9	3·96	5·20	8·58	−3·38	11·40	11·03	42·29	45·53	−2·64	64·80	60·10	Jessore.
				7·01	9·64	−1·63	13·00	12·54	45·62	50·92	−5·30	65·33	67·69	Khulna.
—	4·9	—	10·81	8·00	11·66	−2·96	12·67	11·87	39·03	49·13	−10·10	56·67	59·48	Rajshahi.
—	8·1	—	17·07	16·53	11·32	+5·21	15·60	11·51	53·16	52·90	+0·26	59·20	59·86	Dinajpur.
—	7·0	—	34·49		23·03			15·35		110 39			79·43	Jalpaiguri.
+5	9·6	+1·7	15·38		18·64			16·54		116 54			90·52	Darjeeling.
—	8·5	—	24·11											
				37·47	20·12	+17·35	22·25	14·67	97·55	101·94	−4·39	70·00	76·58	Kuch Bihar.
—	7·8	—	16·08	16·22	13·44	+2·78	17·75	11·84	52·07	67·89	−14·82	60·00	64·71	Rangpur.
—	6·5	—	14·31	12·50	10·36	+2·14	14·50	11·83	53·50	52·02	+1·48	61·50	60·30	Bogra.
—	9·6		5·84	5·83	10·42	−4·59	10·00	12·08	47·26	47·84	−0·58	61·00	60·15	Pabna.
0	8·4	+1·2	6·80	6·15	10·17	−4·02	12·00	11·59	53·40	54·54	−1·14	72·25	66·37	Dacca.
—	7·2	—	9·76	10·12	13·04	−2·92	11 60	13·68	64·20	62 67	+1·53	66·80	69·04	Mymensingh
—	6·3	—	6·67	7·54	9 05	−1·51	12·67	11·26	53·02	49·65	+3·37	69·01	63·41	Faridpur.
—	9·0	—	9·39	10·31	12·12	−1·81	14·75	14·49	64·89	68·64	−3·75	80·27	78·53	Backergunge.
—	6·9	—	12·80	10·82	11·35	−0·53	12·75	13·71	65·25	61·85	+3·40	73·00	71·88	Tippera.
—	4·9	—	12·01	11·55	16·76	−5·21	15·50	15·28	102·87	96·55	+6·32	89·00	82·39	Noakhali
−1	7·2	+0·1	4·95	6·69	14·32	−7·63	10·50	14·13	108·31	103·43	+4·88	84·50	78·73	Chittagong.
				10·84	12·72	−1·88	17 00	16·39	75·44	73·27	+2·17	87·00	86·80	South Lushai Hills.
+2	7·6	+0·6	18·39	14·66	7·04	+7·62	13·25	9·33	44·69	37 06	+7·63	52·75	44·51	Patna.
+7	5·4	−2·0	5·59	6·77	6·79	−0·02	9·75	8·79	47·31	37 70	+9·61	55 25	44·26	Gaya.
—	6·3	—	8·53											
—	5·9	—	5·26	9·51	7·07	+2·44	10·00	9·76	50·55	36·01	+14·54	55·00	45·60	Shahabad.
—	5·0	—	15·06											
—	8·0	—	10·13	8·13	7·45	+0·68	10·67	8·72	44·78	37·43	+7·35	49·62	43·69	Saran.
—	6·1	—	5·06	6·10	9·30	−3·20	10·00	8·76	45·57	42·28	+3·29	50 14	43·38	Champaran.
—	5·0	—	8·78	11·59	8 99	+2·60	12·00	8·96	39·32	39·21	+0·11	42·36	44·28	Muzaffarpur.
0	6·3	+0·4	14·09	13·70	9·25	+4·45	13·00	9·18	43·37	40·90	+2·47	45·17	45·63	Darbhanga.
				10·03	7·91	+2·12	10·67	10·10	46·44	39·22	+7·22	52·05	48·98	Monghyr.
—	7·7	—	7·21	10·55	8·98	+1·57	14·50	10·41	47·37	41·70	+5·67	51·83	52·04	Bhagalpur.
+3	7·7	+1·2	17·01	18·91	13·95	+4·96	16·00	11·84	66·61	66·77	−0·16	65·41	58·84	Purnea.
—	6·6	—	8·85	14·07	11·05	+3·02	14·50	11·40	53·81	49·69	+4·12	62·99	57·02	Malda.
—	6·9	—	6·52	11·51	10·21	+1·30	14·75	12·09	52·80	46·27	+6·53	64·04	59·44	Santhal Parganas.
−4	4·9	−1·7	5·13	6·62	9·63	−3·01	12·33	12·08		44·56			55·28	Cuttack.
−2	7·3	+0·2	7·28											
—	4·8	—	14·37	7·20	11·10	−3·90	13·50	12·61		46·41			56·97	Balasore.
—	5·4	—	7·27	7·64	9·82	−2·18	13·67	13·25	39·00	44·02	−5·02	54·75	54·95	Puri.
—	2·9	—	5·31											
+3	8·7	+0·6	8·77	7·45	9·07	−1·62	13·00	12·88		45·86			62·56	Hazaribagh.
—	6·3	—	11·66	9·29	9·44	−0·15	13·50	14·25	54·44	47·41	+7·03	69·00	66·68	Lohardaga.
—	5·7	—	5·29	5·29	7·82	−2·53	10·00	11·05	50·39	39·03	+11·36	58·96	56·58	Palamau.
				7·73	7·69	+0·04	10·50	11·60	66·99	42·57	+24·42	68·08	59·61	Manbhum.
—	7·5	—	5·60	5·00	8·32	−2·72	12·00	12·25	42·65	47·14	−4·49	55·61	61·62	Singbhum.
+3	9·2	+0·8	17·43											Sibsagar.
+3	9·2	+2·5	20·02											Goalpara.
+5	9·5	+1·9	21·27											Cachar.

Table of Rainfall recorded at station

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Presidency.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	0·12	...	0·22	0·25	...	...	...	1·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	0·50	...	...	0·40
		Burdwan ...	0·22	0·30	0·10	0·14	...	0·04	0 23	0·17	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·83
		Katwa ...	0·01	0·13	0·27	...	...	1·53	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·02	0·16	0·02	...	1·56
		Raniganj ...	0·20	0·35	0·19	0·42	0·21	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·31	...	0·40	...	...
		Mankur ...	0·51	0·78	0·66	0·60	...	2·71	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·69
	Birbhum ...	Suri ...	0·06	0·02	0·07	0·30	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	0·30	...	0·33	...	0·43
		Hetampur ...	0·18	0·45	0·80	0·00	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	1·24	0·11	1·08	...	0·49
		Rampur Hat ...	0·10	0·58	0·34	1·11	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·05	...	0·08	0·54	0·07
		Bolpur ...	0·21	0·47	0·44	0·51	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·36	...	1·01	...	0·02
		Mohari ...	0·48	0·21	0·40	0·20	...	0·14	0·04	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·65	...	2·25	1·80	0·46
		Labpur ...	...	...	...	0·63	...	0·03	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	1·50	...	0·54
	Bankura ...	Bankura ...	0·17	0·43	0·47	0·61	...	...	0·02	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·72	0·06	0·48	0·09	...	0·97
		Vishnupur ...	1·06	0·19	0·47	...	...	...	0·67	0·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	1·08	...	0·08
		Malhara ...	0·52	0 14	0·55	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·37	...	...	...	0·74
		Khatra ...	0·75	0·48	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·62	...	0·35	...	0·38
		Indas ...	0·65	0·58	...	0·60	...	...	...	0·20	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·69	0·63	...	0·13	...	3·22
		Kotalpur ...	...	...	0·69	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·21	...	...	...	0·80
		Onda ...	...	0·86	...	...	...	0·03	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	0·82	3·04
		Gangajal'ghati	0·17	0·52	...	0·62	...	0·17	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·76	...	...	0·88
		Raipur ...	1·20	0·50	0·23	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	1·33	...	...	0·45	0·67	...	0·72	...	...
		Sonamukhi ...	0·52	...	1·40	0·14	...	...	0·35	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·18	...	0·40	...	0·09
	Midnapore ...	Contai ...	0·15	0·68	0 30	0·06	0·12	...	0·05	0·04	0 05	0·15	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·15	0·05	...	...	...
		Tamluk ...	0·02	0·03	0·32	0·02	0·10	...	...	0·10	1·10	0·10	0·04	...	...	...	...	0 26	0·02	...	...	...
		Midnapore ...	0·08	0·28	1·30	0·18	0·01	...	0·05	0·02	..	...	...	...	0·24	...	0·20	0·42	0·03	...	...	...
		Ghatal ...	0·85	0·06	1·03	0·58	0 07	...	1·05	0·50	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	...	0·03	...	...	2·34
		Kukrahaty ...	...	0·81	0·17	...	0·32	0·17	0·03	0·08	0·41	...	...	...	0·53	0·43	...	0·92	0·05	...	...	...
		Garbheta ...	0·30	0·30	1·90	0·07	..	...	0·30	0·32	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	0·26	...	...	0·58	...	0·28
		Panskura ...	0·02	0·23	1·25	0·03	...	...	0·09	0·12	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·34	0·05	...	...	...	...
		Dantoon ...	...	...	1·20	...	...	...	...	1·08	...	...	...	0·05	0·20	0·50	...	...	...	0·65	...	...
	Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	0·15	0·48	0·88	0·30	0·03	...	0·15	0·03	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·39	...	...	0·08
		Hooghly ...	0·17	0 31	0·18	0·61	...	...	0·49	0·29	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·15	...	...	0·16
		Jahanabad ...	0·08	0·59	1·86	1·24	...	...	...	0·37	...	...	...	0·29	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	3·82
	Howrah ...	Howrah ...	0·11	0·22	0·51	0·12	0·07	...	...	0·13	0·31	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·75	0·24	...	...	0·20
		Mohesreka ...	0·05	0·57	0·03	0·05	0·02	...	...	...	0·51	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·16	0·09	...	...	...
		Uluberia ...	0·16	0·20	0·04	...	...	0·08	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·03	0·40	0·02	...	...	...
	24-Parganas...	Saugor Island	0·02	0·22	0·17	0·05	0·52	...	0·14	0·17	0·23	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·14	...	...	...
		Diamond Harbour.	0·10	0·46	0·26	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	1·07	...	1·66	...	...	...
		Canning Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	0·25	...	...	...
		Alipore (Observatory).	0·15	0·75	0·13	0·13	...	...	0·70	0·15	0·22	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·01	1·19	0·16	...	...	0·02
		Barrackpore...	...	0·85	1·09	0·13	...	...	0·16	0·02	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·59	...	...	...
		Dum Dum ...	...	0·33	0·41	0·28	...	1·39	...	0·08	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	0·56	0·47	...	...	...
		Barasat ...	...	0·32	...	...	...	0·82	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·79	...	...	...	...
		Basirhat ...	0·75	...	0·25	0·04	0·35	...	...	0·10	...	0·69	...	...	...	0·44	...	...	0·31	0·13	...	...
	Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	0·64	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21
		Krishnagar ...	0·34	0·02	0·01	...	0·01	0·55	0·46	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·06	...	0·05	...	1·09
		Chuadanga ...	0·37	0·15	0·12	0·02	...	...	...	0·12	0·35	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	0·24	0·11	0·12	...	1·20
		Meherpur ...	0·31	0·40	0·05	0·55	0·06	...	...	0·14	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·40	...	0·82	...	2·35
	Murshidabad	Kushtia ...	0·01	0·55	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·01	0·02	...	0·06	0·78	0·05	0·23	...	0·93
		Kandi ...	0·10	0·24	0·30	0·32	0·08	0·68	0·08	0·06	0·40	...	...	0·48	...	...	0·05	1·82	...	0·90	...	...
		Berhampore...	0·76	0·04	0·11	0·57	...	0·15	...	...	0·20	...	0·02	0·12	0·02	...	0·21	1·04	...	2·31	0·07	...
		Lalbagh ...	0·30	0·05	0·27	0·59	...	...	0·10	...	0·15	...	...	0·03	0·06	0·02	...	1·05	...	1·20	0·47	0·16
		Azimganj ...	...	0·36	0 30	0·43	...	0·15	...	...	0·18	...	...	0·30	...	...	1·50	...	...	0·00	0·35	0·18
		Jangipur ...	0·12	0·37	0·91	0·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	0·09	0·71	1·10
		Lalgola ...	0·10	1·00	0·10	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	2·20	0·20	3·20	0·70	0·18
		Akriganj ...	0·32	0·44	0·04	0·26	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	0·58	0·06	0·06	0·18	0·04	1·55	0·40	0·80
		Patkabari ...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	2·45	...	1·20	...	0·18
	Jessore ...	Narail ...	0·03	0·80	0·04	0·38	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·12	0·10	...	1·30
		Jessore ...	0·32	0·05	0·10	0·14	...	...	0·07	0·25	...	0·19	0·06	0·32	0·05	...	...	0·92	0·09	0·04	...	...
		Jhenidah ...	0·07	0·09	...	0·20	0·07	...	...	0·40	...	1·32	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·90	...	0·21	...	0·09
		Magura ...	0·02	0·11	0·32	0·42	...	...	0·17	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·22	0·18	...	2·38
		Bangaon ...	0·65	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·28	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	0·70	...	...	1·60
	Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	0·42	...	0·83	0·27	...	...	...	0·05	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bagerhat ...	0·03	1·05	0 93	...	0·07	...	0·06	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·60	0·35	0·19	1·27	...
		Khulna ...	0·06	0·70	0·60	...	...	0·26	0·5	0·17	...	0·44	...	0·50	...	...	0·49	0·60	0·09	0·10	...	...
		Nakipur ...	...	...	...	0·56	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·26	...	...	...	...
		Rampal ...	1·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	0·85	1·05	...	0·10	...	...
Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ..	Bogra ...	0·15	0·53	0·23	...	...	0 01	...	...	0·13	...	...	0·02	...	0·03	0·15	0·50	...	1·25	0·20	...
		Nator ...	...	0·38	0·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·80	1·16	0·02	0·16	...	0·22
		Naugaon ...	...	0·13	...	0·70	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	1·10	1·00	0·05	0·84	0·75	1·30
		Lalpur ...	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	0·50	0·10	...	...	...	0·94
		Manda ...	0·11	0·49	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...
	Dinajpur ..	Manadebpur ...	...	...	0·08	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	0 59	0·31	...	0·81	0·94	1·11	1·61	0·71	0·69	0·11
		Churamon ...	0·29	1·11	0·21	1·10	0 34	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	...	...	1·00	0·85	0·05	1·04	1·35	0·46
		Raiganj ...	0·13	0·06	1·40	2·25	2·45	1·55	...	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	1·41	1·02	1·02	4·21	3 08	0·02
		Dinajpur ...	...	0 12	1·00	0·67	0·47	1·02	...	0·44	...	...	...	0·36	...	3·00	0·25	0·40	7·45	0·58	0·57	...
		Balurghat ...	...	...	0·08	0·06	...	0·03	0·34	...	...	...	0·01	1·07	...	0·57	0·26	0·26	1·67	3·84	3·95	...
		Thakurgaon...	...	0·33	0·73	0·63	1·95	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	1·12	...	...	0·52	0·50	0·54	1·96	1·02	0·09
	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	...	3·40	...	2·18	...	0·17	...	...	...	0·56	3·53	0·84	0·37	1·85	...	0·66	4·00	0·49	0·18	0·32
		Alipore Duar	...	1·45	0·09	1·81	0·42	...	...	...	2·45	4·52	4·83	0·13	0·65	1·43	0·16	4·43	1·26	0·68	...	0·55
		Falacotta ...	...	1·02	0·58	1·03	1·03	3·00	...	...	3·58	5·56	1·28	...	2·05	0·95	...	1·78	1·55	1·08	0·18	2·12
		Debiganj ...	...	1·12	0·71	0·28	1·50	0·21	...	...	3·70	2·10	3·00	3·20	1·00	0·55	...	1·15	2·50	...	1·12	2·90
		Bhagatpur (*Nagrakatta*).	0·01	0·12	1·42	1·46	0·45	0·47	...	...	4·05	3·70	9·40	0·29	2·70	5·43	2·05	2·70	0·61	0·30	0·55	1·03
	Darjeeling ...	Buxa ...	...	0·35	1·32	2·15	0·30	0·65	0·15	2·96	3·75	2·36	3·48	0·42	0·28	5·80	0·93	1·59	0·31	0·57	0·72	3·79
		Siliguri ...	...	1·74	0·19	0·68	2·63	0·03	0·22	0·22	0·87	0·81	5·26	0·21	2·69	4·43	0·58	1·27	0·25	0·53	0·20	1·53
		Darjeeling ...	0·20	0·10	2·27	1·35	0·18	1·58	0·22	0 25	0·06	0·08	0·61	0·31	0·11	0·30	1·26	1·24	0·78	0·80	0·17	0·38
		Kalimpong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mungpoo ...	0·16	0·04	1·70	0·25	0·92	1·14	0·31	...	0·06	0·09	1·47	0·15	0·68	1·01	1·31	1·39	0·12	0·55	0·59	...
		Kurseong ...	0·63	1·60	1·50	1·23	2·90	1·74	...	0·76	0·78	0·36	2·70	0·33	0·60	0·40	1·35	3·03	0·12	0·85	0·13	0·28
		Pedong ...	0·07	...	1·03	0·11	0·76	1·75	0·13	0·06	0·25	0·16	1·42	0·47	0·56	1·44	1·51	0·76	0·11	0·37	0·13	2·10
British Bhutan		Gnatong ...	0·84	0·96	1·86	1·02	1·12	1·59	0·21	0·20	0·11	1·11	2·81	0·29	0·74	1·85	1·08	1·14	0·84	1·51	0·21	2·32
Tibet ...		Yatong ...	0·43	0·06	0·52	0·30	0·50	0·57	0·05	0·13	0·03	0·34	0·23	0·11	0·10	0·37	0·26	0·20	0·19	0·15	0·04	0·42
Kuch Bihar ...		Dinhatta ...	...	0·39	0·61	1·55	7·35	0·80	...	...	...	1·25	0·39	1·14	0·72	1·27	0·16	1·25	7·17	5·51	0·04	0·07
		Kuch Bihar ...	0·07	0·52	0·52	1·13	2·33	0·38	...	...	...	4·94	0·95	0·91	1·15	1·20	0·28	1·54	7·42	1·54	1·53	2·86
		Mickliganj ...	0·05	1·00	0·55	1·25	5·10	0·56	...	...	...	4·40	3·81	0·50	3·10	1·08	0·19	0 75	3·31	1·30	0·58	3·59
		Mathabhanga	0·04	1·76	0·10	1·07	2·50	0·25	...	...	...	3·04	4·11	0·47	1·30	0·77	0·50	0·54	4·23	1·30	0·57	0·60
		Fulbari ...	...	1·85	1·08	3·00	3·04	0·26	...	...	...	3 30	0·06	1·00	3·32	1·44	0·32	1·61	0·40	2·16	0·63	5·00
	Rangpur ...	Buawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	0·28	0·22	0·62	0·20	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	0·02	1·14	0·95	1·50	2·00	1·15	0·03
		Rangpur ...	0·26	0·40	0·33	0·34	0·93	1·54	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·15	0·65	4·56	0·42	0·07	2·67	1·87	0·65	...
		Feerganj ...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	0·04	1·02	1·40	0·55	0·13	1·68	0·84	...
		Kurigaon ...	0·35	1·02	0 70	1·40	1·40	0·50	...	...	...	0·08	0·04	0·75	0·48	3·48	0·70	0·85	1·41	1·30	0·75	...
		Gobindganj ...	...	0·30	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	1·35	...	0·80	3·50	0·20	2·25	0·57	...
		Bagdogra ...	...	0·34	0·62	0·05	1·05	1·39	0·21	...	...	...	0·13	0·59	0·19	0·52	0·21	0·79	4·15	5·17	0·43	0·12
		(*Nilphamari*) *Ultipur* ...	0·73	0·02	0·36	0·32	0·19	0·22	...	...	...	0·29	...	1·60	0·12	2·36	0·35	2·16	0·80	1·16	0·03	...
		Sunderganj ...	...	0·62	1·82	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	3·22	0·25	0·52	1·52	1·30	0·62	1·48	2·46	...
	Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·10	...	..	...	2·10	2·55	0·45	0·40	0·50	2·40
		Nowhilla ...	...	...	0·15	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·56	...	...	1·13	2·80	0·20	0·64	0·91	0·03
		Bogra ...	...	0·30	0·90	0·18	...	0·90	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	0·18	1·80	4·84	0·40	0·15	1·80	0·20
		Panchbibi ...	0·93	0·23	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·06	...	1·45	1·60	0·70	0·32	3·80	1·90	...
	Pabna ...	Pabna ...	0·05	0·11	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sirajganj ...	...	0·01	0·03	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·07	0·73	0·01	0·73	0·38	0·45	0·13	0·01	0·61

Bengal in September 1894.

1	21	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1894 to 31st August 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st August.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological division.
70	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·23	0·40	...	0·12	11	9·15	5·80	6·64	1·70	43·42	39·28	Kalna ...	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	South-West Bengal.
88	...	1·01	0 67	...	0·07	0·25	0·48	0·10	...	14	12·40	5·14	8·07	1·01	38·49	43·10	Burdwan.			
78	...	0·18	...	1·28	0·25	0·46	1·08	0·02	...	11	11·15	7·81	8·39	1·56	40·17	42·91	Katwa.			
76	0·29	...	...	...	0·19	0·86	1·80	0·12	0·80	15	11·49	7·30	7·26	1·80	50·93	44·96	Kanigunj.			
90	...	0·82	...	...	...	1·12	0·59	0·07	...	11	?	12·60	?	4·00	46·83	?	*Mankur.*			
95	...	...	0·03	0·70	3 81	1·00	2·27	0·68	...	12	13·00	11·79	10·41	3·81	56·44	49·39	Suri ...	Birbhum.		
.	1·55	...	...	0·06	2·17	1·24	1·29	0·77	0·41	15	12·27	12·99	10·84	2·17	63·38	51·16	Hetampur.			
58	...	...	...	0·21	...	1·10	1·12	0·46	0·10	13	13·00	7·07	10·99	1·12	47·34	46·61	Rampur Hát.			
99	1·33	...	1·15	1·40	...	0·32	0·68	1·35	...	14	?	9·84	?	1·40	43·56	?	*Balpore.*			
.	...	...	...	...	...	1·85	0·92	...	...	13	?	10·21	?	2·25	43·90	?	*Morari.*			
11	0·54	...	1·72	0 50	...	1·56	1·45	0·67	...	13	?	11·14	?	1·72	45·26	?	*Lalpur.*			
92	0·65	...	1·15	1·34	0·11	0·80	1·56	0·21	0·02	15	12·55	10·92	7·98	1·72	48·99	46·20	Bankura ...	Bankura.		
93	0·82	...	1·25	0·32	0·86	0·66	1·16	0·28	0·62	16	12·18	11·82	9·10	1·53	54·35	47·90	Vishnupur.			
3	0·87	...	0·48	...	0·41	1·09	1·25	0·09	0·30	14	11·00	7·30	6·52	1·25	44·00	46·90	Maliara.			
35	...	...	0·58	...	...	0·85	1·40	0·24	...	12	12·27	7·98	9·09	1·40	55·32	50·14	Khatra.			
90	1·36	...	...	...	...	0·90	0·38	0·20	...	14	?	10·00	?	3·22	46·71	?	*Indas.*			
91	1·19	...	...	...	0·52	0·97	0·65	...	...	10	?	6·75	?	1·19	43·10	?	*Kotalpur.*			
1	...	3·64	0·25	0·48	0·60	0·80	1·25	...	0·55	14	?	15·88	?	3·94	50·56	?	*Onda.*			
2	0·38	...	1·61	0·52	...	0·77	1·73	0·52	...	13	?	10·05	?	1·73	50·47	?	*Gangajalghati*			
4	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·99	1·25	...	0·20	13	?	8·65	?	1·33	56·21	?	*Raipur.*			
7	0·51	...	...	0·31	...	0·57	1·68	...	...	13	?	7·85	?	1·68	40·60	?	*Sonamukhi.*			
.	...	...	...	0·07	0·06	0·37	0·33	0·75	0·97	11	13·05	4·65	11·27	0·97	64·51	51·51	Contai ...	Midnapore.		
7	...	0·30	...	0·14	...	0·28	0·52	0·15	0·17	13	9·26	4·04	8·32	1·10	54·33	45·56	Tamluk. ...			
5	...	...	0·48	...	...	0·61	0·55	0·52	...	11	12·05	7·16	7·17	2·25	35·61	43·00	Midnapore.			
9	...	...	2·59	0·52	...	0·14	0·26	0·46	0·01	15	12·20	13·70	8·77	2·59	63·26	49·85	Ghatal.			
8	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·45	0·69	0·59	0·79	15	?	7·85	?	0·95	46·79	?	*Kukrahaty.*			
5	0·72	0·03	...	...	1·55	0·35	1·37	0·40	0·20	16	?	11·10	?	2·05	52·44	?	*Garhbeta.*			
9	...	0·64	0·24	...	0·11	0·87	1·07	0·37	...	13	?	6·52	?	1·25	58·66	?	*Panskura.*			
.	...	...	...	1·75	2·00	0·75	...	...	...		?		?			?	*Dantoon.*			
2	0·05	0·07	...	0·23	...	0·54	0·27	...	0·04	11	11·74	6·29	7·96	2·12	31·35	44·83	Serampore ...	Hooghly.		
5	0·02	...	1·12	0·25	...	0·23	0·05	0·20	6·10	15	11·45	5·31	7·15	1·12	30·80	42·89	Hooghly.			
2	0·02	...	0·52	0·04	0·19	0·18	0·06	...	0·20	12	12·63	9 60	9·04	3·82	50·75	49·38	Jahanabad.			
4	0·08	2·61	0·02	0·25	...	0·44	0·44	...	...	15	12·65	7·09	8·35	2·61	35·47	45·12	Howrah ...	Howrah.		
3	0·03	...	...	0·08	...	0·21	0·55	0·43	0·24	9	11·53	3·96	8·60	0·68	38·12	47·16	Mohesreka			
3	...	...	0·08	0·14	...	0·17	0·39	1·58	0·23	9	?	4·97	?	1·58	38·74	?	*Ulubaria.*			
5	0·10	0·10	0·02	0·01	...	0·71	0·21	0·25	0·08	12	13·45	3·26	11·96	0·71	56·12	55·94	Saugor Island	24-Parganas.		
5	...	...	...	...	...	1·66	1·00	0·10	...	11	13·40	7·53	11·13	1·06	51·47	51·94	Diamond Harbour.			
2	...	...	0·25	...	...	0·82	0·06	0·16	0·70	7	?		?	1·80		?	*Canning Town.*			
5	...	0·55	...	0·21	...	0·42	0·62	0·21	0·03	15	13·40	6·52	9·91	1·19	33·17	49·59	Alipore (Observatory).			
1	...	...	...	0·28	...	0·42	0·23	...	...	11	11·15	6·28	7·47	2·15	31·80	44·46	Barrackpore.			
1	1·31	0·59	...	0·41	...	0·40	0·26	...	...	14	13·10	9·82	8·86	2·28	44·05	46·13	Dum-Dum.			
	0·77	...	0·37	...	...	0·71	0·21	...	...	9	12·35	4·51	9·04	0·82	29·27	44·08	Barasat.			
	0·69	...	...	0·25	0·04	0·69	1·37	0·17	0·65	15	11·55	7·03	8·84	1·37	46·96	49·11	Basirhat.			
	0·14	0·86	...	...	...	...	0·56	...	0·54	8	10·30	4·15	6·95	0·86	34·79	42·04	Ranaghat ...	Nadia.		
	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·71	...	0·38	7	10·25	4·11	7·90	1·09	44·51	40·02	Krishnagar.			
	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·25	0·50	0·22	...	14	11·80	4·34	9·71	1·20	38·22	45·61	Chuadanga.			
	0·08	...	0·05	...	0·06	0 85	1·10	1·17	0·10	11	10·95	8·53	8·06	2·35	46·61	43·09	Meherpur.			
	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·14	0·84	0·14	...	9	11·70	4·11	10·33	0·93	42·68	48·43	Kushtia.			
	...	...	...	1·37	0·15	1·08	1·80	0·13	...	15	12·53	10·94	9·57	1·90	36·02	45·64	Kandi ...	Murshidabad		
	...	...	0·09	0·09	0·03	1·20	2 01	0·04	...	12	12·75	9·24	10·91	2·31	45·53	45·83	Berhampore.			
	...	...	...	0·91	...	1·50	0·94	0·15	0·18	15	12·71	8·18	10·68	1·50	40·29	44·74	Lalbagh.			
	...	...	0·64	2·95	...	0·75	0·75	0·14	...		13·39		9·70	2·95		45·48	Azimganj.			
	...	...	...	...	...	0 78	1·00	0·20	...		12·11		10·78	1·00		45·07	Jangipur.			
	...	...	...	0·70	0·70	0·70	3·00	0·20	...	15	12·71	13·70	10·76	3.20	53·00	46·01	Lalgola.			
	...	...	2 33	0·33	0·53	0·35	2·60	0·13	0·03	16	?	11·44	?	2·60	50·98	?	*Akhriganj.*			
	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	1·60	...	...	8	?	8·55	?	1·80	31·45	?	*Patkabari.*			
	0·27	...	...	0·33	...	0·20	0·09	...	0·34	11	10·89	4·20	7·31	0·93	43·93	40·96	Narail ...	Jessore.		
	0·08	0·16	...	0·15	...	0·35	0·12	0·09	0·28	12	12·10	3·96	8·74	0·92	43·17	48·59	Jessore.			
	...	0·80	1·13	1·40	...	0·70	0·43	0·39	1·00	12	11·47	11·22	9·11	2·38	49·82	47·03	Jhenidah			
	...	...	...	0·26	...	0·03	0·04	0·04	...	9	10·18	3·08	8·72	1·00	38·75	44·48	Magura.			
	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·22	0·20	0·12	0·30	13	10·09	3·56	9·08	0·70	38·94	46·02	Bangaon			
	0·48	...	...	...	...	0·95	...	1·30	...	7	12·50	4·76	8·88	1·30	39·31	49·14	Satkhira	Khulna.		
	0·03	...	0·59	0·13	...	0·49	0·33	0·35	...	14	12·53	7·61	10·01	1·27	50·83	54·07	Bagerhat.			
	2·33	..	0·05	1·09	...	0·20	0·51	0·16	0·32	18	14·58	11·35	9·73	2·33	46·70	48·95	Khulna.			
	...	...	...	...	...	2·00	...	0·90	...	6	?	5·50	?	2·00		?	*Nakipur.*			
	0·80	...	...	0·07	1·02	0·91	...	...	...	8	?	7·41	?	1·81	52·89	?	*Rampal.*			
	...	0 08	0·22	3·05	1·55	0·46	1·47	0·09	...	14	12·15	10·48	11·27	3·05	39·52	47·72	Boalia ..	Rajshahi.		
	...	...	...	0·23	...	0·56	1·20	0·26	...	11	12·20	7·11	11·64	1·30	40·50	49·45	Nator			
	...	0·27	0·44	0·49	...	1·29	0·86	...	...	13	11·23	9·12	12·08	1·29	37·09	50·21	*Naugaon.*			
	2·50	...	...	0·70	1·00	1·30	0·04	0·30	...	12	?	9·24	?	2·50	42·79	?	*Lalpur.*			
	...	2·69	0·99	...	1·51	1·81	0·57	...	...	17	?	15·31	?	2·69	45 05	?	*Manda.*			
	...	...	0·76	0·70	...	3·05	1·36	0·15	...	13	11·42	14·67	11·31	3·05	49·30	52·76	Mahadebpur .	Din-jpur.		
	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	14	11·91	16·45	12·68	4·21	62·23	50·10	Churamon.			
	0·15	0·25	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	19	11·43	23·14	10·61	7·45	61·34	53·08	Raiganj.			
	...	2·32	...	0·19	0·20	0 20	0·25	0·06	0·07	17	12·40	16·29	11·14	3·95	55·87	58·09	Dinajpur.			
	...	...	1·00	0·32	...	0 93	0·32	0·35	0·11	15	10·38	10·08	10·84	1·96	37·08	49·84	Balughat.			
	...	...	4·47	...	...	...	...	0·57	...	16	?	23·07	?	4·90	72·42	?	*Thakurgaon.*			
	...	0·43	0·47	0·26	0·08	0·03	0·06	0·83	0·33		15·35		23·03			110·39	Julpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri.		
	...	...	2·07	...	0·31	0·17	...	1·95	...	17	?	30·12	?	5·56	96·53	?	*Alipore Duar.*			
	...	1·50	2·15	...	...	0·10	...	2·23	...	20	?	33·79	?	3·70	96·39	?	*Falacotta.*			
	...	0·41	1·55	0·06	0·38	0·47	0·10	3·22	0·46	23	?	25·44	?	3·25	71·65	?	*Debiganj.*			
	...	...	0·85	2·05	0·35	0·54	0·12	1·30	...	21	?	40·07	?	9·40	148·37	?	*Bhagatpur* (*Nagrakatta*).			
	...	0·02	0·74	0·36	2·88	0·46	0·03	4·66	0·36	26	19·30	40·88	31·48	5·80	185·29	179·90	Buxa ...	Darjeeling.		North Bengal.
	...	0·45	1·75	0·30	0·04	1·03	0·18	0·73	0·04	24	14·38	28·87	14·93	5·26	118·41	103·97	Siliguri.			
	0·06	0·02	0·61	0·54	0·24	0 30	20·64	0·10	0·08	23	17·85	15·38	17·06	2·27	91·50	101·52	Darjeeling.			
	...				2·04	0·23					14·63		10·48			80·72	Kalimpong.			
	...	0·04	0·58	0·05	...	1·92	0·15	0·05	0·07	19	?	15·08		1·92	95·37	?	Mungpoo.			
	0·13	0·43	0·76	0·45	1·99	3·37	1·09	0·37	0·08	27	?	31·39	?	3·37	144·70	?	*Kurseong*	British Bhutan.		
	0·14	0·41	2·22	0·90	0·34	0·59	0·98	0·03	0·19	26	?	19·50	?	2·32	99·76	?	*Pedong* ...	British Bhutan.		
	0·05	0·18	0·57	0·27	1·10	0·01	0·08	0·11	0·73	28	?	24·11	?	2·81	119·69	?	Gnatong ...	Tibbet.		
	0·01	0·12	0·13	0·42	0·21	0 31	0·46	0·05	0·56	23	?	7·11	?	0 57		?	Yatung.	Kuch Bihar.		
	...	0·79	0·08	0·21	...	0·53	0·11	0·40	3·28	23	13·27	40·25	18·53	7·35	85·21	89·03	Dinhatta ...			
	...	0·25	4·38	0·32	...	0·22	0·05	0·25	0·81	22	14·04	35·31	22·78	7·42	95·80	111·63	Kuch Bihar.			
	...	...	1·20	0·40	...	0·44	0·09	3·69	0·24	21	14·55	34 25	19·89	5·10	108·40	101·41	Mickliganj.			
	...	...	5·27	2·26	...	0·20	0·10	4·47	0·27	23	13·91	40·05	19·29	5·27	100·71	105·67	Matabhanga.			
	...	...	...	1·21	...	1·00	0·06	1 36	0·29	20	?	39·99	?	6·40	99·20	?	*Pulbari.*			
	...	...	0·65	...	...	0·12	0·62	0·53	0·10	16	10·74	10·60	11·97	2·00	45·60	55·60	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	Rangpur.		
	...	...	0·10	0·01	...	0·52	0·27	0·01	0·30	17	13·05	16·08	13·61	4·56	50·48	68·41	Rangpur.			
	...	1·00	...	...	...	0·15	0·02	0·05	0·64	13	?	10·05	?	1·68	40·64	?	*Peerganj.*			
	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	0·20	...	1·02	17	11·00	17·28	12·66	3·48		68·45	Kurigram.			
	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	1·30	...			?		?			?	*Gobindganj.*			
	...	0·73	2·21	0·77	...	0·29	0·17	0·16	...	21	12·57	20·89	15·52	5·17	62·89	79·04	Bazdogra. (*Nilphamari.*)			
	...	...	0·69	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	17	?	13·16	?	2·36	42·17	?	*Ultpur.*			
	...	...	0·07	...	...	1·60	0 57	...	...	14	?	16·57	?	3·22		?	*Sunderganj.*			
	...	...	...	0·14	0·15	1·00	0·55	0·10	0·10	15	12·00	11·30	10·25	2·55	58·02	52·85	Sherpur.	Bogra.		
	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·32	0·75	...	...	11	12·14	7·85	9·77	2·80	50·31	48·61	Nowkhilla.			
	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	1·50	0·20	...	16	12·05	14·31	10·75	4·84	52·74	55·66	Bogra.			
	0·30	...	1·00	1·60	...	0·45	0·30	0·31	...	16	11·14	16·55	10·68	3·80	61·92	50·94	Panchbibi.			
	...	1·55	...	...	0·05	0·53	1·03	...	0·08	9	12·45	5·81	10·97	1·55	56·71	48·35	Pabna	Pabna.		
	...	...	0·02	..	...	0·21	0·55	...	0·57	11	17·20	5·84	9·87	1·41	37·78	47·34	Sirajganj.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Station

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj	...	0·18	0·28	...	...	...	0·83	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	0·83	1·49	0·33	...	...
		Dacca ...	0·02	0·21	0·32	0·11	...	...	1·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	0·42	0·39	...	0·30	0·48
		Naraingunj	...	0·11	0·07	...	...	0·03	1·00	0·04	0·63	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	0·90	0·71	0·29	0·32	0·16
		Manikganj	...	0·18	0·19	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·03	...	...	0·06	...	..	0·47	0·87	0·72	0·02	0·16	0·22
		Joydebpur ...	...	0·09	0·43	0·18	0·20	...	...	0·09	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·81	0·65	0·26	0·05	...	0·86
	Mymensingh..	Kishoreganj	0·55	...	...	...	1·39	...	0·29	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	0·41	0·59	...	0·39	0·56	...	3·80
		Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·00	...	...	...	1·60
		Mymensingh	0·58	0·28	0·55	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·06	...	0·38	0·18	1·13	0·89	0·16	0·26	3·50
		Jamalpur ...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	1·21	...	1·36	1·05	0·31	0·48	1·00
		Netrokona ...	2·37	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	1·65	...	0·50	2·50	3·68	1·60	1·14	0·96
		Subarnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·62	1·64	0·15	...	2·13
		Durgapur ...	2·30	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	0·30	4·20	3·50	0·50	5·50	2·50	1·30
		Sherpur Town	0·12	0·45	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·07	...	2·00	0·05	0·84	0·60	2·36	0·28
		Dewanganj ...	1·85	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·70	...	2·20	1·19	0·75	...	...
	Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	0·14	0·85	0·02	0·21	...	...	0·40	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	0·44	1·00	...	...	...
		Faridpur ...	0·12	0·37	0·61	...	...	...	0·06	0·04	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	1·27	0·67	0·10	0·03	0·81
		Goalundo ...	...	0·24	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	1·28	0·55	...	0·42	0·86	0·90
	Backergunge...	Patuakhali ...	0·50	0·40	0·54	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	2·32	2·00	...	...	...	...
		Pirojpur ...	0·30	0·75	0·64	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·08	...	...	...	0·56	...	0·20	0·57	0·32	0·33	...	...
		Barisal ...	0·33	0·52	0·86	0·17	...	...	1·35	0·08	...	...	...	0·85	...	...	0·27	1·35	0·09	...	...	0·27
		Goursaddi ...	0·54	0·15	0·24	...	...	...	1·18	0·06	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·05	0·82	0·65	0·59	...	...
		Bhola ...	0·60	0·4	0·20	0·40	...	...	0·62	...	...	...	0·93	0·75	0·22	0·12	0·19	1·72	0·57	...	0·07	...
		Doulatkhan ...	0·16	0·22	1·08	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·04	...	...	0·11	...	0·16	1·67	1·97	0·78	...	...	...
		Bauphal ...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	0·10	0·20	...	1·10	...	...	...
Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartola ...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	0·80	1·05	1·15	...	...	1·10
	Tippera ...	Comilla ...	...	0·10	0·43	...	...	...	0·35	0·08	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·09	0·46	2·50	3·60	1·87	...	0·60
		Chandpur ...	0·17	0·10	...	0·10	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	1·47	0·40	0·96	1·46	0·01	...
		Brahmanbaria	0·62	0·03	0·62	0·38	0·06	...	0·24	0·03	...	...	...	2·28	...	...	0·78	0·54	0·77	...	2·22	0·48
		Ramchandra-pur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	1·00	0·50	...	...	2·06
		Nasirnagar...	1·90	0·25	0·28	..	...	...	...	0·12	0·10	...	...	0·10	2·10	2·80	0·50	0·50	0·32	0·50	1·20	3·20
		Daudkandi ...	0·13	0·50	0·44	...	...	1·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·76	0·26	0·02	...	...	...
		Kasba ...	...	0·83	0·65	0·50	...	...	0·72	0·85	...	...	...	0·50	0·35	0·70	0·45	0·30	0·15	0·95	1·08	0·92
		Laksham ...	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·05	0·26	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	3·20	1·21	3·05	...	0·74
	Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	0·02	0·84	0·45	...	...	...	0·10	0·08	...	...	0·90	9·40	...	0·14	2·12	3·14	1·80	...	...	...
		Fenny ...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	2·10	1·22	...	0·25	...	1·80	0·18	0·12	0·94	0·50	0·33	0·07	0·15	0·12
		Harishpur ...	0·03	0·07	0·76	...	...	0·13	...	1·57	0·75	0·07	0·27	1·05	...	0·12	1·02	1·27	0·09	0·29	...	...
		Ramganj ...	...	...	0·67	...	...	...	0·62	...	...	...	...	0·83	0·16	...	0·76	0·56	...	0·16	...	0·21
	Chittagong ...	Cox's bazar ...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	0·77	2·07	0·33	...	...	0·43	0·13	0·07	0·21	0·19	0·15	...	...	...
		Chittagong ...	0·42	...	...	...	...	0·63	0·06	1·94	0·50	0·03	0·03	0·03	...	...	0·18	0·08	0·05	...	...	0·28
		Kutubdia ...	0·32	...	...	...	0·76	0·81	0·13	0·07	0·06	...	...	0·31	0·09	...	0·26	0·41	0·41	...	...	...
		Satkanya ...	0·38	...	...	...	0·30	1·22	0·75	0·70	0·10	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	0·31	1·02	...	...	...
		Kodala ...	0·01	0·50	...	0·32	1·22	0·41	1·53	0·03	0·29	...	...	0·25	0·08	0·02	0·22	0·40	0·13	0·03	0·30	0·56
		Fenoa ...	0·01	...	...	...	0·26	0·05	2·20	1·55	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·13	0·42	...	0·05	0·76	...
		Mirsarai ...	0·02	...	0·24	...	...	0·19	0·02	4·08	...	0·16	...	0·51	0·58	0·02	0·26	1·76	0·61	0·50	0·02	...
		Chandpur ...	...	...	...	0·15	0·12	0·11	1·02	0·36	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·17	...	...	...	...
	South Lushai Hills.	Rangamati ...	0·31	...	1·14	...	0·32	0·49	...	0·89	0·03	...	...	2·14	...	0·03	...	0·23	0·29	0·26	...	...
		Bandarban ...	0·60	...	0·80	...	0·80	1·40	0·21	1·26	...	0·08	0·14	0·54	0·14	0·24	0·35	...	0·59	0·73	...	...
		Demagiri ...	0·60	0·30	0·45	...	1·93	2·00	...	3·95	0·33	0·06	0·68	0·49	0·05	...	1·86	0·19	0·85	0·09	...	...
Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	0·27	0·66	0·04	...	0·14	0·02	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·73	0·20	6·04	4·44	2·86	...
		Dinapore ...	...	0·92	0·04	0·31	0·02	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	2·80	0·35	2·72	5·24	3·00	6·10
		Bihar ...	...	0·64	0·04	...	...	0·64	0·80	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	2·33	0·42	0·21	0·08
		Barh ...	0·40	0·24	0·75	...	0·86	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·05	5·20	1·86	1·20	...
		Bickram ...	..	...	...	0·47	..	...	0·12	0·10	...	...	0·09	...	0·35	0·62	0·85	0·25	2·42	2·40	...	...
		Hilsa ...	...	...	...	0·39	...	0·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·49	2·64	1·68	1·22	0·61
	Gaya ...	Aurungabad...	2·23	...	...	...	...	1·80	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·79	...	0·09	0·11	0 42	...
		Gaya ...	...	0·21	0·94	0·86	0·32	0·24	..	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	...	0·65	0·04	0·03	...
		Nawada ...	...	0·06	0·35	0·10	...	1·03	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·08	...	0·35	0·03	0·83	...
		Jahanabad ...	0·40	...	...	...	0·57	1·92	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·06	1·26	2·80	0·12	...
		Arwal ...	...	0·18	0·26	...	0·38	...	0·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	1·35	1·47	...	...	...
		Daudnagar ...	0·65	0·12	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·53	4·00	0·43	...
		Sherghati ...	1·13	...	...	...	0·13	1·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·23	...	0·31	...
		Rajauli ...	...	0·34	...	...	0·25	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·83	...	0·25	...	0·15
		Pakri Barawan.	...	0·40	...	...	0·60	...	0·05	0·32	...	1·35	...	...	...	0·12	...	0·99	0·62	0·20	...	0·36
	Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	0·43	...	0·07	0·10	0·52	0·50	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·08	0·09	...	1·89	0·66	0·78	...
		Dehri ...	0·05	0·16	0·04	0·61	0·01	0·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	0·24	0·04	0·09	0·53	3·85	0·10	...
		Bhabhua ...	2·44	...	0·14	0·04	0·11	1·91	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	0·02	...	0·37	2·03	0·65	...
		Sasaram ...	0·69	0·25	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	2·11	3·74	1·14	...
		Arrah ...	0·04	0·07	0·35	0·02	0·04	1·83	0·97	0·02	...	0·27	...	..	...	...	...	2·63	4·05	0·63	...	0·03
		Mohanea ...	1·92	0·24	0·10	0·10	0·24	1·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·89	0·23	...	0·17	0·35	0·15	...
		Khiri ...	0·40	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	1·85	0·49	...	...
		Ageaon ...	...	...	1·05	0·45	...	...	0·80	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	4·05	...	...	1·44
		Ramagar ...	0·45	...	...	...	0·64	2·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·77	...	...	1·45	2·20	...	...
		Koath ...	0·76	...	0·06	...	0·44	1·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·57	...	0·84	0·86	0·05	...
		Sikroul ...	1·03	0·05	0·15	...	1·65	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	0·60	0·16	...
		Bassawan ...	0·93	0·48	...	0·18	0·51	...	0·81	0·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·47	0·99	0·44	...
		Monaharpur	0·30	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	2·05	0·56	...	...
	Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	0·25	0·13	...	...	...	0·41	...	...	...	...	0·95	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·55	1·21	0·02	...
		Siwan ...	0·60	...	...	...	1·40	0·06	0·10	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·95	0·91	...	...	1·5
		Ekma ...	0·55	0·30	...	0·42	0·50	2·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·06	0·57	...
		Chapra ...	0·29	0·49	...	...	0·71	1·87	0·06	...	...	...	0·03	0·17	...	...	0·03	...	2·86	2·30	0·10	...
		Scereepur ...	...	1·50	0·40	...	0·30	0·40	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	1·40	...
		Annour ...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	0·93	1·43	...	...
		Basantpur ...	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	1·45	1·13	...	...
	Champaran ...	Motihari ...	...	0·09	0·02	0·02	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	0·34	0·94	0·21	...
		Bettiah ...	0·03	0·29	0·26	...	0·17	2·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 19	...	...	0·15	3·31	0·02	...
		Bagaha ...	1·34	0·23	...	...	0·91	1·44	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	0·34	...	...	0·28	1·98	...	...
		Burhurwa ...	0·06	0·03	...	...	0·11	0·51	2·05	...	...	...	0·49	...	...	...	0·09	...	0·55	1·17	0·02	...
	Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	...	0·32	0·48	...	1·19	2·62	0·09	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	1·59	...	0·34	1·75	0·05	...
		Muzaffarpur ...	0·97	...	0·11	0·15	0·24	1·91	0·23	0·02	...	...	...	0·57	...	...	0·02	...	0·74	1·53	0·02	...
		Hajipur ...	0·25	0·20	0·11	...	0·07	0·12	...	0·09	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·47	0·36	0·12	4·65	6·80	0·90	...
		Parsa ...															2·45		0·74	1·36		
		Mahua ...	...	...	0·18	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	3·50	1·00	...	0·8
		Sisuhar ...	...	...	...	0·40	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·75	...	...	0·60	0·55	0·10	0·8
		Pupri ...																				
	Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	0·27	1·30	0·66	...	0·40	0·95	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	0·18	...	2·50	3·68	0·29	...
		Darbhanga ...	...	0·69	0·04	...	...	0·42	0·05	0·02	...	0·04	1·19	...	0·02	0·17	0·08	...	4·08	3·67	0·22	...
		Madhubani ...	0·05	0·88	0·54	0·08	2·17	0·08	...	0·91	...	...	0·06	0·02	...	...	0·38	...	0·80	1·72	0·08	0·8
		Bahera ...	...	1·10	...	...	1·00												3·00	3·04	1·50	...
		Rusera ...	0·08	2·55	0·99	...	...	1·33	0·07	...	...	...	0·43	...	...	...	0·05	...	5·75	2·19	0·95	...
Bhagal-pur.	Monghyr ...	Begusarai ...	...	0·54	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	6·66	0·74	1·00	...
		Monghyr ...	0·35	0·72	0·68	...	0·07	...	0·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·21	4·50	0·12	0·57	...
		Jamui ...	...	0·56	0·31	0·69	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·15	...	0·09	0·0
		Gogri ...	0·11	0·76	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	1·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·41	0·12	0·90	...
		Sheikpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	3·70	...	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·40	...	1·20	...
		Chahai Bamda	0·01	0·25	0·44	...	...	0·86	0·10	0·07	...	...	0·20	...	0·05	...	0·88	0·30	0·01	...	0 18	0·1
		Chupreon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·65	1·42	...	0·2
		Gidhour ...	1·69	0·76	0·13	0·26	...	0·09	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·08	...	1·39	...	...	0·16	0·44	...	...

Bengal in September 1894—*continued.*

21	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1894 to 31st August 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st August.	Station.	Districts.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
0·10	...	...	2·88	0·07	...	0·05	...	0·13	...	11	12·61	7·64	12·24	2·88	63·26	62·83	Munshiganj ...	Dacca.	Dacca.	East Bengal.
...	...	0·30	0·73	0·83	...	0·23	...	0·27	...	14	11·95	6·45	9·97	1·03	50·94	53·10	Dacca			
0·80	...	...	0·39	0·47	...	0·04	0·08	0·15	...	13	11·13	6·56	10·35	1·00	57·68	57·04	Naraingaanj.			
0·93	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·15	0·61	...	...	10	10·67	3·93	8·13	0·87	41·65	45·17	Manikganj			
...	...	...	0·24	1·46	...	0·15	0·05	0·04	...	10	?	6·24	?	1·05	53·02	?	*Joydebpur.*			
...	0·26	...	0·66	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	12	14·30	9·22	13·11	3·80	57·57	63·01	Kishoreganj.	Mymensingh.		
...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10·05	3·80	9·80	2·00	52·62	49·30	Atia (*Tangail*).			
0·10	0·50	...	0·42	0·02	...	0·54	0·12	0·04	0·30	16	15·35	9·76	14·19	3·50	76·16	67·23	Mymensingh.			
...	...	...	1·00	...	...	0·16	0·40	0·60	...	12	13·80	8·13	14·06	1·30	58·37	59·00	Jamalpur.			
0·07	...	...	1·11	...	...	0·79	...	0·48	1·25	15	15·00	19·71	14·04	3·68	96·81	74·80	Netrokona.			
...	...	...	...	2·17	...	0·35	0·22	...	...	7	?	7·82	?	2·17	54·61	?	*Subarnakhali.*			
...	...	...	3·30	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	12	?	24·70	?	5·59	105·90	?	*Durgapur.*			
...	...	0·80	0·28	0·26	...	0·25	0·20	0·04	...	15	?	10·11	?	2·35	60·75	?	*Sherepur Town*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·55	...	...	...	8	?	9·25	?	2·20		?	*Dewanganj.*			
0·80	...	...	1·31	...	...	1·54	0·20	0·45	...	13	11·56	8·90	8·50	1·60	50·52	49·86	Madaripur ...	Faridpur.		
0·85	...	...	0·22	0·10	...	0·24	0·60	0·20	...	15	11·75	6·67	10·04	1·27	54·01	51·74	Faridpur.			
0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	10	10·47	7·04	8·61	1·28	48·52	47·35	Goalundo.			
0·40	...	0·35	...	0·26	0·08	0·86	0·42	0·28	...	13	14·61	9·64	13·34	2·32	66·16	78·82	Patuakhali ...	Backergunge.		
0·75	0·50	1·15	0·16	...	...	0·99	0·27	0·37	...	16	13·65	8·27	11·33	1·15	51·34	61·82	Pirojpur.			
0·16	0·04	...	...	...	...	1·35	0·45	0·65	...	13	14·85	10·49	11·68	2·16	71·34	59·20	Barisal.			
0·45	0·49	0·17	0·53	0·08	...	0·81	0·70	0·38	...	14	?	7·93	?	1·18	64·17	?	*Gournaddi.*			
0·17	...	0·03	...	...	0·10	0·75	0·20	0·74	...	17	14·85	12·84	12·12	4·17	70·71	73·92	Bhola.			
0·55	...	...	...	0·52	0·20	1·31	0·18	0·61	0·05	14	?	9·68	?	1·97	63·60	?	*Doulatkhan.*			
0·50	...	...	...	...	...	2·50	2·10	0·74	...	10	?	9·56	?	2·50	70·67	?	*Bauphal.*			
...	...	...	1·60	0·20	...	...	...	0·50	1·30	12	14·15	11·85	10·50	2·30	50·54	54·18	Agartola ...	Hill Tippera.		
...	...	...	0·47	1·95	...	0·09	...	...	0·27	12	13·50	12·96	11·40	3·60	75·92	69·50	Comilla ...	Tippera.		
0·07	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·55	...	0·08	...	12	14·58	7·31	11·82	1·47	68·42	68·33	Chandpur.			
0·03	0·02	0·26	0·82	0·45	0·21	0·04	0·31	...	...	15	12·60	11·14	11·60	2·28	66·08	55·28	Brahmanbaria			
...	...	...	...	1·80	...	...	0·55	...	...	7	?	7·60	?	2·05	51·40	?	*Ramchandra-pur.*			
0·08	...	0·60	0·08	...	0·20	0·54	0·55	...	...	18	?	16·92	?	3·20	83·04	?	*Nasirnagar.*			
...	...	...	0·02	0·05	0·04	...	0·17	0·06	...	8	?	3·59	?	1·01	44·45	?	*Daudkandi.*			
0·53	0·32	...	0·05	0·15	0·22	0·35	...	0·45	...	20	?	11·02	?	1·08	64·97	?	*Kasba.*			
...	...	...	...	0·7	...	...	0·70	...	1·50	9	?	12·06	?	3·20		?	*Laksham.*			
0·20	0·12	0·26	0·20	0·90	0·15	0·16	0·02	0·01	...	16	15·85	12·01	17·80	3·14	101·10	97·71	Noakhali ...	Noakhali.	Chittagong.	
0·05	...	0·85	0·30	0·23	1·20	...	...	0·05	...	15	14·71	11·09	15·71	2·10	104·73	95·36	Fenny.			
...	...	0·78	0·70	2·79	0·02	...	...	...	...	13	?	10·76	?	2·79		?	*Harishpur.*			
...	0·14	...	1·08	...	0·78	0·15	0·05	...	...	12	?	6·77	?	1·68	74·07	?	*Ramganj.*			
0·85	0·02	2·63	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	0·10	12	14·10	7·68	15·11	2·63	131·35	121·87	Cox's Bazar ...			
0·15	0·01	...	0·10	0·02	0·03	0·24	...	...	...	9	14·15	5·74	13·52	1·94	85·25	84·96	Chittagong.	Chittagong ...		
0·74	...	0·59	...	...	1·15	...	...	0·10	0·11	13	?	6·32	?	1·15		?	*Kutubdia.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·90	...	...	0·30	13	?	7·02	?	1·22	82·95	?	*Satkania.*			
...	0·01	2·55	0·10	0·59	0·06	...	0·30	...	...	16	?	9·85	?	2·55	67·46	?	*Kodala.*			
0·33	0·02	0·07	0·78	0·07	1·52	...	...	...	...	10	?	8·27	?	2·20		?	*Fenva.*			
...	...	...	0·89	1·20	...	0·20	0·09	...	0·04	13	?	12·79	?	4·08	111·87	?	*Mirsarai.*			
...	...	0·22	0·07	0·15	0·10	0·14	...	0·06	...	11	?	3·15	?	1·02		?	*Chandpur.*			
0·62	...	0·26	0·09	1·91	0·67	0·66	...	0·10	0·40	17	16·30	10·84	12·72	2·02	75·44	73·27	Rangamati ...	South Lushai Hills.		
0·45	...	0·14	0·88	0·11	0·37	0·10	...	...	...	10	?	10·02	?	1·49	67·55	?	*Bandarban.*			
0·76	0·19	0·72	3·10	3·74	3·61	0·08	0·16	0·51	0·28	21	?	26·98	?	3·95		?	*Demagiri.*			
	0·71	...	...	0·64	...	0·34	0·28	0·20	0·31	15	9·75	18·30	7·09	6·04	45·04	37·69	Patna ...	Patna.		
0·77	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·15	0·72	0·06	0·43	15	9·45	18·19	6·84	5·24	43·30	37·25	Dinapore.			
0·72	...	...	...	...	...	0·64	0·60	0·14	...	10	9·30	7·52	6·53	2·53	43·16	37·50	Bihar.			
...	...	...	...	0·86	0·21	2·21	0·32	0·10	0·25	13	8·80	14·04	7·70	5·20	47·09	35·73	Barh.			
0·13	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	1·20	0·36	...	13	?	10·06	?	2·42	50·61	?	*Bickram.*			
0·28	...	...	...	0·35	1·45	0·48	0·19	0·24	0·50	14	?	12·45	?	2·64		?	*Hilsa.*			
...	0·31	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·52	...	0·04	8	8·95	7·02	7·21	2·23	58·44	38·93	Aurungabad...	Gaya.		
0·35	...	...	...	...	0·48	0·04	0·43	0·05	0·32	11	9·55	5·59	7·32	0·94	50·22	39·10	Gaya.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·80	0·46	0·30	...	11	8·65	5·48	6·97	1·03	37·22	36·26	Nawada.			
...	...	...	...	...	1·52	...	0·52	...	...	9	8·00	8·98	5·06	2·36	48·31	36·45	Jahanabad.			
...	...	...	...	0·21	...	0·11	...	...	...	9	?	5·25	?	1·55	29·05	?	*Arwal.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·22	0·03	...	9	?	7·01	?	4·00	45·98	?	*Daudnagar.*			
...	0·89	...	...	...	...	...	0·83	...	0·16	10	?	6·30	?	1·92	38·58	?	*Sherghati.*			
...	0·50	...	...	...	0·57	0·80	...	...	...	10	?	4·19	?	0·83	33·85	?	*Rajauli.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·43	0·25	...	...	0·58	11	?	5·89	?	0·99	36·36	?	*Pakri Barawan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·10	...	10	9·20	5·26	7·19	1·89	49·53	34·09	Buxar ...	Shahabad ...		
...	...	...	...	...	0·88	0·06	0·50	...	0·07	10	10·38	8·53	7·67	3·85	59·30	37·12	Dehri.			
...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·89	...	0·05	9	9·65	9·02	6·67	2·44	43·85	36·54	Bhabhua.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	0·39	0·02	0·60	10	9·75	10·31	6·94	3·74	52·00	35·07	Sasaram.			
...	...	...	0·03	1·46	1·19	0·70	0·12	...	...	11	9·80	14·43	6·87	4·05	48·85	35·92	Arrah.			
...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	?	5·86	?	1·92	59·81	?	*Mohaniah.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	...	...	0·25	7	?	5·15	?	1·85		?	*Khiri.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·20	...	9	?	10·20	?	4·05	41·02	?	*Ageam.*			
0·10	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·15	...	0·65	...	10	?	8·98	?	2·20		?	*Ramagar.*			
0·17	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	0·80	0·08	...	9	?	6·95	?	1·67		?	*Koath.*			
0·69	...	...	...	0·12	2·36	0·05	0·15	0·02	...	11	?	9·44	?	2·36		?	*Sikroul.*			
...	0·21	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	...	1·18	11	?		?	1·47		?	*Bussawan.*			
...	...	...	...	0·52	...	2·25	0·29	...	0·10	10	?		?	2·25		?	*Monaharpur.*			
0·05	0·02	0·12	...	...	...	1·46	0·05	0·07	0·09	10	7·75	6·63	6·94	1·46	35·49	37·30	Gopalganj ...	Saran.		
...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·51	...	...	0·43	9	10·10	7·62	8·52	1·95	52·89	38·04	Siwan.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·83	...	0·35	9	?	6·55	?	2·47	46·24	?	Ekma.			
0·10	0·31	...	...	0·07	...	0·47	0·13	0·14	...	13	8·30	10·13	6·90	2·86	45·97	36·07	Chapra.			
0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	6·20	?	1·50		?	*Sosreopur*			
0·23	...	0·51	...	...	...	1·23	0·62	...	...	8	?	7·55	?	2·23		?	*Annour.*			
...	...	0·27	...	0·15	...	...	0·72	...	0·42	8	?	4·83	?	1·45		?	*Basantpur.*			
0·11	...	0·12	...	...	0·87	1·56	0·06	0·28	0·12	10	8·67	5·06	9·16	1·56	37·04	40·42	Motihari ...	Champaran.		
0·11	...	0·32	...	0·08	...	...	0·12	...	0·02	10	8·84	7·15	9·44	3·31	53·19	44·12	Bettiah.			
0·31	...	...	...	0·29	...	...	0·10	...	0·26	12	?	8·79	?	1·98	44·90	?	*Bagaha.*			
0·09	...	0·84	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·07	0·15	10	?	4·97	?	1·17	40·09	?	*Burhurwa.*			
0·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	10	8·32	9·38	9·76	2·62	37·58	39·48	Sitamarhi ...	Muzaffarpur.		
...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	0·75	...	0·24	12	9·20	8·05	9·97	1·91	28·74	41·03	Muzaffarpur.			
0·06	...	...	...	0·22	0·12	2·18	0·55	0·02	0·02	14	9·37	17·34	7·23	6·80	51·63	37·10	Hajipur.			
					0·87						?		?			?	*Parsa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·40	0·49	...	...		?		?	3·50		?	*Mahua.*			
		...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...		?		?	1·75		?	*Shiuhar.*			
											?		?			?	*Pupri.*			
0·82	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·80	0·72	0·37	..	15	8·95	12·73	8·01	3·62	40·14	39·24	Tajpur ...	Darbhanga.		
0·15	...	0·02	3·12	...	..	0·15	0·93	0·05	...	11	9·37	14·99	9·58	4·06	43·37	41·98	Darbhanga.			
0·49	...	...	0·16	0·42	...	1·07	0·87	0·02	...	13	9·21	13·39	10·17	2·49	40·30	41·50	Madhubani.			
0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	1·20	...		?		?			?	*Bahera.*			
0·07	0·04	...	0·05	0·07	...	1·08	0·65	...	...		?		?	5·75	52·37	?	*Kosera.*			
0·60	...	...	...	...	...	2·66	1·91	0·34	...	16	9·80	15·28	7·27	6·66	51·52	35·98	Begusarai ...	Monghyr ...	Bhagalpur	
..	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·85	0·42	...	12	10 85	9·77	9·01	4·50	42·85	42·24	Monghyr.			
..	0·07	0·07	...	...	1·00	0·14	0·27	1·36	...	10	9·65	5·04	7·45	1·36	44·95	39·44	Jamui.			
0·40	...	1·31	...	...	...	0·94	...	0·69	...	11	?	10·88	?	4·41		?	*Gogri.*			
..	...	...	...	...	...	0·98	...	0·70	...	6	?	11·08	?	3·40	36·02	?	*Sheikpura.*			
..	...	...	0·27	...	...	0·19	0·28	1·38	...	13	?	6·04	?	1·38	53·94	?	*Chahai Ramda*			
..	...	0·54	1·20	0·30	...	0·30	..	0·25	...	9	?	7·61	?	2·05		?	Chupreon.			
..	...	0·22	...	...	1·22	0·42	0·30	1·32	...	12		8·51		1·69			Gidhour.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Division.	District	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	0·65	0·83	0·54	0·15	0·90	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	1·53	...	0·13	3·85	1·00	0·23	...
		Bongaon (*Sufabad*). ...	0·32	1·02	0·94	0·61	0·02	...	0·40	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	2·48	0·88	0·75	...
		Supaul ...	0·37	0·24	0·08	0·08	1·00	...	0·15	...	...	0·17	0·30	...	0·62	0·80	0·14	...	1·20	1·13	1·00	...
		Protabganj ...	...	0·96	1·37	0·14	3·30	1·20	...	0·05	...	0·37	3·05	1·11	...	..	1·25	1·27	0·93	...	...	0·50
		Bhagalpur ...	0·22	2·11	0·06	0·02	0·29	0·04	0·03	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·06	0·47	0·93	0·37	0·51	...
		Banka ...	0·20	1·10	0·22	...	...	3·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	1·22	0·55	0·29	0·54	0·65	...
		Colgong ...	0·90	0·80	0·84	...	...	0·97	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·02	0·72	1·95	1·75	...	...
	Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	0·22	0·13	0·93	0·12	2·43	6·14	...	...	0·27	...	1·36	0·76	0·65	3·66	0·07	0·64	1·75	0·36	0·06	...
		Araria ...	....	0·20	0·55	0·19	1·91	0·32	...	0·55	...	0·05	0·93	2·08	0·15	2·06	0·05	2·43	3·30	0·80	0·70	...
		Purnea ...	0·18	2·35	2·12	0·58	2·19	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	0·68	...	2·25	0·66	...	3·18	0·90	0·05	0·26
		Gondwara (Korah). ...	...	5·50	0·80	0·21	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·22	...	...	3·00	0·40	0·30	...
		Barsoi ...	0·26	0·48	0·40	0·48	1·46	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	2·20	..	0·40	2·00	1·25	0·80	0·03
		Forbesganj ...	...	0·70	0·93	...	3·63	1·15	...	...	...	0·15	1·80	2·18	...	1·85	1·60	1·25	2·35	1·15	0·23	0·76
		Kaliaganj ..	...	1·20	1·04	0·20	1·63	0·15	...	...	...	1·00	0·85	0·10	0·65	1·86	..	3·90	0·70	0·96	0·17	1·85
	Malda ...	Malda ...	...	0·07	0·02	0·89	0·04	0·99	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·57	1·02	0·16	1·08	2·34	0·04
		Chanchal ...	...	0·70	0·14	2·98	0·15	0·25	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	2·55	2·40	0·80	2·57	2·95	3·70	...
		Gajol ...	...	0·40	...	0·41	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	1·60	2·35	2·80	2·50	...
		Sibganj ...	0·73	0·32	0·03	0·35	...	1·05	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·82	1·82	0·19	0·72	2·53	0·05
	Southal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	0·06	0·25	0·34	0 18	0·04	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·45	3·42	1·55	1·40	1·79	...
		Godda ...	0·14	1·38	0·27	0·07	...	2·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·90	0·50	1·40	0·20	...
		Pakour ...	0·22	0·40	0·28	0·81	...	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·77	1·41	0·38	0·97	2·12	0·40
		Naya Dumka ...	0·01	0·33	0·60	0·71	...	0·27	0·01	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	0·23	0·02	0·30	0·62	0·26
		Deoghur ...	0·33	0·35	0·22	0·13	...	2·14	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·01	0·86	1·10	0·10	0·22	0·34
		Jamtara ...	0·31	0·35	0·39	...	...	1·97	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·30	1·06	0·18	0·18	0·02	0·23
		Belhadda ...	0·74	...	...	...	1·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·50	...	...	...	...
		Nanihat ...	...	0·59	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·32	0·56	...	0·20	0·57	...
		Asansoni ..	0·18	0·43	0·60	...	...	0·34	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	1·13	0·93	...	0·52	0·41	0·08	0·60
		Katikund ...	...	...	1·44	...	...	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·37	...	1·54	...	1·96
		Modhupur ..	...	0·50	0·20	...	...	0·95	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·82	0·57	0·68	0·11	...	0·59
		Sarwan ...	0·25	0·26	0·03	...	2·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·15	0·86	0·50	...	...	1·49	0·25
		Sarath ...	0·04	0·24	0·08	...	...	0·41	0·15	0·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·26	1·33	...	0·44	..	0·22
		Barkope ...	0·11	0·55	0·10	...	0·30	4·42	0·01	...	0·02	...	...	0·15	0·01	...	0·14	0·30	2·05	0·97	0·60	0·22
		Danrey ...	0·85	1·28	0 25	...	2·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·76	1·15	...	...	...
		Bhagya ...	1·18	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·91	2·74	2·18	0·19	...	...
		Mohespore ...	...	0·23	0·67	0·65	...	1·31	0·38	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·76	2·55	...	1·04	...	1·31
		Barhaura ...	0·18	1·60	0·30	0·71	0·04	1·75	4·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·89	2·51	1 60	0·66	1·90	...
		Sahibganj ...	...	1·65	2·72	...	...	0·87	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	2·60	3·50	0·45	...	...
	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur ...	1·94	...	...	1·97	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	0·19	...	0·71	...	...	...	0·02	...	...
		Banki ...	1·14	0·16	0·65	...	...	...	1·26	0·60	0·32	...	...	0·18	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...
		Cuttack ...	0·25	1·00	0·45	0·07	0·12	...	0·10	0·09	0·03	...	0·05	0·36	...	...	0·31	0·31	0·02	...	...	...
		False Point ...	0·54	0·25	0·18	...	...	0·03	0·07	0·46	0·16	0·09	...	0 05	0·02	...	0·41	0·44	0·12	...	...	...
		Kendrapara ...	0·46	1·06	0·10	0·70	0·33	...	1·89	0·18	0·33	...	0·01	0·04	...	0·01	0·88	0·02	...	0·01	0·11	...
		Jajpur ...	0·18	0·63	0·06	0·28	0·37	0·01	...	0·06	...	...	0·19	0·06	0·80	...	0·02	0·11	0·18	0·42	...	...
		Dharmsala ...	1·40	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·20	...	...	0·25
		Salipore ...	...	1·50	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	0·15	...	...	...
		Pal Lahera ...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·04	0·12	0·05	...	...	...	0·42	3·15	0·65	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	...	0·82	0·14	0·05	1·12	0·45	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	0·28	...	...
		Chandbali ...	...	0 50	0·08	0·23	0·42	0·12	...	...	0·04	0·02	...	...	...	0·50	0·13	0·70	0·26			
		Bhadrak ...	0·21	1·20	0·55	...	...	0·17	...	0·13	0·11	0·19	...	...	0·25	...	0·07	...	0·25	...	...	...
		Soro ...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·02	0·30	...	...	...
		Balasore ...	0·30	1·35	0·80	0·05	...	1·70	0·06	0·66	...	0·31	0·05	...	...	...	1·24	0·44	2·24	0·14	...	...
		Jellasore ...	0·41	0·80	0·56	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·09	...	0·07	0·17	0·14	0·48	0·75	...	0·50	...	...	0·28
		Baripada ...	0·71	...	0·60	0·90	...	0·22	0·30	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·67	...	...	...	...	...
	Puri ...	Puri ...	0·60	0·10	0·08	...	...	...	0·59	1·37	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	1·64	0·10	0·01	...	...	...
		Khurda ...	0·23	0·10	0·32	1·38	...	...	0·24	1 00	0·31	0·02	...	0·12	0·05	0·38	1·22	1·95	...	0·03	...	...
		Banpur ...	0·61	0·10	0·55	0·15	0·37	0·09	0·13	0·06	0·14	0·24	...	0·19	...	0·03	0·90	0·19	...	...	...	...
		Gop ...	1·20	0·90	0·82	...	...	...	...	0 45	0·25	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·88	...	...	...	...	...
		Satpara ...	1·27	0·24	0·07	0·10	...	...	0·46	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	0·29	...	...
		Pipli ...	...	0·23	...	0·76	...	0·70	0·67	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	1·55	0·08	0·35	0·07	0·47	...	0·10
		Nayagarh ...	1·45	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	0·56	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ranpur ...	0·10	0·33	0·52	0·10	...	0·30	...	0·96	0·34	0·13	0·16	0·11	0·07	...	0·06	0·30	...	0·06	...	...
		Kurmala ...	2·10	0·50	0·90	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·15	...	0·07	...	...	2·20	1·60	0·10	0·15	...	...	...
	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*). ...	0·53	0·69	0·46	...	0·15	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·19	0·04	0·25	0·21	0·86
		Hazaribagh ...	0·58	0·08	0·28	0·02	0·03	1·64	1·20	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	1·31	0·03	0·04	...	0·26	0·31	...
		Semtagurah ...	0·03	0·30	0 50	0·20	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·18	...
		Mahudi Hills ...	0 49	0·55	0·45	1·22	0·38	0·40	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·45	0·36	...	...	...
		Jhoomrah Hills ...	0·50	0·70	0·90	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	1·50	0·10	0·50	0·10	0·30	1·90	...
		Barhi ...	1·07	...	...	0·20	1·86	0·70	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·19	...	1·88	0·09	...	...	...
		Chatra ...	...	0·10	0·50	...	0·24	1·60	1·00	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·10	0·93	0·26	...	1·09	...
		Karagdeha ...	0·62	0·33	0·14	...	...	0·39	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	3·60	0·77	0·57	0·15	0·27	0·65
		Ramghar ...	0·10	1·20	1·30	...	...	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	1·10	...	...	1·10
	Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	1·10	...	0·39	...	0·08	...	1·83	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	0·33	0·10	0·20	0·13	0·67	0·75
		Ranchi ...	1·15	0·32	0·27	0·23	...	2·95	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	1·41	0·14	0·52	...	1·38
		Silli ...	...	1·00	...	...	...	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palkot ...	0·37	..	...	...	...	...	2·25	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	0·70	...	...	...
		Tamar ...	1·60	0·32	0·59	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·93	1·23	...	...	...	0·33
		Chainpur ...	0 70	.	0·31	...	...	0·86	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·55	1·32	...	0·57	...	0·30	...
		Sirguja ...	0·90	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	...	0·30	0·20	0·10	...	2·20	0·20	...
		Jashpur ...	0·34	0·11	0·80	0·35	0·30	0·36	0·01	0·01	...	...	0·03	0·05	0·37	0·04	0·88	0·07	0·02	0·72	...	...
		Gangpur ...	...	0·27	0·50	...	...	...	0·27	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	...	...	...
	Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltanganj*) ...	0·13	0·03	0·06	0·42	...	0·58	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·31	0·11	...	0·05	0·71	0·09
		Balumath ...	0·15	0·19	0·08	0·02	...	0·05	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	1·82	1·53	2·18	0·95	0·62	...	0·05
		Husainabad ...	0·25	...	...	...	...	1·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·31	0·20	0·10	0·50	...
		Garwah ...	...	0·28	0·06	...	0·07	0·50	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...
	Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	0·10	0·29	0·16	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...
		Gobindpur ...	...	0·74	0·21	...	...	1·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·23	0·05	...	0·45	...	0·09
		Raghunathpur. ...	...	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·18	...	...	...
		Barrabhum ...	0·05	0·17	0·20	...	...	0·15	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·42	0·02	0·45	...	0·62
		Jhalda ...	...	0·84	0·17	0·05	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	0·18	0·35	0·04	...	...	0·14	...	0·72	...	0·11
		Thas ...	...	0·63	0·38	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·15	...	...	0·09	0·10	0·11
		Pandra ...	0·27	0·37	0·37	0·02	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·73	1·13	...	0·02	0 02	0·56
	Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	0·68	0·08	0·12	0·48	0·02	0·86	0·25	0·09	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·89	0·04	0·32	...	...
		Chakradharpur. ...	0·28	1·53	1·04	0·07	...	...	0·18	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·46	0·24				
		Ghatsila ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...
		Baharagora ...	0·52	1·42	...	0·15	...	0·12	0·85	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	...	0·50	...	...	0·28
		Gailkura ...	1·95	0·23	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·86	...	...	...	...
		Kalikapur ...	0·11	...	...	0·56	...	0·44	...	0·37	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	0·86	...	...	...	...
		Monahorpur ...	...	0·60	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	...	0·45
	Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar ...	0·42	0·10	0·10	0·18	0·12	0·06	0·12	0·01	0·03	...	...	0·28	...	...	0·13	0·07	0·10	...	...	...
		Anandpur ...	0·83	0·13	0·47	...	0·24	0·22	0·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·59	...	...	...	...
		Talchar ...	1·08	0·33	...	...	0·06	...	...	0·86	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	1·47	0·57	0·03	...	...	0·46
		Narsingpur ...	0·25	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	0·75	...	0·25	0·12	0·13	...	...	...	...	...
		Angul ...	0·32	0·31	...	...	...	1·06	...	0 20	0·11	0·12	...	...	...	...	1·32	0·20	...	0·20	...	0·31
		Dhenkanal ...	0·10	0·45	1·53	...	...	0·01	...	0·18	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	0·89	...	...	...	...	...
		Bispara ...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·74	...	...	...	0·16	...	3·80	0·50	2·00	...	...	...	1·30
		Kunjabangar Baramba ...	1·39	0·17	0·11	...	...	...	...	1·51	0·21	...	...	0·60	...	1·36	0·16	0·11	...	...	...	...

a Bengal in September 1894—*concluded.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1894 to 30th September 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 30th September.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	0·61	...	0·30	0·02	0·35	0·30	...	15	10·20	11·91	10·30	3·85	46·75	44·53	Madhipura	Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bihar—*concld.*
...	...	0·54	1·87	...	...	0·30	0·96	0·04	...	13	?	11·15	?	2·48		?	Bangaon. (*Sylabad*).			
0·81	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	0·65	0·08	...	15	10·37	9·01	9·77	1·20	41·58	44·54	Supaul.			
0·13	...	...	1·06	1·27	0·08	...	...	0·10	0·17	17	?	18·11	?	3·30	55·25	?	*Protabganj.*			
...	...	...	0·41	...	0·05	0·18	1·66	0·19	...	12	9·65	7·21	7·60	2·11	44·94	38·21	Bhagalpur.			
0·32	3·00	...	0·51	...	...	0·20	0·79	0·26	...	16	11·40	14·07	8·23	3·56	55·70	39·48	Banka.			
...	0·37	...	0·07	0·29	0·30	0·11	0·92	0·32	...	14	?	10·43	?	1·95	36·88	?	*Colgong.*			
...	...	...	0·76	...	...	...	0·09	0·23	0·73	17	12·42	21·30	14·08	6·65	70·63	66·07	Kishanganj ...	Purnea ...		
...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	0·20	0·28	...	17	11·53	17·75	13·76	3·30	60·19	59·52	Araria.			
...	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·03	0·13	0·23	0·05	14	11·58	17·61	14·02	3·18	51·02	56·74	Purnea.			
...	...	2·80	...	...	...	0·15	0·30	0·20	...	13	?	15·78	?	5·50		?	*Gondwara (Korah).*			
...	...	...	2·24								?		?			?	*Barsoe.*			
...	0·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	0·18	17	?	21·85	?	3·65	61·46	?	*Forbesganj.*			
...	...	...	3·90	1·30	...	0·03	...	1·10	...	18	?	22·62	?	3·90	79·91	?	*Kaliagany.*			
...	...	...	0·02	0·12	0·07	1·34	0·57	0·14	0·35	12	11·80	8·85	11·50	2·24	47·17	46·49	Malda	Malda ...		
...	...	0·11	0·07	...	0·04	0·04	0·33	0·16	0·14	17	11·00	21·08	10·60	3·70	58·44	52·87	Chanchal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	0·68	10	?	12·86	?	2·80	48·87	?	*Gajol.*			
...	...	...	1·08	0·13	...	0·08	0·82	...	...	13	?	11·37	?	2·53	44·19	?	*Sibganj.*			
0·04	...	...	1·34	0·87	...	0·09	0·44	0·40	0·35	14	10·68	15·21	12·24	3·12	48·12	48·34	Rajmahal ...	Sonthal Parganas.		
0·03	...	...	0·03	0·03	0·52	1·75	0·90	0·10	...	13	11·17	10·54	9·53	1·75	43·40	41·43	Godda.			
0·65	...	...	...	...	0·56	1·72	1·58	0·86	...	16	14·00	14·08	12·75	2·12	60·44	50·40	Pakour.			
0·33	0·01	...	...	...	0·03	0·41	1·10	0·65	0·08	13	13·00	6·52	10·63	1·15	49·41	48·42	Naya Dumka.			
0·58	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·22	0·61	1·08	...	15	12·55	11·35	8·73	2·14	58·09	44·79	Deoghur.			
0·19	...	0·03	0·40	...	0·11	0·21	1·78	0·31	...	16	11·12	11·35	7·36	3·39	57·29	44·16	Jamtara			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·07	1·80	...	...	5	/	8·97?	?	3·50		?	*Belbadda.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	1·11	0·70	...	9	?	5·93	?	1·32	30·33	?	*Nanihat.*			
...	1·80	0·05	0·05	0·75	0·30	1·50	0·20	...	0·80	15	?	10·72	?	1·80		?	*Assenboni.*			
...	0·54	...	0·74	...	0·70	0·75	1·70	0 52	...	11	?	11·80	?	1·96	66·11	?	Kalikund.			
2·18	...	0·19	1·48	...	...	0·38	0·89	0·74	0·25	16	?	9·43	?	1·82	49·43	?	Madhupur.			
...	0·05	0·68	...	0·11	...	0·86	1·70	...	...	12	?	11·25	?	2·26		?	*Sarwan.*			
...	...	...	1·00	...	...	0·38	1·45	0·36	...	13	?	8·81	?	1·45	47·46	?	*Sarath.*			
0·05	0·08	...	0·18	...	...	0·11	1·42	0·78	...	16	?	12·57	?	4·42		?	*Barkope.*			
...	...	2·03	...	...	...	2 00	1·45	...	...		?		?			?	*Danrey.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·83	...	...	7	?	8·26	?	2·74		?	*Bhagya.*			
0·32	...	...	...	...	0·80	1·16	0·33	...	...	13	?	11·57	?	2·55		?	...oheshpur,			
0·29	0·02	...	...	...	0·05	0·85	0·88	0·39	0·36	16	?	20·66	?	4·58		?	*Barharwa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·27	0·39	0·62	...	11	,	14·02	?	3·50		?	*Sahibganj.*			
											?		?			?				
...	...	0·08	0·28	0·52	0·02	0·50	...	...	...	9	10·53	6·98	8·50	1·97		38·29	Jagatsingpur	Cuttack.	Orissa.	Orissa.
0·16	...	...	0·05	0·90	0·35	0·14	0·72	...	0·05	13	12·50	6·80	8·84	1·26	37·66	43·09	Banki.			
0·03	...	...	0·17	0·02	0·43	0·32	0·65	0·30	...	14	12·80	5·68	10·07	1 00		48·83	Cuttack.			
...	...	...	0·05	...	0·10	2·89	0·31	0·03	0·18	13	12·85	7·28	11·15	2·39	50·13	50·28	False Point.			
...	0·30	...	0·08	...	0·08	1·03	0·52	0·05	...	13	11·63	8·19	9·37	1·89	54·86	45·05	Kendrapara.			
1·10	...	...	0·04	...	...	0·08	0·57	...	...	12	12·17	4·76	9·87	0·80	51·68	46·05	Jajpur.			
...	0·20	...	...	...	1·60	0·25	0·20	...	1·60	11	?	6·30	?	1·60		?	*Dharmsala.*			
...	0·50	...	...	0·14	0·21	0·78	0·80	0·06	...	10	?	5·60	?	1·50	45·71	?	*Salipur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·80	0·25	...	9	?	7·23	?	1·00		?	Pal Lahera.			
...	...	...	0·06	0·03	0·03	1·38	0·30	...	...	10	?	5·84	?	1·38		?	*Akhyapada* ...	Balasore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	0·18	...	...	10	12·71		11·19	1·80		44·28	Chandbali.			
...	...	...	1·05	...	0·25	0·45	...	0·29	...	13	12·10	5·17	10·65	1·20	48·59	45·31	Bhadrak.			
...	...	0·07	...	0·06	1·00	0·22	0·10	0·32	...	9	12·76	3·25	11·24	1·00		44·37	Soro.			
0·09	0·32	0·32	0·20	0·03	1·98	0·40	0·75	0·29	...	17	13·70	13·78	11·91	2·24	52·40	40·06	Balasore.			
	0·10	0·17	...	0·45	0·63	0·47	0·02	...	...	15	11·18	6·24	10·48	0·80	53·92	40·11	Jellasore.			
	0·47	...	1·59	...	1·09	1·31	0·55	...	0·28	14	13·18	8·89	11·11	1·59	60·28	48·69	Bariyada			
	...	...	0·57	0·89	0·22	0·51	0·52	0·06	...	11	13·35	7·27	10·02	1·64	29·46	39·09	Puri ...	Puri ...		
	...	...	...	...	0 32	0·60	0·43	0·35	...	15	13·95	9·05	10·37	1·95	43·09	47·19	Khurda.			
	0·59	...	...	...	0·85	0·08	1·00	0·32	...	15	12·45	6·59	9·06	1·00	38·33	40·81	Banpur.			
	0·22	...	0·10	...	...	0·60	0·87	...	0·30	12	?	6·89	?	1·20		?	*Gop.*			
	...	...	...	1·28	0·62	0·35	1·20	...	...	11	?	6·38	?	1·28	25·35	?	*Satpara.*			
54	...	0·06	0·20	0·06	0·32	0·52	0·06	...	0·07	13	?	9·04	?	2·54		?	*Pipli*			
	...	...	...	...	...	1·27	...	...	...	5	?	4·73	?	1·45		?	*Nayagarh.*			
44	0·29	...	...	...	0·64	0·16	0·62	0·52	0·07	17	?	6·28	?	0·96	38·75	?	*Ranpur.*			
	...	..	0·22	0·78	...	0·60	0·54	...	...	12	?	0·66	?	2·20	43·33	?	Kurmala.			
	2·10	...	...	...	1·06	0·28	0·74	0·05	...	13	13·40	7·66	8·82	2·40	43·03	43·41	Pacumma (*Giridih*).	Hazaribagh ...	Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur.
	0·06	0·21	...	...	0·80	1·03	0·31	0·56	...	12	12·25	8·77	8·59	1·64	53·15	43·60	Hazaribagh.			
23	...	...	...	0·30	0·79	0·44	0·20	0·30	0·13	13	13·00	8·97	8·17	0·79		41·09	Santagurah.			
	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·30	...	...	...	11	11·75	6·75	8·82	1·45	54·03	45·01	Mahudi Hills.			
10	...	...	...	...	1·00	1·60	0·10	0·10	...	16	14·00	10·10	10·92	1·90	57·50	56·15	Jhoomrah Hills			
	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·34	0·20	...	0·24	11	?	7·53	?	1·88	4·76	?	*Barhi.*			
	0·11	0·10	...	...	...	1·65	0·04	...	...	13	?	9·84	?	2·10	45·40	?	*Chatra.*			
	0·15	0·12	...	...	1·74	0·01	0·55	0·63	...	17	?	11·48	?	3·60	57·11	?	*Kuragdeha.*			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90	...	...	8	?	8·10	?	1·90	63·81	?	*Kamyhar.*			
	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·05	...	...	11	14·00	6·19	9·70	1·83	49·63	47·02	Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga.		
	...	...	...	...	0·68	1·73	0·32	0·25	0·38	16	14 50	12·38	9·17	2·95	59·22	47·80	Ranchi.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	3	?	4·30	?	2·00		?	*Silli.*			
	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	0·22	...	7	?	6·84	?	2·20	65·61	?	*Palkot.*			
12	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	1·23	0·30	...	11	?	7·48	?	1·60		?	*Tamar.*			
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	9	?	5·65	?	1·35	50·30	?	*Chainpur.*			
	...	...	...	...	...	0·82	0·20	...	0·10	12	?	6·62	7·09	2·20		?	Sirguja.			
	...	...	...	...	0·87	0·57	0·25	0·24	0·14	14	?	6·53	9·38	0·88			Jushpur.			
	...	...	...	0·37	0·30	0·10	0·34	...	...	8		2·65	7·94	0·50			Gangpur.			
	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·56	0·49	0·10	...	10	11·05	5·29	7·82	1·31	50·39	39·03	Palamau (*Daltanganj*)	Palamau.		
	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·45	0·34	0·03	...	10	?	8·95	?	2·18	57·96	?	*Balumat.*			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2.	0·01	0·22	9	?	3·07	?	1·00	51·97	?	*Husainabad.*			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	1·56	0·20	7	?	3·54	?	1·56	46·47	?	*Garwah.*			
35	...	0·07	...	...	0·15	3·21	1·09	0·10	...	10	12·20	6·02	8·13	3·21	66·39	44·85	Purulia ...	Manbhum.		
35	...	0·94	...	0·46	...	0·38	2·65	0·14	...	11	11·00	9·44	7·25	2·65	67·57	40·30	Gobindpur.			
	0·06	...	0·30	0·04	0·30	0·50	0·76	0·11	...	8	?	3·73	?	1·25	41·76	?	*Raghunathpur.*			
35	...	...	...	...	...	1·45	1·25	0·05	...	10	?	5·88	?	1·45	43·03	?	*Barrabhum.*			
	0·31	0·20	...	...	...	0·49	1·63	0·02	...	11	?	5·29	?	1·63	44·03	?	*Jhalda.*			
70	0·35	0·09	...	0·13	...	0·93	1·80	0·05	...	12	?	6·31	?	1·80	45·13	?	*Chas.*			
01	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·23	2·03	0·27	...	10	?	7·07	?	2·93	58·06	?	*Pandra.*			
18	...	0·07	...	...	0·01	0·50	0·35	0·05	0·13	12	12·25	5·60	8·32	0·89	42 65	47·14	Chaibassa	Singhbhum.		
		...	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·39	...		?		?	2·46		?	*Chakradharpur.*			
35	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	...	...	4	?	2·50	?	1·05	44·97	?	*Ghatsila.*			
	...	0·24	1·02	...	1·05	0·50	0·88	0·30	...	15	?	8·85	?	1·42	34·24	?	*Baharagura.*			
	...	...	...	...	...	1·11	0·07	...	...	5	?	4·44	?	1·05		?	*Gailkura.*			
	0·12	...	...	...	1·16	1·07	1·45	...	...	10	?	6·40	?	1·45	43·67	?	*Kalikopur.*			
	0·40	...	...	...	0·80	...	0·20	...	...	7	?	3·92	?	1·15		?	*Monahorpur.*			
											?		?			?				
	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·25	1·15	0·03	0·05	13		4·32	?	1·15	35·04		Keonjhur ...	Orissa Tributary Mahals.		
3	...	...	0·29	0·95	...	1·02	0·22	...	...	13		6·54	?	1·02	50·26		Anandpur.			
	...	...	...	0·89	0·15	0·06	0·15	...	0·25	10		6·39	8·30	1·47	41·32		Talcher.			
4	...	...	...	0·58	0·40	0·32	...	...	...	11		4·16	4·98	0·75	50·66		Narsingpur.			
	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	0·55	0·20	...	12		5·28	8·76	1·32			Angul.			
	...	1·38	1·00	0·30	0·58	0·37	0·34	...	...	12		7·39	9·98	1·53			Dhenkanal.			
	...	...	...	0·30	0·50	0·04	0·15	...	...	10		9·74	8·89	3·80	59·28		Bispara.			
	0·21	...	...	...	0·47	0·50	0·41	0·14	...	14		7·35	12·26 ?	1·51	42·39		Kunjabangar, Baramba.			

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1894.

At the close of August the conditions in Bengal were fairly normal for the season, and the changes had been for the last few days of the month small and unimportant. In the Bay, on the other hand, the changes were more important. The monsoon current, which had been blowing rather feebly in the extreme south of the Bay, began during the last week in August to increase in strength very decidedly, as judged by the wind velocities at the Ceylon stations This strong advance gradually passed up the Bay and probably reached the centre of the Bay on about the 30th of August.

Barometric depression of August 30th to September 7th.—In front of this advance of monsoon winds a barometric depression of feeble and diffused nature appeared to form in the centre of the Bay on the 30th of August. This very feeble depression moved slowly towards the North Madras Coast, and on the 1st of September it was lying almost over that coast, and it was giving strong winds and squally weather in the east and south of the Bay. By the indraught towards it the monsoon current was partially prevented from flowing over Bengal, and hence rainfall was rather lighter than usual over the province at the end of August and beginning of September. On the 2nd the feeble low pressure area had moved in a north-westerly direction, and was lying over the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. On the 3rd it had again advanced in a north-westerly direction, and had become rather more definite and somewhat deeper, while its centre was near Pachmarhi. On the 4th it had moved into South-East Rajputana, and then it advanced in a more northerly direction into South-East Panjab, where it moved towards the hills and filled up on the 7th instant.

The depression was too far from Bengal to influence the province to any extent except that while it was off the Madras Coast it partially drew away the monsoon current from Bengal, but after its inland advance a fairly heavy wave of monsoon winds swept over Upper India in connection with the depression, though as Bengal was rather outside the actual indraught towards the storm, the rainfall in Bengal for the first week in September was lighter than usual, and only equalled about 75 per cent. of the normal.

Very feeble barometric depression from September 7th to September 9th.—On September 7th, while the first depression was breaking up in the Panjab, a second barometric depression was forming in the Bay. This, however, never developed to any extent, but merely advanced in a west-north-westerly direction, and filled up over Berar and the southern districts of the Central Provinces on the 9th.

Again this small depression partially drew away the monsoon current from Bengal, and rainfall became much lighter than usual, while at this time also the monsoon blowing in the centre and north of the Bay was feeble, and hence for the second week of September (ending the 15th) the general rainfall over the province only equalled about 55 per cent. of the normal amount.

In the south of the Bay, however, after a period during which the monsoon current was decidedly feeble, another rather strong advance appeared to take place, and this gradually passed up the Bay until by the 13th or 14th this was probably reaching the northern part of the Bay. In front of this advance the third very feeble barometric depression of the month was formed.

Very feeble barometric depression of September 14th to September 17th.—On the 14th pressure had fallen briskly round the head of the Bay and over the western half of the province, and a feeble low pressure area appeared in the north-west angle of the Bay, which was accompanied by a decided circulation of winds. On the 15th it had advanced inland, and was in the south of Chota Nagpur, probably to the south-east of Chaibassa, and was still accompanied by a distinct cyclonic circulation of winds. It had not, however, increased in depth, for pressure had increased over the whole of Bengal except in the immediate neighbourhood of the depression. With the inland advance of the feeble low pressure area, the monsoon current began to advance more freely over Bengal, and from the 15th fairly general rain was reported over the province. On the 16th the very feeble low pressure area appeared to have advanced into the west of Bihar, where it gave heavy rain to the northern stations and general moderate rain over the remainder of the province. On the 17th the very shallow depression with its feeble cyclonic circulation still seemed to exist over Bihar and part of Chota Nagpur, but there was no clear evidence of its existence on the 18th instant.

Ordinary monsoon conditions accompanied by general, and in many cases heavy, rain then continued over Bengal up to the 22nd, and for the weeking ending on this day the general rainfall received over the whole province equalled no less than 177 per cent. of the normal. On the 23rd, however, the area of lowest pressure had passed to the north-west angle of the Bay, where also a feeble form of wind circulation was beginning to set up. Rainfall then began to fall off in the interior of the province, and at this period the fourth barometric depression (or feeble cyclonic storm) of the month was formed. This was a more influential storm than either of the preceding three, and it gave squally weather over a large part of the Bay.

Barometric depression or feeble cyclonic storm of September 23rd to October 2nd.—On the 23rd pressure had fallen slowly over the whole province, and was in defect by amounts ranging up to about 0·15″ in the south and south-east of the province, and the lowest pressures were in South-West Bengal. At the head of the Bay and in South Bengal winds were distinctly

cyclonic in direction, but rather light in force, and the depression was giving disturbed weather in South Bengal, though the only general rainfall which was being received was in the north of the province. On the 24th pressure had fallen in Orissa and at some of the south-western and western stations, and the barometric depression on this day was in the north-west angle of the Bay at some little distance from the Orissa coast, where it was attended by a very complete cyclonic circulation of winds. The depression on the 24th was, therefore, rather more clearly pronounced, though it was still very feeble, and it had caused rainfall to recommence over a large part of the province, and the only districts which received no rain were parts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur. On the 25th pressure had risen slowly over the whole province except at Gopalpur, and the feeble barometric depression in the north-west of the Bay remained practically unchanged in character and position, and though the cyclonic circulation of winds attending it was very complete, yet the winds were not strong. On the 26th pressure had fallen briskly in the north-west angle of the Bay, the fall at False Point equalling 0·05″, and it had also fallen slowly elsewhere, except over parts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur. The depression in the north-west angle of the Bay had, therefore, distinctly intensified, but it had remained almost stationary. The perfect cyclonic circulation of winds on this day had extended over the whole province, but still the winds reported at the land stations were only light to moderate in force. On the 27th pressure had again fallen in Orissa and risen elsewhere, the increase being rapid at the eastern stations, and in addition to the depression having again intensified slowly, it had commenced to move in a westerly direction and was close to the coast of Orissa. On this day it was probably a small cyclonic storm, for the cyclonic circulation continued very perfect, and strong monsoon winds were feeding into the small storm from the east and south. During the afternoon of the 27th, the centre of the small storm passed inland, crossing the coast not very far from Puri, and moving with considerably increased rapidity in a west-north-westerly direction, and on the 28th the centre was well inland in the Central Provinces, and was midway between Sambalpur and Raipur. In its advance over Orissa it gave only moderate to rather strong winds, and the rainfall also accompanying it was much lighter than usual, and much lighter than was to be expected by the very considerable depression at its centre. It, however, brought up another advance of monsoon winds over the whole of Bengal, and good general rain was again received. From the 28th to the 29th the storm commenced to recurve, and it began to move in a north-westerly or even north-north-westerly direction at the rate of about ten miles an hour, and on the 29th the centre was between Jubbulpur and Seoni. The storm was fed mainly by the monsoon current blowing from the Bay of Bengal, and this hence was flowing rather freely over Bengal, and on the 29th again fairly general rain was received in practically all districts of the province. On the 30th the storm had advanced about 100 miles in a northerly direction, and its centre was between Saugor and Sutna. It then began to move in a north-easterly direction, and from the 30th of September to the 1st of October it had advanced over 150 miles, and was midway between Sutna and Benares, while on the 2nd it had again advanced in a north-easterly direction and had broken up against the Himalayas.

Hence the storm in the later portion of its path again approached towards Bihar and the north-western and western districts of the province generally, and hence it again brought rather disturbed weather and rainfall to the western and northern parts of the province.

Practically, therefore, the whole of the province was receiving more or less general monsoon rainfall almost up to the end of the month.

Pressure.—For the greater part of the first week of the month pressure was above the normal, and the mean excess averaged from 0·07″ to 0·09″, the excess being largest at the northern stations and smallest in the south-west of the province. This excess to a great extent disappeared in the second week, when pressure was almost normal, while in the third week a decided defect had been established, and pressure was below the normal by from about 0·04″ to 0·05″ at the northern stations to very small amounts in the extreme south of the province.

In the last week of the month, owing to the gradual formation of the small cyclonic storm in the north-west angle of the Bay and its advance through Orissa, and then in a direction varying from north-westerly at first to north-easterly in the end, the mean pressure was considerably below the normal, and the defect was naturally largest in the south-western districts. The mean pressure for that week was in defect by from 0·05 inch at such stations as Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri to 0·126 inch at False Point, and about 0·12 inch at Cuttack and Balasore. The pressure over the whole province was also in defect by about 0·08 inch. In Assam the mean pressure for the work was 0·086 inch below the normal.

The mean pressure for the whole month has varied from about 29·67″ in the extreme west of the province to 29·76″ at Sibsagar, thus giving a very slight gradient only over the province. The variations from the normal at the beginning and end of the month, it will have been seen, were of opposite nature, and hence the mean pressure for the month has been almost normal, and at most stations a defect of about a hundredth of an inch only has been registered.

Temperature.—At the beginning of the month the mean temperature was about half a degree above the normal. In the second week owing to the partial break in the rains, which then occurred, the mean temperature of the province became 0·7° above the normal. In the third week, as the rainfall was still light in the western and south-

western divisions, temperature continued in slight excess, but in the north and east of the Province decidedly low temperatures were recorded, the defects averaging more than a degree and-a-half. Again, in the last week of the month these conditions were almost reversed, and for the whole province there was an excess in the general mean temperature of more than half a degree.

For the whole month the mean temperature has hence not varied much from the normal. Very slight excess temperatures, usually of about half a degree, have been registered in the extreme west, south-west and south of the province, while elsewhere defects of about similar amounts have been recorded. Hence the average mean temperature of the whole of Bengal for September has been almost absolutely normal, the actual variation being only about a twentieth of a degree. In Assam, on the other hand, the average mean temperature has been 1·6° in defect.

In dealing with the day and night temperatures, however, it is found that the day temperatures of Bengal averaged about a degree in defect of the normal, while the night or minimum temperatures were in excess by about similar amounts.

Rainfall.—The actual rainfall in the month has varied from about 40 inches in and near the hills in North Bengal, as represented by such stations as Bhagatpur (Jalpaiguri district), Buxa (Darjeeling district), Dinhatta (Kuch Bihar district), and Matabhanga (Kuch Bihar district),—all of which have received from 40 to 41 inches, to the small fall of about 2 to 4 inches in the south, &c., of Chota Nagpur, as represented by the stations Ghatsila in the Singhbhum district (2·50 inches), Monoharpur, also in the Singhbhum district (3·92 inches), Raghunathpur in the Manbhum district (3·73 inches), Hosanabad in the Palamau district (3·07 inches), Garhwa, also in the Palamau district (3·54 inches), and Gangpur in the Lohardaga district (2·65 inches). Hence the falls, it will be seen, have been heaviest in the north-eastern districts, and lightest in the south-western districts of the province. If a line is drawn from the south-east to the north-west of the province, dividing the province into about two equal sections, on the north of the line roughly the falls vary from 10 up to 40 inches, and to the south of it from about 10 down to 3 inches. In some parts of East Bengal, however, there are some areas of unusually low rainfall, and thus at Manikganj (Dacca district), Atia (Mymensingh district), and Daudkandi (Tippera district), falls of rather less than 4 inches have been received. Another area of exceptionally light rainfall is shown in South-West Bengal, and falls of four inches or less have been registered at Mohesreka (Howrah district), Saugor Island, Jessore and Magura and Bangaon in the Jessore district. Comparing the actual falls with the normal, the southern half of the province has received a largely defective fall, and the northern half generally very considerable excess falls. The areas of largest defect are in the extreme southern and south-eastern parts of Bengal, where the rainfall has been in defect by from seven to eight inches at Chittagong and Cox's Bazar, by nearly six inches at Noakhali, by nearly nine inches at Saugor Island, by nearly seven inches at Contai, by eight inches at Soro (Balasore district), and by about five inches at Tajpur (Cuttack district) and Bhadrak (Balasore district). Other largely defective falls of about four to six inches have been reported from Chuadanga and Kushtia in the Nadia district, at Jessore, Magura and Bangaon in the Jessore district, at Satkhira in the Khulna district, at Nator in the Rajshahi district, at Pabna and Sirajganj in the Pabna district, at Munshiganj and Manikganj in the Dacca district, at Mymensingh and Jamalpur in the Mymensingh district, at Chandpur in the Tippera district, at Motihari in the Champaran district, and at Naya Dumka in the Sonthal Parganas.

On the other hand, a very large area in North Bengal has received from 10 to 20 inches in excess of the normal, and some parts more than 20 inches, and again there is a centre of very heavy rainfall in Bihar, where excess falls of more than 10 inches have been received at such stations as Patna and Dinapore. A similar excess fall is reported at Chanchal in the Malda district.

Indeed, the rainfall in September has been distributed very irregularly, and in the midst of districts receiving excess falls some stations report defects, and thus, while Chanchal, as before stated, has received an excess fall of 10·48 inches, Malda, the sadar station of the district, has reported a defect of 2·65 inches. Or to take another instance of this irregularity, the general fall in Champaran has been 3·2 inches in defect, while the district of Darbhanga has received 4·43 inches in excess, and the district of Patna 7·62 inches in excess.

When, however, the average divisional rainfalls are compared with the normal, it is seen that considerable or large excess falls have been received in North Bengal and Bihar, moderately defective falls in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, and largely defective falls in East Bengal and Orissa.

While, however, only two divisions show excess falls in the month, the number of rainy days, on the other hand, has been decidedly larger than usual in all divisions except East Bengal and Chota Nagpur, and hence the defective rainfall appears to be due rather to the lightness of the falls than to want of actual rainy days.

The comparison of the actual rainfall of the various large divisions of the province during the month is most accurately shown in the form of a percentage. The figures representing the rainfall for the month calculated in this way are included in the following table under the heading of September. This table really gives a condensed summary of the rainfall statistics of the present year up to date for each meteorological division, the first nine columns giving the actual average falls in each division for each month expressed as a percentage of the normal, while the tenth column gives the actual rainfall of the first nine months as a percentage of the normal rainfall for that period:—

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Actual rainfall of first nine months of 1894 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	0	55	42	97	58	104	121	89	82	92
North Bengal ...	0	64	16	177	83	77	80	111	136	97
East Bengal ...	0	87	164	79	70	95	118	112	76	97
Bihar ...	3	163	24	98	29	121	108	126	128	112
Orissa ...	80	19	27	128	20	137	154	82	69	100
Chota Nagpur ...	3	110	4	144	31	149	138	126	86	117

For the whole year up to the end of September, it will be noticed, the falls have been almost equal to the normal in South-West, North and East Bengal and in Orissa, while over the remainder of the province the falls have been in excess.

The following table contains full data for the comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of September in all districts of the province. The figures are derived from the average and actual rainfall of the rain-recording stations in each district, due allowance or weight being made for the area which each station represents. This gives a more accurate average than the arithmetical means given in the weekly and monthly meteorological tables. The first column gives the normal or actual average district rainfall as determined from the rainfall observations of the past fifteen years; the second column gives the actual district rainfall as determined from the weighted actual rainfalls of the month at the reporting stations in each district; the third column expresses the ratio of the actual district fall of the past month to the normal rainfall as a percentage, and the fourth column states as a percentage how much the district rainfall for the month varied from the normal:—

Percentage Table for September 1894.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for September.	Actual district rainfall for September 1894.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage excess (+), defect (−).
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	7·87	6·12	78	— 22
	Birbhum	9·16	8·59	94	— 6
	Bankura	8·53	10·33	121	+ 21
	Midnapore	8·85	6·77	76	— 24
	Hooghly	8·43	7·14	85	— 15
	Howrah	8·61	5·45	63	— 37
	24-Parganas	9·60	6·39	67	— 33
	Calcutta	9·91	6·52	66	— 34
	Nadia	8·52	5·17	61	— 39
	Murshidabad	9·77			
	Jessore	8·43	5·22	62	— 38
	Khulna	9·33	7·91	85	— 15
North Bengal ...	Rajshahi	11·26	8·89	79	— 21
	Dinajpur	11·17	16·53	148	+ 48
	Jalpaiguri	23·93			
	Darjeeling	17·66	15·38	87	— 13
	Kuch Bihar	21·95	38·20	174	+ 74
	Rangpur	13·00	16·12	124	+ 24
	Bogra	10·70	13·10	122	+ 22
	Pabna	10·27	5·82	57	— 43
East Bengal ...	Dacca	10·05	6·21	62	— 38
	Mymensingh	12·94	10·56	82	— 18
	Faridpur	8·68	7·70	89	— 11
	Backergunge	11·36	10·17	89	— 11
	Tippera	11·58	11·10	96	— 4
	Noakhali	16·26	11·82	73	— 27
	Chittagong	14·07	6·37	45	— 55
	South Lushai Hills	12·72	10·84	85	— 15
Bihar ...	Patna	7·20	13·30	185	+ 85
	Gaya	6·90	6·34	92	— 8
	Shahabad	7·29	10·03	138	+ 38
	Saran	7·68	8·42	110	+ 10
	Champaran	9·05	6·25	69	— 31
	Muzaffarpur	8·27	10·97	133	+ 33
	Darbhanga	9·25	13·80	149	+ 49
	Monghyr	7·75	8·98	116	+ 16
	Bhagalpur	8·87	10·73	121	+ 21
	Purnea	13·53	18·96	140	+ 40
	Malda	10·52	14·97	142	+ 42
	Sonthal Parganas	8·06	10·81	134	+ 34
Orissa ...	Cuttack	9·53	6·59	69	— 31
	Balasore	11·28	7·34	65	— 35
	Puri	9·98	7·63	76	— 24
Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh	8·10	7·18	89	— 11
	Lohardaga	9·44	6·74	71	— 29
	Palamau	7·82	5·29	68	— 32
	Manbhum	7·68	6·71	87	— 13
	Singhbhum	8·38	5·60	67	— 33

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the month of September 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th May 1894.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	93·3	74·6	88·6	78·2	83·4	0	7·40	9·04	—1·64	12·59	11·94	+0·65	44·62	46·53
North Bengal	91·7	71·1	86·6	77·3	82·0	—0·6	18·25	13·42	+4·83	16·48	12·27	+4·21	58·84	64·21
East Bengal	93·3	74·0	87·1	77·9	82·5	+0·1	9·18	12·08	—2·90	12·92	13·46	—0·54	69·26	67·03
Bihar	95·5	71·8	88·4	77·9	83·2	—0·3	11·28	8·84	+2·44	12·45	10·05	+2·40	48·32	46·79
Orissa	94·7	75·1	88·6	78·7	83·6	+0·5	7·10	10·25	—3·15	13·00	12·52	+0·48	48·38	45·13
Chota Nagpur	94·3*	70·4*	86·6*	74·5*	80·6*	+0·6*	7·47	8·71	—1·24	12·28	12·67	—0·39	54·69	45·03
Assam	93·5	72·1	85·6	75·9	80·7	—1·6								

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 23rd October 1894.

A. Pedler,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 14th to 20th October 1894.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
October ...	14th ...	29·889	82·9	90·0	14·2	75·8	86·6	81·3	·998	79·2	79	Nil
,, ...	15th ...	·896	81·1	86·4	10·6	75·8	82·6	77·5	·877	75·3	79	0·09
,, ...	16th ...	·898	80·9	87·0	12·2	74·8	86·0	79·9	·940	77·4	76	1·53
,, ...	17th ...	·933	81·7	88·5	13·7	74·8	86·6	81·0	·984	78·8	78	0·54
,, ...	18th ...	·970	83·2	90·0	13·7	76·3	87·1	79·5	·907	76·3	71	0·08
,, ...	19th ...	·967	82·3	88·4	12·2	76·2	82·6	80·0	·991	79·0	89	Nil
	20th ...	·936	82·2	89·0	13·6	75·4	83·4	78·5	·911	76·4	79	1·14

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days		29·927
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		82·0
The extreme variation of temperature		15·2
The maximum temperature		90·0
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	... ...	79
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 14th to 20th October 1894	... ...	3·38

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

Meteorological Office, India,
The 22nd October 1894.

A. Pedler,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 14th to 20th October 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1894.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Oct.	14th	150·5	4·9	29·798	80·6	87·7	11·5	76·2	78·2	0·933	77·1	89	WSW, ESE and calm.	32	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, ☁.
,,	15th	144·5	3·8	·805	79·6	84·3	9·1	75·2	77·4	·915	76·5	91	S by W, ESE and calm.	26	0·12	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, p, t, ☁.
,,	16th	144·9	2·8	·840	79·2	84·6	9·4	75·2	77·0	·901	76·1	90	SE by S and calm	20	0·01	Chiefly cloudy, o, t, ☁.
,,	17th	144·7	6·8	·890	79·9	86·0	11·1	74·9	77·2	·900	76·0	88	NW by W and calm.	14	0·06	Partially cloudy, p, t, ☁, ≡
,,	18th	152·5	7·5	·909	80·9	87·2	11·1	76·1	78·0	·922	76·8	88	WNW and calm	21	0·02	Partially cloudy, d, ☁.
,,	19th	146·3	4·6	·904	79·8	86·6	10·3	76·3	77·6	·919	76·7	90	N and calm ...	25	0·20	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, p, t, ≤, ☁.
,,	20th	150·4	6·6	·872	80·7	86·6	11·1	75·5	77·9	·921	76·7	88	W by N and calm	21	Nil	Partially cloudy, ☁.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·860
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·859
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	37·0
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	80·9
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	80·1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	82·0
The extreme variation of temperature	12·8
The maximum temperature	87·7
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	6
	%
The mean relative humidity	89
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	77
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 14th to 20th October 1894	0·41
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·85
The total fall from 1st January to 20th October 1894	45·05
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	62·80

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; t, thunder; ≤, lightning; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers ☁, dew; ≡, fog.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 22nd October 1894.

A. PEDLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Benga

Division.	District.	Representative station.	Station observations.											
			Air Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature.						
			Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·832	29·878	+·005	Variable	25	89·7	16th Oct.	75·2	17th Oct.	83·6	76·9	82·8
		Raniganj	29·602	29·888	0	Calm	14	89·2	14, 15, 16th & 20th Oct.	73·9	17th ,,	83·6	75·0	81·9
	Birbhum	.....												
	Bankura	Bankura	29·604	29·836	+·006	Calm	52	90 1	15, 19 & 20th ,,	73·6	17th ,,	89·1	75·3	82·2
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29·794	29·890	+·004	N	32	91·3	15, 20 ,,	74·1	18th ,,	90·4	75·2	82·9
	Hooghly	.....												
	Howrah	.....												
Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·909	29·878	+·016	Variable	130	88·7	18th ,,	75·0	18th ,,	86 8	77·0	82·0
	Calcutta	Calcutta	29·912	29·879	+·011	Calm	24	87·6	15th ,,	74·7	17th ,,	85 8	75·7	80·8
	Nadia	Krishnagar	29·885	29 881	+·018	Variable	62	89·3	15, 19 ,,	74·2	17th ,,	87·9	75·2	81·6
	Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·863	29·879	+·003	Calm	30	88·6	19th ,,	75 3	15th ,,	86·7	76·6	81·7
	Jessore	Jessore	29·894	29·874	0	SE	34	90·5	15th ,,	73·9	17 & 20 ,,	88·3	74·8	81·6
	Khulna	.....												
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·853	29·873	—·006	Calm	59	88·1	19th ,,	75·6	17th ,,	86·7	70·4	81·6
	Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·825	29·903	+·014	Calm and Ely	37	89·6	20th ,,	74·7	17th ,,	87·0	75·8	81·4
	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·671	29·917	+·012	NE	44	88·9	19th ,,	73·1	18, 19 ,,	86·8	73·7	80·3
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·071	—	+·008	Calm and Ely	69	64·1	19th ,,	51·7	17th ,,	61·5	52·6	57·0
		Gnatong	19·352	—	—	SEly		53·9	15th ,,	34·1	18th ,,	50·8	36·5	43·7
	Kuch Bihar	.....												
	Rangpur	Rangpur	29·816	29·894	—·007	Variable	19	89·3	19, 20 ,,	73·7	18th ,,	87·6	75·1	81·3
	Bogra	Bogra	29·869	29·883	+·026	SE, Calm	?	89·2	14th ,,	74·7	17th ,,	87·4	75·7	81·6
	Pabna	Sirajganj	29·890	29·889	—·006	Calm	18	88·3	20th ,,	75·2	16th ,,	86·5	75·8	81·2
Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·911	29·885	+·021	SE	62	89·6	19th ,,	76·7	15 & 16 ,,	88·0	77·3	82·7
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·875	29·886	—·003	ENE	50	87·7	18 to 20 ,,	74·6	17th ,,	86·3	75·3	80·8
	Faridpur	Faridpur	29·900	29 894	+·003	Calm	41	87·3	19 & 20 ,,	75·9	20th ,,	86·2	76·8	81·5
	Backergunge	Barisal	29·922	29·880	+·016	Calm	33	89·8	19th ,,	74·4	17 & 20 ,,	87·0	75·5	81·3
Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·903	29·887	+·008	S	32*	89·9	19th ,,	73·8	14th ,,	89·0	75·3	82·2
	Noakhali	Noakhali	29·896	29·886	+·001	NEly	37	87·5	17 & 19 ,,	73·8	20th ,,	86·3	75·2	80·8
	Chittagong	Chittagong	29·862	29·899	+·023	NEly	58	89·2	19th ,,	72·1	17 & 19 ,,	87·3	73·7	80·5
	South Lushai Hills	.....												
Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·758	29·894	+·013	E	35	88·5	19th ,,	74·7	20th ,,	87·4	77·0	82·2
	Gaya	Gaya	29·553	29·885	+·011	Wly	131	89·4	15, 17 & 19th ,,	73·3	20th ,,	88·8	75·5	82·2
	Shahabad	Dehri	29·572	29·879	—·009	SSW & SEly	67	89·3	17 & 18 ,,	72·5	15th ,,	87·6	74·7	81·2
		Buxar	29·688	29·884	—·006	Variable	37	88·0	16, 17 & 19 ,,	74·3	20th ,,	86 8	76·0	81·4
		Arrah	29·733	29·876	—·005	NE	16	89·9	16 & 19 ,,	73·5	15th ,,	88·8	75·7	82·3
	Saran	Chapra	29·746	29·882	+·004	Calm	37	89·3	17th ,,	73·1	15th ,,	88·1	75·2	81·7
	Champaran	Motihari	29·699	29·882	+·002	Calm and Ely	49	90·0	20th ,,	71·3	20th ,,	88·7	72·9	80·8
	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·759	29·893	—	ESE	40	89·7	20th ,,	73·2	20th ,,	88·2	75·1	81·7
	Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·768	29·889	+·006	Ely	33	88·9	19th ,,	74·2	16th ,,	87·8	76·3	82·0
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....												
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·763	29·878	—·005	SE	43	89·7	20th ,,	70·6	20th ,,	88·1	73·6	80·8
	Purnea	Purnea	29·809?	29·889?	+·013?	Calm	45	89·2	20th ,,	73·2	16th ,,	87·4	75·3	81·3
	Malda	Malda	29 851	29·875	+·006	Variable	30	90·1	14 & 20 ,,	73·5	20th ,,	88·5	76·0	82·2
	Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·438	29·888	+·008	Variable	46	88·6	14, 15 & 19 ,,	73·8	20th ,,	87·7	74·9	81·3
Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·840	29·864	+·003	Calm	32	92·2	15th ,,	75·3	17th ,,	88·0	76·5	82·2
		False Point	29·906	29·869	+·008	Variable	129	87·9	19th ,,	74·4	15th ,,	86·5	76·5	81·5
	Balasore	Balasore	29·871	29·874	—·005	Calm	42	90·4	15th ,,	73·8	15, 17 & 18th ,,	83·3	74·3	81·8
	Puri	Puri	29·890	29·854	—	Calm	77	88·7	20th ,,	74·6	17th ,,	86·5	76·5	81·5
		Gopalpur	29·899	29·809	—	NNW	209	87·7	15 & 16 ,,	74·6	17th ,,	86·2	75·3	80·8
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·917	29·879	+·010	Variable	101	84·7	19th ,,	67·8	15th ,,	83·9	69·4	76·6
	Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·793	29·870	0	Calm	77	83·5	17 & 20 ,,	67·4	14th ,,	82·3	68·5	75·4
	Palamau	Daltonganj												
	Manbhum	.....												
	Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·160	29·869	+·005	SW	23	90·4	17 & 20 ,,	73·2	17 to 20 ,,	89·5	76·7	83·1
Assam Valley Districts	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·632	29·924	+·005	Variable		88·2	20th ,,	71·5	18th ,,	84·7	72·7	78·7
	Goalpara	Dhubri	29·835	29·906	+·015	NE		88·7	14th ,,	74·1	16th ,,	86·2	75·0	80·6
	Cachar	Silchar	29·850	29·907	+·026	Calm		91·0	18th ,,	73·3	16-18, 20 ,,	89·7	73·9	81·8

* Mean of 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for th
The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. Th
means of the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in questio

the week ending Saturday, the 20th of October 1894.

normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. Of week. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Rainfall. Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Since 16th October 1894. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	District.
+1·0	80·5	85	3·0	1·60	0·92	1·05	1·25	0·91	3·92	2·90	+0·02	0·47	0·61	+0·14	Burdwan.
+0·8	79·4	90	2·9	0·70											
					0·16	1·15	1·00	0·99	1·98	2·88	−0·90	0·09	0·69	−0·60	Birbhum.
+1·3	80·5	87	3·1	0·11	0·58	0·92	1·00	1·02	3·96	2·64	+1·32	0·58	0·52	+0·06	Bankura.
+1·8	81·6	84	1·7	Nil	1·10	1·31	1·25	1·03	4·58	3·45	+1·13	0·74	0·46	+0·28	Midnapore.
					0·30	1·06	1·00	0·97	3·24	3·23	+0·01	0·27	0·54	−0·27	Hooghly.
					1·25	0·92	1·50	0·96	3·89	2·96	+0·93	1·25	0·46	+0·79	Howrah.
+0·3	81·0	91	5·3	2·92	1·48	1·41	2·00	1·16	4·07	3·64	+0·43	0·83	0·61	+0·22	24-Parganas.
+0·1	80·0	91	3·4	0·45	0·45	1·00	2·00	1·05	3·92	2·98	+0·94	0·41	0·50	−0·09	Calcutta.
+1·0	81·5	84	4·6	0·32	1·52	1·17	2·20	0·96	5·24	3·24	+2·00	1·13	0·54	+0·59	Nadia.
+0·5	80·7	89	5·4	1·60	1·86	1·66	1·67	1·07	3·53	3·77	−0·24	1·57	0·87	+0·70	Murshidabad.
−0·3	80·4	92	4·9	1·59	0·73	1·04	1·80	1·04	1·99	2·98	−0·99	0·28	0·51	−0·23	Jessore.
					1·38	1·42	1·67	1·14	3·10	3·37	−0·27	0·14	0·62	−0·48	Khulna.
+1·8	82·5	85	2·0	0·90	1·39	1·07	1·67	0·86	2·27	3·04	−0·77	0·75	0·45	+0·30	Rajshahi.
+2·3	79·3	91	7·1	0·65	2·39	0·94	2·20	0·78	4·19	3·10	+1·09	0·39	0·44	−0·05	Dinajpur.
+2·8	77·6	88	6·9	0·12	0·10	1·01	0·60	0·70	—	3·63		0·08	0·75	−0·67	Jalpaiguri.
+2·5	56·2	97	9·1	1·47		0·95		1·08		4·45			0·68		Darjeeling.
-	42·8	87	5·0	1·08											
					2·38	1·21	2·25	0·94	8·53	4·49	+4·04	1·30	0·82	+0·48	Kuch Bihar.
+2·3	80·7	89	5·1	1·35	0·75	1·27	1·00	0·73	2·84	4·03	−1·39	0·10	0·77	−0·67	Rangpur.
+2·4	80·8	87	4·6	0·90	1·34	1·54	1·25	1·04	2·86	3·89	−1·03	0·37	1·04	−0·67	Bogra.
+1·4	79·6	88	4·6	0·06	0·43	1·51	1·50	1·08	2·28	3·60	−1·32	0·33	0·81	−0·48	Pabna.
+1·0	81·7	86	5·0	0·75	0·63	1·13	2·00	1·13	2·17	3·38	−1·16	0·35	0·56	−0·21	Dacca.
+0·9	80·2	88	2·7	0·47	0·84	1·45	1·00	1·28	2·90	4·22	−1·32	0·33	0·70	−0·37	Mymensingh.
+1·3	81·5	89	3·6	1·78	1·86	1·30	2·00	1·15	3·25	3·56	−0·31	0·55	0·75	−0·20	Faridpur.
+0·1	81·8	85	5·6	Nil	0·61	1·30	0·75	1·36	3·92	4·07	−0·15	0·16	0·38	−0·22	Backergunge.
+1·4	80·7	90	3·3	0·40	1·33	1·22	1·50	1·34	2·87	4·10	−1·23	0·24	0·57	−0·33	Tippera.
+0·6	80·1	90	2·4	1·52	0·81	1·49	1·50	1·49	4·19	5·19	−1·00	0·36	0·61	−0·25	Noakhali.
+0·2	78·3	91	5·3	0·40	0·31	0·80	0·50	1·28	2·38	4·59	−2·21	0·28	0·40	−0·12	Chittagong.
					0·95	0·99	3·00	1·60	3·17	5·39	−2·22	0·68	0·49	+0·19	South Lushai Hills.
+1·9	81·9	82	3·9	0·04		0·42		0·59		2·40			0·23		Patna.
-2·0	79·7	85	4·3	4·59	1·66	0·42	1·25	0·55	5·26	2·31	+2·95	1·66	0·16	+1·50	Gaya.
-1·4	81·0	82	4·4	0·04											
+1·9	81·1	81	2·9	0·05	0·33	0·47	0·80	0·55	5·73	2·51	+3·22	0·33	0·24	+0·09	Shahabad.
-3·2	81·1	88	2·4	0·26											
-2·4	81·0	84	2·6	Nil	0·76	0·30	0·07	0·45	3·24	3·65	−0·41	0·76	0·13	+0·63	Saran.
-3·1	79·3	88	3·4	0·77	0·54	0·30	1·00	0·22	—	3·20		0·54	0·04	+0·50	Champaran.
	79·1	91	3·7	0·11		0·37		0·54		2·71			0·16		Muzaffarpur.
-2·4	79·7	87	5·6	0·30	0·59	0·32	1·00	0·47	3·38	2·30	+1·08	0·59	0·16	+0·43	Darbhanga.
					1·26	0·40	1·33	0·60	2·94	2·17	+0·77	1·20	0·14	+1·12	Monghyr.
-1·9	80·2	88	5·0	1·85		0·57		0·63		2·69			0·40		Bhagalpur.
-2·3	79·4	89	3·6	0·78	0·46	0·63	0·67	0·54	4·57	2·62	+1·95	0·46	0·33	+0·13	Purnea.
-2·7	80·0	92	4·6	1·15	0·86	0·56	2·50	0·78	3·86	2·87	+0·99	0·44	0·32	+0·12	Malda.
-2·4	79·6	84	2·4	0·36	0·52	0·85	1·33	0·86	3·54	2·95	+0·59	0·52	0 36	+0·16	Southal Parganas.
-0·6	81·0	79	3·6	1·57		1·12		1·34		4·10			0·48		Cuttack.
-0·1	81·9	83	7·1	0·83											
-0·8	78·5	90	1·0	1·70		1·01		1·16		3·82			0·29		Balasore.
	79·5	88	4·9	1·95		1·40		1·67		4·73			0·75		Puri.
	77·9	93	2·0	0·88											
1·6	75·2	84	1·7	0·42		0·56		0·82		2·48			0·14		Hazaribagh.
1·5	75·0	84	0·7	0·12	0·13	0·45	0·50	1·00	3·56	1·94	+1·62	0·13	0·15	−0·02	Lohardaga.
						0·22		0·50		2·11			0·14		Palamau.
					0·11	0·57	0·50	0·87	2·95	2·54	+0·41	0·11	0·21	−0·10	Manbhum.
2·2	80·7	82	3·7	Nil	Nil	0·43	0·00	0·85	2·84	1·78	+1·06		0·12		Singhbhum.
0·4	75·1	98	6·9	0·85											Sibsagar.
1·6	76·5	94	5·3	0·22											Goalpara.
0·8	78·1	91	7·4	0·61											Cachar.

ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
ears' duration; cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 20th of October 1894.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 14th.	Monday, 15th.	Tuesday, 16th.	Wednesday, 17th.	Thursday, 18th.	Friday, 19th.	Saturday, 20th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	0·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·85	0·92	1·24	3·05	Nil	0·42
			Burdwan	0·45	...	...	1·15	...	..	...	2	1·60	1·21	3·43	2·90	1·15	0·82
			Katwa	0·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·51	1·15	4·27	3·01	Nil	0·75
			Raniganj	0·01	...	0·02	0·70	...	...	...	1	0·73	0·90	2·75	2·03	0·72	0·42
			Mankur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·77	?	Nil	?
		Birbhum	Suri	...	0·04	0·07	0·10	...	...	...	1	0·21	1·00	2·47	2·73	0·17	0·09
			Hetampur	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	1	0·11	0·86	1·45	2·54	0·11	0·40
			Rampur Hát	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·15	1·58	3·00	3·35	Nil	0·08
			Bolpur	0·06	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	1	0·41	?	3·23	?	0·35	?
			Murari	...	...	...	1·80	...	...	...	1	1·80	?	4·35	?	1·80	?
			Labpur	1·20	...	...	2·73	...	...	...	2	3·93	?	7·75	?	2·73	?
		Bankura	Bankura	...	...	0·10	0·01	...	...	...	1	0·11	1·06	2·62	2·98	0·11	0·03
			Vishnupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·68	5·39	1·83	Nil	0·27
			Maliara	...	...	0·08	0·82	0·18	...	...	2	1·08	1·29	3·89	2·67	1·08	0·76
			Khatra	...	...	...	1·14	...	...	...	1	1·14	0·63	4·15	3·02	1·14	0·42
			Indas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·48	?	Nil	?
			Kotalpur	...	...	...	1·07	...	...	...	1	1·07	?	3·60	?	1·07	?
			Onda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·93	?	Nil	?
			Gangajalghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·78	?	Nil	?
			Raipur	...	...	...	1·35	...	...	...	1	1·35	?	3·99	?	1·35	?
			Sonamukhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	1	0·15	?	2·85	?	0·15	?
		Midnapore	Contai	...	1·43	0·73	0·34	...	...	...	3	2·50	1·03	5·84	4·64	1·07	0·85
			Tamluk	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	1·72	2	1·88	1·20	4·79	2·68	1·88	0·45
			Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil	Nil	1·36	3·30	3·24	Nil	0·32
			Ghatal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·75	4·37	3·26	Nil	0·17
			Kukrahati	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	1	0·41	?	2·82	?	0·41	?
			Garhbeta	...	...	...	3·52	...	...	...	1	3·52	?	5·77	?	3·52	?
			Panskura	...	...	0·61	0·16	...	...	...	2	0·77	?		?	0·77	?
			Dantoon	...									?		?		?
		Hooghly	Serampore	...	...	0·02	0·03	...	...	0·24	1	0·29	1·13	3·23	3·16	0·29	0·08
			Hooghly	0·07	...	0·41	0·01	...	...	...	1	0·49	0·92	1·88	3·07	0·42	0·30
			Jahanabad	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	1	0·11	1·13	4·60	3·48	0·11	0·70
		Howrah	Howrah	...	...	0·70	0·05	0·48	...	1·20	3	2·43	0·98	4·59	3·00	2·43	0·56
			Mohesreka	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	0·05	Nil	0·07	0·85	3·18	2·90	0·07	0·37
			Ulubaria	...	...	...	0·54	...	0·04	...	1	0·58	?	4·66	?	0·58	?
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	0·03	...	0·86	0·28	...	...	1·75	3	2·92	2·56	9·40	5·03	2·89	0·73
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	0·58	...	...	0·26	2	0·84	1·18	2·93	3·39	0·84	0·42
			Canning Town	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·38	?		?	0·38	?
			Alipore (Obsy.)	0·04	...	0·12	0·01	0·06	0·02	0·20	2	0·45	1·00	3·02	2·98	0·41	0·50
			Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	...	1	0·39	0·58	3·25	2·74	0·39	0·53
			Dum-Dum	2·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·17	1·18	3·71	3·08	Nil	0·47
			Barasat	0·82	0·25	...	...	...	...	0·68	3	1·75	1·33	3·17	3·41	0·68	0·76
			Basirhat	...	0·67	...	...	...	...	0·17	2	0·84	1·30	2·98	3·27	0·17	0·03
		Nadia	Ranaghat	0·20	...	...	1·79	...	...	...	2	1·99	0·64	4·64	2·76	1·79	0·36
			Krishnagar	0·02	0·04	0·08	0·18	...	...	...	1	0·32	0·93	2·88	3·52	0·26	0·29
			Chuadanga	...	...	0·61	1·00	...	...	...	2	1·61	1·20	6·00	3·30	1·61	0·54
			Meherpur	0·18	...	0·09	0·13	...	...	1·59	3	1·99	1·14	6·79	2·71	1·81	0·44
			Kushtia	1·27	0·24	0·10	0·09	...	...	...	3	1·70	1·92	5·93	3·90	0·19	1·07
		Murshidabad	Kandi	1·20	...	...	3·80	...	...	...	2	5·00	1·19	6·38	3·28	3·80	0·48
			Berhampore	...	0·50	0·74	0·28	...	...	0·08	3	1·60	1·75	2·53	3·99	1·10	0·83
			Lalbag	...	...	1·75	...	...	...	...	1	1·75	1·90	4·36	4·18	1·75	0·83
			Azimganj	...	...	1·45	...	...	0·50	0·35	3	2·30	1·61	3·81	4·22	2·30	0·76
			Jangipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·51	1·49	2·88	Nil	1·05
			Lalgola	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	1	0·50	2·01	2·60	4·01	0·50	1·28
			Akhriganj	...	...	1·95	0·97	...	...	0·09	2	3·01	?	3·92	?	3·01	?
			Patkabari	...									?		?		?
		Jessore	Narail	...	0·66	0·11	...	...	...	...	2	0·77	0·67	2·36	2·12	0·11	0·28
			Jessore	...	0·97	0·28	...	...	...	0·34	3	1·59	1·12	2·43	2·91	0·62	0·62
			Jhenidah	0·03	...	...	0·24	...	...	0·03	1	0·30	1·35	1·70	3·52	0·27	0·66
			Magura	...	0·60	...	0·02	...	...	...	1	0·62	0·85	1·08	2·84	0·02	0·42
			Bangaon	...	...	0·14	0·22	...	...	...	2	0·36	1·20	2·38	3·52	0·36	0·63
		Khulna	Satkhira	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	1	0·25	1·18	2·75	3·38	0·25	0·36
			Bagerhat	0·06	1·11	0·16	...	...	...	0·02	3	1·95	2·01	3·09	4·05	0·18	1·11
			Khulna	...	1·94	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·94	1·08	3·46	2·68	Nil	0·84
			Nakipur	...	0·51	...	0·87						?		?		?
			Rampal	...									?		?		?
	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	Boalia	0·19	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·41	2	0·65	1·59	1·19	3·70	0·46	0·68
			Nator	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·36	1	0·39	1·31	2·35	3·58	0·26	0·76
			Naugaon	1·65	0·05	...	1·42	...	...	...	3	3·12	0·30	3·31	1·85	1·42	0·03
			Lalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	1	1·20	?	2·40	?	1·20	?
			Manda	0·69	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	2	1·23	?	1·81	?	0·54	?
		Dinajpur	Mahadebpur	4·45	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	2	4·95	0·91	5·09	2·87	0·50	0·63
			Churaman	0·12	3·32	0·03	0·02	...	...	...	2	3·69	0·73	7·70	2·34	0·25	0·42
			Raiganj	...	0·94	0·80	...	...	...	...	2	1·74	0·95	3·40	3·65	0·80	0·33
			Dinajpur	0·36	0·05	...	0·[illegible]	...	...	...	2	0·61	0·80	3·39	3·44	0·20	0·15
			Balughat	0·43	0·45	0·22	...	...	...	...	3	1·10	1·30	1·52	3·21	0·22	0·63
			Thakurgaon	1·40	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·94	?	6·61	?	Nil	?
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	...	0·02	0·02	...	...	...	0·06	Nil	0·10	1·01		3·63	0·08	0·76
			Alipore Dooar	...	...	1·15	...	...	...	...	1	1·15	?	6·23	?	1·15	?
			Fallacotta	...	0·30	0·20	...	...	...	...	2	0·50	?	5·99	?	0·20	?
			Debiganj	..	2·24	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·24	?	8·49	?	Nil	?
			Bhagalpur (Nagrakatta)	1·56	...	0·80	...	...	...	0·24	4	3·23	?	12·35	?	1·67	?
North Bengal.		Darjeeling	Baxa	4·41	0·74	0·49	1·81	0·52	0·05	0·40	6	8·42	1·99	16·82	7·75	3·27	1·63
			Siliguri	0·78	0·63	0·05	0·95	...	...	0·40	4	2·81	0·51	6·38	3·98	1·40	0·23
			Darjeeling	0·20	0·06	0·08	1·04	0·01	...	0·08	2	1·47	1·12	3·19	3·73	1·21	0·39
			Kalimpong	...	0·42								0·18		2·34		0·01
			Kurseong	1·34	1·88	0·37	1·04	...	...	0·09	4	4·72	?	8·65	?	1·50	?
			Pedong	0·76	0·10	0·57	0·19	...	...	...	4	1·62	?	3·30	?	0·76	?
		British Bhutan	Gnatong	0·15	0·01	0·53	0·30	0·03	...	0·06	3	1·08	?	4·66	?	0·92	?
		Tibet	Yatong	0·06	0·01	0·16	0·12	0·01	0·01	0·07	2	0·44	?	1·30	?	0·37	?
		Kuch Bihar	Dinhatta	...	1·75	0·00	0·71	...	...	...	2	3·06	1·38	10·68	4·40	1·31	0·29
			Kuch Bihar	0·27	0·03	0·07	..	...	...	...	1	0·37	1·17	5·59	4·44	0·07	0·70
			Mickliganj	1·45	...	0·05	0·46	...	...	...	2	1·97	1·04	8·34	3·27	0·51	0·74
			Mathabhanga	0·37	0·46	2·72	0·57	...	...	...	4	4·12	1·23	9·56	5·71	3·29	0·83
			Fulbari	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·04	?	5·90	?	Nil	?
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·08	1·42	0·79	4·17	Nil	0·02
			Rangpur	...	1·27	...	0·08	...	...	...	1	1·35	1·58	2·00	3·93	0·08	1·23
			Peerganj	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	1	0·20	?	0·69	?	0·20	?
			Kurigaon	...	2·72	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·72	0·08	6·16	3·79	Nil	0·42
			Gobindganj	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	1	0·22	?	0·22	?	0·22	?
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	0·04	0·49	...	0·52	...	...	...	2	0·85	1·10	3·61	4·23	0·33	0·07
			Ulipur	...	1·35	0·12	...	...	...	0·21	3	1·68	?	3·58	?	0·35	?
			Sundarganj	...	...	...	...	0·58	...	...	1	0·58	?	2·38	?	0·58	?
		Bogra	Sherpur	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·50	1·64	3·45	3·67	Nil	1·10
			Nowkhilla	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	1	0·80	1·86	1·20	4·64	0·80	1·28
			Bogra	0·90	...	...	...	0·12	...	..	2	1·02	1·29	2·41	3·18	0·12	0·72
			Panchbibi	2·50	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	2	3·05	1·38	4·57	4·06	0·55	0·82
		Pabna	Pabna	0·07	0·10	0·43	0·13	...	...	0·07	5	0·80	1·23	3·54	3·84	0·62	0·72
			Sirajganj	0·02	0·01	...	...	...	0·03	...	Nil	0·06	1·20	1·92	3·35	0·03	0·52

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 20th of October 1894—contd.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 14th.	Monday, 15th.	Tuesday, 16th.	Wednesday, 17th.	Thursday, 18th.	Friday, 19th.	Saturday, 20th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj ...	...	...	0·29	...	...	...	...	1	0·29	1·51	1·25	4·33	0·29	0·79
		Dacca ...	0·64	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	2	1·11	0·86	3·35	3·10	0·47	0·27
		Narayanganj ...	0·22	0·11	0·31	...	...	...	...	3	0·64	0·69	2·74	2·70	0·31	0·42
		Manikganj ...	...	0·15	0·05	0·37	...	...	...	2	0·47	1·44	1·33	3·16	0·32	0·77
		Jaydebpur ...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·14	?	0·69	?	Nil	?
	Mymensingh	Kishorganj ...	...	...	...	1·26	...	...	...	1	1·26	1·04	3·07	4·49	1·26	0·55
		Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·80	1·00	3·98	Nil	0·95
		Mymensingh	...	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·47	1·58	3·62	4·38	Nil	0·81
		Jamalpur ...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·35	1·72	2·30	4·03	Nil	0·87
		Netrakona ...	...	1·75	0·39	...	...	...	...	2	2·14	1·09	4·53	4·20	0·39	0·33
		Subarnakhali	0·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·82	?	1·84	?	Nil	?
		Durgapur ...										?		?		?
		Sherpur Town	0·10	0·40	0·05	...	...	...	...	2	0·55	?	1·92	?	0·05	?
		Diwanganj ...										?		?		?
	Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	2·40	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	2	2·54	1·20	3·87	3·33	0·14	0·47
		Faridpur ...	0·92	0·59	0·02	0·25	...	...	...	3	1·78	1·46	2·86	3·39	0·27	0·89
		Goalundo ...	...	...	1·25	...	...	...	...	1	1·25	1·24	3·02	3·94	1·25	0·88
	Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	...	1·78	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·78	1·65	3·57	4·40	Ni	0·27
		Pirojpur ...	...	...	0·55	...	...	...	0·10	2	0·65	1·39	3·46	4·22	0·65	0·52
		Barisal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·05	4·06	3·31	Nil	0·26
		Gaurnadi ...	0·10	1·17	...	0·04						?		?		?
		Bhola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·12	4·55	4·32	Nil	0·48
		Daulatkhan	...	0·83	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·83	?	3·73	?	Nil	?
		Bauphal ...	0·61	...	0·24	0·04	...	...	...	2	0·89	?	3·12	?	0·28	?
Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	2·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·15	1·42	3·45	4·01	Nil	0·89
	Tippera ...	Comilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·05	0·80	0·37	3·37	0·05	0·29
		Chandpur ...	0·16	0·42	...	0·06	...	...	0·05	3	1·47	1·60	5·44	5·37	0·89	0·65
		Brahmanbaria	0·30	1·35	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·65	1·04	2·20	3·63	Nil	0·45
		Ramchandra-pur.										?		?		?
		Nasirnagar ...	...	0·50								?		?		?
		Daudkandi ...										?		?		?
		Kasba ...										?		?		?
		Laksam ...										?		?		?
	Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	2	1·52	1·50	5·08	5·39	0·72	0·50
		Feuny ...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·10	1·47	3·29	4·97	Nil	0·72
		Harishpur ...	...	0·11								?		?		?
		Ramganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			?		?		?
	Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·05	0·99	2·00	4·91	Nil	0·45
		Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	0·03		0·56	0·02	2·73	4·29	0·56	0·35
		Kutubdia ...										?		?		?
		Satkanya ...	...	...	0·75	...	...	3·65				?		?		?
		Kodala ...										?		?		?
		Fenoa ...										?		?		?
		Mirsarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·75	?	Nil	?
		Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·12				?		?		?
	South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia...	0·27	...	0·13	...	...	0·55	...	3	0·95	0·99	3·17	5·39	0·68	0·40
		Bundarban ...	0·17	0·05	0·06							?		?		?
Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	Nil	0·04	0·43	9·16	2·51	0·04	0·22
		Dinapore ...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	0·05	1	0·33	0·42	10·05	2·43	0·33	0·19
		Bihar ...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	1·13	1	1·15	0·38	2·98	2·35	1·15	0·27
		Barh ...										0·43		2·29		0·24
		Bikram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·68	1	0·68	?	7·52	?	0·68	?
		Hilsa ...										?		?		?
	Gaya ...	Aurangabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	...	1	0·85	0·25	6·15	2·48	0·85	0·15
		Gaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·59	1	4·59	0·25	7·46	1·08	4·59	0·16
		Nawadah ...	...	...	...	0·32	...	...	0·68	2	1·00	0·24	2·70	2·02	1·00	0·14
		Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	1	0·20	0·94	4·72	3·07	0·20	0·19
		Arwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	Nil	0·05	?	3·82	?	0·05	?
		Daudnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·62	1	0·62	?	3·30	?	0·62	?
		Sherghati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	1	1·10	?	4·54	?	1·10	?
		Rajauli ...										?		?		?
		Pakri Barawan.										?		?		?
	Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	Nil	0·05	0·44	8·10	2·52	0·05	0·38
		Dehri ...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	Nil	0·04	0·48	3·97	2·23	0·04	0·27
		Rhabhua ...	...	...	...	...	0·33	..	0·07	1	0·40	0·47	8·00	2·45	0·40	0·27
		Sasaram ...	...	...	...	...	0·57	0·15	...	2	0·72	0·44	3·61	2·75	0·72	0·20
		Arrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	1	0·42	0·54	4·94	2·64	0·42	0·19
		Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·25	2	0·51	?	7·89	?	0·51	?
		Khiri ...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	0·10	2	0·80	?	8·00	?	0·80	?
		Agoaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	Nil	1	0·20	?	4·55	?	0·20	?
		Ramagar ...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	2·11	2	2·46	?	6·39	?	2·46	?
		Koath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·61	?	Nil	?
		Sikrowl ...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·10	0·36	2	0·51	?	2·57	?	0·51	?
		Baseowan ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·23	0·32	2	1·55	?	9·26	?	1·55	?
		Monoharpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	1	0·70	?	6·98	?	0·70	?
	Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·10	1	2·10	0·22	3·3)	4·96	2·10	0·06
		Siwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	1	0·18	0·25	2 14	3·10	0·18	0·17
		Ekma ...										?		?		?
		Chapra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·43	4·28	2·91	Nil	0·17
		Seeseepur ...										?		?		?
		Annour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·34	?	Nil	?
		Basantpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·46	?	Nil	?
	Champaran...	Motihari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·77	1	0·77	0·33	2·90	3·19	0·77	0·06
		Bettiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	1	0·31	0·26	...	3·40	0·31	0·01
		Bagaha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	1	0·12	?	3·04	?	0·12	?
		Burhurwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	1	0·19	?	2·93	?	0·19	?
	Musaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·07	0·39	4·21	2·34	0·07	0·16
		Muzaffarpur										0·27		2·31		0·03
		Hajipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	Nil	0·03	0·46	6·41	3·50	0·03	0·24
		Paru ...										?		?		?
		Mahuwa ...										?		?		?
		Shiuhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	Nil	0·06	?	2·67	?	0·06	?
		Pupri ...										?		?		?
	Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	1	0·40	0·36	2·16	2·55	0·40	0·18
		Darbhanga ...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	1	0·30	0·22	4·31	2·37	0·30	0 18
		Madhubani ...	...	...	1·07	...	...	...	...	1	1·07	0·28	3·67	1·98	1·07	0 12
		Bahera ...	...	...	...	1·20	...	...	...	1	1·20	?	3·62	?	1·20	?
		Rosera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·03	?	2 91	?	0·03	?
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begu Sarai ...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	0·03	2	2·15	0·33	2·87	2·13	2·15	0 18
		Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·92	1	0·80	0·46	1·76	2 45	0·80	0 14
		Jamui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	1	0·84	0·36	4·32	1·92	0·84	0 10
		Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·84	1	0·40	?	0·28	?	0·40	?
		Shaikhpura...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	1	0·74	?	2·99	?	0·74	?
		Chakai Bamda	...	...	...	0·29	...	0·01	...	1	0·30	?	4·46	?	0·30	?
		Chapreon ...										?		?		?
		Gidhour ...	...	...	0·13	0·10	...	...	1·26	3	1·49		4·59		1·49	

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 20th of October 1894—*concld.*

Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 14th.	Monday, 15th.	Tuesday, 16th.	Wednesday, 17th.	Thursday, 18th.	Friday, 19th.	Saturday, 20th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th October 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	0·16							0·75		3·50		0·58
		Bangaon (Sylhad).	...	1·00	1·05	0·24	...	...	...	3	2·29	?		?	1·29	?
		Supaul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40		2·18		0·27
		Pratapganj ...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·60	?	4·52	?	Nil	?
		Bhagalpur ...	...	0·21	0·20	...	...	...	1·44	3	1·85	0·32	2·72	2·47	1·69	0·19
		Banka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	1	0·55	0·80	6·09	2·61	0·55	0·54
		Colgong	0·17	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·21	2	0·41	?	0·98	?	0·21	?
	Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	...	0·54	...	...	...	...	1	0·54	0·74	5·02	2·43	0·54	0·23
		Araria ...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	1	0·05	0·63	4·78	2·76	0·05	0·43
		Purnea ...	...	...	0·78	...	...	...	...	1	0·78	0·51	3·90	2·66	0·78	0·32
		Gondwara (Korah).										?		?		?
		Barsoe ...										?		?		?
		Forbesganj ...	...	...	0·83	0·08	...	...	...	1	0·91	?	4·89	?	0·91	?
		Kaliaganj ...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	1	0·60	?	7·65	?	0·60	?
	Malda ...	Malda ...	0·08	0·43	0·01	0·35	...	...	0·28	3	1·15	0·67	3·79	3·23	0·64	0·48
		Chanchal ...	0·30	0·03	...	0·23	...	...	...	2	0·56	0·45	3·91	2·49	0·23	0·16
		Gajol ...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·60	?	2·30	?	Nil	?
		Sibganj ...	0·58	...	...	0·52	...	0·52	...	3	1·02	?	4·48	?	1·34	?
	Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	...	0·41	...	...	...	0·18	2	0·59	0·46	2·44	2·48	0·59	0·25
		Godda ...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·37	2	0·52	0·68	2·05	2·52	0·52	0·43
		Pakaur ...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	1	0·70	1·47	4·50	3·90	0·70	0·36
		Naya Dumka	...	...	0·03	0·20	...	...	0·13	2	0·36	0·81	4·19	3·29	0·36	0·55
		Deoghur ...	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	0·05	1	0·53	1·29	5·18	3·08	0·53	0·50
		Jamtara ...	...	...	...	0·77	...	...	...	1	0·77	0·39	3·24	2·43	0·77	0·06
		Belbodda ...										?		?		?
		Nanihat ...	...	...	0·33	0·90	...	...	...	2	1·23	?	4·03	?	1·23	?
		Ansenboni ...	0·15	...	0·10	...	0·40	0·25	...			?		?		?
		Katikund ...	...	...	1·45	...	0·35	...	...	2	1·80	?	7·28	?	1·80	?
		Madhupur ...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	0·57	2	0·74	?	3·41	?	0·74	?
		Narwan ...	...	...	1·03	...	...	...	0·87	2	1·90	?	5·60	?	1·90	?
		Sarath ...	...	...	...	2·08	...	...	...	1	2·08	?	5·40	?	2·08	?
		Barkope ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	1	1·00	?	2·18	?	1·00	?
		Danroy ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·55	2	1·55	?	7·65	?	1·55	?
		Bhagya ...	...	...	0·24	0·21	...	...	0·30	3	0·75	?	1·91	?	0·75	?
		Mohespore ...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·20	?	2·33	?	Nil	?
		Barharwa ...	0·42	...	0·52	...	...	0·11	0·27	4	1·32	?	2·31	?	0·90	?
		Sahibganj ...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·08	Nil	0·14	?	1·24	?	0·08	?
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	0·22	1·05	...	0·5	0·5					1·20		4·65		0·65
		Banki ...	...	...	...	1·11	...	0·63				0·06		3·17		0·79
		Cuttack ...										0·70		3·11		0·25
		False Point ...	0·34	...	0·09	0·24	0·16	...	...	3	0·83	2·08	5·61	6·87	0·49	0·58
		Kendrapara...	...	...	0·33	0·06	...	0·09	...	2	1·08	1·11	6·37	3·61	1·08	0·42
		Jajpur ...	0·48	...	0·04	0·81	0·07	...	0·18	3	1·58	0·57	3·61	3·19	1·10	0·18
		Dharmsala ...	...	0·10	0·20	...	0·15	...	...			?		?		?
		Saliporo ...	...	...	...	...	0·24					?		?		?
		Pal Lahara ...										?		?		?
	Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	0·21	...	...	0·65						?		?		?
		Chandbali ...										1·11		4·74		0·44
		Bhadrak ...	2·60	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·68	0·88	3·85	3·00	Nil	0·31
		Soro ...	0·58	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	2	1·08	0·73	3·52	3·08	0·50	0·04
		Balasore ...	0·70	0·47	...	0·13	...	...	...	3	1·30	1·07	1·88	4·26	0·13	0·32
		Jellasore ...										1·21		3·88		0·24
		Baripada ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	1	0·36	1·07	4·76	3·33	0·36	0·37
	Puri ...	Puri ...	0·01	0·45	0·84	0·34	0·25	0·06	...	4	1·95	1·03	8·79	5·08	1·49	0·78
		Khurda ...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·35				1·50		4·48		0·56
		Bhanpur ...	0·50	2·00	0·90	...	0·34	0·30				1·08		4·62		0·90
		Gop ...	0·85	0·40								?		?		?
		Satpara ...	...	0·41	0·10	0·31	0·23					?		?		?
		Pipli ...	0·25	0·10	0·24	...	0·30	0·16				?		?		?
		Nayagarh ...	...	0·85								?		?		?
		Ranpur ...	0·65	0·26	...	0·37	0·06	0·22				?		?		?
		Kurmala ...										?		?		?
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	1·35	...	...	0·05	1	1·40	0·71	5·20	2·39	1·40	0·26
		Hazaribagh...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·08	0·26	1	0·42	0·47	5·02	2·54	0·42	0·15
		Bemtagurah...										0·49		2·71		0·07
		Mahudi Hills										0·56		2·34		0·05
		Jhumra Hill										0·57		2·40		0·15
		Barki ...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·06	1	0·56	?	5·87	?	0·56	?
		Chitra ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	0·63	2	1·09	?	3·68	?	1·09	?
		Karagdeha ...	...	...	...	0·97	...	...	...	1	0·97	?	5·11	?	0·97	?
		Ramgar ...										?		?		?
	Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	1	0·26	0·35	2·33	1·67	0·26	0·11
		Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·55	4·40	2·20	Nil	0·18
		Silli ...										?		?		?
		Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			?	2·98	?	Nil	?
		Tumar ...										?		?		?
		Chainpur ...	...	...	0·66	0·63						?		?		?
	Palamau ...	Palamau ... (*Daltonganj*).	...	...	...							0·22		2·11		0·10
		Balumath ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	0·90	2	1·80	?	3·89	?	1·80	?
		Husainabad...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·72	2	...	?	...	?	...	?
		Garhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·08	2	0·28	?	4·68	?	0·28	?
	Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	1	0·22	0·57	2·41	2·34	0·22	0·23
		Gobindpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·57	3·49	2·74	Nil	0·21
		Raghunath-pur.	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...		0·03	?	0·96	?	0·03	?
		Baralbhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·88	?	Nil	?
		Jhalda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·19	?	Nil	?
		Chas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·16	?	Nil	?
		Pandra ...	...	...	...	1·40	...	...	...	1	1·40	?	4·86	?	1·40	?
	Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Nil	0·43	2·84	1·78	Nil	0·12
		Chakardharpur.										?		?		?
		Ghatsila ...										?		?		?
		Baharagura										?		?		?
		Gaikura ...	...	2·10	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·10	?	5·74	?	Nil	?
		Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·09	?	Nil	?
		Monoharpur	..	1·35	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·35	?	5·79	?	Nil	?
		Kharswan ...										?		?		?

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns a wanting the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at lea ·10 inch of rain has fallen.

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd October* 1894.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 20TH OF OCTOBER 1894.

At the close of the previous week a diffused low pressure area covered the central and southern districts of Bengal. This probably represented the area of minimum pressure which was making its retreat southwards. The low pressure area was giving disturbed rainy weather over a large part of the province, and it was accompanied by light irregular winds, rather heavily clouded skies, and high humidity. On the 14th instant the general pressure distribution was changing, the area of lowest pressure was retreating southwards and comparatively high pressure was establishing itself in the north of the province. Hence more or less northerly winds were setting in at the north-western and western stations in the province, and these were driving back the more or less easterly and moist winds which had been previously blowing. Weather therefore became fine and almost rainless in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, though local showers were rather numerous in the remaining districts. On the 15th the pressure changes were small, and the lowest pressures were reported in the extreme south of the province, and fine settled weather prevailed over the north-western and western districts, though it remained showery elsewhere. On the 16th pressure had risen slowly over the whole province, the rise being largest in Assam and North-East Bengal, and the highest pressures were reported in the north-east and north of the province, and the lowest in the south of Orissa. Weather was usually fine except at the south-western and western stations, where showers were reported, and in Assam where rainfall was general. A slight increase in the easterly element in the wind directions, however, had taken place on this day, so that conditions had become slightly more favourable for rainfall. On the 17th pressure had risen briskly over practically the whole province, and it had become for the first time for a considerable period in excess of the normal, though the excess amounts were usually small. The area of lowest pressure had again retreated southwards over the Bay. The easterly winds partially retreated from Bengal, and weather became decidedly more settled over the province, though still rather numerous showers were reported in South-West and North Bengal and Orissa. In the centre and south of the Bay, however, conditions had become suspicious, and were favourable for the development of a storm. On the 18th pressure had again risen slowly over the whole province, and hence became moderately above the normal, and weather became fine with passing clouds over all divisions except Orissa, where light general rain had fallen. Light northerly winds also prevailed at most stations. In the south of the Bay, however, the disturbed conditions appeared to have concentrated into a diffused cyclonic storm at a long distance from the Madras coast, and the centre of which was probably a little to the south of the latitude of Madras. On the 19th pressure was usually falling slowly over Bengal, though it still continued above the normal. Light irregular winds generally prevailed, but weather was fine at practically all stations. In the south of the Bay the diffused cyclonic storm appeared to have moved slowly in a west-north-westerly direction, but the centre was still at a considerable distance from the coast. On the 20th pressure had again fallen slowly to moderately over the whole province, and pressure had become almost normal. Winds were rather variable in direction and light in force, and small local storms with rain had become more numerous, so that showers were reported over a large part of the province. In the south of the Bay the diffused cyclonic storm had again advanced slowly towards the Coromandel coast in a west-north-westerly direction. The disturbance was a large one, and it was giving strong winds and squally weather as far north as Coconada, and in connection with these disturbed conditions in the Bay weather in Bengal was becoming a little less settled on the 20th.

Pressure.—The variation of the mean pressure from the normal for the week has been exceedingly small. At the great majority of stations pressure has been above the normal, but the excess has not averaged more than about a hundreth of an inch. The largest excess pressures have been registered in South-East Bengal and Cachar, while on the other hand very slightly defective pressures have been recorded in the extreme west of the province.

In Assam the mean pressure has shown an excess of 0·016 inch.

Temperature has been above the normal almost throughout the week, and the excess in the average mean temperature has equalled 1·4°. In North Bengal and Bihar, indeed, the excess has averaged from two to two and-a-half degrees. In Assam, on the other hand, the average excess in the mean temperature has only equalled 0·9°.

Rainfall.—An average fall of about one inch and-a-half has been recorded in North Bengal and Orissa and of about an inch in South-West and East Bengal, while in Bihar and Chota Nagpur the falls have only averaged about half an inch. The falls have hence been in moderate excess in North Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and a little below the normal in Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal, but in East Bengal the defect has been large. In the present week again, however, the number of rainy days has far exceeded the normal number even in the districts which have received defective falls except in Chota Nagpur, and in such divisions as North Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, the number of rainy days has been about twice as large as usual.

Comparing the actual with the normal falls for the period, and expressing the actual falls as percentage amounts, the falls during the week have equalled the following :—South-West Bengal 89 per cent., North Bengal 138 per cent., East Bengal 71 per cent., Bihar 145 per cent., Orissa 115 per cent., and Chota Nagpur 82 per cent. Taking the various divisions to have an equal value in the calculation, the rainfall of the week may be said to have been equal to 107 per cent. of the normal.

In Assam during the week Silchar has received 0·81 inch of rain, Dhubri 0·22 inch, and Sibsagar 0·85 inch.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 20th of October 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th October 1894.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	91·3	73·6	83·0	75·7	81·9	+0·7	1·09	1·22	−0·13	1·57	1·03	+0 54	3·59	3·24	0·72	0·59
North Bengal	89·6	73·1	87·0	75·4	81·2	+2·2	1·60	1·16	+0·44	1·70	0·87	+0·83	4·16	3·67	0·52	0·71
East Bengal	89·9	72·1	87·2	75·6	81·4	+0·8	0·89	1·25	−0·36	1·36	1·29	+0·07	3·03	4·10	0·34	0·57
Bihar	90·1	70·6	88·0	75·2	81·7	+2·3	0·71	0·49	+0·22	1·08	0·57	+0·51	4·38	2·68	0·68	0·24
Orissa	92·3	73·8	87·3	75·8	81·6	+0·5	1·30	1·13	+0·17	2·47	1·33	+1·14	4·10	4·11	0·74	0·46
Chota Nagpur	90·4*	67·4*	85·4*	70·5*	78·0*	+1·8*	0·41	0·50	−0·09	0·50	0·84	−0·34	4·02	2·30	0·41	0·15
Assam	91·0	71·5	86·9	73·9	80·4	+0·9										

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 23rd October 1894.

A. Pedler,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra, for the month of August 1894.

Date.	River Ganges.																River Bhagirathi.		River Jalangi.		River Brahmaputra.	
	Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Sarupganj.		Gowhatty.	
	Miles. 86		134	48	90		177	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	591	120						
	Distance. From Allahabad		From Allahabad	From Mirzapur	From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar ...	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahibganj ...	From Benares	From Rampur Boalia ...						
	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st	28·75	234·97	27·42	224·22	24·00	193·05	28 80	163·03	Above 22·00	123·85	20·00	88·00	18·00	60·00	16·33	25·77	21·00	54·74	19·67	23·97	18·70	167·46
2nd	28·25	234·47	27·42	224·22	24·33	193·38	29·10	163·33	22·67	124·52	20·67	88·67	19·00	61·00	17·42	26 36	21·83	55·57	20 92	25·22	19·70	168·46
3rd	27·75	233·97	27·60	223·80	24·00	193·05	29·10	163·33	22·92	124·77	21·25	89·25	19·50	61·50	18·00	26·94	22·42	56·16	21·75	26·05	20·30	169·06
4th	27·50	233·72	26·33	223·13	23·83	192·88	29·00	163·23	23·04	124·89	21·42	89·42	20·08	62·08	18·33	27·27	23·17	56·91	22·33	26·63	20·80	169·56
5th	27·50	233·72	26·50	223·30	23·75	192·80	29·00	163·23	23·08	124·93	21·58	89·58	20·29	62·29	18·67	27·61	23·58	57 32	23·17	27·47	21·30	170·06
6th	28·25	234·47	27·00	223·80	24·17	193·22	29·60	163·83	23·25	125·10	21·75	89·75	20·50	62·50	19·08	28·02	23·92	57·66	23·17	27·47	22·00	170·76
7th	28·58	234·80	28·00	224·80	24·75	193·80	30·00	164·23	24·00	125·85	22·08	90·08	20·75	62·75	19·33	28·27	24·17	57·91	23·83	28·13	22·50	171·26
8th	28·83	235·05	28·33	225·13	25·17	194·22	30·10	164·33	24·25	126·10	22·50	90·50	21·25	63·25	19·67	28·61	24·58	58·32	24·00	28·30	22·90	171·66
9th	29·08	235·30	28·67	225·47	25·33	194·38	30·20	164·43	24·50	126·35	22·75	90·75	21·50	63·50	19·75	24·69	24·83	58·57	24·08	28·38	23·20	171·96
10th	29·08	235·30	28·67	225·47	25·42	194·47	30·30	164·53	24·33	126·18	22·92	90·92	21·71	63·71	19·92	28·86	25·17	58·91	24·25	28·55	23 60	172·36
11th	29·58	235·80	29·17	225·97	25·50	194·55	30·20	164·43	24·67	126·52	23·17	91·17	21·87	63·87	20·00	28·24	25·42	59·16	24·33	28·63	24·00	172·76
12th	30·58	236·80	30·00	226·80	26·00	195·05	30·40	164·63	25·17	127·02	23·31	91·33	22·17	64·17	20·08	29·02	25·71	59·45	24·29	28·59	24·30	173·06
13th	31·08	237·30	31·00	227·80	26·33	195·38	31·70	165·93	25·50	127·35	23·58	91·58	22·46	64·46	20·25	29·19	26·00	59·74	24·29	28·59	24·70	173·46
14th	31·08	237·30	31·00	227·80	26·83	195·88	31·80	166·03	26·00	127·85	24·00	92·09	22·62	64·62	20·42	29·36	25 25	59·99	24·75	29·05	24·80	173·56
15th	31·50	237·72	31·17	227·97	27·00	196·05	32·00	166·23	26·50	128·35	24·31	92·33	22·81	64·81	20·67	29·61	26·58	6 (3)	25·25	29·55	24·90	173·66
16th	32·17	238·39	31·83	228·63	27·42	196·47	31·80	166 03	26·67	1·8·52	24·50	92·50	23·17	65·17	20·75	29·69	27·00	60·74	25·62	29·92	25·10	173·86
17th	33·42	239·64	33·00	229·80	27·67	196·72	32·30	166·53	26·83	128·68	24·75	92·75	23·42	65·42	21·02	29·96	27·17	60·91	25·81	30·13	25·30	174·06
18th	34·00	240·22	34·00	230·80	28·25	197·30	32·70	166 93	26·92	128·77	25·00	93·00	23·60	65·60	21·00	29·94	27·54	61·28	26·08	30·38	25·40	174·16
19th	34·75	240·97	34·00	230·80	28·33	197·38	33·20	167·43	27·17	129·02	25·33	93·33	23·92	65·92	21·08	30·02	27·83	61·57	26·17	30 47	25·30	174·06
20th	38·25	244·47	37·50	234·70	29 08	198·13	32·80	167·03	27·33	129·18	25·58	93·58	24·33	66·33	21·08	30·03	28·12	61·86	26·50	30·80	25·20	173·96
21st	39·00	245·22	39·00	235·80	29·92	198·97	32·80	167·03	27·17	129·02	25·75	93·75	24·67	66·67	21·08	30·03	28·46	62 20	26·71	31·01	24·80	173·36
22nd	37·50	243·72	38·00	234·80	30·00	199·05	32·90	167·13	27·08	128·93	25·92	93·92	24·83	66 83	20·92	29·86	24·75	62·49	27·00	31·30	24·60	173·36
23rd	35·50	241·72	36·00	232·80	29·58	198·63	33·40	167·63	27·33	129·18	26·08	94·08	25·08	67·08	20·75	29·69	29·00	62·74	27·17	31·47	24·50	173·06
24th	35·00	241·22	35·00	231·80	28·90	197·95	33·10	167·33	27·58	129·43	24·17	94·17	25·23	67·23	20·83	29·77	29·42	63·16	27·42	31·72	24·20	172·96
25th	35·50	241·72	35·67	232·47	28·83	197·88	32·90	167·13	27·50	129·35	26·33	94·33	25·46	67·46	21·00	29·94	29·75	63·49	27·71	32·01	24·10	172·86
26th	35·50	241·72	35·83	2 2·63	28·92	197·97	32·60	16 83	27·25	129·10	26·42	94·42	25·58	67·58	21·00	29·94	30·00	63·74	28·04	32·34	24·60	173·36
27th	35·33	241·55	35 00	231·80	28·83	197·88	32·70	166·93	27·00	128·85	26·42	94·42	25·75	67·75	21·00	29·94	30·17	63·91	28·29	32·59	24·90	173·66
28th	34·83	241·05	34·00	230·80	28·58	197·63	32·55	1·6·78	26·92	128·77	26·33	94·33	25·89	67·89	21·08	30·02	30·25	63·99	28·46	32·76	25·10	173·86
29th	34·25	240·47	33·25	230·05	28·08	197·13	32·23	164·46	26·83	129·68	26·17	94·17	25·92	67·92	21·17	30·11	30·29	64·03	28·83	33·13	25·30	174·06
30th	34·00	240·22	32·83	229·63	27·58	196·63	31·80	166·03	26·75	128·60	26·00	94·00	25·92	67·92	21·25	30·19	30·17	63·91	29·08	33·38	25·40	174·16
31st	33·75	239·97	32·67	229·47	27·33	196·38	31·60	165·83	26·42	128·27	25·92	93·92	25·87	67·87	21·33	30·27	30·17	63·91	29·21	33·51	25·30	174·06

Calcutta,
The 20th October 1894.

K. H. Stephen,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of August 1894, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1894-95.						Tollage, 1893-94.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
Orissa Circle.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Taldanda Canal System	986	0	8	7,954	4	1	1,500	4	11	7,193	2	9
Kendrapara ditto	5,679	12	5	19,568	0	10	8,716	1	7	34,129	11	11
High Level, Range I	1,157	4	9	2,400	8	6	1,749	14	3	6,462	4	3
Ditto, ,, II	267	12	9	606	5	5	356	14	9	1,359	6	6
Ditto, ,, III	167	4	0	363	12	3	270	8	3	896	15	6
Jajpur Canal ...	66	7	6	132	15	3	47	6	6	137	12	10
Total Orissa Circle ...	8,324	10	1	31,025	14	4	12,641	2	3	50,179	5	9
South-Western Circle.												
Midnapore Canal ...	9,643	2	3	49,951	10	6	8,676	3	3	40,876	15	9
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	4,893	2	3	32,591	13	3	5,377	11	0	28,625	9	0
Total South-Western Circle... ...	14,536	4	6	82,543	7	9	14,053	14	3	69,502	8	9
Sone Circle.												
Patna Canal System ...	1,640	2	6	9,385	11	3	2,209	15	9	10,811	0	6
Arrah ditto ...	1,338	11	6	10,548	10	9	1,267	13	6	10,329	13	9
Buxar ditto ...	577	7	3	3,598	8	6	498	12	0	3,331	15	3
Total Sone Circle ...	3,556	5	3	23,505	14	6	3,976	9	3	24,472	13	6
Grand Total ...	26,417	3	10	1,37,075	4	7	30,671	9	9	1,44,154	12	0

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1894-95.						Tollage, 1893-94.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	1,435	2,843½	1,390 10 2	4,444	5,390½	4,618 0 7	1,606½	297½	1,770 8 0	12,265½	2,794½	12,293 8 8
Total Orissa Circle	1,435	2,843½	1,390 10 2	4,444	5,390½	4,618 0 7	1,606½	297½	17,70 8 0	12,265½	2,794½	12,293 8 8

Total Navigation Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1894-95.						Earnings, 1893-94.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Orissa Canals ...	9,715	4	3	35,643	14	11	14,411	10	3	62,472	14	5
Midnapore Canal ...	9,643	2	3	49,951	10	6	8,676	3	3	40,876	15	9
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	4,893	2	3	32,591	13	3	5,377	11	0	28,625	9	0
Sone Canals ...	3,556	5	3	23,505	14	6	3,976	9	3	24,472	13	6
Total ...	27,807	14	0	1,41,693	5	2	32,442	1	9	1,56,448	4	8

Calcutta,
The 22nd October 1894.

K. H. Stephen,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of August 1894, *as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.*

Canals.	Tollage, 1894-95.				Tollage, 1893-94.			
	During the month.		To end of the month.		During the month.		To end of the month.	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	19,531 15 6		83,357 7 9		22,279 12 0		96,053 15 0	
Tolly's Nala ...	6,579 13 3		28,683 6 9		6,482 9 0		29,292 4 6	
Total ...	26,111 12 9		1,12,040 14 6		28,762 5 0		1,25,346 3 6	
Orissa Coast Canal ...	3, 93 9 9		23,946 12 6		11,103 4 9		48,040 5 0	
Nadia Rivers ..	21,838 6 0		58,227 14 0		31,442 15 6		81,501 15 10	
Grand Total ...	51,843 12 6		1,94,215 9 0		71,308 9 3		2,54,888 8 4	

Calcutta,
The 22nd October 1894.

K. H. Stephen,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 6th October 1894, *as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 6th October 1894.			Week ending Saturday, the 7th October 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	409	58,157	916	816	85,280	960
Jute	191	78,225	1,426	284	94,615	1,600
Firewood	85	47,075	680	165	1,03,325	1,569
Other articles	753	2,20,713	2,821	1,001	2,12,887	3,177
Total ...	1,438	4,04,170	5,843	2,216	4,96,107	7,306

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 13th October 1894, *as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 13th October 1894.			Week ending Saturday, the 14th October 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	420	46,470	739	733	56,180	662
Jute	244	84,420	1,329	310	1,97,125	2,718
Firewood	125	66,350	1,028	124	62,800	954
Other articles	511	1,11,830	1,716	1,155	2,24,595	3,509
Total ...	1,300	3,09,070	4,812	2,322	5,40,700	7,843

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 20th October 1894, *as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 20th October 1894.			Week ending Saturday, the 21st October 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	449	53,135	757	416	60,452	717
Jute	301	1,14,000	1,982	265	1,35,712	2,377
Firewood	81	56,750	869	119	68,625	1,031
Other articles	803	1,55,600	2,372	616	1,35,665	2,146
Total ...	1,634	3,79,485	5,980	1,416	4,00,454	6,271

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the four weeks ending 25th August 1894, as compared with the same period of 1893.

Staples.	1893.		1894.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	35,73,907	5,37,087	35,01,864	5,16,677	...	...	72,043	20,410
Cotton, raw	5,021	2,973	17,215	12,853	12,194	9,880	...	...
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	9,024	9,065	6,468	6,325	...	...	2,556	2,740
2.— Ditto Indian	22,930	12,789	24,325	13,592	1,386	803	...	...
3.—Piece-goods—European	83,950	97,512	50,485	55,483	...	...	33,465	42,029
4.— Ditto —Indian	11,121	6,639	10,379	5,911	...	...	742	728
Drugs and chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating other than opium	215	108	515	419	300	311	...	...
2.—Non-intoxicating	6,120	5,297	5,770	4,385	...	...	350	1,612
Dyes and tans—								
1.—Indigo	8,185	2,070	1,365	407	...	...	6,820	1,663
2.—Myrabolams	2,732	834	4,388	789	1,656	...	...	45
3.—Cutch	1,902	964	2,746	1,350	844	386	...	...
4.—Turmeric	11,122	8,167	10,140	9,438	...	1,271	982	...
5.—Aniline dyes	154	172	101	75	...	...	53	97
6.—Others	251	197	364	450	113	253	...	...
Grain & Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	1,99,090	78,329	3,76,169	1,45,686	1,77,079	67,357	...	...
2.—Rice in the husk	58,440	5,944	63,342	7,534	4,902	1,590	...	...
3.—Rice not in the husk	4,12,082	72,594	4,21,801	62,543	9,719	...	...	10,051
4.—Jawar and bajra	6,776	1,066	80,361	34,915	73,585	33,849	...	...
5.—Gram & pulse	2,27,755	90,043	5,00,758	1,98,571	2,79,003	1,08,528	...	...
6.—Others	1,56,251	47,415	1,30,508	42,550	...	...	25,743	4,885
Hides and skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	15,517	9,586	17,338	9,776	1,821	190	...	...
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	11,649	4,503	14,725	5,765	3,076	1,262	...	...
Horns	1,261	860	1,706	998	445	138	...	...
Jute—								
1.—Raw	16,103	2,607	24,345	5,121	8,182	3,514	...	...
2.—Gunny bags and cloth	47,500	24,418	61,016	35,611	13,516	11,193	...	...
Lac—								
1.—Stick	23,752	6,703	17,543	5,505	...	...	6,207	1,258
2.—Shell	12,153	8,933	13,964	10,131	1,811	1,198	...	...
Leather, Manufactured	3,226	3,415	3,733	4,359	507	944	...	...
Liquors—								
1.—Beer	6,438	2,652	8,899	4,543	2,461	1,891	...	...
2.—Spirits	1,301	1,582	2,461	3,008	1,160	1,421	...	...
3.—Wines	1,872	3,064	1,691	3,132	...	68	181	...
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	6,301	7,071	2,702	3,661	...	...	3,599	3,410
2.—Brass, unwrought	4,889	3,763	2,036	1,301	...	...	2,853	2,462
3.—Copper, wrought	3,251	2,989	1,378	1,317	...	...	1,873	1,672
4.—Brass, wrought	10,259	3,407	9,938	5,071	...	1,664	312	...
5.—Iron	1,76,790	70,425	84,826	43,914	...	...	91,964	26,511
6.—Others	5,832	3,775	5,846	4,201	14	516	...	...
7.—Zinc & spelter	2,755	1,984	3,117	2,414	362	430	...	...
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	78,993	36,011	74,245	32,053	...	...	4,748	3,958
2.—Castor	2,519	679	3,856	1,212	1,337	533	...	...
3.—Cocoanut	4,712	2,021	3,302	1,388	...	...	1,410	633
4.—Others	8,010	2,689	6,518	2,869	...	180	1,492	...
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed	1,97,523	62,126	2,37,716	71,429	40,193	9,303	...	...
2.—Rape and mustard	1,21,990	30,218	1,02,495	34,481	...	4,263	19,495	...
3.—Til or jinjili	3,368	728	3,912	919	544	191	...	...
4.—Poppy	57,253	18,437	15,880	4,187	...	...	41,373	14,250
5.—Earthnuts	769	447	94	12	...	...	675	435
6.—Castor	38,924	9,038	31,402	11,205	...	2,167	7,522	...
7.—Others	56,484	17,990	51,111	14,359	...	...	5,373	3,631
Opium	491	369	1,087	444	596	75	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	10,484	5,346	12,991	6,448	2,507	1,102	...	...
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	27,843	21,263	27,932	26,376	89	5,113	...	...
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	6,918	4,016	6,767	3,627	...	...	151	389
3.—Others	38,044	19,699	29,469	12,806	...	...	8,575	6,893
4.—Potatoes	28,972	12,790	25,422	10,882	...	...	3,550	1,908
Railway plant & rolling stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	63,402	23,927	1,224	578	7,386	1,749	...	...
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof			...	...				
3.—Steel rails & fish plates			11,414	4,800				
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron			35,134	14,279				
5.—Other sorts			23,016	6,019				
Salt	3,30,824	51,861	3,26,028	54,633	...	2,792	4,896	...
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	19,421	7,921	33,492	14,362	14,071	6,441	...	...
2.—Other saline substances	50,783	13,700	28,842	8,936	...	...	21,941	4,824
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	11	13	12	19	1	6	...	...
2.—Indian	1,021	608	1,731	891	710	283	...	...
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	17	44	10	28	...	...	7	16
2.—Indian	282	259	105	112	...	...	177	147

Staples.	1893.		1894.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—								
1.—Betelnuts	11,107	10,939	11,953	10,350	846	...	...	589
2.—Pepper	2,718	2,680	1,358	1,227	...	...	1,360	1,453
3.—Ginger...	337	180	807	457	470	277	...	...
4.—Chillies	3,827	1,526	4,638	4,193	811	2,667	...	...
5.—Cardamoms	987	990	503	514	...	...	484	476
6.—Others	624	351	620	334	...	...	4	17
Stone and lime	3,12,648	45,133	2,52,505	41,587	...	...	60,143	3,546
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	12,772	6,105	5,073	1,872	...	...	7,699	4,233
2.—Unrefined	1,39,956	23,445	1,31,209	20,241	...	...	8,747	3,204
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
2.—Indian	3,970	3,272	3,660	2,766	...	...	310	506
Timber	67,072	15,122	78,029	11,687	10,957	...	...	3,435
Tobacco	38,021	15,696	66,070	24,145	28,049	8,449	...	...
Wool, Raw	1,904	1,101	1,150	768	...	...	454	333
Wool manufactured—								
1.—Piece-goods, European	34	47	264	369	230	322	...	...
2.— ,, Indian	2,134	2,646	2,268	3,259	134	613	...	...
3.—Shawls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood	12,261	1,033	9,776	591	...	...	2,485	442
2.—Indigo seed	14,287	6,326	5,163	2,639	...	...	7,124	3,687
3.—Mowah flower	13,902	2,129	22,280	4,055	8,288	1,926	...	...
4.—Oil-cake	52,158	7,369	31,462	6,295	...	...	20,696	1,674
5.—Paints & colours	4,985	1,908	4,119	2,244	...	336	866	...
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	25,907	9,942	23,161	8,430	...	...	2,746	1,512
7.—Wooden articles	11,807	7,122	14,457	6,184	2,650	...	...	938
8.—Others	2,55,975	82,116	4,22,792	1,11,012	1,36,817	28,896	...	...
Total ...	73,14,780	17,31,801	76,80,854	18,74,439	3,66,074	1,42,638	...	...
Military stores	16,411	28,162	16,737	31,386	326	3,224	...	...
Coal for Railway	6,93,373	81,669	5,56,814	44,071	...	...	1,36,559	37,598
Railway materials	13,79,225	44,647	21,77,512	55,649	7,98,286	11,002	...	...
Live-stock	...	5,958	...	8,966	...	3,008	...	...
Total ...	94,03,789	18,92,237	1,04,81,916	20,14,511	10,28,127	1,22,274	...	...

T. Simpson, *Assistant Auditor.*

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, Jamalpur, *the* 16*th October* 1894.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th September 1894, on 1,663·90 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	290,883	3,05,393 0 0	30,57,933 10	6,40,402 5 0	15,079 8 0	9,60,874 13 0	75,266	121,088	196,354
Or per mile of railway	... ..	183 8 8	.....	384 14 1	9 1 0	577 7 9	.....	.....	....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	*3,381,918	*32,36,111 13 0	†3,24,31,038 20	†66,74,103 2 0	‡2,02,897 9 0	1,01,13,112 8 0	905,992½	1,322,930½	2,228,932
Total for 13 weeks ...	3,672,801	35,41,504 13 0	3,54,88,991 30	73,14,505 7 0	2,17,977 1 0	1,10,73,987 5 0	981,258½	1,444,027½	2,425,286
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week previous year ...	293,701	2,95,150 11 6	30,00,985 30	5,87,633 3 11	16,103 4 3	8,98,887 3 8	78,832	102,603	181,435
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	183 3 10	.....	364 13 2	10 0 0	558 1 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 13½ weeks of previous year...	3,768,732	39,46,666 15 7	3,05,29,222 0	64,95,706 6 4	1,95,827 7 7	1,06,38,200 13 6	1,009,057	1,254,026	2,263,083

Deducted No. of passengers 3,428 and Rs. 8,798
Added Mds. 6,87,170 and ,, 6,629 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 25th August 1894.
Deducted ,, 2,500

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th October 1894, on 1,663·90 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	309,005	3,24,245 7 0	32,92,525 20	6,73,279 5 0	15,079 8 0	10,12,604 4 0	75,299	117,623	192,922
Or per mile of railway	... ...	194 13 11	.....	404 10 3	9 1 0	608 9 2	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	3,672,801	35,41,504 13 0	3,54,88,991 30	73,14,505 7 0	2,17,977 1 0	1,10,73,987 5 0	981,258½	1,444,027½	2,425,286
Total for 14 weeks ...	3,981,806	38,65,750 4 0	3,87,81,517 10	79,87,784 12 0	2,33,056 9 0	1,20,86,591 9 0	10,56,557½	1,561,650½	2,618,208
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	286,619½	3,07,997 12 1	28,42,703 0	6,55,538 6 7	16,477 12 10	9,80,013 15 6	74,631	109,278	183,909
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	191 3 5	.....	406 15 9	10 3 8	608 6 10	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 14½ weeks of previous year	4,055,351½	42,54,604 11 8	3,33,71,925 0	71,51,244 12 11	2,12,305 4 5	1,16,18,214 13 0	1,083,688	1,363,304	2,446,992

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th October 1894, on 1,663·90 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffice Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*285,746	*3,05,029 9 0	22,02,659 30	4,93,094 5 0	15,079 8 0	8,13,203 6 0	74,105	99,200	173,305
Or per mile of railway	.....	183 5 2	.....	296 5 7	9 1 0	488 11 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	3,981,806	38,65,750 4 0	3,87,81,517 10	79,87,784 12 0	2,33,056 9 0	1,20,86,591 9 0	10,56,557½	1,561,650½	2,618,208
Total for 15 weeks ...	4,267,552	41,70,779 13 0	4,10,44,177 0	84,80,879 1 0	2,48,136 1 0	1,28,99,794 15 0	1,130,662½	1,660,850½	2,791,513
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	309,515	3,55,919 9 3	30,00,260 20	6,34,039 8 3	16,715 5 10	10,06,674 7 4	77,327	110,923	188,250
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	220 15 6	... ..	393 10 2	10 6 0	624 15 8	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 15½ weeks of previous year ...	4,364,866½	40,10,584 4 11	3,63,72,185 20	77,85,284 5 2	2,29,020 10 3	1,26,24,889 4 4	1,161,015	1,474,227	2,635,242

* The decrease is chiefly in pilgrim traffic from Gya.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th September 1894, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,000	4,060 10 0	7,875 0	332 5 0	12 0 0	4,404 15 0	1,117	71	1,188
Or per mile of railway	.....	182 10 7	.....	14 15 2	0 8 8	198 2 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	*222,827	*52,274 3 0	†92,640 10	†3,748 13 0	‡ 116 0 0	56,139 0 0	13,552	841	14,393
Total for 13 weeks ...	239,827	56,334 13 0	1,00,515 10	4,081 2 0	128 0 0	60,543 15 0	14,669	912	15,581
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,943	3,776 14 5	11,376 0	368 8 0	25 12 3	4,171 2 8	872	96	968
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	169 14 5	.....	16 9 3	1 2 6	187 10 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 13½ weeks of previous year ...	222,462½	53,488 2 3	1,17,560 20	3,665 0 0	248 4 1	57,401 6 4	11,823	983	12,806

* Deducted No. of passengers 1,776 and Rs. 607
† Added Mds. 582 and ,, 72 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 25th August 1894.
‡ Ditto ,, 1

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th October 1894, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
ɔtal traffic for the week ...	20,374	5,238 13 0	11,913 10	365 15 0	12 0 0	5,616 12 0	1,111	127	1,238
r per mile of railway ...	.....	235 10 7	.....	16 7 5	0 8 8	252 10 8	.....	.....	.....
ɔr previous 13 weeks of half-year	239,827	56,334 13 0	1,00,515 10	4,081 2 0	128 0 0	60,543 15 0	14,669	912	15,581
Total for 14 weeks ...	260,201	61,573 10 0	1,12,428 30	4,447 1 0	140 0 0	66,160 11 0	15,780	1,039	16,819
Comparison.									
tal for corresponding week ɔf previous year	19,025½	4,744 7 7	14,677 20	458 3 0	4 1 6	5,206 12 1	895	73	968
r mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	213 6 10	.....	20 9 10	0 2 11	234 3 7	.....	.....	.....
tal for corresponding 14½ weeks of previous year ...	241,498	58,232 9 10	1,32,238 0	4,123 3 0	252 5 7	62,608 2 5	12,718	1,056	13,774

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th October 1894, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passenger.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	18,477	4,538 14 0	4,057 0	169 6 0	12 0 0	4,720 4 0	847	77	924
per mile of railway	.....	204 2 10	.....	7 9 11	0 8 8	212 5 5	.....	.....	.....
previous 14 weeks of half-ear	260,201	61,573 10 0	1,12,428 20	4,447 1 0	140 0 0	66,160 11 0	15,780	1,039	16,819
Total for 15 weeks ...	278,678	66,112 8 0	1,16,485 20	4,616 7 0	152 0 0	70,880 15 0	16,627	1,116	17,743
Comparison.									
al for corresponding week previous year	18,757	4,572 15 9	11,012 20	386 4 0	4 2 0	4,963 5 9	909	87	996
mile of railway correspond-g week of previous year	.....	205 11 5	.....	17 6 0	0 2 11	223 4 4	.....	.....	.....
al for corresponding 15½ eeks of previous year ...	260,245	62,805 9 7	1,43,250 20	4,509 7 0	256 7 7	67,571 8 2	13,627	1,143	14,770

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th September 1894, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	15,284	12,591 8 0	55,060 0	13,576 12 0	60 0 0	26,228 4 0	5,439	4,250	9,689
per mile of railway	.....	78 0 3	.....	84 1 11	0 5 11	162 8 1	.....	.....	.....
previous 13 weeks of half-ear	*220,305	*1,63,400 13 0	†6,55,861 30	†92,163 9 0	†724 0 0	2,56,288 6 0	65,816½	36,718½	102,535½
Total for 13 weeks ...	235,589	1,75,992 5 0	7,10,941 30	1,05,740 5 0	784 0 0	2,82,516 10 0	71,255½	40,968½	112,224½
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week of revious year	16,934½	13,622 12 0	41,044 0	8,710 7 0	48 4 9	22,381 7 0	6,251	2,873	9,124
mile of railway correspond-g week of previous year	.....	84 6 6	.....	53 15 6	0 4 9	138 10 9	.....	.....	.....
al for corresponding 13½ veeks of previous year... ...	261,529½	1,79,780 11 2	8,10,363 30	98,084 1 0	496 5 0	2,78,361 1 2	83,502	36,456	119,958

Added number of passengers 220 and Rs. 148
Ditto maunds 32,970 and ,, 507
Ditto ,, 10
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 25th August 1894.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th October 1894, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
l traffic for the week ...	*17,908	*13,786 7 0	53,436 20	10,186 15 0	60 0 0	23,953 6 0	5,461	3,307	8,768
er mile of railway	.....	85 4 9	.....	63 11 11	0 5 11	148 6 7	.....	.....	.....
previous 13 weeks of half-ar	235,589	1,75,992 5 0	7,10,941 30	1,05,740 5 0	784 0 0	2,82,516 10 0	71,255½	40,968½	112,224½
Total for 14 weeks ...	253,497	1,89,778 12 0	7,64,378 10	1,15,867 4 0	844 0 0	3,06,470 0 0	76,716½	44,275½	120,992½
COMPARISON.									
l for corresponding week revious year	26,555½	17,739 7 7	55,325 10	8,727 13 0	41 11 9	26,509 0 4	6,629	2,890	9,519
mile of railway correspond-week of previous year ...	.....	109 14 7	.....	54 1 2	0 4 2	164 3 11	.....	.....	.....
for corresponding 14½ ks of previous year ...	288,085	1,97,520 2 9	8,66,189 0	1,06,811 14 0	538 0 9	3,04,870 1 6	90,131	39,346	129,477

* Decrease is due to figures for the corresponding period of 1893 having included traffic on account of fairs at Thanesar and Hurdwar.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th October 1894, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
traffic for the week ...	*17,851	*13,657 5 0	49,244 0	8,839 14 0	60 0 0	22,557 3 0	5,705	3,230	8,935
r mile of railway	.....	84 9 11	.....	54 12 4	0 5 11	139 12 2	.....	.....	.....
previous 14 weeks of half-...	253,497	1,89,778 12 0	7,64,378 10	1,15,867 4 0	844 0 0	3,06,470 0 0	76,716½	44,275½	120,992½
Total for 15 weeks ...	271,348	2,03,436 1 0	8,13,622 10	1,24,707 2 0	904 0 0	3,29,027 3 0	82,421½	47,505½	129,927½
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week revious year	29,579	20,002 12 1	94,113 20	6,548 13 0	73 10 6	28,625 3 7	6,944	3,308	10,252
ile of railway correspond-week of previous year ...	.....	126 14 11	.....	52 15 5	0 7 4	177 5 8	.....	.....	.....
for corresponding 15½ ks of previous year	317,664	2,17,522 14 10	9,00,302 20	1,15,360 11 0	611 11 3	3,33,495 5 1	97,075	42,654	139,729

* The figures for the corresponding period of 1893 included traffic on account of the mela at Thanesar; hence the decrease.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 6th October 1894, *on* 813 *miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	223,230	1,12,170 0 0	11,82,940 0	2,48,580 0 0	21,320 0 0	3,82,070 0 0	31,100	41,582	72,682
Or per mile of railway	275	138 0 0	1,455 0	306 0 0	*2 0 0	*446 0 0	.....	.....	...
For previous 13 weeks of half-year†	2,235,498	9,94,409 0 0	1,13,50,637 0	22,43,586 0 0	2,10,508 0 0	34,48,503 0 0	381,468	435,935	817,423
Total for 14 weeks ...	2,458,728	11,06,579 0 0	1,25,33,577 0	24,92,166 0 0	2,31,828 0 0	38,30,573 0 0	412,568	477,517	890,105
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	223,272	94,593 9 9	12,41,883 0	2,29,202 1 9	20,767 12 0	3,44,623 8 8	27,655	42,679	70,334
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	287	122 0 0	1,596 0	295 0 0	*2 0 0	*419 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,336,326½	9,89,813 5 0	1,15,61,516 0	22,28,675 13 3	2,34,894 10 2	34,53,383 12 5	398,534	443,375	841,909

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 11th August 1894.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 13*th October* 1894, *on* 813 *miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	175,330	79,400 0 0	8,26,130 0	2,13,810 0 0	12,410 0 0	3,05,620 0 0	29,000	44,630	73,630
Or per mile of railway	216	98 0 0	1,016 0	263 0 0	*1 0 0	*362 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year†	2,443,591	11,01,353 0 0	1,25,26,747 0	25,00,481 0 0	2,26,601 0 0	38,28,435 0 0	412,527	479,244	891,771
Total for 15 weeks ...	2,618,921	11,80,753 0 0	1,33,52,877 0	27,14,291 0 0	2,39,011 0 0	41,34,055 0 0	441,527	523,874	965,401
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	193,692½	1,01,021 1 7	11,06,915 0	2,27,344 14 6	24,279 2 3	3,52,645 2 4	28,072	45,426	73,498
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	249	130 0 0	1,423 0	292 0 0	*2 0 0	*424 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,530,019	10,90,834 6 7	1,26,68,431 0	24,56,020 11 9	2,59,173 12 5	38,06,028 14 9	426,606	488,801	915,407

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 25th August 1894.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 3th October 1894, *on* 125 *miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	42,290	12,860 0 0	78,080 0	7,810 0 0	50 0 0	20,420 0 0	3,882	1,790	5,67
Or per mile of railway	338	103 0 0	625 0	60 0 0	.....	163 0 0	...	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year*	396,373	1,23,744 0 0	714,980 0	69,674 0 0	2,772 0 0	1,96,190 0 0	46,568	29,248	75,81
Total for 14 weeks ...	438,663	1,36,604 0 0	793,060 0	77,184 0 0	2,822 0 0	2,16,610 0 0	50,450	31,038	81,48
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	40,270	12,230 12 5	73,244 0	5,785 8 0	87 7 0	18,103 11 5	3,882	1,790	5,67
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	322	98 0 0	586 0	46 0 0	1 0 0	145 0 0	..	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	432,838	1,36,175 0 11	844,817 0	68,515 11 6	1,968 15 0	2,06,65 11 5	52,037	28,428	80,46

* Audited up to 11th August 1894.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 13th October 1894, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
l traffic for the week ...	30,630	10,000 0 0	48,580 0	4,850 0 0	80 0 0	14,930 0 0	3,705	2,383	6,088
er mile of railway ...	245	80 0 0	389 0	39 0 0	.....	119 0 0	.....	.....	.....
previous 14 weeks of half-ar*	431,881	1,34,360 0 0	3,93,711 0	77,206 0 0	3,207 0 0	2,14,773 0 0	50,242	31,346	81,488
Total for 15 weeks ...	462,541	1,44,360 0 0	4,42,291 0	82,056 0 0	3,287 0 0	2,29,703 0 0	53,947	33,639	87,576
Comparison.									
l for corresponding week previous year	31,750	13,154 14 5	60,968 0	4,362 8 9	204 10 0	17,722 1 2	3,705	1,967	5,672
mile of railway correspond- week of previous year ...	254	105 0 0	488 0	35 0 0	2 0 0	142 0 0	.....	.....	.....
to corresponding date of vious year	464,588	1,40,320 15 4	9,05,785 0	72,878 4 3	2,173 9 0	2,24,381 12 7	55,742	30,395	86,137

*Audited up to 25th August 1894.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 6th October 1894, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
traffic for the week ...	22,990	8,640 0 0	23,920 0	3,030 0 0	120 0 0	11,790 0 0	2,487	1,079	3,566
r mile of railway ..	267	101 0 0	278 0	35 0 0	1 0 0	137 0 0	...	...	...
evious 13 weeks of half-year*	246,524	80,286 0 0	3,94,659 0	24,321 0 0	1,780 0 0	1,06,367 0 0	31,815	10,439	42,254
Total for 14 weeks ...	269,514	88,926 0 0	418,579 0	27,351 0 0	1,880 0 0	1,18,157 0 0	34,302	11,518	45,820
Comparison.									
for corresponding week revious year	22,338	7,297 0 0	55,435 0	5,173 0 0	114 0 0	12,584 0 0	1,671	2,293	3,964
ile of railway corresponding k of previous year	260	85 0 0	645 0	60 0 0	1 0 0	146 0 0	.....	.....	.....
to corresponding date of ious year	242,245	78,344 0 0	3,94,978 0	27,672 0 0	2,486 0 0	1,08,602 0 0	23,763	24,360	48,12 3

* Audited up to 11th August 1894.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 13th October 1894, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
traffic for the week ...	13,830	5,000 0 0	21,980 0	1,870 0 0	50 0 0	6,920 0 0	2,211	1,413	3,624
mile of railway	161	58 0 0	256 0	22 0 0	... ..	80 0 0	.....	.....	.....
evious 14 weeks of half-	269,620	88,889 0 0	4,00,012 0	27,467 0 0	2,244 0 0	1,18,600 0 0	34,302	11,518	45,820
Total for 15 weeks ...	283,450	93,889 0 0	4,21,992 0	29,337 0 0	2,294 0 0	1,25,520 0 0	36,513	12,931	49,444
Comparison.									
for corresponding week evious year	20,946	8,218 0 0	43,614 0	4,308 0 0	94 0 0	12,620 0 0	1,625	2,359	3,984
le of railway correspond- eek of previous year ...	244	96 0 0	507 0	50 0 0	1. 0 0	147 0 0	.....	.....	.....
o corresponding date of ous year	263,192	86,402 0 0	4,38,592 0	32,160 0 0	2,580 0 0	1,21,222 0 0	25,388	20,719	52,107

* Audited up to 25th August 1894.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending 13th October 1894, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	93,270	36 360	2,30,340	31,280	7,430	(b) 75,070	14,121	14,200	28,321
Or per mile of railway ...	123·37	48·09	304·68	41·38	9·83	99·30	.....	...	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year (a)	1,336,063	4,97,601	41,95,472	5,26,975	1,28,354	11,52,830	200,129	222,937	423,066
Total for 15 weeks ...	1,429,333	5,33,961	44,25,812	5,58,255	1,35,084	12,27,900	214,250	237,137	451,387
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 756 miles open	91,286	37,909	3,00,920	35,494	9,398	82,891	14,316	15,735	30,051
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	120·75	50·26	397·91	46·95	12·43	109·64	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,351,496	5,24,757	35,07,586	4,43,198	1,31,927	10,99,882	234,579	201,167	435,746

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 18th August 1894.
(b) Decrease compared with the corresponding period is due to slack traffic.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 6th October 1894	13,256	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	11,510	0	0
Increase	1,746	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 6th October 1894	259	14	9
Corresponding period of 1893	225	11	0
Increase	34	3	9
Receipts from 1st July to 6th October 1894	1,62,062	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	1,60,052	0	0
Increase	2,010	0	0

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 13th October 1894	12,582	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	12,417	0	0
Increase	165	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 13th October 1894	246	11	4
Corresponding period of 1893	243	7	6
Increase	3	3	10
Receipts from 1st July to 13th October 1894	1,74,644	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	1,72,469	0	0
Increase	2,175	0	0

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 24th October 1894.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 44 of 1894.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
RESOLUTION on the report of the Committee for the management of the Zoological Garden, Calcutta, for the year 1893-94	2519
Procedure for the renewal of expired licenses under the Indian Arms Act 1878	2521
District Road Fund	2523
Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops	2526
Meteorological report of the Province of Bengal for the week ending Saturday, the 27th of October 1894 ...	2530
Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 27th of October 1894	2532
RESULTS of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 21st to 27th October 1894	2536
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 21st to 27th October 1894 ...	2537
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 27th of October 1894	2538
Bengal Central Railway for the month of August 1894 ...	2538
Eastern Bengal State Railway for the month of August 1894	2539
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	2540

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, CALCUTTA, FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS No. 903T.—R.

Darjeeling, the 22nd October 1894.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden, Calcutta, for the year 1893-94.

The total receipts of the Garden, excluding the opening balance of Rs. 5,240, amounted to Rs. 43,193, against Rs. 42,144 in the previous year, and the total expenditure increased from Rs. 41,202 in 1892-93 to Rs. 43,521 during the year under report. The increased receipts were chiefly due to the unusual influx of pilgrims into Calcutta during the year, many of whom also visited the garden. The increase in expenditure was caused by larger sums being spent on repairs of roads and buildings than in the previous year. The closing balance in favour of the Garden decreased from Rs. 5,240 to Rs. 4,912.

2. The number of visitors who were admitted to the Garden on payment of entrance fees was the highest on record since its foundation, being 162,449, against 139,173 in 1892-93, thus showing an increase of 23,276 entrances. In addition, a large number of students and children were admitted free of charge.

3. Altogether 317 additions were made to the collection (including 102 mammals, 89 birds, and 126 reptiles), of which 12 were born in the Garden, 24 were captured, and the rest were obtained either by presentation, or by purchase or exchange. Among the more important acquisitions were a large consignment of valuable animals, consisting of a pair of zebras, one jaguar, a pair of chacma baboons, five crested cranes from Africa, four common rheas, one imperial eagle, one crested screamer, and some other animals, received in exchange from Mr. Carl Hagenbeck of Hamburg; a fine pair of pumas obtained from the Zoological and Acclimatization Society of Melbourne; a Mississipi alligator and a rattle-snake, also acquired by exchange, being the first of their kinds ever seen in India; a rare carnivorous animal *Cynogale bennetti* from Borneo acquired by purchase; and a fine specimen of a hunting leopard from Rajputana, presented by His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypur.

4. A series of experiments on the efficacy or otherwise of various alleged remedies for snake-bite was conducted during the year in the Joy Gobind Law Laboratory, and a report of the results was submitted to Government by the President of the Committee, Dr. D. D. Cunningham. A copy of this report has been forwarded to the Government of India for information.

Another series of experiments was undertaken in the same Laboratory at the instance of the "Hemp Drugs Commission." As the enquiry is being continued in the current year, the Committee will deal with the subject in their next report.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure the liberal donation of Rs. 8,000 made by Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendra Mohan Tagore, K.C.S.I., for the construction of a Zoological Library and Lecture-room. This building will shortly be ready for use. The Committee observe that a hall without furniture and books will be useless for the purpose for which it has been intended, and express the hope that public-spirited and enlightened gentlemen and noblemen will come forward to provide funds for the purpose.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor tenders his thanks to the members of the Committee for their efficient management of the Garden during the year.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary to the Committee for information, and that it be published in the Gazette.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

PROCEDURE FOR THE RENEWAL OF EXPIRED LICENSES UNDER THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878.

POLICE.

Dated Darjeeling, the 27th October 1894.

RESOLUTION No. 2086J.D.

READ again—

The Circular of this Government, No. 890J., dated the 13th February 1894, to all Commissioners of Divisions, regarding the provision of facilities for the renewal of expired licenses under the Indian Arms Act.

Read also the following replies:—

Letter from the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division, No. 770J., dated the 14th April 1894.

Letter from the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, No. 264M., dated the 14th April 1894.

Letter from the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, No. 1Jct., dated the 19th April 1894.

Letter from the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, No. 39J.G, dated the 21st April 1894.

Letter from the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, No. 137J.G., dated the 8th May 1894.

Letter from the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, No. 344J., dated the 19th June 1894.

Letter from the Commissioner of the Patna Division, No. 359G., dated the 21st June 1894.

Letter from the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division, No. 337J., dated the 19th July 1894.

Letter from the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, No. 1412J., dated the 28th July 1894.

UNDER rule 13 of the rules under the Arms Act, licenses to possess arms, &c., are granted by the Magistrate of the district, and under rule 19 the currency of a license may be renewed on payment of a second fee by the same authority. It was brought to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice that inconvenience was occasioned to the public by the delay involved under this procedure for the renewal of a license, and it was accordingly suggested to the Government of India that rule 19 of the rules under the Arms Act might be modified so as to empower Subdivisional Officers as well as the authority granting the licenses to grant renewals on the prescribed fee being paid. This proposal was, however, not accepted by the Supreme Government. Commissioners of Divisions were then invited, in the circular of this Government, No. 890J., dated the 13th February 1894, to suggest any other procedure which might appear appropriate for the removal of the difficulties complained of. They were also asked their opinion as to the best existing procedure, and the average delay in having a license renewed. From the replies received it appears that there is a general consensus of opinion in favour of allowing applications for renewals to be made by post, and that the best existing procedure is that in force in the Noakhali district, where applications for renewal are either sent by post or presented personally, together with registration envelopes stamped and ready addressed. The average delay in obtaining a renewal is said to vary from two to three days in the Birbhum district, to three months in the Tippera district.

2. The existing practice in the matter of the renewal of expired licenses appears to be as follows:—Having regard to clause 9 of the conditions under which a license in Form VIII is granted, the license-holder files before the end of the year for which it is issued an application for its renewal on a piece of four-anna stamped paper. The old license is annexed to the application. This application may be made either at the head-quarters of the district, or at a subdivision. In the latter case the Subdivisional Officer transmits it to head-quarters for orders. As a rule the renewal is accorded without objection, and the new form lately prescribed by the Government of India provides for recording a memorandum of renewal on the license. The applicant is then left to call for his license himself and take it away. If he does not call before the lapse of the old license on the 31st December, he renders himself liable to the penalties for holding an unlicensed gun.

3. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that the existing procedure, if intelligently and considerately worked, is not open to much objection, but as a fact there is reason to believe that there is often great delay in Magistrates' offices owing to want of method and proper supervision. Sir Charles Elliott therefore desires to prescribe general instructions for the guidance of Magistrates and police officers, which it is hoped may obviate the inconvenience now felt by the public. The following procedure is accordingly laid down in order to ensure this object:—A list of all persons holding licenses under the Arms Act within the area of the thana should be maintained at every police-station. This is prescribed under Rule 72, Chapter XVI, Volume I of the Bengal Police Code, but it is doubtful whether in all cases the rule is complied with. The Inspector-General of Police will take measures to ensure that this list is kept, and will issue orders that shall make it incumbent on every officer in charge of a police-station to report to the Magistrate of the district, on or before the 1st December, whether there is any objection to the renewal of any of the licenses within his jurisdiction. As licenses are granted for one year only, and the duration of the license expires on the 31st December, the holder of a license, if he desires to renew it, must apply before the close of the year for renewal. This application he must make on stamped paper of the value of four annas either in person or by agent or through the post, and he may make it either at the police-station or to the Subdivisional Officer in whose jurisdiction he resides, or to the District Magistrate. The permission to apply at the police-station will, it is expected, prove a boon to the public. The application must be accompanied by the current license. If the papers are received by the officer in charge of the police-station or the Subdivisional Officer, he will transmit them without delay to the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate having already received the police reports, will be in a position to decide at once upon the question of renewal, and the simple forms lately prescribed by the Government of India will in all cases of renewal enable him to give effect to the orders passed in each case without any waste of time. Within a week's time the license, with the order of renewal recorded on it, should be ready for return to the holder. In cases where enquiry is found to be necessary, some delay must be unavoidable, but such cases are the exception. The holder of the renewed license will then gain possession of it either by applying for it personally or by agent at the thana, or subdivisional or sadar office wherever the application was filed, or, if he prefers, he can attach a registered and stamped envelope bearing his own address to his application, and the renewed license will then be sent to him by post from the Magistrate's office.

4. His Honour apprehends that there is no other way of insisting upon the renewal of licenses than by the institution of prosecutions. It should, therefore, be made the duty of some clerk in the Magistrate's office to report, immediately after the 1st January of each year, what licenses have not been presented for renewal. It is desirable to prosecute for neglect to apply for a renewal, not with rigor, but firmly, in order that it may be clearly understood that the provisions of the law will be enforced.

5. In conclusion the Lieutenant-Governor takes this opportunity of drawing the attention of District Magistrates to the necessity of numbering and marking guns for which a license is given. It is feared that this precaution, which is obviously necessary for purposes of identification, has been generally neglected in Bengal districts. His Honour will not go so far as to insist that the gun itself should be produced and identified on every occasion when the license for it is renewed, although this may be found necessary in some localities where the misuse of gun licenses is shown to exist: but it must be laid down as an invariable rule of practice that guns should always be marked and numbered before an original license is granted for their possession, and that the number should be entered on the license when it is originally granted.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the above Resolution be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions and to the Inspector-General of Police, for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 4963R.C.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Road Cess.

Dated Calcutta, the 22nd October 1894.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter from the Accountant-General, Bengal, No. 600L.F., dated 28th September 1894, submitting an abstract of receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the quarter ending 30th June 1894.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the 1st quarter of the year 1894-95 be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and circulated to the officers concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution, and of the abstract referred to, be forwarded to the Commissioners of the Rajshahi, Chittagong, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions, to the Superintending Engineers of the Northern and Western Circles, to the Inspector of Works, Eastern Circle, and to the Financial Department of this Government, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. J. JOHNSTONE,

Secretary.

DISTR

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the several District

R

DISTRICTS.	Balance in Treasury on 1st April 1894.	PROVINCIAL RATES.				Interest on arrears of road-cess.	PUBLIC WORKS.			IRRIGATION.			M
		Cess on lands.	Cess on mines and railways.	One per cent. road cess.	Total.		Road tolls.	Ferry tolls.	Total.	Canal tolls.	Rent of serais and staging-bungalows.	Fees, fines and forfeitures.	Miscel ou
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
CESS DISTRICTS.													
Darjeeling ...	15,229 0 11	1,964 4 2	36 10 6	.....	2,000 14 8	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	...
Hazaribagh	43,798 3 0	5,855 4 7	46 15 1	.....	5,902 3 8	13 4 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 12 0	16 12 0	15
Lohardaga ...	17,433 8 4	8,307 15 6	.....	.....	8,307 15 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	42 3 0	2
Manbhum ...	18,706 7 3	1,566 2 7	247 2 5	.....	1,813 5 0	15 15 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	548 2 3	.....	...
Palamau ...	33,509 7 6	2,993 9 10	4 7 3	.....	2,998 1 1	10 1 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 0 0	51 3 5	75
Total ...	1,28,736 11 0	20,687 4 8	335 3 3	.....	21,022 7 11	39 6 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	691 14 3	112 2 5	93
NON-CESS DISTRICTS.													
Chittagong Hill Tracts	33,634 11 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	61	.....	.....	.....	500
Sonthal Parganas ...	23,066 6 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 5 6	.....	75
Singhbhum	4,266 3 3	.....	34 11 0	.....	34 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 2 0	1 0 0	5
Total ...	60,967 4 11	.....	34 11 0	.....	34 11 0	... ..	.....	61	61	.....	48 7 6	1 0 0	580
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,89,703 15 11	.....	369 14 3	.....	21,057 2 11	39 6 5	.....	61	61	.....	740 5 9	113 2 5	674

E

DISTRICTS.	REFUNDS.			PROVINCIAL RATES.	INTEREST ON ORDINARY DEBT.	ADMINISTRATION.			STATIONERY.					
	Cess.	Other receipts.	Total.	Establishment and contingencies of office of collection.	Interest on temporary loan.	Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office.	Percentage cost of establishment for offices of account and control.	Total.	Stationery and printing.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Toll and ferry establishment and contingencies.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
CESS DISTRICTS.														
Darjeeling ...	...	.....	...	281 11 10	.....	198 2 8	... ..	198 2 8	.....	24 7 2	2,378 14 2	19 14 11	.....	...
Hazaribagh	...	.....	...	167 11 11	.....	196 0 5	.....	196 0 5	2 12 0	328 5 11	1,805 5 4	2,035 13 10	2 12 0	...
Lohardaga ...	...	.....	...	346 0 9	.....	133 8 0	.....	133 8 0	9 2 0	67 11 2	2,210 10 2	1,871 12 10	—1 0 0	...
Manbhum ...	...	.....	...	337 6 9	.....	236 4 3	.....	236 4 3	123 13 3	22 4 1	6,480 5 11	1,803 11 8	.....	...
Palamau ...	...	.....	...	186 12 0	.....	56 4 0	.....	56 4 0	.....	1,056 1 1	218 8 6	1,226 11 0	1 6 3	...
Total ...	...	.....	...	1,319 11 3	.....	820 3 4	.....	820 3 4	135 11 3	1,498 13 5	13,493 12 1	6,958 0 3	3 2 3	...
NON-CESS DISTRICTS.														
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,421 10 8	1,404 6 5	.....	...
Sonthal Parganas ...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	300 10 6	.....	300 10 6	13 0 0	1,506 2 0	3,130 8 5	1,627 8 0	14 9 0	...
Singhbhum...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	158 2 3	... ..	158 2 3	.....	462 5 0	36 8 7	699 0 0	.....	...
Total ...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	458 12 9	.....	458 12 9	13 0 0	2,058 7 0	4,589 11 8	3,730 14 5	14 9 0	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	.....	...	1,319 11 3	.....	1,279 0 1	.....	1,279 0 1	148 11 3	3,557 4 5	18,082 7 9	10,688 14 8	17 11 3	...

FORT WILLIAM,
The 15th September 1894.

)AD FUND.

mmittees for the Quarter ending 30th June 1894.

TS.

EOUS.		*Suspense Account.									
Total.	Grant from Government.	Advance.	Deposit.	Loan from Government.	Provident Fund receipts.	Savings Bank investment withdrawals.	Total receipts.	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers and others decreased.	Balance of uncashed cheques increased.	Total receipts, including balance.	Outlay.	Balance in Treasury on 30th June 1894.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
.....	1,216 4 9	2,451 11 8	.....	.....	.....	...	5,668 15 1	.....	.....	20,898 0 0	5,487 6 0	15,410 10 0
95 5 3	292 14 0	193 11 9	800 0 0	.....	28 0 0	...	7,325 7 3	15 8 0	.....	51,139 2 3	20,746 8 7	30,392 9 8
57 3 0	.....	... ..	199 0 0	.....	.....	...	8,564 2 6	.....	... ..	25,997 10 10	9,130 13 5	16,866 13 5
548 2 3	13,000 0 0	204 4 0	..	.....	60 0 0	...	15,641 11 2	... ..	.....	34,318 2 5	11,971 9 3	22,346 9 2
196 8 0	3,616 0 0	108 12 0	646 0 0	.....	18 4 6	...	7,593 11 6	.....	445 1 7	41,608 4 7	3,582 2 4	38,026 2 3
897 2 6	18,125 2 9	2,958 7 5	1,645 0 0	....	106 4 6	...	44,793 15 6	15 8 0	445 1 7	1,73,961 4 1	50,918 7 7	1,23,072 12 6
500 0 0	4,188 8 0	.....	.....	... ..	.....	...	4,688 8 0	.....	.....	38,323 3 2	23,275 1 2	15,048 2 0
121 13 9	6,472 7 6	400 0 0	.....	.....	.....	...	7,055 5 3	.....	.....	30,121 11 9	11,849 6 10	18,272 4 11
8 8 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	57 10 6	...	100 14 3	.....	.. ...	4,397 1 6	2,497 1 6	1,870 0 0
630 6 6	10,660 15 6	400 0 0	.....	.....	57 10 6	...	11,844 11 6	.....	.....	72,812 0 5	37,021 9 6	35,190 6 11
1,527 9 0	28,786 2 3	3,358 7 5	1,645 0 0	.....	163 15 0	...	56,638 11 0	15 8 0	445 1 7	2,46,803 4 6	88,540 1 1	1,58,263 3 5

TURE.

)RKS.	IRRIGATIONS.	Miscellaneous.					Contribution to Provincial Government.	Suspense Account.		Temporary loan from Government.	Provident Fund withdrawals.	Savings Bank investment deposits.	Total expenditure.	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers and others increased.	Balance of uncashed cheques decreased.	Total outlay.
Total.	Canal toll establishment and contingencies.	Staging-bungalow establishment and contingencies.	Staging-bungalow, petty construction and repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Provident Fund contributions.	Total.		Advance.	Deposit.							
Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2,823 4 3	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	733 0 0	.....	...	.....	.....	4,026 2 9	...	1,461 3 3	5,487 6 0
4,172 5 1	...	27 0 0	... .	... .	9 5 4	36 5 4	...	302 15 0	585 0 0	...	.....	28 0 0	5,551 1 9	...	15,195 6 10	20,746 8 7
4,149 2 2	...	32 0 0	43 8 5	20 2 0	.....	95 10 5	...	200 0 0	344 0 0	...	.....	9 8 0	5,286 15 4	...	3,843 14 1	9,130 13 5
8,706 5 8	...	.....	34 6 1	65 0 0	20 0 0	119 6 1	...	130 0 0	100 0 0	...	863 4 9	60 0 0	10,670 8 9	14 6 0	1,280 10 6	11,971 9 3
2,502 10 10	...	51 0 0	12 13 6	10 0 0	6 1 6	79 15 0	...	95 4 0	643 0 0	...	.....	18 4 6	3,582 2 4	...	.....	3,582 2 4
2,353 12 0	..	110 0 0	90 12 0	95 2 0	35 6 10	331 4 10	...	1,511 3 0	1,672 0 0	...	863 4 9	115 12 6	29,123 14 11	14 6 0	21,781 2 8	50,918 7 7
2,826 1 1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2,826 1 1	...	20,449 0 1	23,275 1 2
6,368 11 5	...	104 0 0	... ..	.....	... ..	104 0 0	...	2,945 11 8	.....	...	.....	... ..	9,782 1 7	...	2,117 5 3	11,849 6 10
1,197 13 7	...	78 9 7	112 2 1	7 8 0	19 3 6	217 7 2	...	866 0 0	.....	...	.....	57 10 6	2,497 1 6	...	.....	2,497 1 6
0,392 10 1	...	182 0 7	112 2 1	7 8 0	19 3 6	321 7 2	...	3,811 11 8	.....	...	.....	57 10 6	15,055 4 2	...	22,566 5 4	37,621 9 6
2,746 6 1	..	292 9 7	202 14 1	102 10 0	54 10 4	652 12 0	...	5,322 14 8	1,672 0 0	...	863 4 9	173 7 0	44,178 3 1	14 6 0	44,347 8 0	88,540 1 1

G. E. MANISTY,

Offg. Accountant-General, Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 27th October, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL.			
BURDWAN DIVN. 1	Burdwan Oct. 27, '94	0·11	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *aman* rice and sugarcane good. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice :—
	Kalna ...	0·07	
	Katwa ...	0·72	
	Raniganj ...	1·21	Srs. Burdwan ... ... 11 to 17 ; Kalna ... ... 10 to 14 ; Katwa ... ... 15½ ; Raniganj ... ... 15 } per rupee.
2	Birbhum „ 27, '94	2·77	Weather—unsettled and ending in heavy rain on the 24th and 25th. Clear sky now and weather much cooler. *Aus* being reaped and a 20-anna crop reported in some parts. The recent heavy rain will have done some harm, however, both to *aus* and *aman*. Lands being prepared for *rabi* crops in places. Cattle doing well. Supply of water ample and of fodder normal.
	Rampur Hát ...	1·90	
3	Bankura „ 27, '94	0·13	Weather—hot and cloudy. State and prospects of crops very good. Coarse rice selling at—
	Vishnupur ...	Nil	Srs. Sadar ... ... 20 ; Vishnupur ... ... 17½ } per rupee.
4	Midnapore „ 27, '94	0·84	Weather—feel of the cold weather. Prospects of crops very bright. Fodder and water abundant. Prices of common rice :—
	Contai ...	0·94	
	Tamluk ...	1·72	
	Ghatal ...	Nil	Srs. Sadar ... ... 14 ; Contai ... ... 16½ ; Tamluk ... ... 14 ; Ghatal ... ... 14 } per rupee.
5	Hooghly „ 27, '94	0·06	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* and jute completed. Prospects of *aman* good. Ploughing for *rabi* crops going on. Prices of common rice :—
	Serampore ...	0·33	
	Jahanabad ...	0·27	Srs. Sadar ... ... 12 ; Serampore ... ... 12 to 12½ ; Jahanabad ... ... 14 to 15 } per rupee.
6	Howrah „ 27, '94	0·11	Weather—clear and cool. Prospects of paddy and sugarcane good. Prices falling. Rice selling at—
	Ulubaria ...	0·32	Srs. Howrah ... ... 10 ; Ulubaria ... ... 11 to 13½ } per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 7	24-Parganas „ 27, '94	0·25	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *aman* good. Lands being prepared for *rabi* crops. A few cases of cow-pox reported from Basirhat. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—
			Srs. c. Sadar ... ... 12 to 13 0 ; Barasat ... ... 10 10 ; Basirhat ... ... 11 to 12 0 ; Diamond Harbour ... ... 10 12 } per rupee.
8	Nadia „ 27, '94	0·02	The weather is at last beginning to get cool. Prospects of all crops excellent. Common rice has fallen, and now sells at from 12 to 15 seers per rupee.
	Kushtia ...	1·75	
	Meherpur ...	1·94	
	Chuadanga ...	0·19	
	Ranaghat ...	0·08	
9	Murshidabad „ 27, '94	1·78	Weather—seasonable. Indigo and *rabi* crops being sown. Prospects of standing crops on the whole good. Supply of fodder reported to be insufficient at Jangipur. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.
10	Jessore „ 27, '94	0·27	Weather—hot and cloudy. Sowing of indigo and winter crops in progress. Prospect of *aman* good. Rivers falling. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice :—
	Jhenida ...	0·03	
	Magura ...	0·10	
	Narail ...	0·13	
	Bangaon ...	0·24	Srs. c. Jessore ... ... 11 to 13 0 ; Jhenida ... ... 15 0 ; Magura ... ... 14 8 ; Narail ... ... 14 14 ; Bangaon ... ... 12 to 16 0 } per rupee.
11	Khulna „ 27, '94	0·19	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *aman* crop continue to be good. Cultivation of land for *rabi* crops going on. Common rice sells at from 11 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply plentiful.
	Bagerhat ...	0·42	
	Satkhira ...	1·20	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
RAJSHAHI DIVN.			
12	Rajshahi ... Oct. 27, '94	2·09	Weather—first part of the week rainy; latter portion dry and seasonable Condition of *aman* rice is excellent, the rain of the week having done immense good. No more rain is wanted. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* cultivation, and rain would do harm in this direction. There is no cattle-disease. Fodder and water-supply ample. Price of rice varies from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.
	Nator ...	2·61	
	Naugaon ...	2·92	
13	Dinajpur ,, 27, '94	3·10	Weather—mornings and evenings cool and hot during day with occasional rain. *Aman* progressing. Cultivation of *rabi* crops going on. Fodder and drinking water sufficient. Common rice selling from 11 to 12 seers per rupee.
	Thakurgaon ...	5·45	
14	Jalpaiguri ,, 27, '94	5·31	Weather—very wet and quite unseasonable for this season of the year, very cloudy still and getting cold. The rain has benefited the winter rice crop which is expected to yield a full crop, but it has thrown back to some extent the sowing of the *rabi* crops. Price of common rice varies from 10 to 13 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease is pretty prevalent everywhere.
15	Darjeeling ,, 27, '94	2·22	Weather—rainy; cold weather setting in. *In the Hills*:—*Aghani dhan*, *bara marua* and *kalai* coming to perfection. Potatoes and *phaphur* progressing favourably. *In the Terai*:—Prospects of *aghani dhan* favourable. Paddy in ear. Land being ploughed for mustard and *kalai*. Prices of coarse rice:—
	Siliguri ...	3·31	
			Srs.
			Hills ... ... 9 to 10 } per rupee.
			Terai ... ... 10 to 12 }
16	Rangpur ,, 27, '94	5·30	Heavy rain during the week. Jute steeping continues. *Aman* rice doing well. Lands under preparation for tobacco, &c. The late rain will not be beneficial. Common rice 8 to 13 seers per rupee.
	Gaibanda ...	3·33	
	Kurigram ...	3·60	
	Nilphamari ...	6·97	
17	Bogra ,, 27, '94	2·05	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *aman* favourable; an outturn of 16 annas expected. Price of common rice stationary (12 seers for the rupee). Fodder and water sufficient.
	Sherpur ...	5·40	
	Naukhila ...	1·54	
1	Pabna ,, 27, '94	1·70	Weather—variable. Prospects of *aman* good. Sowing of *rabi* crops in progress. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee and jute at Rs. 4 to 5 a maund. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
DACCA DIVN.			
19	Dacca ...	...	Report not received.
20	Mymensingh ,, 27, '94	3·69	Weather—cloudy with occasional heavy showers. State and prospects of standing crops good. Common rice sells at 11½ seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient.
21	Faridpur ,, 27, '94	0·59	Weather—hot. Prospects of crops good. *Aman* harvest commenced in Goalundo. Rice 11½ to 12½ seers per rupee.
	Goalundo ...	Nil	
	Madaripur ...	Not reported.	
22	Backergunge ,, 27, '94	0·86	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Pirojpur ...	1·27	
	Patuakhali ...	2·13	
	Bhola ...	0·54	
CHITTAGONG DIVN.			
23	Tippera ...	...	Report not received.
24	Noakhali ...	...	Ditto.
25	Chittagong ...	...	Ditto.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
	BIHAR.		
	PATNA DIVISION.		
26	Patna Oct. 27, '94	5·42	Weather—very cloudy and rainy. Prospects of rice up to now very good, but the continued rain will injure it hereafter. The present wet weather is retarding *rabi* sowings which have been already delayed. Prices continue normal. Common rice selling at—
	Barh ..	3·28	
	Bihar ...	2·94	
	Dinapur ...	3·14	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 16 }
			Barh ... ... 12½ } per rupee.
			Bihar ... ... 15½ }
			Dinapur ... ... 11 to 14½ }
27	Gaya „ 27, '94	2·36	Weather—rainy and unsettled. The rain has done considerable damage to the winter rice crop, and unduly retarded *rabi* sowings, which means a poor harvest in the spring. Sugarcane pressing has begun in parts. Prices unaltered and about normal. Supply of fodder and water ample.
	Aurangabad ...	2·88	
	Nawada ...	2·49	
	Jahanabad ...	2·12	
28	Shahabad „ 27, '94	3·57	Weather—rainy and cloudy. Prospect of paddy good; but if the rain continues, the crop will suffer. *Rabi* sowings being retarded owing to rain.
	Buxar ..	2·70	
	Bhabua ...	0·85	
29	Saran „ 27, '94	3·88	Weather—colder and seasonable. The rainfall has injured the paddy crop to some extent. The sowing of the *rabi* crop is being retarded. Fodder and water abundant. Prices of common rice:—
	Siwan ...	3·77	
	Gopalganj ...	2·51	
			Srs. c.
			Chapra ... ... 15 0 }
			Siwan ... ... 14 6 } per rupee.
			Gopalganj ... ... 15 6 }
30	Champaran „ 27, '94	3·01	Weather—cloudy. *Aghani* rice in fair condition. *Rabi* sowings progressing. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
31	Muzaffarpur „ 27, '94	2·05	Weather—cloudy during latter part of the week. The sowing of the *rabi* crops, which was already backward, has been still further retarded by the recent rainfall, which will also slightly damage the paddy crop in blossom. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice selling at 13 seers and the new *gadar* (*aus*) rice at 16 seers in the rupee.
	Hajipur ...	1·48	
	Sitamarhi ...	3·44	
32	Darbhanga 27, '94	2·32	Weather—cloudy with heavy showers on 25th. *Aghani* rice is doing well, but the rain of this week has been somewhat injurious to paddy in blossom as also to *rabi* sowings. A break in the rains is very necessary for *rabi* cultivation. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Prices normal and stationary.
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.		
33	Monghyr „ 27, '94	2·86	Weather—rainy and cloudy. The rain which has recently fallen has retarded the *rabi* sowings and has also done some injury to the paddy crop. It has also washed out the *urid*, *kalai* and *kurthi* sown on the flooded areas. Otherwise prospects good. Fodder sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Begusarai ...	5·31	
	Jamui ...	Not reported.	
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 11 to 14 0 }
			Begusarai ... ... 12 4 } per rupee.
			Jamui ... ... 15 12 }
34	Bhagalpur „ 27, '94	1·34	Sky continues overcast and there has been a good deal of rain on some days. It is cooler. The rain has done some harm to *aghani* paddy and to *kalai* and *kurthi*, and has delayed sowing of some *rabi* crops. Prospects, however, continue to be good. Prices normal and practically stationary. Price of common rice 12½ to 15½ seers per rupee for old rice and 20 seers for new *bhadoi* rice. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Banka ...	2·82	
	Madhipura ..	2·65	
	Supaul ...	3·10	
35	Purnea „ 27, '94	4·20	Weather—cloudy but cool. The recent rain has probably done some damage to paddy in the ear and in the Kishanganj subdivision to potatoes, and will retard *rabi* sowings. Average price of rice 15 seers per rupee.
	Kishanganj ...	3·76	
	Araria ...	3·66	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR—*concld.*			
Bhagalpur Divn.—*concld.* 36	Malda Oct. 27, '94	9·42	Weather—hot and cloudy with some heavy rain. Winter paddy coming into ear and promising well. *Kulai* pulse thriving. Lands are being prepared for wheat and other winter crops. Coarse rice selling at from 12 to 18½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Chanchal* ...	1·35	
	Shibganj ..	4·28	
	Gazole ...	1·91	
37	Sonthal Parganas „ 27, '94	3·64	Weather—too wet for the time of year. Rice crop excellent; the heavy rain has done a very little harm and is delaying sowings of winter crops to some extent.
	Deoghur ...	2·30	
	Godda ...	2·89	
	Jamtara ...	4·18	
	Pakour ..	2·42	
	Rajmahal ..	2·07	
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divn. 38	Cuttack „ 27, '94	0·07	Weather—warm. Harvesting of *beali* nearly over. *Laghu sarad* attaining maturity. *Guru sarad* in ear. Prospects good. *Rabi* crops being sown. Condition of cattle good. Fodder-supply sufficient. Prices of common rice :— Sadar ... ... Srs. 10 c. 8 to Srs. 14 c. 7; Jajpur ... ... 10 8 to 15 12; Kendrapara ... ... 12 13 to 17 1; Banki ... ... 14 7 — per rupee.
39	Balasore „ 27, '94	0·47	Weather—seasonable. *Beali* rice is being harvested. *Sarad* rice doing well. The rain which has fallen during the week has done much good. Some cattle-disease reported from the Sadar subdivision. Prices of rice :— Balasore ... ... Srs. 18; Bhadrak ... ... 18; Dhamnagar ... ... 14; Chandbali ... ... 16 — per rupee.
40	Puri „ 25, '94	4·20	Weather—cloudy with occasional showers of rain. Harvesting of *beali* still continues. *Sarad* is in ear. *Laghu sarad* is ripening. State of miscellaneous crops good. Rice sells from 11 to 17 seers 11 chitaks per rupee.
	Khurda ...	0·62	
CHOTA NAGPUR.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
Chota Nagpur Divn. 41	Hazaribagh Oct. 27, '94	5·50	Weather—unsettled. Rice and other crops continue to do well. *Rabi* sowings are being retarded by rain. Fodder-supply plentiful. Common rice selling at from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.
42	Lohardaga „ 27, '94	0·99	Weather—cloudy. Prospect of winter paddy continues good; sixteen annas outturn expected. Sowing of mustard finished. Potatoes being sown. Common rice is selling at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
43	Palamau „ 25, '94	3·10	Weather—very unsettled. Heavy local storms which are most unusual at this time of year. Prospects of crops good, but cessation of the rains would be very beneficial. *Rabi* crops being sown. Rice selling at 13 to 22½ seers per rupee.
44	Manbhum „ 27, '94	0·53	Weather—stormy early in the week. Now seasonable. Prospects of *aman* rice continue excellent. Price of common rice 12 to 20 seers per rupee.
45	Singhbhum „ 27, '94	1·08	It rained day before yesterday (25th); sky still not free from clouds. Prospects of standing crops not affected by the rain; but more rain may cause harm. Cutting of paddy going on. Rice selling from 18 to 22 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,
The 30th October 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Ben

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Station Observations.										
				Air Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature.					
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravitive, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·804	29·851	—·044	SSW	73	88·7	24th Oct.	74·2	22nd Oct.	87·8	75·1
			Raniganj	29·570	29·858	—·046	SWly	91	89·2	22nd ,,	68·4	27th ,,	86·6	72·8
		Birbhum	.....											
		Bankura	Bankura	29·577	29·830	—·045	Calm	98	89 1	22-24 ,,	70·6	27th ,,	87·0	73·3
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·770	29·867	—·034	S	79	91·3	23rd ,,	72·2	22nd ,,	88·7	73·5
		Hooghly	.....											
		Howrah	.....											
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·885	29·854	—·031	SSW	353	88·7	25th ,,	75·5	27th ,,	87·1	78·4
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·892	29·859	—·034	SW	79	87·1	24, 25 ,,	74·7	21, 23 ,,	86·2	75·3
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·857	29 853	—·028	SWly	111	89·3	21st ,,	69·7	27th ,,	87·8	74·3
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·831	29·848	—·054	SWly	146	88·1	24th ,,	69·2	27th ,,	85·7	74·6
		Jessore	Jessore	29·896	29 856	—·038	SW	55	90·0	25th ,,	72·4	26th ,,	88·0	74·0
		Khulna	.....											
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·816	29·836	—·050	SW	197	88·1	21st ,,	70·1	27th ,,	85·2	74·5
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·759	29·838	—·062	SW	56	86·6	21st ,,	69·7	25, 27 ,,	83·5	72·6
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·586	29·833	—·083	Variable	47	85·9	23, 24 ,,	68·1	27th ,,	80·4	71·0
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22·905	—	—·007	W & SWly	149	60·6	23, 24 ,,	48·2	26th ,,	58·2	49·1
			Gnatong	19·247	—	—	Variable	133	48·4	24th ,,	31·1	27th ,,	45·9	34·1
		Kuch Bihar	.....											
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·750	29·828	—·085	S	69*	86·8	21st ,,	67·7	25th ,,	83·9	72·1
		Bogra	Bogra	29·816	29·830	—·042	Calm and SW	?	89·2	2 st ,,	69·7	27th ,,	86·2	72·9
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·847	29 846	—·007	SSW	85	88·3	24, 25 ,,	69·7	27th ,,	85·9	73·5
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·862	29·866	—·017	SW	116	88·6	24, 25 ,,	74·2	27th ,,	86 9	76·4
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·832	29·844	—·053	Variable	98	87·2	21st ,,	69·1	27th ,,	84·1	73·0
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·879	29 873	—·025	SW	57	88·3	24, 25 ,,	71·9	27th ,,	86·5	75·0
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·910	29·868	—·005	Calm	89	89·3	23 to 25 ,,	73·9	22nd ,,	87·4	75·3
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·891	29·875	—·014	S	91	88·4	21 24 & 25	71·8	22nd ,,	86·9	74·2
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·886	29·876	—·012	SW		87·5	21st ,,	72·8	22nd ,,	85·3	74 4
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·871	29·906	+·016	Variable		89·2	22nd ,,	72·6	23rd ,,	85·4	73·8
		South Lushai Hills	.....											
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·706	29·845	—·068	Variable	72	89·0	24th ,,	69·2	25, 26 ,,	82·9	72·0
		Gaya	Gaya	29·511	29·845	—·063	SWly	119	89·9	24th ,,	70·3	25th ,,	85·3	72 5
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·526	29·835	—·075	SSW	122	88·3	22-24 ,,	68·5	25th ,,	85·4	71·1
			Buxar	29·641	29·839	—·071	Calm	73	89·0	24th ,,	67·3	25th ,,	83 3	71 6
			Arrah	29·634	29·829	—·073	Variable	47	89·9	24th ,,	69·0	26th ,,	84·3	72 6
		Saran	Chapra	29·695	29·833	—·062	SWly	150	89·8	24th ,,	69·1	25, 26 ,,	83 2	72·0
		Champaran	Motihari	29·648	29·833	—·062	WSW	131	88·0	23, 24 ,,	65·3	27th ,,	82 7	69 6
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·699	29·834	—	WNW	81	87·7	23, 24 ,,	68·2	27th ,,	82·8	71·8
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29 706	29 818	—·081	WSW	74	87·9	24th ,,	69·7	26th ,,	82·7	73·3
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....											
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·703	29·818	—·079	SW	95	89·2	22, 24 ,,	66·1	27th ,,	84·7	71·2
		Purnea	Purnea	29·742	29·822	—·077	WSW	106	89·2	22, 24 & 25 ,,	68·7	25th ,,	85·7	73·1
		Malda	Malda	29·797	29·822	—·056	SW	69	89·1	24th ,,	68·0	27th ,,	86 2	73·1
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·3.6	29·850	—·046	SW	72	89·1	23rd ,,	65·9	27th ,,	85 5	72·0
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·833	29·857	—·034	Calm		90·2	25rd ,,	75·3	21, 22 & 24 ,,	83·0	76 2
			False Point	29·900	29·863	—·024	SWly	204	88·5	23, 27 ,,	74·6	24th ,,	87·4	76·6
		Balasore	Balasore	29·856	29·859	—·035	SW	85	88·9	27th ,,	72·8	22nd ,,	87·3	74·5
		Puri	Puri	29·896	29·851	—	Calm	253	87·7	23, 27 ,,	76·1	23, 24 ,,	86·3	77·3
			Gopalpur	29·901	29·862	—	NWly	237	88·2	22nd ,,	73·1	24th ,,	86·8	75·5
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·861	29·837	—·071	SWly	182	84·2	22-24 ,,	63·3	27th ,,	81·0	67·4
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·753	29·841	—·063	SW	150	83·0	21, 22 & 24 ,,	62·4	27th ,,	80·3	67·4
		Palamau	Daltonganj											
		Manbhum	.....											
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·134	29·848	—·034	SW	37	90·4	21, 22 ,,	72·2	27th ,,	88 0	72 8
Assam.	.....	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·859	29·853	—·092	SW		83·3	22nd ,,	68·0	23rd ,,	78·4	70·0
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·766	29·837	—·087	SW	97	85·1	21, 24 & 25 ,,	70·1	25, 27 ,,	82·4	72·7
		Cachar	Silchar	29·828	29·886	—·012	Calm		90·0	21st ,,	70·3	24th ,,	80·2	75·4

he week ending Saturday, the 27th of October 1894.

	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.									District.
					Of week.				Rainfall.					
									Since 1st of month.			Since 16th October 1894.		
					Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	
4	78·5	81	3·9	0·11	0·53	0·76	1·50	0·90	3·45	3·06	−0·21	1·00	1·37	−0·37	Burdwan.
5	77·0	88	3·9	1·21											
					2·98	0·43	2·67	0·54	4·63	3·31	+1·65	3·07	1·12	+1·95	Birbhum.
6	77·6	86	4·6	0·13	0·18	0·77	1·00	0·73	4·14	3·41	+0·73	0·76	1·29	−0·53	Bankura.
6	79·1	82	3·0	0·75	0·97	1·58	2·00	0·95	5·55	5·03	+0·52	1·71	2·04	−0·33	Midnapore.
					0·14	0·79	0·33	0·89	3·38	4·02	−0·64	0·41	1·33	−0·92	Hooghly.
					0·18	0·65	0·00	0·82	4·07	3·61	+0·46	1·43	1·11	+0·32	Howrah.
7	81·6	86	7·9	1·64	0·73	1·26	1·50	1·21	4·80	4·90	−0·10	1·56	1·87	−0·31	24-Parganas.
8	79·5	85	3·7	0·25	0·25	1·15	1·00	1·20	4·17	4·13	+0·04	0·66	1·65	−0·99	Calcutta.
6	80·0	80	5·0	0·02	0·60	0·80	1·20	1·04	5·84	4·04	+1·80	1·73	1·34	+0·39	Nadia.
6	77·7	86	5·4	1·78	2·00	0·29	1·83	0·54	5·53	4·06	+1·47	3·57	1·16	+2·41	Murshidabad.
8	80·1	87	3·7	0·27	0·18	0·99	0·80	1·05	2·17	3·97	−1·80	0·46	1·50	−1·04	Jessore.
					0·61	1·10	1·33	1·12	3·71	4·47	−0·76	0·75	1·72	−0·97	Khulna.
4	78·9	86	3·4	1·96	2·70	0·55	3·00	0·76	4·97	3·59	+1·38	3·45	1·00	+2·45	Rajshahi.
3	76·1	88	4·3	2·86	3·35	0·34	3·80	0·38	7·54	3·44	+4·10	3·74	0·78	+2·96	Dinajpur.
0	74·5	91	8·4	5·84	5·31	1·57	4·00	0·80		5·20		5·32	2·32	+3·07	Jalpaiguri.
3	52·8	86	8·0	2·22		0·60		0·81		5·05			1·28		Darjeeling.
	39·8	85	6·4	4·28											
					4·91	1·57	4·25	0·80	13·44	6·06	+7·38	6·21	2·39	+3·82	Kuch Bihar.
2	76·9	88	5·4	5·30	5·30	0·69	4·50	0·61	8·00	4·72	+3·28	5·46	1·46	+4·00	Rangpur.
2	78·1	88	5·1	2·25	2·08	0·45	4·00	0·50	5·54	4·34	+1·20	3·05	1·49	+1·56	Bogra.
8	77·3	89	6·7	1·97	1·84	0·89	2·00	1·18	4·12	4·49	−0·37	2·17	1·70	+0·47	Pabna.
6	79·8	88	6·0	1·58	1·21	0·89	1·75	1·13	3·38	4·22	−0·84	1·56	1·45	+0·11	Dacca.
1	76·7	91	5·4	3·69		1·10		1·10		5·32			1·80		Mymensingh.
0	79·5	87	4·4	0·59	1·48	0·67	1·33	1·07	4·73	4·23	+0·50	2·03	1·42	+0·61	Faridpur.
0	80·6	85	4·7	1·20	1·54	1·23	2·00	1·19	5·46	5·30	+0·16	1·70	1·61	+0·09	Backergunge.
4	78·5	93	4·3	3·27		0·87		0·97		4·97			1·44		Tippera.
4	79·4	91	2·9	1·81		0·99		1·08		6·18			1·60		Noakhali.
2	78·0	91	6·7	5·22		1·79		1·45		6·38			2·19		Chittagong.
					5·36	1·22	3·00	1·50	8·53	6·61	+1·92	6·04	1·71	+4·33	South Lushai Hills.
1	75·9	87	5·7	5·42	3·40	0·73	2·25	0·59	9·29	3·13	+6·16	3·78	0·96	+2·82	Patna.
7	75·8	84	5·7	2·36	2·08	0·41	1·25	0·49	7·34	2·72	+4·62	3·74	0·57	+3·17	Gaya.
3	70·6	84	5·4	3·11											
4	75·7	88	6·0	2·68	2·71	0·02	2·00	0·50	8·44	3·13	+5·31	3·04	0·86	+2·18	Shahabad.
8	75·5	96	4·6	3·57											
3	75·4	90	6·9	3·88	3·02	0·47	2·00	0·34	6·86	4·12	+2·74	4·38	0·60	+3·78	Saran.
6	74·2	91	5·4	3·01	2·49	0·06	2·00	0·11		3·26		2·94	0·10	+2·84	Champaran.
	75·0	91	5·4	2·05	3·08	0·45	2·00	0·34		3·16			0·61		Muzaffarpur
3	75·6	89	6·6	2·32	3·15	0·49	2·33	0·25	6·63	2·79	+3·74	3·74	0·65	+3·09	Darbhanga.
					2·35	0·60	2·33	0·55	5·29	2·86	+2·43	3·61	0·83	+2·78	Monghyr.
1	77·9	85	4·4	1·34	2·34	0·47	2·00	0·41	5·89	3·16	+2·72	2·93	0·87	+2·06	Bhagalpur.
9	76·4	90	7·3	4·20	3·93	0·60	2·67	0·43	8·50	3·22	+5·28	4·30	0·93	+3·46	Purnea.
9	76·7	90	4·6	9·42	5·30	0·42	3·00	0·30	9·25	3·29	+5·96	5·83	0·74	+5·09	Malda.
5	77·1	82	4·3	3·64	2·05	0·64	3·00	0·62	1·49	3·59	+2·90	3·47	1·00	+2·47	Sonthal Parganas.
5	80·7	77	2·1	0·10		1·87		1·46		5·97			2·35		Cuttack.
5	81·4	81	5·9	0·99											
0	79·9	90	1·7	0·49		0·93		1·12		4·75			1·22		Balasore.
	81·3	85	5·9	4·40		2·09		1·59		6·82			2·84		Puri.
	78·9	88	2·1	1·61											
9	71·1	86	6·7	4·67		0·39		0·50		2·87			0·53		Hazaribagh.
2	71·6	84	5·0	0·99	1·97	0·58	3·00	0·83	5·53	2·52	3·01	2·10	0·73	+1·37	Lohardaga.
					2·60	0·35	2·00	0·55	4·81	2·46	2·35	3·14	0·49	+2·65	Palamau.
					1·34	0·71	2·00	0·63	4·29	3·25	+1·04	1·45	0·92	+0·53	Manbhum.
6	77·4	83	0·0	1·08	1·08	0·80	2·00	1·05	3·92	2·58	+1·34	1·08	0·92	+0·16	Singhbhum.
7	73·1	95	8·6	3·67											Sibsagar.
4	74·7	93	8·0	4·35											Goalpara.
9	73·8	94	9·6	12·12											Cachar.

n years. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
...represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 27th of October 1894.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 21st.	Monday, 22nd.	Tuesday, 23rd.	Wednesday, 24th.	Thursday, 25th.	Friday, 26th.	Saturday, 27th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1894.	Average rainfall from 1st October to date
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Presidency.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	0 07	...	...	Nil	0·07	0·68	1·31	3·73	0·07	
			Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	0·11	..	...	1	0 11	0·85	3·54	3·75	1·26	
			Katwa ...	...	...	...	...	0·58	0·14	...	2	0·72	0·86	4·90	3·87	0·72	
			Raniganj ...	0·10	...	...	...	0·32	0·79	...	3	1·21	0·66	3·96	3·28	1·93	
			Mankur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·77	?	Nil	
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	0·15	...	...	...	2·02	0·60	...	3	2·77	0·34	5·24	3·57	2·94	
			Hetampur ...	...	...	...	...	1·30	2·31	...	2	3·67	0·19	5·2	2·73	3·78	
			Rampur Hât	0·20	...	...	...	1·70	0·60	..	3	2·50	0·35	4·50	3·60	2·50	
			Bolpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·58	...	2	0·81	?	4·04	?	1·16	
			Murari ...	...	0·17	...	...	2·48	...	...	2	2·65	?	7·00	?	4·45	
			Labpur ...	...	...	...	...	2·04	...	...	1	2·04	?	9·79	?	4·77	
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·01	...	1	0·13	0·94	2·75	3·92	0·24	
			Vishnupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·84	5·39	2 67	Nil	
			Maliara ...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·20	...	2	0·46	0·61	4·15	3 28	1·54	
			Khatra ...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	1	0 11	0·68	4·26	3·70	1·25	
			Indas ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	..	Nil	0·05	?	1·53	?	0·05	
			Kotulpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	-	3·60	?	1·07	
			Onda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	N l	?	2·91	?	Nil	
			Gangajalghati	...	...	..	...	...	0·18	...	1	0·18	?	2·96	?	0·18	
			Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	1	0·17	?	4·16	?	1·52	
			Sonamukhi ...	1·05	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1·05	?	3·90	?	1·20	
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	..	...	...	0·22	0·75	..	0·90	3	1·87	3·34	7·71	7·98	2·04	
			Tamluk ...	...	...	...	...	0·39	...	0·37	2	0·76	1·37	5·05	4·05	2·04	
			Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	0·36	..	0·48	2	0·84	1·30	4 14	4·54	0·84	
			Ghatal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	1	0·42	0·30	4·79	3·56	0·42	
			Kukrahati ...	...	0·23	...	...	0·47					?		?		
			Garhbeta ...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·35	2	0·50	?	6·27	?	4·02	
			Panskura ...	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	0·84	2	1·13	?		?	1·90	
			Dantoon ...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	1	0·60	?		?		
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	Nil	0·09	0·74	3·32	3·90	0·38	
			Hooghly ...	0·03	...	...	...	0·02	0·01	...	Nil	0 06	0·87	1·94	3·94	0·48	
			Jahanabad ..	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	1	0·27	0·75	4·87	4·23	0·38	
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·04	...	Nil	0·11	1·02	4·70	4·02	2·54	
			Mohesreka ...	0·08	0·05	...	...	0·07	0·03	0·01	Nil	0·24	0·27	3·42	3·17	0·31	
			Ulubaria ...	...	..	...	...	0·28	...	...	1	0·28	?	4·94	?	0·86	
		24-Parganas...	Saugor Island	...	0·16	...	...	0·48	...	1·00	3	1·64	2·90	11·04	8·83	4·53	
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	0·13	...	1·54	...	...	2	1 67	1·43	4·60	4·82	2·51	
			Canning Town	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	0·43	2	0·88	?		?	1·26	
			Alipore (Obsy.)	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·05	0·02	1	0·25	1·15	4·17	4·13	0·66	
			Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	0·03	1	0·17	0·60	3·42	3·34	0·56	
			Dum-Dum ...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	1	0·30	1·00	4·01	4·08	0·30	
			Barasat ..	...	...	...	...	...	...				0·89		4·30		
			Basirhat ...	...	0·30	...	...	0·16	0·06	...	2	0·61	0·73	3·59	4·00	0·78	
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	Nil	0·08	0·75	4·72	3·51	1·87	
			Krishnagar ...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·01	...	Nil	0·02	0·59	2·90	4·11	0·28	
			Chuadanga ...	...	0·07	...	...	0·19	0·14	...	2	0·40	0·90	6·40	4·20	2·01	
			Meherpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	1	0·35	0·86	7·14	3·57	2·16	
			Kushtia ...	1·60	...	...	...	0·15	0 40	...	3	2·15	0 91	8·08	4·81	2·34	
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	...	...	...	...	0·85	1·74	...	2	2·59	0·39	8·37	3·77	6·39	
			Berhampore	...	...	...	...	1·03	0·75	...	2	1·78	0·28	4·31	4·27	2·88	
			Lalbag ...	0·02	...	...	..	1·00	0·76	...	2	1·78	0·32	6·14	4·50	3·53	
			Azimganj ...	0·05	...	...	...	0·96	0·58	...	2	1 59	0 26	5·40	4·48	3·89	
			Jangipur ...	...	...	...	...	1·25	...	...	1	1·25	0·26	2·74	3·14	1·25	
			Lalgola ...	...	...	...	...	3·00	2·00	...	2	5·00	0·25	7·69	4·26	5·50	
			Akhriganj ...	0·04	...	...	...	1·09	1·00	...	2	2·13	?	6·05	?	5·14	
			Patkabari ...	...	...	...	...	1 70		...			?		?		
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·15	...	2	0·28	1·35	2·64	3·47	0·39	
			Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	1	0·27	1·03	2·70	3·94	0·89	
			Jhenidah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·01	1·70	4·53	0·27	
			Magura ...	...	...	0·05	...	0·02	0·03	...	Nil	0·13	0·77	1 21	3 61	0·15	
			Bangaon ...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	1	0·24	0 80	2·02	4·32	0·60	
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	...	...	...	...	0·95	...	...	1	0·95	1·04	3·70	4·42	1 20	
			Bagerhat ...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·30	...	2	0·70	1·01	3·79	5·05	0·88	
			Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	0 19	...	...	1	0·19	1 27	3·05	3·95	0·19	
			Nakipur ...	...	...	0·90	1·12	...	0·85	0·62	4	3·49	?	5·74	?	4·36	
			Rampal ...	...	...	...	0·51	...	0·70	...	2	1·01	?	2·37	?	1·01	
		Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	0·09	0·04	...	0·04	0·99	0·93	...	2	2 00	0·55	3·28	4·25	2·55	
			Nator ...	1·60	...	...	...	0·65	0·85	...	3	3·19	0·65	5·45	4·21	3 46	
			Naugaon ...	1·00	0·61	0·25	...	1·96	...	...	4	2·92	0·44	6·23	2·29	4·34	
			Lalpur ...	...	...	...	...	2·10					?		?		
			Munda ...	0·51	1·19	...	2·10	0·02	...	...	3	3·82	?	5·63	?	4·36	
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur	1·23	0·90	1·62	...	...	...	0·85	4	4·60	0·17	9·69	3·04	5·10	
			Churaman ...	0·52	...	...	0·43	1·16	0·03	...	3	2·14	0·08	9·84	2·42	2·39	
			Raiganj ...	0·06	...	0·46	0·05	1·02	0·18				0·09		3·74		
			Dinajpur ...	0·04	0·05	0·04	0·07	1·80	0·18	...	3	3·10	1·18	6·40	4·84	3·30	
			Balughat ...	0·32	0·72	0·48	...	2·02	0·42	...	5	3·96	0 18	5·48	3·30	4·18	
			Thakurgaon	0·0	1·50	0·18	...	3 67	...	...	4	5·45	?	12·06	?	5·45	
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	0·88	1·48	...	...	2·59	0·36	...	4	5·31	1·57		5·20	5·39	
			Alipore Duoar	...	0·25	0·19	...	3·18	0·23	...	4	3·79	?	10·01	?	4·94	
			Fallacetta ...	...	...	...	...	2·00	0·70	...	2	2·70	?	8·03	?	2·90	
			Dabiganj ...	1·02	...	...	...	3·30	0·08	...	2	4·40	?	12·89	?	4·90	
			Bhagatpur (*Nagrakatta*)	...	...	1·36	1·65	1·82	0·06	0·21	4	5·10	?	17·45	?	6·77	
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi.	Darjeeling ...	Buxa ...	...	...	1·16	1·72	2·45	0·46	0·72	5	6·51	2·16	23·33	9·01	9·78	
			Siliguri ...	0·12	0·67	0·01	...	2·31	0·19	0·12	4	3·12	0·36	9·50	4·34	4·72	
			Darjeeling ...	0·05	...	...	...	1·01	0·26	...	2	2·22	1·94	5·41	5 07	3·43	
			Kalimpong ...				1·55						0·31		2·65		
			Kurseong ...	0·14	...	...	...	2·40	0·35	...	3	2·89	?	11·54	?	4·39	
			Pedong ...	0·01	...	...	0·03	1·21	0·08	...	1	1·33	?	4·03	?	2·09	
		British Bhutan	Gnatong ...	1·10	0·09	0·04	0·20	2 03	0·22	...	4	4·28	?	8·04	?	5·20	
		Tibet ...	Yatong ...	0·05	0·05	0·01	0·03	1·76	0·05	0·02	2	2·57	?	3·98	?	2·94	
		Kuch Bihar...	Dinhatta ...	0·19	0·50	0·21	0·60	3·11	0·35	...	6	4·96	0·58	15·59	5·07	6·27	
			Kuch Bihar...	0·37	0·02	0·05	..	3·85	0·96	...	3	5·25	0·55	10·84	4·09	5·32	
			Mekliganj ...	...	0·20		...	3·00	0·20	...	3	3·40	0·71	11·74	3·98	3·91	
			Mathabhunga	0·11	0·27	0·23	...	4·77	0·06	...	5	5·04	0·54	15·60	6·25	9 33	
			Futhari ...	0·10	0·08	0·60	...	3·68	0·42	...	4	4·88	?	10·78	?	4·88	
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	0·50	0·08	2·00	0·75	1·50	0·45	...	5	5·28	0·67	6·07	4·84	5·28	
			Rangpur ...	2·79	0·14	0·02	...	2·27	0·08	...	3	5·30	1·07	7·30	5·09	5·38	
			Peerganj .	0·37	0·44	...	...	1·84	0·62	...	4	3·27	?	3·96		3·47	
			Kurigaon ...	0·40	0·32	0·44	...	2·35	0·10	...	5	3·70	0·58	9·86	4·37	3·70	
			Gobindganj	...	0·76	0·32	...	1·26	0·30	...	4	2·64	?	2·86	?	2·86	
			Bagdogra (*Nilpuamari*)	...	1·81	1·58	0·02	2·95	0·18	...	5	7·14	0·44	10·75	4·07	7·46	
			Ulipur ...	0·31	1·76	0·36	...	2·45	0·46	...	5	5·34	?	8·92	?	5·07	
			Sundarganj ...	0·20	0·28	...	...	2·75	1·53	...	4	4·85	?	7·18	?	5·43	
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	4·20	0·30	...	...	0·90	...	...	3	5·40	0·39	8·65	4·06	5·40	
			Nowkhilla ...	0·48	...	0·34	...	0·72	0·11	...	4	1·05	0·47	2·85	5·11	2·46	
			Bogra ...	0·57	0·42	0·50	...	0·78	0·20	..	5	2·25	0·70	4·66	3·88	2·37	
			Panchbibi ...	0·33	0·35	...	0·07	0·55	0 10	...	4	1 40	0·25	5·97	4·31	1·95	
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	0·41	...	...	...	0·03	1·26	...	2	1·70	0·83	5·24	4·67	2·33	
			Sirajganj ...	0 08	...	...	...	0·03	1·26	...	2	1·37	0·04	2·99	4·29	2·00	

...tement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 27th of October 1894—contd.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 21st.	Monday, 22nd.	Tuesday, 23rd.	Wednesday, 24th.	Thursday, 25th.	Friday, 26th.	Saturday, 27th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th October 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	...	...	...	...	0·23	1·10				0·86		5·19		1·65
		Dacca	...	...	...	...	..	1·31	..	1	1·31	0·77	4·66	3·87	1·78	1 04
		Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	0·04	1 29	0·23	2	1·56	1·27	4 30	3·97	1·87	1 69
		Manikganj	0·45	...	...	...	0·09	0 10		2	0·64	0·64	1·97	3·80	0·96	1·41
		Jaydebpur	0·27	...	...	...	0·11	0·58	...	3	0·96	?	1·65	?	0·96	?
	Mymensingh	Kishorganj	0·28	...	...	...	0·31					0·74		5·23		1·29
		Atia (*Tangail*)	0·00	...	...	...	2·30	...	0 40	3	3·20	0·82	4·20	4·80	3·20	1·77
		Mymensingh	1·10	0·30	0·05	0·08	1·11	1·00	0·05	4	3·69	1·16	7·31	5 54	3·69	1·97
		Jamalpur	0·37	...	0·69	...	1·03	0·28	...	4	2·37	0·90	0·07	4·93	2·37	1·77
		Netrakona	1·19	1·71	2·79	...	2 80	0·23				1·86		6 06		2·19
		Subarnakhali	0·25	...	...	...	0·94	...	...	2	1·19	?	3·03	?	1·19	?
		Durgapur	0·35	2·50	1·50	0·75	1·50					?		?		?
		Sherpur Town			0·36	0·28	0·80	0·71				?		?		?
		Diwanganj	0·56									?		?		?
	Faridpur	Madaripur	...	...	...	...	3·06		0·80	2	3·86	0·59	7·73	3·92	4·00	1·06
		Faridpur	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·22	0·05	2	0·59	0·72	3·45	4·11	0·80	1 61
		Goalundo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·71	3·02	4·05	1·25	1·59
	Backergunge	Patuakhali	...	...	...	0·18	...	1·95	...	2	2·13	1·30	5·70	5·70	2·13	1·57
		Pirojpur	...	...	...	0·24	...	1·03	...	2	1·27	1·27	5·3	5·49	1·02	1 79
		Barisal	...	...	...	...	...	0·86	...	1	0·86	1·43	4·92	4 74	0·86	1·69
		Gaurnadi	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	0·04		0 38	?	3·30	?	0 42	?
		Bhola	...	...	...	0·42	0·12	1·35	...	3	1·89	0·90	6 44	5·22	1·89	1·38
		Daulatkhan	...	...	...	0·19	...	0·88	...	2	1·07	?	4 81	?	1·07	?
		Bauphal	...	...	...	0·39	...	1·27				?		?		?
Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala	...	...	...	...	...	2 30				1·02		5·03		1·91
	Tippera	Comilla	...	...	...	...	...	2·45	1·03	2	3·50	0·85	3·87	4·22	3·55	1·14
		Chandpur	...	...	...	...	0·01	2·36	0·45	2	2·82	0·62	8·26	5·99	3·71	1·27
		Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	0 45	1·80				1·00		4 63		1·41
		Ramchandrapur.	...	...	...	...	...	1 72				?		?		?
		Nasirnagar	...	0·04	0·10	0·50	0·94					?		?		?
		Daudkandi										?		?		?
		Kasba										?		?		?
		Laksam										?		?		?
	Noakhali	Noakhali	0·60	...	...	0·01	..	0·90	0·30	3	1·81	1·32	6·89	6·71	2·53	1·83
		Feeny	..	...	...	0·15	0·06	1·20				0·67		5·04		1·39
		Harishpur	1·31	0·06	0·23							?		?		?
		Ramganj	...	...	...	...	...	1·51				?		?		?
	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	...	...	...	...	..	0 64	2·05	2	3·29	2·31	5·29	7·22	3·29	2·76
		Chittagong	...	...	...	1·01	0·11	3·00				1·26		5·55		1·61
		Kutubdia										?		?		?
		Satkanya	...	...	...	0·87						?		?		?
		Kodala										?		?		?
		Fenua										?		?		?
		Mirsarai	0·54	...	0·09	...	0·41	2·88				?		?		?
		Chandpur	...	...	...	0·48	0·06					?		?		?
	South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia	...	...	...	0·26	0·06	2·12	2·93	3	5 36	1·22	8·53	6·01	6·04	1·71
		Bundarban	...	...	...	0·20	0·38	2·28	0·48	4	3·34	?	8·79	?	6·45	?
Patna.	Patna	Patna	1·61	0·06	...	1·58	2·17	...	...	3	5·42	0·76	14·58	3·27	5·46	0 98
		Dinapore	0·05	...	...	0·20	2·16	...	...	2	3·09	0·70	13·14	3·13	3·42	0 89
		Bihar	...	...	...	0 54	1 27	...	...	2	1·81	0 72	4 79	3 07	2·96	0·99
		Barh	...	...	...	1·75	1·53					0·75		5·04		0·97
		Bikram	...	0·75	...	2·12	0·86	...	...	3	3·73	?	11·25	?	4·41	?
		Hilsa	1·01	...	1·70	...	1·25	...	1·01	4	5·00	?	13·07	?	6·30	?
	Gaya	Aurangabad	...	...	...	0·08	1·95	...	...	1	2·03	0·21	8·18	2·09	2·88	0 36
		Gaya	...	...	...	...	2 36	..	..	1	2 36	0·53	9·82	2·21	6·95	0·69
		Nawadah	...	...	...	...	1·81	...	...	1	1·81	0·51	4·51	2·54	2·81	0·65
		Jahanabad	...	...	...	0·39	1·71	...	...	2	2 10	0·37	6·82	3 44	2·30	0·56
		Arwal	0·24	...	1·18	1·05	...	...	...	3	2·47	?	6 29	?	2·52	?
		Daudnagar	...	...	...	0·50	1·45	0·01		2	1·96	?	5·26	?	2·58	?
		Sherghati	...	...	...	...	2·60	...	...	1	2·60	?	7·14	?	3·70	?
		Rajauli										?		?		?
		Pakri Barawan.	...	...	...	1·37						?		?		?
	Shahabad	Buxar	0·04	0·46	...	0·43	1·72	0·03	...	3	2·68	0·69	10·78	3·21	2·73	0·97
		Dehri	...	...	...	0·96	2·14	0·01	...	2	3·11	0·66	7·08	2·89	3 15	0·93
		Bhabhua	...	0·27	...	0·18	2·28	...	...	3	2·73	0·50	10·73	2·95	3·13	0 77
		Sasaram	...	...	...	0·42	1·44	...	...	2	1·86	0·74	5·47	3·51	2·58	0 96
		Arrah	0·30	...	0·48	2 37	...					0·51		3·15		0 70
		Mohanea	...	1·55	...	0·08	1·24	...	...	2	2·87	?	10·76	?	3·38	?
		Khiri	...	0·15	...	...	0·80			2	0·95	?	8·95	?	1·75	?
		Ayeaon	...	0·60	...	1·40	1·16					?		?		?
		Ramagar	...	0·45	...	0·47	2·10	...	...	3	3·02	?	9·41	?	5·48	?
		Koath	...	0·43	...	0·30	1·78	...	...	3	2·51	?	5·12	?	2·51	?
		Sikroul	...	...	...	0·25	1·40	...	...	2	1·65	?	4·22	?	2 16	?
		Bassowan	...	...	...	0·57	2·97	...	...	2	3·54	?	12·80	?	5·00	?
		Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	0·95	...	...	1	0·95	?	7·93	?	1·65	?
	Saran	Gopalganj	...	...	...	0·41	2·80	...	...	2	3·21	0·06	6·51	5·02	5·31	0·13
		Siwan	...	...	1·12	2·65				2	3·77	0·81	5·91	3·91	3·95	0·98
		Ekma	...	...	...	2·30	1·95	...	...	2	4·25	?	6 36	?	4·25	?
		Chapra	...	0·04	...	2·42	1·42	...	...	2	3·88	0·55	8·16	3·46	3·88	0·72
		Seeseepur	...									?		?		?
		Annour	...	...	...	1·75	1·61					?		?		?
		Basantpur	...	...	...	0·28	2·28					?		?		?
	Champaran	Motihari	...	...	...	0·37	2·64	...	...	2	3·01	0·10	5·91	3·29	3·78	0·16
		Bettiah	...	0·02	...	0·31	1·46					0·02		3·42		0·03
		Bayaha	0·03	...	...	0·16	1·03	...	...	2	1·22	?	4·26	?	1·34	?
		Barkurwa	...	...	...	0·31	2·48	0·02	...	2	2·81	?	5·74	?	3·00	?
	Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	...	...	...	0·32	3·12	...	...	2	3 44	0·14	7·05	2·48	3·51	0·30
		Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	0·30	1·83			2	2·13	0·82		3·13		0·41
		Hajipur	...	...	...	1·45	2 20	...	0·01	2	3·66	0·49	10·07	3 99	3·69	0·64
		Paru										?		?		?
		Mahuwa	...	0·28	1·95	2·50	...	...	...	3	4·73	?		?		?
		Shitalar				2·30						?		?		?
		Pupri										?		?		?
	Darbhanga	Tajpur	0·09	...	...	1·95	2·42	...	...	2	4·46	0·52	6·62	3·07	4·86	0·70
		Darbhanga	..	...	...	0·20	2·13	...	...	2	2·32	0·51	6·83	2 88	2·62	0 69
		Madhubani	...	0·49	...	0·21	1·97	0·01	...	3	2·68	0·44	6·35	2·42	3·75	0 56
		Bahera	...	0·26	...	1·20						?		?		?
		Rosera	...	0·47	...	0·43	1·80	...	...	3	3·40	?	5·40	?	2·52	?
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Begu Sarai	0·04	0·07	...	1·34	1 35	...	...	3	3·39	0·78	6·21	2·15	5·14	0 90
		Monghyr	...	0·12	...	0·82	1·92	...	...	3	2·86	0 84	4·62	3 20	3·66	0 98
		Jamui	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	1	0·80	0 51	5·12	2·43	1·64	0 61
		Gogri	...	...	...	0·94	0·66	...	...	2	1·60	?	2·58	?	2·10	?
		Sheikhpura	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	...	1	1·50	?	4·49	?	2·24	?
		Chakai Bamdi	0·54	0·10	...	...	2·07	...	...	3	2·71	?	7·17	?	3·91	?
		Chapreon														?
		Gidhour	...	...	...	...	1·08	...	...	1	1·08	?	5·67		2·57	

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 27th of October 1894—*concld.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 21st.	Monday, 22nd.	Tuesday, 23rd.	Wednesday, 24th.	Thursday, 25th.	Friday, 26th.	Saturday, 27th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th October 1894.	Aver rain from Octobe date
Bihar—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	0·05	...	0·07	2·53	...	...	1	2·65	0·30	4·24	3·80	2·81	
			Bangaon (Sylhat).	0·06	...	...	...	2·38	...	...	1	3·04	?			4·33	
			Supaul ...	...	0·13	0·25	...	2·72	...	...	3	3·10	0·45	6·23	2·63	3·10	
			Pratapganj ...	...	...	...	...	3·06	...	...	1	3·06	?	7·58	?	3·06	
			Bhagalpur ...	0·21	...	...	0·03	1·10	...	...	2	1·34	0·50	4·06	2·97	2·98	
			Banka ...	0·09	0·50	...	...	1·08	...	...	2	2·27	0·62	8·96	3·23	2·82	
			Colgong ...	0·16	0·80	...	0·21	1·45	...	...	4	2·62	?	3·60	?	2·83	
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ..	0·38	...	0·40	...	2·98	...	...	3	3·76	0·47	8·78	2·90	4·30	
			Araria ...	0·38	...	...	...	3·28	0·17	...	3	3·83	0·44	8·61	3·20	3·88	
			Purnea ...	0 12	...	...	...	4·05	0·03	...	2	4·20	0·60	8·10	3 56	4·98	
			Gondwara (Korah).										?		?		
			Barsoe ...										?		?		
			Forbesganj ...	0·43	0·20	...	...	2·41	0·06	...	3	3·10	?	7·90	?	4·01	
			Kaliaganj ...	0 31	0·10	...	...	2·20	0·13	...	4	2 74	?	10·39	?	3·34	
		Malda ...	Malda ...	0·29	0·11	6·84	...	1·51	0·67	...	5	9·42	0·82	13·21	4·05	10·06	
			Chanchal ...	...	...	...	...	1·33	0·02	...	1	1·35	0·01	5·26	2·50	1·58	
			Gajol ...	...	0·10	0·15	..	1·66	0·16	...	4	2·07	?	4·37	?	2·07	
			Sibganj ...	0·92	0·45	0·29	...	2·10	0·05	...	4	3·81	?	8·29	?	5·15	
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	0·04	...	0·12	0·15	1·58	...	...	3	1·89	0·47	4·33	2·95	2·48	
			Godda ...	0·17	...	...	...	2·35	...	...	2	2·52	0·35	4·57	2 87	3·04	
			Pakaur ...	0·54	...	0·14	...	1·74	0·32	...	4	2·74	0·62	7·24	4 52	3·44	
			Naya Dumka	0·23	...	...	0·05	1·92	1·44	...	3	3·04	0·64	7·83	3·93	4·00	
			Deoghur ...	0·98	...	...	...	1·27	0·16	...	3	2·41	1·00	7·50	4·08	2·94	
			Jamtara ...	2 05	...	...	...	1·23	0·30				0·77		3·20		
			Belbodda ...	...	...	...	2·20	0·20	...	...	2	2·40	?	2·90	?	2·40	
			Nanihat ...	1·90	...	0·10	...	1·50	0·50	...	4	4·00	?	8·03		5·23	
			Asansboni ...	...	...	...	2·16	1·00	...	...	2	3·16	?	6 83	?	5·05	
			Katikund ...	1·70	...	...	...	1·10	...	...	2	2·80	?	10·08	?	4·60	
			Madhupur ...	0·20	0·65	...	...	1 15	0·65	...	4	2·67	?	6·08	?	3·41	
			Sarwan ...	1·12	...	...	1·06	0·45	...	...	3	2 63	?	8·23	?	4·53	
			Sarath ...	1·28	...	...	...	1·78	0·24	...	3	3·30	?	8·76	?	5·38	
			Barkope ...	0·10	...	...	...	1·34	...	...	2	1·44	?	3·62	?	2 44	
			Dauroy ...										?		?		
			Bhagya ...	...	...	...	0·54	...	...	...	1	0·54	?	2·45	?	1·23	
			Moheanore ...										?		?		
			Barharwa ...	0·10	0·04	0·10	...	1·73	0·02	...	3	1·99	?	4·30	?	2·89	
			Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	0·45	0·78	...	...	2	1 23	?	2·47	?	1·31	
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	...	...	...	0·14		0·53				1·72		6·37		
			Banki ...	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·07	0·95	2·17	4·12	1·26	
			Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	0·77	0·02	...	2	0·99	2·17	3·87	5·28	1·48	
			False Point ...	0·07	0·13	...	...	0·74	0·06	...	2	1·14	2·80	6·03	9·07	2·22	
			Kendrapara...	...	0·34	...	...	0·30	0·09	...	2	0·73	1·86	7·51	5·50	1·85	
			Jajpur ...	...	0·30	0·06	..						1·66	4·36	4·85		
			Dharmsala ...			0·75	0·35	0·11					?		?		
			Salipore ...	...	0·10	...	0·60						?		?		
			Pal Lahara ...										?		?		
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	...	0·25	...	...	0·08					?		?		
			Chandbali ...	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·10				1·14		5·18		
			Bhadrak ...	...	1·28	0·60	...	0·35	...	...	3	2·23	1·13	6·08	3 31	2·23	
			Soro ...										0·66		3·72		
			Balasore ...	...	...	0·25	...	0·10	0·12	...	3	0·47	1·62	2·35	4 58	0·63	
			Jellasore ...	...	0·04	...	0·06	...	1·25	0·24	2	1·59	0 38	3·45	4·12	2·14	
			Baripada ...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	2 10	2	2 33	0·47	7·05	3·70	2·39	
		Puri ...	Puri ...	0·81	0·41	0·62	1·69	0·71	0·20	0·06	6	4·40	2·67	13·19	5·87	5·80	
			Khurda ...	0·05		...	...	0·05	0·06				2·09		5·04		
			Bhanpur ...	...	0·12								1·22		5·84		
			Gop ...	..	0·63	...	..	0·45	...	...	2	1·08	?	7·30	?	2·10	
			Satpara ...	0·51	0·30	...	0·31						?		?		
			Pipli ...	...	0·22	0·13	0·63	0·09	0·10				?		?		
			Nayagarh ...	0·04	...	0·12	0·11						?		?		
			Ranpur ...	0·08									?		?		
			Kurmala ...										?		?		
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	3·00	...	...	...	1·75	0·24	...	3	4·99	0·60	10·19	3·08	6·39	
			Hazaribagh...	2·31	0·46	...	...	1·65	0·25	...	4	4·67	0·41	10·59	3·03	5·09	
			Semtagurah...										0·15		2·86		
			Mahudi Hills										0 16		2·50		
			Jhumra Hill										0·44		2·84		
			Barhi ...	1·97	...	...	...	1·97	...	...	2	3·94		9·81	?	4·50	
			Chatra ...	...	...	...	...	1·64	0·38	...	2	2·02	?	5·70	?	3·11	
			Karagdeha ...	0·41	0·04	0·30	...	1·83	0·12	...	4	2·79	?	7 90	?	3·76	
			Ramgar ...	2·10	...	...	...	1 20					?		?		
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	0·41	...	...	0·77	0·40	1·39				0·64		2·31		
			Ranchi ...	0·08	...	...	...	0·48	0·35	...	2	0·91	0·53	5·31	2·72	0·91	
			Silli ...										?		?		
			Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	2·13					?		?		
			Tamar ...	...	...	...							?		?		
			Chainpur ...	...	...	...	0·65	0·37					?		?		
		Palamau ...	Palamau ... (*Daltonganj*).	...	0·87	...	0·07	1·64	0·02	...	2	2·60	0·35	4·81	2·46	3·14	
			Balumath ...	1·70	0·02	...	...	1·50	0·38	...	3	3·60	?	7·49	?	5·40	
			Husainabad...	...	...	...	...	2·75					?		?		
			Gurhwa ...	...	...	...	0·25	2·04	...	...	2	2·29	?	6·97	?	2·57	
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·25	...	2	0·53	0·67	2·94	3·01	0·75	
			Gobindpur ...	...	...	...	...	1·10	1·05	...	2	2·15	0·76	5·64	3·49	2·15	
			Raghunathpur.	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·16	...	2	0 86	?	1·82	?	0·89	
			Barabhum ...	...	...	...	...	0·27	0·11	...	2	0·38	?	2·26	?	0·38	
			Jhulda ...	0·11	...	...	...	0·39	0·06	...	2	0·56	?	2·66	?	0·56	
			Chas ...	0·70	...	...	...	1 30	1·05	...	3	3·05	?	5 21	?	3·05	
			Pandra ...	...	1·11	...	...	1·73	0·98	...	3	3·82	?	8·08	?	5·22	
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	...	...	...	...	0·64	0·44	...	2	1·08	0·80	3·92	2·58	1·08	
			Chakradharpur.										?		?		
			Ghatsila ...	...	1·70	...	...	1·51	...	1·03	3	4·24	?	10·76	?	4·39	
			Laharaguru ...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·20	2	0·60	?	4·09	?	0·60	
			Gorikura ...	...	...	...	...	1·26	0·69	...	2	1·95	?	7·60	?	1·95	
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·14	0·10	3	0·40	?	4·49	?	0·40	
			Manoharpur	...	...	...	...	1·15	0·59				?		?		
			Kharswan ...										?		?		

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns wanting the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when a 0·10 inch of rain has fallen.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 27TH OF OCTOBER 1894.

DURING the previous week a diffused but rather large cyclonic storm had formed in the south of the Bay, which had advanced slowly in a west-north-westerly direction, and on the 20th, or the last day of that week, was lying off the Coromandel coast with a centre probably in about the latitude of Madras. The diffused storm continued its advance, and the centre passed inland a little to the north of Madras, and probably between that station and Nellore, in the early morning of the 21st, or the first day of the week under review. The disturbance was of feeble strength near its centre, but at considerable distances from it, it was accompanied by very strong winds, specially to the north of the centre, and at such stations as Coconada, Masulipatam, and even in Ceylon at Galle, very strong winds, and at certain times a severe gale of wind, were reported. Decidedly heavy rain was also brought up to the Madras coast during the approach and passage of the depression over the land. The diffused storm apparently either broke up on striking the coast, or it may perhaps have passed across the peninsula in a feeble form, and have afterwards developed into a storm which advanced up the Bombay coast, and filled up in Guzerat on the 27th. At all events, in so far as the weather in the Bay of Bengal is concerned, on the 22nd it had practically ceased to exist. It had, however, brought up with it a moderately heavy wave of monsoon winds, and when the depression had passed away this wave began to spread northwards along the west coast of the Bay. On the 22nd moderate general rain was received in Orissa. On the 23rd, south-westerly or more or less monsoon winds set in over Bengal, and winds became moderate in force at the head of the Bay. Pressure also began to fall on the 23rd. The fall of pressure continued on the 24th, and the fairly steady south-westerly wind current affected practically the whole province, while rainfall, which had been more or less local up to this date, except in Assam and Orissa, began to increase in amount, and became more general, and in Bihar in particular on the 24th the falls were heavy. On the 25th, a rapid fall of pressure took place over the northern half of the province, the fall equalling 0·07″ over parts of Bihar, and a very distinct barometric depression had formed over this area, the defect ranging up to 0·14″ at Bhagalpur, round which as a centre there was a distinct, though rather irregular, cyclonic circulation of winds. With the formation of the depression very heavy general rain fell over the whole of the northern half of the province, and lighter and also rather general rain over the southern half. On the 26th pressure had fallen rather rapidly at the extreme northern, eastern, and southern stations, and pressure had become in defect by amounts ranging up to 0·234″ at Sibsagar, 0·212″ at Jalpaiguri, and 0·207″ at Darjeeling. A strong westerly element in the wind direction, however, began to set in over the greater part of the province on this day, and hence, though the depression in the north of the province was still very prominent, it had become more diffused, and the cyclonic circulation of winds in connection with it had disappeared. Fairly general rain had again fallen in connection with the depression, but the amounts were only heavy at the eastern stations on the 26th. On the 27th a moderate to rapid increase of pressure occurred, the increase ranging from 0·17″ at Sibsagar to 0·04″ in South Bengal. Hence the barometric depression was rapidly filling up, though pressure was still in defect and winds had become westerly at the great majority of stations, and in some cases north-westerly and northerly. Hence weather was becoming much more settled, and on the 27th only a few unimportant showers were reported in the south of the province.

Pressure.—Owing apparently to the effects of the storm in the Bay, and the subsequent advance of monsoon winds over Bengal, and to the development of another depression in the north of the province, the mean pressure has been very considerably below the normal, and the defects have usually ranged from about 0·04″ at the southern stations up to about 0·08″ at the extreme north of the province. In Assam the defect has averaged 0·064″.

Temperature has been decidedly high almost throughout the week, and the general excess has averaged 1·1°. The largest excess has been recorded in Orissa, where it has equalled 2°.

In Assam, on the other hand, temperature has been in defect and the average defect has equalled 1·7°.

Rainfall has been unusually heavy and frequent during the week. The falls in North Bengal and Bihar have averaged no less than between three and four inches, and Chota Nagpur and East Bengal have received about two and-a-half inches. The smallest falls have been received in South-West Bengal and Orissa, but even these districts have received falls which have averaged about an inch. In all cases, except in Orissa and South-West Bengal, the falls have been largely above the normal. The number of rainy days has also been exceptionally large, and in all divisions they have largely exceeded the normal.

Comparing the actual with the normal falls for the period, and expressing the actual falls as percentage amounts, the falls during the week have equalled the following:—South-West Bengal 105 per cent., North Bengal 641 per cent., East Bengal 225 per cent., Bihar 583 per cent., Orissa 75 per cent., and Chota Nagpur 486 per cent. Taking the various divisions to have an equal value in the calculation, the rainfall of the week may be said to have been equal to 353 per cent. of the normal.

In Assam during the week Silchar has received 12·12 inches of rain, Dhubri 4·35 inches, and Sibsagar 3·67 inches.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 27th of October 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th October 1894.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	91·3	68·4	87·2	74·6	80·9	+1·3	0·91	0·87	+0·04	1·38	0·98	+0·40	4·49	4·11	1·63	1·46
North Bengal	89·2	67·7	84·2	72·8	78·5	+0·6	3·72	0·58	+3·14	3·73	0·61	+3·12	7·88	4·25	4·24	1·29
East Bengal	89·3	69·1	86·1	74·6	80·4	+1·4	2·36	1·05	+1·31	2·23	1·13	+1·10	5·39	5·15	2·70	1·62
Bihar ...	89·9	65·3	84·2	72·0	78·1	+0·3	3·03	0·52	+2·51	2·33	0·44	+1·89	7·41	3·20	3·71	0·76
Orissa	90·2	72·8	87·4	76·0	81·7	+2·0	1·16	1·54	—0·38	2·30	1·35	+0·95	5·26	5·65	1·90	2·00
Chota Nagpur	90·4*	62·4*	83·1*	69·2*	76·2*	+0·9*	2·48	0·51	+1·97	2·71	0·64	+2·07	6·50	2·81	2·89	0·65
Assam	90·0	68·0	80·3	71·7	76·0	−1·7										

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 30th October 1894.

A. Pedler,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 21st to 27th October 1894.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
October ...	21st ...	29·940	82·1	89·0	13·8	75·2	85·6	75·5	·749	70·6	61	...
,, ...	22nd ...	·966	82·1	89·0	13·8	75·2	84·6	79·5	·941	77·4	79	...
,, ...	23rd ...	·929	82·4	90·0	15·2	74·8	86·6	81·0	·985	78·8	78	0·03
,, .	24th ...	·911	82·9	90·0	14·2	75·8	85·6	79·5	·926	76·9	76	...
,, ...	25th ...	·863	80·6	85·9	10·6	75·3	83·1	79·5	·960	78·0	85	0·20
,, ..	26th ...	·843	81·2	87·0	11·7	75·3	82·1	77·0	·861	74·7	79	0·05
,, ...	27th ...	·883	80·9	87·0	12·2	74·8	84·1	75·5	·768	71·3	65	0·02

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days		29·905
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		81·7
The extreme variation of temperature		15·2
The maximum temperature		90·0
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days		75
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 21st to 27th October 1894		0·30

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

Meteorological Office, India,
The 29th October 1894.

J. H. Gilliland,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 21st to 27th October 1894.

	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
94.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
ct.	21st	144·8	10·1	29·904	80·7	86·6	12·0	74·6	77·1	0·885	75·5	85	S by E, SW and calm.	41	Nil	Chiefly clear, d.
,	22nd	145·2	8·6	·903	80·5	86·8	11·8	75·0	77·3	·894	75·8	86	SW by W, SW and calm.	60	Not measurable.	Chiefly clear, d, d.
,	23rd	147·9	9·7	·868	80·9	87·0	12·1	74·9	77·6	·905	76·2	86	SW and WSW ...	86	Nil	Chiefly clear, d.
,,	24th	145·8	8·6	·853	80·4	87·1	10·9	76·2	77·7	·913	76·5	88	WSW and SSW...	91	0·08	Partially cloudy, d, o, g, p.
,,	25th	138·6	0·9	·812	80·2	84·6	9·3	75·3	77·1	·890	75·7	87	S and WSW ...	178	0·11	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p.
,,	26th	141·5	5·8	·774	80·3	84·7	8·7	76·0	77·1	·890	75·7	86	WSW and WNW	50	0·06	Chiefly cloudy, o,g, d.
,,	27th	138·6	9·3	·834	79·3	85·2	10·0	75·2	73·7	·758	70·9	76	Variable and calm	35	Nil	Chiefly clear, d.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·850
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·860
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	53·0
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	79·9
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	80·3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	79·8
The extreme variation of temperature	12·5
The maximum temperature	87·1
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	18
	%
The mean relative humidity	85
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	78
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 21st to 27th October 1894	0·25
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	1·65
The total fall from 1st January to 27th October 1894	45·30
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	64·45

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; d, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 29th October 1894.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorologicdl Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 27th October 1894, *as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 27th October 1894.			Week ending Saturday, the 28th October 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	464	45,327	538	652	55,175	614
Jute	291	96,450	1,655	349	1,50,550	2,604
Firewood	74	56,350	829	128	61,000	912
Other articles	746	1,78,213	2,698	931	1,73,025	2,647
Total ...	1,575	3,76,340	5,770	2,060	4,39,750	6,777

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of August 1894, *as compared with the same month of the previous year.*

Staples.	1894.		1893.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1894.	1893.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	788	.....	1,230	10	788	1,240	.....	452
Cotton, raw	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	136	.....	123	.....	136	123	13	.....
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Piece-goods, European	180	3	211	.....	183	211	.....	28
Ditto, Indian	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than Opium	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Non-intoxicating—								
Others	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
Cutch	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Turmeric	2	94	1	.....	96	1	95	.....
Grain and pulse—								
Rice in the husk	38	26	107	.....	64	118	.....	54
Do. not in the husk	236	13	1,231	7	209	1,238	.....	969
Gram and pulse	156	26	178	15	182	193	.....	11
Others	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Raw	.....	21	3	53	21	56	.....	35
Jute—								
Raw	.....	5,092	.....	3,682	5,092	3,682	1,410	.....
Gunny bars and cloth	62	5	14	2	67	16	51	.....
Leather, manufactured	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Liquors—								
Wines	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
Metals—								
Brass, unwrought	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Brass, wrought...	15	8	7	.....	23	7	16	.....
Iron	41	2	61	9	45	70	.....	27
Others	1	8	39	9	9	48	.....	39
Oils—								
Kerosine	193	.....	187	.....	193	187	6	.....
Castor	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	1
Cocoanut	13	22	26	.....	35	26	9	.....
Others	190	4	243	.....	194	243	.....	49
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	8	.....	67	8	67	.....	59
Rape and mustard	132	48	239	14	180	253	.....	73
Til or gingelly	.....	386	.....	.....	386	.....	386	.....
Others	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Opium	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Paper and pasteboard	4	.....	7	.....	4	7	.....	3
Provisions—								
Ghee	6	.....	10	.....	6	10	.....	4
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	212	.....	.....	212	.....	212	.....
Others	49	54	76	83	103	159	.....	56
Salt	555	2	379	5	557	384	173	.....
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	22	117	.....	303	139	303	.....	164
Chillies	12	79	29	3	91	32	59	.....
Others	4	8	.....	16	12	16	.....	4
Stone and lime	84	.....	40	.....	84	40	44	.....
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	8	23	11	27	31	38	.....	7
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	73	536	16	216	609	232	377	.....
Timber	45	2	1	.....	47	1	46	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	125	58	77	121	183	198	.....	15
Manufactured—								
Cigars	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
All other articles of merchandise	914	303	588	257	1,217	845	372	.....
Total ...	4,116	7,170	5,147	4,910	11,286	10,057	3,399	2,061

J. Shaw,
for Examiner of Accounts.

Calcutta, *the 25th October* 1894.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of August 1894, *as compared with the same month of the previous year.*

STAPLES.	1894.		1893.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1894.	1893.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	2,476	25,379	2,677	15,728	27,855	18,405	9,450	.....
Cotton, raw	1	58	9	35	59	44	15	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	397	.....	574	1	397	575	.....	178
Ditto, Indian	239	155	67	200	394	267	127	.....
Piece-goods, European	2,259	2	1,638	113	2,261	1,751	510	.....
Ditto, Indian	17	.....	1	2	17	3	14	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	10	1	1	.....	11	1	10	.....
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	14	6	11	6	20	17	3	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	50	.....	26	.....	50	26	24	.....
Turmeric	20	182	16	88	202	74	128	.....
Aniline dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	10	4	.....	.....	14	.....	14	.....
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	53	3	33	3	56	36	20	.....
Rice in the husk	901	858	1,010	2,126	1,849	3,136	...	1,287
Rice not in the husk	2,008	1,847	6,226	2,499	3,855	8,725	.....	4,870
Jawar and bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	1,649	1,282	940	852	2,911	1,792	1,119	.....
Others	4	13	3	18	17	21	.....	4
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw	9	589	8	850	598	858	.....	260
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horns	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Jute—								
Raw	10	66,878	143	58,060	66,888	58,203	8,685	.....
Gunnybags and cloth	190	152	255	2,217	342	2,472	.....	2,130
Lac—								
Stick	2	17	2	.....	19	2	17	.....
Shell								
Leather, manufactured	8	.....	1	.....	8	1	7	.....
Liquors—								
Beer	32	.....	42	.....	32	42	.....	10
Spirits	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Wines	51	.....	52	1	51	53	.....	2
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, do.	28	.....	17	.....	28	17	11	.....
Copper, wrought	7	.....	4	.....	7	4	3	.....
Brass, do.	224	78	233	76	302	309	.....	7
Iron	1,018	11	721	309	1,029	1,030	.....	1
Others	68	12	35	69	80	104	.....	24
Oils—								
Kerosine	5,853	19	6,833	6	5,872	6,839	.....	967
Castor	19	7	14	.....	26	14	12	.....
Cocoanaut	100	.....	98	.....	100	98	2	.....
Others	476	10	510	41	486	551	.....	65
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	425	18	767	425	785	.....	360
Rape and mustard	297	853	222	936	1,150	1,218	.....	68
Til or jinjili	10	470	.....	36	480	36	444	.....
Poppy	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Earth-nuts...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	41	.....	41
Others	37	10	3	3	47	6	41	.....
Opium	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	1
Paper and pasteboard	462	118	36	.....	580	36	544	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	73	1	47	4	74	51	23	.....
Dried fruits and nuts	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....
Others	758	230	405	370	994	835	159	.....
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines and tenders and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	.....
Salt	4,984	91	4,196	41	5,075	4,237	838	.....
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	19	1	.....	19	1	18	.....

Staples.	1894.		1893.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1894.	1893.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	800	49	90	326	849	416	433	.....
Pepper	61	.....	37	.....	61	37	24	.....
Ginger	.....	59	.....	79	59	79	.....	20
Chillies	150	117	200	32	267	232	35	.....
Cardamoms	.....	17	.....	.....	17	.....	17	.....
Others	102	48	54	18	148	102	46	.....
Stone and lime	221	127	348	271	348	619	.....	271
Sugar—								
Refined or crystalized, including sugar-candy.	314	23	213	106	337	319	18	.....
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	926	491	427	184	1,417	611	806	.....
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	30	7,235	15	5,169	7,265	5,184	2,081	.....
Timber	210	132	239	113	342	352	.....	10
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	170	2,375	58	2,151	2,545	2,209	336	.....
Manufactured—								
Cheats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	3	18	18	.....	21	18	3	.....
Wool, raw	.....	60	1	24	60	25	35	.....
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	2,373	1,610	5,875	4,472	3,983	10,347	.....	6,364
Total ...	30,302	1,12,128	34,813	98,474	1,42,430	1,33,287	28,102	16,959

J. SHAW,
for Examiner of Accounts.

CALCUTTA, *the 25th October* 1894.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th October 1894 *on* 1,663·90 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*270,527	*3,15,180 0 0	31,11,509 0	6,68,290 4 0	15,323 12 0	9,98,794 0 0	75,441	112,519	187,960
Or per mile of railway	.....	189 6 9	.....	401 9 5	9 3 4	600 3 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	†4,266,478	†41,68,041 13 0	‡4,10,13,632 0	‡84,67,560 1 0	§2,44,843 1 0	1,28,80,444 15 0	1,130,662‡	1,660,850‡	2,791,513
Total for 16 weeks ...	4,536,005	44,83,221 13 0	4,41,25,161 0	91,35,760 5 0	2,60,166 13 0	1,38,79,148 15 0	1,206,103‡	1,773,369‡	2,979,473
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	263,576	2,86,789 1 7	21,74,154 30	5,43,373 12 0	15,769 5 3	8,45,932 2 10	76,712	96,727	173,439
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	178 0 9	.....	337 5 7	9 12 8	525 3 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 16½ weeks of previous year... ...	4,628,442‡	48,97,373 6 6	3,85,46,340 10	83,28,658 1 2	2,44,789 15 6	1,34,70,821 7 2	1,237,727	1,570,954	2,808,681

* The increase is partly due to running of ordinary special and troop extra trains, and partly to return of pilgrims.
† Deducted No. of passengers 1,074 and Rs. 2,738
‡ Ditto Mds. 30,525 and ,, 13,319 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 1st September 1894.
§ Ditto ,, 3,203

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th October 1894, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
traffic for the week ...	17,834	4,477 12 0	11,246 0	372 6 0	10 0 0	4,860 2 0	1,065	79	1,144
er mile of railway	.....	201 6 10	.....	16 12 0	0 7 3	218 10 1	.....	.....	.....
previous 15 weeks of half-	*278,104	*65,829 8 0	†1,16,478 20	†4,653 7 0	‡ 142 0 0	70,624 15 0	16,627	1,116	17,743
Total for 16 weeks ...	295,938	70,307 4 0	1,27,724 20	5,025 13 0	153 0 0	75,485 1 0	17,692	1,195	18,887
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week previous year	19,375½	4,720 13 1	5,037 10	202 1 0	11 11 0	4,934 9 1	901	45	946
ile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	212 5 10	.....	9 1 5	0 8 5	231 15 8	.....	.....	.....
for corresponding 16½ ks of previous year ...	279,620½	67,526 6 8	1,48,287 30	4,711 8 0	208 2 7	72,506 1 3	14,528	1,188	15,716

Deducted No. of passengers 574 and Rs. 283
Ditto Mds. 7 and added „ 37 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 1st September 1894.
Ditto „ 10

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th October 1894, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
traffic for the week ...	17,270	16,032 5 0	56,092 30	9,452 11 0	61 0 0	25,546 0 0	6,195	3,306	9,501
r mile of railway	.....	99 5 4	.....	58 9 1	0 6 0	158 4 5	.....	.....	.....
previous 15 weeks of half-	*271,985	*2,04,329 1 0	†8,32,185 10	†1,25,063 2 0	‡903 0 0	3,30,300 3 0	82,421½	47,505½	129,927½
Total for 16 weeks ...	289,255	2,20,361 6 0	8,88,278 0	1,34,520 13 0	964 0 0	3,55,846 3 0	88,616½	50,811½	139,428½
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week of rious year	17,221	15,217 11 9	86,070 20	9,921 12 0	51 14 6	25,191 6 3	6,664	3,039	9,703
ile of railway correspond- week of previous year	.....	94 4 7	.....	61 7 7	0 5 1	156 1 3	.....	.....	.....
for corresponding 16½ ks of previous year... ...	334,885	2,32,740 10 7	10,47,273 0	1,25,282 7 0	663 9 9	3,58,686 11 4	103,733	45,693	149,426

Added number of passengers 637 and Rs. 913
Ditto maunds 18,563 and „ 361 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 1st September 1894.
Ditto „ 1

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Behar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th October 1894, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
traffic for the week ...	166,010	83,620 0 0	9,75,870 0	2,22,130 0 0	18,180 0 0	3,23,930 0 0	28,300	41,264	69,564
r mile of railway	204	103 0 0	1,200 0	273 0 0	*2 0 0	*378 0 0	.....	.....	.....
previous 15 weeks of half-	2,618,921	11,80,753 0 0	1,33,52,877 0	27,14,291 0 0	2,39,011 0 0	41,34,055 0 0	441,527	523,874	965,401
Total for 16 weeks ...	2,784,931	12,64,373 0 0	1,43,28,747 0	29,36,421 0 0	2,57,191 0 0	44,57,985 0 0	469,827	565,138	1,034,965
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week previous year	172,352	80,511 6 11	9,02,361 0	2,12,760 1 0	17,130 8 3	3,10,402 0 2	28,637	43,198	71,835
ile of railway correspond- week of previous year ...	222	104 0 0	1,237 0	273 0 0	*2 0 0	*379 0 0	.....	.....	...
to corresponding date of ious year	2,702,371	11,71,345 13 6	1,36,30,792 0	26,68,780 12 9	2,76,304 4 8	41,16,430 14 11	455,243	531,999	987,242

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 25th August 1894.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th October 1894, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	28,140	8,860 0 0	55,900 0	4,700 0 0	430 0 0	13,990 0 0	4,017	2,071	6,088
Or per mile of railway	225	71 0 0	447 0	38 0 0	3 0 0	112 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15 weeks of half-year*	462,541	1,44,360 0 0	4,42,201 0	82,056 0 0	3,287 0 0	2,29,703 0 0	53,947	33,629	87,576
Total for 16 weeks ...	490,681	1,53,220 0 0	4,98,101 0	86,756 0 0	3,717 0 0	2,43,693 0 0	57,964	35,700	93,664
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	30,785½	11,095 14 4	53,172 0	4,180 11 0	359 3 0	15,635 12 4	4,017	1,655	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	246	89 0 0	425 0	33 0 0	3 0 0	125 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	493,373½	1,60,425 13 8	9,58,957 0	77,058 15 3	2,532 12 0	2,40,017 8 11	59,759	32,050	91,809

*Audited up to week ending 25th August 1894.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th October 1894, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,560	6,020 0 0	44,800 0	3,600 0 0	120 0 0	9,740 0 0	2,395	1,209	3,604
Or per mile of railway	193	70 0 0	521 0	42 0 0	1 0 0	113 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15 weeks of half-year*	283,450	93,889 0 0	4,21,992 0	29,337 0 0	2,294 0 0	1,25,520 0 0	36,513	12,931	49,444
Total for 16 weeks ...	300,010	99,909 0 0	4,66,792 0	32,937 0 0	2,414 0 0	1,35,260 0 0	38,908	14,140	53,048
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	14,496	5,373 0 0	40,957 0	4,418 0 0	127 0 0	10,118 0 0	1,395	2,362	3,757
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	168	65 0 0	476 0	51 0 0	2 0 0	118 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	277,678	92,035 0 0	4,79,549 0	36,598 0 0	2,707 0 0	1,31,340 0 0	26,788	29,081	55,869

*Audited up to 25th August 1894.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs. A. P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 20th October 1894	14,719 0 0
Corresponding period of 1893	14,572 0 0
Increase	147 0 0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 20th October 1894	288 9 9
Corresponding period of 1893	285 11 7
Increase	2 14 2
Receipts from 1st July to 20th October 1894	1,89,363 0 0
Corresponding period of 1893	1,87,041 0 0
Increase	2,322 0 0

Printed and published by Edwin Morris Lewis at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 31st October 1894.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 45 of 1894.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
RESOLUTION on the Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1893-94	2543
Resolution on the Administration Report of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation for the year 1893-94	2566
Resolution on the final report of the survey-settlement of the Srinagar Bansali Estates	2575
Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops	2584
Prices-current (retail) of Food-grains, Fire-wood, and Salt in the Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st October 1894	2588
Meteorological report of the Province of Bengal for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd of November 1894 ...	2594
Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 3rd of November 1894	2596
RESULTS of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 28th October to 3rd November 1894	2601
Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 28th October to 3rd November 1894 ...	2602
Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of September 1894	2603
Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, Jellinghee and Brahmapootra for the month of September 1894	2606
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd of November 1894	2607
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	2607

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

Darjeeling, the 29th October 1894.

RESOLUTION—No. 468T.—G.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1893-94.

Preliminary.

The Annual Report for 1893-94 has been submitted by Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., who resumed charge of the Department on 7th December 1893, after long furlough from 5th April 1892. During the earlier part of the year Dr. C. A. Martin officiated as Director of Public Instruction. The Report is longer by 35 pages than its predecessor for 1892-93, and by 23 pages than that for 1891-92, but it is full of most valuable and interesting matter, and the Lieutenant-Governor cannot point to any portion of it which could with advantage be much shortened. The punctuality practically achieved in the submission of the Report is commendable.

Number under instruction.

2. The number of pupils under instruction continues to increase, though there is no great advance to record this year. In public institutions the number has risen by 13,670, from 1,400,067 to 1,413,737, and in private institutions by 541 pupils,

from 134,989 to 135,530: taken together there has been a total gain of 14,211 pupils. The institutions have also increased in number: public, from 53,131 to 53,615; private or indigenous, from 13,473 to 13,602; total increase 613. The gain has been obtained in nearly all classes of institutions. Among the schools classified as "public institutions" which adopt departmental standards, the number supported or aided by public funds has risen from 41,697 to 41,981, and the number of unaided schools has also increased from 11,434 to 11,634. Taking University and secondary education together, the pupils under instruction have slightly risen from 207,192 to 208,453. The increase in the attendance in primary schools is larger, viz., from 1,123,225 to 1,130,551, the development being apparent in both upper and lower primaries, but more especially in the latter. The figures for the lower primary schools are given below for the last five years:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
1889-90	44,146	960,914
1890-91	43,998	942,244
1891-92	44,920	987,948
1892-93	43,829	983,271
1893-94	44,020	988,745

Female schools have advanced remarkably in the last four years, as shown by the following figures:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
1890-91	2,270	49,638
1891-92	2,743	57,801
1892-93	2,856	60,249
1893-94	3,042	65,011

Arabic and Persian schools are almost stationary, but Sanskrit education shows 120 more schools and 700 more pupils.

Ratio to population.

3. In the population to which the educational returns apply, there are, at the usual rate of 15 per cent., 5,461,912 male children and 5,494,642 female children of school-going age. The returns show 1,444,421 boys and 104,846 girls at school. Thus of all boys of a school-going age 26·4 per cent., and of all girls of a school-going age 1·9 per cent., are at school. In the previous year the percentages were 26·2 and 1·9 respectively; they do not change materially from year to year. The proportion of boys actually at school in the different districts, compared with the number of boys of school-going age, taken at the usual rate of 15 per cent. of the male population, varies from nearly 60 per cent. in Hooghly and Noakhali, and nearly 54 per cent. in Howrah and Chittagong, to less than 10 per cent. in Palamau and to 6·3 in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The order of the districts *inter se* remains remarkably constant, with but few fluctuations.

Financial results.

4. The income of the Department, which was Rs. 5,65,567 in 1892-93, fell to about Rs. 5,53,000 in 1893-94, the reduction being mainly in contributions from private persons. The expenditure charged in the accounts to the Department was about Rs. 25,72,000, against Rs. 25,37,481 in the preceding year. The net expenditure from Provincial revenues on education was therefore Rs. 20,24,000 against Rs. 19,71,914, an increase of Rs. 52,000. On the other hand, the expenditure on school buildings, which is charged in the accounts to the head of the Public Works Department, fell from Rs. 2,85,854 to Rs. 1,93,404, the chief difference being that the Calcutta School of Art was completed in 1892-93. Taking the departmental accounts, as distinguished from those of the Financial Department, the total net expenditure on education in Bengal, including all disbursements from public and private sources, after deducting the fees and contributions paid to the University and in all public schools and colleges, amounted to Rs. 95,75,457 as compared with Rs. 96,45,408 in the preceding year—a decrease of Rs. 69,951. The net expenditure from all public sources, including District and Municipal funds, increased from Rs. 34,66,457 to Rs. 34,69,664, or by Rs. 3,207, while expenditure from private sources fell off from Rs. 61,78,951 to Rs. 61,05,793, or by Rs. 73,158. No less than Rs. 69,403 of this sum are due to the diminished income of the University, the figures in the preceding year having represented the accounts for

15 months owing to an alteration in the financial year. Collegiate education cost more by Rs. 23,575, and secondary education by Rs. 60,321, chiefly from private sources: primary education expenditure increased by Rs. 50,380. Female education cost less by Rs. 58,248, in spite of higher contributions from public funds. It was noticed last year that municipalities spent 50 per cent. more on secondary than on primary education: this year a comparison shows very different results, viz., Rs. 29,970 spent on secondary and Rs. 41,419 on primary education.

Inspection tours.

5. Dr. Martin made tours extending over 53 days, and visited 71 institutions in 11 districts, besides the Chota Nagpur Division. Sir Alfred Croft, after his return from furlough and performing his duties as Vice-Chancellor of the University in connection with the Convocation and otherwise, spent 32 days in inspecting 43 institutions in six districts. The time spent on inspections by the inspecting staff of the Province, throughout the year, is exhibited in the following statement and compared with last year:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Number of officers.	Average number of days.	Number of officers.	Average number of days.
1	2	3	4	5
Inspectors	5	168	5	172
Assistant and Joint-Inspectors ...	9	131	9	152
Inspectors of European Schools ..	2	67	2	95
Deputy Inspectors	44	161	44	182
Sub-Inspectors	198	219	200	212

In every class but the last there is an improvement. Mr. M. Prothero and Mr. Reuther did specially good work in their circles; they were 228 and 208 days respectively on tour away from their head-quarters. Mr. Prothero's 228 out of 271 days on duty is, as the Director remarks, an unexampled record of activity. Rai Radhika Prosanna Mukerjee Bahadur spent 155 days on tour, and visited 279 schools: Babu Dinanath Sen, Officiating Inspector in the Eastern Circle, was out for 145 days and visited 174 schools. Mr. G. A. Stack in Bihar inspected 130 schools in 166 days. Mr. LeFeuvre was inspecting for 180 days out of 249 on duty as Assistant Inspector. Babu Chandra Mohun Mazumdar, Assistant Inspector of the Presidency Division, was on tour for only 16 days in six months, and pleads ill-health. He should be required to take long leave or do his duty properly. Babu Beni Madhub De, Assistant Inspector of the Burdwan Division, only toured for 61 days in nine months, and has been previously warned. He has now taken two years' furlough, and will, it is hoped, show more activity on his return. Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha was censured last year for his inadequate touring, and has done only slightly better this year. Maulvi Abdul Karim, Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, should have done more than 141 days, as he has very little office work: the same remarks apply to Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, employed on similar duty in Bihar. The Director's orders, that all Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors should distribute their work so as to go through half of the districts in their circles each year, and to pay shorter visits to the other half, are approved. Among the Deputy Inspectors only five officers failed to attain the prescribed minimum of the rate of 150 days' touring in the year. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that this year will see better inspection work of secondary schools done in Midnapore and Jessore. The Sub-Inspectors have on an average exceeded the prescribed minimum of 200 days' touring in all the divisions, but the minimum of 400 visits to schools was not attained in the Rajshahi, Dacca, Chittagong, and Bhagalpur Divisions. Sir Alfred Croft expresses the opinion

that 400 visits to schools is too high a minimum to fix, and on the other hand a record of 500 visits to schools implies that the work must have been perfunctorily done. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the Director's views in these respects, and is fully satisfied that both by personal example and by precept he is doing all he can to inculcate the importance of activity in inspection, and also the necessity of the tours being wisely planned and the visits of inspection searching and instructive. Last year 750 chief gurus and inspecting pandits paid 248,008 visits to schools; average 331. This year 484 of them paid 239,835 visits; average 495. The diminution in number from 750 to 484 is accounted for by the general substitution of inspecting pandits for chief gurus; the latter, it is considered, are too fully occupied with their own pathsalas to be able to give proper attention to others. The new system which is approved by the Director should be extended to the 24-Parganas.

District Boards.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor has heard with much pleasure that the District and Local Boards have worked in harmony, except in one district, with the officers of the Department, and that the advice of the Deputy Inspector of Schools is generally both asked for and followed, or at any rate fully considered. In the more advanced districts the Boards are beginning to work on their own lines. This is specially marked in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, which show a growing tendency to independent action, not leading to friction, but said to be not always conducive to the interests of education. In some instances, chiefly in the Burdwan, Rajshahi, and Orissa Divisions, complaints are still made of delay in the payment of school grants. The arrears fall over into the next year, and become chargeable to the allotment of the year, without any separate provision being made for them in the budget. The savings thus effected are by no means invariably re-allotted to education in the following year; and thus not only the school teachers suffer from the delay, but the progress of education itself is impeded. In one district an arrear educational grant paid by Government was wholly allotted to public works. This should not have been allowed. The Director writes:—"While the general work of administration was carried on under orders of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman in consultation with the Deputy Inspector, all important matters, such as the appointment of inspecting pandits, sanctioning grants to primary or secondary schools, passing rules for the grant of rewards and prizes, framing budget estimates, the consideration of proposals coming from the Department or from local inspecting officers, the promotion of technical education, the creation of special, technical or female scholarships, and similar subjects, were dealt with at the meetings of the District Boards. The Education Sub-Committee in most cases prepared papers for the consideration of the Board, and occasionally disposed of ordinary business transferred to them by the Chairman." In some districts Local Boards have been given power over secondary as well as primary education; in others they have no educational functions at all; in others their powers over primary education are subject to revision by the District Boards. The Director considers that the utmost that can yet be safely entrusted to Local Boards is the control of primary education, including the payment of teachers on the authority of the Sub-Inspector; the appointment or confirmation of the appointment of teachers; and the selection of backward schools for stipends. In these views the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to concur, and he will deal more fully with the subject in the annual Resolution on Local Self-Government.

University education.

7. The number of Colleges has increased from 33 to 36, divided into Government 11, municipal 1, aided 8, and unaided 16. The Martinière College for girls has been transferred from the unaided to the aided list; while Bishops' College, Doveton College and Loretto House have now furnished returns of their College Departments. The students on the roll at the end of the year were 6,240 instead of 5,443 last year, an increase of 797 students, nineteen of these being females. This large increase is explained by the high percentage of successful candidates at the Entrance Examination of 1893. The increase in the pupils of Government colleges was 196, in aided colleges 195, and in unaided colleges 406. The Presidency College has 573 on its rolls, the largest number in its history: at Dacca the numbers have declined in two years from 313 to 190. Out of

the total number of 6,240 College students, 3,892 are reading in 18 Colleges in Calcutta and 2,348 in 18 mufassal Colleges. The variations in the numbers of the successful candidates at the University examinations during the last six calendar years are shown in the following statement:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Entrance	1,153	2,156	1,710	1,643	2,915	1,863
Percentage of success ...	25	50	43	40	67	44
First Arts	629	996	693	1,011	830	826
Percentage of success ...	27	36	36	44	37	38
Bachelors of Arts ...	366	399	231	280	301	484
Percentage of success ...	34	40	29	24	25	36
Bachelors of Law ...	187	254	128	48	148	99
Percentage of success ..	52	70	63	27	47	32
Masters of Arts ...	62	57	46	54	57	.....*
Percentage of success ...	50	45	36	46	44	.....

* The examination is held in November.

These figures illustrate what the Lieutenant-Governor has before remarked as to the inequality of the test to which candidates are subjected in different years, and he regrets that the University have not been able as yet to secure greater uniformity in the severity of the questions put and the system of marking. It is a serious detriment to the solid progress of education when so large an element of uncertainty enters into the prospect of University success.

Success in University examinations.

8. A comparison of the tables shows that, out of 4,775 youths reading in the first and second-year classes on the 31st December 1893 for the F.A. examination, 2,179 attended the examination. The percentage of successful candidates slightly rose from 37 to 38. In Government Colleges the percentage was 39, in aided Colleges 47, and in unaided Colleges 36. The Government Colleges were less successful than usual, especially those at Patna, Cuttack, and Chittagong, and it behoves the Professors of these Colleges to exert themselves to recover for them the high position they formerly held, and have lost. Among aided Colleges, the Uttarpara College was most successful, passing 64 per cent. of its candidates: among the unaided, the Bangabasi College at Calcutta passed 23 out of 41 candidates, while the two Barisal Colleges passed 60 out of 107.

Among the candidates for the B.A. degree, the percentage of success recovered considerably from 25 to 36, though it did not attain the high figure of 40 per cent. achieved in 1890. Comparing the groups of Colleges, the ratio of success appears to be as follows:—

	A Course.	B Course.	Total percentage.
Government ...	39	46	41
Aided ...	45	23	39
Unaided ...	32	28	31
Total	37	34	36

The close approximation of the ratio of success in the A and B courses is welcomed as showing that at last the two examinations are of nearly equal severity. Hitherto it has been held that the examination in the B course was unduly easy, and that to this cause the higher ratio of success and the comparative popularity of the course were due, rather than to the natural inclination

of the Bengali mind towards physical science. The figures of preceding years have been:—

	A Course.	B Course.	Total percentage.
1889	33	39	34
1890	39	49	40
1891	26	33	29
1892	20	47	24
1893	21	45	25
1894	37		36

The Director quotes also the percentages of success attained by the Presidency College, viz., 70 per cent. in the A course and 66 per cent. in the B course, which support the conclusion, not only that the instruction is equally efficient in both departments, but also that the University standards are, or at the last examination were, of equal difficulty in both courses. The City College in Calcutta continues to be remarkably successful in the B course: and the steady progress of instruction in physical science among the aided and unaided Colleges of Bengal affords much ground for satisfaction, while the success attained is gradually appoaching that of the Government Colleges. The number of candidates who took up the A or Literature course has risen this year from 987 to 992; while the number of students of the B or Science course has risen from 182 in 1892 to 355 in 1894, having nearly doubled in two years.

Of the 129 candidates for Mastership of Arts, 57 passed, as compared with 54 out of 118 in the preceding year, but no degrees were taken in Arabic, Persian or History, all of which were represented in 1893. The literary subjects, English, Sanskrit and Philosophy, had 34 successful students, while 23 passed in Mathematics, Chemistry and Physical Sciences.

Cost of the Colleges.

9. The total expenditure upon collegiate education has increased from Rs. 6,95,839 to Rs. 7,19,354, or by Rs. 23,515: the expenditure from Provincial revenues has increased by Rs. 8,099, and the fee-receipts are larger by Rs. 33,416, while the receipts from subscriptions and endowments show a decline of Rs. 17,698. The charge on Provincial revenues is nearly 40 per cent. of the total expenditure, and amounts to nearly twice the Government outlay on primary education. The annual cost of each student in a Government College during the year decreased from Rs. 238-11-8 to Rs. 236-14-5, and the cost of his education to Government from Rs. 145-11-1 to Rs. 142-15. The cost of collegiate education generally has fallen from Rs. 124-0-11 per head to Rs. 114-7-7. The cost of the whole number of collegiate students for the past five years may be exhibited as follows, in a constantly descending scale of expense:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average cost of each student in a College in Bengal ...	138	129	127	124	114
The Government share thereof ...	55	52	52	50	46

This decrease of cost has been effected in spite of new charges for exchange compensation allowances and increased municipal taxation.

Athletic pursuits.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot leave the subject of collegiate education without recording his approval of the efforts which are being made to encourage manly games among the students of the Colleges. He has perused with great interest the accounts given in the College reports in paragraph 68 of the various measures which have been taken to provide for the physical exercise which is as necessary for Bengali as for English youths, and he desires to express his thanks to Sir A. Croft, and to those officers of the Department who have personally

encouraged athletic pursuits and joined with the students in their games. He notices also with high commendation the manner in which in many districts the Collectors and other high officials have associated themselves with this movement.

Secondary education.

11. The main statistics relating to secondary schools for the last five years are contained in the following statement which is taken from paragraph 72 of the Report:—

	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	2,366	201,452	6,08,294	20,11,672	26,19,966
1890-91 ...	2,393	199,105	6,11,046	20,62,859	26,73,905
1891-92 ...	2,285	194,178	5,94,846	20,87,904	26,82,750
1892-93 ...	2,326	198,270	5,90,493	20,92,642	26,83,135
1893-94 ...	2,373	198,736	5,94,328	21,33,751	27,28,079

Secondary schools of all classes taken together have increased from 2,326 to 2,373, or by 2 per cent.; and their pupils from 198,270 to 198,736, or by ·23 per cent. The total expenditure has risen this year by Rs. 44,944, of which Rs. 41,109 have been contributed by private funds and Rs. 3,835 from public sources (Provincial revenues and Municipal and District Funds). The expenditure from Provincial revenues has increased by Rs. 14,390, while that from District Funds has diminished by Rs. 3,721 and from Municipal funds by Rs. 6,834. This result may be attributed to the larger recognition by Municipalities of the claims of primary education within their limits.

High schools.

12. The number of Government and aided high schools remained unaltered; the number of unaided high schools increased by 6, the total being 361 against 355 in 1892-93. The number of pupils fell from 76,458 to 75,682, a decrease of 776, or 1 per cent. At the University Entrance Examination, 1,863 boys passed out of 4,268 candidates, against 2,915 successful out of 4,365 candidates in 1892-93. The percentage of successful candidates in the preceding five years has been 25, 50, 43, 40, 67. The figure for this year (44 per cent.) is more like the normal proportion of success; last year it was unusually high, the examination being an exceptionally easy one. Government schools passed nearly 60 per cent. of their candidates; while schools under private management, both aided and unaided, were successful to the extent of between 38 and 39 per cent. In the competition for scholarships, the schools of the different divisions show a remarkable equality in success, the general percentage being 43·6; Rajshahi heads the list with 71 per cent. of its candidates successful. The merit marks allotted to the different schools in paragraphs 78 to 81 are based solely on the number of candidates who passed at the Entrance Examination in the different Divisions. To be a satisfactory test of merit, some deduction should be made for unsuccessful candidates, and some value should be given to the proportion between the number in the Entrance class and the total number of pupils in the school. The Dacca, Hare, and Hooghly collegiate schools, the Barisal, Faridpur, and Noakhali high schools, distinguished themselves by the number of candidates they passed.

Middle class schools.

13. The middle English schools increased from 841 with 58,414 pupils to 869 with 60,250 pupils. In the middle scholarship examination, where the standard required is the full middle vernacular test, together with English language and composition as taught in the middle classes of high English schools, 1,738 were successful out of 2,993 candidates, the percentage of success among the candidates being 58·1 against 65·9 last year. An important reform was introduced by the adoption of a common standard for all Bengal proper, a common set of questions having been issued to all examination centres in the

past year, instead of separate question papers for each circle, as in previous years. The middle Vernacular schools, on the other hand, though more numerous by 1,143 to 1,130, have fewer pupils, 62,804 instead of 63,398. In the examination, which is the same as the preceding with the omission of the papers in the English language, the percentage of success was 58·5 against 60 in the previous year, 1,800 out of 3,073 candidates being successful.

Drawing.

14. Some progress has been made in the teaching of drawing. Last year 13 candidates from 9 Governmant high schools took up drawing as a subject for the Entrance Examination, and two passed. This year out of 40 candidates from 12 Government high schools 19 passed the test. But the Director states that the subject is still unpopular, as it takes up time, and carries no value either in the University examinations or (as yet) in the award of junior scholarships. The evidence afforded by the training schools where drawing is compulsory shows that there is no inherent incapacity for the subject in the Bengali student: but the motive is wanting. At the examination of students at training schools for certificates this year, 250 of the students passed in drawing, and 25 of them were awarded special certificates as qualified to teach drawing. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Sir Alfred Croft in thinking that the time has now arrived when the supply of qualified teachers is sufficient to justify the rule that the marks obtained in drawing shall count in the award of junior scholarships. It may be expected that the attractions of the Government scholarships will induce a majority of the high schools in Bengal to take up the subject as a necessary part of the course for the Entrance Examination. In the course of time it may be hoped that drawing will become a subject for the middle scholarships also.

Discipline and moral training.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor has frequently inculcated the importance of improvement in the discipline of schools and the *morale* of the students: and he is glad to read in the Report (paragraph 94) that there were not many breaches of discipline and offences against morality, and that few of these were serious. Last year some unpleasant occurrences in connection with the Noakhali Zilla School were reported, and apparently the warning given was neglected, as this year again a grave case of repeated unruliness in the same school has been brought to light. The students implicated have been properly punished, and if such misconduct recurs, it will possibly be necessary to enforce the threat contained in the Resolution No. 507 of 26th October 1891, when the Lieutenant-Governor stated his readiness, if any bad case of lawlessness were proved and warnings neglected, to close any school or college where such a punishment is required. Sir Alfred Croft rightly draws attention to the difficulty of clearing the moral atmosphere if parents and guardians not only do not co-operate with Government in checking lawlessness, but even try to protect the delinquents against punishment by having recourse to the law courts. A curious instance of this tendency occurred in Orissa:—

"A boy of the third class was fined for playing truant in the pandit's hour. A day or two after, the pandit had an interview with the boy's father, an educated man holding a respectable post in the Collector's office, who did not scruple to threaten the pandit with newspaper agitation against him, for having got his boy punished for something that was no offence in his opinion. Of course no heed is paid to such threats by the head-master or his assistants in the discharge of their legitimate duties."

Three years ago the Lieutenant-Governor recorded his expectation of assistance from parents and guardians, and he trusts that the instances of their opposition brought to his notice are only isolated cases. The misconduct of teachers themselves is much more reprehensible than the wrongdoings of youths, but Sir Alfred Croft says "it is chiefly confined to the primary schools, the teachers of which are for the most part poor and ill-educated." The Lieutenant-Governor trusts to the Director of Public Instruction to have every case reported to him, and to ensure the infliction of adequate punishment. It is satisfactory to hear that the transfer rules have greatly safeguarded the interests of discipline: any dilatoriness on the part of the school authorities in granting transfers to boys who are really in need of a transfer should be defeated by such measures as (see paragraph 97) have been adopted in the Presidency Circle.

Boarding-houses.

16. The provision of boarding-houses for non-resident students has always been regarded by Government as being intimately connected with the question of discipline. Almost all the Government schools in the mufassal have attached boarding-houses, and, where there are none, efforts are being made to remove the want. The number and nature of boarding-houses in connection with institutions under private management have been specially reported upon during the year, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that so much is being done in the Province to provide respectable accommodation for students under supervision. Two years ago, the Lieutenant-Governor commented on the want of boarding-houses or of decent lodging-houses for the 4,000 (or so) students in Calcutta, and expressed a trust that something would be done by the action of the gentlemen who form the Society for the Higher Training of Young Men. This Society has no doubt been useful in visiting the boys in their messes and private quarters, but the special report indicates that very little has been done towards providing better accommodation, joined to some degree of discipline, in Calcutta. A student's boarding-house has been located by a few private gentlemen in some fine buildings on the Harrison Road, and another has been opened under the auspices of the Oxford Mission. It is to be hoped that these examples may be followed by others. The private institutions which have hostels attached are, with only two exceptions, all under missionary management.

Physical training.

17. The development of out-door games among the schoolboys in Bengal during the last few years has been remarkable. It is not surprising that cricket and foot-ball are more favourite pastimes, and evoke greater enthusiasm in high and middle schools, than gymnastic exercises, even where there is a regular gymnasium with a special instructor and all necessary apparatus. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the interest exhibited by the officers mentioned in paragraph 99 of Sir Alfred Croft's report, as having offered encouragement to physical exercise among native boys, either by way of example or by advice and the gift of prizes. It is an excellent thing that friendly intercourse should be stimulated between the residents of a station and the schoolboys in their games, so that he has heard with much pleasure of such events as the cricket matches at Mymensingh, and of the annual athletic sports at some district head-quarters under the patronage of Eurapean officers and the leaders of native society. The District Boards have also begun to take steps to create and spread a taste for physical training. The want of a suitable playground in the heart of Calcutta will be remedied by the enlargement and levelling of Marcus Square, to which Government have offered to contribute half a lakh of rupees.

Primary education.

18. The following figures taken from paragraph 102 of the report represent the numerical fluctuations of primary education for native boys during the last five years :—

	Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.	
	Number of schools.	Pupils.	Number of schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
1889-90 ...	3,337	124,568	44,145	960,865
1890-91 ...	3,537	128,537	43,997	942,211
1891-92 ...	3,661	135,371	44,918	987,876
1892-93 ...	3,697	139,726	43,828	983,204
1893-94 ...	3,763	141,483	44,020	988,745

The number of schools in both divisions has increased by 258, and their pupils by 7,298. Upper primaries and their pupils show a continuous increase; the lower primaries, on the other hand, fluctuate curiously in numbers; but,

comparing a series of years, the numbers of their pupils show a sustained increase. The variations in the number of these schools are attributed, as usual, to local causes, such as a rise in the price of food, the general unhealthiness of the year, floods, scarcity, a cyclone, and outbreaks of cholera.

Cost of primary schools to Government.

19. The expenditure incurred from the primary allotment by the Department and by District Boards on account of schools for native boys and girls, and of the subsidiary agency, is compared for the last two years in the following table taken from paragraph 103 of the Report:—

Description of schools and expenditure.	From Provincial Revenues.		From District Funds.		Total.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stipendiary schools	1,06,741	1,03,701	1,64,003	1,56,003	2,70,744	2,59,704
Non-stipendiary schools	30,474	24,129	2,02,557	3,11,375	2,33,031	3,35,504
Schools abolished before the close of the year...	2,857	4,335	8,900	9,216	11,757	13,551
Chief gurus and inspecting pandits	14,187	13,281	78,265	80,483	92,452	93,764
Examination charges	1,147	1,150	11,080	12,455	12,827	13,605
Scholarships and prizes	9,652	7,039	27,762	31,584	37,414	38,623
Grants for buildings and furniture	7,544	5,598	1,787	1,956	9,331	7,554
Other payments	8,715	9,394	21,609	23,932	30,324	33,326
Total ...	1,81,317	1,68,627	5,76,563	6,27,004	7,57,880	7,95,631
Allotment	1,87,372	1,77,561	6,22,351	6,51,380	8,09,723	8,26,640
Savings	6,055	6,033	45,788	24,376	51,843	31,009

Though the departmental budget grant for primary schools was Rs. 2,10,038, against Rs. 2,01,360 in the preceding year, these figures show rather a smaller expenditure on primary schools by Government, and a considerably larger expenditure from District Funds, the total being an increase of nearly Rs. 38,000. The allotments also were more fully spent. The increased contributions made by Municipalities to primary schools for boys effected not only a decrease in the provincial expenditure, but large savings in the allotments originally made. These savings were still further increased by the fact that a considerable sum remained in hand unallotted to meet future demands, which owing to the same causes were not made. Eventually a sum of Rs. 31,000 was regranted during 1894-95 from the savings of 1893-94, for the purpose of increasing the allotments of those districts which needed it most. This is the feature of the year, that the policy of Government in requiring Municipalities and District Boards to defray to a greater extent the cost of primary education has been more largely carried out. The Municipal expenditure on primary schools was Rs. 51,630, against Rs. 32,916 in the previous year, a very satisfactory increase. This policy has been further developed during the year now current. The small allotment made by the Calcutta Corporation for education, apparently Rs. 3,000 only, has been previously commented upon. The Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, writes:—"The question of making better provision for the advancement of primary education was more than once pressed upon the Corporation by the Local Government, but, from a communication recently received from the Secretary to the Corporation, it appears that for the current year at least the Commissioners have resolved neither to increase the allotment nor to alter the mode of its administration. The Bombay Corporation spent on education during 1892-93 Rs. 55,220, against Rs. 51,300 in the preceding year." Moreover, a portion of the allotment in Calcutta was spent on secondary schools, a proceeding which appears to be contrary to the intention of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

System of payments of grants to primary schools.

20. Of the three systems under which payments to primary schools are regulated, viz., by stipends, by rewards for passed pupils, and by a mixed system of small stipends supplemented by rewards, the Government and the Director recommend the last in preference to the other two, and discourage the spread of the first. This year the sum spent in rewards has risen from Rs. 3,07,072 to Rs. 3,49,634, while the expenditure on stipends has declined from Rs. 2,56,869 to Rs. 2,46,473. Stipends are now being more and more rigorously confined (*a*) to lower primary schools in backward localities, where they are most needed, and (*b*) to

upper primary schools: to the former as an aid to stability, to the latter in recognition of their success. The system of giving small stipends, the amount of which is eventually deducted from the reward which the school is expected to earn, is in partial operation in several districts, but has not been introduced to any large extent, and it is almost or quite unknown in the Bhagalpur, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions. The system has met with very varying success, as was anticipated. Its trial on a large scale is attended with some risk except in the case of schools of ascertained stability and efficiency; and that for the following reasons. The average earnings of a lower primary school are a little over a rupee a month, and the weaker schools fall short of this amount. The advance system is designed for the latter schools, which lack the element of stability. The plan is to offer such schools advance payments at the rate of Re. 1 or Re. 1-8 a month, in the hope that this will ensure better results, even though they have not succeeded in earning these amounts in the past. Sometimes they fail to do so even with this encouragement, but in general the result is successful. The principle of the system, if worked with care, appears to be quite sound; and the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to see it more extensively followed subject to the considerations laid down in paragraph 110 of the Report.

Comparison of cost of upper and lower primaries.

21. The apportionment of the primary grant between upper and lower primary schools, and the relative cost in these classes, are shown in the following table, Division by Division:—

Primary Schools.

Division.	Allotment.	Expenditure.		Number of schools.		Number of pupils.		Cost per school.		Cost per pupil.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	As.	As.
Presidency ...	85,220	17,886	54,406	401	3,402	15,407	97,226	44·6	15·9	18·5	8·7
Calcutta ...	9,172	586	7,418	10	186	567	8,842	58·6	39·8	16·5	13·4
Burdwan ...	1,14,839	29,110	71,066	698	7,902	26,047	196,780	41·7	8·9	17·8	5·7
Rajshahi ...	77,304	21,387	45,028	433	2,288	15,200	56,027	49·4	20·1	22·5	12·8
Dacca ...	87,658	24,180	47,209	667	4,997	22,931	113,587	36·2	9·8	16·	6·9
Chittagong ...	68,006	20,581	43,539	448	4,845	17,517	94,520	45·9	10·	18·7	7·2
Patna ...	1,07,403	16,632	55,676	175	4,305	8,502	102,699	95.	12·9	31·3	8·6
Bhagalpur ...	68,111	12,550	34,830	202	2,104	8,425	48,173	62·1	16·5	23·8	11·5
Chota Nagpur ...	61 103	6,604	45,668	105	1,698	4,855	48,186	62·8	26·8	21·7	14·2
Orissa ...	52,970	11,533	27,612	231	3,544	6,341	54,615	49·9	7·7	29·1	8·
Total ...	7,36,729	1,61,049	4,34,482	3,370	34,721	125,792	820,575	47·7	12·5	20·4	8·4
Total for 1892 ...	7,21,047	1,64,308	3,98,804	3,285	34,852	123,927	823,907	50·	11·4	21·2	7·7

While the number of upper primaries increased, the total payments made to them decreased, so that the average receipts of each school fell from Rs. 50 to Rs. 47-7. On the other hand, while the number of lower primaries fell slightly, payments on a larger scale were made to them, and the average earnings of a lower primary rose accordingly from Rs. 11-4 to Rs. 12-5. The average cost of the two classes of primary schools throughout Bengal is roughly Rs. 4 a month for a upper and Re. 1 a month for a lower primary. It varies District by District and Division by Division: the higher rate of expenditure does not necessarily indicate superior efficiency, but rather a higher market value for efficient teachers, a higher cost of living, or the necessity of supplementing local fees by higher payments in backward parts.

Relative position of Divisions.

22. The Director has furnished an interesting table to show the number of pupils in each district in the different stages of primary education, and to compare the relative positions of the districts. He assigns a merit mark of 5, 3, 1 respectively to pupils in the three stages, (1) upper primary, (2) lower primary reading printed books, (3) lower primary not reading printed books. The Divisional figures are shown in the margin. As might be expected, the Burdwan Division (in which there has been an indigenous system of education from time immemorial) shows the best percentage of merit marks on population of school-going age, with Hooghly as the best district, and Howrah, Bankura, and Midnapore close up. Palamau, Shahabad, and Muzaffarpur are the least successful districts. The percentage of merit is necessarily

Division.	Boys only.	Boys and girls together.
Burdwan ...	122	63·6
Chittagong ...	103·6	55·6
Presidency ...	72	38·9
Orissa ...	72·5	37·3
Dacca ...	65·6	35·8
Rajshahi ...	44·6	23·7
Chota Nagpur ...	39·2	20·9
Patna ...	28	14·4
Bhagalpur ...	28	14

much affected not only by the amount of the primary grant, but also by the degree of efficiency with which it is administered. It is evident from the Director's remarks that the District Boards have profited by their experiences, and are generally willing to learn; though they in some cases fall into mistakes in their experiments, they have the departmental officers at hand to guide them in the right direction.

Primary scholarships.

23. The results of the upper primary scholarship examination for boys, including candidates from upper primary schools and private students, for the last five years, are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Number of competing schools.	Number of successful schools.	Number of candidates.	Number of successful candidates.	Percentage of successful schools.	Percentage of successful candidates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1889-90 ...	2,258	1,660	5,484	3,053	73·7	55·7
1890-91 ...	2,449	1,654	5,910	2,847	67·5	48·2
1891-92 ...	2,381	1,493	5,681	2,491	62·7	43·8
1892-93 ...	2,460	1,694	5,615	2,895	68·8	51·5
1893-94 ...	2,532	1,858	6,068	3,297	73·3	54·3

More schools and candidates competed and were successful than in any year of this quinquenniel period, but the percentage of success was not quite so high as in 1889-90. The results of the corresponding lower primary scholarship examination show that the number of competing schools decreased from 10,597 to 10,498, but that of successful schools increased from 6,923 to 6,931. Their percentage of success has therefore risen from 65 to 66. The number of examinees has decreased from 34,754 to 33,444, and of successful candidates from 17,069 to 16,864; so that the percentage of success has increased from 49·1 to 50·4. The falling off in the number of candidates is ascribed to floods in Eastern Bengal and high prices. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the views expressed in the following quotation from the Director's report as being in the direction of the policy laid down in 1891-92, that measures should be adopted to secure uniformity in the standard of examination in all the districts of the same Division, even if it is unattainable throughout the Province. Sir Alfred Croft writes (paragraph 126):—"During the year under report an important step was taken towards equalising the value of the pass certificate in the different districts of the same Division, by means of a common set of question papers prepared by a Board of Examiners under the supervision of the Circle Inspector. The answer papers, however, continue to be valued by the local Examiners in each district. It would be preferable, on the whole, to have the same set of examiners for all the districts comprised in a common examination; but there are advantages in associating the District Boards with the conduct of the examination, since they have to pay the cost."

The Lieutenant-Governor has perused with much interest Sir Alfred Croft's account of the co-operation of village schoolmasters with the Postal Department in working post-offices with money-order and Savings Bank powers, in village deliveries, and in the diffusion of the rudiments of postal information by instructing the scholars how to address letters.

Training schools.

24. The number of training schools for masters, mistresses, and gurus decreased from 267 to 247, and the pupils from 2,382 to 2,032. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues increased from Rs. 84,597 to Rs. 86,444, while the total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,13,380 to Rs. 1,17,803. The number of pupils in the 15 Government schools for masters sank from 638 to 599, while it rose in the five aided schools from 231 to 303: in the six aided schools for mistresses the number fell from 300 to 190. The average cost to Government of the education of each pupil in a training school varied from Rs. 79 at Hooghly and Rs. 101 at Rangpur to Rs. 153 at Calcutta, Rs. 164 at Cuttack, and Rs. 193 at Patna. The results

of the Vernacular Mastership Examination for pupils of first grade training schools, excluding private candidates (of whom 22 were successful), show 276 as having passed out of 483 candidates; in the previous year 444 (including private candidates) passed out of 621. Only 66 men have been granted first grade certificates (as compared with 110 and 142 in the last two years) after the three years' course. The number who passed in drawing was 250, of whom 25 gained special certificates of efficiency.

Degree of success attained by training schools.

25. Two years ago Sir Charles Elliott desired that the whole system of training schools should be carefully reviewed by the Inspectors. Some attention was paid to the subject last year, but Sir Alfred Croft's return from furlough and his views on the question were awaited. He points out that training schools have been regarded, on the one hand, as costly, on the other as superfluous. It may be admitted that they are exceptionally costly because they require at their head men of exceptional ability and experience, and also because it is essential to make provision for housing the students and giving them stipends to meet the cost of living. On the other point, Sir A. Croft's report may be quoted *in extenso* :—

"The other objection, as to the schools being no longer necessary, was based on the belief that trained and certificated teachers often failed to get employment. This, as we have seen, was true of Dacca, but not generally true elsewhere; and even the Dacca school is now finding its level and equating its admissions to the normal demand. Other general causes too, as I have explained, are tending to reduce the number of candidates for employment; and thus, I believe, the last vestiges of the complaint will disappear. But even had the complaint been generally true, the argument would have been inconclusive. While middle schools exist, there is necessarily a demand for trained pandits; and if the schools do their work so well that the supply exceeds the demand, this furnishes no very good ground for their abolition. I say there is a demand for trained pandits; and not only so, but the supply is of such a quality as very effectually to meet that demand. This is conclusively shown by the popularity and success of the middle school system, which depends for its very existence on the training schools, since there is no other source from which the teachers can be supplied. There are more than 2,000 middle schools (English and vernacular taken together, for in both the full vernacular course is taught), and only 207 of these are under public management. Is it possible to suppose that the public throughout Bengal would have set up, and would continue to maintain, 1,800 schools of this class, unless they were satisfied with the instruction given in these schools, and with the pandits who teach them? To abolish or weaken the training schools would be to pull down or undermine the whole middle school system, upon which the middle classes of Bengal rely for that vernacular education which so largely meets their requirements, especially in rural districts. Nor is it only within the walls of the middle school that the influence of the training schools is felt. The head pandits are a well-educated, shrewd body of men, who come to the front in their villages, and often take an active part in municipal or other public affairs."

The Lieutenant-Governor never had any doubt that these schools ought to be maintained, but he felt that the existing schools are unduly costly, and he doubted their efficiency. He is glad to receive this assurance that the supply of trained pandits turned out is at all events equal to the demand.

Guru-training classes.

26. Similarly the question of the utility of the guru-training classes, which has been attacked in many quarters, is discussed in connection with primary education. The system is thus described (paragraph 144):—

"To selected middle schools in each district a class is attached for the training of primary school teachers in the neighbourhood, who attend morning or evening and on Sundays and holidays for this purpose, without relinquishing charge of their own schools. After a certain period of training the gurus are encouraged to go up for one or other of the different departmental examinations, and rewards on a fixed scale are given to those who pass. When all the teachers in one locality have been trained, the class is moved to another middle school. The head pandit receives one rupee a month for each man under training so long as the class is attached to his school. If teachers are brought in from such a distance that they have to give up their own schools which are placed for the time under other teachers, they receive small allowances from the District Board, under Rule 50 of the Rules under the Local Self-Government Act."

In 1892-93, out of 1,171 gurus under this training, 91 gained certificates of different kinds at a cost of Rs. 6,473, or about Rs. 70 each. In 1893-94, out of 907, only 86 gained certificates (none higher than the Middle Vernacular

Examination) at a cost of Rs. 7,086, or over Rs 80 each. Thus only about one guru in ten affords any evidence that the money has been usefully spent. The system has been worked vigorously in the Presidency Circle only, and there has met with some success: elsewhere it is generally condemned. Sir Alfred Croft, after quoting at length the opinion of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors, sums up the discussion as follows (paragraph 155):—

"While these classes in the beginning were undoubtedly useful—and were specially so when the superior inspecting officers had faith in their utility—the time has now come when the system should be abandoned or largely reduced; and that for two reasons. In the first place, the system has been at work for so many years that all or most of the primary school teachers in the neighbourhood of middle schools who required it have come under training. The rest are either too far off to be brought in, or too firmly wedded to their ancient ways to be capable of improvement. In the second place, owing to the lapse of years, the indigenous gurus of the original stamp have largely disappeared, and have been replaced by passed pupils from middle and upper primary schools, who are found after a time of probation to make very efficient teachers, and to bring up their pupils with success to the departmental examinations. Nor must we lose sight of the entirely new conditions that have been introduced by the appointment of inspecting pandits, who have everywhere displaced the old 'chief gurus.' Many of these pandits are passed pupils of first grade training schools, and as such have received systematic instruction in the art of teaching. As they go round to the pathsalas, their business is to teach the gurus how to do their work; and consequently they serve in a manner as peripatetic training schools. In the more remote and backward parts of the country they are the only possible agency, since the gurus will not come in to be trained. We cannot, unless they are stipendiaries, force the gurus to come in; because they are either self-appointed or the nominees of the village, and are not therefore under the orders of the inspecting officers. Indeed, it is chiefly in these very backward places that we are brought face to face with the difficulties arising from the limited amount of the funds available for primary education. In these villages pupils are few, fees and other customary gifts to the gurus are small, and not much can be gained at the examination for rewards. Small emoluments will not attract competent teachers, and we are glad to get almost any one who offers. He comes, but it is hardly worth his while to stay, and he goes off to try his fortune elsewhere. So the schools in these less favoured parts suffer continually from the change of teachers. These are not the conditions under which we can insist on the teachers being trained; we must take whom we can get, and try to keep them as long as we can by not imposing on them terms that they dislike. The District Boards are generally fully alive to this difficulty, and are seeking to overcome it by attaching stipends, not merely to the most advanced schools, but also to the most backward, so as to offer a decent livelihood to the teachers and secure the appointment of competent men. More advanced villages, with plenty of pupils and a considerable and assured income from fees and rewards, can take care of themselves pretty well in this respect. The villagers are awake to their own interests, and if they are not satisfied that the teacher is up to the mark, they can generally find a way to get rid of him. After the lapse of a few more years the old gurus will have mostly disappeared, giving place to a more promising class of teachers."

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the Director's proposals that the guru-training classes may be generally closed at the end of the present year, except in the Presidency Division and Sonthal Parganas, where the Inspectors wish with some modifications to retain them. He agrees also to the devotion of the money thus saved to the benefit of primary education, by increasing the number of primary scholarships, and in backward districts by increasing the number of middle vernacular schools, so as to facilitate the supply of primary school teachers; the number of inspecting pandits may also be increased. The seven third grade training schools maintained by Government in backward districts should also be dealt with, closed or modified, as suggested.

Qualifications of teachers in middle and upper primary schools.

27. The statistics contained in paragraph 161 of the Report show the nature of the previous training received by head-masters and teachers in the schools of this class. In 649 middle English schools, out of 2,761 teachers, 701 had passed the Entrance or some higher standard of the University, 635 the Vernacular Mastership examination, 256 the Middle English, and 392 the Middle Vernacular test. Out of 2,800 teachers in Middle Vernacular schools, 116 had passed the University Entrance or higher examanation, 971 the Vernacular Mastership test, 911 the Middle Vernacular. In 3,728 upper primary schools, there are 5,017 teachers, of whom nearly half had passed the Middle Vernacular test, and only 1,183 had passed no test at all. Of these the Director writes that "the great majority are indigenous teachers of the old class, the best of whom have long been famous for their natural capacity, their familiarity with

the whole range of pathsala learning, and their aptitude as teachers." These results are interesting and on the whole satisfactory, and it will be useful to trace in after years the upward tendency which ought to exist in the qualifications of this class of teachers. The Lieutenant-Governor will also be glad if in future reports the same information is given regarding the teachers of Government Colleges and High Schools.

Other schools of special instruction.

28. The statistics of the numbers and cost of all institutions and departments of institutions teaching Law, Medicine, or Engineering, the Calcutta School of Art, Industrial Schools, and other schools of a special character, are exhibited in the following form:—

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Average monthly roll, &c.	Expenditure. From public funds. From Provincial Revenues.	From District Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	Expenditure. From private funds. From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.—Law.											
Government Law Schools	6	61	64	—625	...	...	6,819	282	6,476	...	101 3 0
Municipal ditto	1	2	3	...	...	...	230	...	230	...	76 10 8
Unaided ditto	7	446	365	...	...	...	12,533	312	12,845	...	35 3 0
Total Law Schools ...	14	509	432	—625	...	...	19,582	594	19,551	...	45 4 1
II.—Medicine.											
Medical College, Calcutta ...	1	317	307	1,75,903	...	...	20,669	...	1,96,572	479 4 9	535 9 10
Government Medical Schools ...	4	822	858	96,335	380	...	21,011	2,348	1,20,074	112 4 5	139 15 1
Unaided ditto ...	6	608	611	...	...	...	14,732	429	15,161	...	24 13 0
Total Medical Schools ...	11	1,747	1,836	2,72,238	380	...	56,412	2,777	3,31,807	148 4 5	180 11 6
III.—Engineering.											
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur	1	331	277	57,419	...	...	12,965	...	70,384	207 4 7	290 3 1
Government Survey Schools ...	3	602	610	7,388	...	...	10,339	...	17,727	12 1 9	29 0 11
Total Engineering Schools ...	4	933	887	64,807	...	...	23,304	...	88,111	73 1 0	99 5 4
IV.—Art and Industry.											
Government School of Art ...	1	269	233	24,597	...	...	6,461	...	31,058	105 9 0	133 4 8
Government Industrial Schools ...	3	53	32	1,333	...	...	...	2,210	3,543	41 10 6	110 11 6
Board ditto ...	9	283	283	1,652	15,780	240	658	4,895	23,225	5 12 3	82 1 0
Aided ditto ...	8	236	233	1,344	720	360	14	5,231	7,669	5 12 3	32 14 7
Unaided ditto ...	6	213	220	...	...	...	5	9,013	9,018	...	40 15 10
Total Art Schools ...	27	1,034	1,001	28,926	16,500	600	7,138	21,349	74,513	28 9 6	74 7 0
V.—Other Schools of Special Instruction.											
Government Schools	1	43	32	360	...	85	...	...	445	11 4 0	13 14 6
Aided Schools	11	343	337	1,023	72	111	656	4,687	6,549	3 0 6	19 6 0
Unaided Schools	5	200	172	...	...	...	235	1,201	1,436	...	8 5 0
Total ...	17	586	541	1,383	72	196	891	5,888	8,430	2 8 10	15 9 0

The variations in the numbers of the students of the several professions are of interest, as follows:—

Year.	Law.	Medicine.	Engineering.	Arts and Industry.	Other Special Schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7.
1889-90 ...	912	1,016	652	795	611	3,986
1890-91 ...	1,025	1,184	703	753	550	4,215
1891-92 ...	563	1,290	661	853	559	3,926
1892-93 ...	488	1,545	764	915	447	4,159
1893-94 ...	509	1,747	933	1,034	586	4,809

These statistics are very gratifying, as showing a great development in every other profession except that of Law, a profession which is generally thought to be overstocked. During the last three years, 1,560 students have taken to the Bar: during the previous three years, 2,872 chose the legal profession. In the previous year, 148 candidates out of 315 passed the University Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Law: this year only 64 passed out of 304. The difficulty of the test was slightly enhanced, but it is apprehended that the standard of attainments among the candidates was lower than usual. At a supplementary examination allowed by the Senate, 35 candidates out of 61 passed.

Medical schools.

29. There has been a rise in the number of students of all classes of Medical schools in the province. The Medical College, Calcutta, is fuller than it has ever been, and the want of accommodation in the lecture rooms, which is an old complaint, has been more keenly felt than ever. The four Government Medical schools have also increased in strength, and all but one of them receive female students: the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that arrangements will be made at once to open a female class at Dacca also. The information given as to the subsequent employment of the female students who have passed out from the Medical College or Schools is valuable and should be kept up in future: the Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that a large number of them have received employment under the Dufferin Fund throughout India. His Honour is surprised to learn that only four of the passed students of the Campbell Medical School have received appointments as Civil Hospital Assistants during the last four years; it is not clear whether the small number appointed is due to disinclination on their part, or to the absence of vacancies, or to the filling up of vacancies in other ways. The attention of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals should be drawn to this subject. The numbers who entered Government service from the Patna and Cuttack schools have been much larger.

Sibpur College.

30. Engineering and surveying continue to make progress at the Sibpur Civil Engineering College, and at the Dacca, Patna and Cuttack Survey Schools. The Sibpur College consists of two departments, the Engineer Department affiliated to the University with 116 students, and the Apprentice or Foreman Mechanic Department, with 215 students; total strength 331, against 278 in the previous year. The attention of the Eurasian community was drawn to the opening offered by this College in the Resolution on the Pauperism Committee, and it is strange that more youths of this class have not entered. In the Engineer Class there are only 2 Europeans or Eurasians and 36 in the Apprentice Class. Muhammadans are even more backward; their numbers are 2 and 2 respectively in the above-named classes; but it is hoped that more will be attracted by making separate arrangements for their residence and messing within the College precincts. Under the orders of Government, the workshops attached to the College have recently been transferred from the charge of the Public Works Department, and are to be under the exclusive control of the Principal: they are to be employed solely for the mechanical training of the students and for the manufacture of machines for the workshops and for subordinate institutions. This change is in course of execution, and will cost Rs. 50,000 for the erection of new buildings, the refitting of old ones, and the removal and re-erection of plant and machinery. The number of candidates having grown to be unmanageable, the admissions to the Engineer Department are to be limited to 40 annually, and to 60 in the Apprentice Department, and the standard of admission has been raised in each case. Only 5 out of 16 candidates passed the University Examination for the B.E. at the end of the 4th year, which is a poor result. The demand for passed apprentices still continues, and not one of those who have passed out is now unemployed. Rules for the affiliation of technical schools in other parts of Bengal to the Sibpur College are under consideration, and ten visits have been paid by the Principal to mufassal schools of this class. An artisan class is about to be established. It is intended for youths, whether European or Native, whose education is not up to the required standard for foreman mechanics, but who are capable of learning a trade. The conduct of the students and their discipline have been good: much attention is paid to athletic sports, and the College Volunteers have done well.

In all respects the College is making good progress as the centre of technical education in Bengal. The cost, apart from the workshops, rose from Rs. 62,742 to Rs. 70,384, of which Rs. 12,965 were raised from fees and fines.

Survey schools.

31. The utility of the three Government Survey schools has been considered during the year, and special reports have been submitted regarding them. It has been alleged that they have failed to supply surveyors for the work of the Survey Department. The explanation offered is that they teach to a much higher standard than is required by that Department, which only offers a rate of pay corresponding to its requirements, and that in other departments and in private service the passed students of the schools find abundant employment at remunerative rates. The students of the Dacca school are reported to have completed a cadastral map of a tract of about 50 square miles containing about 100 villages. It would be well if the students of the other schools could be employed in a similar manner on a permanently useful surveys, and the area could be continuously extended. The scholarships attached to the Patna and Cuttack schools have been limited for the future to natives of Bihar and Orissa respectively. A useful rule has been passed by the Director, requiring greater knowledge of English from the students admitted to these schools to fit them for employment in Government service.

School of Art.

32. The Government School of Art in Chowringhi is the recognised centre of artistic and decorative industry in Bengal, as Sibpur is of instruction in mechanical and manufacturing industries. The number of students has risen from 181 in 1892, and 198 in 1893, to 269 in March 1894. The Superintendent states that the general character of the work done in the school will compare favourably with that of any Art School in the United Kingdom; and outside evidence has testified to the high class character of the students' performances, in illustrations of zoology, in modelling, wood-engraving, lithography, and illustrations of the Annals of the Royal Botanic Garden. The total expenditure on the institution was Rs. 31,058, of which Rs. 6,461 were paid from fees and fines.

Industrial schools.

33. The number of industrial schools has advanced from 21 to 26 by the addition of three schools under the management of District Boards, one aided and one unaided school: and the pupils have increased from 717 to 765. These 26 schools are divided into (*a*) three Government schools with 33 pupils, (*b*) nine Board schools with 283 pupils, (*c*) eight aided schools with 236 pupils, (*d*) six unaided schools with 213 pupils. Speaking generally, the object of them all is to teach such subjects as carpentry, blacksmith's work, mensuration, engineering, estimating, drawing, surveying by chain and compass, trigonometry and the plane-table; together with engraving, electro-plating, tinsmithy, clock-making, embroidery, or *bidri* work; not all in one school, but some in one and some in another. The Director's remarks and criticisms on the conditions and prospects of these schools (paragraphs 193 to 215 of the Report) are full of instruction and should be read with the utmost care by those who are concerned in their management, and by all who are convinced that the encouragement of diversity of occupations is the greatest educational want of the present time. The subject is one of extreme importance, and Government is most anxious to encourage the development of occupations other than literary careers for the youth of Bengal, and to supply the great and increasing demand for all kinds of scientific labour throughout the country. It is inevitable that, through want of experience and of definiteness of aim, mistakes will be made before success can be achieved. The difficulty of the situation is fully perceived by the Director, who writes as follows (paragraph 215):—

"They seem to want finality and a definite outlook for the future. They are at work, and pupils attend them; but they are evidently in a crude and inchoate state, and the prospects of the pupils, after completing their training, are as yet by no means clear. They will have acquired a certain amount of manual training under instructors of a much higher degree of skill than is to be found in the ordinary workman of the bazar; and they will have received some useful instruction in 'practical' subjects, including drawing. But, then, what is to become of them? To what market are they to carry their acquirements? The answer seems to me to lie, as Mr. Slater has so often pointed out, in the affiliation of all these schools that are worth retaining to the 'Central Technical College' at Sibpur. They will receive teachers from Sibpur; they will send up the best of their pupils to Sibpur for further training: Sibpur will gradually supply them with a stock of tools suitable to their

varying needs and ambitions; and the tie will be strengthened by the occasional visits of inspection which they will receive from the Sibpur Principal. The pupils sent for training will, like other Sibpur apprentices, readily find employment; and every instance of this will act upon the local pupils as an encouragement and an incentive. Men possessing these qualifications are, in a state of advancing civilisation, required in every district; and District Boards will be quick to recognise how greatly their local industries will be promoted by having a supply of such men at their doors, and will be ready to provide stipends to Sibpur for all promising pupils. As time goes on, as the teachers gain greater experience, as pupils become more numerous and more confident,—above all as the school, always secure of the interest and support of the District Board and the local Municipality, becomes gradually equipped with a full stock of tools and the necessary appliances of a workshop,—it will finally cease to be dependent upon Sibpur, and will complete the training of its pupils from its own local resources. In this, as in other similar cases, it will be found that supply will promote demand, and that with trained mechanics always to be had, new industries will arise, and new opportunities will be found for employing them. I use the language of prophecy; for I hold that in a country like India, now entering with rapid strides upon the path of material progress, it is impossible to doubt that technical skill, of the generally useful kind that these schools impart, will sooner or later find an abundant market. I am convinced that we should go on, with absolute assurance and confidence, in the way we have begun, undeterred by difficulty or failure. The hope of their early success lies in the rapidity with which the Sibpur College can be developed to such a point as will enable it to meet all their requirements. They are clamouring for tools and machines; but it is only in a few instances as yet that Sibpur has been able to supply them. With the workshops under the direct control of the Principal, it will be in a much better position to do this; for the manufacture of machine-tools will not only supply the requirements of the schools, but will afford the best possible training to the pupils who make them."

Among the technical schools which are at present in this experimental stage, is the Bihar Industrial School, which was opened last year. It cost Rs. 10,026 during the year, and has a capital fund of Rs. 2,50,532. There were 47 pupils, half and half Hindus and Muhammadans (against 32 in the preceding year), 46 being in the enjoyment of stipends. Some local difficulties have been encountered, which have militated against the award of all the stipends provided by the districts in Bihar, and in some quarters the existence of the Government Survey School in the same compound is regarded as an obstacle to the success of the Bihar Industrial School. The prospects of obtaining employment through the former are more secure than in the latter case, as the Survey School is of older standing; but Sir Alfred Croft anticipates, and the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason to doubt his views, that students of the Industrial School will find remunerative employment in Bihar as the Sibpur apprentices have found it in Bengal, especially when the school is fully equipped with machinery and appliances from Sibpur, when the instruction is settled on a systematic basis and when provision is made for the further training of the students at Sibpur. With the development of railways and in other ways, a hundred different lines will be found along which the trained Bihari mechanic may find employment. The real requirement of these schools, including the Bihar Industrial School, seems to be the introduction of machinery and appliances, with supervision from, and communication with, a central institution at Sibpur.

34. The main statistics of female education are shown in the following table taken from paragraph 221 of the Report:—

Female education.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From public funds. Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	From private funds. Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	2	252	229	188	22,178	...	120	6,193	563	29,054
Ditto by District Board or Municipal Board	3	171	166	98	215	...	1,088	27	...	1,330
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	2,613	53,986	49,585	36,808	74,313	31,628	10,244	23,667	1,92,900	3,32,752
Unaided	381	6,625	6,067	4,654	...	...	...	6,476	16,877	23,353
Total for 1893-94 ...	2,999	61,034	56,047	41,748	96,706	31,628	11,452	30,363	2,10,340	3,86,489
					1,39,786			2,46,703		
1892-93	2,821	56,579	...	...	95,960	29,226	10,522	30,731	1,85,396	3,51,735
					1,35,708			2,16,027		
1891-92	2,706	54,199	...	...	1,31,093			2,23,976		3,55,069
1890-91	2,238	46,443	...	...	1,26,520			2,24,567		3,51,087
1889-90	2,153	45,690	...	...	1,20,171			2,06,788		3,26,959

In four years the number of girls' schools has increased from 2,153 to 2,999, and of pupils from 45,690 to 61,034, besides 33,686 girls in boys' schools. The net result of the year is a gain of 178 schools and 3,941 pupils. The total expenditure increased during the year from Rs. 3,51,735 to Rs. 3,86,489; of this increase Rs. 30,700 were from private funds and the remaining Rs. 4,000 from public funds. The only two purely Government institutions are the Bethune Collegiate School in Calcutta and the Eden Female School at Dacca. The Bethune School sent up seven candidates to the last Entrance Examination, of whom six were successful and one took the degree of B.A., with honours in literature. From the Eden Female School two girls appeared at the Entrance examination, but were unsuccessful. There are three other high schools for girls, all in Calcutta, with 219 pupils; one middle English school at Chinsura with only 8 pupils, which is not well reported of; and 26 middle vernacular schools distributed over eight of the nine Divisions in Bengal. The upper primary schools for girls are 201 and the lower primary 2,766, against 177 and 2,678 respectively in the preceding year. Much attention has been paid to the girls' schools in Calcutta, which affords, as Sir Alfred Croft remarks (paragraph 231), the best field for the promotion of female education, and changes have been made in the system of grants-in-aid and in the standards of examination: but it is too early yet to anticipate results. About Rs. 3,000 a month are granted for 6,468 pupils. Mrs. Wheeler, the Inspectress of Schools, examined *in situ* in Calcutta, 52 schools with 4,172 pupils, besides 82 zananas, and out of Calcutta 68 schools with 2,683 pupils, besides two zananas: total 120 schools with 6,859 pupils. Out of 2,946 pupils examined by her, 2,509 passed, or 85 per cent. In Calcutta there were 151 primary girls' schools with 5,932 pupils, against 150 schools and 5,872 pupils last year. In the examinations in the special standards for girls' schools, originally prescribed for Calcutta and the neighbourhood and subsequently extended to Murshidabad, 265 students out of 546 were successful, as compared with 236 out of 276 last year, the examination being stricter and the test somewhat higher. Sir Alfred Croft calls attention to the inconvenience arising from the multiplicity of the standards for examinations and scholarships now in force for girls' schools in different parts of the country. It is to be hoped that the Calcutta standards will be adopted without change, or with such small changes as will be acceptable to school managers in the mufassal. With the provision of girls' scholarships in all other parts of Bengal to be awarded on the new standards, it is anticipated that female education would make a fresh start.

Education of Europeans.

35. The statistics of European education show a steady increase over a long series of years. The following table for ten years is of interest:

Year.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number of pupils	6,389	6,098	6,391	6,541	6,682	6,710	6,829	7,098	7,444	7,777

The number of schools has increased from 67 to 72. There are 146 more boys and 187 more girls under instruction than in 1893. Of the 7,777 children under education, 4,083 were under Roman Catholic management at 27 schools, while 17 Church of England schools afforded education for 1,908 children, the remaining 1,786 belonging to different denominations. The total cost of European education in Bengal rose from Rs. 10,84,680 to Rs. 11,14,962, of which Government paid Rs. 1,82,906. There are 14 aided and 7 unaided high schools, 4 of which are at Darjeeling and the rest in the plains; the number of pupils were 2,191 boys and 1,267 girls, against 2,127 boys and 1,237 girls in 1893. They sent up 38 candidates (10 boys and 28 girls) to the High School examination, of whom 17 passed (3 boys and 14 girls). In the previous year 7 passed out of 18 candidates. For the University Entrance Examination (which is more popular and is considered easier) the number of candidates decreased from 141 (excluding St. Mary's Convent at Chandernagore) to 113,

and the number of successful candidates from 114 to 73. The percentage of successful candidates fell from 81·8 to 64·6. The number of middle schools is 36, containing 1,720 boys and 1,897 girls, against 1,688 boys and 1,798 girls in 1892-93: only two of these schools are in the hills. There is one Government school at Kurseong with 103 boys. Twenty-six are aided and 9 unaided schools. Twenty schools competed for the Middle Scholarship Examination, sending up 178 candidates, of whom 126, or 72 per cent., were successful: the numbers in 1893 were less, but the percentage of success, 86·4, was better. There are 16 primary schools, 15 aided and 1 unaided, with 353 boys and 349 girls, against 303 boys and 291 girls in the preceding year. The candidates for primary scholarships were 330 against 249 last year, and the successful ones 265 against 183.

Grants-in-aid rules.

36. The new rules for grants-in-aid proposed by Mr. Bamford were introduced during the year, viz., that all the aided schools in Bengal should receive grants dependent upon the average attendance of scholars instead of upon examination results, and that frequent supervision by the Inspector should supersede the annual examination. An interesting account is furnished in paragraphs 252 and 256 of the working of these rules. They involved no change for the five schools (the Catholic Male Orphanage, St. John's Parochial School, the boys' and girls' schools composing the Free School, and St. Paul's School at Darjeeling) on the special list, which had previously drawn fixed grants and had been examined in 1892-93 on the collective system, the classes as a whole being tested instead of each individual pupil. For the remaining schools more time is required for results to be attained. It is not easy all at once to eradicate the idea that every effort must be concentrated on passing a single examination test, everything that may possibly interfere with the preparation for it being regarded as positively injurious. Under the new system, teachers are expected to work with broader views, and can now afford to work slowly and thoroughly, securing each step before attempting the next. They have, as Mr. Bamford says, "to aim not so much at bringing their pupils to acquire a knowledge of certain particular facts and processes, as at training them to observe carefully whatever comes before them, and to reason about what they see and learn. With this wider purpose added to their work, teachers cannot be expected to cover the same extent of ground as before in all cases, even though in some the more sound teaching quickly recovers that which was apparently lost at the outset in making a sure foundation." A better classification of pupils has to be adopted, old ideas of promotion have to be abandoned, and the influence of parents to be properly directed, before entirely satisfactory progress can be effected with the new rules.

Muhammadan education.

37. The total number of Muhammadan pupils has varied during recent years as follows: 433,653, 415,428, 448,847, 447,485, and this year stands at 446,130: so that there has been a further loss of 1,355 pupils shared by both public and private institutions: and their ratio to the total number of youths under instruction has fallen from 29·1 to 28·8 per cent. The number of Muhammadans in Bengal being to the entire population as 33 to 100, the total percentage of Muhammadan pupils does not fall much below this ratio; but there is a marked disparity with the rest of the population in the higher branches of the educational system. There was an increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils in the arts and professional colleges, in middle vernacular and upper primary schools, in private institutions of an advanced character, and in Koran schools: in all other institutions there was a decline. The Director attributes the net decrease in the number of pupils to the prevailing high prices and distress; and the fall in Tippera alone (7,727), where the floods were severe, more than accounts for the decrease in the numbers in the whole Province. On the other hand, there was an increase of 6,254 pupils in Chittagong, which is credited to the special encouragement given to Muhammadan education by the District Magistrate and Board and the Deputy Inspector. The actual expenditure from the Mohsin Fund exceeded the estimates by Rs. 2,285. The number of Muhammadan candidates successful at the University Examinations for the last five years is shown as follows:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Entrance ...	125	110	85	172	134
Firts Arts ...	57	16	47	35	31
Bachelors of Arts ...	21	19	14	23	26
Masters of Arts ...	3	2	2	2	0

The total number of Muhammadans who passed any examination down to the lower primary rose from 3,847 to 4,854. Though there was no Muhammadan M.A. during the year, the proportion at the other University Examinations compared not unfavourably with the number under instruction, and there has been a marked improvement in the numbers passing at the middle and primary examinations. In the general results of the common examination of madrasas for the last two years (for which the papers were set by a Central Board), 162 out of 217 candidates passed this year, as compared with 169 out of 313 last year: the Calcutta, Chittagong, and Tippera Madrasas all did much better. The 1,609 pupils at the seven madrasas under Government management (of which three are maintained from Provincial revenues and the rest from the Mohsin Fund) cost Government Rs. 30,035 out of a total expenditure of Rs. 62,060. At the Calcutta Madrasa, the number of pupils in the Arabic Department declined from 500 to 360 on account of the institution of a test examination for all candidates at the Central Examination of Madrasas, a test which many students wished to avoid, as they are content to learn a certain amount of Arabic, but object to repeated examinations. The athletic club, aided by Government, is compulsory on the boys in the upper classes, and had 214 members. Physical training is also cultivated at the Murshidabad Nawab's Madrasa. Besides the seven principal madrasas, there are a good many institutions bearing the name in different parts of Bengal, intended primarily for the benefit of Muhammadans: but most of them do not attempt to teach Arabic or Persian up to a high standard. Special graduate, senior and junior scholarships have been created of late years for the benefit of Muhammadans desirous of pursuing a collegiate course of instruction, and provision has been made for the award to Muhammadan pupils of a number of free studentships in middle and high schools under public management. Several District Boards also have taken further steps to promote Muhammadan education. Since the close of the year, also, a report from Dr. Martin, pointing out how far Muhammadans are employed as Deputy and Sub-Inspectors, has been dealt with, and orders issued that their claims should receive full consideration.

Education of aborigines and indigenous education.

38. As has been before explained, in the term aboriginal population are included the Sonthals and Kols, Dhangars, Uraons, Paharias, Indo-Tibetans, Indo-Chinese, Indo-Burmese, besides the tribes on the Assam, Chittagong, and Tippera frontiers. The number of pupils of these aboriginal races under tuition increased from 31,712 to 35,572, an increase of 3,860 pupils, the Christians having advanced by 271, and the non-Christians by 3,589. Of these aborigines 21,026 are returned as under tuition in Chota Nagpur, 3,564 being Christians, and 17,462 non-Christians. In the Bhagalpur Division there are 6,197, in Burdwan 3,585, and in the Orissa Tributary Mahals 1,518 pupils of aboriginal races. There was a large increase of 2,737 pupils in Singhbhum, attributed to the abundant harvest in Dalbhum, where numerous Sonthal schools sprang up. The five missions in Chota Nagpur maintained 163 schools against 136 in 1892-93, with 4,729 pupils as against 3,920. The total expenditure on these schools decreased from Rs. 42,063 to Rs. 40,578, while the Government share of it rose from Rs. 9,282 to Rs. 9,338. The elementary schools for the children of labourers employed in the coal mines at and about Giridhi under the wise supervision of Dr. Saise advanced from 21 to 32, and their pupils from 1,072 to 1,500. The aboriginal schools passed two candidates at the Entrance Examination and 460 at the other departmental examinations in the year, as compared with 534 in the previous year.

Indigenous education.

39. The indigenous schools are private institutions which do not conform to any particular departmental standard, but adhere to the indigenous modes of teaching handed down by tradition. The figures for the last five years are as follows:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Schools ...	13,867	13,387	13,868	13,473	13,602
Pupils ...	139,603	132,057	139,564	134,989	135,530

Many of these schools will eventually give way to the extending operations of the department, so that the fact that the number of schools and pupils are lower than they were in 1889-90 is rather a matter for congratulation than otherwise. As compared with last year, the schools increased by 129 and the pupils by 541.

Sanskrit.

40. The encouragement recently given to Sanskrit education shows its results in the further increase (after a rise of 102 last year) of 120 Sanskrit tols and 700 pupils over 1892-93. These institutions are now being sought out with great care. In February 1893, new rules were sanctioned by Government for the award of stipends to pupils and teachers, to the amount of Rs. 12,240 a year, on the results of examination in two standards. The total outlay was Rs. 10,629. These examinations are conducted by certain recognised private Associations, and the stipends are awarded on the recommendation of the Principal of the Sanskrit College, to whom the results are submitted.

Endowment of Sanskrit learning.

41. A munificent trust of Rs. 1,60,000, producing an income of Rs. 8,000 a year, was created during the year by the late Babu Bhudeb Mukherjea, C.I.E., for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning. Before the donor died in May last, he was able to award a number of stipends of the value of Rs. 50 each per annum to some of the deserving pundits of the country. It was also proposed in the trust deed that, in the event of failure of the trustees, the Local Government should take possession of the trust fund and carry out the conditions of the trust.

Arabic and Persian.

42. The advanced schools for teaching Arabic or Persian were more numerous by eight, but their pupils were fewer by 134. These schools, generally known as *maktabs*, differ from ordinary Koran schools only in this respect that, in addition to learning the Koran by rote, the pupils read a little Arabic or Persian prose and poetry, and sometimes grammar.

Koran schools.

43. Out of the 5,251 Koran schools, as many as 4,662 exist in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. They are comparatively unimportant from an educational point of view, as no secular education is given in most of them. The Assistant Inspector, Chittagong Division, writes: "The Muhammadans think it a respectable thing to keep a *mianji* in their houses, who teaches the children of the family and of their neighbours to learn to say their prayers. These institutions have been kept on in the returns in the hope of their introducing Bengali and arithmetic."

The Cental Text-Book Committee.

44. The late Babu Bhudeb Mukherjea, C.I.E., mentioned in paragraph 41, was also President of the Central Text-Book Committee, and connected with it for nearly 20 years, during which time his great experience, judgment and scholarship afforded valuable aid to its deliberations. He has been succeeded as President of the Committee by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Guru Das Banerjee, M.A., D.L. Other vacancies on the Committee caused by the death of Nawab Abdul Latif Bahadur, C.I.E., and Rai Bankim Chandra Chatterjee Bhadur, C.I.E., have been suitably filled up. The Committee dealt with 225 books during the

year, approving 94 and rejecting 131. The chief work in hand is the revision of the authorised list of books for middle schools. When that is finished, authorized lists of text-books for high and primary schools will be drawn up.

Sir A. Croft's Report.

45. It is impossible to rise from a perusal of this Report without feeling impressed by its remarkable merits, not only on the score of literary skill and grasp of the subject, but also for the marks it bears of wise reflection, large experience, and administrative ability. There is literally no branch of the subject, however small, which Sir Alfred Croft has not illuminated by his penetrating and instructive remarks, and the Lieutenant-Governor commends its perusal to all those who are interested in the growth and direction of public instruction.

Conclusion.

46. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the good work done by Dr. Martin while in charge of the Department of Public Instruction between the dates of Mr. Tawney's retirement and the return from leave of the permanent Director. The thanks of Government are also due to the officers who are favourably mentioned in Chapter II, or elsewhere in the Report.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.—MUNICIPAL.

Darjeeling, the 1st November 1894.

RESOLUTION No. 5230M.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation for the year 1893-94.

Read again—

The report for 1892-93, and the Resolution recorded by the Government thereon.

The present report is in the same form as the last, but much delay has occurred in its submission, notwithstanding the comments of the Government in the Resolutions on the previous Reports. It should have reached the Government by the 1st August, but was not received until the 21st September, or seven weeks later. It appears that the draft came defore the Committee appointed to consider it so late as the 29th August, but was not detained by them beyond the 5th September. The preparation of the draft should be greatly expedited in future, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the delays which have occurred in the submission of the report to Government in past years will be avoided.

2. Mr. Ritchie officiated as Chairman throughout the year, in the absence of Mr. Lee on furlough. There were only two changes among the Commissioners. Nawab Abdul Latif, C.I.E., who had long been a member of the Corporation, died in July, and the Commissioners recorded a resolution expressing the regret with which the intelligence of his death had been received by them, and their appreciation of his services as a Commissioner. Mr. John Cowie, who had for many years held the post of Secretary to the Commissioners, also died during the year, and the appointment was conferred on Mr. W. R. Macdonald.

3. *Meetings and attendance of Commissioners.*—The Commissioners of Calcutta are 75 in number, of whom 50 are elected by the rate-payers and 25 nominated by the Government, the Port Commissioners, the Trades' Association, and the Chambers of Commerce. The attendance at the various general, special and committee meetings during the year maintained the high standard reached in previous years. The Commissioners met in general meeting 26 times, while of the nine standing Committees, which deal in the first instance with details of business, the General Committee met 51 and the others 61 times. There were also 26 meetings of Special Committees and 35 of Sub-Committees, the total number of meetings of all kinds being thus 199. Nineteen Commissioners attended 50 times or more at the meetings, four of them, Babu Priya Nath Mullik (116), Babu Nobin Bihari Sircar (116), Rai Durgagati Banerjee, Bahadur (106), and Babu Lal Bihari Baisakh (104) having been present at over 100 meetings. The general percentage of attendance was 58·5 against 57·2 in 1892-93. The percentage was not so good among the nominated as among the elected Commissioners.

4. *Proceedings of meetings.*—Among the important matters discussed in general meeting were a scheme for the surface drainage of the portion of the suburban area east of the Russa Road, the provision of a site for a new hospital at Bhowanipur, the revision of the building bye-laws, the statutory obligation of the Commissioners to spend three lakhs annually on suburban improvement, and the grant to the Calcutta Public Library. The scheme for the surface drainage of a portion of the Suburbs has been many years under preparation, but as the whole question of the drainage of the Suburbs has now been reported on by Mr. A. J. Hughes on the special invitation of the Commissioners, there is a prospect of the matter at length assuming a final shape at an early date. It will be further referred to below. The Commissioners expressed their willingness during the year to provide a site for the new hospital at Bhowanipur, and this site has since been selected. Their offer of an annual contribution towards the maintenance of the institution is now under the consideration of Government. A Special Committee has been appointed for the revision of the building bye-laws. The matter is of great importance from a sanitary point of view, and it may be hoped that the Committee will

be able to submit recommendations which will meet, as far as possible, the views of the Health Officer. The subject was referred to at some length in the Resolution on the Report for 1892-93, and the Lieutenant-Governor desired to see a draft of the revised bye-laws at an early date. There has already been some delay, and it is of importance that the Committee should proceed expeditiously with its work. In the Resolution on the Report for 1892-93, the Lieutenant-Governor referred to the discussion which had for years been going on in regard to the expenditure which should annually be incurred on improvements in the amalgamated suburban area, and was hopeful that the matter would be soon decided, and that the Commissioners would adjust their accounts, and in future comply year by year with the requirements of the law. It is disappointing, therefore, to find that the opinion of the counsel consulted by the Commissioners was not accepted and acted upon, and that a Sub-Committee was appointed to draw up a fresh case for counsel. This vexed question, which has impeded the carrying out of improvements in the Suburbs, should obviously be speedily disposed of, and past accounts finally adjusted, in order that the liability of the Commissioners may be placed beyond further discussion, and that proper provision may be made for the future expenditure on Suburban improvements, with reference to both the unexpended balance of passed years and the regular annual allotment prescribed by the law. The grant to the Calcutta Public Library is another question regarding which there has been prolonged discussion. The Lieutenant-Governor has learnt with satisfaction that since the close of the year the Commissioners and the proprietors have agreed on conditions which will ensure the restoration of the full annual grant of Rs. 8,000 in perpetuity.

5. *Loans.*—The liability of the Corporation on account of loans raised for works was as follows at the commencement of the year:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unpaid balance of 6 per cent. debenture loan of 1866	5,000	0	0
5 per cent. debenture loans	1,44,01,900	0	0
4½ per cent. ditto	30,48,300	0	0
	1,74,55,200	0	0
Balance of consolidated loans from Government ...	53,50,910	9	5
Loan from Port Commissioners	2,00,000	0	0
Total ...	2,30,06,110	9	5

The balance of the consolidated loans taken from the Government having been reduced to Rs. 51,11,493-7-7 during the year by a repayment of Rs. 2,39,417-1-10, the loan liability of the Corporation at the close of the year stood at Rs. 2,27,66,693-7-7. Against this liability the Commissioners had in their Reserve Funds and in the Special Funds for the repayment of the loan of 1866 a total sum of Rs. 10,82,193-14-3. The Corporation were fortunately under no necessity to raise fresh loans during the year.

6. *Income and Expenditure.*—The receipts and expenditure of the Municipality in the past two years compare thus:—

Receipts.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
General-rate at 9½ per cent.	16,14,107	16,55,787
Sewage-rate at 2 per cent.	3,39,651	3,48,395
Water-rate at 6 per cent.	10,18,672	10,45,207
Lighting-rate at 2 per cent.	3,39,560	3,48,403
Total of consolidated taxation at 19½ per cent. ...	33,11,990	33,97,792
Taxes on trades and professions, carriages and animals, &c.	5,36,614	5,42,242
Municipal market receipts	1,27,221	1,32,311
Receipts from the sale of water	98,347	1,00,770
Conservancy receipts	65,565	64,430
Road Department receipts	28,010	78,585
Slaughter-house receipts	39,281	37,639
All other receipts	93,403	1,09,726
Total ...	43,00,431	44,63,795

EXPENDITURE.

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on loans	4,54,351	5,40,262
Contributions for repayment of loans	2,02,807	2,06,233
General establishment	4,03,580	3,86,046
General office expenditure	97,543	97,001
Road Department	4,35,580	3,66,133
Street watering	91,944	90,801
Gowkhana	2,06,869	1,78,670
Conservancy	1,59,805	1,50,621
Bustee cleaning	1,07,817	1,02,431
Sewer cleaning and relaying charges	70,855	60,968
Hospital and vaccination charges	56,299	56,147
Suburban improvements	52,762	1,34,950
All other expenditure from the General Fund ...	2,65,694	2,31,662
Sewage-rate charges	2,67,404	2,62,723
Water-rate charges	11,11,942	10,68,586
Lighting-rate charges	3,78,386	3,90,496
Total ...	43,63,638	43,24,030

The total receipts thus amounted to Rs. 44,63,795 in the past year against Rs. 43,00,431 in 1892-93. The income under the four rates shows an improvement, and all the other heads detailed above, except the conservancy and slaughter-house receipts, also contributed to the increase of Rs. 1,63,364 in the revenue of the year. The expenditure, on the other hand, declined from Rs. 43,63,638 in 1892-93 to Rs. 43,24,030, making a reduction of Rs. 39,608, and a net financial improvement of Rs. 2,02,972.

7. *Financial position.*—The main ordinary income of the Corporation is derived from the four (general, sewage, water and lighting) rates, which form the consolidated rate, levied for some years past at 19½ per cent. on the annual value of houses and lands situated within the Town and the Suburbs. Any enhancement of the annual valuation of the Municipality necessarily increases the receipts on account of the consolidated rate, and to this the favourable financial results of the past year are partly attributable. As the revaluation of the Town under the present law has now been almost completed, only moderate increases in the annual valuation, and, therefore, in the receipts from the consolidated rate, can be expected after the current year. With these increases, however, and progressive growth in other sources of income, there is no reason to apprehend that the financial position of the Corporation in the future will not be such as to admit of the execution of large works of improvement, such as the drainage of the Suburban area, which are so essential for the proper sanitation of the town. At the same time, the duty of economy in expenditure, so far as it can be curtailed without loss of efficiency, should not be lost sight of. The Commissioners started the year with a cash balance of Rs. 1,79,530 in the Revenue Funds, and of Rs. 2,33,057 in the Capital Funds for works, and had at its close cash balances of 3¼ lakhs and Rs. 3,45,162 in the revenue and the Capital Funds respectively.

8. *Assessment and collection of the consolidated rate.*—The assessment of the houses, lands and bustees, on the basis of their annual value, is made in the Assessor's Department, and objections are heard by the Vice-Chairman. The total increase in valuation in the past year was Rs. 7,14,287. The number of objections against assessments for disposal was 4,953, and of these 2,860 were disposed of against 1,166 in the previous year. This shows a marked improvement in work, but the number of pending objections was still large at the close of the year. The Government had to comment, in the Resolutions on the two last reports, on the practice of the Commissioners in deferring the service of notices of demand for the rates until after the close of the quarter to which they refer. The law clearly contemplates the issue of these notices without undue delay after the failure of the assessees to pay within seven days of the presentation of the bills at the commencement of each quarter. The course followed by the Commissioners results in the postponement

for an entire quarter of the realization of much of the demand, and tends to encourage default on the part of numerous assessees who could pay with punctuality. The Commissioners have at length agreed to a departure from their practice by sanctioning the issue of notices of demand for the last quarter of the year in the manner contemplated by the law. The change effected an improvement in collections towards the close of the past year, and it would be still more to the advantage of the Corporation to allow the same system to be followed throughout each quarter of the year. The total demand of the consolidated rate for the past year was Rs. 36,87,491 against Rs. 35,44,144 in 1892-93, showing an increase of Rs. 1,43,347, due to the revision of the assessments. The incidence of this rate per head of the population in the past year was Rs. 5-3-8 against Rs. 5-1-7 in 1892-93, and that of the total municipal taxation Rs. 6-2-6 against Rs. 5-14-9.

9. The collection of the rates is made in the first instance by the Collector for the Town and by the Joint-Collector for the Suburban area. The bills which cannot be collected by these officers are made over to the Warrant Department for the adoption of coercive process, unless payment is voluntarily made. The following statement shows the demand and collections in the past year:—

Rates.	Arrear demand at the beginning of the year.	Current demand of the year.	Total demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General rate at 9½ per cent. ... ... Sewage rate at 2 per cent. ... ... Water-rate at 6 per cent. ... ... Lighting rate at 2 per cent.	3,60,293	30,87,491	40,47,784	33,97,891	87,339	5,62,554

The reports should furnish a statement in this form in future, and it should be explained what portions of the balance at the close of the year are in the hands of the Assessor for enquiry, and of the Collector, the Joint-Collector and the Warrant Department respectively for recovery. The collections of the arrears of past years made by each of the collecting offices and the balance of such arrears remaining at the close of the year, should also be stated. The large balance of Rs. 5,62,554 at the end of the past year is a very unsatisfactory symptom.

10. The total amount which the Collector had to realize in the past year was Rs. 30,61,598, and of this sum he collected Rs. 25,85,340 or 84·45 per cent. If allowance is made for bills which could not be served, for bills withdrawn by the assessor, for bills received from him too late for any action to be taken on them, and for bills cancelled by the Vice-Chairman on remission of the assessment, the percentage of collection attained by the Collector is 88·79 against 89·17 in the previous year. In neither year could the result be deemed satisfactory. The Joint-Collector's work was still less satisfactory than the Collector's. He had to collect Rs. 7,07,308, and actually realised only Rs. 5,87,449. After allowance for bills which could not be acted on, as in the case of the Collector, his collections amounted to a percentage of 87·09 on the demand, against 87·01 in the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor had occasion in the Resolution on the Report for 1892-93 to notice an improvement in the working of the Warrant Department, which had previously been far from satisfactory; but the present report shows that further improvement is needed, and that the Department ought to be rendered more efficient. The percentage of rate bills disposed of fell off during the year from 63·7 in 1892-93 to 58·4, and that of miscellaneous bills from 75·6 to 43·2. The recoveries on account of rate bills amounted to 40·1 per cent. of the demand only, against 41·7 in 1892-93, and the balance for realization at close of the year was Rs. 1,66,110 out of a total demand of Rs. 5,60,013 during the year. The recovery of the large sum outstanding under decrees of the Courts of Small Causes, only a small portion of which was credited to the Municipality during the year, demands special attention.

11. *License and Registration Department.*—The following taxes, fees and fines were realised in this Department during the past two years :—

	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I.—Tax on trades and professions ...	3,42,318	12	4	3,46,839	7	3
II.—Tax on carriages and animals ...	1,42,510	5	6	1,43,338	12	6
III.—Cart registration fees ...	71,750	0	0	72,027	8	0
IV.—Fees for the removal of trade refuse	62,044	14	0	60,741	0	0
V.—License fees for cowsheds, &c. ...	43	0	0	37	0	0
VI.—Registration fees for hackney carriages, &c.	17,337	0	0	17,864	4	6
VII.—Miscellaneous receipts ...	474	14	0	719	14	0
VIII.—Fines under section 90 of the Municipal Act	8,269	0	6	8,405	8	6
IX.—Fines under section 80 of the Municipal Act	1,085	8	0	966	0	0
Total ...	96,45,833	6	4	6,50,939	6	9

The improvements in the receipts under the principal heads, except that of fees for the removal of trade refuse, and in the total income, is satisfactory The taxes on trades and professions and carriages and animals have shown a progressive increase since 1890-91, and the fees for cart registration exhibit similar progress except in one year. The fines recovered under sections 80 and 90 of the Act for omission to take out licenses for carriages or animals and for exercising a trade or profession, have at the same time fallen off considerably. The figures indicate, the Commissioners observe, that there is less necessity for resorting to the Magistrate for enforcement of the law. Constant vigilance on the part of the Inspectors is, however, essential to ensure that the taxes and fees are paid in all cases in which they are leviable by law. The total number of carriages taxed last year increased from 5,042 in 1892-93 to 5,212, and that of horses and ponies from 6,672 to 6,778. The number of hackney carriages registered rose from 3,337 to 3,452, there being an increase in first and second class, as was anticipated from the revision of the law in 1891, against a decrease in third class carriages.

12. The income from the Municipal Market increased from Rs. 1,26,416 to Rs. 1,28,311, or by Rs. 1,895, the profit to the Commissioners after payment of all charges being Rs. 1,07,815 against Rs. 1,00,954 in the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice the favourable remarks of the Commissioners regarding the working of their Printing Department, which invited such strong criticism in the previous year.

13. *Sale of surplus lands.*—Among the matters on which the Surveyor's Department was engaged during the year was the disposal of the surplus lands of the Lansdowne and Harrison Roads, both very important thoroughfares recently opened. The plots were sold at rates which indicate the keenest demand for land in the Town and Suburbs, and a readiness on the part of some to pay fancy prices for its acquisition. In the Barabazar section of the Harrison Road, from Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 22,000 per cottah were paid for small building plots, while narrow strips lying in front of houses, a few feet from the side of the road, were purchased at from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 80,000 per cottah by the owners of the adjacent properties, for the purpose of obtaining a better frontage. The amount realized during the year from the sales of the surplus lands of this road was Rs. 7,00,441, the total receipts up to the close of the year being Rs. 23,95,381. The money thus received is credited to the Capital Account and not to the current year's revenue.

14. *Expenditure.*—The increase or decrease in expenditure under the various heads, as compared with 1892-93, is explained in detail in the Report. The savings in many cases appear to have been due to economical working, but the reduction of the grant for road works was ill-advised, involving larger expendture at a later date. The Lieutenant-Governor observes also that the provision for the removal of road scrapings in the budget for the current year was rejected by the Commissioners. This also was an unwise economy, and the consequent inefficiency of the establishment for the cleansing of the streets has, it is understood, given rise to much complaint on the part of the public.

15. *Litigation.*—The Commissioners have found themselves constrained to have increasing recourse to the Civil Court for the recovery of rates and miscellaneous dues, in consequence of the difficulty experienced by their officers in effecting summary distraint, through the removal of goods by defaulters into their inner apartments. The number of suits in which the Corporation was plaintiff in the past year was 122, one being in the High Court and the rest in the Courts of Small Causes. The Commissioners were very successful in this litigation, none of their suits having been dismissed out of 92 disposed of. The civil suits in which the Corporation was defendant were only five in number, and three were finally decided. The arbitrators in the suit of Rajender Dutt appear to have been very dilatory. The suit was referred to them three or four years ago, and they had not submitted their award when this report was forwarded to Government. The other pending suit is the important land acquisition claim in respect of 54 Clive Street, which was taken up for the Harrison Road. The owners demanded Rs. 21,24,640, against a tender of Rs. 2,27,925 by the Collector, and the Judge awarded Rs. 6,57,089, exclusive of the 15 per cent. statutory allowance. Both the claimants and the Corporation have appealed to the High Court against this decision, and the appeals have been pending for two years. In the meanwhile interest on the sum which may ultimately be awarded accumulates. The amount at stake is very large, and the Commissioners should make every effort to get the appeals speedily heard. Steps might apparently have been taken earlier to have the "paper-book" printed, the delay in the hearing of the appeals being attributed to the fact that this had not been done. Regarding prosecutions by the Corporation in the Magistrates' Courts, the Report notices a large reduction in cases for street obstructions, and questions the explanation of the Road Department that it is due to the deterrent effect already produced by constant prosecutions. It rests with the executive of the Corporation to remedy any laxity which has arisen in this matter.

16. *Education.*—The Government has repeatedly drawn the attention of the Commissioners to the insufficiency of their contribution towards primary education within their jurisdiction, and has suggested that an annual allotment of Rs. 10,000 should be made in lieu of their present expenditure of less than Rs. 3,000. This suggestion the Commissioners have not adopted, and they observe that, looking to the large projects of town improvement on which they have embarked, and to the huge demands on them for expenditure on sanitation which are imminent, they feel that their financial position is not such as to enable them to meet the wishes of Government at the present moment. The Lieutenant-Governor is, however, unable to admit that the Commissioners are not in a position to provide for the small annual grant of Rs. 10,000. The Bombay Corporation spent in 1892-93 no less than Rs. 55,220 on education, whereas even out of the almost nominal sum of Rs. 3,000 which the Commissioners agree to allot in Calcutta, only Rs. 2,047 were paid to the schools during the past year.

17. *Bustee improvement.*—In the Resolution on the Report for 1892-93 the Government quoted the remarks of the Commissioners explaining their procedure in regard to bustee improvement, and drew their attention to the provisions of the law, which empower them to levy the cost of such improvements from the bustee owners instead of meeting it out of their general income, as they now do. The question is not again discussed in the present Report, and it appears that the Commissioners desire to adhere to the course which they have hitherto observed. They anticipate opposition which would seriously impede progress if the bustee owners were required to pay the full cost of improvements, and are satisfied with the contribution which the owners make in giving up land free for the roads opened out through the bustees. It may be advisable to forego recovery of the cost where the owners are people of small means who are unable to meet the expenditure, but the same concession should not be extended to owners who are well able to pay and whose income from the bustees is greatly enhanced by the improvements effected. It is unfortunate that several projects begun under Act IV (B.C.) of 1876 had to be abandoned during the year in consequence of a ruling of the High Court that proceedings should have been taken *de novo* under the present Act. The Commissioners

should consider whether fresh proceedings should not be taken in respect of these projects. The total amount spent by the Corporation on bustee improvement up to the close of the past year was very nearly 9 lakhs. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the improvements at Hastings will be completed in the current year.

18. *Engineer's Department.*—The duties of this Department embrace the charge of the water-works, the drainage, the roads, the sewers, the Municipal railway, and the Municipal workshops, and, no doubt, furnish full employment for the Engineer and his subordinate staff. Through the completion of two new tanks, the settling tanks at the Palta head works have now a united working capacity of 105 millions of gallons, or five times the requisite daily supply of filtered water in the Municipality. This supply has risen from 16¾ millions of gallons in 1889-90 to nearly 20¼ millions of gallons in the past year, giving a present daily consumption per head of the population of 36·66 gallons for the Town proper, and of 19·55 gallons for the Suburban area. The distribution pipes were extended 16 36 miles in the past year, and their total length is now 302·09 miles, the number of premises connected being 24,315. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 10,00,781, the cost for supplying every 1,000 gallons having been thus 2·18 annas. The fittings of 36,780 premises were inspected during the year, and nearly 5,000 notices to repair were served. Nevertheless, it is remarked that the use of water is still distinguished by the utmost lavishness. The reduction of pressure resulting from this waste affects the efficient working of the water-supply throughout the Town, and it is desirable that further efforts should be made by the Commissioners, by inviting the co-operation of the house-holders, by more frequent inspections, or, if these measures fail, by the introduction of some mechanical contrivance, to secure proper economy in the use of the water. The Commissioners have acted wisely in arranging for the supply of a new pair of pumping engines for the Talia pumping station, as a stand-bye to the existing machinery. In addition to the filtered water, over 4¼ millions of gallons of unfiltered water are supplied daily in the Town and Suburbs, through an aggregate of 72·46 miles of pipes, for watering the roads, through ground hydrants, for use at the public bathing platforms, for flushing the sewers, and for conservancy purposes generally. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure that 12 cast-iron cattle drinking troughs were presented to the town last year by private individuals, to whom the Commissioners express their thanks.

19. *Drainage.*—For the drainage of the town proper a regular system of underground sewerage has long been in operation, and the ordinary duties of the Engineer's Department in this branch are to maintain the system in proper working order, and to effect such improvements, and extend the house-connections to such an extent, as may be possible from year to year. In the past year 25 flushing chambers were constructed, their total number being raised to 383, and various repairs were carried out. The present total length of the sewers is nearly 204 miles, and the number of premises connected with them is 27,997, 437 new premises having had connections made last year. The extension of the sewerage system to ths Entally block of the Suburban area, which is approaching completion, is an important work, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that it is proposed to take in hand sewerage works for the fringe area between the Circular Road and the Canal. The most important project which lies before the Commissioners, however, is the drainage of the whole Suburban area, south and south-east of the Town proper. One of the chief objects of the amalgamation of the Town and Suburbs, and of the relief of the Corporation from police charges, was to secure the execution of this great improvement. The extension of the filtered water-supply has done much for the Suburbs, but until an efficient system of drainage is established the sanitation of that portion of the Municipality cannot be considered satisfactory. The drainage project has been reported on by Mr. A. J. Hughes, C.I.E., and will now be forwarded for the final opinion of Mr. Baldwin Latham, who investigated the whole question on the spot on his visit to Calcutta some years since. The Lieutenant-Governor has not seen Mr. Hughes' report, but he has perused with interest the lecture delivered by that gentlemen at a meeting of the Commissioners at the Town

Hall, in which the scheme recommended by him, which agrees generally with that suggested by Mr. Baldwin Latham himself, and meets with the concurrence of the Engineer and the Health Officer to the Corporation, is explained. It appears that Mr. Hughes proposes to divide the Suburbs into two sections for drainage purposes. In the outer section, which is mainly rural in character, he would have a system of efficient surface drains only, for carrying off rain-water to a safe outfall, the sewage being disposed of through pail depôts so arranged that house drainage can be carried direct to them by sweepers. For the inner, or urban area, within which fall Kidderpore, Bhowanipur and Ballygunge, he would provide a main sewer running through the entire length of the tract from west to east, and discharging itself into the Salt Lakes, with which branch sewers and houses would be connected, as in the Town proper. The rain water would be carried away in surface drains. In the matter of cost, Mr. Hughes' proposals have special importance, as, after careful estimates, he has been able to show that the expenditure involved will fall far below that which was previously assumed. The cost of the main sewer he estimates at 14 lakhs of rupees, and that of the branches at 16 lakhs, the total outlay on the urban section being thus 30 lakhs of rupees. For the surface drainage of this section as well as the rural area he would spend for the present 7 lakhs of rupees only. The capital of 37 lakhs required for the works could be raised by loan, while the annual charge for interest and working expenses, amounting to Rs. 2,24,000, might be met partly by reductions in establishment, which would be practicable on the completion of the drainage system, and partly from the sum of three lakhs which should be spent annually on the improvement of the Suburbs. The scheme is doubtless one of great magnitude, but its financial aspects do not, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, present difficulties which should deter the Commissioners from taking it up in earnest, after the receipt of Mr. Baldwin Latham's advice, and making arrangements for its early inception. Mr. Hughes has suggested that, pending the completion of the scheme, certain works should be undertaken for the purpose especially of getting rid of the difficulty connected with the Goragacha trenching-ground. His proposals deserve the early consideration of the Commissioners.

20. *Health Department.*—In addition to the registration of vital statistics, vaccination, enquiries into disease, and the inspection of the municipal dispensaries, the Health Department has charge of the gowkhanas, or depôts at which the municipal ponies and cattle are kept, the conservancy arrangements, and the municipal slaughter-house. The calendar year 1893 was one of heavy rainfall and high prices of food. The number of births recorded was higher than in any of the previous four years, the ratio per mille being 19·7 against 18·6 in 1892-93. The increase was mainly due to improvement in registration in the Suburban area, although in the Town also registration was more efficient. The mortality shows a small decrease as compared with that of the proceding year, and was also lower than in 1891 and 1890. The ratio for the entire Municipality was 29·5 against 29·6 in 1892, 31·5 in 1891, and 29·8 in 1890. The improvement occurred entirely in the Town, the Suburbs showing a considerable increase of mortality. The decline in the death-rate in the Town is explained by an exceptionally low mortality from cholera and small-pox, the deaths from the former (596) having been the lowest on record. In the Suburban area the increase was due to greater mortality from fever and other causes.

Vital statistics.

21. *Fever.*—The deaths from fever in 1893 were more numerous than in any year since the amalgamation of the Suburbs with the Town, the ratio reached being 10·1 for the Town, 15·5 for the Suburbs, and 11·8 for the entire Municipality, against 9·9, 13·8 and 11·1 respectively in 1892. The Heath Officer draws attention to the increasing mortality from fever in the Town proper, which he attributes to defects in the drainage system, and urges alterations in the direction indicated by Mr. Baldwin Latham. In view, however, of the more pressing necessity of a drainage system in the Suburban area, it is hardly possible at present to undertake any great and costly changes in the Town itself. The large fever mortality in the Suburbs is attributed by the Health Officer to the exceptional rains of the year, the effects of which

were intensified by the absence of proper surface drainage. The past year thus affords strong evidence of the urgent need of a drainage system in the Suburbs.

22. *Cholera.*—For the comparative freedom from cholera during the year, which was shared by both the Town and the Suburban area, no local cause can be assigned. In the Suburbs the improvement in health with respect to cholera, as compared with previous years, is doubtless partly due to the introduction of the filtered water-supply.

23. The appointment of a new Superintendent with veterinary experience for the pony and cattle depôts of the Corporation has led to much improvement in the management of the depôts and the condition of the animals, and much reduction in both sickness and mortality is already observed. It would appear from the observations of the Commissioners in regard to the marked reduction in the number of sheep and goats brought to the municipal slaughter-house that the unlicensed slaughtering at so-called Kalisthans, to which reference was made in the Resolution on the Report for 1892-93, continues unabated. The attention of the Commissioners is again invited to the necessity for prompt and thorough measures to check the irregularities which have grown up. They recognize the importance of the matter, and it rests with them to deal with it in an effective manner. As regards the light penalties which are said to be inflicted when prosecutions for unlicensed slaughtering are instituted, it does not appear that the wide prevalence of the offence and the consequent necessity for more severe punishments, have been brought to the notice of the Magistrates.

24. The thanks of the Government are due to the Commissioners for the interest which they have displayed throughout the year in the administration of the Corporation, and the time and trouble which they have bestowed on the large questions as well as matters of detail brought under their consideration. Mr. Ritchie has filled with efficiency the office of Chairman, and the Heads of Departments and the Secretary have rendered useful service, which is cordially acknowledged by the Commissioners.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON.

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE FINAL REPORT OF THE SURVEY-SETTLEMENT OF THE SRINAGAR-BANAILI ESTATES.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, LAND REVENUE.

Darjeeling the 2nd November 1894.

RESOLUTION—No. 4863.

READ—

(1) A letter No. 233A., dated 9th March 1893, from the Board of Revenue, with enclosures, submitting the Settlement Officer's final report of the survey-settlement of the Srinagar-Banaili estates; together with a supplementary report by Assistant Settlement Officer, Babu Barhamdeo Narain.

(2) The Board's letter No. 1052A., dated the 25th August 1894, submitting the final report of Deputy Collector, Babu Barhamdeo Narain, on the correction of errors in the settlement records.

Read also—

(3) A letter, dated the 15th February 1894, from M. Finucane, Esq., on special duty submitting a note on the maintenance of the settlement records in the Srinagar-Banaili estates.

These estates are situated in the districts of Malda, Purnea, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, and Darbhanga, and are owned jointly by Kumar Nityanand Singh, Kumar Kamalanand Singh, and Kumar Kalkanand Singh, of Srinagar, and Raja Padmanand Singh, of Banaili. The Court of Wards took charge of the Srinagar portion of the estates in October 1882, the three proprietors of that portion being then minors. No trustworthy rent-roll had been left by the late proprietor, the father of the minors; and the rent demand was never collected in full. The arrear demand when the Court of Wards entered upon the management of the property was Rs. 14,68,440. In 1884 it was found necessary to remit arrears to the amount of Rs. 10,15,036, and in 1886-87 the collections of rent and cesses were only 63 and 55 per cent., respectively, the arrears amounting to seven lakhs. It was therefore resolved that the property should be surveyed and a record of rights prepared under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in order to effect an adjustment of the rent demand and to secure system and punctuality in the collections. With this object an application was made by the Court of Wards under section 101 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, in which Raja Padmanand Singh, the co-sharer in the greater part of the property, joined. Under the orders of 1887, the proceedings were to embrace lands in estates which were the exclusive property of the Srinagar minors, and in those which were the joint property of the minors and the Banaili Raj. The proceedings were subsequently extended to three villages in the Khubkhund pargana of Bhagalpur, in which a 4-anna share was held by other proprietors, and to the villages in Purnea held by the Srinagar estate in patni and darpatni. It may be mentioned here that the Srinagar estate was released from the management of the Court of Wards in July 1891.

Reasons for undertaking the survey and settlement.

2. The following extract from Mr. Collin's report (paragraph 74) gives an account of the principal causes of confusion in the rent-roll which made it incumbent on the Court of Wards to prepare a new and accurate record through the machinery of a survey and settlement under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act:—

"74. It has been explained that the chief reason for the survey was to clear up confusion in the landlords' rent-rolls. The following were the principal causes of the confusion:—

(1) Abatements and remissions on account of absconded raiyats, or raiyats who had died without heirs, had not been noted in the rent-rolls. In the Daphar pargana the rent-roll of the Srinagar estate had not been corrected for over 30 years, with the result that large unrealizable balances were shown. Another result was that abandoned holdings were resettled with new raiyats, while also retained in the former tenant's name, and thus appeared twice in the rent-roll.

(2) Changes of tenants by transfer or succession had not been noted in the rent-rolls, and thus the landlords' papers were obsolete. In the village of Bishunpur-Gonesham, the patwari papers showed 86 raiyats, of whom 44 were not traceable. The landlords at first claimed to have the names of raiyats entered in the records, though they had ceased to have any connection with

the village, as they feared that otherwise they would have no power of collecting the arrears of rent from them. This led to many disputes as to the name of the tenant to be entered.

(3) The patwari papers often did not show the true name of the cultivator. Raiyats were entered by fictitious names. In the villages of Dharampur and Hempur the patwaris' paper contained 54 names of fictitious or 'furzi' raiyats. In one village of 196 acres, the names of 47 fictitious raiyats were found to be entered. It was found that this practice prevailed in 38 out of 108 villages in the Khubkhand and Uttarkhand parganas. It was stated that the object was to distinguish between holdings held at money rental and those held on halhasili or jaidadi tenures. It was, however, a matter of great difficulty to find out the name of the real tenant. The same practice prevailed to a modified extent in Purnea, where raiyats held a number of holdings under many names and discarded or retained the tenancies, as they thought fit.

(4) The rent-rolls were not checked by the landlords' agents. Thus in Belwa-Sukhasan village, 54 new tenants were discovered. In Nirmalli 300 bighas of land unassessed to rent were found, which were entered as taufir in the patwaris' papers, but were found to be held by raiyats.

(5) Numerous disputes as to rates existed. Many of the villages were formerly leased out, and the lessees tried to raise the rates by the simple expedient of entering higher rates in their rent-rolls. The rates were also in many villages raised by the lessees on the condition that no measurement was made. The enhancements were looked upon by the raiyats as special cesses, but the landlords treated them as real, and tried to retain them after measuring the villages. Thus in Mysurho the rates were raised, in 1274F., from Re. 1-10-6 to Re. 1-14 on the understanding that there should be no measurement. In 1278 the village was measured, and all lands held by raiyats were assessed at the higher rate, though the raiyats did not accept the enhancement. Disputes of this character were frequent in the Khubkhand and Uttarkhand parganas of Bhagalpur; and in several villages of Monghyr there were instances of disputed rates on account of illegal enhancements. The difficulty was accentuated when the new form of rent-receipt introduced by the Tenancy Act came into force. The landlords then would only give receipts with the new rentals, and the raiyats would not accept them until the rents were entered at the old recognized rates. In some villages in Bhagalpur, such as the Shahpur taluka, Darhar, Agwanpur and others, there was confusion as to areas of holdings. The rates had been increased by a lump sum on the understanding that raiyats should be allowed to extend their holdings without measurement. In some cases the landlords had broken through this understanding, and had measured the villages and assessed the newly cultivated lands. The majority of the raiyats would refuse to accept the assessment, but a few would submit, and hence the dispute was kept alive. In cases where no measurement was made, the enhanced rental was calculated on the area of the old holding. When the new form of rent-receipt introduced by the Tenancy Act came into force, a difficulty arose as to what area should be entered. The landlords wished to enter the recorded area and the enhanced rental. The raiyats objected, as this would be evidence of their acceptance of the higher rate. In some villages they were prepared to measure the holdings on the condition that the old rate was preserved, but they would not pay rent, or take the new forms of receipt if they were to show the former areas at the enhanced rentals. Nothing was done to clear up the disputes, and thus arrears of rent accumulated.

(6) In nearly every village disputes arose as to the rates payable by head raiyats or privileged tenants. There were a large number of such privileged raiyats who had rendered services to the proprietors or lessees. The landlords' papers used to show the full village rate against such tenants, but a deduction was made at time of payment of rent. When the new form of rent receipt came into force, the landlords wished to show the rental at full rates on the receipts, while the raiyats would not accept them unless they showed the special rates. In Bhagalpur, out of 14,291 raiyats, rents were disputed in 5,075 cases. In Monghyr 8 per cent. of the rentals were disputed.

(7) In Purnea the system of accumulative holdings was a fruitful source of confusion. If any raiyat died without heirs, or abandoned his holding, the patwari would assume that his next-of-kin took possession of it without procuring any formal agreement. The holding would be continued in the name of the former raiyat, and certificates for arrears of rent would be issued in his name. It frequently happened that the new tenant did not take up the holding, or if he did, he added it to his original holding, and then repudiated the addition of rent. As there were no measurement papers or other trustworthy records of areas, it was very difficult to decide such disputes.

(8) There was much confusion in the demarcation of village boundaries in Monghyr and Malda. The situation of some villages, as Mahamedpur Bhelwa in

Monghyr, and of a number of scattered villages in Malda, could with great difficulty be discovered. In several cases of boundary disputes in Monghyr there was evidence that the patwaris had entered the names of raiyats as cultivating disputed lands who could not be identified; and an instance recently came to light in the decision of a boundary dispute between Koela and Birbhas villages, where the papers produced by the representatives of the estates are declared by the Assistant Settlement Officer to be forged.

Progress of the operations.

3. The survey was carried out chiefly by a professional party under Mr. G. B. Scott, Deputy Superintendent of the Survey of India Department. It was begun in November 1887, and all the records were made over to the Settlement Department by the end of October 1889. Mr. E. W. Collin, C.S., was appointed Settlement Officer. The bulk of the work was accomplished by him, and he submitted the final report of the settlement on the 7th July 1891. What remained to be done was entrusted to Babu Barhamdeo Narain, Assistant Settlement Officer, who took over charge on the 11th May 1891, and submitted a supplementary report on the 26th March 1892. Extracts from Mr. Collin's report were published in a Resolution, dated the 10th December 1891, recorded on the results of surveys and records of rights in certain wards' estates; but the present review of the settlement was postponed pending the result of a further enquiry which was rendered necessary by the discovery of errors in the settlement records after the operations had been closed and the records had been deposited in the Collectorates of the five districts concerned. Babu Barhamdeo Narain was deputed, in January 1893, to correct any errors which might be brought to light—a duty which occupied him for about one year. The report now forwarded by the Board shows that there were altogether 1,597 errors in the original records and 625 mistakes of copying in the khatian, khasra and tirij. The former, which alone need be taken into account, were due to the following causes:—

Correction of errors in the settlement records.

(1) Mistakes made by patwaris in stating the former areas and rents of holdings.
(2) Mistakes made in transcribing figures from one paper to another.
(3) Arithmetical mistakes of calculation.
(4) Mistakes arising from misunderstanding of judgments and orders by the muharrirs.
(5) Mistakes arising from omission to carry out orders in all papers.
(6) Unaccountable mistakes, which were rare.

It may be stated that the number of tenancies entered in the khatian amounted to 67,141, that two-thirds of the mistakes relating to the amount of rent payable affected that amount to the extent of less than one rupee, and that the result of the revision was that it increased the rent-roll by Rs. 1,511-2-3, and diminished it by Rs. 1,298. Corrections have been made in red ink, both in words and figures, in the Collector's copies of the khatians, as well as in the copies supplied to the landlords, and in every case previous notice was given to the party adversely affected. The raiyats' copies have been corrected where produced, but where they were not produced, a remark has been recorded on the Collector's copy to the effect that, as far as the raiyat's copy differs from the Collector's, to that extent the former is wrong. The total cost of this revision amounts to Rs. 8,354-9-10.

4. It is gratifying to find that the amount of error which has been discovered in the settlement records is far less than was anticipated, and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that it may safely be said that it is not greater than is likely to creep into a work involving such multiplicity of details, and carried out by an inexperienced staff, however careful the supervision of the superior officers may be. Sir Charles Elliott has little doubt that an equal number of mistakes in copying, in calculating rents, and in entering the results of contested cases, might have been found in any of the settlements with which he himself was connected in the North-Western and Central Provinces, had they been subjected to a similar test, and His Honour wishes emphatically to state that, in his opinion, the discovery of these errors involves no discredit to Mr. Collin or his Assistant, Babu Barhamdeo Narain. It is, however, highly satisfactory and advantageous to all parties that the errors have been discovered and corrected even at the cost of so much expenditure and delay.

Areas surveyed and settled.

5. The total area surveyed was 447,662 acres, or about 699½ square miles; but the total area settled was only 426,265 acres, or about 666 square miles, the remainder having been excluded from settlement on account of lands belonging to other proprietors having been found interlaced with the surveyed area and for other reasons. The total area surveyed by the professional party was 617 square miles, while 81 square miles in pargana Daphar in Bhagalpur were surveyed by the Settlement Department. The whole property comprises 64 revenue-paying estates, 3 revenue-free estates, and 77 villages held under patni leases. The revenue-free estates and fifteen of the revenue-paying estates belong solely to the Srinagar share. The remainder are the joint property of Banaili and Srinagar, while in two estates in Bhagalpur other proprietors also hold shares, the area of which amounts to 1,733 acres. Of the patni estates, two in Purnea are held jointly by Srinagar and Banaili, while the rest of the patni villages belong solely to Srinagar. Of the total area settled, 83 per cent. is held jointly, and 17 per cent. is held solely, by the Srinagar estate. The total Government revenue payable by the estates is Rs. 1,13,138-12-7½. The estates are distributed in five districts and 24 parganas, as follows: the villages in Bhagalpur and Monghyr lying in comparatively compact blocks, while those in the three other districts are much scattered:—

Districts.		Pargana.			Number of villages.
Bhagalpur	1.	Daphar	...	...	94
	2.	Harawat	...	...	1
	3.	Khubkhand	...	...	81
	4.	Uttarkhand	...	...	25
	5.	Nirsingpur	...	...	8
	6.	Chai	...	...	7
Monghyr	7.	Farkya	...	...	124
	8.	Balia	...	...	1
Purnea	9.	Haveli	...	...	42
	10.	Shahpur	...	...	
	11.	Dharampur	...	...	11
	12.	Kadwa	...	...	15
	13.	Tirakhurdah	...	...	26
	14.	Sujanagar	...	...	60
	15.	Tajpur	...	...	31
	16.	Dehat	...	...	4
	17.	Daphar	...	...	9
Darbhanga	18.	Bhaor	...	...	7
	19.	Fakrabad	...	...	
Malda	20.	Akbarabad	...	...	29
	21.	Bhatiya	...	...	30
	22.	Kotwali	...	...	20
	23.	Mahinagar	...	...	67
	24.	Sujanagar	...	...	4
			Total	...	696

Method of settlement.

6. Two methods of settlement were employed. In the Daphar pargana of Bhagalpur, an entire revision of the rent-roll was made, the land held by each tenant being classified in accordance with a system which had become customary in that pargana. Under the second method, which was adopted for the rest of the tract under settlement, rents were altered under section 52 of the Tenancy Act, according to the increase or decrease of the areas of holdings, an allowance of two cottahs in the bigha being generally made on account of the roughness of the old measurement; enhancement of rent being demanded only when the excess over the old area exceeded this proportion. The settlement in the case of excess areas was largely the result of compromise, but in 22 out of the 29 villages of pargana Akbarabad disputes regarding the length of the *laggi* (or measuring rod) arose. The Settlement Officer held that the *laggi* was one of five cubits, each cubit being of 18 inches, and on appeal this decision was confirmed by the Special Judge. Even then the settlement of these twenty-two villages had generally to be made *ex parte* in the absence of the raiyats, the majority of whom resisted every effort made to induce them to attend.

Increase of rental.

7. The result of the settlement and the subsequent revision is that the total demand as shown in the fictitious rent-roll kept up before the settlement, has been lowered from

Rs. 4,88,715 to Rs. 4,88,532, or by Rs. 183. But this decrease is apparent only, being due not to any actual reduction of rent, but to the settlement of disputes as to existing rates, the effect of which has been to replace a fictitious by a real demand. The net result of the settlement has been a real increase of Rs. 23,850 in the total rental, which is equal to nearly 8 per cent. on the total outlay, including the cost of revision.

The Lieutenant-Governor, however, agrees with the Board in doubting whether the proprietors have received all the increase which they might reasonably have expected, in view of the excess cultivation brought to light, and the fact that the rents now settled will not be liable to enhancement for 15 years.

Cost of operations.

8. Government has borne the cost of the traverse survey, which amounts to Rs. 7,220. The net expenditure on cadastral survey and settlement chargeable to the parties according to the final adjustment of accounts accepted by the Accountant-General is Rs. 2,98,897-3-1, which gives an average of annas 10·7 per acre on the area surveyed, and of annas 11·2 per acre on the area settled. It was decided that the raiyats should pay two annas an acre on the area of their holdings, and that the landlords should pay the balance of the costs according to their several interests.

As stated in paragraph 3 of this Resolution, the total cost of the correction of errors by Babu Barhamdeo Narain amounts to Rs. 8,354-9-10. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that in the course of the settlement proceedings every facility was afforded to the Managers of the Srinagar and Banaili estates to bring mistakes to notice and to have them corrected. They did not sufficiently avail themselves of such opportunities, and although there was an interval of upwards of a year between the delivery of the bulk of the records to the landlords' agents and the closing of the settlement office, and a similar interval between the latter and the deputation of Babu Barhamdeo Narain to bring mistakes to light, still the agents were not ready with complete lists of mistakes when the Deputy Collector began the work of revision, and repeated extensions of time had to be granted to them for their preparation, with the result that Babu Barhamdeo Narain's proceedings were unduly prolonged. The Lieutenant-Governor has therefore accepted the Board's recommendation that half the cost of correcting errors should be borne by the two estates, the amount being equally divided between them, as hardly any mistakes have been found in the records of villages belonging exclusively to the Srinagar estate. The other half will be borne by Government.

Realisation of the outstanding balance of cost.

9. When Babu Barhamdeo Narain submitted his supplementary report of 26th March 1892, a sum of Rs. 50,986-5-6 was still outstanding, of which Rs. 15,719-14-1 was due from the Srinagar estate, Rs. 34,978-7 from the tenants, and Rs. 288-0-5 from the outside shareholders. In February last Mr. Finucane visited Bhagalpur for the purpose of ascertaining what arrangements had been made by the two estates to maintain the settlement records, and he found then that the amount outstanding against the tenants was still unpaid, and that there was some confusion of accounts between the two estates, one of which had paid too much and the other too little. In accordance with Mr. Finucane's recommendation, Babu Barhamdeo Narain was at once posted to Bhagalpur in the regular line, and ordered to realise the outstanding balances with the aid of the certificate procedure, an establishment of six muharrirs for four months being sanctioned for his assistance. His Honour hopes that the accounts have now been adjusted, and awaits a report from the Board on the subject.

Causes of high cost.

10. The causes which have rendered the settlement expensive and protracted are reported to be—

(1) the scattered nature of the estates;
(2) disputes as to the standards of measurement and as to existing rents;
(3) the large number of objection petitions filed;
(4) the necessity of making a fresh copy of the records for the proprietors;
(5) the remand during 1890 of 14 boundary disputes for retrial; and
(6) the recusancy of the raiyats of pargana Akbarabad, which caused much waste of time in attempts to conciliate them and necessitated the issue of a large number of processes.

Case-work.

11. The principal classes of work under this head were:—

(1) Applications for settlement of fair rents under section 104 of the Tenancy Act 632
(2) Civil suits for decision of claims, under section 106 2,852

Of the fair rent suits five were brought by raiyats for reduction of rent, of which four were successful; the rest were brought by the landlords, and 473 were decided in their favour after contest. The amount of enhanced rent decreed in these cases is not reported. Of the civil suits under section 106, about half were brought by the landlords and half by raiyats, but the information on the subject is scanty. A set of tables was promised by the Settlement Officer shewing the result of these trials, but it has not been sent in. In about 12 per cent. of the contested cases appeals were laid before the Special Judge, and in rather more than half these cases the decisions of the lower Court were upheld.

Classification of settled area and tenants.

12. The total rent-paying area of the estates is 312,981 acres, of which 250,694 acres are cultivated and 62,287 are uncultivated. The area on which no rent is paid amounts to 113,283 acres. The total number of rent-free tenures is 2,445 with an area of 14,421 acres, or nearly 6 acres for each tenure. The tenants of the estates were classified as follows:—

Cultivating tenure-holders	113
Raiyats	60,895
Under-raiyats	11,128
Raiyats holding under cultivating tenure-holders—	
Settled raiyats	1,045
Non-occupancy raiyats	459
Service tenure	1
Total ...	73,641

The 60,895 raiyats are classified as follows:—

Class of Raiyats.	No.	Area.	Average size of holding.	Area for which rent is given in the tabular statement annexed to the Report.*	Rent.	Rate of rent per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(1) *Raiyats at fixed rates.*		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Resident	189	1,271	6·72	.....	...	...
Non-resident ...	149	962	6·44	.....	...	...
Total ...	338	2,233	6·60	2,155	2,176	1 0 1
(2) *Settled raiyats.*						
Resident	31,669	183,020	5·76	.....	...	...
Non-resident ...	21,693	93,824	4·32	.....	...	...
Total ...	53,362	276,844	5·18	275,898	424,654	1 8 7
(3) *Occupancy, but not settled raiyats.*						
Resident	419	2,454	5·85	.....	...	...
Non-resident ...	573	3,618	6·31	.....	...	...
Total ...	992	6,072	6·12	6,060	9,090	1 8 0
(4) *Non-occupancy raiyats.*						
Resident	2,813	5,832	2·10	.....	...	...
Non-resident ...	3,390	8,541	2·51	.....	...	...
Total ...	6,203	14,373	2·31	14,366	20,289	1 6 7

* Rent figures have not been given for pargana Bhoor and Fakrabad in Darbhanga.

About 90 per cent. of the raiyats holding 95·2 per cent. of the raiyati area have occupancy rights. Those holding at fixed rates pay much lower rates of rent than the rest, but there is little difference between the rates paid by the settled and the occupancy raiyats, and the non-occupancy raiyats pay at a lower rate than either of these classes. Transfers of portions of holdings are very common, and are accepted by the landlords. The under-raiyats pay their rents in kind, and are generally liable to ejectment at any time, being little more than the field labourers of wealthy raiyats. The total area held on produce rents is 5,090 acres, or 1·6 of the total rent-paying area.

Size of holdings and rates of rent.

13. Sir Charles Elliott tested the survey and settlement work in two villages near Purnea and inspected some of Mr. Collin's settlement records in April 1891, and was generally pleased with the way in which the latter had been prepared. His Honour expressed some regret that more had not been done in the way of collecting and recording facts and observations illustrating the economic and agricultural conditions under which the tenants lived with whom Mr. Collin had been occupied. He found that Mr. Collin had prepared a brief English report on each village, showing its past history, prevailing tenures, etc., but in addition to this His Honour desired that the final report should deal intelligently and comprehensively with such data as could be extracted from the settlement records. Mr. Collin accordingly gives an interesting analysis of the average size of the holdings and the average rates of rent among the different classes of raiyats in each district in which operations were carried on. The following summary may be quoted from the Report:—

"Taking the general results of this comparison of holdings and rates of rent, it will be seen that the holdings are as a rule large, and that, where the average size of the holding is less than 5 acres, as in the Khubkhand pargana of Bhagalpur, and the Mahinagar pargana of Malda, the condition of the raiyats is not entirely prosperous: but where there are large holdings and low rates, as in Daphar and Tirakhurdah parganas, the raiyats are well to do. The facility with which the raiyats of the Daphar pargana tided over the bad year of 1888, compared with the distress felt in the northern tracts of Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur, confirms this fact. Compared with the results obtained in the Muzaffarpur settlement, the position of raiyats in the estates under settlement is more prosperous than in that district, where the average rate of rent is Rs. 3-12 per acre and the average size of the holding only 3 acres. It is seen also that where soil-rates exist, the average rate of rent is higher than where there are consolidated rents—a fact which follows from the theory that the latter form of rental only exists in tracts where the soil is unfertile, cultivation backward, and the competition for land slight."

The average rate of rents varies in the different districts as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Bhagalpur	1	10	2	per acre.
Monghyr	2	3	7	,,
Purnea	1	1	2	,,
Darbhanga	2	8	1	,,
Malda	1	4	8	,,

Mr. Collin writes—

"The average rate of rent ascertained in the Muzaffarpur settlement was Rs. 3-12 per acre, while in the Sunkerpur estate of the Dinajpur district the rate is Re. 1-9-3 per acre. It will be seen that the rent rates in the estates are very moderate, and there is no sign of rack-renting. In fact the conditions of the estates are such that it would have been impossible to force up rents in the same way as has been done in Muzaffarpur. The raiyats are, as a rule, aware of their rights, and singularly tenacious of them. They are not subject, as in Bihar, to the attacks of numerous landlords under the system of subdivision of estates. The effect of the lessee system in raising rents has been felt, but not to so great an exent as in Muzaffarpur, chiefly on account of the absence of competition for land. The village system is also in greater force in the estates than in Muzaffarpur, and the raiyats stand by each other in resisting changes of rents. On the other hand, the proprietors appear in past years to have acted reasonably, and to have fostered good relations with their tenants, and the name of Raja Lilanund Singh, father of the present Raja of Banaili, is held in great esteem by the raiyats of the estate."

Comparison of past and settled rentals.

14. In paragraph 85 of his Report Mr. Collin compares past and settled rentals in a statistical table which may be quoted with the remarks which he adds in explanation:—

Name of district.	Name of pargana.	Percentage of—		Percentage of—	
		Increase of area.	Decrease of area.	Increase of rent.	Decrease of rent.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bhagalpur ...	Daphar ...	21	.....	16	.....
	Harawat ...	4·5	.....	.....	.....
	Khubkhand ...	23·9	.....	2·04	.....
	Utterkhand ...	29	.....	7·3	.....
	Nirsingpur ...	10	.....	.....	·3
	Chai ...	17	.....	2·8	.....
Monghyr ...	Farkya ...	2·4	.....	.....	4·5
Purnea ...	Haveli ...	.....	11	.....	2·3
	Shahpur ...	6·5	.....	.....	11
	Dharampur ...	.....	10	.....	16
	Kadwa ...	6·1	.....	1·2	.....
	Tirakhurdah ...	20	.....	.....	2·7
	Sujanagar ...	.....	4·7	·3	.....
	Tajpur ...	25	.....	.....	4
	Dehat ...	30	.....	.....	3·8
Darbhanga ...	Bhaor ...	14	.....	.....	5
	Fakrabad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malda ...	Akbarabad ...	.....	.....	10·7	.....
	Bhatiya ...	42	.....	17	.....
	Kotwali ...	.....	.....	.....	2·8
	Mahinagar ...	2	.....	8·09	.....
	Sujanagar ...	.....	7	.....	19·3
Total ...	.....	8	.....	·11	.....

"From this statement it will be seen that though the areas of holdings have increased by 8, the net increase of rental has only been ·11 per cent. I have in a previous paragraph (paragraph 66) explained that, where there has been a decrease, it is chiefly due to the exclusion of disputed rents. There is a further reason for the decrease in the fact that, in the landlords' rent-rolls, remissions of rents have not been noted when a raiyat has abandoned his holding, while at the same time, if the lands have been resettled with raiyats, the holding has been shown twice, *i.e.*, the abandoned holding is retained and the new holding is entered in the rent-roll."

Halhasili and Jaidadi tenures.

15. These raiyati holdings are peculiar to the Bhagalpur district, and are prevalent for lands subject to inundation, and where cultivation is precarious along the banks of rivers or on sandy high lands of poor quality. Under the *halhasili* system a raiyat takes up certain lands for which he pays 4 annas per bigha for the first year, and 12 annas per bigha for the second year, and the full rate (which varies from Re. 1-12 to Re. 1-4 in different villages) for the third year. Rent, however, is not paid for the whole holding, but only for such lands as are cultivated and sown with a crop. After three years the lands, if they require a rest, are abandoned and new lands taken up. The *jaidadi* tenure differs from the *halhasili* only in the fact that in the former case the raiyat only pays rent for the land on which a crop is found at harvest time. If the crop of any field is totally lost, the raiyat pays rent for only 2 cottahs or one-tenth per bigha. If the crop has not been injured, the raiyat pays rent on nine-tenths of the area.

Mulberry crops.

16. Mr. Collin gives an interesting account of the cultivation of the mulberry crop, which is grown in parganas Akbarabad, Bhatiya, and Kotwali in the Malda district.

The following table showing the percentage of lands cultivated with this crop is extracted:—

	Total cultivated area in acres.	Percentage of land cultivated with mulberry.
Akbarabad ...	... 7,697	25 per cent.
Bhatiya ...	... 424	39·3 ,,
Kotwali ...	... 892	22·4 ,,

It is stated that, if the season is favourable, half a maund of cocoons will be reared from a bigha of mulberry land at each breeding season, or "bund." The cocoons sell at Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 per maund, so that in a good season the total outturn amounts to Rs. 64 per bigha of 2,500 square yards, the cost of cultivation being Rs. 18 per bigha. The rent is a small item in the cost, being only 10 annas per bigha. The rearing of cocoons is, however, a risky operation, and the "bunds" often fail, especially those of July and September. The best bunds are in December and March. In good seasons the mulberry plant sells at from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per maund, each bigha producing 10 maunds. Mr. Collin estimates that, taking the average of years, the profits of mulberry cultivation cannot be less than Rs. 25 per bigha of 2,500 square yards, which is equivalent to Rs. 48 per acre.

Maintenance of the records.

17. The enquiry made by Mr. Finucane in February last disclosed that no real attempt was being made to maintain the records and correct the maps. The Manager of the Srinagar estate was absent at Allahabad, but the Manager of the Banaili estate informed him that he was endeavouring to keep up a mutation register, in which it was found that only a small number of mutations relating to transfers by sale had been registered, transfers by succession not being registered at all. Mr. Finucane suggested that copies of the khasra and khatian relating to each village should be given to the patwari, who should be called upon to report the mutations annually in a form devised by him; that an amin should verify the patwari's statements by local enquiry; and that alterations found necessary should be made in the khatians in the tahsil office, or that supplementary khatians should be prepared, under the sub-manager's orders. This and the recording of mutations by sale reported by the purchasers may help to maintain something like a correct record of existing facts, and the Board of Revenue have been requested to submit a report in April 1895, showing what use has been made by the Manager of Mr. Finucane's suggestions.

18. His Honour desires to acknowledge the care and ability with which Mr. Collin conducted the operations entrusted to him. Credit is also due to Babu Barhamdeo Narain for the work done by him under Mr. Collin, and subsequently in connection with the correction of errors in the records.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy be forwarded to the Board of Revenue for information and guidance.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 3rd November, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL.			
Burdwan Divs. 1	Burdwan Nov. 3, '94	0·47	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Prospects of *aman* and sugarcane good. *Rabi* crop is likely to be injured by unseasonable rain. Prices of common rice:—
	Kalna	1·30	
	Katwa	0·03	
	Raniganj	0·02	
			Srs. Burdwan ... ... 11½ to 18; Kalna ... ... 10 to 14; Katwa ... ... 15 1/16; Raniganj ... ... 15 — per rupee.
2	Birbhum „ 3, '94	0·15	Weather—cloudy and unsettled. Paddy still thriving, and *aus* is being reaped. It is raining today (3rd), and the rain is doing harm to the *aus*. Sugarcane good in Rampur Hát, but not in Sadar. Cattle doing well.
	Rampur Hát ...	0·65	
3	Bankura „ 3, '94	0·82	Weather—fine at first, but stormy latterly. Prospects of winter rice very good. Coarse rice sells at—
			Srs. Bankura ... ... 20; Vishnupur ... ... 17½ — per rupee.
4	Midnapore „ 3, '94	1·94	The cold weather seemed to have set in, but there has been heavy rain for the last two days, but no wind. Prospects of *aman dhan* good so far as is at present known. The recent rain has not done material damage. Prices of common rice:—
			Srs. Sadar ... ... 14; Contai ... ... 20; Tamluk ... ... 13½; Ghatal ... ... 14½ — per rupee.
5	Hooghly „ 3, '94	4·30	Cold-weather conditions appeared to be established, but since thursday (1st November) wind has been southerly and south-easterly with very heavy rain. All crops have been doing well, but most of them will suffer to some extent, the *rabi* crop particularly, from this heavy rain. Prices of common rice:—
			Srs. Sadar ... ... 11; Serampore ... ... 11 to 12½; Jahanabad ... ... 14 — per rupee.
6	Howrah „ 3, '94	2·56	Weather—cloudy with rain. Prospects of paddy and sugarcane favourable. Prices continue normal. Common rice sells at—
	Ulubaria ...	0·10	
			Srs. Howrah ... ... 10; Ulubaria ... ... 11 to 13½ — per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
Presidency Divs. 7	24-Parganas „ 3, '94	2·99	Weather—rainy and cloudy in the latter part of the week. Prospects of *aman* crop continue generally favourable. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops. Cattle-disease reported from Basirhat. Fodder and water sufficient.
8	Nadia „ 3, '94	2·99	Weather—excessively damp and cloudy. The heavy rain of the last two days is not good for the crops, and if it continues damage will be done. Common rice averages 13 seers per rupee.
	Kushtia ...	0·55	
	Meherpur ...	Nil	
	Chuadanga ...	0·06	
	Ranaghat ...	Nil	
9	Murshidabad „ 3, '94	0·52	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Sowing of indigo and *kalai* nearly finished. The rain has partially damaged the *kalai* plants. Supply of fodder not yet sufficient at Jangipur. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.
10	Jessore „ 3, '94	2·17	Weather—cool and rainy in the latter part of the week. Sowing of winter crops retarded by the rain. Prospect of *aman* good. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Jhenida ...	Nil	
	Magura ...	0·05	
11	Narail ...	0·16	Srs. c. Jessore ... ... 11 to 13 0; Jhenida ... ... 15 0; Magura ... ... 15 8; Narail ... ... 14 14; Bangaon ... ... 12 to 16 0 — per rupee.
area.	Bangaon ...	0·14	
1			
2	Khulna „ 3, '94	2·59	Weather—fine and cool for five days: rainy and foul for the last two days. Cultivation of *rabi* continues. Prospects of *aman* have hitherto been favourable. The heavy rain of the last two days has properly done good, unless the wind has been too strong. Common rice sells from 11 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported.
	Bagerhat ...	0·40	
	Satkhira ...	Nil	

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL—*concld.*				
Rajshahi Divn.	12	Rajshahi Nov. 3, '94 Nator ... Naugaon ...	0·88 0·85 Nil	Weather—rainy and unseasonable. The jute and *aus* have given full crops on the whole. The winter rice is flourishing, there having been ample rain. No more rain is wanted, though it is raining heavily now. The *rabi* cultivation will be seriously injured; and lands will have to be resown again. There is no cattle-disease reported. Fodder and drinking water ample. Rice is selling from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.
	13	Dinajpur „ 3, '94 Thakurgaon ...	Nil Nil	Weather—cool and cloudy. *Aman* progressing; cultivation of *rabi* crops going on. Fodder and drinking water sufficient. Rice selling at 12 seers per rupee.
	14	Jalpaiguri „ 3, '94	Nil	Weather—cold; clouds, however, still come up daily. Winter rice crop doing well, and sowing of *rabi* crops is being proceeded with satisfactorily. Price of common rice ranges from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
	15	Darjeeling „ 3, '94 Siliguri ...	0·06 0·27	Weather—cloudy in the early part of the week, bright and cool towards the close. *In the Hills:—Aghani dhan, bara marua* and *kalai* progressing favourably. Potatoes and *phaphur* in blossom. *In the Terai:*—Paddy ripening. Mustard and potatoes are being sown. Prices of coarse rice:— Srs. Hills ... ... 8 to 10 Terai ... ... 10 to 12 } per rupee.
	16	Rangpur „ 3, '94 Gaibanda ... Kurigram ... Nilphamari ...	Nil 1·95 2·45 0·18	Weather—cloudy with slight showers here and there; tolerably cool at night. *Aman* crop doing well. Land is being prepared for tobacco and other cold-weather crops. Some harm has been done by the late heavy showers. Common rice 9 to 10 seers per rupee.
	17	Bogra „ 3, '94 Sherpur ... Naukhila ...	0·20 Nil 0·11	Weather—rainy and cloudy. Prospects of *aman* favourable, but the continuance of rain that is now falling may affect the outturn. Price of common rice stationary (12 seers to the rupee). Fodder and water sufficient.
	18	Pabna „ 3, '94	1·67	Weather—cool and rainy. Prospects of standing crops good. Sowing of *rabi* continues. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
Dacca Divn.	19	Dacca 3, '94	2·83	Cold weather set in, but last three days heavy rain again. Harvesting of *aman* paddy commenced. Prospects good. Ploughing for sowing *rabi* crops going on in some places. Fodder plentiful. Common rice selling from 10 to 16 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.
	20	Mymensingh „ 3, '94	1·81	Weather—cloudy and cool. The river is again rising. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice sells at 12½ seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient.
	21	Faridpur „ 3, '94 Goalundo ... Madaripur ...	3·28 3·15 0·97	Weather—very unsettled with wind and rain; cold. Prospects of crops fair. Reaping of *aman* crop has begun. Winter crops are being sown. Rice 11½ to 16 seers per rupee.
	22	Backergunge „ 3, '94	0·91	Weather rainy and cloudy with occasional winds. Prospects of crops good, but the rain and winds may affect the *aman* in places. Price of common rice varies from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
Chittagong Divn.	23	Tippera 3, '94	0·25	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops excellent. Price of rice falling:— Highest— Srs. c. Kotwali ... ... 13 5 Lowest— Chowdagram 23 0
	24	Noakhali 3, '94	1·63	Weather—cloudy and rainy. State and prospects of *aman* good. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Price of rice per rupee:— *Aus.* *Aman.* Srs. Srs. Sadar ... ... 18 12 Fenny ... ... 20 13 } per rupee.
	25	Chittagong 3, '94	0·07	Weather—hot and cloudy at times. Early *aman* ripening and is being harvested in places. Prospects fair. Water and fodder sufficient. Prices steady.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
	BIHAR.		
	PATNA DIVISION.		
26	Patna Nov. 3, '94	0·04	Cold weather setting in; occasionally cloudy. Prospects of rice continue good. Owing to the late rain *rabi* sowings are very backward. Prices continue normal. Common rice selling at—
	Barh ...	Nil	
	Bihar ...	Nil	
	Dinapur ...	0·5	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 16 }
			Barh ... ... 12½ } per rupee.
			Bihar ... ... 15½ }
			Dinapur ... ... Not reported }
27	Gaya „ 3, '94	Nil	Weather—cloudy towards the end of the week. The late heavy rainfall has damaged *aghani* paddy and retarded the progress of the sowing of *rabi*. The sowing of poppy seeds and the pressing of sugarcane are in progress. Prices of common rice about normal in the Sadar and Jahanabad subdivisions, but a little below the normal in the Nawada and Aurangabad subdivisions. Fodder and water-supply ample.
	Nawada ...	Nil	
	Jahanabad ...	Nil	
	Aurangabad ...	Nil	
28	Shahabad „ 3, '94	0·04	Weather—fine early in week, but has now clouded over again. The prospects of the paddy crop are good, but the rain of the last two weeks has been prejudicial and has retarded the *rabi* sowings which are in progress.
	Buxar ...	0·05	
	Sasaram ...	Nil	
	Bhabua ...	2·32	
29	Saran „ 3, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Rabi* sowing has commenced. Winter paddy doing well. Fodder and water abundant. Prices of common rice:—
	Chapra ...	Nil	
	Siwan ...	Nil	
	Gopalganj ...	2·80	
			Srs. c.
			Chapra ... ... 15 0 }
			Siwan ... ... 14 13 } per rupee.
			Gopalganj ... ... 15 0 }
30	Champaran „ 3, '94	Nil	Weather—cloudy. Rice crop in good condition. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Sowing of poppy has commenced on a small scale. Common rice selling at 18 seers a rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
31	Muzaffarpur „ 3, '94	Nil	Weather—clear, but cloudy since last evening. Prospects of rice crop continue favourable. *Rabi* being sown. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water abundant. Common rice selling at 13½ seers and new gadar (*aus*) 17 seers per rupee.
32	Darbhanga „ 3, '94	Nil	Weather—getting cool. Prospects of *aghani* rice continue favourable. *Rabi* sowings commenced and will do well if weather continues fair. Fodder for cattle plentiful. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.		
33	Monghyr „ 3, '94	Nil	Weather—cool and cloudy. *Rabi* sowings progressing. Prospect of paddy and chilly good. Sugarcane is being harvested. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Begusarai ...	Nil	
	Jamui ...	0·80	
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 11 to 16 0 }
			Begusarai ... ... 12 0 } per rupee.
			Jamui ... ... 15 12 }
34	Bhagalpur „ 3, '94	Nil	Weather—fine early in the week, close and cloudy later. Some rain has fallen today (the 3rd). *Aghani* rice has been somewhat injured by rain and *rabi* sowings have been retarded. The extent of sowing of autumn indigo and mustard cannot therefore be reported this week; but much less than the usual area will be sown with mustard. Prices rather higher. Price of common rice 13½ to 21 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Banka ...	1·68	
	Madhipura ...	Nil	
	Supaul ...	Nil	
35	Purnea „ 3, '94	Nil	Weather—cloudy, cool at night. Rice doing well in ear. No cattle-disease. Rivers continue to fall. Average price of rice 16 seers per rupee.
	Kishanganj ...	Nil	
	Araria ...	0·17	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR—*concld.*			
Bhagalpur Divn.—*concld.* 36	Malda Nov. 3, '94	0·85	Weather—cloudy with rain during the latter part of the week; wet for the time of year. Prospects of winter paddy and *kalai* continue favourable, but if this state of weather continues, these crops will suffer. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops. Common rice selling from 12 to 18½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Chanchal ...	0·09	
	Shibganj ..	0·05	
	Gazole ...	0·16	
37	Sonthal Parganas „ 3, '94	0·23	Weather—is too damp for present agricultural operations. Rice crop is excellent.
	Deoghur ...	0·16	
	Godda ...	Nil	
	Jamtara ...	1·83	
	Pakour ..	0·32	
	Rajmahal ...	Nil	
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divn. 38	Cuttack „ 3, '94	0·83	Weather—cloudy. *Laghu sarad* maturing and in some places being cut. *Garu sarad* in ear. Prospects good except in a small portion of the flooded tract. *Rabi* crops doing well. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at— Sadar ... ... Srs. 14 c. 7 to Srs. 16 c. 7; Jajpur ... ... 11 13 to 15 12; Kendrapara ... ... 11 13 to 17 1; Banki ... ... 14 7 — per rupee.
39	Balasore „ 3, '94	3·08	Weather—unsettled with heavy rain. Harvesting of early *sarad* is going on. Late *sarad* is doing well. Rice is selling at— Balasore ... ... Srs. 18; Bhadrak ... ... 18; Dhamnagar ... ... 14; Chandbali ... ... 18 — per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.
40	Puri „ 1, '94	0·39	Weather—cloudy with drizzling rain. *Sarad* rice is in ear. *Laghu* rice is being reaped. Ploughing for the *dalua* rice has begun. State of miscellaneous crops good. Rice sells from 13 to 21 seers a rupee.
	Khurda ...	0·83	
	Banpur ...	0·12	
CHOTA NAGPUR.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
Chota Nagpur Divn. 41	Hazaribagh Nov. 3, '94	0·10	Weather—fine for the greater part of the week; disturbed latterly. Sowing of *rabi* crops in progress. Harvesting of paddy has commenced in places, and a 16-anna crop is expected everywhere. All other crops continue to do well. Common rice selling from 12 to 18 seers per rupee. Fodder plentiful.
	Giridi ...	0·24	
42	Lohardaga „ 3, '94	0·13	Weather—cloudy. Sowing of potatoes continues. Prospect of winter paddy continues good. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
43	Palamau „ 1, '94	0·09	The weather seemed to have cleared up, but clouds have gathered again, and the cold weather is not yet established. Harvesting of winter rice has commenced in one outpost. Any further fall of rain at present would be harmful both to the winter paddy and the *rabi*. Rice selling from 14 to 25 seers per rupee.
44	Manbhum „ 3, '94	0·67	Rain yesterday and today (2nd—3rd November). The present rain will injure the *amam dhan* to some extent. Price of common rice 12 to 20 seers per rupee.
	Gobindpur ..	2·15	
45	Singhbhum „ 3, '94	0·51	Weather—cloudy with drizzling rain. Prospects of crops good. Paddy outturn expected to be 14 to 16 annas. Rice selling at 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,
The 6th November 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	BURDWAN DIVISION.															
1	Burdwan ...	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 13 4	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 12 6	S. Ch. 10 0	S. Ch. 16 14	S. Ch. 16 14	S. Ch. 13 4	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. ...
2	Birbhum ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	15 12	14 4	13 8		...	...
3	Bankura ...	14 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	9 6	20 0	17 8	13 14	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	14 8	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 2	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 10	...	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	10 0		...	...
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 4	11 12	11 8	11 8	...	...	...
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.															
7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 0	12 13	12 13	11 8	...	...	...
8	Calcutta ...	13 9	13 12	12 4	20 10	20 10	16 7	7 12	7 12	7 2	10 5	10 2	9 8	20 0	20 0	18 2
9	Nadia ...	16 0	13 4	14 3½	17 0	20 0	...	6 14	7 8	8 0	12 7	13 4	11 14	...	...	...
10	Murshidabad ...	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	14 0	14 0	12 0		...	...
11	Jessore ...	11 0	12 4	10 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 12	8 8	14 4	14 4	11 4	..	...	...
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 10	8 0	14 7	12 4	9 0	..	...	...
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.															
13	Rajshahi ...	15 0	16 0	15 12	24 0	24 0	24 0	10 8	9 12	8 4	13 8	12 0	11 4	..	...	..
14	Dinajpur ...	13 0	13 4	15 10	14 0	14 0	12 0	9 9	10 8	9 8	12 0 new aus 15 9	12 0	13 3			...
15	Jalpaiguri ...	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	14 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...
17	Rangpur ...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 12	8 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	...		...
18	Bogra ...	15 0	15 0	12 0	.	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 4	15 0	12 12	11 4	...		...
19	Pabna ...	15 0	16 2	16 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	6 6	6 6	6 0	16 4	13 14	12 0			...
	DACCA DIVISION.															
20	Dacca ...	13 12	13 12	13 0	...	...	...	9 10	9 8	8 0	12 12	11 8	9 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh (Nasirabad).	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	...	...	...
22	Faridpur ...	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	12 0	10 8	12 4	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 15½	10 4	8 0	10 8	11 4	8 6		..	..

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kalna 10 seers, Katwa 10 seers and Raniganj 10½ seers.
B At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Contai 10½ seers, Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks and Tamluk 10½ seers.
E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Serampore (Bhadreswar) 10 seers 10 chitaks and Jahanabad 10 seers.
F At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
G In the mufassal marts the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chetla 11 seers 6¾ chitaks, Barasat 10 seers 10 chitaks, Baduria 10½ seers, and Magra Hát 11½ seers.
H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers, Chuadanga 10 seers, Meherpur 10½ seers and Ranaghat 10 seers.
I In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kandi 10½ seers and Jangipur 11 seers.

Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st October, 1894.

INDIAN-CORN OR [illegible]				KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria italica.*)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer arietinum.*)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
																			BENGAL.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...	...	...		...	...	...	17 12	15 0	20 0	0 0 ...	99 0	11 4 A	11 8	11 4	3 9 0	3 5 6	3 9 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...		...	...	...	12 12	12 12	18 0	0 0 120	0 160	0 11 0 B	11 0	11 0	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
...	...	...		...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 13	0 0 320	0 300	0 11 0 C	11 0	10 5	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	Bankura.	3	
...	...	...		...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8	0 0 200	0 200	0 10 12 D	10 10	10 12	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 11 6	Midnapore.	4	
...	...	...		...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	0 0 160	0 160	0 ... E	11 0	11 8	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Hooghly.	5	
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 105	0 105	0 11 0 F	11 4	10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Howrah.	6	
...	...	...		...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	7½ 91	6 100	0 11 6½ G	11 6½	10 8	3 3 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
10 10	10 10	8 12		16 13	16 6	14 0	...	...	...	0 85	0 85	0 11 13	11 13	11 2	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 9 3	Calcutta.	8	
...	...	...		17 0	17 0	22 13	...	...	...	0 128	0 128	0 101 2 H	10 12	9 13½	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Nadia.	9	
...	...	...		16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	0 170	0 200	0 10 8 I	10 8	10 8	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	Murshidabad.	10	
...	...	...		16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	0 120	0 120	0 10 0 J	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	Jessore.	11	
...	...	...		11 8	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	0 160	0 160	0 9 4 K	9 4	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Khulna.	12	
...	...	...		15 12	16 0	19 12	...	...	...	0 240	0 240	0 9 9 L	9 9	9 9	3 13 4	4 0 0	3 10 8	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...		13 4	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	0 120	0 160	0 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 9 6	4 0 0	Dinajpur.	14	
...	...	...		14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	0 180	0 160	0 10 0 M	10 0	9 8	3 10 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
...	...	...		11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	0 120	0 120	0 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	Darjeeling.	16	
...	...	...		15 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	60 0	50 0	0 10 0 N	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	...	...		13 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 0	3 13 4	3 13 4	4 2 8	Bogra.	18	
...	...	...		13 8	13 8	16 8	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 12 O	9 12	9 12	3 9 9	3 9 9	3 13 6	Pabna.	19	
...	...	...		14 8	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	140 0	120 0	9 0 P	9 0	9 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
...	...	...		12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	20 0	120 0	8 0 Q	8 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh (Nasirabad).	21	
...	...	...		10 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	20 0	...	10 8 R	10 0	10 4	3 14 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	Faridpur.	22	
...	...	...		13 5	12 12	13 5	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 8 S	10 8	9 4	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	Backergunge.	23	

per rupee are :—Jhenida 10 seers, Magura 10 seers, Narail 9½ seers, and Bangaon 10 seer

er rupee are :—Bagerhat 8 seers and Satkhira 11 seers.
er rupee are :—Nator 9 seers and Naugaon 9 seers 9 chitaks.
8 seers per rupee.
er rupee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers Kurigaon 8 seers and Nilphamari 9 seers.
per rupee.
per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 13½ chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, Mirkadimhát and

er rupee are :—Netrakona 8 seers, Kishorganj 9 seers, Jamalpur 9 seers and Kagmari

... retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madaripur 11 seers and Gopalgunde 10 seers.
§ In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*continued*																
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	6 8	6 8	9 12	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	7 8	12 4	11 0	8 4	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	7 0	18 0	16 0	8 0 to 8 12	...	...	...
26	Chittagong ..	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	8 8	13 4	13 0	10 12	...	...	...
BIHAR																
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna ...	17 0 / 16 0	Red. 17 12 White. 16 0	17 0 / 16 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	...
28	Gaya ...	15 0	15 0	14 8	20 0	21 0	19 0	9 4	9 4	9 8	14 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	18 4	18 4
29	Shahabad ...	15 0	14 4	13 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...
30	Saran ...	14 8	14 8	15 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	12 0	10 8	11 8	16 0	15 5	14 8	...	...	...
31	Champaran ...	14 0	14 0	12 8	19 0	18 8	22 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	18 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	14 0	14 0	15 8	16 8	18 8	20 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	13 8	13 0	14 13	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ...	14 4	14 4	15 8	15 4	...	18 10	10 4	10 4	12 0	14 4	14 12	16 8	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr ...	13 12	14 0	15 12 to 17 14	18 12	19 0	18 14 to 19 15	9 8	9 8 to 10 8	10 8	13 0	12 0 to 14 0	15 12	...	...	16 13
35	Bhagalpur ...	15 2	14 8	15 2	18 15	18 15	20 0	11 0	11 0	11 4	15 2	12 10	15 8	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	17 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	12 8	11 8	14 0	...	...	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	12 8	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 0	16 0	15 0	14 4	...	...	...
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	14 7	13 2	11 13	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	16 7 Old	17 1	13 2 Old	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	17 0 New 18 0	17 0	16 0 New 18 0	..	...	...
41	Puri ...	11 13	11 13	10 8	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ...	12 0 / 11 0	12 0 / 11 8 Red.	12 8 / 12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	Old 10 8 to 12 0 New 15 8	...	...	...
43	Lohardaga (Ranchi.)	8 0 to 10 0	White. 9 0 to 10 8	8 0 to 10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	12 0 to 13 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	14 0 to 17 0	...	...	...
44	Palamau ...	12 6	12 6	14 1	15 3	15 3	23 10	11 13	10 11	12 6	15 3	11 13	15 3	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	14 8	14 0	14 8	...	16 0	...	11 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 12 0	10 0 & 9 8	14 0 to 18 0	14 8 to 17 0	12 0 to 16 0	...	...	...
46	Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...

T In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers 10 chitaks and Chandpur 9 seers.
U At Fenny Hát the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
V At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
W In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10½ seers, Bihar 10½ seers, and Dinapur not reported.
X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nawada 9 seers, Aurangabad 10 to 10½ seers and Jahanabad 10 seers.
Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Sasaram 10½ seers, Bhabhua 9½ seers, Buxar not reported.
Z In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 10 seers 14 chitaks and Gopalganj (Mirganj) 11 seers.
a At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
b In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10 seers and Sitamarhi 10½ seers.

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st October, 1894—(concluded).

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)			Firewood.			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Districts.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
															BENGAL—*continued.*		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
									T								
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
									U								
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	6 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 12 0	Noakhali.	25	
									V								
...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Chittagong.	26	
															BIHAR.		
									W								
...	...	...	24 0	22 0	28 0	0 130	0 130	0 130	0 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
									X								
...	...	16 0	24 8	22 8	21 0	0 140	0 140	0 120	0 10 8	10 8	9 8	3 11 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	Gaya.	28	
									Y								
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 120	0 120	0 140	0 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 13 0	Shahabad.	29	
									Z								
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	24 8	8 160	0 160	0 200	0 10 12	10 8	10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Saran.	30	
									a								
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	24 8	4 180	0 180	0 180	0 10 12	10 8	10 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	Champaran.	31	
									b								
...	...	...	26 0	20 0	...	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
									c								
...	...	...	28 0	28 8	25 0	0 176	0 176	0 176	0 9 12	10 8	11 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 5 0	Darbhanga.	33	
									d								
...	...	...	...	...	...	126 0 to 168 0	130 0 to 180 0	126 0 to 148 0	10 8	10 8	9 15	3 12 0	3 14 0	3 11 0	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
									e								
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 151 8	151 8	150 0	10 11	10 11	10 1	3 14 0	3 10 0	3 13 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
									f								
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 320 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
									g								
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 120 0	124 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 13 0	3 14 0	3 13 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
															ORISSA.		
									h								
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 80 0	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	3 9 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
									i								
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 128 0	130 0	124 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Balasore.	40	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2 80 0	80 0	80 0	11 12	12 0	12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	Puri.	41	
															CHOTA NAGPUR.		
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	23 0	0 240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	4 7 3	4 3 6	4 8 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
						0 160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 3	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	Lohardaga. (Ranchi).	43	
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 7	9 0	8 2½	...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
									j								
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 ...	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 2	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Manbhum.	45	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	Singbhum.	46	

ur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
divisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
paul subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
ices of salt per rupee are :—Kishanganj 9 seers and Araria 10 seers.
prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10½ seers, Godda 9 seers, Jamtara 9 seers, Pakur 10½ seers
all prices of salt per rupee are :—Jajpur 10 seers 10 chitaks, Kendrapara 9 seers, and Banki 11 seers.

i At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
j At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE COMMON.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
alcutta ...	2 15 0	2 14 6	3 3 9	1 15 0	1 15 0	2 6 6	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 9 3	3 14 0	3 15 0	4 2 3
ajganj ...	3 0 0	3 2 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	5 6 0	5 0 0	5 12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 8 0
auca ...	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 1 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 4 0
arayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14 0	...	5 0 0	3 2 0	...	4 0 0
ittagong ...	3 12 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 4 0	4 8 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	3 10 8
atna ...	2 5 0	Red. 2 3 6	2 6 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 13 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 3 6
	2 7 0	White. 2 7 0	2 8 0									
uttack ...	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	2 7 0	2 5 0	3 0 0
alasore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 1 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	2 6 0	2 7 0	2 3 0
uri ...	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	3 14 0	4 2 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0

CALCUTTA,
The 6th November 1894.

... mentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st October, 1894.

PRICES PER MAUND

Jowar or Cholum. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)			Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			Firewood.			Salt.			Marts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
2 0 0	2 0 0	2 2 6	2 6 0	2 4 0	...	2 3 0	2 1 0	2 4 0	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 9 3	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	Sirajganj.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	...	2 12 0	0 5 0	...	0 6 0	3 6 0	...	4 4 0	Narayangunj.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Chittagong.
1 12 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	...	1 14 6	1 13 0	1 7 9	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 0	2 5 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 9 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 6	3 8 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 5 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	Puri

2592*a*

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Division.	District.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.											
			AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.						
			Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.														
	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·847	29·895	—·028	N	43	85·2	28th Oct.	67·2	31st Oct.	82·3	71·3	76·8
		Raniganj	29·630	29·923	—·027	Variable	244	84·2	30th ,,	64·0	31st ,,	82·2	68·9	75·6
		Birbhum	.....											
		Bankura	29·627	29·885	—·038	Calm	38	86·1	28th ,,	64·7	31st ,,	82·1	69·9	76·0
		Midnapore	29·807	29·906	—·035	NE & N	86	87·3	28th ,,	64·2	31st ,,	83·5	70·5	77·0
		Hooghly	.....											
		Howrah	.....											
	Presidency	24-Parganas	29·898	29·868	—·038	NE	209	87·2	28th ,,	67·9	31st ,,	83·9	73·5	78·7
		Calcutta	29·922	29·889	—·026	Calm	65	85·6	2nd Nov.	65·7	31st ,,	82·2	70·3	76·3
		Nadia	29·903	29·899	—·029	Variable	86	86·3	2nd ,,	62·7	31st ,,	83·2	69·6	76·4
		Murshidabad	29·890	29·907	—·024	NE	40	83·6	28th Oct.	68·7	31st ,,	81·2	70·8	76·0
		Jessore	29·904	29·885	—·028	Variable	56	86·5	2nd Nov.	65·4	30th ,,	83·1	69·2	76·1
		Khulna	.....											
NORTH BENGAL.														
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	29·880	29·901	—·024	NEly	91	83·1	28th Oct.	66·1	31st ,,	81·3	68·7	75·0
		Dinajpur	29·859	29·939	—·003	Calm & Ely.	35	83·1	1st Nov.	64·8	28th ,,	82·1	67·7	74·9
		Jalpaiguri	29·996	29·946	—·016	NEly	35	84·9	2nd ,,	61·6	31st ,,	82·8	66·5	74·7
		Darjeeling	23·045	—	—·016	Variable	74	58·1	1 & 2 ,,	44·7	30th ,, 1st Nov.	56·2	46·2	51·2
		Gnatong	19·278	—	—	Variable	90	46·9	3rd ,,	20·1	28th Oct.	42·8	28·7	35·8
		Kuch Bihar	.....											
EAST BENGAL.														
	Rajshahi	Rangpur	29·849	29·929	—·022	NNE	30	83·3	28, 31 Oct. 1, 2 Nov.	66·7	28, 29, ,, 31.	82·7	67·8	75·3
		Bogra	29·890	29·905	—·013	N	7	84·7	28th Oct.	66·7	30, 31 ,,	81·5	68·0	74·8
		Pabna	29·905	29·905	—·034	NEly	62	82·8	1st Nov.	65·8	31st ,,	80·6	68·5	74·6
	Dacca	Dacca	29·922	29·807	—·007	NEly	95	85·1	29th Oct.	67·7	31st ,,	83·2	71·2	77·2
		Mymensingh	29·893	29·905	—·029	NNE	52	84·2	1st Nov.	65·1	31st ,,	81·3	68·4	74·8
		Faridpur	29·914	29·908	—·026	N	39	84·8	2nd ,,	67·4	31st ,,	81·6	70·5	76·0
		Backergunge	29·923	29·881	—·030	N	61	84·3	28, 29 Oct. 1st Nov	68·4	30th ,,	83·5	71·5	77·5
	Chittagong	Tippera	29·905	29·890	—·029	N	41	85·9	28th Oct.	65·8	31st ,,	84·0	70·5	77·2
		Noakhali	29·892	29·882	—·033	Variable	64	84·0	2nd Nov.	65·9	31st ,,	83·2	70·7	77·0
		Chittagong	29·860	29·895	—·006	NE	40	87·2	3rd ,,	68·1	31st ,,	84·8	71·2	78·0
		South Lushai Hills	.....											
BIHAR.														
	Patna	Patna	29·788	29·928	—·017	SWly	56	83·0	1 to 3 ,,	64·3	28, 30 ,,	81·5	67·3	74·4
		Gaya	29·591	29·930	—·013	WNW & SWly.	117	82·4	31st Oct.	62·7	1st Nov.	81·9	67·2	74·6
		Shahabad	29·593	29·906	—·050	SSW	91	82·8	31st ,,	61·0	31st Oct. & 1st Nov.	81·1	64·9	73·0
		Dehri	29·714	29·914	—·041	Variable	54	83·6	31st ,, 1st Nov.	62·4	30, 31 Oct.	81·3	65·8	73·6
		Buxar	29·763	29·909	—·034	SWly	23	84·3	31st Oct.	64·0	28, 31 ,, 1st Nov.	82·7	66·4	74·6
		Arrah	29·782	29·921	—·015	WSW	126*	83·3	31st ,,	60·1	30th Oct.	81·9	65·6	73·8
	Saran	Chapra	29·751	29·938	—·003	WSW	56	84·0	2nd Nov.	59·4	29th ,,	82·9	61·4	72·2
	Champaran	Motihari	29·792	29·928	—	Variable	52	83·2	2nd ,,	62·3	31st ,,	81·8	64·4	73·1
	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·802	29·926	—·016	Nly	44	83·4	2nd ,,	65·2	28, 30 ,, 31.	81·7	67·1	74·4
	Darbhanga	Darbhanga	.....											
	Monghyr	Monghyr	.....											
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·798	29·915	—·025	Variable	56	83·7	1st ,,	62·1	30th ,,	82·7	65·7	74·2
	Purnea	Purnea	29·852	29·934	—·002	NE	52	84·7	2nd ,,	63·3	30th ,,	82·5	66·2	74·4
	Malda	Malda	29·900	29·926	—·010	NE	44	84·1	28th Oct.	64·0	31st ,,	81·0	66·9	74·0
	Santhal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·466	29·926	—·013	N	85	83·1	28th ,,	63·0	31st ,,	80·9	67·8	74·4
ORISSA.														
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·824	29·848	—·057	NE	70	91·7	28th ,,	71·3	31st ,,	86·5	74·8	80·7
		False Point	29·881	29·841	—·056	Variable	201	88·5	28th ,,	70·4	31st ,,	85·0	74·5	79·8
	Orissa	Balasore	29·870	29·873	—·059	NEly	79	88·4	28th ,,	65·8	31st ,,	82·8	71·8	77·3
	Puri	Puri	29·875	29·830	—	NEly	179*	89·2	29th ,,	73·6	31st ,,	86·2	70·1	78·2
		Gopalpur	29·871	29·832	—	NNW	254	88·7	29th ,,	73·1	31st ,, 1st Nov.	84·7	74·7	79·7
CHOTA NAGPUR.														
	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	27·916	29·913	—·033	Variable	127	79·2	3rd Nov.	57·7	31st Oct.	77·1	62·6	69·8
		Lohardaga	27·794	29·904	—·039	Variable	146	78·5	28th Oct.	56·0	31st ,,	76·4	62·6	69·5
		Palamau												
		Manbhum	.....											
		Singhbhum	29·160	29·880	—·041	NEly	45	85·4	28, 30, ,,	62·5	1st Nov.	83·1	69·3	76·2
ASSAM.														
		Sibsagar	29·859	29·856	—·016	Ely		83·3	31st ,,	64·0	31st Oct. 1st Nov.	81·0	66·7	73·8
		Goalpara	29·863	29·936	—·017	NEly		81·1	28, 31 ,, 3rd Nov.	66·6	30th Oct.	80·5	68·4	74·4
		Cachar	29·869	29·927	+·014	Calm		89·5	1st ,,	66·3	30th ,,	84·6	68·9	76·7

* Mean of 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for t
The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. T
means of the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in quest
stated on in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one of which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd of November 1894.

Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. Of week. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Rainfall. Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Since 16th October 1894. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	District.
—1·0	73·2	85	7·7	0·47	1·77	0·34	1·25	0·41	1·08	0·16	+1·52	2·77	1·71	+1·06	Burdwan.
—0·9	72·5	87	6·6	0·08											
					0·84	0·20	1·00	0·22	0·84	0·03	+0·81	3·91	1·32	+2·59	Birbhum.
—0·8	73·2	87	0·7	0·82	1·40	0·23	1·75	0·39	1·28	0·17	+1·11	2·16	1·52	+0·64	Bankura.
—0·2	74·3	87	0·5	1·75	3·47	0·48	2·50	0·60	3·35	0·20	+3·15	5·18	2·52	+2·66	Midnapore.
					2·75	0·35	3·00	0·55	2·59	0·12	+2·47	3·16	1·68	+1·48	Hooghly.
					2·14	0·43	2·00	0·66	2·08	0·14	+1·94	3·57	1·54	+2·03	Howrah.
+0·7	76·5	90	8·3	6·04	3·63	0·55	2·17	0·72	3·40	0·19	+3·30	5·19	2·42	+2·77	24-Pargunas.
—0·8	74·0	86	6·7	2·90	2·99	0·45	3·00	0·60	2·75	0·14	+2·61	3·65	2·10	+1·55	Calcutta.
—0·3	74·6	80	7·0	2·99	3·36	0·27	1·80	0·43	3·36	0·07	+3·29	5·09	1·61	+3·48	Nadia.
—1·3	74·3	83	5·4	0·52	1·29	0·20	1·50	0·26	1·29	0·05	+1·24	4·86	1·36	+3·50	Murshidabad.
—2·1	74·7	89	5·6	2·17	3·15	0·47	2·20	0·66	3·11	0·17	+2·94	3·61	1·97	+1·64	Jessore.
					3·07	0·42	2·00	0·64	3·07	0·17	+2·90	3·82	2·14	+1·68	Khulna.
—1·1	74·1	86	3·7	0·85	1·06	0·16	2·00	0·29	1·06	0·02	+1·04	4·51	1·16	+3·35	Rajshahi.
—0·4	72·6	86	2·6	0·03	0·70	0·11	0·60	0·05	0·70	Nil	+0·70	4·44	0·89	+3·55	Dinajpur.
+0·7	72·0	87	4·4	0·02	Nil	0·41	0·00	0·25	Nil	Nil	0	5·9	2·76	+2·63	Jalpaiguri.
+0·2	51·1	83	6·4	0·06		0·45		0·26		0·04			1·73		Darjeeling.
—	38·1	73	4·7	0·25											
					Nil	0·15	0·00	0·21	Nil	0·01	—0·01	6·21	2·54	+3·67	Kuch Bihar.
—0·1	73·1	89	5·0	Nil	0·21	0·16	0·25	0·16	0·21	Nil	+0·21	5·67	1·62	+4·05	Rangpur.
—1·1	72·5	89	2·9	1·80	1·83	0·11	2·00	0·24	1·83	0·06	+1·77	4·85	1·60	+3·25	Bogra.
—1·4	72·1	91	4·6	0·84	1·26	0·20	2·00	0·50	1·26	0·07	+1·19	3·43	1·00	+1·53	Pabna.
—1·2	75·8	86	5·9	3·72	3·97	0·59	2·25	0·70	3·97	0·34	+3·63	5·53	2·04	+3·49	Dacca.
—1·5	73·3	88	4·0	1·81		0·19		0·38		0·09			1·99		Mymensingh.
—0·5	75·4	86	5·0	3·28	4·09	0·38	2·00	0·59	4·09	0·15	+3·94	6·12	1·80	+4·32	Faridpur.
0	76·9	85	5·0	1·02	1·58	1·11	2·50	0·92	1·58	0·84	+0·74	3·28	2·72	+0·56	Backergunge.
—0·3	75·4	90	4·4	0·36	0·62	0·55	2·33	0·78	0·62	0·39	+0·23	3·60	1·99	+1·61	Tippera.
+0·2	76·1	90	2·9	1·63	1·20	1·44	2·00	1·05	1·20	1·26	—0·06	3·73	3·04	+0·69	Noakhali.
+0·4	75·9	91	5·7	0·06	0·06	1·25	0·00	0·90	0·01	0·95	—0·94	4·72	3·44	+1·28	Chittagong.
					0·47	1·11	2·00	0·90	0·27	0·74	—0·47	6·51	2·82	+3·69	South Lushai Hills.
—1·5	73·9	80	2·6	0·04	0·05	0·14	0·00	0·20	0·01	Nil	+0·01	3·83	1·10	+2·73	Patna.
—0·8	71·8	83	4·4	Nil	Nil	0·11	0·00	0·21	Nil	0·01	—0·01	3·74	0·08	+3·06	Gaya.
—2·7	73·6	73	4·1	Nil											
—1·8	72·6	79	2·9	0·02	0·01	0·16	0·00	0·20	Nil	Nil	0	3·05	1·02	+2·03	Shahabad.
—0·5	72·0	86	2·4	0·04											
—1·4	72·4	84	2·6	Nil	Nil	0·07	0·00	0·13	Nil	Nil	0	4·38	0·67	+3·71	Saran.
—1·2	71·4	87	1·4	Nil		0·21		0·22		Nil			0·31		Champaran.
—	71·5	88	1·6	Nil		0·26		0·26		Nil			0·87		Muzaffarpur
—1·5	72·6	84	1·7	Nil	Nil	0·14	0·00	0·18	Nil	Nil	0	3·74	0·79	+2·95	Darbhanga.
					0·02	0·26	0·00	0·22	0·02	Nil	+0·02	3·63	1·09	+2·54	Monghyr.
—0·9	73·9	82	2·6	Nil	Nil	0·31	0·00	0·19	Nil	Nil	0	2·93	1·18	+1·75	Bhagalpur.
—0·4	72·4	86	2·3	Nil	Nil	0·40	0·00	0·24	Nil	Nil	0	4·39	1·33	+3·06	Purnea.
—2·0	72·2	83	2·0	0·85	0·47	0·42	1·00	0·18	0·47	Nil	+0·47	6·30	1·16	+5·14	Malda.
—0·4	72·7	80	4·3	0·23	0·99	0·17	0·83	0·15	0·99	0 01	+0·98	4·46	1·17	+3·29	Sonthal Parganas.
+1·7	78·3	74	5·6	1·96		0·76		1·11		0·42			3·11		Cuttack.
+1·6	77·9	86	8·0	3·85											
+0·5	75·3	92	4·0	2·43		0·73		0·86		0·26			1·95		Balasore.
—	78·9	86	4·3	1·08		1·50		1·33		0·87			4·34		Puri.
—	77·6	87	3·9	2·45											
—1·2	67·0	82	6·1	0·10		0·18		0·45		0·07			0·71		Hazaribagh.
—0·6	67·3	84	6·4	0·13	1·42	0·24	1·00	0·40	1·42	0·11	+1·31	3·52	0·97	+2·55	Lohardaga.
					0·21	0·50	1·00	0·45	0·14	0·22	—0·08	3·35	0·99	+2·36	Palamau.
					0·43	0·13	1·00	0·26	0·43	0·05	+0·38	1·88	1·05	+0·83	Manbhum.
+0·7	73·4	86	8·9	0·51	0·51	0·39	1·00	0·70	0·50	0·05	+0·45	1·59	1·31	+0·28	Singhbhum.
+0·2	70·6	98	0·9	0·05											Sibsagar.
—1·1	70·8	91	0·9	Nil											Goalpara.
—0·3	72·3	91	8·1	0·39											Cachar.

a) ... years. The variations are *negatives* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
... numbers denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the nor...
...ding the past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returned received in the district, *i.e.*, from total rainfall at the subdivis...

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 3rd of November 1894.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 28th October.	Monday, 29th October.	Tuesday, 30th October.	Wednesday, 31st October.	Thursday, 1st.	Friday, 2nd.	Saturday, 3rd.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	3·38	2	4·68	0·49	4·68	0·27	4·75	1·59
		Burdwan ...	0·35	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·10	2	0·47	0·42	0·12	0·23	1·73	2·10
		Katwa ...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·01	1·80	1	1·83	0·27	1·83	0·10	2·55	1·88
		Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·06	Nil	0·08	0·19	0·08	0·05	2·01	1·27
		Mankur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
	Birbhum ...	Suri ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·02	1	0·15	0·14	0·15	0·01	3·09	1·67
		Hetampur ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	...	1	1·30	0·15	1·30	0·04	5·08	0·74
		Rampur Hát ...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·06	0·06	1	1·07	0·33	1·07	0·03	3·57	1·55
		Bolpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	1	0·21	?	0·21	?	1·37	?
		Murari ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·70	2	1·25	?	1·25	?	5·70	?
		Labpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·32	1	1·32	?	1·32	?	6·09	?
	Bankura ...	Bankura ...	0·47	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·31	2	0·82	0·21	0·35	0·04	1·06	1·78
		Vishnupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	2·37	2	2·83	0·06	2·83	0·03	2·83	1·17
		Maliara ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·25	2	0·35	0·27	0·35	0·27	1·89	1·62
		Khatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·59	1	1·59	0·36	1·59	0·33	2·84	1·46
		Indas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	1	0·13	?	0·13	?	0·18	?
		Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	1	1·50	?	1·50	?	2·57	?
		Onda ...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·30	0·40	3	0·85	?	0·85	?	0·85	?
		Gangajalghati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	1	0·56	?	0·56	?	0·74	?
		Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·72	1	1·72	?	1·72	?	3·24	?
		Sonamukhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	0·52	2	1·00	?	1·00	?	2·20	?
	Midnapore ...	Contai ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·70	2·83	2	5·53	0·84	5·53	0·46	8·47	5·05
		Tamluk ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·80	2	3·67	0·01	3·67	0·17	6·31	2·46
		Midnapore ...	...	0·23	...	...	...	0·47	1·24	3	1·94	0·33	4·71	0·12	2·78	2·01
		Ghatal ...	0·26	...	...	...	...	0·75	1·74	3	2·75	0·08	2·40	0·04	3·17	0·55
		Kukrahati ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·35	0·87	2	2·22	?	2·22	?		?
		Garhbeta ...										?		?		?
		Panskura ...	...	...	...	...	...	3·00	1·05	2	4·05	?	4·05	?	6·55	?
		Dantoon ...						1·90				?		?		?
	Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	0·11	...	...	...	...	0·71	1·50	3	2·32	0·38	2·21	0·09	2·70	1·75
		Hooghly ...	...	0·24	...	...	...	1·48	2·58	3	4·30	0·24	4·06	0·08	4·78	1·41
		Jahanabad ...	0·13	...	...	...	...	0·11	1·38	3	1·62	0·43	1·49	0·18	2·00	1·88
	Howrah ...	Howrah ...	0·04	...	...	...	...	1·03	1·49	2	2·56	0·41	2·52	0·09	5·10	1·07
		Mohesreka ...	0·09	...	...	...	...	1·08	0·55	2	1·72	0·45	1·63	0·19	2·03	1·09
		Ulubaria ...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·35	1·33	3	1·78	?	1·68	?	2·04	?
	24-Parganas...	Saugor Island	0·55	...	...	...	...	3·50	1·99	3	6·04	1·30	5·49	0·56	10·57	4·02
		Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	3·05	0·35	2	4·00	0·41	4·00	0·09	6·51	2·30
		Canning Town	...	0·20	...	...	...	4·15	0·48	3	4·83	?	4·63	?	6·09	?
		Alipore (Obsy.)	0·24	...	...	...	...	1·08	1·07	3	2·39	0·45	2·75	0·14	3·65	2·10
		Barrackpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·53	1·10	2	2·63	0·31	2·63	0·13	3·19	1·47
		Dum-Dum ...	0·33	...	...	...	...	3·10	0·65	3	4·08	0·36	3·75	0·11	4·38	1·83
		Barasat ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·97	1·42	2	3·39	0·32	3·39	0·08	4·07	1·97
		Basirhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·56	0·09	1	1·65	0·55	1·65	0·16	2·43	1·97
	Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·84	4·90	2	5·74	0·41	5·74	0·08	7·01	1·59
		Krishnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·76	2·23	2	2·99	0·22	2·99	0·12	3·27	1·19
		Chuadanga ...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	3·51	1	3·57	0·28	3·57	0·07	5·58	1·72
		Meherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	1·24	2	2·74	0·19	2·74	0·04	4·10	1·41
		Kushtia ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·57	1·17	2	1·74	0·24	1·74	0·02	4·08	2·22
	Murshidabad	Kandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·54	1	0·60	0·16	0·60	Nil	6·99	1·04
		Berhampore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	1	0·52	0·26	0·52	0·05	3·40	1·41
		Lalbag ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	1·75	1	1·77	0·16	1·77	0·15	5·30	1·20
		Azimganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·75	2	0·90	0·28	0·90	0·04	4·79	1·39
		Jangipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·28	0·06	2	2·24	0·14	2·24	Nil	3·49	1·42
		Lalgola ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	1·50	2	1·70	0·20	1·70	0·08	7·20	1·70
		Akhriganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	1	0·34	?	0·34	?	5·48	?
		Patkubari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	1	0·30	?	0·30	?		?
	Jessore ...	Narail ...	0·01	...	...	...	...	1·28	1·56	2	2·85	0·49	2·84	0·30	3·24	2·10
		Jessore ...	0·06	...	...	...	...	1·14	0·97	2	2·17	0·65	2·11	0·17	3·06	2·29
		Jhenidah ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·97	2·46	2	4·43	0·36	4·43	0·08	4·70	1·97
		Magura ...	...	...	...	...	0·02	2·13	1·52	2	3·67	0·26	3·67	0·06	3·82	1·44
		Bangaon ...	...	0·14	...	...	...	0·10	2·40	3	2·64	0·60	2·50	0·23	3·24	2·05
	Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·95	1·55	2	2·50	0·41	2·50	0·07	3·70	1·79
		Bagerhat ...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·57	3·45	2	4·12	0·55	4·12	0·30	5·00	2·70
		Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·89	1·70	2	2·59	0·30	2·59	0·07	2·78	1·03
		Nakipur ...	...	...	...	...	0·47	...	2·20	2	2·67	?	2·67	?	7·03	?
		Rampal ...	...	...	...	...	0·41	1·22	3·72	3	5·35	?	5·35	?	6·36	?
	Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·10	0·06	2	0·88	0·22	0·85	0·01	3·43	1·37
		Nator ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·60	2	0·76	0·26	0·76	0·05	4·22	1·67
		Nangaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·09	0·44	2	1·53	0·01	1·53	0·01	5·87	0·45
		Lalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	1·30	2	2·00	?	2·00	?		?
		Manda ...	...	...	...	...	0·22	1·66	0·62	3	2·50	?	2·50	?	6·86	?
	Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·06	1·18	2	2·84	Nil	2·84	Nil	7·04	0·79
		Churaman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	Nil	2·39	0·55
		Raiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·77	0·42
		Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·54	Nil	Nil	3·30	1·91
		Balughat ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·67	...	1	0·67	Nil	0·67	Nil	4·85	0·79
		Thakurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·45	?
	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·44	Nil	Nil	5·39	2·76
		Alipore Dooar	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·94	?
		Fallacolta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·90	?
		Debiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·40	?
		Bhagatpur (*Nagrakatta*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·77	?
	Darjeeling ...	Baxa ...	...	...	1·35	...	...	...	...	1	1·35	0·48	Nil	0·15	11·18	4·24
		Siliguri ...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	Nil	0·06	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·58	0·07
		Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	Nil	0·06	1·31	Nil	0·01	3·49	4·15
		Kalimpong ...										0·01		0·01		0·33
		Kurseong ...	...	...	...	0·05	...	..	...	Nil	0·05	?	Nil	?	4·44	?
		Pedong ...	...	...	0·03	0·03	...	...	...	Nil	0·06	?	Nil	?	2·17	?
	British Bhutan	Gnatong ...	...	0·01	0·08	0·14	0·02	...	...	1	0·25	?	0·02	?	5·45	?
	Tibet ...	Yatong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·94	?
	Kuch Bihar...	Dinhatta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	Nil	6·27	1·00
		Kuch Bihar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·45	Nil	0·02	5·32	1·70
		Mickliganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	3·91	1·48
		Mathabhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	Nil	2·33	1·47
		Fulbari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·88	?
	Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	...	...	...	...	...	0·82	0·03	1	0·85	0·30	0·85	Nil	6·13	1·64
		Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·32	Nil	Nil	5·38	2·64
		Peerganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	1	0·75	?	0·75	?	4·22	?
		Kurigaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	Nil	3·70	1·00
		Gobindganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·55	...	1	2·55	?	2·55	?	5·41	?
		Bardogra (*Silphamari*)	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7·40	1·17
		Ulipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·07	?
		Sonderganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	...	1	0·52	?	0·52	?	5·95	?
	Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·85	2	1·05	0·24	1·05	0·13	6·45	1·77
		Nowkhilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	1·11	2	1·65	0·06	1·65	0·06	4·10	1·82
		Bogra ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	1·48	2	1·80	0·15	1·80	0·05	4·05	1·64
		Panchbibi ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·70	0·10	2	2·80	Nil	2·80	Nil	4·75	1·18
	Pabna ...	Pabna ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	1·32	2	1·67	0·17	1·67	0·02	4·00	1·76
		Sirajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·54	2	0·84	0·23	0·84	0·12	2·84	2·03

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 3rd of November 1894—conte

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 28th October.	Monday, 29th October.	Tuesday, 30th October.	Wednesday, 31st October.	Thursday, 1st.	Friday, 2nd.	Saturday, 3rd.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1894.	Average rainfall from 16 October to date.
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj ...	...	...	...	...	0·21	2·68	0·46	3	3·35	0·82	3·85	0·51	4·97	2·47
			Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	2·03	2	2·83	0·40	2·83	0·33	4·61	1·44
			Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	0·03	1·03	2·57	2	3·63	0·80	3·63	0·32	5·50	2·43
			Manikganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	3·03	3·05	2	6·08	0·33	6·08	0·18	7·04	1·74
			Jaydebpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	1·75	2	2·10	?	2·10	?	3·06	?
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·81				0·25		0·16		1·54
			Atia (*Tangail*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·50	2	1·36	0·24		0·12	4·50	2·01
			Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·90	0·90	2	1·81	0·31	1·36	0·12	5·50	2·28
			Jamalpur ...										0·13	1·81	0·04		1·00
			Netrakona ...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·75	1·57	3	2·45	0·01	2·46	0·01	11·50	2·20
			Subarnakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·65	2	0·91	?	0·91	?	2·10	?
			Durgapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	0·60	2	1·70	?	1·70	?	8·05	?
			Sherpur Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·87	1	0·87	?	0·87	?	3·21	?
			Diwanganj ...										?		?		?
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·92	2	1·09	0·53	1·69	0·24	5·09	1·59
			Faridpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·63	2·62	2	3·28	0·31	3·28	0·09	4·14	1·92
			Goalundo ...	...	...	...	...	...	3·15	4·75	2	7·90	0·29	7·90	0·12	9·15	1·88
		Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·26	0·75	3	1·18	1·47	1·18	1·15	3·31	3·04
			Pirojpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·16	2·67	3	3·07	1·03	3·07	0·78	4·09	2·82
			Barisal ...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·81	2	0·91	0·06	0·91	0·72	1·77	2·05
			Gaurnadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32				?		?		?
			Bhola ...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·05	0·60	2	1·15	0·99	1·15	0·71	3·04	2·37
			Daulatkhan ...	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	0·99	2	1·26	?	1·26	?	[2·33	?
			Bauphal ...	...	...	...	...	1·25	...	0·93	2	2·18	?	2·18	?	4·12	?
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	1	0·45	0·65	0·45	0·36	2·75	2·56
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·10	2	0·25	0·52	0·25	0·40	3·80	1·06
			Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·37	0·54	3	1·13	0·59	1·13	0·42	4·84	1·86
			Brahmanbaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	0·15	2	0·48	0·42	0·48	0·20	2·83	1·87
			Ramchandrapur. ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	1·93	2	2·46	?	2·46	?		?
			Nasirnagar ...										?		?		?
			Daudkandi ...	...	...	...	0·02	0·12	0·49	0·90	3	1·53	?	1·51	?	2·14	?
			Kasba ...										?		?		?
			Laksam ...										?		?		?
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	0·48	0·01	1·14	2	1·63	1·38	1·63	1·20	4·16	3·20
			Feuny ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	0·20	2	0·76	1·50	0·76	1·32	3·29	2·89
			Harishpur ...	0·15	...	...	...	0·21					?		?		?
			Ramganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·52				?		?		?
		Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar ...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·05	1·77	Nil	1·20	3·34	4·53
			Chittagong ...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	Nil	0·07	0·72	0·02	1·00	6·09	2·33
			Kutubdia ...	0·05									?		?		?
			Satkanya ...										?		?		?
			Kodala ...										?		?		?
			Fenua ...										?		?		?
			Mirsarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·13	2	0·41	?	0·41	?	6·39	?
			Chandpur ...	0·02						0·54			?		?		?
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia ...	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	2	0·47	1·11	0·27	0·74	6·51	2·82
			Bundarban ...										?		?		?
Bihar.	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·04	0·11	Nil	Nil	5·50	1·09
			Dinapore ...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·05	0·14	Nil	Nil	3·47	1·03
			Bihar ...	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	Nil	0·10	0·15	0·03	Nil	3·06	1·14
			Barh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·17	Nil	0·01	3·28	1·14
			Bikram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·41	?
			Hilsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·30	?
		Gaya ...	Aurangabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	Nil	2·88	0·43
			Gaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·01	6·95	0·85
			Nawadah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·01	2·81	0·76
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	Nil	2·30	0·67
			Arwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·52	?
			Daudnagar ...	0·04									?		?		?
			Sherghati ...										?		?		?
			Rajauli ...										?		?		?
			Pakri Barawan.										?		?		?
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·02	0·14	Nil	Nil	2·75	1·11
			Dehri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	Nil	3·16	0·94
			Bhabhua ...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·04	0·26	Nil	Nil	3·17	1·03
			Sasaram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·24	Nil	0·01	2·58	1·20
			Arrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	Nil	3·57	0·86
			Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·38	?
			Khiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·75	?
			Ageaon ...										?		?		?
			Ramagar ...										?		?		?
			Koath ...	0·03									?		?		?
			Sikroul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·03	?	Nil	?	2·54	?
			Bassowan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·16	?
			Monaharpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·09	?
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·65	?
			Siwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·31	0·12
			Ekma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	Nil	3·95	1·07
			Chapra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·25	?
			Sereepur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	Nil	Nil	3·88	0·84
			Annour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
			Basantpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·36	?
		Champaran...	Motihari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·21	Nil	Nil	2·56	?
			Bettiah ...										0·20		Nil	3·78	0·37
			Bagaha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		0·25
			Burharwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·34	?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·34	Nil	Nil	3·00	?
			Muzaffarpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·56	Nil	Nil	3·51	0·64
			Hajipur ...										0·08		Nil	2·13	1·27
			Para ...										?		?		0·72
			Mahuwa ...										?		?		?
			Shuhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·12	?
			Pupri ...										?		?		?
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	Nil	4·86	0·84
			Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	Nil	2·62	0·86
			Madhubani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·19	Nil	Nil	3·75	0·75
			Bahera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·60	?
			Rosera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·52	?
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begu Sarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	Nil	0·05	0·34	0·05	Nil	3·02	1·24
			Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·27	Nil	Nil	3·66	1·25
			Jamui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·18	Nil	Nil	1·64	0·70
			Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·00	?
			Shaikhpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	1	1·30	?	1·30	?	3·64	?
			Chakai Bamda	0·00	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·46	1	0·57	?	0·51	?	3·58	?
			Chapraon ...										?		?		?
			Gidhour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	1	0·15	?	0·15	?	2·72	?

...tement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 3rd of November 1894—*concld.*

Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 28th October.	Monday, 29th October.	Tuesday, 30th October.	Wednesday, 31st October.	Thursday, 1st.	Friday, 2nd.	Saturday, 3rd.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·50	Nil	Nil	2·81	1·38
		Bangaon (Syfabad).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·33	?
		Supaul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·29	Nil	Nil	3·10	1·01
		Pratapganj ...										?		?		?
		Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·19	Nil	Nil	2·98	0·88
		Banka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·25	Nil	Nil	2·82	1·41
		Colgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	Nil	0·04	?	0·04	?	2·87	?
	Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·45	Nil	Nil	4·30	1·15
		Araria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·34	Nil	Nil	3·88	1·21
		Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·40	Nil	Nil	4·98	1·62
		Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·21	?
		Barsoe ...										?		?		?
		Forbesganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·01	?
		Katiaganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·34	?
	Malda ...	Malda ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	0·38	2	0·85	0·34	0·85	Nil	10·91	1·64
		Chanchal ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	Nil	0·09	0·49	0·09	Nil	1·67	0·66
		Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·07	?
		Sibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·29	1·04	2	3·33	?	3·33	?	8·48	?
	Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	0·04	1	0·35	0·39	0·35	Nil	2·83	1·11
		Godda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	1	0·71	0·20	0·71	Nil	3·75	0·98
		Pakaur ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·07	1·48	2	4·45	Nil	4·45	Nil	7·89	0·98
		Naya Dumka	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·14	1	0·23	0·18	0·23	0·02	4·23	1·37
		Deoghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·03	Nil	0·10	0·25	0·10	Nil	3·04	1·75
		Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	Nil	0·07	0·02	0·07	0·02	5·32	0·85
		Belbodda ...										?		?		?
		Nanihat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	1	0·16	?	0·16	?	5·39	?
		Assenboni ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13				?		?		?
		Katikund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	1	0·85	?	0·85	?	5·45	?
		Madhupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·45	2	0·59	?	0·59	?	4·00	?
		Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	0·73	2	1·06	?	1·06	?	5·59	?
		Sarath ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	1	0·21	?	0·21	?	5·59	?
		Barkope ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	1	0·45	?	0·45	?	2·89	?
		Danrey ...										?		?		?
		Bhagya ...										?		?		?
		Mohenpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·41	1·05	2	2·46	?	2·46	?	3·55	?
		Barharwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·38	2	1·18	?	1·18	?	4·07	?
		Sahibganj ...										?		?		?
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	0·80	...	...	...	1·20					0·80		0·37		3·17
		Banki ...	0·02			0·05	...	0·67				0·58		0·30		2·32
		Cuttack ...										0·77		0·40		3·19
		False Point ...	0·65	2·50	...	...	...	0·14	0·50	4	3·85	1·83	0·04	0·80	5·33	5·21
		Kendrapara ...	0·34	1·97	0·03	...	...	0·76	0·04	4	4·04	1·18	1·70	0·41	6·26	3·49
		Jajpur ...	0·27	0·22	...	...	...	0·45	1·90	4	2·84	0·46	2·35	0·23	4·99	2·30
		Dharmsala ...	0·52				0·24	0·30				?		?		?
		Salipore ...	0·80	·97								?		?		?
		Pal Lahara ...										?		?		?
	Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	2·14	0·27	...	...	...	0·70	2·75	4	5·86	?	3·45	?	6·89	?
		Chandbali ...	0·80	2·10	0·08	...	...	0·88	0·60	4	4·46	0·86	1·48	0·30		2·44
		Bhadrak ...	0·68	0·26	...	...	...	0·13	1·05	4	2·14	0·68	1·20	0·20	4·37	2·12
		Soro ...	...	...	...	...	0·36	1·30	...	2	1·66	1·05	1·66	0·13		1·95
		Balasore ...	0·93	0·07	...	...	...	0·32	1·76	3	3·08	1·02	2·08	0·40	3·08	2·06
		Jellasore ...										0·45		0·15		1·07
		Baripada ...										0·40		0·29		1·24
	Puri ...	Puri ...	...	0·13	...	...	...	1·04	0·51	3	1·08	1·78	1·55	1·00	7·57	5·54
		Khurda ...	0·54	0·18	...	...	...	0·61				0·96		0·65		3·61
		Bhanpur ...	0·16	0·08	1·00	0·85	...	1·63				1·44		0·97		3·56
		Gop ...										?		?		?
		Satpara ...										?		?		?
		Pipli ...	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·34				?		?		?
		Nayagarh ...	0·84	...	0·09							?		?		?
		Ranpur ...		...	...	...	...	0·78				?		?		?
		Kurmala ...										?		?		?
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·31	2	0·48	0·10	0·48	0·01	6·87	1·03
		Hazaribagh ...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	Nil	0·10	0·25	0·08	0·03	5·19	0·89
		Semtagurah ...										0·16		0·06		0·38
		Mahudi Hills										0·23		0·17		0·44
		Jhumra Hill										0·14		0·08		0·77
		Barhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·50	?
		Chatra ...	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	2	0·36	?	0·16	?	3·47	?
		Karaidiha ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·55	1	0·57	?	0·57	?	4·33	?
		Ramgur ...										?		?		?
	Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·50	1	2·50	0·08	2·50	Nil	5·79	0·83
		Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	1	0·33	0·39	0·33	0·21	1·24	1·09
		Silli ...										?		?		?
		Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	1	0·36	?	0·36	?	2·49	?
		Tamar ...										?		?		?
		Chainpur ...										?		?		?
	Palamau ...	Palamau ...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	1	0·21	0·50	0·14	0·22	3·35	0·99
		(*Daltonganj*).														
		Balumath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	1	0·90	?	0·90	?	6·30	?
		Husainabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·59	?
		Garhwa ...										?		?		?
	Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·67	1	0·67	0·16	0·07	0·08	1·42	1·05
		Gobindpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·07	1	0·19	0·10	0·19	0·02	2·34	1·05
		Raghunathpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	1	0·35	?	0·35	?	1·24	?
		Barabhum ...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	2	0·95	?	0·80	?	1·38	?
		Jhalda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	1	0·10	?	0·10	?	0·66	?
		Chas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	Nil	0·07	?	0·07	?	3·12	?
		Pandra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	1	0·20	?	0·20	?	5·42	?
	Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·49	1	0·51	0·39	0·50	0·05	1·59	1·31
		Chakardharpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·17	1	1·17	?	1·17	?		?
		Ghatsila ...										?		?		?
		Laharagura	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	0·81			?		?		?
		Gaikura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	1	0·36	?	0·36	?	2·31	?
		Kalikapur ...	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	0·67	2	1·13	?	0·67	?	1·53	?
		Monoharpur	..	...	...	0·45						?		?		?
		Kharswan ...										?		?		?

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are ...ting the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least ...inch of rain has fallen.

CALCUTTA, *the 6th November* 1894.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 3RD OF NOVEMBER 1894.

AT the close of the previous week ordinary north-east monsoon conditions appeared to be setting in over Bengal. Light westerly, north-westerly and northerly winds were blowing over the whole province, skies were only lightly to moderately clouded, and rainfall had practically ceased, except for a few local showers in the extreme south of the province. Temperature was low and generally below the normal, and the humidity had decreased and had become fairly low, while pressure was increasing, though it was still in slight defect.

On the 28th of October, or the first day of the present week, a brisk fall of temperature had occurred, and large defects were reported at the northern stations, though excess amounts were registered in the south of the province. Pressure was increasing rapidly, and a steady northerly wind current was reported over the province, and it was again rainless except over Orissa and South-West Bengal. On the 29th conditions were unchanged in Bengal, temperature again fell and was below the normal, skies were almost cloudless, and rainfall was entirely absent, except for one or two local showers in Orissa. In the Bay, however, the first indications of an important change occurred, as pressure fell to the south of Burma and the north-easterly winds blowing at Diamond Island began to strengthen rather rapidly. Indeed it is probable that a barometric depression or storm was forming on this day close to the Andamans or over the Andaman Sea, or it may be even that a depression was crossing into the Andaman Sea from the Gulf of Siam, as was the case three years ago at precisely this season. On the 30th weather continued practically unchanged in Bengal, where temperature was falling, and the whole province was practically rainless. On the other hand the depression in the Bay had developed into a storm, and pressure had fallen moderately at Diamond Island, where wind velocity had increased up to 38 miles an hour at 8 A.M. of that day. On this day the storm centre was probably to the west of the Andamans, and it had probably already commenced a westerly or west-north-westerly movement. On the 31st of October again fine and almost cloudless weather with falling temperature and a practical absence of rain obtained in Bengal. In the Bay the storm had moved in a west-north-westerly direction with moderate rapidity, and its centre was probably almost in the middle of the Bay and in about Latitude 14° N. Judging by the indications at the coast stations, it was now a severe storm, for though the centre was a long distance from the Burma coast, and at perhaps about 450 miles from Diamond Island, the wind velocity at that station for the 24 hours from 8 A.M. of the 30th to the 31st had averaged the large amount of 32 miles an hour. On 1st November the influence of the storm was beginning to extend to Bengal; cloud proportion and humidity were increasing rapidly; showers were also beginning to fall in the south-eastern districts; winds had become part of a large cyclonic circulation and were easterly and north-easterly, and strong winds were commencing at the head of the Bay, while pressure was beginning to fall rapidly in Orissa. Temperature had also begun to increase rapidly as it always does when disturbed weather commences. In the Bay the storm had again advanced, and its centre was apparently in about Latitude 15° or 16° N. and Longitude 84° or 85° E. It had therefore advanced in a north-westerly direction instead of in a west-north-westerly direction as on the previous day. It also, as judged by the coast observation, was still a powerful storm, as at Diamond Island, which must have been about 650 miles from the centre of the storm, the high average wind velocity of 32 miles an hour was still registered. The storm had thus moved in a more northerly direction than on the previous day, and it appeared as if it might recurve without crossing the west coast of the Bay, and this supposition was strengthened by the fact that from 8 A.M. of the 1st to 8 P.M. on the same day the storm made very little forward progress. It usually happens that, when storms are recurving, their rate of advance becomes very slow, and hence it appeared probable that the storm would subsequently move in a northerly and north-north-easterly direction towards the head of the Bay. From 8 P.M. of the 1st, however, the storm again advanced in a north-westerly direction, and it crossed the coast to the south of Coconada and between that station and Masulipatam about 6 A.M. of the 2nd, and at 8 A.M. its centre was near Rajahmundry. In its passage inland it gave much less violent winds than were to be expected from the most definite indications of strength which had been given in the outside area of the storm, and even on the 2nd, when the storm had crossed the Madras Coast, the wind velocity in Burma at Diamond Island averaged the large amount of 26 miles an hour. Hence it was certainly a very large storm, though it does not appear to have concentrated mainly towards its centre as most October and November storms do, and so far there is no evidence of the zone of hurricane winds which usually exists in such storms. On the 2nd the whole of the southern half of Bengal had become largely influenced by the storm, and strong winds forming part of the large cyclonic circulation were blowing at the head of the Bay, and also at some of the inland stations, and indeed the winds over the whole province, were affected by the storm. Skies had become almost overcast, and rain had also recommenced and was general in all divisions except Bihar and parts of Assam. On the 3rd the storm had again moved away in a north-westerly direction and was rapidly filling up. In Bengal, however, winds continued to form part of

the cyclonic circulation, and fairly general rain was still being received over a large part of the province, except in Bihar and Assam.

Pressure.—Owing to the formation and advance of the storm in the Bay, pressure has been below the normal in all districts, and the defects have been largest in the south-western districts. Thus the mean pressure for the week has been in defect by about 0·06″ at such stations as False Point, Cuttack, and Balasore, while in the north and north-east of the province of Bengal the defect has equalled only about 0·01″ to 0·02″.

In Assam the defect has been even smaller, and for the week the average pressure has been below the normal by 0·007″ only.

Temperature.—For the first half of the week temperature was below the normal, while in the second half decided excess temperatures were registered. Hence for the week the mean average temperature has not varied much from the normal, and for the whole of Bengal a defect of only 0·3° has been registered. Orissa, which was the division nearest the storm and disturbed weather in the Bay, has indeed shown an excess of 1·3° for the week, while on the other hand a corresponding defect has been registered in Bihar.

In Assam a defect of 0·4° has been registered in the mean temperature.

Rainfall.—Over the greater part of the province rainfall was practically absent until the last two days, when fairly general and in many cases heavy rain was received. In Orissa, on the other hand, rain was received more frequently, and most stations received showers on the first two or three days and the last two or three days of the week. The large average falls of between two and three inches have been received in Orissa and South-West Bengal, while a fall of about an inch and a quarter has been recorded in East Bengal. Over the remainder of the province the falls have averaged from about a quarter to half an inch. The falls have hence been largely in excess in South-West Bengal and Orissa, in moderate excess in North and East Bengal, and about normal in Chota Nagpur and Bihar. The number of rainy days has been in large excess in all divisions, and they have usually been twice or three times as numerous as in ordinary years.

Comparing the actual with the normal falls for the period, and expressing the actual falls as percentage amounts, the falls during the week have equalled the following:—South-West Bengal 700 per cent., North Bengal 320 per cent., East Bengal 174 per cent., Bihar 95 per cent., Orissa 287 per cent., and Chota Nagpur 122 per cent. Taking the various divisions to have an equal value in the calculation, the rainfall of the week may be said to have been equal to 283 per cent. of the normal.

In Assam during the week Silchar has received 0·39 inch of rain, Dhubri no rain at all, and Sibsagar 0·05 inch.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd of November 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.								
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th October 1894.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	87·3	62·7	82·6	70·4	76·5	—0·7	2·52	0·36	+2·16	1·93	0·50	+1·43	2·45	0·13	4·15	1·82
North Bengal ...	84·9	61·6	81·8	67·9	74·9	—0·6	0·48	0·15	+0·33	1·00	0·21	+0·79	0·48	0·02	4·72	1·44
East Bengal ...	87·2	65·1	83·1	70·6	76·9	—0·4	1·22	0·70	+0·52	2·00	0·72	+1·28	1·21	0·49	3·92	2·31
Bihar	84·7	59·4	81·8	65·9	73·9	—1·3	0·20	0·21	—0·01	0·20	0·19	+0·01	0·20	Nil	3·91	0·97
Orissa ...	91·7	65·8	85·0	74·4	79·7	+1·3	2·73	0·95	+1·78	3·09	1·07	+2·02	1·28	0·45	4·03	2·95
Chota Nagpur ...	85·4*	56·0*	78·9*	64·8*	71·9*	—0·4*	0·28	0·23	+0·05	1·00	0·43	+0·57	0·28	0·08	3·17	0·89
Assam ...	89·5	64·0	82·0	68·0	75·0	—0·4										

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 6th November 1894.

A. PEDLER,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 28th October to 3rd November 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1894.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Oct.	28th	142·6	7·5	29·879	77·0	81·9	11·8	70·1	73·3	0·771	71·4	83	NNE, ENE and Calm.	53	0·24	Morning cloudy, day and night partially cloudy, o, g, t, p.
,,	29th	141·8	10·2	·904	77·6	83·8	10·6	73·2	73·2	·761	71·0	81	NE, N by E and Calm.	49	Nil	Chiefly clear.
,,	30th	141·8	9·2	·900	75·1	82·6	14·4	68·2	71·0	·706	68·8	82	NNE, N by W and Calm.	39	,,	Chiefly clear, ≏.
,,	31st	138·5	6·9	·887	74·0	81·0	15·1	65·9	68·9	·641	66·0	77	N by W, ENE and NE by N.	41	,,	Partially cloudy, ≏.
Nov.	1st	144·5	6·3	·851	77·9	85·6	14·1	71·5	73·7	·781	71·8	81	NE by N, SSE and SE by E.	103	0·17	Partially cloudy, o, p, lr.
,,	2nd	79·8	Nil	·850	75·0	76·2	2·5	72·7	73·8	·820	73·2	94	ESE, SSE and E by N.	82	2·50	Cloudy, o, g, d, p, t, ≤.
,,	3rd	126·7	0·2	·895	75·8	79·5	7·8	71·7	74·5	·837	73·9	94	ENE and E by S	55	0·21	Cloudy, o, g, d, p.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·881
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·899
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	40·3
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	79·0
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	76·1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	78·8
The extreme variation of temperature	19·7
The maximum temperature	85·6
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	12
	%
The mean relative humidity	85
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	74
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 28th October to 3rd November 1894	3·12
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·48
The total fall from 1st January to 3rd November 1894	48·42
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	64·93

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; ≤, lightning lr. lightning reflection; ≏, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 5th November 1894.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 28th October to 3rd November 1894.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
October ...	28th ...	29·953	77·1	83·4	12·6	70·8	79·1	72·6	·715	69·2	72	0·16
,, ...	29th ...	·961	79·4	84·9	11·1	73·8	82·1	73·6	·715	69·2	65	...
,, ...	30th ...	·952	76·4	83·9	15·0	68·9	80·2	71·2	·644	66·2	62	...
,, ...	31st ...	·929	74·4	82·9	17·0	65·9	78·6	67·6	·530	60·6	54	...
November ...	1st ...	·904	79·7	87·0	14·7	72·3	79·6	75·5	·830	73·6	82	...
,, ...	2nd ...	·917	74·4	75·9	3·1	72·8	75·1	74·5	·848	74·3	97	2·50
,, ...	3rd ...	·951	75·5	79·9	8·9	71·0	74·6	74·4	·850	74·3	99	1·37

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	29·938
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	76·7
The extreme variation of temperature	21·1
The maximum temperature	87·0
	%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	76
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 28th October to 3rd November 1894 ...	4·03

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 5th November 1894.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.														AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		Remarks.
					CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INJURY.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.				
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	1,391,880	2,672	22·92	185	1·56	1	0·08	2,710	23·28	89	·72	30	·24	592	5·04	3,607	31·08	2,521	21·72	
	Birbhum	797,833	1,569	23·52	33	·48	...	...	1,537	23·04	16	·24	32	·48	381	5·64	1,999	30·00	1,660	24·96	
	Bankura	1,069,668	2,624	29·40	345	3·84	1	·01	1,963	21·96	89	·96	33	·36	471	5·28	2,902	32·52	1,555	17·40	
	Midnapore	2,631,516	5,503	24·12	90	·36	10	·03	3,554	16·20	184	·72	114	·48	845	3·84	4,797	21·84	4,771	21·72	
	Hooghly including Serampore.																				*Return from Serampore subdivision has not yet been received.*
	Howrah	721,211	1,485	24·60	75	1·20	1	·01	657	10 92	245	3·96	53	·84	295	4·80	1,326	21·96	1,264	21·00	*Return not received up to date.*
Presidency ...	24-Parganas																				
	Calcutta	681,560	865	15·12	31	·48	15	·24	725	12·72	273	4·80	40	·60	651	11·40	1,735	30·48	1,498	26·28	
	Nadia	1,644,108	2,595	18·84	...	...	...	...	3,611	26·28	14	·09	154	1·08	305	2·16	4,084	29·76	3,772	27·48	
	Murshidabad																				*Ditto.*
	Jessore																				
	Khulna	1,177,652	2,432	24·72	1	·009	...	...	1,732	17·64	10	·09	64	·60	416	4·20	2,223	22·56	2,523	25·68	
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi	1,313,336	2,045	18·60	...	...	...	...	3,111	28·32	6	·04	122	1·08	211	1·92	3,450	31·44	3,146	28·68	
	Dinajpur	1,555,835	2,803	21·60	...	...	...	...	4,195	32·28	4	·02	75	·48	270	2·04	4,544	35·04	3,179	24·48	
	Jalpaiguri	681,352	1,384	24·36	2	·02	...	...	1,386	24·36	55	·96	24	·36	109	1·80	1,576	27·72	1,383	24·24	
	Darjeeling	223,314	522	27·96	...	...	...	...	456	24·48	107	5·64	5	·24	162	8·64	730	39·12	578	30 96	
	Rangpur	2,065,464	3,524	20·40	13	·07	...	...	4,353	25·20	10	·04	44	·24	269	1·56	4,689	27·24	3,571	20·64	
	Bogra	817,494	1,245	18·24	3	·03	9	·12	1,300	19·08	1	·01	46	·60	156	2·28	1,515	22·20	1,441	21·12	
	Pabna	1,362,392	2,455	21·60	10	·08	2	·01	2,184	19·20	14	·12	58	·48	154	1·32	2,922	21·24	2,301	21·00	
Dacca ...	Dacca	2,420,656	5,041	24·96	241	1·08	5	·02	2,713	13 32	257	1·20	74	·36	794	3·84	4,074	20·16	3,281	16·20	
	Mymensingh	3,472,186	5,802	20·04	12	·03	26	·08	4,698	16·20	48	·12	118	·36	743	2·52	5,645	19·44	4,444	15·24	
	Faridpur																				*Ditto.*
	Backergunge																				
Chittagong ...	Tippera	1,782,935	2,860	19·20	5	·02	...	...	1,879	12·60	11	·07	89	·48	319	2·04	2,303	15·48	2,253	15·12	
	Noakhali	1,009,693	1,875	22·20	2	·01	9	·09	1,073	12·72	7	·07	90	·96	91	1·08	1,272	15·00	1,629	19·32	
	Chittagong	1,290,167	2,897	26·04	12	·10	1	·008	1,816	16·80	20	·12	100	·84	212	1·92	2,161	20·04	2,295	21·24	
Patna ...	Patna	1,769,004	5,357	36·24	503	3·36	12	·07	6,696	41·28	425	2·88	120	·72	1,635	11·04	8,791	59·52	5,300	35·88	
	Gaya	2,138,331	6,273	35·16	1,105	6·12	15	·08	8,575	48·12	165	·84	157	·84	1,225	6·84	11,242	63·00	6,951	39·00	
	Shahabad																				*Ditto.*
	Saran																				
	Champaran	1,859,465	4,893	31·56	441	2 76	...	...	4,313	27·72	39	·24	99	·60	1,412	9·00	6,304	40·68	4,140	26·64	
	Muzaffarpur	2,711,445	6,199	27·36	450	1·92	6	·02	7,400	32·64	126	·48	236	·96	1,128	4·92	9,346	41·28	6,337	27·96	
	Darbhanga	2,901,955	6,540	27·56	236	·96	...	...	5,946	25·32	143	·60	198	·84	652	2·76	7,165	30·60	5,410	23·04	
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr	2,036,021	5,970	35·16	436	2·52	27	·12	7,036	41·40	92	·48	194	1·08	816	4·80	8,611	50·64	6 248	36·72	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,696	5,658	33·36	781	4·56	26	·12	5,553	32 76	55	·24	109	·60	490	2·88	7,014	41·40	5,127	30·24	
	Purnea	1,944,658	2,974	18·24	50	·24	...	...	3,054	18·84	6	·03	70	·36	101	·60	3,281	20·16	2,981	18·36	
	Malda	814,919	816	12·00	10	·12	...	...	1,117	16·44	4	·04	33	·48	71	·96	1,235	18·12	1,766	25·92	
	Sonthal Parganas ...	1,754,196	4,740	32·40	253	1·68	12	·07	3,890	26·52	26	·12	44	·24	138	·84	4,363	29·76	2,729	18·60	
Orissa ...	Cuttack	1,937,671	3,974	24·60	692	4·20	57	·24	3,592	21·72	589	3·60	151	·84	1,885	8·52	6,336	39·48	3,109	19·20	
	Balasore	994,625	1,757	21·12	77	·84	7	·08	1,242	14·88	371	4·44	58	·60	588	7 08	2,316	20·20	1,885	22·68	
	Puri	944,998	1,620	20·52	28	·24	5	·06	413	5·52	279	3·48	45	·48	821	10 32	1,621	20 52	1,643	20·76	
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	3,608	37·08	544	5·52	13	·12	3,527	36·24	134	1·32	61	·60	695	6·12	4,884	50·28	2,963	30·48	
	Lohardaga	1,128,885	3.541	37·56	36	·36	...	...	2,230	23·76	629	6·60	51	·48	1,254	13·32	4,209	44 61	2,786	29·52	
	Palamau	556,770	2,219	44·52	309	6 12	1	·01	1,858	37 32	25	·48	23	·36	309	6·12	2,525	50·76	1,757	35·28	
	Manbhum	1,193,329	2.665	26.76	147	1·44	2	·01	2,346	23 88	45	·36	20	·12	359	3·60	2,959	29·64	2,004	20 01	
	Singhbhum	545,488	1,300	28·56	31	·60	...	...	1,168	25 68	58	1·20	19	·36	146	3·12	1.422	31·20	768	16·80	
	Total ...	56,479,028	122,012	25·92	7,179	1·44	263	·04	114,998	24·36	4,671	·96	3,053	·60	20,581	4·32	150,745	31·92	113,049	24·00	
Average of corresponding month of previous five years ...			Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was introduced from the commencement of 1892.		4,218	·84	471	·09	85,140	18·00	3,359	·60	3,039	·60	16,892	3·48	113,049	24·00			
Difference + or —			.....		+2,961	+·60	−208	−·05	+29,858	+6·36	+1,312	+·36	+14	Equal	+3,759	+·84	+37,696	+7·92			

W. W. CRUCE, Bengal Secretariat Press.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 7, 1894.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 *and over during the month of September* 1894.

DISTRICTS.		TOWNS.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.												AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		REMARKS.
						CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INJURY.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.				
				Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1	Burdwan	34,477	54	18·72	12	4·08	...	...	87	30·24	17	5·88	1	·24	12	4·08	129	44·88	87	30·24	
Midnapore ...	2	Midnapore	32,264	39	14·04	3	1·08	...	...	36	13·32	29	10·68	1	·36	16	5·88	85	31·56	73	27·12	
Hooghly ...	3	Hooghly and Chinsura	33,060	54	19·56	...	...	...	...	61	22·08	34	12·24	...	...	14	5·04	109	39·48	96	34·80	Return not received up to date.
	4	Serampore																				
Howrah ...	5	Howrah	116,606	235	24·12	28	2·88	1	·09	152	15·60	74	7·56	8	·72	43	4·32	306	31·44	161	16·56	
	6	Cossipore-Chitpur ...																				
	7	Maniktala																				
	8	Barnagore																				Ditto.
24-Parganas...	9	South Suburban ...																				
	10	Khorda or South Barrackpore.																				
	11	Naihati																				
	12	Nawabganj or North Barrackpore.																				
Calcutta ...	13	Calcutta	681,560	865	15·12	31	·48	15	·24	725	12·72	273	4·80	40	·60	651	11·40	1,735	30·48	1,498	26·28	
Nadia ...	14	Krishnagar	25,500	30	14·04	...	...	...	...	68	31·92	2	·84	1	·36	7	3·24	78	36·60	38	17·88	
	15	Santipur	30,437	58	22·80	...	...	...	...	68	26·76	...	...	1	·36	6	2·28	75	29·52	46	18·12	Ditto.
Murshidabad	16	City Murshidabad ...																				
	17	Berhampore																				
Rajshahi ...	18	Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	33	18·48	...	...	...	...	38	21·24	3	1·68	1	·48	6	3·12	48	26·88	62	34·68	
Pabna ...	19	Sirajganj	23,267	48	24·72	1	·48	...	...	23	11·76	1	·48	1	·48	5	2·52	31	15·96	36	18·48	
Dacca ...	20	Dacca	82,321	153	22·20	19	2·76	...	...	100	14·52	35	5·04	6	·84	51	7·32	211	30·72	142	20·64	
Chittagong ...	21	Chittagong	24,069	10	4·92	...	...	...	...	23	11·40	1	·48	2	·96	3	1·44	29	14·40	27	13·44	
Patna	22	Patna City	165,192	444	32·16	30	2·16	...	...	335	24·24	112	8·04	9	·60	175	12·60	661	48·00	356	25·80	
	23	Bihar	47,723	175	45·92	12	3·09	...	...	122	30·60	16	3·96	6	1·44	50	12·48	206	51·72	123	30·84	
	24	Dinapore	44,419	96	25·92	3	·72	...	...	88	23·76	13	3·48	3	·72	32	8·64	130	37·44	77	20·76	
Gaya ...	25	Gaya	80,383	186	27·72	47	6·96	...	...	286	42·60	39	5·76	8	1·08	53	7·80	433	64·56	339	53·52	
Shahabad ...	26	Arrah																				Ditto.
	27	Sasaram																				
Saran	28	Chapra																				
Champaran ...	29	Bettiah	22,780	55	28·92	...	...	...	...	68	35·76	1	·48	...	...	22	11·52	91	47·88	58	30·48	
Muzaffarpur	30	Muzaffarpur	49,192	98	25·88	...	...	...	...	55	20·64	9	2·16	1	·24	74	18·00	169	41·16	121	29·40	
	31	Hajipur	21,487	56	31·20	...	...	...	...	49	27·36	20	11·16	5	2·76	27	15·00	101	56·40	61	33·96	
Darbhanga ...	32	Darbhanga	73,561	170	27·72	1	·12	...	...	81	13·20	56	9·12	3	·48	85	13·80	226	36·84	170	27·72	
Monghyr ...	33	Monghyr	57,077	189	39·72	57	11·88	1	·12	97	20·28	43	9·00	...	...	89	18·60	287	60·24	225	47·28	
Bhagalpur ...	34	Bhagalpur	69,106	214	37·08	20	3·36	...	...	208	36·00	36	6·24	2	·24	64	11·04	330	57·24	183	31·68	
Cuttack ...	35	Cuttack	47,186	82	20·76	5	1·20	...	...	68	17·28	24	6·00	2	·48	32	8·04	131	33·24	65	16·44	
Balasore ...	36	Balasore	20,775	37	21·36	1	·48	...	...	15	8·64	6	3·36	...	...	17	9·72	39	22·44	31	17·88	
Puri ...	37	Puri	28,794	44	18·24	...	...	...	...	23	9·48	9	3·72	...	...	47	19·56	79	32·88	70	29·16	
Lohardaga ...	38	Ranchi	20,306	53	31·32	...	...	...	...	50	29·52	4	2·28	2	1·08	12	7·08	68	40·08	36	21·24	
		Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	1,852,949	3,477	22·44	270	1·68	17	·10	2,956	19·08	857	5·52	103	·60	1,593	10·20	5,796	37·44	4,201	27·12	
		Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	...	Complete average figures of past 5 years are not available.		339	2·16	18	·10	1,826	11·76	545	3·48	75	·48	1,398	9·00	4,201	27·12	...	...	
		Difference + or — ...	...	...	...	—69	—·48	—1	Equal	+1,130	+7·32	+312	+2·04	+28	+·12	+195	+1·20	+1,595	+10·32	...	...	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 3rd November 1894.

W. H. GREGG, *Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Col., Dip. Publ. Health, Camb.,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Supplementary Vital Statistics of Districts and of Towns in Bengal for August 1894 *received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the* 1*st October* 1 894.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.														Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	
					Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.			
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Burdwan	Midnapore	2,631,516	5,107	23·28	371	1·68	18	·07	3,609	16·44	178	·72	112	·48	883	3·96	5,171	23·52	4,875	22·20
Presidency	Howrah	721,211	1,663	27·60	67	1·08	4	·06	648	10·68	224	3·72	42	·60	345	5·64	1,330	22·08	1,251	20·76
Rajshahi	Jessore	1,888,827	2,511	15·84	29	·12	6	·03	3,347	21·24	3	·01	121	·72	194	1·20	3,700	23·40	3,662	23·16
Chittagong	Jalpaiguri	681,352	1,173	20·64	3	·04	...	...	1,335	23·40	71	1·20	23	·36	86	1·44	1,518	26·64	1,465	25·80
Patna	Chittagong	1,290,167	3,285	30·48	22	·12	1	·008	2,244	20·76	22	·12	80	·72	190	1·68	2,559	23·76	2,453	22·80
	Patna	1,769,004	4,367	29·52	1,530	10·32	13	·08	6,121	41·52	466	3·12	140	·84	1,608	10·80	9,878	66·96	6,394	43·32
	Shahabad*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	3,606	37·08	945	9·72	4	·03	3,720	38·28	154	1·56	68	·60	613	6·24	5,504	56·64	3,089	31·80
	Singhbhum	545,488	1,285	28·20	159	3·48	...	...	1,072	23·52	93	2·04	28	·60	159	3·48	1,511	33·24	808	17·76
	Total	10,691,886	22,997	25·80	3,126	3·48	46	·48	22,096	24·72	1,211	1·32	614	·60	4,078	4·56	31,171	34·92	23,997	26·88
	Total for the Province, excluding the figures for Shahabad	69,006,306	134,685	23·40	21,402	3·72	469	·07	127,403	22·08	6,267	1·08	4,033	·60	26,696	4·56	186,270	32·28	140,380	24·36
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	Not available, as birth registration was introduced from the commencement of 1892.		10,756	1·80	705	·12	98,785	17·16	4,410	·72	4,389	·72	21,335	3·60	140,380	24·36	...	...
	Difference + or −	.....	.....	.....	+10,646	+1·92	−236	−·05	+28,618	+4·92	+1,857	+·36	−356	−·12	+5,361	+·96	+45,890	+7·92	...	...
Districts.	*Towns.*																			
Midnapore	Midnapore	32,264	31	11·52	21	7·80	.....	.....	32	11·88	29	10·68	1	·36	21	7·80	104	38·64	65	24·12
Howrah	Howrah	110,666	275	28·20	35	3·60	1	·09	115	11·76	77	7·92	3	·24	76	7·80	307	31·56	162	16·56
Chittagong	Chittagong	24,069	19	9·36	...	...	.....	.....	27	13·44	1	·48	4	1·92	3	1·44	35	17·40	41	20·40
Patna	Patna City	165,192	321	23·28	78	5·64	1	·07	356	25·80	135	9·72	17	1·20	162	11·76	749	54·36	384	27·84
	Bihar	47,723	167	41·88	33	8·28	.....	.....	159	39·96	29	7·20	8	1·92	74	18·60	303	76·08	166	41·64
	Dinapore	44,419	74	19·92	43	11·52	.....	.....	92	24 84	13	3·48	.....	.....	31	8·28	179	48·24	104	28·08
Shahabad	Arrah	46,905	119	30·36	272	69·48	.....	.....	188	48·00	8	2 04	4	·96	28	7·08	500	127·80	121	30·84
	Sasaram	22,713	62	32·64	6	3·12	.....	.....	89	46·92	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	7·92	110	58·08	113	59·16
	Total	499,891	1,068	25·56	488	11·64	2	·04	1,058	25·32	292	6 96	37	·84	410	9·84	2,287	54·84	1,155	27·72
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,329,521	3,924	20·16	1,205	6·12	32	·12	3,579	18·36	1,122	5·76	123	·60	1,861	9·48	7,922	40·80	5,423	27·84
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	Complete average figures of past five years are not available.		622	3·12	31	·12	2,387	12·24	679	3·48	110	·48	1,594	8·16	5,423	27·84	.....	.....
	Difference + or −	.....	.....	.....	+583	+3·00	+1	Equal.	+1,192	+6·12	+443	+2·28	+13	+·12	+267	+1·32	+2,499	+12·96	.....	.....

* Corrected figures not yet received.

OFFICE OF SANY. COMMR. FOR BENGAL,
The 3rd November 1894.

W. H. GREGG, *Brigade-Surgn.-Lieut.-Col., Dip. Publ. Health, Camb.,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra, for the month of September 1894.

DATE.			RIVER GANGES.																RIVER BHAGIRATHI.		RIVER JALANGI.		RIVER BRAHMAPUTRA.	
			Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Sarupganj.		Gowhatty.	
		Miles.	86		134	48	90		177	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	591	120					148 76.	
		Distance.	From Allahabad		From Allahabad	From Mirzapur	From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar ...	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahibganj ...	From Benares	From Rampur Boalia ...						
			Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st	...	...	34·25	240·47	33·00	229·80	27·33	196·38	31·50	165·73	25·92	127·77	25·67	93·67	25·77	67·77	21·42	30·36	30·06	63·80	29·33	33·63	25·10	173·86
2nd	...	...	34·00	240·22	32·67	229·47	27·50	196·55	31·50	165·73	25·83	127·68	25·50	93·50	25·67	67·67	21·50	30·44	29·96	63·70	29·33	33·63	25·00	173·76
3rd	...	...	33·75	239·97	32·33	229·13	27·25	196·30	31·30	165·53	25·58	127·43	25·42	93·42	25·58	67·58	21·42	30·36	29·92	63·66	29·42	33·72	24·90	173·66
4th	...	...	33·25	239·47	32·00	228·80	26·92	195·97	31·10	165·33	25·58	127·43	25·25	93·25	25·58	67·58	21·42	30·36	29·87	63·61	29·42	33·72	25·00	173·76
5th	...	...	33·00	239·22	31·00	227·80	26·67	195·72	30·90	165·13	25·25	127·10	25·17	93·17	25·58	67·58	21·33	30·27	29·79	63·53	29·42	33·72	25·30	174·06
6th	...	...	32·50	238·72	31·00	227·80	26·42	195·47	30·60	164·83	25·00	126·85	24·75	92·75	25·42	67·42	21·25	30·19	29·67	63·41	29·42	33·72	25·70	174·46
7th	...	...	33·75	239·97	30·67	227·47	26·50	195·55	30·30	164·53	24·92	126·77	24·58	92·58	25·21	67·21	21·25	30·19	29·58	63·32	29·33	33·63	25·60	174·36
8th	...	...	34·92	241·14	33·50	230·30	27·00	196·05	30·30	164·53	24·50	126·35	24·33	92·33	25·14	67·14	21·17	30·11	29·50	63·24	29·33	33·63	25·50	174·26
9th	...	...	35·50	241·72	34·50	241·30	27·50	196·55	30·70	164·93	24·50	126·35	24·08	92·08	25·00	67·00	21·00	29·94	29·00	62·74	29·17	33·47	25·60	174·36
10th	...	...	35·00	242·22	34·50	241·30	27·83	196·88	31·00	165·23	24·67	126·52	24·00	92·00	24·83	66·83	21·00	29·94	28·87	62·61	28·83	33·13	25·70	174·46
11th	...	...	35·67	241·89	34·00	230·80	27·75	196·80	31·20	165·43	24·83	126·68	23·83	91·83	24·54	66·54	20·92	29·86	28·71	52·45	28·67	33·97	25·80	174·56
12th	...	...	35·33	241·55	33·67	230·47	27·58	196·63	31·30	165·53	24·83	126·68	23·83	91·83	24·50	66·50	20·92	29·86	28·54	62·28	28·50	32·80	25·80	174·56
13th	...	...	35·33	241·55	34·00	230·80	27·42	196·47	31·40	165·63	25·17	127·02	24·08	92·08	24·48	66·48	20·92	29·86	28·33	62·07	28·33	32·63	25·90	174·66
14th	...	...	35·75	241·97	34·00	230·80	27·33	196·38	31·40	165·63	25·33	127·18	24·25	92·25	24·48	66·48	21·00	29·94	28·29	62·03	28·12	32·42	25·90	174·66
15th	...	...	35·50	241·72	34·17	23··97	27·50	196·55	31·25	165·18	25·33	127·18	24·33	92·33	24·54	66·54	21·08	30·02	28·25	61·99	28·08	32·38	26·00	174·76
16th	...	...	34·42	240·64	33·00	229·80	27·42	196·47	30·80	165·03	25·08	126·93	24·58	92·58	24·62	66·62	21·08	30·02	28·21	61·95	28·00	32·30	25·90	174·66
17th	...	...	33·17	239·33	31·00	227·80	27·00	196·05	30·80	165·03	25·08	126·93	24·75	92·75	24·83	66·83	21·17	30·11	28·46	62·20	28·08	32·38	25·80	174·56
18th	...	...	32·42	238·64	30·00	226·80	26·25	195·30	30·60	164·83	24·92	126·77	24·75	92·75	25·00	67·00	21·42	30·36	28·67	62·41	28·12	32·42	25·90	174·66
19th	...	...	31·75	237·97	29·83	226·63	25·92	194·97	30·25	164·48	24·67	126·52	24·83	92·83	25·21	67·21	21·75	30·69	28·92	62·66	28·25	32·55	26·10	174·86
20th	...	...	30·75	236·97	28·83	225·63	25·50	194·55	29·80	164·03	24·08	125·93	24·67	92·67	25·29	67·29	22·00	30·94	28·96	62·74	28·25	32·55	26·20	174·96
21st	...	...	29·42	235·64	27·50	224·30	24·75	193·80	29·20	163·43	23·58	125·43	24·25	92·25	25·31	67·31	22·08	31·02	29·00	62·74	28·17	32·47	26·30	175·06
22nd	...	...	28·17	234·39	26·00	222·80	23·92	192·97	28·50	162·73	22·75	124·60	23·75	91·75	25·08	67·08	22·00	30·94	28·96	62·70	28·17	32·47	26·20	175·06
23rd	...	...	26·67	233·89	25·50	220·30	23·00	192·05	27·80	162·03	22·08	123·93	23·08	91·08	24·75	66·75	21·83	30·77	28·83	62·57	28·21	32·51	26·70	175·46
24th	...	...	25·33	231·55	22·33	219·13	22·25	191·30	27·20	161·43	21·25	123·10	22·33	90·33	24·33	66·33	21·67	30·61	28·58	62·32	28·25	32·55	27·00	175·76
25th	...	...	23·92	230·14	21·50	218·30	21·25	190·30	26·50	160·73	20·50	122·35	21·58	89·58	23·67	65·67	21·50	30·44	28·21	61·95	28·17	32·47	27·30	176·06
26th	...	...	22·67	228·89	21·00	217·80	20·50	189·55	26·00	160·23	19·67	121·52	20·75	88·75	22·92	64·92	21·25	30·19	27·75	61·49	28·12	32·42	27·60	176·36
27th	...	...	21·33	227·55	20·00	216·80	19·50	188·55	25·50	159·73	19·25	121·10	20·25	88·25	22·33	64·33	21·08	30·02	27·25	61·99	28·00	33·31	26·80	175·56
28th	...	...	20·33	226·55	19·00	215·80	18·42	187·47	24·80	159·03	18·67	120·52	19·75	87·75	21·67	63·67	21·00	29·94	26·83	60·57	27·92	32·22	26·20	174·96
29th	...	...	19·67	225·89	18·00	214·80	17·92	186·97	24·20	158·43	18·17	120·02	19·33	87·33	21·25	63·25	20·67	29·61	26·42	60·16	27·92	32·22	25·60	174·36
30th	...	...	19·50	225·72	17·67	214·47	17·25	186·30	23·60	157·83	17·50	119·35	18·75	86·75	20·67	62·67	20·42	29·36	26·00	59·74	27·92	32·22	25·30	174·06

CALCUTTA,
The 6th November 1894.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd November 1894, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 3rd November 1894.			Week ending Saturday, the 4th November 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	302	32,240	482	452	36,190	462
Jute	327	1,24,150	2,190	349	1,69,300	2,920
Firewood	83	44,400	641	140	99,125	1,488
Other articles	686	1,50,300	2,281	927	1,97,110	3,032
Total ...	1,398	3,51,090	5,594	1,868	5,01,725	7,902

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th October 1894 on 1,663·90 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	265,536	3,22,209 1 0	33,41,938 10	6,80,424 13 0	15,701 4 0	10,18,335 2 0	77,203	117,076	194,279
Or per mile of railway	.....	193 10 4	.....	408 14 11	9 7 0	612 0 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	*4,548,559	*44,88,704 13 0	†4,48,86,429 0	†91,28,692 5 0	‡2,57,851 13 0	1,38,75,248 15 0	1,200,103½	1,778,369½	2,979,473
Total for 17 weeks ...	4,814,095	48,10,913 14 0	4,82,28,367 10	98,09,117 2 0	2,73,553 1 0	1,48,93,584 1 0	1,283,306½	1,890,445½	3,173,752
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	261,057	3,11,221 1 0	21,71,512 30	5,31,644 8 1	16,815 15 10	8,59,681 8 11	75,031	90,105	165,136
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	193 3 6	.....	330 1 0	10 7 1	533 11 7	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 17½ weeks of previous year... ...	4,880,499½	52,08,594 7 6	4,07,17,853 0	88,60,302 0 3	2,61,605 15 4	1,43,30,503 0 1	1,312,758	1,661,059	2,973,817

* Added No. of passengers 2,554 and Rs. 5,483
† Ditto Mds. 7,61,268 and deducted „ 7,868 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 8th September 1894.
‡ Deducted „ 2,315

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th October 1894, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,454	4,588 13 0	13,460 20	510 15 0	10 0 0	5,109 12 0	1,119	69	1,188
Or per mile of railway	.....	206 6 10	.....	22 15 9	0 7 2	229 13 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	*296,325	*70,313 4 0	†1,27,922 20	†5,147 13 0	‡152 0 0	75,613 1 0	17,692	1,195	18,887
Total for 17 weeks ...	314,779	74,902 1 0	1,41,383 0	5,658 12 0	162 0 0	80,722 13 0	18,811	1,264	20,075
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,217½	4,766 14 4	6,473 20	255 13 0	10 0 0	5,032 12 1	905	41	946
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	214 7 0	.....	11 8 1	0 7 3	226 6 4	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 17½ weeks of previous year ...	298,838	72,293 5 0	1,54,761 10	4,967 5 0	278 3 4	77,538 13 4	15,433	1,229	16,662

* Added No. of passengers 387 and Rs. 6
† Ditto Mds. 198 and „ 123 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 8th September 1894.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th October 1894, *on* 161·40 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,484	*17,928 0 0	60,700 20	12,401 1 0	53 0 0	30,382 1 0	6,362	3,270	9,632
Or per mile of railway	.....	111 1 3	.....	76 13 4	0 5 3	188 3 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	†288,895	†2,20,611 6 0	‡9,13,774 0	‡1,34,530 13 0	§951 0 0	3,56,093 3 0	88,616½	50,811½	139,428½
Total for 17 weeks ...	306,379	2,38,539 6 0	9,74,474 20	1,46,931 14 0	1,004 0 0	3,86,475 4 0	94,978½	54,081½	149,060½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,638	14,552 4 1	66,125 30	8,496 5 0	86 12 0	23,085 5 1	6,294	2,888	9,182
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	90 2 7	.....	52 10 3	0 3 8	143 0 6	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 17½ weeks of previous year ...	352,523	2,47,292 14 8	11,13,398 30	1,33,778 12 0	700 5 9	3,81,772 0 5	110,033	48,581	158,614

* The increase is chiefly due to running of troop extra and special trains, ordinary and Postal.
† Deducted number of passengers 300 and added Rs. 250
‡ Added maunds 25,490 and ,, 10 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 8th September
§ Deducted ,, 13 } 1894.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Behar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th October 1894, *on* 813 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	168,390	93,230 0 0	10,26,780 0	2,23,780 0 0	28,230 0 0	3,45,240 0 0	28,708	40,473	69,181
Or per mile of railway	207	115 0 0	1,263 0	275 0 0	*7 0 0	*397 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year†	2,709,032	12,57,371 0 0	1,42,96,732 0	29,41,065 0 0	2,55,919 0 0	44,54,355 0 0	471,484	564,223	1,035,707
Total for 17 weeks ...	2,937,422	13,50,601 0 0	1,53,23,512 0	31,64,845 0 0	2,84,149 0 0	47,99,595 0 0	500,192	604,696	1,104,888
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	152,806½	84,704 2 11	9,10,356 0	2,41,470 10 6	27,923 13 1	3,54,098 10 6	27,956	48,345	76,301
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	196	109 0 0	1,170 0	310 0 0	*7 0 0	*426 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,855,177½	12,56,050 0 5	1,45,41,048 0	29,10,251 7 3	3,04,228 1 9	44,70,529 9 5	483,190	580,344	1,063,543

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 8th September 1894.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th October 1894, *on* 125 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,803	10,235 0 0	61,348 0	5,674 0 0	58 0 0	15,967 0 0	4,031	2,265	6,296
Or per mile of railway	254	82 0 0	491 0	45 0 0	1 0 0	128 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year*	487,271	1,51,170 0 0	5,05,457 0	86,283 0 0	3,701 0 0	2,41,154 0 0	58,008	35,656	93,664
Total for 17 weeks ...	519,074	1,61,405 0 0	5,66,805 0	91,957 0 0	3,759 0 0	2,57,121 0 9	62,039	37,921	99,960
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	24,557	9,538 4 0	52,474 0	4,012 7 0	83 6 0	13,654 1 0	4,031	1,641	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	196	76 0 0	420 0	32 0 0	1 0 0	109 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	519,093½	1,60,084 1 8	10,11,431 0	81,071 6 8	2,616 2 0	2,53,671 9 11	63,790	33,691	97,481

*Audited up to week ending 8th September 1894.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th October 1894, *on* 86 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,637	6,968 0 0	45,246 0	4,121 0 0	1,201 0 0	12,290 0 0	2,487	902	3,396
Or per mile of railway	228	81 0 0	526 0	48 0 0	14 0 0	143 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year*	298,840	99,261 0 0	4,37,655 0	32,802 0 0	2,340 0 0	1,34,403 0 0	38,908	14,140	53,048
Total for 17 weeks ...	318,477	1,06,229 0 0	4,82,901 0	36,923 0 0	3,541 0 0	1,46,693 0 0	41,395	15,049	56,444
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	14,084½	6,034 0 0	50,035 0	4,916 0 0	342 0 0	11,292 0 0	1,708	2,763	4,471
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	174	70 0 0	592 0	57 0 0	4 0 0	131 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	292,362	98,069 0 0	5,30,484 0	41,514 0 0	3,049 0 0	1,42,632 0 0	28,491	31,844	60,335

* Audited up to 8th September 1894.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Includes the Tirhut State Railway.)

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending 20th October 1894, *on* 756 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	101,760	43,260	3,01,180	41,250	8,060	(*b*) 92,570	15,480	13,897	29,377
Or per mile of railway	134·60	57·22	398·39	54·57	10·66	122·45	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15 weeks of half-year (*a*)	1,429,794	5,31,896	45,31,455	5,68,460	1,35,049	12,35,405	219,877	233,185	453,062
Total for 16 weeks ...	1,531,554	5,75,156	48,32,635	6,09,710	1,43,109	13,27,975	235,357	247,082	482,439
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 756 miles open	73,397	32,060	2,25,755	30,388	5,701	68,239	16,594	11,831	28,425
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	97·09	42·41	298·62	40·19	7·66	90·26	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,424,893	5,56,817	37,33,341	4,73,586	1,37,718	11,68,121	251,173	212,908	464,171

(*a*) Includes audited figures up to week ending 8th September 1894.
(*b*) The increase is due to slack traffic and continuous rainfall during the corresponding week of last year.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Includes the Tirhut State Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 27th October 1894, *on* 756 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	93,080	39,320	3,07,470	42,840	10,690	92,850	15,775	12,899	28,674
Or per mile of railway	123·72	55·01	406·71	56·67	14·14	122·82	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year(*a*)	1,532,681	5,74,851	48,14,646	6,07,381	1,43,231	13,25,463	237,465	245,054	482,519
Total for 17 weeks ...	1,625,761	6,14,171	51,22,116	6,50,221	1,53,921	14,18,313	253,240	257,953	511,193
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 756 miles open	89,323	36,124	2,76,102	46,104	10,284	92,512	13,979	14,436	28,415
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year ...	118·15	47·78	365·33	60·99	13·60	122·37	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,514,215	5,02,941	40,09,533	5,19,690	1,48,002	12,60,633	265,152	227,434	492,586

(*a*) Includes audited figures up to week ending 15th September 1894.

Printed and published by Edwin Morris Lewis at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 7th November 1894.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 46 of 1894.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
WORKING of the Bengal Jute Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act I of 1893, in the Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktola Municipalities during the year 1893-94	2611
Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops	2616
Statement showing the stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta	2620
Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of October 1894	2621
Meteorological report of the Province of Bengal for the week ending Saturday, the 10th of November 1894 ...	2622
Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 10th of November 1894	2624
ABSTRACT of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of October 1894	2628
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 4th to 10th November 1894 ...	2629
Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 4th to 10th November 1894	2630
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 10th of November 1894	2630
East Indian Railway for the month of September 1894 ...	2631
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	2632

WORKING OF THE BENGAL JUTE WAREHOUSE AND FIRE BRIGADE ACT I OF 1893, IN THE COSSIPORE-CHITPUR AND MANIKTOLA MUNICIPALITIES DURING THE YEAR 1893-94.

THE following reports are published for general information, in accordance with the provisions of section 41 of the Licensed Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act of 1893.

J. A. BOURDILLON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 96M., dated Calcutta, the 24th September 1894.

From—H. C. WILLIAMS, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

WITH reference to Government letter No. 3312M. of the 15th August last, I have the honour to submit herewith copies of the reports on the working of the Bengal Jute Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act I of 1893, in the Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktola Municipalities in the district of the 24-Parganas during the year 1893-94, as received from the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas.

No. 794, dated Talla, the 4th September 1894.

From—Rai Gopal Chandra Mookerjee, Bahadur, c.e., Chairman of the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality,

To—The Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, Alipore.

With reference to your memorandum No. 781M. of the 22nd ultimo, forwarding a copy of Bengal Government letter No. 3312M. of the 15th idem, calling for early submission of the report on the working of the Bengal Jute Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act in the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality for the year 1893-94, I have the honour to submit the following report.

The management of the Fire Brigade in Calcutta and the suburbs is in the hands of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and that officer has already submitted his report to the Government of Bengal.

2. As regards the working of licensed warehouses, I beg to state that under Act I of 1893, which passed through the Bengal Council on the 1st April 1893, and received the assent of the Governor-General on the 17th June 1893, and was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* on the 28th June, and under orders of the Government of Bengal No. 300T.M. of the 26th June 1893, license fees for the 1st quarter for all warehouses described in clause (8), section 1 of the Act, were required to be collected according to Act IV of 1883, and of the other three quarters according to Act I of 1893. But it was found, however, that there were several technical objections to the levying of fees under the new Act, and on representations being made to the Bengal Government through the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta (*vide* my letter No. 709 of the 25th August 1893), a short amending Act was passed in the Bengal Legislative Council towards the close of the year under report, by which the Commissioners were authorized to levy fees on warehouses for the last three quarters according to the provisions of the old Act IV of 1883. The operation of Bengal Act I of 1893 was therefore postponed to the 1st April 1894.

3. On the 14th July 1893, the Commissioners received intimation from the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, of the appointment of Mr. G. E. Marklew as Inspector of Warehouses, under section 8, clause 1 of Act I of 1893, and the pay of the Jute Inspector attached to the Cossipore-Chitpur was therefore stopped from July 1893.

4. Under the old Act the Commissioners received 20 per cent. of the collection towards the cost of inspection and assessment of warehouses. This arrangement having been altered by Act I of 1893, the Commissioner of Police was written to on the subject in reply to his letter No. 9689 of the 14th December 1893, and the Government of Bengal, in their letter No. 3987M. of the 16th December 1893, requested the Commissioner of Police to make provision for the cost of assessing and collecting the rates of warehouses in his budget, and the latter made provision for Rs. 250 under the head for the Cossipore-Chitpur Commissioners for the last three quarters, which amount has been sanctioned by the Government.

5. Act I of 1893 became law on the 17th June 1893, and as under the old Act IV, 1883, the annual fee imposed in respect of a warehouse had to be collected in advance and in one instalment, the persons who took out licenses between the 1st April 1893 and 30th June following, paid the fees under the old scale of 10 per cent. on the assessed value of the warehouses, and thus the Commissioners were able to collect sum more than sufficient to meet the first demand of the Commissioner of Police in reference to his first budget estimate.

6. In accordance with Government order No. 29T.M. of the 30th August 1893, the Commissioner of Police estimated Rs. 14,589 as the share due by the Commissioners of Cossipore-Chitpur for the maintenance of the Fire Brigade, and this amount was paid to the Commissioner of Police in the way shewn in the statement under head "Disbursement," in paragraph 9.

7. During the year under review licenses were granted to 72 jute presses and warehouses, and the amount of license fees realized therefrom was Rs. 28,442-4-3, thus:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
12	Jute presshouses	20,218	5	0
50	„ warehouses	7,800	4	0
2	Cotton warehouses	126	0	0
1	Warehouse for storing rags	15	3	3
7	Roperies	282	8	0
	Total ...	28,442	4	3

The license fees of three warehouses still remained to be paid when the year came to a close.

8. The accompanying statement gives a complete list of the jute-presses, warehouses, roperies, &c., to which licenses were granted during the year 1893-94.

9. The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements of the jute license fees during the year under review:—

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
License fee for the 1st quarter of 1893-94 according to Act VI of 1883.	8,415 12 3	Paid to the Commissioner of Police for the maintenance of fire-brigade for the year 1893-94, as per Commissioner of Police's budget estimate and Government of Bengal's order No. 29T.—M. of the 30th August 1893.	14,589 0 0
Ditto for the remaining three quarters of 1893-94 according to Act I of 1893.	11,856 10 3		
Ditto realized in excess from the persons who paid the full amount of license fees under the old scale according to Act IV of 1883, and took out licenses between 1st April and 30th June 1893.	8,169 13 9	Paid to the municipal fund 20 per cent. of the amount of license fees realized for the 1st quarter of 1893-94, according to Act IV of 1883.	1,683 2 6
		Balance at the hands of the Commissioners on the 31st March 1894.	12,170 1 9
Total ...	28,442 4 3	Total ...	28,442 4 3

10. The Manager of the Union Pressing Company, Limited, was prosecuted for not having paid the full amount of license fee according to Government orders, and for having carried on his work without obtaining a license. He was prosecuted in the Sealdah Deputy Magistrate's Court, and subsequently paid the full amount of the fee, and a license was granted to him. Twelve owners or occupiers of jute warehouses and roperies were also prosecuted for not taking out licenses, and for infringing some of the rules laid down in Act I of 1893, and they were fined by the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah.

List showing the Jute Press, Warehouses, Roperies, &c., to which licenses are granted during the year 1893-94 *by the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality.*

	No. of holding.	Name of street.	Name of license-holder.	Annual assessment.	Amount of License fees recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Jute Press Houses.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1	3	Sugar Works Lane ...	Messrs Ralli Brothers	45,000	4,500 0 0
2	4	Ditto ...	S. C. Chunder and Company	19,980	1,998 0 0
3	18	Kally Prasanna Singee's Road	Chitpur Hydraulic Pressing Company, Limited.	20,400	2,040 0 0
4	15	Ditto ditto ...	Calcutta Hydraulic Pressing Company, Limited.	16,848	1,684 13 0
5	4, 4A, 4B, 4C	Ditto ditto ...	Strand Bank Press Company, Limited ...	30,000	1,462 8 0
6	2	Nowabputty Street ...	Canal Press Company, Limited	12,400	1,240 0 0
7	13	Ditto ...	P. N. Mitter, Esq., Ashcroft Press	15,000	937 8 0
8	10	Ditto ...	Union Pressing Company, Limited	32,600	1,377 8 0
9	5	Rustomjee Parshie's Lane ...	Camperdown Pressing Company, Limited ...	20,000	2,000 0 0
10	29	Cossipore Road ...	P. G. and W. Sawoo, Jheel Press	12,000	1,200 0 0
11	1 and 11A	Ditto ...	Proprietor, Victoria Press	12,600	877 8 0
12	2	Chitpur Ghat Lane ...	Proprietor, Hooghly Hydraulic Press ...	13,200	892 8 0
			Jute Warehouses.		
13	7	Chitpur Street ...	Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	4,800	480 0 0
14	9	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	15,600	1,560 0 0
15	12	Ditto ...	Benoy Krishna Shah	1,800	180 0 0
16	5	Ditto ...	Gobindo Chundra Pal	180	26 0 0
17	14	Ditto ...	Benoy Krishna Shah	1,452	145 3 0
18	2	Ditto ...	Radha Krishna Gooha	720	54 0 0
19	3	Ditto ...	Saroop Chundra Serajee	312	35 14 3
20	4	Ditto ...	P. N. Mitter, Esq.	4,080	408 0 0

List showing the Jute Press, Warehouses, Roperies, &c., to which licenses are granted during the year 1893-94 *by the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality*—concluded.

	No. of holding.	Name of Street.	Name of license-holder.	Annual assessment.	Amount of license fees recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	5
		JUTE WAREHOUSES—*concluded.*		Rs.	Rs. A. P.
21	9	Pran Kissen Mukerjee's Lane ...	Secretary Port Commissioners	3,240	324 0 0
22	3	Ditto ditto ...	Nobo Kissore Kamini Coomar Roy	660	66 0 0
23	8	Ditto ditto ...	Ram Krishto Patuck, Parbati Charan Roy, and P. N. Mitter.	2,280	228 0 0
24	10	Ditto ditto ...	Ram Kristo Patuk, Parbati Charan Roy, and Saroop Chunder Serajee.	720	72 0 0
25	18	Ditto ditto ...	Gyan Chandra Sen	144	23 4 6
26	4	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	312	35 13 3
27	15	Ditto ditto ...	Nobo Kissen Kamini Coomar Roy	636	63 9 0
28	5, half wing	Ditto ditto ...	Saroop Chunder Serajee	882	45 9 3
29	14	Ditto ditto ...	Hurry Narain Chunder	628	62 8 3
30	24-2-1	Pran Kissen Mukerjee's Road ...	Mohindra Nath Sardar	192	50 0 0
31	24-2	Ditto ditto ...	Koomud Behary Bannerjee	180	26 0 0
32	26	Ditto ditto ...	Deno Nath Mandal	900	90 0 0
33	28-1	Ditto ditto ...	Jeeban Krishna Ghose	144	23 4 6
34	14	Ditto ditto ...	Janokey Nath Ram	144	23 4 6
35	23A	Ditto ditto ...	Hurrish Chundra Mullik.	480	48 0 0
36	17	Ditto ditto ...	Lalit Mohen Brindaban Shah	1,900	190 0 0
37	15	Ditto ditto ...	Gyan Chundra Sen	388	34 1 0
38	27	Ditto ditto ...	Kedarnath Palchina	900	90 0 0
39	10	Belgachia Road ...	Chunder Nath Dalal	780	78 0 0
40	68B	Ditto ...	Bharat Chundra Dwarka Nath Shah	180	50 0 0
41	5	Ditto ...	Shama Charan Bullav	600	60 0 0
42	68A	Ditto ...	Bhuban Mohon Ghosh	168	25 1 9
43	12A	Ditto ...	Kailash Chundra Ghosh	600	60 0 0
44	13	Ditto ...	Joy Narain Dalal	300	35 0 0
45	72	Ditto ...	Sefal Molla	384	38 6 0
46	9	Ditto ...	Chundra Nath Dalal	240	30 8 0
47	45A	Ditto ...	Chooni Lal Sadhkhan	168	16 13 0
48	15-1	Kally Prasanna Singee's Road ...	Calcutta Hydraulic Press Company, Limited	11,000	1,100 0 0
49	17	Ditto ditto	Chitpur ditto ditto ditto	1,800	150 0 0
50	21	Chitpur Ghat Lane	Sree Gobinda Shah	1,020	102 0 0
51	26	Ditto	Dwarka Nath Bonomali Coondoo	2,100	210 0 0
52	13	Ditto	Shib Chundra Banerjee	300	35 0 0
53	7	Ditto	Sree Gobinda Shah	720	72 0 0
54	11	Sottpookor Road	Panna Lall Mittra and Lal Mohan Sen ...	1,100	110 0 0
55	4	Chitpore Ghat Road	Harri Nath Biswas and Troilokya Nath Mozumdar.	1,580	158 0 0
56	4	Ditto	Iswar Chundra La	300	30 0 0
57	25	Nowabputty Street	Bamomally Chaudhuri	540	54 0 0
58	2-1	New Canal Road	Bharat Chandra Dwarka Nath Shah	300	30 0 0
59	1-6-1	Ditto	Akhoy Kumar Ghosh	300	30 0 0
60	7	Chitpur Cross Road	Ram Doorlav and Sadhu Charan Roy ...	1,080	90 0 0
61	46	Lockrate Road	Horsook Dass Dooly Chand	3,600	360 0 0
62	1	Ram Gopal Ghose's Lane	Chunder Nath Shah	4,800	480 0 0
		COTTON WAREHOUSES.			
63	4	Dum-Dum Road	Messrs. Ernsthausen and Company	600	60 0 0
64	10	Kally Prasanna Singee's Road ...	Strand Bank Press Company Limited ...	660	66 0 0
		JUTE ROPERIES.			
65	28-5	Paikpara Road	Messrs. Raili Brothers	300	50 0 0
66	14-71	Ditto	Subal Chunder Chunder	360	50 0 0
67	23-2	Utterpara Road	Messrs. Raili Brothers	240	50 0 0
68	29	Khelat Ghoshe's Lane	Lukhee Narain Dutt	300	50 0 0
69	11	Cossipore Road	Chunder Nath Shah	180	26 0 0
70	11-4	Dakhin Daree Road	Hurry Nath Singhee	300	35 0 0
71	3-8	Dum-Dum Road	P. N, Mitter, Esq.	120	21 8 0
		WAREHOUSE FOR RAGS, &C.			
72	15	Cossipore Road	Jadoo Nath Banerjee	36	15 3 3
					28,442 4 3

RAM DAS ROY CHOWDHURI,

Secretary, Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality.

Report on the working of the Bengal Jute Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act I of 1893 *in the Maniktola Municipality.*

DURING the year under review there were nine jute warehouse against eight of the preceding year, and 13 warehouses dealing with more than 50 maunds of firewood, hay and packing cases assessable under the new Act, and by subsequent Government Notification No. 2853M., dated the 14th August 1893. Agreeably to the provisions of the Act, license fees for three quarters of the year were levied upon the assessed value of holdings under the Fire Brigade Act, the fees for the 1st quarter having been recovered under Act IV of 1883 in the case of jute warehouses and under section 261 of the Municipal Act in the case of other warehouses, the Commissioners in meeting resolved that the owners of jute warehouses should pay at 6 per cent. and other warehouses at 10 per cent. on the annual value of holdings in which they carry on their business, and that three quarters' fees were realized at those rates; but some of the owners of jute warehouses paid at 10 per cent. before the new Act came into force, and proportionate refund had to be made in such cases. The loss to the Commissioners on account of partial repeal of section 261 of the Municipal Act is estimated at

Rs. 240, being the difference of the fees which would have been leviable according to the scale of fees prescribed under section 261, which is based upon the principles of measurement under that section, and is found to be somewhat higher than the rate on the assessed value now levied under the new Act.

There was a further loss to the Municipality to the extent of 20 per cent. on the realization on jute warehouses on account of repeal of Act IV of 1883, which entitled the Commissioners (section 16 of the Act) to appropriate 20 per cent. of the fees and penalties received and levied under that Act to its general fund. Under the Jute Warehouse Act it is no longer necessary or incumbent on the Municipality to provide for the inspection of those warehouses, as a separate Inspector has been appointed directly under the Commissioner of Police. But the Commissioners have to provide for the assessment and collection of fees.

2. A sum of Rs. 966-8-3 was received during the year as license fees from jute and other warehouses against Rs. 585-14 received only from jute warehouses of the preceding year, and the Municipal Commissioners contributed Rs. 1,088-9-7 for the maintenance of Fire Brigade Fund, which included Rs. 520-9-7 for the contribution of the previous year, and an excess payment of Rs. 478, as shewn in the budget estimate of the Commissioner of Police for the year 1894-95.

3. The Municipal Commissioners accepted the revised budget estimate of the cost of the Fire Brigade for the year 1893-94 of their own share, *i.e.*, Rs. 468, which was forwarded by the Commissioner of Police on the 3rd February 1894.

4. The jute godowns within the limits of this municipality are all pucka brick-built houses, but the firewood depôts were on open grounds on the sides of the Circular Canal. It is said that the jute business was not very prosperous, and only two to three lakhs of maunds of jute were imported into the warehouses. The jute and firewood are brought generally by country boats from the eastern districts through the Circular Canal, and are landed in its sides. Large quantities of jute are also brought into the godown by the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

5. No fire took place anywhere within the municipality requiring the help of the Fire Brigade during the year.

ABINASH CHUNDER BOSE, *Vice-Chairman.*

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 10th November, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL.			
BURDWAN DIVN.			
1	Burdwan Nov. 10, '94	0·44	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *aman* and sugarcane good. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Prices of common rice:—
	Kalna ...	Not reported.	
	Katwa ...	2·48	Srs.
	Raniganj ...	1·00	Burdwan ... ... 12 to 18 }
			Kalna ... ... Not reported } per rupee.
			Katwa ... ... 15½ }
			Raniganj ... ... 15 }
2	Birbhum „ 10, '94	2·69	Weather—cool and seasonable. Paddy and sugarcane doing well. Price of rice 14 to 17 seers per rupee. Supply of fodder and water sufficient.
	Rampur Hát ...	1·59	
3	Bankura „ 10, '94	0·42	Weather—stormy in the beginning of the week, but latterly fine and cold. Prospects of winter rice very good. Coarse rice sells as below:—
	Vishnupur ...	2·96	Srs.
			Bankura ... ... 20 } per rupee.
			Vishnupur ... ... 17½ }
4	Midnapore „ 10, '94	1·01	Weather—cold and fine latterly. The rain last week slightly damaged *aman* rice, but prospects are still good. If the present fine weather continues, the sowing of *rabi* crops will proceed and the outturn of *aman* will be good. Prices of common rice:—
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 14 }
			Contai ... ... 17 } per rupee.
			Tamluk ... ... 13½ }
			Ghatal ... ... 14 }
5	Hooghly „ 10, '94	3·17	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *aman* good. Winter cereals already sown have been injured to some extent by the recent rain *Rabi* sowings will be retarded for the same reason. Prices of common rice:—
	Serampore ...	3·29	
	Jahanabad ...	Not reported.	Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 11 } per rupee.
			Serampore ... ... 12 to 13 }
6	Howrah „ 10, '94	0·45	Some damage done to standing crops in the south. Elsewhere prospects favourable. Prices continue normal. Common rice sells at—
	Ulubaria ...	1·99	Srs.
			Howrah ... ... 10 } per rupee.
			Ulubaria ... ... 11 to 13½ }
			Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
7	24-Parganas „ 10, '94	0·29	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *aman* good. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops. The rain of last week caused no damage to *aman*, but slight damage to *rabi*. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 12 to 13 }
			Barasat ... ... 12 } per rupee.
			Diamond Harbour ... ... 13 }
			Basirhat ... ... 11 to 13 }
PRESIDENCY DIVN.			
8	Nadia „ 10, '94	0·74	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *aman* good. Some damage has been done to *rabi* crops by the heavy rain of last week. Common rice selling at 13 to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.
	Kushtia ...	6·30	
	Meherpur ...	5·94	
	Chuadanga ...	3·06	
	Ranaghat ...	6·21	
9	Murshidabad „ 10, '94	1·78	Weather—seasonable. Sowing of indigo and *kalai* finished. Rice crop in good condition. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Harvesting of jute over. Fodder-supply not yet sufficient at Jangipur. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from police-stations Jellinghi and Dowlatabad, Sadar subdivision.
10	Jessore „ 10, '94	4·68	Weather—cloudy and rainy. The rain has done injury to indigo and *rabi* crops, as also to *raida* (early *aman*) paddy. *Rabi* sowings going on. Prospects of *aman* good. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Jhenida ...	8·47	Srs. c.
	Magura ...	6·60	Jessore ... ... 12 to 14 0 }
	Narail ...	5·40	Jhenida ... ... 15 0 }
	Bangaon ...	3·60	Magura ... ... 15 8 } per rupee.
			Narail ... ... Not reported }
			Bangaon ... ... 12 to 16 0 }
11	Khulna „ 10, '94	1·98	Weather—rainy in the early part of the week; bright and cool for last four days. Heavy rain has caused slight damage to *aman* in Bagerhat and thrown back *rabi* sowings to some extent everywhere. Common rice sells from 11 to 14 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Water and fodder sufficient.
	Bagerhat ...	7·88	
	Satkhira ...	4·62	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
RAJSHAHI DIVN.			
12	Rajshahi Nov. 10, '94 Nator ... Naugaon ...	0·64 1·85 2·97	Weather—cool, dry, and seasonble. All crops are flourishing, *aman* rice particularly. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water-supply ample. Price of rice varies from 11 to 13 seers per rupee.
13	Dinajpur „ 10, '94 Thakurgaon ...	Nil Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Aman* is coming on. Cultivation of *rabi* crops going on. Fodder and drinking water sufficient. Rice is selling from 12 to 14 seers a rupee.
14	Jalpaiguri „ 10, '94	0·04	Cold weather has set in. Winter rice crop doing well everywhere. Cold-weather crops are being sown. Price of rice ranges from 10 to 13 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease reported this week.
15	Darjeeling „ 10, '94 Siliguri ...	0·02 0·28	Weather—bright and cold. *In the Hills :—Haimanti* paddy, *bara marua* and *kalai* are being harvested. Potatoes and *phaphur* in blossom. *In the Terai :—Haimanti* paddy ripening. Rain is interfering with the ploughing of lands. Prices of coarse rice :— Srs. Hills ... ... 8 to 10 Terai ... ... 10 } per rupee.
16	Rangpur „ 10, '94 Nilphamari ... Gaibanda ... Ulipur ...	0·46 0·02 1·09 Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Aman* crop doing well. Mustard is being sown, but the late rain will retard sowings a good deal and will affect the outturn. Common rice sells from 9 to 14 seers per rupee.
17	Bogra „ 10, '94 Sherpur ...	5·62 2·45	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *aman* continue favourable. Lands are being ploughed for *rabi* crops. Common rice selling at 13½ seers per rupee Fodder and water sufficient.
18	Pabna „ 10, '94	1·84	Weather—cool. Prospects continue good throughout the district. Sowing of *rabi* crops in progress. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee and jute at Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per maund. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
DACCA DIVN.			
19	Dacca „ 10, '94	1·70	Weather—first part of the week was rainy and the latter part cool. Harvesting of *aman* paddy going on; prospects good. Fodder available. Common rice selling from 10 to 13 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.
20	Mymensingh „ 10, '94	3·05	Weather—cold and rainy. The river is falling. Prospect of *aman* crop good. Common rice sells at 12½ seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available.
21	Faridpur „ 10, '94 Goalundo ... Madaripur ...	5·19 7·87 3·56	Weather—seasonable. Prospect of *amam* crop fair. *Digha* and *Asvini* paddy being harvested. Sowing of winter crops has begun. Price of common rice ranges from 14 to 16 seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Fodder available.
22	Backergunge „ 10, '94	2·63	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good though slightly damaged by rain in places. Price of common rice varies from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.			
23	Tippera „ 10, '94	1·11	Weather—cool. The late rain has done much good to the standing crops. Prospects excellent. The price of rice is falling— Srs. c. Highest— Kotwali ... ... 13 5 Lowest— Chowdagram ... ... 22 12 } per rupee.
24	Noakhali „ 10, '94	1·56	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of *aman* good. *Rabi* crops are being sown. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of rice :— *Aus* *Aman.* Srs. Srs. Sadar ... ... 18 12 Fenny ... ... 18 13 } per rupee.
25	Chittagong „ 10, '94	1·56	Weather—seasonable. Early *aman* ripening and is being harvested in places. Lands are being ploughed for old-weather crops. Prospects fair. Prices steady. Water and fodder sufficient.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
	BIHAR.		
	PATNA DIVISION.		
26	Patna — Nov. 10, '94	1·06	Weather—generally clear and cool. Prospects of rice continue excellent. Sowing of *rabi* and poppy has commenced on high lands, but the country is still very wet, and the spring crops will be very late. Prices of common rice:—
	Bihar ...	0·23	
	Dinapur ...	2·88	
	Barh ...	0·45	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 16 }
			Bihar ... ... 15½ } per rupee.
			Dinapur ... ... 11 to 14½ } per rupee.
			Barh ... ... 12½ } per rupee.
27	Gaya — „ 10, '94	2·88	Weather—stormy and rainy up to 5th November; clear and cool since. Paddy prospects tolerably good, though injured by the rain. *Rabi* sowings recommenced. Prices about normal. Prices of common rice:—
	Nawada ...	0·71	
	Jahanabad ...	1·45	
	Aurangabad ...	1·49	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 13½ }
			Jahanabad ... ... 14½ } per rupee.
			Aurangabad ... ... 15 } per rupee.
			Nawada ... ... 17 } per rupee.
			Fodder and water-supply ample.
28	Shahabad — „ 10, '94	1·61	Weather—fine and seasonable. The recent rain has injured the rice crop to some extent, and has damaged the prospect of the *rabi* crop by retarding sowings. The wheat especially will suffer.
	Buxar ...	5·26	
	Sasaram ...	1·19	
	Bhabua ...	2·88	
29	Saran — „ 10, '94	2·75	Weather—cloudy with showers of rain in the beginning of the week; fine since last three days. *Aghani* paddy doing well. The recent rain has much retarded the *rabi* sowings and damaged the crops already sown. Fodder and water plentiful. Prices of common rice:—
	Siwan ...	1·14	
	Gopalganj ...	1·52	
			Srs. c.
			Chapra ... ... 15 8 }
			Siwan ... ... 15 0 } per rupee.
			Gopalganj ... ... 15 6 } per rupee.
30	Champaran — „ 10, '94	2·01	Weather—rainy in the beginning of the week, but clear towards the end. Nights are getting cool. *Aghani* paddy in flower. Prospects continue generally good. *Rabi* sowing has again commenced. Poppy cultivation retarded in places owing to excessive moisture. Early sowings germinating and the plants are doing well. Common rice selling at 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient for cattle.
31	Muzaffarpur — „ 10, '94	1·87	Weather—cloudy for the first two or three days, but now clear with west wind. *Rabi* sowings have been again taken up on high lands. Low lands are still too moist owing to excessive rain. Paddy crop is doing well. Poppy-seeds are again being sown as the lands become drier. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at 13½ seers per rupee.
	Hajipur ...	1·35	
	Sitamarhi ...	1·04	
32	Darbhanga — .. 10, '94	0·77	Weather—rainy and cloudy in the early part of the week. The rainfall of the week has somewhat injured the *aghani* rice in blossom and also retarded the progress of *rabi* sowing. Poppy sowing commenced in places. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.		
33	Monghyr — „ 10, '94	0·15	Weather—cold and cloudy. *Rabi* being sown. Prospects of paddy and chilly continue good. Sugarcane is being harvested. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Begusarai ...	0·69	
	Jamui ...	0·46	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 11 to 16 }
			Begusarai ... ... 12 } per rupee.
			Jamui ... ... 15½ } per rupee.
34	Bhagalpur — „ 10, '94	0·53	The cold weather has set in with the usual characteristics. The prospects of the rice crop are excellent. *Rabi* sowing is in active progress. Some damage has been done to the mustard by the rainfall; but on the whole the outlook leaves little to be desired. Common rice 13 seers 14 chitaks per rupee.
	Banka ...	Nil	
	Madhipura ...	0·22	
	Supaul ...	Nil	
35	Purnea — „ 10, '94	0·08	Weather—cool. Prospects of winter rice excellent. Mustard and tobacco sowings begun. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Average price of rice 16 seers per rupee.
	Kishanganj ...	Nil	
	Araria ...	Nil	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR—*concld.*			
Bhagalpur Divs.—*concld.* 36	Malda Nov. 10, '94 Chanchal ... Shibganj ..	0·16 0·04 3·48	Mornings and nights cool. High wind prevails in a mild form. Sky has cleared up. The break in the rains was of unusual good to all agricultual operations. Prospect of winter rice continues favourable: it is coming into maturity. *Kalai* pulse thriving. *Rabi* crops are being sown. Ordinary rice selling from 12 to 18½ seers a rupee. Fodder and water ample.
37	Sonthal Parganas „ 10, '94 Deoghur ... Godda ... Jamtara ... Pakour .. Rajmahal ...	1·78 1·04 4·84 1·98 5·20 0·43	Cold weather has commenced. Rain has done slight damage to paddy and retarded sowing of *rabi* crops, but prospects are on the whole good. Rice cheaper than at this time last year.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divs. 38	Cuttack „ 10, '94	2·17	Weather—rainy; sky clear since 8th. *Laghu sarad* is ripening and being harvested. *Garu sarad* in ear. *Rabi* crops in progress. The rainfall in Kendrapara during the week was 6·26 inches, which appears to have damaged both *rabi* and *sarad* crops to a certain extent. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at— Srs. c. Srs. c. Sadar ... ... 10 8 to 16 7 Jajpur ... ... 13 2 to 15 12 Kendrapara ... ... 12 8 to 18 0 } per rupee. Banki 17 1
39	Balasore „ 10, '94	3·11	Weather—bright; cold in the morning and evening. Harvesting of early *sarad* going on. Late *sarad* doing well. The sowing of winter crops has been delayed owing to the rain of the preceding week. Rice is selling at— Srs. Balasore ... ... 18 Bhadrak ... ... 18 Dhamnagar ... ... 14 } per rupee. Chandbali ... ... 18 Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.
40	Puri „ 8, '94 Khurda ...	2·22 2·91	Weather—cloudy with occasional showers of rain. *Sarad* rice is in ear. *Laghu* rice is being reaped. State of miscellaneous crops good. Ploughing for *dalua* rice has begun. Rice sells from 11 to 17½ seers per rupee.
CHOTA NAGPUR.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
Chota Nagpur Divs. 41	Hazaribagh Nov. 10, '94 Giridi ..	Nil Not reported.	Weather—bright and cool. Prospects of crops generally good. *Rabi* sowings backward. Common rice selling from 12 to 18 seers per rupee.
42	Lohardaga „ 10, '94	0·56	Weather—seasonable. Sowing of potatoes continues. Reaping of winter paddy commenced. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
43	Palamau „ 8, '94	0·48	Weather—first part of the week cloudy, now seasonable. The winter has set in. Rain was general all over the district except at Bisrampur. Paddy is being harvested. The recent rain has done mischief to a slight extent. No cattle-disease. Price of rice varies from 14 seers at Garhowa to 20 seers per rupee at Mahuadad.
44	Manbhum „ 10, '94 Gobindpur ...	Nil Nil	Weather—seasonable. Reaping of winter rice has begun. Prospects good. Price of common rice 12 to 20 seers per rupee.
45	Singhbhum „ 10, '94	0·09	Weather—bright and cold. Crops are doing well. Paddy being harvested with full outturn. Rice selling at 18 to 20 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,
The 13th November 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

Names of Marts.	Stock in hand as compiled on—												
	1st week of Nov 1893.	1st week of Dec. 1893.	1st week of Jan. 1894	1st week of Feb. 1894.	1st week of March 1894.	1st week of April 1894.	1st week of May 1894.	1st week of June 1894.	1st week of July 1894.	1st week of August 1894.	1st week of Sept. 1894.	1st week of Oct. 1894.	1st week of Nov. 1894.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghata	4,83,000	4,11,000	3,19,000	6,07,000	6,68,000	9,32,500	8,45,000	8,81,000	7,36,000	5,90,000	4,95,000	4,58,000	4,36,000
Ultadanga	53,300	45,400	42,000	53,700	54,900	54,300	58,000	50,700	56,100	52,200	57,000	55,900	57,900
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	6,25,600	4,77,000	6,42,100	5,60,600	6,48,800	6,20,600	5,79,400	5,71,600	5,73,500	5,80,300	6,29,700	6,40,800	6,10,100
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	2,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,500	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,500	2,000	3,000	1,000
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,06,000	97,600	1,10,300	1,29,900	1,34,300	2,09,500	2,17,350	1,85,600	1,71,100	1,60,700	1,63,500	1,68,300	1,46,700
21 Minor bazars (estimated)...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Baidyabati, Newabganj, Bhadreshwar, and Chandernagore.	17,344	19,256	17,687	19,138	41,875	58,750	22,400	8,125	8,300	12,425	14,350	8,030	8,650
Total ...	17,77,244	15,41,756	16,23,087	18,62,838	20,39,875	23,68,150	22,14,150	21,90,025	20,37,000	18,88,125	18,51,550	18,21,530	17,50,350
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	8,563 (on 3rd Nov. 1893.)	19,280 (on 3rd Dec. 1893.)	42,934 (on 3rd Jan. 1894.)	38,003 (on 3rd Feb. 1894.)	21,835 (on 3rd March 1894.)	19,584 (on 3rd April 1894.)	18,153 (on 3rd May 1894.)	14,148 (on 3rd June 1894.)	9,472 (on 3rd July 1894.)	9,381 (on 3rd August 1894.)	10,967 (on 3rd Sept. 1894.)	15,926 (on 3rd Oct. 1894.)	11,648 (on 3rd Nov. 1894.)
On boats unloaded ... By Port Commissioners' returns.	32,866 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1893.)	35,114 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1893.)	50,635 (3rd to 5th Jan. 1894.)	64,956 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1894.)	49,070 (1st to 3rd March 1894.)	28,147 (1st to 3rd April 1894.)	31,166 (1st to 3rd May 1894.)	45,286 (1st to 3rd June 1894.)	32,563 (2nd to 4th July 1894.)	40,563 (1st to 3rd August 1894.)	50,228 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1894.)	40,562 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1894.)	26,467 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1894.)
By Canal returns	13,581 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1893.)	11,339 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1893.)	51,134 (3rd to 5th Jan. 1894.)*	1,35,369 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1894.)	66,412 (1st to 3rd March 1894.)	23,321 (1st to 3rd April 1894.)	18,632 (1st to 3rd May 1894.)	19,619 (1st to 3rd June 1894.)	10,550 (2nd to 4th July 1894.)	23,281 (1st to 3rd August 1894.)	27,325 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1894.)	23,497 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1894.)	10,547 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1894.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	18,32,274	16,07,489	17,67,790	21,01,166	21,77,192	24,39,202	22,82,101	22,69,078	20,89,585	19,61,350	19,40,070	19,01,612	17,98,946
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	7½ lakhs	5½ lakhs	7 lakhs	10½ lakhs	11½ lakhs	13½ lakhs	12½ lakhs	12½ lakhs	10½ lakhs	9 lakhs	8½ lakhs	8½ lakhs	7½ lakhs

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 10th November, 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of October 1894.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·811		
The average pressure of October from 24 years' registers ...	29·832		
The highest pressure in the month	29·972	19th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29·520	2nd	16
The range of pressure	0·452		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	194·3		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	359·1		
	⊖		
The mean temperature of the month	80·2		
The average temperature of October from 24 years' registers	81·5		
The highest temperature in the month	88·4	7th	
The lowest temperature in the month	65·9	31st	
The range of temperature during the month	22·5		
The mean daily range of temperature	10·4		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	15·1	31st	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	87		
The average humidity of October from 24 years' registers ...	79		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·900		
The average vapour tension of October from 9 years' registers	0·854		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	4·48		
The average cloud proportion of October from 17 years' registers	4·03		
	Inches.		
The total rainfall of the month	4·41		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	3·53?		
The average fall of October from 48 years' registers ...	5·61		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1·14	9th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	18		
The average number of rainy days in October from 24 years' registers	10		
	⊖		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	145·0		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	59·3		
The greatest sun temperature	155·3	12th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	68·7	12th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	72·4		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	3·0		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	5·4	31st	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	50·6		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	153·0	25th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	18·0	25th	11 to noon.

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N. 52, N.E. 21, E. 34, S.E. 100, S. 152, S.W. 123, W. 62, N.W. 22, Calm 178.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0·8 lower; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 12th November 1894.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Station Observations.												
				Air Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature.							
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily tem-
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·914	29·963	+·016	NWly	34	86·2	7 & 8 Oct.	60·1	9 & 10 Oct.	82·5	69·1	75
			Raniganj	29·687	29·982	+·004	NNW	218	85·7	6th ,,	57·1	10th ,,	81·2	66·3	73
		Birbhum	.....												
		Bankura	Bankura	29·681	29·939	—·008	Calm	46	87·1	6th ,,	57·8	9 & 10 ,,	82·0	67·4	74
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·873	29·972	+·013	NWly	50	89·3	6th ,,	57·2	10th ,,	84·5	67·8	76
		Hooghly	.....												
		Howrah	.....												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·989	29·959	+·023	NEly	237	84·7	6th ,,	63·4	10th ,,	82·2	72·4	77
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·994	29·961	+·022	Calm	51	85·1	6 & 7 ,,	60·7	9th ,,	81·5	69·4	75
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·965	29·962	+·014	WNW	87	85·8	7th ,,	58·7	9th ,,	81·1	68·1	74
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·946	29·963	+·010	Variable	45	85·1	7th ,,	63·2	10th ,,	79·9	69·4	74
		Jessore	Jessore	29·971	29·951	+·016	Wly	54	85·5	7th ,,	60·5	10th ,,	81·3	68·8	75
		Khulna	.....												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·933	29·954	+·009	Variable	66	85·1	7th ,,	62·1	9th ,,	79·4	68·4	73
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·892	29·973	+·015	Variable	44	82·6	7th ,,	62·3	8 & 9 ,,	81·0	67·5	74
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·722	29·973	—·002	NEly	37	84·4	4 & 7 ,,	61·1	10th ,,	81·9	66·6	74
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·044	—	—·013	Variable	98	59·1	7th ,,	41·2	9th ,,	56·1	45·8	51
			Gnatong	19·285	—	—	Variable	160*	47·4	5th ,,	23·1	9th ,,	44·2	28·9	36
		Kuch Bihar	.....												
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·882	29·962	—·002	NNE	49	83·3	7th ,,	62·7	8, 9, & 10,,	81·3	67·0	74
		Bogra	Bogra	29·935	29·950	+·017	NE	?	85·7	7th ,,	63·2	9 & 10 ,,	80·5	67·8	74
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·962	29·962	+·015	Variable	22	84·8	7th ,,	61·8	10th ,,	79·0	67·9	73
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·981	29·956	+·031	NWly	88	86·6	7th ,,	64·3	10th ,,	81·9	70·6	76
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·939	29·950	+·010	Variable	60	86·7	8th ,,	62·1	9th ,,	80·3	67·8	74
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·970	29 965	+·019	Variable	27	86·3	7th ,,	63·5	10th ,,	80·1	69·8	75
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·988	29·946	+·015	Variable	49	84·8	7th ,,	62·9	10th ,,	82·1	71·0	76
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·973	29·957	+·028	E	42	86·9	7th ,,	59·4	10th ,,	83·6	69·0	76
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·954	29·944	+·021	NNE	66	85·5	7th ,,	58·5	10th ,,	81·5	69·9	75
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·930	29·966	+·045	NEly	65	87·2	4th ,,	61·1	10th ,,	84·1	69·7	76
		South Lushai Hills	.....												
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·828	29·969	0	W	98	81·0	5th ,,	62·3	10th ,,	79·6	67·8	73
		Gaya	Gaya	29·628	29·968	+·017	Variable	130	82·9	5th ,,	58·3	10th ,,	80·5	66·0	73
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·641	29·955	—·029	SWly	168	84·8	5th ,,	58·0	9 & 10 ,,	81·4	65·0	73
			Buxar	29·753	29·955	—·025	SWly	104	82·6	5 & 6 ,,	59·4	9th ,,	80·7	65·4	73
			Arrah	29·803	29·950	—·014	WSW	58	83·3	6th ,,	59·5	9th ,,	80·7	66·1	73
		Saran	Chapra	29·815	29·956	—·005	Variable		82·3	6th ,,	61·6	10th ,,	80·2	67·2	73
		Champaran	Motihari	29·774	29·962	—·002	WSW	144	83·0	4th ,,	56·9	9th ,,	79·3	63·5	71
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·820	29·958	—	WSW	97	82·2	4th ,,	59·3	10th ,,	70·4	66·3	72
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·831	29·956	—·007	Variable	76	81·9	4 & 7 ,,	61·7	10th ,,	80·1	67·0	73
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·835	29·952	—·006	Variable	89	81·8	7th ,,	57·2	10th ,,	80·7	65·3	73
		Purnea	Purnea	29·884	29·966	+·011	Variable	89	82·7	7th ,,	60·8	8 & 10 ,,	81·3	66·9	74
		Malda	Malda	29·937	29·963	+·009	NWly	51	83·6	7th ,,	61·0	10th ,,	80·0	66·6	73
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·517	29·961	+·021	WNW	79	83·6	7th ,,	56·1	10th ,,	79 7	65·3	72
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·932	29·957	+·022	Calm	33	89·2	7th ,,	60·8	10th ,,	85·5	71·7	78
			False Point	29·996	29·959	+·030	N	152	86·4	6 & 7 ,,	58·0	10th ,,	83·8	70·6	77
		Balasore	Balasore	29·960	29·964	+·010	Variable	57*	87·4	7th ,,	57·6	10th ,,	83·9	69·2	76
		Puri	Puri	29·995	29·950	—	Nly	179	87·2	6 & 8 ,,	63·1	10th ,,	85·2	73·6	79
			Gopalpur	29·996	29·957	—	NNW	155	86·2	7 & 8 ,,	69·1	10th ,,	84·3	70·7	77
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·967	29·972	+·004	Variable	206	81·2	6th ,,	53·7	9th ,,	77·1	60·8	69
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·847	29·963	+·003	WNW	170	82·5	6th ,,	51·0	9th ,,	76·8	61·0	68
		Palamau	Daltonganj												
		Manbhum	.....												
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·236	29·960	+·012	Calm	25	88·9	6th ,,	55·5	10th ,,	84·4	68·1	76
Assam.	.....	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·684	29·961	—·004	NEly		83·3	8th ,,	63·5	10th ,,	79·5	67·8	73
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·894	29·967	+·002	NEly	72	82·1	7th ,,	63·6	9th ,,	79·8	68·6	74
		Cachar	Silchar	29·911	29·969	+·035	Calm		84·4	5th ,,	66·3	10th ,,	81·3	70·4	75

* Mean of 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for th
The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. Th
means of the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in questio
state on in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one of which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

for the week ending Saturday, the 10th of November 1894.

Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. Of week. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Rainfall. Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Since 16th October 1894. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	District.
+0·1	71·9	79	6·0	1·56	0·81	0·09	1·50	0·12	2·40	0·25	+2·24	3·58	1·80	+1·78	Burdwan.
—0·8	70·3	86	4·1	0·94											
					1·06	0·11	2·33	0·30	1·90	0·14	+1·76	4·97	1·43	+3·54	Birbhum.
—0·3	71·9	82	5·3	0·42	0·83	0·07	1·25	0·15	2·11	0·24	+1·87	2·99	1·59	+1·40	Bankura.
+1·4	73·6	79	4·3	1·12	1·12	0·08	1·50	0·17	4·47	0·28	+4·19	6·30	2·60	+3·70	Midnapore.
					1·60	0·07	1·67	0·16	4·19	0·19	+4·00	4·76	1·75	+3·01	Hooghly.
					0·60	0·15	1·50	0·23	2·68	0·29	+2·39	4·17	1·69	+2·48	Howrah.
+0·7	75·6	80	4·7	0·93	0·68	0·17	1·67	0·33	4·17	0·36	+3·81	5·87	2·59	+3·28	24-Parganas.
+0·3	73·6	82	3·1	0·29	0·29	0·13	2·00	0·25	3·04	0·27	+2·77	3·94	2·23	+1·71	Calcutta.
+0·2	73·7	77	5·6	0·74	2·41	0·23	1·80	0·20	5·77	0·30	+5·47	7·50	1·84	+5·66	Nadia.
—0·7	72·5	83	6·7	1·78	1·98	0·17	2·00	0·26	3·27	0·22	+3·05	6·84	1·53	+5·31	Murshidabad.
—1·2	74·0	89	3·4	4·08	3·07	0·08	2·20	0·20	6·18	0·25	+5·93	6·68	2·05	+4·63	Jessore.
					2·70	0·19	2·07	0·34	5·77	0·36	+5·41	6·52	2·33	+4·19	Khulna.
+0·3	73·9	83	4·7	0·62	1·06	0·12	1·33	0·26	2·12	0·14	+1·98	5·57	1·28	+4·29	Rajshahi.
+1·6	71·1	87	5·0	Nil	0·38	0·04	1·20	0·09	1·08	0·04	+1·04	4·82	0·93	+3·89	Dinajpur.
+2·0	70·3	90	6·1	Nil	0·04	0·08	0·00	0·05	0·04	0·08	—0·04	5·43	2·84	+2·59	Jalpaiguri.
+1·5	49·2	84	5·4	0·02	0·08	0·02	0·25	0·05	0·08	0·06	+0·02	5·27	1·75	+3·52	Darjeeling.
—	37·1	67	2·6	0·11											
					0·01	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·01	0·00	6·22	2·54	+3·68	Kuch Bihar.
+1·4	71·8	89	5·7	0·46	0·23	0·08	0·75	0·06	0·44	0·08	+0·36	5·90	1·70	+4·20	Rangpur.
+0·7	72·0	88	5·4	3·82	1·75	0·25	1·50	0·16	3·58	0·31	+3·27	6·60	1·85	+4·75	Bogra.
—0·1	71·5	88	5·9	2·65	2·25	0·18	2·00	0·28	3·51	0·25	+3·26	5·68	2·08	+3·60	Pabna.
—0·7	74·9	84	4·9	0·82	1·29	0·10	2·25	0·15	5·26	0·44	+4·82	6·82	2·14	+4·68	Dacca.
—0·1	71·7	90	5·6	3·05	3·56	0·12	2·60	0·17	5·10	0·21	+4·89	9·35	2·11	+7·24	Mymensingh.
+0·4	75·1	81	3·4	5·19	3·74	0·13	3·00	0·19	7·83	0·28	+7·55	9·86	1·93	+7·93	Faridpur.
+0·9	75·8	84	4·4	2·47	2·32	0·26	3·75	0·41	3·90	1·10	+2·80	5·60	2·98	+2·62	Backergunge.
+0·6	74·8	89	4·6	1·49	1·77	0·17	3·00	0·35	2·39	0·56	+1·83	5·37	2·16	+3·21	Tippera.
+0·3	74·9	89	2·4	1·56	1·18	0·68	2·50	0·43	2·38	1·94	+0·44	4·91	3·72	+1·19	Noakhali.
+0·6	75·4	87	4·6	1·69	2·60	0·45	3·50	0·60	2·61	1·40	+1·21	7·32	3·89	+3·43	Chittagong.
					1·67	0·77	3·00	0·70	1·94	1·51	+0·43	8·18	3·59	+4·59	South Lushai Hills.
+0·1	71·4	82	4·0	1·06	1·15	0·09	1·50	0·05	1·16	0·09	+1·07	4·98	1·19	+3·79	Patna.
—0·6	69·9	81	4·1	2·88	1·63	0·14	2·00	0·09	1·63	0·15	+1·48	5·37	0·82	+4·55	Gaya.
—0·9	72·1	74	3·6	1·35											
+0·1	71·0	79	3·4	5·26	2·45	0·10	1·60	0·06	2·45	0·10	+2·35	5·50	1·12	+4·38	Shahabad.
+ 0·9	70·2	87	3·0	1·61											
+1·1	70·2	89	4·3	2·75	1·80	0·03	2·00	0·08	1·80	0·03	+1·77	6·18	0·70	+5·48	Saran.
+0·8	70·2	88	4·0	2·01	1·16	Nil	1·50	0·00	1·16	Nil	+1·16	4·10	0·31	+3·79	Champaran.
—	70·2	88	4·3	1·87	1·53	0·04	2·00	0·09	1·53	0·04	+1·49	4·64	0·91	+3·73	Muzaffarpur
—0·1	71·0	86	4·7	0·77	1·79	0·02	2·00	0·05	1·79	0·02	+1·77	5·53	0·81	+4·72	Darbhanga.
					0·42	0·10	1·67	0·12	0·44	0·10	+0·34	4·05	1·19	+2·86	Monghyr.
+0·2	71·3	83	7·0	0·53	0·45	0·07	1·25	0·08	0·45	0·07	+0·38	3·38	1·25	+2·13	Bhagalpur.
+1·4	71·7	86	4·4	0·08	0·03	0·04	0·00	0·07	0·03	0·04	—0·01	4·42	1·37	+3·05	Purnea.
0	71·0	79	4·6	0·16	0·10	0·18	0·50	0·17	0·57	0·18	+0·39	6·40	1·34	+5·06	Malda.
+0·2	70·0	80	4·0	1·78	1·59	0·12	2·00	0·18	2·58	0·13	+2·45	6·05	1·20	+4·76	Sonthal Parganas.
+0·9	76·0	77	3·9	1·76		0·33		0·67		0·75			3·44		Cuttack.
+1·0	76·6	84	4·3	1·62											
+1·8	74·0	91	3·1	3·60		0·35		0·48		0·61			2·30		Balasore.
—	76·7	82	2·4	0·07	2·14	0·48	2·00	0·91	3·89	1·35	+2·54	7·07	4·82	+2·85	Puri.
—	75·7	83	0·9	0·33											
—0·7	65·9	79	3·7	1·07		0·12		0·28		0·19			0·83		Hazaribagh.
+0·7	66·9	72	3·7	0·56	0·34	0·04	1·00	0·18	1·76	0·15	+1·61	3·86	1·01	+2·85	Lohardaga.
					0·34	0·11	2·00	0·25	0·48	0·33	+0·15	3·09	1·10	+2·59	Palamau.
					0·41	0·10	1·50	0·19	0·84	0·15	+0·69	2·20	1·15	+1·14	Manbhum.
+2·7	73·1	81	5·9	0·18	0·09	0·18	1·00	0·50	0·59	0·23	+0·36	1·08	1·49	+0·19	Singhbhum.
+2·2	70·6	98	8·3	0·74											Sibsagar.
+0·5	70·6	90	6·1	0·02											Goalpara.
—0·5	72·1	95	9·7	7·07											Cachar.

…st ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
…umbers denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the norma…
…during the past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returned received in the district, *i.e.*, from total rainfall at the subdivisio…

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 10th of November 1894.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 4th.	Monday, 5th.	Tuesday, 6th.	Wednesday, 7th.	Thursday, 8th.	Friday, 9th.	Saturday, 10th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
Presidency.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Kalna ...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·07	0·07	4·75	0·34	4·82	1·66
			Burdwan ...	1·12	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·56	0·05	1·68	0·28	3·20	2·15
			Katwa ...	0·13	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·68	0·18	2·51	0·28	3·23	2·06
			Raniganj ...	0·73	0·08	0·13	...	...	...	...	2	0·94	0·08	1·02	0·13	2·95	1·35
			Mankur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil		Nil	
		Birbhum	Suri ...	0·14	1·90	0·65	...	...	...	...	3	2·69	0·10	2·84	0·11	5·78	1·77
			Hetampur ...	0·22	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·92	0·09	2·23	0·13	6·00	1·83
			Rampur Hát	0·25	0·05	0·27	...	...	...	...	2	0·57	0·13	1·04	0·16	4·14	1·68
			Bolpur ...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·04	?	0·25		1·41	
			Murari ...	0·58	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·89	?	2·14		6·59	
			Labpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·32		6·09	
		Bankura	Bankura ...	0·38	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·42	0·13	0·77	0·17	1·48	1·91
			Vishnupur ...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·13	Nil	2·96	0·03	2·96	1·17
			Maliara ...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·19	0·02	0·54	0·29	2·08	1·64
			Khatra ...	1·10	1·48	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·58	0·13	4·17	0·46	5·42	1·59
			Indas ...	0·26	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·46	?	0·59		0·64	
			Kotalpur ...	0·35	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·30	?	2·80		3·87	
			Onda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·85		0·85	
			Gangajalghati	0·04	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	1	0·34	?	0·90		1·08	
			Raipur ...	...	1·42	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·42	?	3·14		4·06	
			Sonamukhi ...	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·43	?	1·43		2·63	
		Midnapore	Contai ...	2·36	0·10	...	0·08	...	...	...	3	3·14	0·14	8·67	0·60	11·61	5·19
			Tamluk ...	0·27	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·34	0·03	4·01	0·26	6·35	2·55
			Midnapore ...	0·13	0·88	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·01	0·03	2·72	0·20	3·79	2·09
			Ghatal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	2·49	0·06	3·17	0·57
			Kukrahati ...	0·38	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·66	?	2·88			
			Garhbeta ...	0·40	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·45	?	2·25		0·27	
			Panskura ...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·51	?	4·06		6·86	
			Dantoon ...										?				
		Hooghly	Serampore ...	1·00	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·08	0·07	3·29	0·16	3·78	1·82
			Hooghly ...	1·82	1·35	...	...	...	...	...	2	3·17	0·11	7·23	0·19	7·95	1·52
			Jahanabad ...	0·19	0·32	0·04	...	...	...	...	2	0·55	0·03	2·04	0·21	2·55	1·91
		Howrah	Howrah ...	0·26	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·45	0·18	2·97	0·27	5·53	2·15
			Mohesreka ...	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·75	0·13	2·38	0·32	2·78	1·22
			Ulubaria ...	0·25	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·31	?	1·09		2·05	?
		24-Parganas	Saugor Island	0·21	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·93	0·21	6·42	0·77	11·50	5·13
			Diamond Harbour.	0·34	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·69	0·20	4·69	0·29	7·20	2·50
			Canning Town										?		?		?
			Alipore (Obsy.)	0·14	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·29	0·13	3·04	0·27	3·94	2·23
			Barrackpore	1·01	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·11	0·30	3·74	0·13	4·30	1·77
			Dum-Dum ...	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·34	0·06	4·09	0·17	4·72	1·89
			Barasat ...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·10	0·16	3·40	0·24	4·17	2·13
			Basirhat ...	...	0·58	0·35	...	...	...	...	2	0·93	0·10	2·58	0·26	3·33	2·07
		Nadia	Ranaghat ...	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·47	0·28	6·21	0·36	8·08	1·78
			Krishnagar ...	0·61	0·13	0·02	...	...	...	...	2	0·74	0·21	3·73	0·33	4·01	1·31
			Chuadanga ...	2·64	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	2	3·06	0·36	6·63	0·43	8·04	2·08
			Meherpur ...	2·45	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	2	3·20	0·09	5·94	0·13	8·10	1·58
			Kushtia ...	2·59	0·07	1·85	0·05	...	...	...	2	4·56	0·19	6·30	0·21	8·04	2·41
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	1·00	0·12	...	1·11	...	...	...	3	2·23	0·32	2·83	0·32	9·22	1·46
			Berhampore	1·74	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·78	0·19	2·30	0·24	5·18	1·60
			Lalbag ...	1·77	...	0·10	0·05	...	...	...	2	1·82	0·16	3·69	0·31	7·22	1·45
			Azimganj ...	1·55	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	2	1·85	0·15	2·75	0·19	6·64	1·45
			Jangipur ...	0·23	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	2	0·43	0·08	2·67	0·08	3·92	1·50
			Lalgola ...	3·20	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	2	3·70	0·12	5·40	0·20	10·90	1·82
			Akhriganj ...	1·80	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·85	?	2·19	?	7·33	?
			Patkabari ...	1·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·70	?	2·00	?		?
		Jessore	Narail ...	1·77	0·72	0·03	0·04	...	...	...	2	2·50	0·06	5·40	0·36	5·80	2·16
			Jessore ...	1·42	1·60	1·63	0·03	...	...	...	3	4·68	0·07	6·79	0·24	7·74	2·36
			Jhenidah ...	3·83	0·20	0·01	...	...	...	...	2	4·04	0·15	8·47	0·23	8·74	2·12
			Magura ...	1·27	1·08	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·35	0·10	6·62	0·16	6·77	1·54
			Bangaon ...	1·00	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·10	0·03	3·69	0·26	4·34	2·08
			Satkhira ...	0·82	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·32	0·23	4·82	0·30	6·02	2·02
			Bagerhat ...	1·60	0·38	0·91	0·83	...	...	...	4	3·81	0·09	7·93	0·45	8·81	2·79
			Khulna ...	1·10	0·85	0·03	...	...	...	...	2	1·98	0·26	4·57	0·33	4·76	2·19
			Nakipur ...	1·42	1·24	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·66	?	5·33	?	9·09	?
			Rampal ...										?		?		?
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Boalia ...	0·57	0·03	0·04	...	...	...	...	1	0·64	0·14	1·52	0·15	4·07	1·51
			Nator ...	0·87	0·20	0·02	...	...	...	...	2	1·09	0·21	1·85	0·26	5·31	1·88
			Naugaon ...	...	1·44	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·44	Nil	2·97	0·01	7·31	0·45
			Lalpur ...	0·56	1·35	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·91	?	3·91	?		?
			Manda ...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·03	?	3·16	?	7·52	?
		Dinajpur	Mahadebpur	0·16	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·66	0·08	3·50	0·08	8·60	0·87
			Churaman ...	...	0·09	0·16	...	...	...	...	2	0·25	Nil	0·25	Nil	2·64	0·55
			Raiganj ...	...	...	0·20	0·27	...	...	...	2	0·47	0·06	0·47	0·06	4·24	0·48
			Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·06	3·30	1·97
			Balughat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·67	Nil	4·85	0·79
			Thakurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·45	?
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·04	0·06	0·04	0·08	5·43	2·84
			Alipore Duars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·94	?
			Fallacotta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·90	?
			Debiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·40	?
			Bhayalpur (*Nagrakatta*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·77	?
		Darjeeling	Baxa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·18	11·13	4·27
			Siliguri ...	...	0·22	0·06	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·28	Nil	0·28	Nil	4·86	0·57
			Darjeeling ...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·02	0·03	0·02	0·04	3·51	4·18
			Kalimpong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·01	1·55	0·33
			Kurseong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·44	?
			Pedong ...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·08	?	0·08	?	2·25	?
		British Bhutan	Gnatong ...	...	0·03	0·07	0·01	...	...	...	Nil	0·11	?	0·13		5·56	?
		Tibet ...	Yatong ...	...	0·01	0·01	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·02	?	0·02	?	2·06	?
		Kuch Behar	Dinhatta ...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·02	Nil	6·29	1·60
			Kuch Behar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·02	5·32	1·70
			Mickliganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·91	1·48
			Mathabhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·33	1·47
			Futbari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil		Nil	?	4·89	?
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	0·22	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·24	0·06	1·09	0·06	6·37	1·70
			Rangpur ...	0·02	...	0·44	...	...	...	...	1	0·46	0·09	0·46	0·09	5·84	2·73
			Peerganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·75	?	4·22	?
			Kurigaon ...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	1	0·19	0·15	0·19	0·15	3·89	1·15
			Govindganj	0·20	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·36	?	2·91	?	5·77	?
			Bagdogra (*Silpamari*)	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·02	0·02	0·02	0·02	7·48	1·19
			Pirpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·67	?
			Sundarganj ...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·14	?	0·66	?	6·09	?
		Bogra	Sherpur ...	1·10	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·40	0·41	2·45	0·54	7·85	2·17
			Nowkhilla ...	1·41	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·76	0·41	3·51	0·47	5·86	2·23
			Bogra ...	2·31	1·46	0·05	...	...	...	...	2	3·82	0·17	5·62	0·22	7·87	1·81
			Panchbibi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	2·80	0·01	4·75	1·19
		Pabna	Pabna ...	1·49	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	2	1·84	0·12	3·51	0·14	5·84	1·38
			Sirajganj ...	2·10	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·65	0·23	3·49	0·35	5·49	2·26

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 10th of November 1894—contd

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 4th.	Monday, 5th.	Tuesday, 6th.	Wednesday, 7th.	Thursday, 8th.	Friday, 9th.	Saturday, 10th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	[0·44	0·17	0·07	0·05	...	...	...	2	0·73	0·10	4·08	0·61	5·70	2·57
			Dacca	1·23	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·70	0·11	4·53	0·44	6·31	1·55
			Narayanganj	0·32	0·47	...	0·24	...	...	...	3	1·03	Nil	4·06	0·32	6·53	2·49
			Manikganj	0·03	1·52	...	0·13	...	...	...	2	1·68	0·17	7·76	0·35	8·72	1·19
			Jaydebpur	1·15	1·27	...	0·21	...	...	...	3	2·63	₹	4·73	₹	5·69	₹
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj	1·27	3.30	...	0·74	...	...	...	3	5·31	0·19	6·12	0·35	9·03	1·73
			Atia (*Tangail*)	1·70	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	2	1·81	0·06	3·17	0·18	6·37	2·07
			Mymensingh	2·48	0·35	0·22	...	...	...	...	3	3·05	0·16	4·86	0 28	8·55	2·44
			Jamalpur	3·50	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	2	3·62	0·18	4·87	0·22	7·24	2·08
			Netrakona	2·01	0·37	0·04	0·08	...	...	...	3	4·00	Nil	6 45	0·01	15·56	2·20
			Subarnakhali	4·65	0·91	...	...	...	...	...	2	5 56	₹	6·47	₹	7·66	₹
			Durgapur	2·60	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	2	3·20	₹	4 90	₹	11·85	₹
			Sherpur Town	4·25	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	2	4·65	₹	5·52	₹	7·80	₹
			Diwanganj										₹		₹		₹
		Faridpur	Madaripur	0·50	0·40	...	1·74	...	...	...	3	2·64	0·04	3·73	0·28	7·73	1·63
			Faridpur	1·05	4·03	...	0·11	...	...	...	3	5·19	0·18	8·47	0·27	9·33	2·10
			Goalundo	1·64	1·45	...	0·30	...	...	...	3	3·39	0·17	11·29	0·29	12·54	2·05
		Backergunge	Patuakhali	2·26	0·15	1·17	0·28	...	...	...	4	3·86	0·21	5·04	1·36	7·17	3·25
			Pirojpur	0·75	0·57	0·30	0·13	...	...	...	4	1·84	0·22	4·91	1·00	6·83	3 04
			Barisal	0·23	0·54	1·02	0·22	...	...	...	4	2·63	0·27	3·54	0·99	4·40	2·92
			Gaurnadi	1·34	0·83	0·14	0·39	...	...	...	4	2·70	₹	4 58	₹	5·00	₹
			Bhola	0·35	0·15	0·15	...	...	...	...	3	0·95	0·33	2·10	1·04	3·99	2·70
			Daulatkhan	0·41	0·05	0·20	...	...	...	...	2	0 66	₹	1·92	₹	2·09	₹
			Bauphal	0·88	0·40	0·87	...	...	...	...	3	2·15	₹	4·33	₹	6·27	₹
		Hill Tippera	Agartala	1·00	0·80	1·20	1·00	...	...	...	4	4·00	0·23	4·45	0·59	6·75	2·79
	Chittagong.	Tippera	Comilla	0·69	0·13	0·24	0·05	...	...	...	3	1·11	0·20	1·36	0·69	4·91	1·86
			Chandpur	0·33	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	2	0·52	0·06	1·65	0·48	5·36	1·02
			Brahmanbaria	0·65	0·63	...	0·15	...	...	...	3	1·43	0·19	1·91	0·45	4·26	2·06
			Ramchandrapur.	0·30	0·00	2·75							₹		₹		₹
			Nasirnagar	0·50	0·80	0·30	0·30						₹		₹		₹
			Daudkandi										₹		₹		₹
			Kasba										₹		₹		₹
			Laksam										₹		₹		₹
		Noakhali	Noakhali	0·34	0·97	0·24	0·01	...	...	...	3	1·56	0·31	3·19	1·51	5·72	3·51
			Feuny	0·08	0·33	0·38	...	...	...	...	2	0·79	1·05	1·55	2·37	4·08	3·94
			Harishpur	...	0·05	0·24	0·02	...	...	...	1	0·31	₹	0 61	₹	6·27	₹
			Ramganj	0·22	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·36	₹	1·38	₹	3·79	₹
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	...	3·40	0·13	0·11	...	...	...	3	3·64	0·50	3·64	1·79	6·98	5·03
			Chittagong	0·21	0·64	0·20	0·51	...	...	...	4	1·56	0·39	1·58	0·99	7·05	2·72
			Kutubdia	...	1·11	...							₹		₹		₹
			Satkanya	...	1·80	0·20	0·36	...	...	...	3	2·36	₹	2·36	₹	11·42	₹
			Kodala										₹		₹		
			Fanoa										₹		₹		
			Mirsarai	...	0·08	0·47	...	...	...	...			₹		₹		₹
			Chandpur	0·09	0·70	0·02	0·35	0·03	...	...	1	0·55	₹	0·96	₹	6·94	₹
											3	2·09	₹	2·18	₹		₹
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia	...	0·12	1·24	0·31	...	...	...	3	1·67	0·77	1·94	1·51	8·18	3·59
			Bandarban	...	0·39	0·88							₹		₹		₹
Behar.	Patna.	Patna	Patna	...	0·94	0·12	...	...	...	...	2	1·06	0·05	1·06	0·05	6·56	1·14
			Dinapore	...	2·25	0·63	...	...	...	...	2	2·88	0·05	2·88	0·05	6·35	1·08
			Bihar	...	0·12	0·08	...	...	...	...	1	0·20	0 13	0·23	0·13	3·26	1·27
			Barh	...	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·46	0·14	0·46	0·15	3·74	1·28
			Bikram	...	2·11	0·70	...	...	...	...	2	2·81	₹	2·81	₹	7·22	₹
			Hilsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	₹	Nil	₹	6·30	₹
		Gaya	Aurangabad	0·11	1·38	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·49	0·12	1·49	0·12	4·37	0·55
			Gaya	...	0·56	2·32	...	...	...	...	2	2·88	0·21	2·88	0·22	9·83	1·06
			Nawadah	...	0·48	0·23	...	...	...	...	2	0·71	0·08	0·71	0·09	3·52	0·84
			Jahanabad	...	0·63	0·82	...	...	...	...	2	1·45	0·14	1·45	0·14	3·75	0·81
			Arwal	1·15	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·29	₹	1·29	₹	3·81	₹
			Daudnagar	...	1·66	0·30	...	...	...	...	2	1·96	₹	1·96	₹	4·54	₹
			Sherghati										₹		₹		₹
			Rajauli	...	2·10	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·10	₹	2·20	₹	7·20	₹
			Pakri Barawan.	0·05	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·22	₹	0·22	₹	1·59	₹
		Shahabad	Buxar	0·07	5·17	0·02											
			Dehri	0·01	1·28	0·06	...	...	...	...	1	5·26	0·06	5·26	0·06	8·01	1·17
			Bhabhua	2·40	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·35	Nil	1·35	Nil	4·59	0·94
			Sasaram	...	0·84	0·35	...	...	...	...	2	2·88	0·33	2 88	0·33	6·05	1·36
			Arrah	1·00	0·58	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·19	0·04	1·19	0·05	3·77	1·24
			Mohanea	...	1·51	0·14	...	...	...	...	2	1·58	0·05	1·58	0·05	5·15	0·91
			Khiri	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·65	₹	1·65	₹	5·03	₹
			Ageaon	...	2·85	0·60	...	...	...	...	1	0·25	₹	0·25	₹	2·00	₹
			Ramagar	...	1·47	0·40	...	...	...	...	2	3·45	₹	3·45	₹	7·14	₹
			Koath	...	2·54	0·05	...	...	...	...	2	1·87	₹	1·87	₹	7·35	₹
			Sikroul	...	3·23	0·09	...	...	...	...	1	2·59	₹	2·59	₹	5·13	₹
			Bassowan	...	0·89	0·15	...	...	...	...	1	3·32	₹	3·32	₹	5·48	₹
			Monaharpur	...	3·04	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·04	₹	1·04	₹	6·13	₹
		Saran	Gopalganj	...	0·05	0·57	...	...	...	...	1	3·04	₹	3·04	₹	4·89	₹
			Siwan	0·82	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·52	0·03	1·52	0·03	6·83	0·15
			Ekma	...	1·20	0·55	...	...	...	...	2	1·13	0·04	1·13	0·04	5·08	1·11
			Chapra	...	2·60	0·15	...	...	...	...	2	1·75	₹	1·75	₹	6·00	₹
			Seereepur				...	...	...	...	2	2·75	0·03	2·75	0·03	6·63	0·87
			Annour	...	0·72	0·06							₹		₹		₹
			Basantpur	...	...	1·27	...	...	...	...	1	0·78	₹	0·78	₹	4·14	₹
											1	1·27	₹	1·27	₹	3·83	₹
		Champaran	Motihari	...	0·82	1·19											
			Bettiah	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·01	Nil	2·01	Nil	5·79	0·37
			Bagaha	...	1·45	0·54	...	...	...	...	1	0·31	Nil	0·31	Nil	2·41	0·23
			Burhurwa	...	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·99	₹	1·99	₹	3·33	₹
											1	0·54	₹	0·54	₹	3·54	₹
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	...	0·42	0·03											
			Muzaffarpur	...	0·54	1·67	...	...	...	...	2	1·04	Nil	1·04	Nil	4·55	0·64
			Hajipur	...	1·15	0·20	...	...	...	...	2	2·21	0·05	2·21	0·05	4·34	1·32
			Paru	...	0·50	0·43	...	...	...	...	2	1·35	0·06	1·35	0·06	5·04	0·78
			Mahuwa	...	0·54	0·50	...	...	...	...	2	0·98	₹	0·98	₹		₹
			Shuhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·04	₹	1·04	₹		₹
			Pupri	...	0·55	0·77	...	...	...	...	2	1·32	₹	1·32	₹	4·44	₹
		Darbhanga	Tajpur	...	0·20	2·68											
			Darbhanga	...	0·55	0·23	...	...	...	...	2	2·88	0·04	2·88	0·04	7·74	0·84
			Madhubani	...	0 47	0·20	...	...	...	...	2	0·77	0·01	0·77	0·01	3·39	0·84
			Bahera	0·75			...	...	...	...	2	0·73	Nil	0·73	Nil	4·48	0·75
			Rosera	...	0·30	0·75							₹		₹		₹
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Begu Sarai		...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·05	₹	1·05	₹	3·57	₹
		Monghyr		...	0·11	0·02	0·02	...	...	...	1	0·64	0·21	0·69	0·21	6·23	1·45
		Jamui		0·17	0·19	0·10	...	...	...	...	1	0·45	0·07	0·15	0·07	3·81	1 32
		Gogri		...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·46	0·03	0·46	0·03	12·10	9 82
		Shaikhpura		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·10	₹	0·10	₹	2·10	₹
		Chakai Bamda		0·07	0·01	0·04	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	₹	1·30	₹	3·54	₹
		Chupreon					...	...	...	...	Nil	0·12	₹	0·03	₹	3·70	₹
		Gidhour		...	0·11	0·14	...	...	...	...	2	0·25	₹	0·40	₹	2·07	₹

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 10th of November 1894—*concld.*

Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 4th	Monday, 5th	Tuesday, 6th.	Wednesday, 7th.	Thursday, 8th.	Friday, 9th.	Saturday, 10th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th October 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
BENGAL—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur	Madhipura	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	1	0·22	0·03	0·22	0·03	3·03	1·41
			Bangaon (Sylhad).	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	1	0·23	?	0·23	?	4·56	?
			Supaul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·10	1·01
			Pratapganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·06	?
			Bhagalpur	0·23	0·28	0·02	...	...	...	...	2	0·53	0·21	0·53	0·21	3·51	1·09
			Banka	0·55	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·03	0·00	1·03	0·06	3·85	1·47
			Colgong	...	0·08	0·01	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·09	?	0·13	?	2·96	?
		Purnea	Kishanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·02	4·30	1·17
			Araria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·03	3·88	1·24
			Purnea	...	0·02	0·06	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·08	0·08	0·08	0·06	5·06	1·68
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	0·06	0·15	...	...	...	...	1	0·21	?	0·21	?	4·42	?
			Barsoe										?		?		?
			Forbesganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·01	?
			Kaliaganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·34	?
		Malda	Malda	0·15	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·16	0·16	1·01	0·16	11·07	1·80
			Chanchal	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·04	0·19	0·13	0·19	1·71	0·85
			Gajol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·07	?
			Sibganj	0·15	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	0·15	?	3·48	?	8·63	?
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal	0·02	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·08	0·11	0·43	0·11	2·91	1·22
			Godda	0·13	4·00	...	...	...	...	...	2	4·13	0·05	4·84	0·05	7·88	1·03
			Pakaur	0·26	0·34	0·15	...	...	...	...	3	0·75	0·05	5·20	0·05	8·04	1·03
			Naya Dumka	0·09	1·09	0·60	...	...	...	...	2	1·78	0·16	2·01	0·18	6·01	1·53
			Deoghur	0·44	0·07	0·40	...	...	...	...	2	0·91	0·09	1·01	0·09	3·95	1·84
			Jamtara	0·07	0·42	1·42	...	...	...	...	2	1·91	0·28	1·98	0·30	7·23	1·13
			Belbodda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Nanihat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·16	?	5·39	?
			Asansboni	0·21	2·50	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·71	?	2·95	?	8·00	?
			Katikund	2·10	1·27	0·43	...	...	...	...	3	3·80	?	4·63	?	9·25	?
			Madhupur	0·54	0·07	0·49	...	...	...	...	2	1·10	?	1·69	?	5·10	?
			Sarwan	0·12	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·42	?	1·48	?	6·01	?
			Narath	0·12	0·24	0·30	...	...	...	...	3	0·66	?	0·87	?	6·25	?
			Barkope	...	1·01	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·01	?	1·46	?	3·80	?
			Dumrey										?		?		?
			Bhagya										?		?		?
			Mohespore	0·23	0·63	0·07	...	...	...	...	2	0·93	?	3·39	?	4·48	?
			Barharwa	0·09	0·02	0·02	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·13	?	1·31	?	4·20	?
			Sahibganj	...	...	0·48	...	...	...	...	1	0·48	?	0·48	?	1·79	?
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack	Jagatsingpur	...	...	...	0·56	...					0·25		0·62		3·42
			Banki	...	...	...	0·38	0·20					0·21		0·51		2·53
			Cuttack	...	...	...	...	2·17	...	...	2	2·17	0·38		0·78		3·57
			False Point	0·44	0·17	...	...	1·01	...	...	3	1·62	0·87	2·26	1·67	6·95	6·08
			Kendrapara	0·27	0·04	4·25	...	0·02	...	...	2	4·58	0·18	6·28	0·59	10·84	3·67
			Jajpur	0·15	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	2	0·26	0·11	2·61	0·34	4·95	2·41
			Dharmsala	...	...	0·10							?		?		?
			Salipore	0·10	...	0·55							?		?		?
			Pal Lahara										?		?		?
		Balasore	*Akhyapada*	...	...	0·12	...	0·05	...	...	1	0·17	?	3·62	?	7·06	?
			Chandbali	0·20	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·42	0·77	1·90	1·07	...	3·21
			Bhadrak	0·15	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	2	0·26	0·56	1·46	0·76	4·63	2·08
			Soro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·38	1·66	0·51		2·33
			Balasore	3·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·11	0·22	5·19	0·71	6·79	3·18
			Jellasore	...	0·01	0·40	...	...	...	...	1	0·41	0·10	4·16	0·25	6·30	1·17
			Baripada										0·05		0·34		1·29
		Puri	Puri	0·56	...	0·09	...	0·02	...	...	1	0·67	0·53	2·22	1·53	8·24	6·07
			Khurda	1·48	...	...	...	1·34	...	...	2	2·82	0·43	4·25	1·08	5·70	4·04
			Bhanpur	0·63	0·23	...	...	2·08	...	...	3	2·94	0·47	5·20	1·44	9·08	4·03
			Gop										?		?		?
			Satpara	...	0·09								?		?		?
			Pipli	0·57	...	1·25	...	1·30					?		?		?
			Nayagarh	0·20	0·01	0·13	0·09						?		?		?
			Ranpur	0·09	...	...	...	0·72					?		?		?
			Kurmala	1·05	0·08								?		?		?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridih*)	0·04	0·13	0·09	...	...	...	...	1	0·26	0·15	0·74	0·16	7·13	1·18
			Hazaribagh	0·15	0·10	0·82	...	...	...	...	3	1·07	0·16	1·15	0·19	6·26	1·05
			Semtagurah										0·09		0·15		0·47
			Mahudi Hills										0·16		0·33		0·60
			Jhumra Hill										0·01		0·09		0·78
			Barhi	...	...	0·71	...	...	...	...	1	0·71	?	0·71	?	5·21	?
			Chatra	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	1	0·30	?	0·46	?	3·77	?
			Karagdeha	0·02	0·02	0·09	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·13	?	0·70	?	4·46	?
			Ramgar	1·30	...	2·50	...	...	...	...	2	3·80	?	3·80	?		?
		Lohardaga	Lohardaga	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	1	0·19	0·02	2·89	0·02	5·08	0·85
			Ranchi	0·05	...	0·43	...	...	...	...	1	0·48	0·06	0·81	0·27	1·72	1·15
			Silli										?		?		?
			Palkot										?		?		?
			Tamar										?		?		?
			Chainpur										?		?		?
		Palamau	Palamau (*Daltonganj*)	0·11	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	2	0·34	0·11	0·48	0·33	3·69	1·10
			Balumath	0·01	...	3·00	...	...	...	...	1	3·01	?	3·01	?	9·31	?
			Husainabad	...	0·46	0·15	...	...	...	...	2	0·61	?	0·61	?	4·20	?
			Garhwa	..	0·11	0·14	...	...	...	...	2	0·25	?	0·37	?	2·94	?
		Manbhum	Purulia	...	0·11		...	...	...	...	1	0·11	0·08	0·78	0·16	1·53	1·13
			Gobindpur	0·11	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	2	0·71	0·12	0·90	0·14	3·05	1·17
			Raghunathpur.	0·15	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·21	?	0·56	?	1·45	?
			Barabhum	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·05	?	0·85	?	1·38	?
			Jhulda	...	...	1·18	...	...	...	...	1	1·18	?	1·28	?	1·84	?
			Chas	...	1·43	0·19	...	...	...	...	2	1·62	?	1·09	?	4·74	?
			Pandra	0·18	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	2	0·73	?	0·03	?	6·15	?
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	0·08	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	1	0·09	0·18	0·50	0·23	1·68	1·49
			Chakradharpur.	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·00	?	2·17	?		?
			Ghatsila	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·75	?		?		
			Baharagura	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·45	?	1·71	?	3·21	?
			Gaikura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·36	?	2·31	?
			Kalikapur	0·41	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·71	?	1·38	?	2·24	?
			Monoharpur	...	...	...	1·05	...	...	...	1	1·05	?	1·50	?	3·36	?
			Kharswan										?		?		?

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are missing the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least 0 inch of rain has fallen.

CALCUTTA, *the 13th November* 1894.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 10TH OF NOVEMBER 1894.

DURING the previous week a cyclonic storm had formed in the Bay and had advanced across the Madras coast on the morning of Friday, the 2nd instant, between Coconada and Masulipatam. It was a large storm, and the cyclonic circulation of winds in connection with it had swept over the whole of Bengal, and hence had given moist south-easterly and easterly winds and very disturbed weather. Hence on the 3rd, or the last day of the previous week, rainfall had been practically general over the province. This disturbed weather continued on the 4th. Moderately strong and very moist easterly winds were blowing over the whole province, temperature was rising and was unusually high, the sky was almost overcast, and humidity was also excessive, while the changes of pressure were unimportant. On the 5th, however, conditions began to change, and westerly winds appeared in the south-western districts, and hence began to slowly drive back the moist easterly winds which had been previously blowing. Pressure also began to rise slowly to moderately, and temperature had again risen and had become in excess by from 3° to 4°. With the commencement of westerly winds the sky began to clear in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where rainfall was also light, though it was still fairly general over the remainder of the province, except in North Bengal. On the 6th again the westerly winds had extended and prevailed over the western half of the province, while irregular winds were blowing elsewhere. Pressure had also risen moderately over the west of the province, though it was falling over the eastern half, while temperature, humidity, and cloud proportion commenced to decrease in Bihar and at the western stations generally. The rainfall on this day also was confined practically to Assam, East Bengal, and Bihar. On the 7th, the dry north-westerly and westerly winds had swept over the whole province, and hence fine settled weather was setting in. Pressure was, however, still below the normal, while temperature, humidity, and cloud proportion were rapidly decreasing, the decrease being largest at the western stations. Rainfall had again been received in East Bengal and Assam, but the remainder of the province was practically rainless. On the 8th a brisk increase of pressure occurred, and pressure became in excess in all districts. A further brisk fall of temperature occurred, humidity and cloud proportion also decreased, and no rainfall was reported, except for a few showers in Assam and Orissa. On the 9th the same changes again occurred, and the fall of temperature was very pronounced, and at such stations as Chaibassa the fall in the mean temperature equalled 10° from the 8th to the 9th instant, and exceeded 5° at many other stations, and hence the mean temperature of the province on the 9th was in considerable defect, the variation ranging up to from 4° to 6° in the south-west of the province. The sky also became practically cloudless, and humidity again decreased, and the air became unusually dry over the western half of the province. Pressure had also became in excess by amounts ranging up to a tenth of an inch at False Point, and the whole province was rainless. Similar conditions again obtained on the 10th. Thus during the second half of the week fine settled weather rapidly set in over the province, and the cold weather conditions became established.

Pressure.—The variations of the pressure from the normal for the week have not been large, for during the first half defective pressures were registered, while pressure was in excess at the end of the week. These variations have hence neutralized one another to a great extent, and the mean pressure for the province has been generally in excess by about 0·01″. In Bihar and at some of the stations in North Bengal, pressure has been in slight defect, but elsewhere it has been in excess, the largest variations having been registered in the south-east of the province.

In Assam the mean average pressure has been in excess by 0·011″.

Temperature.—The variations of temperature during the week have been large, and temperature was considerably in excess in the early part of the week, and equally largely in defect in the latter part. Again, therefore, the variation from the normal has been small, and for the whole province, the mean temperature for the week has been in excess by 0·6°.

In Assam the mean temperature has been in excess by 0·7°.

Rainfall was unusually heavy for the season in the early part of the week, but in the second half the province has been rainless. East Bengal has received an average fall of 2·40 inches and South-West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa falls between one and two inches, while in North Bengal and Chota Nagpur the falls have been from about half to one inch. These falls vary from about four times the normal amount in Orissa and Chota Nagpur to from ten to eighteen times the normal in East and South-West Bengal and Bihar. The number of rainy days during the week has also been very much larger than usual.

Comparing the actual with the normal falls for the period, and expressing the actual falls as percentage amounts, the falls during the week have equalled the following :—South-West Bengal 1,223 per cent., North Bengal 720 per cent., East Bengal 1,000 per cent., Bihar 1,800 per cent., Orissa 351 per cent., and Chota Nagpur 460 per cent. Taking the various divisions to have an equal value in the calculation, the rainfall of the week may be said to have been equal to 926 per cent. of the normal.

In Assam, during the week Silchar has received 7·07 inches of rain, Dhubri 0·02 inch and Sibsagar 0·74 inch.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 10th of November 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th October 1894.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	89·3	57·1	81·8	68·7	75·3	0	1·59	0·13	+1·46	1·83	0·23	+1·60	4·04	0·26	5·74	1·95
North Bengal	85·7	61·1	80·5	67·5	74·0	+1·0	0·72	0·10	+0·62	0·87	0·13	+0·74	1·20	0·12	5·44	1·54
East Bengal	87·2	58·5	81·9	69·7	75·9	+0·3	2·40	0·24	+2·16	3·00	0·31	+2·69	3·61	0·73	6·32	2·56
Bihar	84·8	56·1	80·3	66·0	73·2	+0·3	1·26	0·07	+1·19	1·55	0·10	+1·45	1·46	0·07	5·17	1·04
Orissa	89·2	57·6	84·5	71·2	77·9	+1·2	1·30	0·37	+0·93	1·74	0·64	+1·10	2·58	0·82	5·93	3·62
Chota Nagpur	88·9*	51·0*	79·4*	63·3*	71·4*	+0·9*	0·46	0·10	+0·36	1·18	0·26	+0·92	0·74	0·18	3·63	0·99
Assam	84·4	63·5	80·2	68·9	74·6	+0·7										

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 13th November 1894.

A. Pedler,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

---

bstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at
0 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of October 1894.

	Inches.	Date.
The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month	29·868	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month	84·3	
The highest temperature during the month	91·0	1st.
The lowest temperature during the month	65·9	31st.
The absolute range of temperature during the month	25·1	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	12·4	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month ...	17·0	31st.
	%	
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month	76	
	Inch.	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month	·899	
	Inches.	
The total rainfall of the month	6·02	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1·53	16th.
The number of rainy days in the month	11	days.

J. H. Gilliland,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

eteorological Office, India,
The 12th November 1894.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 4th to 10th November 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1894.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Nov.	4th	137·8	2·7	29·896	77·5	81·0	6·3	74·7	75·8	0·870	75·0	92	E by S and Calm.	34	0·12	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	5th	146·8	8·3	·920	78·9	85·3	11·7	73·6	76·5	·884	75·5	90	WSW and Calm	51	0·04	Partially cloudy, d.
,,	6th	143·7	8·7	·906	79·6	85·1	9·7	75·4	77·2	·904	76·2	90	WSW and Calm	63	Nil	Partially cloudy.
,,	7th	137·2	6·0	·921	76·4	80·7	10·1	70·6	71·7	·716	69·2	79	WNW, N and Calm.	51	,,	Partially cloudy.
,,	8th	137·5	8·2	·930	74·7	80·6	9·2	71·4	69·6	·658	66·8	78	NNE and Calm	58	,,	Partially cloudy.
,,	9th	136·0	9·0	30·003	70·6	78·4	17·5	60·9	63·9	·508	59·4	70	NNW and Calm	61	,,	Clear, ≤.
,,	10th	131·7	9·1	·013	69·2	77·7	16·6	61·1	63·5	·511	59·6	72	N and Calm ...	40	,,	Clear, ≤.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		29·948
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		29·931
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		52·0
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		78·1
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		75·3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		77·4
The extreme variation of temperature		24·4
The maximum temperature		85·3
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		9
		%
The mean relative humidity		82
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		74
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 4th to 10th November 1894		0·16
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		0·37
The total fall from 1st January to 10th November 1894		48·58
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		65·30

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; ≤, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 12th November 1894.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 4th to 10th November 1894.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
November ...	4th ...	29·963	78·6	82·9	8·6	74·3	76·1	75·0	·855	74·5	95	0·15
,, ...	5th ...	·992	80·4	87·0	13·2	73·8	82·6	79·5	·968	78·3	87	0·04
,, ...	6th ...	·977	81·6	88·0	12·8	75·2	83·4	79·5	·955	77·8	83	0·04
,, ...	7th ...	·989	76·1	82·4	12·6	69·8	79·6	70·6	·629	65·5	62	...
,, ...	8th ...	30·049	76·9	81·9	10·1	71·8	80·6	69·1	·558	62·0	53	...
,, ...	9th ...	·083	70·0	79·9	19·8	60·1	76·1	65·6	·492	58·5	55	...
,, ...	10th ...	·063	69·9	79·4	19·0	60·4	76·0	64·6	·458	56·5	51	...

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	30·017
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	76·2
The extreme variation of temperature	27·9
The maximum temperature	88·0
	%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	69
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 4th to 10th November 1894	0·23

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 12th November 1894.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 10th November 1894, *as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 10th November 1894.			Week ending Saturday, the 11th November 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	367	44,545	717	296	31,082	330
Jute	302	1,02,375	1,736	296	1,47,385	2,514
Firewood	98	62,150	951	127	71,175	1,056
Other articles	684	1,66,240	2,521	985	2,11,705	3,238
Total ...	1,451	3,75,310	5,925	1,704	4,61,347	7,138

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the five weeks ending 29th September 1894, as compared with the same period of 1893.

Staples.	1893.		1894.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	51,28,564	7,53,977	56,48,728	7,99,400	5,20,164	45,423	...	...
Cotton, raw	22,026	19,841	28,782	24,748	6,156	4,907	...	...
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	11,432	9,849	8,516	8,322	...	...	2,916	1,527
2.— Ditto Indian	34,721	19,196	37,331	17,828	2,610	...	...	1 368
3.—Piece-goods—European	1,64,068	1,73,331	1,43,334	1,47,051	...	...	20,734	26,280
4.— Ditto —Indian	18,108	12,336	18,434	11,456	326	...	...	880
Drugs and chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating other than opium	778	652	427	204	...	...	351	448
2.—Non-intoxicating	11,558	9,856	8,890	7,339	...	...	2,668	2,517
Dyes and tans—								
1.—Indigo	9,851	4,567	3,045	1,030	...	...	6,806	3,537
2.—Myrabolams	6,749	2,224	7,073	1,385	324	...	...	839
3.—Cutch	2,185	909	3,374	1,842	1,189	933	...	...
4.—Turmeric	10,604	7,779	9,305	6,741	...	...	1,299	1,038
5.—Aniline dyes	243	225	202	156	...	...	41	69
6.—Others	753	488	396	243	...	...	357	245
Grain & Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	2,88,209	1,17,562	6,24,215	2,69,709	3,36,006	1,52,237	...	...
2.—Rice in the husk	1,06,767	17,632	93,427	10,643	...	...	13,340	6,989
3.—Rice not in the husk	6,25,203	1,03,976	4,36,315	70,666	...	...	1,88,888	33,310
4.—Jawar and bajra	8,756	1,428	1,11,790	45,110	1,03,034	43,687	...	...
5.—Gram & pulse	4,14,557	1,58,873	6,52,305	2,30,258	2,37,748	71,385	...	...
6.—Others	1,03,818	29,099	1,88,649	49,590	24,831	20,491	...	...
Hides and skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	19,582	13,157	27,135	12,563	7,553	...	...	594
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	12,834	4,495	18,888	7,021	5,994	2,526	...	...
Horns	1,635	1,299	2,234	1,777	599	478	...	...
Jute—								
1.—Raw	82,750	21,111	45,714	11,193	...	...	37,036	9,918
2.—Gunny bags and cloth	74,421	38,952	66,501	37,430	...	...	7,880	1,522
Lac—								
1.—Stick	23,428	8,708	36,365	12,908	12,937	4,200	...	...
2.—Shell	19,696	13,645	21,722	17,050	2,026	3,405	...	...
Leather, Manufactured	6,549	7,168	8,085	10,300	1,536	3,132	...	...
Liquors—								
1.—Beer	9,837	5,326	15,830	8,349	5,993	3,023	...	...
2.—Spirits	2,027	2,441	1,612	1,869	...	...	415	572
3.—Wines	2,214	3,356	1,917	3,509	...	153	297	...
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	10,039	11,806	5,749	6,731	...	...	4,290	5,135
2.—Brass, unwrought	5,720	4,658	3,510	1,617	...	...	2,130	3,041
3.—Copper, wrought	1,553	1,145	1,428	997	...	...	125	148
4.—Brass, wrought	17,582	8,409	15,067	7,956	...	...	2,515	453
5.—Iron	1,70,892	85,551	1,05,442	52,187	...	...	65,450	33,364
6.—Others	11,934	9,631	10,450	7,552	...	...	1,484	2,079
7.—Zinc & spelter	6,062	4,311	5,039	3,860	...	...	1,023	451
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	1,30,879	65,682	1,21,131	60,047	...	...	18,748	5,635
2.—Castor	3,789	1,203	5,338	1,471	1,549	268	...	...
3.—Cocoanut	4,288	1,597	5,437	1,736	1,149	139	...	...
4.—Others	9,257	4,624	11,209	5,223	1,952	599	...	...
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed	2,60,807	82,170	2,19,443	65,548	...	...	41,364	16,622
2.—Rape and mustard	1,68,807	44,222	1,22,026	46,329	...	2,107	46,781	...
3.—Til or jinjili	3,651	966	8,662	2,393	5,011	1,427	...	...
4.—Poppy	57,116	16,571	8,756	2,750	...	...	48,360	13,821
5.—Earthnuts	64	38	102	36	38	...	30,363	2
6.—Castor	87,849	17,499	57,486	15,645	...	...	...	1,854
7.—Others	25,583	6,597	50,760	18,967	31,177	12,370	...	...
Opium	444	644	700	565	256	...	...	9
Paper and pasteboard	15,673	9,239	19,425	9,753	3,752	514	...	...
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	36,391	26,854	42,470	43,099	6,079	16,245	...	...
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	15,555	9,702	26,196	9,881	10,641	179	...	...
3.—Others	22,119	15,489	41,316	16,887	19,197	1,398	...	...
4.—Potatoes	59,491	19,016	49,463	14,807	...	...	10,028	4,209
Railway plant & rolling stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof			2,339	1,955				
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof			1,496	56				
3.—Steel rails & fish plates	55,816	14,101	10,482	3,361	...	...	4,671	1,636
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron			...	...				
5.—Other sorts			36,918	7,093				
Salt	5,46,637	92,505	5,45,849	1,01,340	...	8,844	788	...
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	33,369	14,066	41,271	15,832	7,902	1,766	...	...
2.—Other saline substances	33,354	10,295	39,524	11,303	6,270	1,008	...	...
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian	1,333	618	2,340	1,377	1,007	759	...	...
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	17	52	19	57	2	5	...	...
2.—Indian	537	618	264	401	...	...	273	217

Staples.	1893.		1894.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—								
1.—Betelnuts	12,735	8,380	19,108	15,736	6,373	7,356	...	...
2.—Pepper	3,888	3,020	2,059	1,872	...	...	1,829	1,148
3.—Ginger	2,528	1,640	2,039	848	...	...	489	792
4.—Chillies	4,280	1,940	5,839	2,818	1,609	878	...	...
5.—Cardamoms	564	602	959	1,072	395	470	...	...
6.—Others	2,636	3,402	1,791	859	...	...	845	2,543
Stone and lime	4,23,770	59,913	3,17,493	47,227	...	...	1,06,277	12,686
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	27,725	15,467	15,645	5,810	...	...	12,080	9,657
2.—Unrefined	1,79,466	39,399	1,48,648	26,035	...	...	30,818	12,364
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
2.—Indian	4,492	4,599	4,926	3,949	434	...	...	650
Timber	60,068	16,604	53,816	9,212	...	...	6,272	7,392
Tobacco	40,351	17,045	43,602	16,803	3,251	...	...	242
Wool, Raw	648	656	2,276	1,792	1,628	1,136	...	...
Wool manufactured—								
1.—Piece-goods, European	1,225	2,746	959	1,991	...	...	266	755
2.— ,, Indian	3,799	5,509	5,184	6,986	1,385	1,477	...	...
3.—Shawls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood	15,955	1,882	9,457	742	...	...	6,498	1,140
2.—Indigo seed	20,403	7,918	18,860	8,728	...	815	1,543	...
3.—Mowah flower	16,133	2,454	24,089	4,124	7,956	1,670	...	...
4.—Oil-cake	54,130	10,225	6 ,098	12,337	14,968	2,112	...	...
5.—Paints & colours	7,382	2,310	6,377	2,549	...	239	1,005	...
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	41,898	15,218	40,223	18,070	...	2,852	1,675	...
7.—Wooden articles	12,557	4,440	17,275	7,571	4,718	3,131	...	...
8.—Others	2,61,550	1,30,787	5,60,747	2,00,280	2,99,197	69,513	...	...
Total	1,02,98,244	24,98,523	1,12,64,169	27,64,013	9,75,925	2,65,490	...	...
Military stores	21,911	41,593	22,534	33,402	623	...	...	8,191
Coal for Railway	8,11,155	98,015	6,81,787	75,341	70,632	...	...	22,674
Railway materials	16,50,026	40,306	29,89,941	73,567	13,39,915	24,261	...	...
Live-stock	...	12,706	...	11,647	...	...	...	1,059
Total	1,27,71,336	27,00,143	1,51,58,431	29,57,970	23,87,095	2,57,827	...	...

W. Simpson, *Assistant Auditor.*

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, Jamalpur, *the 7th November* 1894.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd November 1894 *on* 1,663·90 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
for the week	*242,467	*2,91,811 12 0	27,02,652 30	5,84,130 6 0	16,032 4 0	8,91,474 6 0	76,320	108,734	185,054
of railway	.....	175 1 3	.....	351 1 0	9 10 2	535 12 5	.....	.....	.....
s 17 weeks of half-	†4,817,735	†48,29,354 14 0	‡4,78,86,042 10	‡97,93,095 2 0	§2,75,145 1 0	1,48,98,195 1 0	1,283,306½	1,890,445½	3,173,752
for 18 weeks	5,060,202	51,20,666 10 0	5,05,88,695 0	1,03,77,825 8 0	2,91,177 5 0	1,57,89,669 7 0	1,359,626½	1,999,179½	3,358,806
PARISON.									
orresponding week year	260,097	3,41,254 12 6	25,13,380 20	6,50,504 8 2	16,884 0 9	10,08,643 5 5	75,421	103,835	179,256
ailway correspond- f previous year	.....	211 13 10	.....	403 13 8	10 7 9	626 3 3	.....	.....	.....
orresponding 18½ revious year	5,140,596½	55,40,849 4 0	4,32,31,233 20	95,10,807 1 5	2,78,490 0 1	1,53,39,146 5 6	1,388,179	1,764,894	3,153,073

occurred principally in booking from Howrah, Allahabad, Cawnpore and some stations on Loop line.
o. of passengers 3,040 and Rs. 18,441
l Mds. 3,42,325 and ,, 15,422 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 15th September 1894.
,, 1,592 }

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd November 1894, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,760	4,176 1 0	6,474 20	261 9 0	7 0 0	4,444 10 0	1,158	52	1,210
Or per mile of railway	.....	187 13 9	.....	11 12 3	0 5 0	199 15 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	*315,370	*75,025 1 0	†1,41,248 0	†5,643 12 0	‡161 0 0	80,829 13 0	18,811	1,264	20,075
Total for 18 weeks ...	332,130	79,201 2 0	1,47,722 20	5,905 5 0	168 0 0	85,274 7 0	19,969	1,316	21,285
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,547	4,974 4 11	9,868 20	365 8 0	25 3 6	5,385 0 5	907	61	968
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	223 12 3	.....	17 5 5	1 2 2	242 3 10	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 18½ weeks of previous year ...	318,385	77,267 9 11	1,04,629 30	5,352 13 0	303 6 10	82,923 13 9	16,340	1,290	17,630

* Added No. of passengers 591 and Rs. 123
† Deducted Mds. 135 and ,, 15 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 15th September 1894.
‡ Ditto ,, 1

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 3rd November 1894, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*14,946	*14,576 14 0	58,933 20	10,833 6 0	56 0 0	25,466 4 0	6,285	3,091	9,376
Or per mile of railway	.....	90 5 0	.....	67 1 11	0 5 7	157 12 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	†306,209	†2,38,585 6 0	‡9,93,406 20	‡1,46,830 14 0	§1,003 0 0	3,86,419 4 0	94,978½	54,081½	149,060½
Total for 18 weeks ...	321,155	2,53,162 4 0	10,52,400 0	1,57,661 4 0	1,059 0 0	4,11,885 8 0	101,263½	57,172½	158,436½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,900	18,357 5 2	56,517 30	10,495 14 0	79 7 0	28,932 10 2	6,609	3,034	9,643
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	113 11 10	.....	65 0 6	0 7 10	179 4 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 18½ weeks of previous year ...	370,423	2,65,650 3 10	11,69,916 20	1,44,274 10 0	779 12 9	4,10,704 10 7	116,642	51,615	168,257

* The decrease occured principally in booking from Delhi and Kalka.
† Deducted number of passengers 170 and added Rs. 46
‡ Added maunds 18,992 and deducted ,, 101 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 15th September
§ Deducted ,, 1 } 1894.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Behar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 3rd November 1894, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	104,170	85,270 0 0	9,61,580 0	2,06,110 0 0	14,780 0 0	3,06,160 0 0	28,000	41,125	69,125
Or per mile of railway	202	105 0 0	1,183 0	254 0 0	*1 0 0	*360 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year†	2,037,422	13,50,601 0 0	1,53,53,512 0	31,64,845 0* 0	2,84,149 0 0	47,99,595 0 0	500,192	604,696	1,104,888
Total for 18 weeks ...	3,101,592	14,35,871 0 0	1,62,85,092 0	33,70,955 0 0	2,98,929 0 0	51,05,755 0 0	528,192	645,821	1,174,013
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	185,726½	91,636 2 0	9,83,029 0	2,44,742 10 0	20,063 3 7	3,56,441 15 7	28,418	48,300	76,718
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	239	118 0 0	1,264 0	315 0 0	*2 0 0	*435 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,040,904	13,47,686 2 5	1,55,24,077 0	31,54,994 1 3	3,24,291 5 4	48,26,971 9 0	511,617	628,644	1,140,261

* Excluding steamer earnings
† Audited up to 8th September 1894.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 3rd November 1894, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	28,420	9,270 0 0	50,350 0	4,709 0 0	90 0 0	14,060 0 0	3,902	1,978	5,880
Or per mile of railway	227	74 0 0	407 0	37 0 0	1 0 0	112 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year*	519,074	1,61,405 0 0	5,66,805 0	91,957 0 0	3,759 0 0	2,57,121 0 0	62,039	37,921	99,960
Total for 18 weeks ...	547,494	1,70,675 0 0	6,17,655 0	96,657 0 0	3,849 0 0	2,71,181 0 0	65,941	39,899	105,840
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	28,810½	9,493 13 2	48,506 0	3,946 5 0	324 11 0	13,764 13 2	3,902	1,770	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	230	76 0 0	388 0	31 0 0	3 0 0	110 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	548,741	1,79,477 14 10	10,59,937 0	85,017 11 3	2,940 13 0	2,67,436 7 1	67,692	35,461	103,153

* Audited up to week ending 8th September 1894.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 3rd November 1894, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		(Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,390	6,470 0 0	47,630 0	4,310 0 0	160 0 0	10,940 0 0	2,741	935	3,676
Or per mile of railway	214	75 0 0	554 0	50 0 0	2 0 0	127 0 0	.....	...	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year*	318,477	1,06,229 0 0	4,82,901 0	36,923 0 0	3,541 0 0	1,46,693 0 0	41,395	15,049	56,444
Total for 18 weeks ...	336,867	1,12,699 0 0	5,30,531 0	41,233 0 0	3,701 0 0	1,57,633 0 0	44,136	15,984	60,120
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,844	6,789 0 0	49,297 0	2,719 0 0	245 0 0	9,753 0 0	1,671	2,709	4,380
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	219	79 0 0	573 0	31 0 0	3 0 0	113 0 0	.....	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	311,506	1,04,858 0 0	5,79,781 0	44,233 0 0	3,294 0 0	1,52,385 0 0	30,102	34,353	64,715

* Audited up to 8th September 1894.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Includes the Tirhut State Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 3rd November 1894, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	91,810	37,520	3,24,670	48,080	9,310	69,910	16,425	12,305	28,730
Or per mile of railway	121·44	49·63	429·46	56·98	12·32	118·93	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year (a)	1,626,944	6,16,113	51,32,840	6,50,843	1,53,690	14,20,645	255,209	257,292	512,501
Total for 18 weeks ...	1,718,754	6,53,633	54,57,510	6,98,923	1,63,000	15,10,555	271,634	260,597	541,231
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 756 miles open	89,977	35,800	3,09,595	44,450	8,330	88,580	13,686	14,783	28,469
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	119·02	47·35	409·52	58·80	11·02	117·17	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,604,192	6,28,741	43,19,128	5,64,140	1,56,332	13,49,213	278,838	242,217	521,055

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 22nd September 1894.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 27th October 1894	13,501	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	13,445	0	0
Increase	56	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 27th October 1894	264	11	7
Corresponding period of 1893	263	10	1
Increase	1	1	6
Receipts from 1st July to 27th October 1894	2,02,864	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	2,00,486	0	0
Increase	2,378	0	0

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 3rd November 1894	14,537	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	14,524	0	0
Increase	13	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 3rd November 1894	285	0	8
Corresponding period of 1893	284	12	5
Increase	0	4	3
Receipts from 1st July to 3rd November 1894...	2,17,401	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	2,15,009	0	0
Increase	2,392	0	0

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 14th November 1894.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 47 of 1894.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
REPORT on the state of the Salt market for the Second quarter of 1894-95	2637
Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops	2641
Prices-current (retail) of Food-grains, Fire-wood, and Salt in the Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th November 1894	2645
Statement showing the quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported and exported into Calcutta from the interior during the month of August 1894	2652
Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal for the month of October 1894	2654
Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in Bengal for the month of October 1894	2656
RESULTS of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 11th to 17th November 1894	2666
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 11th to 17th November 1894 ...	2667
Meteorological report of the Province of Bengal for the week ending Saturday, the 17th of November 1894 ...	2668
Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 17th of November 1894	2670
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 17th of November 1894	2674
Areas leased for irrigation up to end of September 1894 ...	2675
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	2676

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1894-95.

No. 924B., dated Calcutta, the 12th November 1894.

From—N. K. BOSE, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

SALT.

Hon'ble D. R. LYALL, C.S.I.

I AM directed to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the second quarter of 1894-95, comprising the months of July, August and September 1894.

2. The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the quarter under report amounted to 27,54,188 maunds against 27,18,594 maunds in the previous quarter, and 24,44,590 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the net duty levied thereon was Rs. 63,79,206 against Rs. 64,42,704 in the previous quarter, and Rs. 57,21,769 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. In all cases fractions are omitted.

3. The quantity of excise salt removed from the golas in Orissa during the quarter under review and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter are shown in table I:—

TABLE I.

	Puri.	
	Mds.	s.
Balance at close of the last quarter ...	1,61,396	0
Manufactured or added during the quarter	54,628	0
Total	2,16,024	0
Sales during the quarter	12,023	0
Wastage	3,300	0
Total	15,323	0
Balance at close of the quarter	2,00,701	0

There was no salt in golas in the other two districts.

4. The total sale of excise salt during the quarter under review amounted to 12,023 maunds against 4,586 maunds in the previous quarter, and 15,456 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The total amount of excise salt on which duty was paid during the quarter was 12,023 maunds.

5. The subjoined table shows in detail the importations into the port of Calcutta and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under review compared with the figures of the corresponding quarters of the previous two years:—

TABLE II.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Second quarter.		Second quarter.		Second quarter.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
I United Kingdom	15,12,412	14,87,107	17,23,185	16,39,879	26,49,660	17,40,583
II Hamburg (Germany)	4,05,007	4,61,816	87,792	1,45,912	6,11,001	4,39,808
II Trieste (Austria)	.....	.....	13,397	2,847	.....	1
III Fougies	.....	11,806	.....	.....	.....	.....
IV Linga	.....	2,442	77,070	.....	.....	200
IV Muscat	1,27,213	41,770	50,007	64,345	1,10,524	23,720
IV Hanjam	.....	4,887	.....	13,640	.....	75,619
IV Salif	91,038	66,204	.....	33,666	64,517	.....
IV Jeddah	38,111	.....	49,000	46,460	.....	.....
IV Ras Rowayah	1,08,880	.....	1,02,356	1,33,105	2,77,666	53,244
IV Aden	1,71,772	2,38,960	1,36,111	1,31,419	2,47,722	1,74,117
V Madras	.....	.....	2,100	2,100	9,794	9,794
V Tuticorin	.....	13,462	.....	.....	.....	.....
V Coconada	.....	.....	10,000	10,000	7,950	7,950
VI Bombay	70,132	1,52,502	50,218	1,40,539	1,24,148	1,76,598
Total ...	25,84,594	24,81,016	23,01,186	23,63,912	41,02,982	27,01,691

6. Table III shows the quantity of the sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter as compared with the results of the previous four quarters:—

TABLE III.

WHERE STORED.	Second quarter of 1893-94.	Third quarter of 1893-94.	Fourth quarter of 1893-94.	First quarter of 1894-95.	Second quarter of 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea Government golas	6,42,906	7,94,073	9,86,216	14,74,417	29,92,134
Chittagong ditto	36,993	91,185	1,53,832	74,381	1,18,723
Total ...	6,79,889	8,85,263	11,40,048	15,48,798	31,10,857

The principal feature of the quarter is the large increase of salt in bond in Calcutta, the total having more than doubled during the period under review.

7. The despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing the several salt-pass stations into the interior of the country both east and west of the river Hooghly, as well as the despatches by steamers and flats during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years, are shown in the table below:—

TABLE IV.

PERIOD.	BY WATER.					BY RAIL.			BY STEAMERS AND FLATS.	
	Vid Balikhal.	*Vid* Sankrail.	*Vid* Gewakhally.	*Vid* Kidderpore.	*Vid* Ballighata.	*Vid* Ruthtollah Ghat.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal and South-Eastern Railways or *vid* Chitpur.	Quantity despatched to the interior (excluding Orissa).	Quantity despatched to Orissa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Second quarter of 1892-93	3,50,563	1,55,052	70,145	1,01,622	4,10,719	244	7,42,457	3,44,197	2,65,611	67,827
Ditto of 1893-94 ...	3,12,010	1,35,624	55,248	64,353	3,18,417	388	6,59,912	2,95,938	3,20,415	64,650
Ditto of 1894-95 ...	2,64,927	1,38,330	70,618	90,263	3,84,419	1,700	7,79,821	2,88,705	4,70,586	62,600

8. The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar during the quarter under review amounted to 2,248 maunds 20 seers as noted in the margin, against 1,873 maunds 30 seers in the previous quarter and 1,438 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

	Mds.	s.
July ...	749	20
August ...	374	30
September	1,124	10
Total	2,248	20

9. The quantity of saltpetre-salt removed from the refineries on payment of duty amounted to 6,238 maunds against 8,258 maunds in the previous quarter, and 4,311 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

10. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta according to published market reports were as follows:—

	Tons.
July	18,110
August	21,070
September	6,750
	45,930

It is reported that 7,050 tons of Hamburg salt were shipped for Calcutta during the quarter under review.

11. Table V shows the average wholesale price per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt during each fortnight of the quarter:—

TABLE V.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Fortnight ending 15th July 1894.	Fortnight ending 31st July 1894.	Fortnight ending 15th August 1894.	Fortnight ending 31st August 1894.	Fortnight ending 15th September 1894.	Fortnight ending 30th September 1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Liverpool	60 5 4	55 0 0	53 14 9	51 8 0	54 10 5	53 6 6
Hamburg karkash	55 4 8	50 8 3	50 5 4	47 12 3	48 4 11	48 6 0
Muscat ditto	.....	59 0 0	58 13 8	57 13 4	56 11 2	56 4 0
Jedda ditto	57 4 6	57 14 0	57 0 0	55 14 10	56 0 0	56 0 0
Bombay ditto	53 0 0	55 0 0	54 5 8	49 15 2	45 0 0	44 13 8
Rock ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

12. The following table shows the quantity of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong and Narayanganj during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1893-94:—

TABLE VI.

PORT.	Description of Salt.	ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARED.	
		Second quarter of 1893-94.	Second quarter of 1894-95.	Second quarter of 1893-94.	Second quarter of 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		MDS. S. C.	MDS. S. C.	MDS. S. C.	MDS. S. C.
Chittagong ...	Liverpool	.....	80,000 0 0	39,453 33 0	40,473 33 0
	Hamburg	.....	.....	4,470 0 0	.....
	Madras	.....	.....	1 5 8	.....
Narayanganj	Liverpool	.....	.....	21,285 0 0	.....
	Total ...	.....	80,000 0 0	65,209 37 8	40,473 33 0

No transactions of sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from the ports of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 17th November, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
	ENGAL.		
1	Burdwan Nov. 17, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Rice harvest has begun in parts. The crop is a very good one. Sugarcane fair. Cultivation of *rabi* beginning. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Kalna ...	Nil	
	Katwa ...	Nil	
	Raniganj ...	Nil	
			Srs.
			Burdwan ... ... 12 to 18 }
			Kalna ... ... 10 to 14 }
			Katwa ... ... 15 11/16 } per rupee.
			Raniganj ... ... 15 }
2	Birbhum „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of early *aman* going on. Outturn not less than 18 annas. The late heavy rain caused some damage. *Rabi* crops being sown. Price of rice 14 to 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Rampur Hát ...	Nil	
3	Bankura „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of all crops good. Coarse rice sells at:—
			Srs.
			Bankura ... ... 20 }
			Vishnupur ... ... 17½ } per rupee.
4	Midnapore „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—dry and cool. *Aman* crop good. Sowing of *rabi* crops is behindhand owing to the prolonged rains. Prices of common rice:—
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 14 }
			Contai ... ... 18½ }
			Tamluk ... ... 13¼ } per rupee.
			Ghatal ... ... 14 to 15 }
5	Hooghly „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—clear and seasonable. *Aman* everywhere doing well. Prospects of sugarcane also good. *Rabi* still being sown. Potatoes somewhat damaged by the rain, but where injured are being resown. Prices of common rice:—
	Serampore ...	Nil	
	Jahanabad ...	Nil	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 11 }
			Serampore ... ... 12 to 13 } per rupee.
			Jahanabad ... ... 14 to 16 }
			Prices tending to fall.
6	Howrah „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Winter crops doing well. Prices of rice:—
	Ulubaria ...	Nil	
			Srs.
			Howrah ... ... 10 }
			Ulubaria ... ... 12 to 13 } per rupee.
			Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
7	24-Parganas „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* going on. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Rice sells—
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 11 to 13 }
			Barasat ... ... 12 }
			Diamond Harbour ... ... 13 } per rupee.
			Basirhat ... ... 14½ }
8	Nadia „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of all crops good. Price of rice averages 13 seers per rupee.
	Kushtia ...	Nil	
	Meherpur ...	Nil	
	Chuadanga ...	Nil	
	Ranaghat ...	Nil	
9	Murshidabad 17, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Prospect of *aman* crop seems favourable. *Kalai* damaged by the late heavy rain. Supply of fodder reported to be still insufficient at Jangipur. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.
10	essore „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *aman* good. Harvesting of *chhotan aman* commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Jhenida	Nil	
	Magura	Nil	
	Narail	Nil	
	Bangaon	Nil	
			Srs. c.
			Jessore ... ... 12 to 14 0 }
			Jhenida ... ... 15 14 }
			Magura ... ... 16 0 } per rupee.
			Narail ... ... 14 14 }
			Bangaon ... ... 16 0 }
11	Khulna „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—fine and cool. *Aman* crop doing well. Cutting of *rainda* rice has commenced. Cultivation of *rabi* crops going on. Common rice sells from 12 to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.
	Bagerhat	Nil	
	Satkhira	Nil	

DIVS.

PRESID

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
RAJSHAHI DIVN. 12	Rajshahi Nov. 17, '94 Nator ... Naugaon ...	Nil Nil Nil	Weather—getting cold and seasonable, but still cloudy in the day. The crops are getting on very well, and we need have no apprehension of the outturn of the winter paddy. Supply of fodder and drinking water ample. There is no cattle-disease reported. The price of rice is 16 seers the rupee.
13	Dinajpur „ 17, '94 Thakurgaon ...	Nil Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Aman* is coming on. Cultivation of *rabi* crops going on. Fodder and drinking water sufficient. Rice selling from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.
14	Jalpaiguri „ 17, '94	Nil	Cold weather is seting in. Prospects of paddy good; a 12-anna crop expected. Price of common rice going down: 16 seers per rupee is sold now. Cattle-disease reported from some places.
15	Darjeeling „ 17, '94 Siliguri ...	Nil Nil	Weather—bright and cold. *In the Hills:—Aghani dhan, bara marua* and *kalai* are being harvested. *Phaphur* and potatoes progressing favourably. *In the Terai:—Haimanti* paddy doing well. Lands being ploughed. Prices of coarse rice:— Hills ... ... Srs. 7½ to 10; Terai ... ... 10 to 12 } per rupee.
16	Rangpur „ 17, '94 Kurigram ... Nilphamari ... Gaibanda ...	Nil Nil Nil Nil	Weather—seasonable. Sowing of mustard, &c., going on. *Aman* rice doing tolerably well. Common rice sells at 9 to 11 seers per rupee.
17	Bogra „ 17, '94 Sherpur ... Nowkhilla ...	Nil Nil Nil	Weather—fine and cool. Prospects of *aman* excellent. Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
18	Pabna „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—cool. Prospects continue good throughout the district. Harvesting of *aman* and sowing of *rabi* crops in progress. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
DACCA DIVN. 19	Dacca „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *amam* paddy going on. Prospects good. Pulses and mustard are being sown. Fodder available. Common rice selling from 11 to 18 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.
20	Mymensingh „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available.
21	Faridpur „ 17, '94 Goalundo ... Madaripur ...	Nil Nil Nil	Weather—seasonable. State of crops very favourable. Early winter rice harvested. Cold-weather crops being sown. Rice sells from 14½ to 17 seers per rupee.
22	Backergunge „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells from 9 to 14 seers a rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 23	Tippera „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops excellent. *Aman* crop is now being cut in many places. Ploughing for *rabi* crops has begun. Price of rice falling. Highest— Daudkandi, Bancharampur ... ... Srs. 16 0; Lowest— Chowdagram ... ... 22 12 } per rupee.
24	Noakhali „ 17, '94	Nil	Cold-weather setting in. Prospects of *aman* good. *Rabi* crops are being sown. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of rice:— *Aus.* *Aman.* Srs. Srs. Sadar ... ... 18 18; Fenny ... ... 20 17 } per rupee.
25	Chittagong „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Reaping of early *aman* and cultivation for winter crops continue. Prospects fair. Prices stationary. Water and fodder sufficient.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.			
26	Patna Nov. 17, '94	Nil	Weather—clear and cool. Early winter paddy is being reaped. *Rabi* and poppy sowings are in progress. Ground still wet for spring crops. Prices of common rice :—
	Barh ...	Nil	
	Bihar ...	Nil	
	Dinapur ...	Nil	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 15 }
			Barh ... ... 12½ } per rupee.
			Bihar ... ... 17 }
			Dinapur ... ... 11 to 14½ }
27	Gaya „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—favourable, clear with west wind. Harvesting of *kartika* paddy has begun. *Rabi* sowings in progress, specially on high lands. Prospects of poppy more cheerful. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Prices about normal. Common rice sells at—
	Aurangabad ...	Nil	
	Nawada ...	Nil	
	Jahanabad ...	Nil	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 13½ }
			Jahanabad ... ... 14 }
			Aurangabad ... ... 15 } per rupee.
			Nawada ... ... 17 }
			Fodder and water-supply ample.
28	Shahabad „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—fair, but still slightly cloudy. Prospects of rice crop good. Sowing of *rabi* and poppy progressing.
29	Saran „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Winter rice, though slightly damaged by the late untimely rain, is doing well and maturing. *Rabi* sowings in full swing now. Poppy sowings partially commenced. Fodder and water plentiful. Prices of common rice :—
	Siwan ...	Nil	
	Gopalganj ...	Nil	
			Srs. c.
			Chapra ... ... 16 0 }
			Siwan ... ... 15 0 } per rupee.
			Gopalganj ... ... 15 8 }
30	Champaran „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—clear with slight west wind; nights cool. *Rabi* cultivation in progress. Poppy sowings, which are much behind time owing to excessive moisture, recommenced where lands are dry. *Aghani dhan* doing well. Common rice sells at 18 seers a rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
31	Muzaffarpur „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—getting cool. *Rabi* sowings as well as poppy sowings in progress. Prospects of paddy crop good. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice selling at 12½ seers a rupee.
	Hajipur ...	Nil	
	Sitamarhi ...	Nil	
32	Darbhanga .. 17, '94	Nil	Weather—bright, and getting cool. Winter rice coming into maturity, and the prospects seem to be favourable. *Rabi* sowing is in progress. Poppy commenced to be sown in places. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.			
33	Monghyr „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonably cool in the mornings and nights. *Rabi* sowings and transplantation going on. Prospects of standing crops favourable. Sugarcane is being harvested. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice :—
	Begusarai ...	Nil	
	Jamui ...	Nil	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 12 to 14 }
			Begusarai ... ... 15 } per rupee.
			Jamui ... ... 15¾ }
34	Bhagalpur „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—cloudy with bursts of sunshine and westerly winds. The *aghani* paddy harvest has begun. Generally it will give a bumper crop. Mustard and other *rabi* crops are being sown. The price of rice is falling. Common rice 15 seers 2 chitaks per rupee.
	Banka ...	Nil	
	Madhipura ...	Nil	
	Supaul ...	Nil	
35	Purnea „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Ploughing of *rabi* lands is still going on. Mustard and tobacco are being sown. Early *aghani* is being cut; prospects excellent. Price of rice 18 seers per rupee. Prices normal. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Kishanganj ...	Nil	
	Araria ...	Nil	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR—*concld.*			
Bhagalpur Divn.—*concld.* 36	Malda Nov. 17, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Winter rice is thriving and coming to maturity. Sowing of *rabi* is in active progress. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling from 12 to 19½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
37	Sonthal Parganas „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—cool and bright. All crops doing well. Rice harvest has commenced. Prices stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Deoghur ...	Nil	
	Godda ...	Nil	
	Jamtara ...	Nil	
	Pakour ..	Nil	
	Rajmahal ...	Nil	
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divn. 38	Cuttack „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of rice crop generally good. *Laghu sara* being harvested. *Rabi* crops doing fairly, but cultivation backward for too much moisture. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at— Sadar ... ... 10 8 to 17 1; Jajpur ... ... 13 2 to 15 12; Kendrapara ... ... 12 8 to 20 0; Banki ... ... 18 6 — per rupee.
39	Balasore „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—cold in the morning and at night; days rather cloudy. Early *sara* is being harvested. Late *sarad* doing well. The sowing of *rabi* crops has been somewhat delayed on account of the late rain. About three-fourths of the sowing has now been done. Rice sells at— Balasore ... ... 17; Bhadrak ... ... 18; Dhamnagar ... ... 14; Chandbali ... ... 16 — per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.
40	Puri „ 15, '94	Nil	Weather—cloudy. *Sarad* is in ear. *Lagu* is being reaped. State of miscellaneous crops good. Ploughing for *dalua* rice is going on. Rice sells from 13 to 21 seers a rupee.
CHOTA NAGPUR.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
Chota Nagpur Divn. 41	Hazaribagh Nov. 17, '94	Nil	Weather—cold and clear. Paddy being cut; prospects good. *Rabi* being sown. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling from 13 to 18 seers per rupee.
42	Lohardaga „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Sowing of potatoes nearly finished. Reaping of winter paddy continues. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
43	Palamau „ 15, '94	Nil	No rain at head-quarters. Slight rain in thanas Chandwa, Balumath Mohuadanr and Panki. Weather seasonable. Paddy harvested. New rice coming into market. Prices vary from 13½ seers at Mohuadanr to 22½ seers per rupee at Chandwa. *Rabi* is being sown. No cattle-disease worth speaking of in the district.
44	Manbhum „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Reaping of winter rice crop going on. *Rabi* crops being sown. Price of common rice 12 to 20 seers per rupee.
	Gobindpur ...	Nil	
45	Singhbhum „ 17, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Crops are doing well. Harvesting of paddy continues with full outturn. Price of rice 18 to 20 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,
The 20th November 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD AND SALT IN THE HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH NOVEMBER, 1894.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU M (*Sorghum Vulgare*.)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	BURDWAN DIVISION.															
1	Burdwan	S. Ch. 15 8	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 13 4	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ..	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 13 8	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 9 12	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 16 14	S. Ch. 12 12	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. C ...
2	Birbhum	11 4	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	16 8	15 12	13 8		.	...
3	Bankura	14 8	14 8	15 4	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	9 6	20 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	14 0	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 8	10 0	14 6	15 0	15 10	...	...	...
5	Hooghly*		13 0	12 0	...	...	...		8 0	9 0		11 8	10 8	..	...	...
6	Howrah	..	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	9 8	12 8	11 12	11 8	...	...	...
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.															
7	24-Parganas*	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 0	13 8	12 13	11 8	...	...	...
8	Calcutta	13 14	13 9	12 9	20 0	20 10	16 3	8 0	7 12	7 4	10 10	10 5	9 12	18 13	20 0	18 4
9	Nadia	16 0	16 0	15 3½	...	17 0	...	6 14	6 14	7 9	12 10	12 7	12 1	...	...	...
10	Murshidabad	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...
11	Jessore	...	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	8 0	16 0	14 4	10 0	...	...	...
12	Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	8 0	14 0	14 7	10 0	...	...	...
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.															
13	Rajshahi	15 0	15 0	15 12	19 8	24 0	18 12	11 8	10 8	10 8	15 0	13 8	11 4	...	...	...
14	Dinajpur	12 10	13 0	15 10	14 0	14 0	...	11 3	9 9	9 8	13 3 / 15 10	12 0 New 15 9	13 3	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...
17	Rangpur	13 0	13 0	13 5	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	11 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...
18	Bogra	13 8	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	10 2	10 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...
19	Pabna	15 0	15 0	16 14	21 0	21 0	21 0	6 9	6 6	6 0	16 8	16 4	12 0	...	...	...
	DACCA DIVISION.															
20	Dacca	13 12	13 12	13 0	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	7 8	12 12	12 12	9 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh (Nasirabad).	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur	15 0	15 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	8 0	7 8	9 0	13 5	12 0	11 8	...	...	...
23	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	9 15½	8 0	11 8	10 8	8 6	...	...	...

* Present return not received.

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kalna 10 seers, Katwa 11 seers 3 chitaks and Raniganj 10½ seers.
B At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Contai 10 seers, Tamluk 10½ seers and Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks.
E At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
F In the mufassal marts the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chetla 11 seers 6 chitaks, Barasat 10 seers 10 chitaks, Baduria 10½ seers, and Magra Hát 11½ seers.
G In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers, Chuadanga 10 seers, Meherpur 10½ seers and Ranaghat 10 seers.
H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kendi 10½ seers and Jangipur 11 seers.
I In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 10 seers, Magura 10 seers, Narail 9½ seers, and Bangaon 10 seers 10 chitaks.

...ars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th November, 1894.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
16 0	16 13	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	14 0	13 8	13 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

	FIREWOOD.			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
...s.) of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
										BENGAL.		
	12 120	0 160	0 90	0 11 8 (A)	11 4	10 0	3 7 6	3 9 0	3 11 6	Burdwan.	1	BURDWAN DIVISION.
	0 120	0 120	0 160	0 11 0 (B)	11 0	11 0	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
	6 320	0 320	0 300	0 11 0 (C)	11 0	10 2	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 15 0	Bankura.	3	
	0 200	0 200	0 200	0 10 12 (D)	10 12	10 12	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 11 6	Midnapore.	4	
	0	160	0 140	0	...	11 9		3 12 0	3 12 0	Hooghly.	5	
	8 105	0 105	0 105	0 11 0 (E)	11 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Howrah.	6	
	0 88	0 98	7½ 100	0 11 4 (F)	11 7	10 8	3 4 0	3 3 0	3 10 0	24-Parganas.	7	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.
	12 85	0 85	0 85	0 11 13	11 13	10 13	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 10 6	Calcutta.	8	
	13½ 128	0 128	0 128	0 10 12 (G)	10 12	9 2½	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	Nadia.	9	
	0 180	0 170	0 200	0 10 8 (H)	10 8	10 8	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	Murshidabad.	10	
	.. 120	0 120	0 120	0 10 0 (I)	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	Jessore.	11	
	8 160	0 160	0 160	0 9 4 (J)	9 4	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Khulna.	12	
	12 240	0 240	0 240	0 9 9 (K)	9 9	9 9	3 13 4	3 13 4	3 10 8	Rajshahi.	13	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.
	.. 120	0 120	0 160	0 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Dinajpur.	14	
	0 180	0 180	0 200	0 10 0 (L)	10 0	8 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	4 8 0	Jalpaiguri	15	
	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 8 0 (M)	8 0	8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 11 0	Darjeeling.	16	
	0 60	0 60	0 52	0 10 0 (N)	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur	17	
	.. 90	0 90	0 90	0 9 12	9 12	8 7	3 13 4	3 13 4	4 8 0	Bogra.	18	
	8 200	0 200	0 200	0 9 12 (O)	9 12	9 12	3 9 6	3 9 9	4 0 0	Pabna.	19	
	0 140	0 140	0 140	0 9 0 (P)	9 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	Dacca.	20	DACCA DIVISION.
	0 100	0 160	0 120	0 8 0 (Q)	8 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh (Nasirabad).	21	
	.. 120	0 120	0 ...	10 8 (R)	10 8	9 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 6 0	Faridpur.	22	
	.. 80	0 80	0 80	0 11 0 (S)	10 8	9 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	Backergunge.	23	

...rices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 8 seers and Satkhira 11 seers.
...prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 9 seers and Naugaon 9 seers 9 chitaks.
...price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
...salt is 9 seers per rupee.
...rices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers, Kurigaon 8 seers and Nilphamari 9 seers.
...salt is 11 seers per rupee.
...ll prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 13½ chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, Mirkadimhat ...
... seers 6 chitaks, Munshirhat 11 seers 6 chitaks.

Q In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 9 seers, Netrakona 8 seers, Kagmari 10 seers, and Jamalpur 9½ seers

R In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madaripur 11 seers and Gealundo 10 seers.

S In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, &

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT. Present return.	WHEAT. Next preceding return.	WHEAT. Corresponding return of last year.	BARLEY. Present return.	BARLEY. Next preceding return.	BARLEY. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, BEST SORT. Present return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Next preceding return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Corresponding return of last year.	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET, (*Setaria italica.*) Present return.	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET, (*Setaria italica.*) Next preceding return.	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET, (*Setaria italica.*) Corresponding return of last year.	GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer arietinum.*) Present return.	GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer arietinum.*) Next preceding return.	GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer arietinum.*) Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*continued*		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																
24	Tippera ...	6 8	6 8	9 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 4	11 4
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	10 0	7 0	...	...	...	11 7	11 0	11 8
26	Chittagong ...	9 12	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	8 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8
BIHAR																
PATNA DIVISION.																
27	Patna ...	17 0 (Red.) / 16 0 (White.)	17 0 (Red.) / 16 0 (White.)	17 0 (Red.) / 16 0 (White.)	19 0	22 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	23 0
28	Gaya ...	14 8	15 0	15 0	15 4	20 0	19 0	9 4	9 4	9 8	12 8	12 4	15 0	18 0	19 0	19 0
29	Shahabad ...	14 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0
30	Saran ...	14 4	14 8	14 8	18 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 5	19 8	23 12
31	Champaran ...	14 0	14 0	12 12	18 8	19 0	22 2	8 4	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	22 0
32	Muzaffarpur ...	15 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	16 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	22 0
33	Darbhanga ...	15 4	14 4	14 0	15 4	15 4	13 0	10 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	16 8	17 8	19 8
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																
34	Monghyr ...	13 12 to 14 11	13 12	15 3 to 17 13	17 13½	18 1	18 14 to 19 15	10 0 to 11 0	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	17 13 to 18 14	19 0	22 0 to 25 3
35	Bhagalpur ...	14 8	15 2	15 2	17 10	18 15	20 3	10 11	11 0	10 12	...	...	...	16 6	17 10	20 3
36	Purnea (Kasba)	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	20 0
37	Malda (English Bazar).	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	15 0
38	Sonthal Parganas.	11 8	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION.																
39	Cuttack ...	14 7	14 7	11 3	...	...	...	11 5	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	Biri or Kalai. 14 7	14 7	20 5
40	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	Chhola. 13 0	13 0	13 0
41	Puri ...	11 13	11 13	9 3	...	...	...	9 5	10 2	8 0	...	...	...	Biri or Kalai. 13 0	13 0	17 8
CHOTA NAGPUR.														11 13	11 12	17 2
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.																
42	Hazaribagh ...	12 0	12 0	14 0 (Red.) / 12 0 to 12 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	15 0 to 16 0
43	Lohardaga (Ranchi.)	11 0 (Red.) / 7 8 to 10 0 (White.)	11 0 (Red.) / 8 0 to 10 0 (White.)	11 0 (Red.) / 8 0 to 9 0 (White.)	12 0	13 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	New 16 0 / Old 13 0	...	...	...	12 8 to 13 0	13 8	12 0 to 13 0
44	Palamau (Daltonganj.) ...	12 6	12 6	13 8	12 6	15 3	25 9	11 4	11 13	14 10	...	...	...	11 4	12 15	20 4
45	Manbhum ...	14 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	10 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 12 0	9 8	...	...	...	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0
46	Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0

T In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers 10 chitaks
U At Fenny Hát the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
U1 At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
V In the Bihar and Dinapur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
W In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nawada 9 seers, Jahanabad 10 6 chitaks.
X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10½ seers, Sasaram 10½ seers, and Dinapur 9½ seers.
Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 10½ seers and Gopalganj (Mirganj) 11 seers 13 chitaks.
Z At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
a In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10½ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.

26486

CALCUTTA,
The 20th November 1894.

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th November, 1894—(concluded).

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zea Mays.*)			ARHAR OR TUR, CADJAN PEA. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
															BENGAL—*continued.*		
...	...	...	10 0	10	6 14	...	...	...	10 0 T	10 0	7 12	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 2 0	Tippera.	24	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0 U	9 8	6 8	3 12 0	4 0 0	5 12 0	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	80 0	10 0 U I	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Chittagong.	26	
															BIHAR.		
24 0	23 0	25 0	19 0	20 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	11 0 V	11 0	11 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	Patna.	27	PATNA DIVISION.
20 4	21 8	19 8	...	20 0	19 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 8 W	10 8	9 12	3 11 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	Gaya.	28	
18 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8 X	10 8	10 0	3 13 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	Shahabad.	29	
21 0	22 0	22 12	19 0	18 0	22 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 12 Y	10 12	9 12	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 15 0	Saran.	30	
25 8	25 8	21 4	17 4	17 4	21 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	10 8 Z	10 12	10 4	3 12 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	Champaran.	31	
24 0	23 0	21 8	17 0	17 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0 a	11 0	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
24 4	25 0	20 0	19 6	16 10	21 0	176 0	176 0	176 0	10 8 b	9 12	10 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Darbhanga.	33	
21 8	19 0	21 0 to 25 3	18 0	17 8	21 0 to 25 3	130 0 to 180 0	126 0 to 168 0	126 0	11 0 c	10 8	10 8	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 11 6	Monghyr.	34	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.
21 7	22 11	24 0	15 12	17 10	20 3	120 0	151 8	151 8	10 11 d	10 11	10 1	3 12 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
...	...	...	14 0	...	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	10 0 e	10 0	9 4	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
22 0	21 0	20 0	11 0	...	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
28 0	28 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0 f	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 13 0	3 14 0	Santhal Parganas.	38	
															ORISSA.		
...	...	...	18 6	18 6	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 12 g	10 12	10 12	3 8 0	3 9 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.	39	ORISSA DIVISION.
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	128 0	128 0	130 0	10 8 h	10 8	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	Balasore.	40	
...	...	...	14 7	13 10	17 2	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	11 12	11 2	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	Puri.	41	
															CHOTA NAGPUR.		
20 0	20 0	18 0 to 19 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0 i	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 7 3	4 8 0	Hazaribagh.	42	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.
20 0	20 0	20 0	Big, 10 0 Small, 14 0	Big, 10 0 Small, 12 8	Big, 13 0 Small, 20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 6 0	Lohardaga. (Ranchi).	43	
16 14	16 14	23 10	12 6	11 4	20 0	...	...	...	8 7½	8 7	8 8	...	...	...	Palamau. (Daltonganj).	44	
26 0	...	32 0	17 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	10 2 j	10 10	9 2	3 12 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Manbhum.	45	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	Singbhum.	46	

b In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupees are :—Madhubani 10 seers, Samastipur not reported.
c In the Begusarai and Jamui subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
d In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madhipura 10 seers ; Banka and Supaul not reported.
e In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kisnanganj 9 seers and Araria 10 seers.
f In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10½ seers, Godda 9 seers, Jamtara 9 seers, Pakur 10½ seers and Rajmahal 8 seers.
g In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jajpur 10 seers 10 chitaks, Kendrapara 9 seers, and Banki 11 seers.
h At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
i At Giridi the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
j At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	2 14 0	2 15 0	3 2 9	2 1 6	1 15 0	2 7 6	5 0 0	5 2 0	5 8 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	4 0 6
2	Sirajganj ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 13 0	..	...	...	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 8 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	4 0 0
3	Dacca ...	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	4 4 0
4	Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14 0	3 14 0	5 0 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 0 0
5	Chittagong ...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 2 0	4 8 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	3 5 8
6	Patna ..	2 5 0 (Red.) / 2 7 0 (White.)	2 5 0 (Red.) / 2 7 0 (White.)	2 6 0 / 2 8 0	2 1 0	1 12 0	1 10 6	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	2 10 0	2 7 0	2 1 6
7	Cuttack ...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	3 9 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	2 5 0	2 7 0	2 14 0
8	Balasore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 14 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 8 0
9	Puri ..	3 2 0	3 5 0	4 7 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 14 0	5 0 0	2 0	2 8 0	2 12 0

CALCUTTA,
The 20th November 1894.

PRICES PER MAUND

Jowar or Cholum. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)			Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
2 2 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1 12 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

2650*a*

Bengal on the 15th November, 1894.

Maize.	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			Firewood.			Salt.			Marts.
Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
2 1 3	2 4 0	2 3 0		0 6 9	0 6	0 7 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 10 6	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	0 6	0 6 6		3 10 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	Sirajganj.
...	2 4 0	2 4 0	10	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	Dacca.
...	3 8 0	0	12 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0	3 0	3 6 0	4 4 0	Narayangan;
...	...	...	...	6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Chittagong.
1 9	2 1 0	1 14 6	1 7 9	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	Patna.
...	0	2 2 0	0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	3 9	3 8 0	Cuttack.
...	3 6	3 6 6	0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3	4 0 0	Balasore.
...	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 5 0	0 8	0 8	0 8 0	0	3 4	3 8 0	Puri.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior during the month of August 1894.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.					SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY:																	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
..	98,575	40,086	1,24,004	312	6,027	.....	1,30,373	... ..	9,760	3,097	58	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	149	.....
..	70,797	8,151	75,891	.....	912	.....	76,803	.....	3,815	1,274	.....	.....	.....	114	... ..	... ..	88	.....
..	77,791	13,649	86,259	... ..	.....	.....	86,259	950	10,944	1,143	.....	... ..	408	102	512	3,106	1	53
..	40,580	17,643	51,607	3,719	2,421	.....	57,747	2,992	171,871	16,728	2,923	.....	54	9	190	14,297	15,055	47
..	1,22,228	5,620	1,25,735	.....	353	...	1,26,088	10,646	225,998	... ..	20	.....	810	.....	2,678	16,743	2,697	721
..	81,037	4,277	84,310	6,201	64,997	912	1,06,420	71,000	12,301	21,937	3,122	.....	271	138	45	763	2,103	.....
..	21,665	23	21,679	1,674	2,401	146	25,900	14,541	538	5,682	170	.....	1	547	.....	6	256	2
..	257	2,375	1,741	.....	4,274	.....	6,015	20,520	3,220	633	187	.....	90	.....	620	17,760	1,111	.....
..	582	725	1,036	.....	.....	.....	1,035	25,244	.....	...	250	.....	.....	.....	640	3,125	...	.....
..	11,883	.....	11,883	450	11,228	.....	23,561	74,453	70	7,990	165	1	.....	355	478	.....	...	.....
..	65,600	.....	65,500	.....	380	.....	65,880	7,589	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,587	37,870	.....	.....	32,229	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	280	.....	.....	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,180	.....	... ..	27,693	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	... ..
..	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	90,361	140	.....	100	.....	285	.....	.....	.....	35,348	.....
..	15,865	.....	15,865	.....	.....	.....	15,865	6,002	210	1,024	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
..	... ..	.....	.....	... ..	46	.....	46	3,52,613	7,490	1,440	5,705	.....	...	.....	... ..	.....	4,880	.....
..	525	200	650	.....	736	.....	1,385	5,22,840	3 570	27	1,407	.....	3,787	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	389	.....	389	42,813	1,540	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
..	1,970	.....	1,970	.....	7,787	.....	9,757	5,36,727	3,5.0	1,350	4,402	1,8 2	42	.....	.....	.....	82	.....
..	73,474	150	73,568	.....	... ..	.....	73,568	2,780	175	735	535	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
..	1,217	.....	1,217	.....	.....	.....	1,217	31,014	785	237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
..	13,120	.....	13 120	.....	.....	.....	13,120	1,305	630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	...	.....
..	3,197	20	3,210	.....	.....	.....	3,210	.....	200	.....	.....	1,513	456	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
..	6,50,868	93,418	7,09 244	12,386	1,01,950	1,058	8,24,638	19,01,056	514,372	63,306	23 694	63,424	6,329	1,413	5,153	56,699	62,652	823
..	368	.....	368	1,283	21,796	6,842	30,289	276	903	92,876	2,717	.....	.....	9	1,092	975	1,987	1,101
..	16	.....	16	.....	.....	334	350	.....	245	933	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	208	154
..	.....	.....	.....	275	7,966	845	9,086	.....	.....	15,820	855	.....	.....	.....	... ..	918	...	2
..	.....	.....	.....	250	1,961	1,035	3,246	.....	70	10,265	3,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	...	.....
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,065	.....	.....	4	.....	... ..	.....	...	.....
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	165	.....	.....	25,629	250	.....	.....	.....	... ..	... ..	37	.....
..	.....	.....	.....	750	943	550	2,243	.....	.....	51,625	3,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	322	857	19
..	701	.....	701	734	15,956	568	17,959	.....	665	12,132	6,755	.....	... ..	... ..	.....	286	42	14
..	5	.....	5	302	1,173	3,747	5,227	.....	140	4,876	3,352	.....	.....	.....	... ..	... ..	...	.....
..	4,111	.....	4,111	... ..	1,124	.....	5,235	3,348	10,045	7,222	8,307	... ..	... ..	... ..	.....	.....	5,511	.....
..	4,609	.....	4,609	1,019	575	144	6,347	1,858	100	4,043	200	.....	.....	96	... ..	.....	726	.....
	.....	.....	.....	3,178	4,993	.....	8,171	276	910	4,414	1,641	.....	7	212	.....	.....	...	.....
..	9,810	.....	9,810	7,791	56,052	14,065	88,318	5,758	13,078	2,42,920	30,587	.....	26	317	1,092	2,876	9,428	1,190
..	2,122	1,0	2,802	.....	1,349	.....	4,151	.....	1,860	441	.....	... ..	.....	15	.....	.....	30	.....
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,540	22	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	...	.....
..	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	630	.....	.....	356	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	42	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	16,240	64	.....	356	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	6,62,790	94,506	7,21,856	20,177	1,59,951	15,123	9,17,107	19,07,714	545,400	3,06,7 1	54,281	63,780	6,355	1,745	6,245	59,575	72,110	2,013
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	606	.....	606	16,907	3,005	1,450	40,433	1,92,875	657	63	...	.....	...	.....
..	23	.....	23	1,27,766	66,496	1,558	1,95,843	... ...	175	92,866	9,974	355	4,256	.....	766	10,248	2	3
..	6	.....	6	26,879	1,20,730	6,443	1,54,048	.....	.....	2,056	14,060	529	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
..	1,911	.....	1,911	.....	3,418	.....	5,329	.....	.....	3,5.3	295	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	...	.....
..	.....	.....	... ..	.....	1,473	.....	1,473	.....	.....	2,227	16,925	.....	3,125	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	668	... ..	668	.....	.....	824	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
..	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15,673	.....	7,425	.....	2	18
..	.....	19,002	11,876	.....	875	.....	12,751	27	.....	.....	2,932	.....	4,4 6	.....	6,125	.....	179	172
..	15,133	64,417	50,3.4	.....	388	...	55,782	.....	8,700	.....	.....	.....	1,817	2	.....	.....	697	30
..	30	.....	30	.....	19	137	195	.....	28,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,382	32,728	1	316
894	6,79,902	1,77,925	7,91 105	1,74 822	3,54,584	23,261	13,48,772	19,24,708	585,620	4,09,727	1,47,900	2,57,539	36,069	1,810	49,943	1,92,551	72,091	2,552
893	8,76,680	3,18,701	10,75,868	2,17,305	4,38,258	49,200	17,80,631	21,08,257	2,969,453	4,75,362	2,66,332	2,01,006	31,998	2,474	92,734	44,153	62,356	4,945

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of August, 1894, *was as follows:—*

...M																	
ts,																	
...	18,353	30	18,372	.....	31	... ..	18,411	... ..	21,440	.....	1,081	6,113	.....	7	14	.....	...	63
in	61	.....	61	99	26,855	2,146	29,161	.....	251,100	.....	.....	13	.....	330	99	.....	...	22
...	561	.....	561	407	1,831	.....	2,799	.....	63,650	... ..	.....	5	.....	24	103	.....	...	10
....	1,543	.....	1,543	5,566	13,121	422	20,652	10	747,100	4	.....	96	.....	12	1,505	147	29,828	537
ian	72	.....	72	2,831	7,615	3	10,521	.....	8,050	... ..	110	4	.....	12	1,903	1,591	3,518	14
...	.....	.....	.....	130	191	.....	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	...	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	6
tor-																	
...	20,590	30	20,600	9,042	49,652	2,571	81,874	10	1,158,840	4	1,191	6,231	.....	385	3,024	1,738	33,340	652
ts-																	
lom	1,04,586	27	1,04,603	25,539	35,239	.....	1,65,401	3,21,509	1,764,144	2,89,406	.....	2,16,424	1,172	109	.....	.....	3,726	19
ign																		
...	4,15,319	305	4,15,566	1,297	33,283	9,261	4,59,407	1,95,223	11,748,950	1,64,147	21,540	9,366	3,842	221	99	4	337	219
eign																		
...	5,19,905	422	5,20,169	26,836	68,522	9,261	6,24,808	5,16,732	13,512,194	4,53,553	21,540	2,25,790	5,014	330	99	4	4,063	238
1894	5,40,495	452	5,40,778	35,898	1,18,174	11,832	7,06,682	5,16,742	14,671,034	4,53,557	22,731	2,32,021	5,014	715	3,723	1,742	37,409	890
1893	4,14,790	31	4,14,810	1,08,630	1,74,252	29,344	7,27,036	3,24,409	12,495,429	4,82,779	7,370	1,78,023	7,517	1,694	14,197	744	31,648	188

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of August, 1894.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBAC	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
By country boats ...	4,06,436	58,452	16,660	79,395	9,254	1,50,102	3,89,746	80,644	59,317	880	3,655	206	5,048	46,415	21,046	
,, river steamers ...	56,966	3,643	237	13,238	....	2,20,807	3,069	66,271	33,450	1,91,995	929	528	509	246	3,552	
,, rail { E. I. Railway	1,04,929	28,223	1,57,925	2,31,318	13,870	17,862	48,055	2,40,975	48,044	1,240	7,707	608	.....	12,718	3,148	
,, rail { E. B. S. Railway.	33,731	.....	.....	27,900	.....	15,35,756	84,000	12,398	4,157	61,911	1,596	451	620	9,769	39,465	
,, road	58,139	4,168	.....	12	.....	294	21,900	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	834	675	4,873	
,, sea	19,711	83,439	.....	2,631	137	27	38,850	441	2,933	1,513	22,432	17	42,932	32,728	907	
Grand Total of Imports in August ... { 1894 ...	6,79,902	1,77,925	1,74,822	3,54,584	23,261	19,24,708	585,620	4,09,727	1,47,900	2,57,539	36,669	1,810	49,943	1,02,551	72,991	2
1893 ...	8,76,680	3,18,701	2,17,305	4,38,258	49,200	21,08,257	2,969,453	4,75,362	2,66,332	2,01,000	31,998	2,474	92,734	44,153	62,356	4

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta during the month of August, 1894.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan ...	76,068	828	408	1,144	18,744	3,886	83,274
Birbhum ...	19,027	8,563	87	758	10,301	1,585	53,445
Midnapore ...	1,36,018	.....	2,163	.....	29,830	3,433	8,634
Hooghly ...	85,174	4,600	261	141	738	3,227	39,959
24-Parganas ...	93,255	3,900	210	... ..	10,649	44,759	0,337
Nadia ...	2,21,210	.....	1,678	816	35,822	6,163	30,937
Murshidabad ...	36,185	.....	101	148	19,976	2,402	10,075
Jessore ...	96,296	.....	1,151	.....	24,928	4,415	5,115
Khulna ...	54,364	.....	306	5	7,016	1,213	9,555
Rajshahi ...	1,82,302	.....	178	262	24,405	922	5,140
Dinajpur ...	44,221	.....	.....	154	10,563	986	6,010
Jalpaiguri ...	1,10,566	.....	.....	395	7,226	2,590	1,785
Kuch Bihar ...	1,14,723	.....	.....	54	.....	... ...	315
Darjeeling ...	4,01,256	.....	244	123	4,074	1,780	2,135
Rangpur ...	1,57,301	102	25	360	15,163	2,061	2,170
Bogra ...	1,17,107	.....	.....	215	6,437	177	15,505
Pabna ...	3,15,487	.....	485	27	59,362	3,608	9,170
Dacca ...	12,90,036	.....	2,976	228	1,23,493	8,173	6,125
Mymensingh ...	1,51,305	.....	303	.....	19,877	4,300	105
Faridpur ...	84,998	594	542	445	42,474	4,419	10,780
Backergunge ...	46,257	.....	1,597	.....	40,075	2,973	2,800
Tippera ...	68,670	.....	501	.....	9,250	800	105
Noakhali ...	33,790	.....	488	.....	8,925	200	.....
Chittagong ...	89,186	.....	33	.....	200	.....	300
Total of Bengal ...	40,26,702	18,552	13,827	5,275	5,32,630	1,04,161	309,770
BIHAR.							
Patna ...	52,496	72	548	1,401	30,865	32,864	135,020
Gaya ...	19,261	72	18	1,181	8,814	877	3,640
Shahabad ...	76,509	3,024	36	1,406	11,375	324	37,065
Saran ...	43,318	324	.....	597	13,944	639	18,055
Champaran ...	1,19,633	.....	.....	210	5,937	2,180	6,825
Muzaffarpur ...	28,504	...	.....	83	8,543	311	11,725
Darbhanga ...	30,107	2,052	14	595	9,877	358	26,499
Monghyr ...	15,568	.....	13	954	14,391	2,239	20,475
Bhagalpur ...	46,537	.....	553	766	14,943	1,350	20,645
Purnea ...	70,041	.....	.....	548	18,571	922	7,490
Malda ...	74,384	.....	223	23	6,315	.....	1,065
Sonthal Parganas ...	59,824	... ...	123	689	9,238	3,818	22,470
Total of Bihar ...	6,41,279	5,544	1,528	8,543	1,52,813	45,882	311,535
ORISSA.							
Cuttack ...	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Balasore ...	25,950	.....	608	5,048	22,023	402	7,750
Total of Orissa ...	26,150	.....	608	5,048	22,023	410	7,750

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	N
Hazaribagh	12,061	2,232	.....	84	2,564	902	
Manbhum	60,822	.....	10	552	9,640	1,739	
Singhbhum	8,228	.....	.....	327	1,484	131	
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	81,111	2,232	10	963	13,688	2,772	
Grand total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ...	47,75,242	26,428	15,973	19,829	7,21,214	1,53,225	637
OTHER PROVINCES.							
Assam	8,89,851	.....	2,901	169	79,606	4,613	24
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	11,70,099	6,024	2,341	1,515	7,413	24,630	207
Panjab	3,13,246	1,296	389	27	.....	1,296	274
Central Provinces	67,493	.....	246	1,167	371	4,613	35
Rajputana and Central India	40,160	72	84	.....	.....	603	17
Berar	1,777	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Nizam's Territory	327	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	7,862	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Madras	47,862	25	217	328	.....	122	314
Burma	1,20,278	2,000	908	1,034	.....	225	747
Sind	985	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
Other places	35,827	1,080	19	16,921	.....	19	13,512
Grand Total of Exports in August ... { 1894 ...	74,70,949	37,525	23,078	40,990	8,08,064	1,89,346	15,869
1893 ...	65,90,412	43,716	25,077	23,050	6,40,704	2,31,847	13,728

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of August, 1 *was as follows:—*

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
From Foreign Ports—							
United Kingdom	1,24,77,315	.....	8,230	... ..	5,96,855	.....	.....
Other Foreign ports ...	91,504	.....	394	.....	2,25,462	73,599	28,
Total of Foreign Trade ...	1,25,68,819	.....	8,624	.....	8,22,317	73,599	28,
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	39,918	2,32,995	2	8,921	49,250	.....	.....
Madras	480	63,000	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....
Other ports in Madras ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Burma	21,357	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	8,
Other Indian ports ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,
Total of Interportal Trade ...	61,755	2,95,995	13	8,921	54,25	.....	10,
Grand Total of Imports in August ... { 1894 ...	1,26,30,574	2,95,995	8,637	8,921	8,76,576	73,599	38,
1893 ...	1,19,10,589	2,25,750	11,157	9,430	7,64,893	3,07,972	2,

* As per tariff declaration value.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported fr *Calcutta during the month of August, 1894.*

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-b
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats	93,750	4,600	79	.....	2,95,108	14,690	68,3
,, river steamers	11,48,451	.....	6,606	291	2,19,878	58,723	104,4
,, rail { East Indian Railway	23,14,411	25,164	4,063	14,277	1,53,614	55,246	926,9
,, rail { Eastern Bengal State Railway	34,76,010	756	10,289	3,118	1,14,464	59,885	95,6
,, road	1,14,374	3,980	256	43	3,577	5,026	3,5
,, sea	3,23,953	3,105	1,785	23,331	22,023	776	14,671,0

Meteorological Report of the Province of

Division.	District.	Representative stations.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.											
			AIR PRESSURE.					WIND.		TEMPERATURE.				
			Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Lowest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	29·893	29·500	29·771	29·818	—·044	S45°W	56	91·2	67·2	87·9	76·1	82·0	+0·3
		Raniganj ...	29·600	29·269	29·540	29·827	—·054	S11°E	66	90·7	64·0	87·7	74·3	80·9	+0·1
	Birbhum	.....													
	Bankura	Bankura* ...	29·060	29·291	29·548	29·800	—·049	S31°E	72	90·1	64·7	87·4	74·5	81·0	+0·1
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	29·846	29·455	29·730	29·827	—·050	S51°E	63	91·8	64 2	89·0	74·6	81·8	+0·9
	Hooghly	.....													
	Howrah	.....													
Presidency ...	24-Parganas	Saugor Island ...	29·903	29.577	29·846	29·815	—·036	S51°E	247	89·2	67 9	87·0	77·7	82·4	+0·9
	Calcutta	Calcutta ...	29·971	29·590	29·853	29·820	—·037	S	53	88·6	65·7	86·0	75·4	80·7	+0·2
	Nadia	Krishnagar ...	29·938	29·575	29·826	2 ·822	—·039	S	92	90·8	62·7	87·8	74·8	81·4	+0·7
	Murshidabad	Berhampore ...	29·919	29·573	29·807	29·823	—·044	S2°E	77	90·6	68·7	86·6	76·1	81·4	+0·3
	Jessore	Jessore ...	29·958	29·592	29·839	29 819	—·041	S25°E	59	90·5	68·4	88·0	74·8	81·4	—0·4
	Khulna	.....													
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·907	29·539	29·796	29·816	—·049	S7°W	118	91·1	66·1	86·5	75·7	81·1	+1·0
	Dinajpur	Dinajpur ...	29·884	29·576	29·762	29·840	—·037	S41°E	46	91·6	64·8	86·2	74·9	80·6	+0·8
	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri ...	29·721	29·423	29·600	29·846	—·044	N62°E	44	91 9	61·6	84·9	72·8	78·9	+1·1
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling ...	23·105	22·857	23·014	—	—·040	S45°E	94	66·1	44·7	60·6	52·2	56·4	+1·5
		Gnatong ...	19·406	19·151	19·304	—	—	S68°E	99	57·4	26·1	49·6	36·6	43·2	—
	Kuch Bihar	.....													
	Rangpur	Rangpur ...	29·878	29·581	29·755	29·833	—·055	S89°E	42*	92·3	66·7	86·7	74·6	80·7	+1·3
	Bogra	Bogra ...	29·923	29·633	29·809	29·823	—·029	S31°E	?	91·7	66·7	87·1	74·9	81·0	+1·4
	Pabna	Sirajganj ...	29·946	29·639	29·830	29·829	—·052	S4°E	49	90·3	65·8	86·1	75·2	80·7	+0·8
Dacca ...	Dacca	Narayanganj ...	29·961	29·657	29·862	29·836	—·018	S37°E	115	89·6	67·7	87·1	76·7	81·9	+0·3
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh ...	29·923	29·647	29·821	29·832	—·043	N88°E	68	90·7	65·1	85·6	74 7	80·2	+0·2
	Faridpur	Faridpur ...	29·955	29·623	29·848	29·842	—·041	S15°E	63	89·3	67·4	86·2	76·2	81·2	+1·0
	Backergunge	Barisal ...	29·979	29·651	29·871	29·829	—·028	S82°E	60	89·8	67·9	86·7	75·7	81·2	+0·2
Chittagong ...	Tippera	Comilla ...	29·961	29·672	29·858	29·842	—·027	S28°E	85*	91·8	65·8	87·6	74·6	81·1	+0·5
	Noakhali	Noakhali ...	29·981	29·657	29·849	29·839	—·030	S83°E	75	87·5	65·9	85·3	74·7	80·0	+0·1
	Chittagong	Chittagong ...	29·929	29·641	29·825	29·860	—·004	S81°E	81	89·2	68·1	86·0	74·0	80·0	—0·1
	South Lushai Hills ...	.....													
Patna ...	Patna	Bankipore ...	29·818	29·474	29·686	29·823	—·047	S27°E	79	90·5	64·3	85·4	74·8	80·1	—0·3
	Gaya	Gaya ...	29·634	29·260	29·486	29·819	—·047	S56°W	124	91·4	64·2	87·3	74·5	80·9	+0·8
	Shahabad	Dehri ...	29·636	29·250	29·501	29·809	—·072	S4°E	132	90·5	61·0	86·1	73·0	79·6	—0·3
		Buxar ...	29·746	29·405	29·617	29·814	—·067	N45°W	72	90·5	62·4	85·4	73·6	79·5	—0·1
		Arrah ...	29·702	29·448	29·663	29·807	—·064	N34°W	41	92·4	64·0	86 9	74·5	80·7	+1·2
	Saran	Chapra ...	29·810	29·468	29·677	29·814	—·050	S22°W	105	91·8	63·6	86·1	74·2	80·2	+0·6
	Champaran	Motihari ...	29·768	29·460	29·638	29·822	—·048	E	101	92·5	59·4	86·1	71·6	78·9	+0·7
	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur ...	29·814	29·491	29·687	29·820	—	E	82	92·7	62·3	85·9	73·8	79·8	—
	Darbhanga	Darbhanga ...	29·829	29·499	29·697	29·819	—·055	S5°E	71	92·5	65·2	85·	74·9	80·4	+0·5
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr	.....													
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur ...	29·833	29·500	29·696	29·810	—·059	S1°E	79	92·2	62·1	87·4	73·0	80·2	+0·8
	Purnea	Purnea ...	29·882	29·542	29 7·2	29·821	—·044	N87°E	77	91·7	63 3	86·5	74·4	80·5	+1·1
	Malda	Malda ...	29·932	29·587	29·789	29·814	—·041	S30°W	58	93 1	64·0	87·8	75·1	81·5	+1·4
	Sonthal Parganas ...	Naya Dumka	29·496	29·142	29·375	29 826	—·042	S27°W	85	90·1	63·0	86·6	73·9	80·3	+1·3
Orissa ...	Cuttack	Cuttack ...	29·888	29·545	29·783	29·807	—·015	S26°W	49	92·2	71·3	88·4	76·9	82·7	+0·5
		False Point ...	29·054	29·606	29·849	29·812	—·037	N74°W	165	89·5	70·4	86·7	76 3	81·5	+0·5
	Balasore	Balasore ...	29·923	29·529	29·810	29·813	—·056	N91°W	74	90·4	65 8	87·4	75·0	81·2	+0·8
	Puri	Puri ...	29 942	29·611	29·846	29·801	—	S27°W	161*	90·7	73·6	87·1	77·3	82 2	—
		Gopalpur ...	29·947	29·635	29·850	29·811	—	N43°W	225	91·2	73·1	86·9	76·0	81·5	—
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh ...	27·959	27·608	27·845	29·812	—·053	S14°E	119	87·2	57·7	82·0	68·6	75·3	+0·4
	Lohardaga	Ranchi ...	27·840	27·482	27·728	29·810	—·058	S50°W	122	84·0	56 0	81·1	68·3	74·7	+0·6
	Palamau	Daltonganj ...		Rejected.			—	S49°W	27	90·3	56·0	86·3	71·6	79·0	—
	Manbhum	.....													
	Singhbhum	Chaibassa ...	29·213	28·709	29·093	29·805	—·052	S56°W	28	90·4	63·4	88·2	73·7	81·0	+1·8
.....	Sibsagar	Sibsagar ...	29·684	29·425	29·570	29·822	—·048	S5°E	57	91·7	64·0	88·4	72·6	78·0	0
	Goalpara	Dhubri ...	29·884	29·603	29·771	29·841	—·044	N84°E	83	89·2	66·6	84·5	74·4	79·5	+0·5
	Cachar	Silchar	29·904	29·631	29·807	29·863	—·006	S45°E	37	94·0	66·3	86·4	73·3	79·9	—0·3

Bengal for the month of October 1894.

Humidity.		Cloud.			District Observations.										
					Rainfall.										
					Of month.					Since 16th October 1894.					
Mean 8 A. M.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A. M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A. M.	Rainfall.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	District.
85	+4	5·7	+1·4	3 89	3·54	3·83	—0·29	6·00	4·15	1·08	1·55	—0·47	2·25	1·53	Burdwan.
89	—	4·1	—	3·96											
					4·05	3·47	+1·48	8·00	4·24	3·07	1·29	+1·78	3·33	1·21	Birbhum.
87	—	5·0	—	3·22	4·26	3·46	+0·80	6·50	5·01	0·88	1·34	—0·46	2·25	1·55	Bankura.
85	—	3·2	—	3·96	5·67	5·29	+0·38	10·25	5·15	1·83	2·32	—0·49	3·50	1·76	Midnapore.
					3·54	4·23	—0·69	8·33	5·21	0·57	1·56	—0·99	2·33	1·74	Hooghly.
					4·13	3·89	+0·24	8·00	5·74	1·49	1·39	+0·10	1·50	1·72	Howrah.
88	+1	7·1	+1·8	11·59	5·12	5·27	—0·15	8·67	6·23	1·71	2·56	—0·85	3·17	2·15	24-Parganas.
88	+5	4·4	—0·5	4·41	4·41	4·42	—0·01	12·00	5·90	0·90	1·96	—1·06	4·00	1·95	Calcutta.
82	—	5·5	—	2·90	5·85	4·21	+1·64	9·80	5·04	1·73	1·54	+0·19	2·60	1·76	Nadia.
87	+5	6·2	+1·4	4·31	5·86	4·22	+1·64	7·00	4·94	3·91	1·31	+2·60	3·17	1·27	Murshidabad.
90	+4	4·7	—0·5	2·76	2·22	4·24	—2·02	6·20	5·35	0·50	1·80	—1·30	2·20	1·96	Jessore.
					3·71	4·72	—1·01	7·00	5·65	0·76	1·97	—1·21	2·00	2·07	Khulna.
86	—	3·0	—	3·65	4·99	3·73	+1·26	5·67	4·62	3·45	1·14	+2·31	4·00	1·27	Rajshahi.
89	—	5·3	—	6·08	7·57	3·55	+4·02	9·40	3·68	3·55	0·89	+2·66	4·80	0·74	Dinajpur.
90	—	6·0	—	10·78	9·13	5·60	+3·53	9 00	4·80	5·39	2·75	+2·64	4·00	1·35	Jalpaiguri.
92	+15	8·7	+2·8	5·47	10·98	6·05	+4·93	12·50	5·96	5·19	2·28	+2·91	5·00	1·58	Darjeeling.
85	—	5·4	—	9·17											
					13·44	6·05	+7·39	11·00	5·96	6·22	2·28	+3·94	5·50	1·52	Kuch Bihar.
88	—	5·5	—	7·30	8·50	4·89	+3·61	8·50	3·77	5·46	1·61	+3·85	4·75	1·13	Rangpur.
87	—	4·7	—	4·54	5·50	4·40	+1·10	7·25	4·60	3·01	1·54	+1·47	4·50	1·14	Bogra.
89	—	5·9	—	2·99	4·12	4·59	—0·47	7·00	5·20	2·17	1·83	+0·34	3·00	1·98	Pabna.
87	+2	5·6	+1·3	4·43	3·38	4·45	—1·07	7·25	5·40	1·56	1·70	—0·14	2·75	1·88	Dacca.
90	—	4·6	—	7·31	6·83	5·41	+1·42	8·60	5·45	4·25	1·90	+2·35	4·20	1·95	Mymensingh
87	—	3·8	—	3·45	4·73	4·44	+0·29	6·67	5·54	2·04	1·65	+0·39	2·33	2·03	Faridpur.
86	—	6·1	—	4·42	5·45	5·55	—0·10	8·50	6·61	1·70	1·88	—0·18	2·50	2·21	Backergunge.
91	—	4·0	—	4·21	5·61	5·11	+0·50	5·25	6·01	2·98	1·61	+1·37	2·25	1·89	Tippera.
91	—	3·0	—	6·89	6·36	6·37	—0·01	11·50	7·01	2·53	1·79	+0·74	3 50	2·28	Noakhali
90	+1	6·3	+1·2	7·71	6·79	6·66	+0·13	7·50	6·75	4·70	2·49	+2·21	3·50	2·53	Chittagong.
					8·73	7·01	+1·72	14 00	8·25	6·24	2·08	+4·16	6·00	2·70	South Lushai Hills.
84	+7	5·3	+1·7	14·62	9·33	3·25	+6·08	8·25	3·18	3·82	1·10	+2·72	2·75	1·06	Patna.
85	+12	5·3	+1·6	9·82	7·33	2·83	+4·50	8·25	2·88	3·74	0·67	+3·07	2·50	0·94	Gaya.
83	—	5·3	—	7·08											
85	—	4·4	—	10·80	8·24	3·39	+4·94	8·60	2·88	3·04	1·02	+2·02	3·40	1·12	Shahabad.
89	—	3·7	—	6·50											
87	—	5·6	—	8·16	6·86	4·21	+2·65	7·33	2·78	4·38	0·68	+3·70	2·67	0·67	Saran.
88	—	4·4	—	5·91	6·39	3 54	+2·85	6·00	2·17	2·94	0·30	+2·64	3·00	0·38	Champaran.
90	—	4·4	—	5·87	7·94	3·40	+4·54	6·33	2·88	3·11	0·88	+2·23	2·00	0·77	Muzaffarpur.
87	+2	4·7	+1·5	6·63	6·53	2·92	+3 61	7·00	2·77	3·74	0·97	+2·77	3·33	0·72	Darbhanga.
					5·33	3·10	+2·23	7·33	3·32	3·61	1·09	+2·52	3·67	0·98	Monghyr.
85	—	4·4	—	4·06	5·89	3·47	+2·42	7·25	3·13	2·93	1·17	+1·76	3·00	0·89	Bhagalpur.
89	+3	5·2	+1·7	8·10	8·50	3·62	+4·88	8·00	3·20	4·39	1·33	+3·06	3·33	0·88	Purnea.
88	—	4·0	—	13·21	9·24	3·69	+5·55	10·00	3·89	5·82	1·15	+4·67	4·50	0·83	Malda.
83	—	3·9	—	7·83	6·55	3·75	+2·80	9·33	4·25	3·53	1·17	+2·36	4·50	1·11	Sonthal Parganas.
78	—1	4·4	+0·4	5·31	7·52	5·03	+1·89	11·17	6·69	3·37	2·55	+0·82	4·67	2·74	Cuttack.
84	—2	6·8	+1·8	9·81											
91	—	2·6	—	3·13	4·98	5·25	—0·27	9·00	5·88	2·60	1·71	+0·89	4·25	2·19	Balasore.
85	—	4·7	—	13·32	8·77	8·18	+0·59	13·33	8·15	3·78	3·63	+0·15	7·33	3·35	Puri.
88	—	2·4	—	3·99											
86	+14	5·7	+1·7	10 61	10·00	2·97	+7·03	11·00	4·19	4·82	0·63	+4·19	4·20	1·07	Hazaribagh.
86	—	4·7	—	5·02	5 34	2·68	+2·66	8·50	4·70	2·10	0·86	+1·24	3·50	1·64	Lohardaga.
88	—	5·3	—	4·88	4·88	2·81	+2·07	11·00	3·20	3 21	0·77	+2·44	3·00	1·10	Palamau.
					4·29	3·34	+0·95	7·50	4·03	1·45	1·00	+0·45	2·50	1·24	Manbhum.
84	—	3·7	—	3·93	3·93	2·95	+0·98	6·00	4·60	1·09	1·26	—0·17	2·00	1·95	Singhbhum.
96	+2	7·0	0	6·20											Sibsagar.
93	—1	6·4	+3·7	6·39											Goalpara.
93	+2	8·1	+2·5	20·14											

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Burdwan	Kalna	0·08	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burdwan	...	...	0·15	0·42	0·05	...	...	...	1·18	...	...	...	0·03	0·45	...	...	1·15	...	...	...
	Katwa	0·01	...	0·56	0·92	...	...	...	...	1·55	0·02	...	...	0·70	0·51	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raniganj	...	...	0·55	0·95	0·10	0·05	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·31	0·01	...	0·02	0·70	...	...	...
	Mankur	...	...	0·12	0·12	...	...	...	...	2·41	...	...	...	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	Suri	0·21	...	0·13	0·05	0·03	0·40	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	0·53	...	0·04	0·07	0·10	...	...	...
	Hetampur	...	...	0·66	0·44	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...
	Rampur Hat	0·12	...	0·58	0·45	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolpur	...	...	0·48	0·65	...	0·14	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	1·42	0·06	...	0·35	...	...	...	...
	Murari	...	...	1·00	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·35	...	...	...	1·80	...	...	...
	Labpur	...	...	0·48	0·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·75	1·20	...	...	2·73	...	...	...
Bankura	Bankura	...	...	1·08	0·97	0·03	...	...	0·03	0·21	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	0·10	0·01	...	...	...
	Vishnupur	...	...	2·17	0·17	...	1·97	...	0·51	...	...	...	...	0·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maliara	...	...	0·98	0·83	0·10	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·09	0·82	0·18	...	...
	Khatra	...	...	0·10	2·81	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·14	...	...	...
	Indas	...	...	0·75	0·28	0·21	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kotalpur	...	...	0·95	...	0·43	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	1·07	...	...	...
	Onda	0·54	0·96	0·40	0·26	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gangajalghati	...	...	1·80	0·49	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	...	...	...	1·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·12	...	...	...	1·55	...	...	...
	Sonamukhi	...	0·09	0·61	0·35	0·39	0·38	...	...	0·61	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15
Midnapore	Contai	...	0·58	1·11	0·25	0·21	...	...	...	0·55	...	0·09	0·15	...	...	1·43	0·73	0·34	...	...	...
	Tamluk	...	0·40	0·70	0·19	0·43	...	...	...	0·42	0·37	0·10	0·05	0·25	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	1·72
	Midnapore	...	0·36	1·25	0·23	0·23	0·18	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ghatal	...	...	0·07	0·51	0·64	0·01	...	...	1·80	1·20	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kukrahaty	0·79	0·29	0·33	0·54	0·06	0·09	...	...	0·12	0·11	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41
	Garhbeta	...	...	1·58	0·25	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	3·52	...	...	...
	Panskura	...	1·03	0·07	0·39	...	...	...	...	1·08	0·12	...	...	0·17	...	...	0·61	0·16	...	...	...
	Dantoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	Serampore	...	...	0·12	0·50	0·09	0·51	...	...	1·27	...	...	0·27	0·18	...	...	0·02	0·03	...	...	0·24
	Hooghly	0·02	...	0·25	0·40	0·44	...	...	...	0·21	0·02	...	...	0·05	0·07	...	0·41	0·01	...	...	...
	Jahanabad	...	0·17	0·72	0·58	0·27	...	...	...	0·47	0·19	0·04	0·13	1·92	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...
Howrah	Howrah	0·02	0·16	0·18	0·13	0·25	0·07	...	...	0·80	0·11	...	...	0·44	...	...	0·70	0·05	0·48	...	1·20
	Mohesreka	0·48	0·11	0·97	1·12	0·09	...	...	...	0·11	0·10	0·08	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	0·05
	Uluberia	0·30	0·15	1·00	1·40	0·03	0·15	...	...	0·23	0·65	0·04	0·10	0·03	...	...	...	0·54	...	0·04	...
24-Parganas	Saugor Island	...	1·50	1·14	0·49	0·33	...	...	...	2·16	...	0·37	0·02	0·47	0·03	...	0·86	0·28	...	...	1·75
	Diamond Harbour.	...	0·35	1·35	0·21	...	0·14	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	...	...	0·26
	Canning Town	...	...	1·05	...	0·21	...	...	...	1·02	...	0·50	...	0·40	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...
	Alipore (Observatory).	0·22	0·11	1·04	0·24	0·25	...	...	...	1·14	0·26	...	...	0·21	0·04	...	0·12	0·01	0·06	0·02	0·20
	Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dum-Dum	...	...	0·32	0·45	0·13	0·62	...	...	1·04	...	...	0·20	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	...
	Barasat	...	...	0·72	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	2·17	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Basirhat	...	...	0·71	0·05	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	0·82	0·25	...	...	...	...	0·68
Nadia	Ranaghat	0·76	...	0·52	0·36	...	0·15	...	...	...	0·29	...	...	0·06	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·17
	Krishnagar	...	...	1·03	0·38	...	0·10	...	...	0·12	...	0·02	...	1·00	0·20	...	...	1·79	...	...	...
	Chuadanga	1·54	0·03	0·27	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·10	0·01	...	0·27	0·02	0·04	0·08	0·18	...	...	...
	Meherpur	1·80	...	0·13	0·70	...	0·35	0·72	...	0·46	0·36	0·07	...	1·60	...	...	0·61	1·00	...	...	...
	Kushtia	...	...	0·70	0·22	0·21	...	...	...	0·34	0·54	0·19	...	0·89	0·18	...	0·09	3·13	...	...	1·59
Murshidabad	Kandi	...	...	0·18	0·38	...	0·11	...	...	1·93	1·03	0·03	0·04	0·53	1·27	0·24	0·10	0·09	...	...	...
	Berhampore	...	...	0·65	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	0·37	1·20	...	...	3·80	...	...	...
	Lalbagh	0·15	...	0·19	0·33	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	0·50	0·74	0·28	...	...	0·08
	Azimganj	1·20	...	1·03	0·24	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	1·75	...	...	...	...
	Jangipur	0·05	...	1·06	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	1·45	...	...	0·50	0·35
	Lalgola	...	...	0·60	0·29	0·33	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Akhriganj	...	...	0·70	0·70	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...
	Patkabari	...	0·25	0·40	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·95	0·97	...	...	0·09
Jessore	Narail	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	...	0·21	0·07	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhenidah	...	0·04	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·03	...	1·04	...	...	0·66	0·11	...	...	...	...
	Magura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·11	...	0·97	0·28	...	...	...	0·34
	Rangaon	...	0·06	0·16	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	0·76	0·41	0·03	...	...	0·24	...	...	0·03
Khulna	Satkhira	...	...	...	0·75	...	0·17	...	...	...	0·12	0·28	0·43	0·27	...	...	0·14	0·22	...	...	...
	Bagerhat	...	...	...	1·00	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25
	Khulna	0·50	0·40	0·23	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·05	...	0·03	...	0·66	1·11	0·16	...	...	...	0·02
	Nakipur	...	...	...	0·57	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·08	...	...	...	...	1·94	...	...	...	...	...
	Rampal	...	...	1·18	0·30	...	0·10	...	0·16	0·06	...	...	...	0·05	0·11	0·51	...	0·87	...	...	...
Rajshahi	Boalia	...	...	0·34	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·06	0·19	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·41
	Nator	...	...	1·70	0·17	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·36
	Naugaon	0·07	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	1·65	0·05	...	1·42	...	...	...
	Lalpur	...	1·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20
	Manda	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·54
Dinajpur	Mahadebpur	...	...	0·06	0·08	...	...	...	1·34	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	0·50	...	...	...
	Churamon	...	0·97	...	0·29	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·45	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·42	1·12	0·12	3·32	0·03	0·22	...	...	...
	Dinajpur	0·18	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·02	0·68	...	0·94	0·80	...	...	...	...
	Balooghat	0·17	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·81	0·73	0·83	0·6	0·05	...	0·20	...	...	...
	Thakurgaon	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·43	0·45	0·22	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	1·91	0·46	1·40	0·54	...	...	...	...	...
	Alipore Duar	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	1·25	...	...	0·84	0·77	0·42	0·35	...	0·02	0·02	...	...	...	0·06
	Falacotta	...	...	...	0·44	...	...	0·38	...	...	0·27	2·75	1·22	0·14	..	...	1·15	...	...	...	...
	Debiganj	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	1·00	...	1·25	1·75	0·40	0·30	0·35	...	0·30	0·20	...	...	...	...
	Bhagatpur (*Nagrakutta*).	0·08	0·70	0·12	0·06	0·80	1·00	0·35	0·39	0·88	1·10	2·10	1·04	...	1·56	...	0·80	...	...	0·24	0·63
Darjeeling	Buxa	0·04	...	0·09	0·04	0·02	1·23	0·48	0·49	0·25	2·31	3·00	0·07	1·38	4·41	0·74	0·49	1·81	0·52	0·05	0·40
	Siliguri	0·12	...	0·12	0·38	0·52	0·02	0·01	0·02	...	1·20	0·63	0·05	0·50	0·78	0·63	0·05	0·95	...	...	0·40
	Darjeeling	0·03	0·24	0·08	0·23	0·02	0·09	0·02	0·05	...	0·42	0·14	0·15	0·25	0·20	0·06	0·08	1·04	0·01	...	0·08
	Kalimpong	...	...	0·34	...	0·30	...	...	...	1·05	0·33	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	...	...
	Mungpoo	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	0·39	...	...	0·65	0·59	0·12	0·06	...	...	1·35	...	...	...	0·08
	Kurseong	0·27	0·07	0·32	0·10	0·33	0·13	0·02	0·02	0·15	1·09	0·18	0·37	0·28	1·34	1·88	0·87	1·04	...	...	0·09
	Pedong	0·05	...	0·05	0·11	0·11	0·29	...	...	...	0·69	0·24	0·07	0·07	0·76	0·10	0·57	0·19	...	...	...
British Bhutan	Guatong	0·10	0·09	0·65	0·55	0·25	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·78	0·31	0·15	0·01	0·53	0·30	0·03	...	0·06
Tibet	Yatong	0·21	0·08	0·16	0·05	0·16	0·07	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·82	0·09	0·05	0·04	0·05	0·06	0·01	0·16	0·12	0·01	0·07
Kuch Bihar	Dinhatta	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·05	0·05	0·04	0·90	1·52	...	1·75	0·60	0·71	0·01	...
	Kuch Bihar	...	...	0·12	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	4·73	0·90	1·52	...	1·75	0·60	0·71	...	...	...
	Mekhganj	...	0·55	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·45	1·30	1·33	0·27	0·03	0·07	...	...	...	...
	Mathabhanga	...	...	1·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	4·10	1·25	0·05	1·45	...	0·05	0·40	...	...	...
Rangpur	*Fulbari*	...	...	0·41	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	0·03	2·27	1·26	0·50	0·37	0·46	2·72	0·57	...	...	...
	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	...	...	...	0·06	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·10	2·34	1·07	1·54	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...
	Peerganj	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	0·08	0·19	...	1·27	...	0·08	...	...	...
	Kurigaon	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...
	Gobindganj	...	...	...	0·40	0·57	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	1·08	1·29	...	2·72	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogdogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...
	(*Nilphamari*)	...	...	...	...	0·84	...	...	...	...	...	1·31	0·31	0·30	0·04	0·49	...	0·32	...	...	...
	Ulipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sunderganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90	...	..	1·35	0·12	...	...	...	0·21
Bogra	Sherpur	2·75	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·61	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	...	...
	Nowkhilla	...	...	0·04	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	0·68	0·25	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...
	Panchbibi	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	0·12	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	...
														0·40	2·50	...	...	...	0·55	...	...
Pabna	Pabna	...	...	0·09	0·42	...	...	...	...	0·61	...	1·03	0·11	0·28	0·07	0·10	0·48	0·13	...	...	0·07
	Sirajganj	...	...	0·30	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

in Bengal in October 1894.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1894 to 31st October 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to 31st October.	Station.	District.	Division.	
...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4·45	1·31	3·92	0·85	0·07	1·32	Kalna ...	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	
...	...	...	...	0·11	..	...	0·35	...	...	...	7	4·25	3·89	3·95	1·18	1·61	1·87	Burdwan.			
...	...	...	...	0·58	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	7	5·10	4·99	4·04	1·55	0·72	1·78	Katwa.			
...	...	...	...	0·32	0·79	...	...	...	...	...	8	4·00	3·96	3·41	0·95	1·93	1·22	Raniganj.			
0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	3·77	?	2·41	Nil	?	*Mankur.*			
...	...	...	...	2·02	0 60	...	...	...	...	...	10	4·55	5·24	3·67	2·02	2·94	1·66	Suri ...	Birbhum.		
0·15	...	...	...	1·36	2·31	...	...	...	...	...	6	3·87	5·18	2·87	2·31	3·78	0·70	Hetampur.			
...	...	...	...	1·70	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	8	4·29	4·50	3·88	1·70	2·50	1·52	Rampur Hát.			
0·20	...	...	...	0·23	0·58	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	4·04	?	1·42	1·16	?	*Bolpore.*			
...	...	...	...	2 48	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	7·06	?	2·48	4·45	?	*Morari.*			
...	0·17	...	...	2·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	9·79	?	2·75	4·77	?	*Lalpur.*			
...	...	...	...	0·12	0·01	...	0·47	...	...	...	7	5·50	3·22	4·15	1·08	0·71	1·74	Bankura ...	Bankura		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4·73	5·39	2·71	2·17	Nil	1·14	Vishnupur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4·73	4·15	3·27	0·98	1·54	1·35	Mulara.			
...	...	...	...	0·26	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	5	5·09	4·26	3·71	2·81	1·25	1·13	Khatra.			
...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	1·53	?	0·75	0·05	?	*Judas.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	3·60	?	1·07	1·07	?	*Kotalpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	2·93	?	0·98	Nil	?	*Onda.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	2·96	?	1·80	0·18	?	*Gangajalghati*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	4·16	?	1·52	1·52	?	*Raipur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	3·90	?	1·05	1·20	?	*Sonamukhi.*			
1·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	...	12	0·65	7·71	8·36	1·48	2·94	4·59	Contai ...	Midnapore.		
...	...	...	0·22	0·75	...	0·37	...	...	...	...	12	4·00	5·55	4·46	1·72	2·64	2·29	Tamluk.			
...	...	...	...	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5·25	4·37	4·78	1·25	1·07	1·89	Midnapore.			
...	...	...	...	0·36	...	0·48	...	0·23	...	...	7	4·71	5·05	3·67	1·80	0·68	0·51	Ghatal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	0·26	...	...	...	9	?	3·51	?	0·79	1·10	?	*Kukrahaty.*			
...	0·22	...	...	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	?	6·27	?	3·52	4·02	?	*Garbheta.*			
...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	9	?	4·76	?	1·08	1·90	?	*Panskura.*			
0·29	...	...	...	...	...	0·84	...	...	...	...		?		?			?	*Dantoon.*			
...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	0·09	...	..	0·11	...	...	...	8	5·95	3·43	4·19	1·27	0·49	1·66	Serampore ...	Hooghly.		
...	...	...	...	0·02	0·01	...	...	0·24	...	...	6	5·05	2·18	4·09	0·44	0·72	1·33	Hooghly.			
0·03	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	11	4·03	5 00	4·40	1·92	0·51	1·70	Jahanabad.			
...	...	...	...	0·07	0·04	...	0·04	...	...	...	10	6·35	4·74	4·34	1·20	2·58	1·88	Howrah ...	Howrah.		
0·08	0·05	...	...	0·07	0·03	0·01	0·09	...	...	...	6	5·13	3·51	3·44	1·12	0·40	0·90	Mohosreka			
...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	11	?	5·04	?	1·40	0·06	?	*Ulubaria*			
...	0·16	...	...	0·48	...	1·00	0·55	...	...	...	14	8·40	11·69	0·66	2·16	5·08	4·36	Saugor Island	24-Parganas.		
...	...	0·13	...	1·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6·15	4·60	5·13	1·54	2·51	4·21	Diamond Harbour.			
...	0·45	...	...	...	...	0·43	...	0·20	...	...	9	?	4·64	?	1·05	1·08	?	*Canning Town.*			
...	...	...	...	0·18	0·05	0·02	0·24	...	...	...	12	5·90	4·41	4·42	1·14	0·90	1·96	Alipore (Observatory).			
																		Barrackpore.			
				0·14	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	9	5·35	3·42	3·56	1·04	0·56	1·34	Dum-Dum.			
...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	6	5 60	4·34	4·37	2·17	0·63	1·72	Barasat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5·75	3·17	4·51	0·82	0·68	1·89	Basirhat.			
...	0·39	...	...	0·16	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	9	6·10	3·59	4·41	0·76	0·78	1·81	Ranaghat ...	Nadia.		
...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4·80	4·72	3·78	1·03	1·87	1·42	Krishnagar.			
...	...	...	...	0·01	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	7	5·30	2·90	4·19	1·54	0·28	0·98	Chuadanga.			
...	0·07	...	...	0·19	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	11	4·95	6·40	4·39	1·60	2·01	1·65	Meherpur.			
...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4·65	7·14	3·68	1·80	2·16	1·45	Kushtia.			
1·60	...	...	...	0·16	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	12	5·50	8·08	4·99	1·93	2·34	2·20	Kandi ...	Murshidabad		
...	...	...	...	0·85	1·74	...	...	...	...	...	7	4·67	8·97	3·93	3·80	6·30	1·04	Berhampore.			
...	...	...	...	1·03	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	10	5·41	4·31	4·48	1·03	2·88	1·36	Lalbagh.			
0·02	...	...	...	1·00	0·76	...	...	...	...	...	6	5·46	6·14	4 53	1·75	3·53	1·14	Azimganj.			
0·05	...	...	...	0·96	0·58	...	...	...	...	...	7	5·24	5·40	4·71	1·45	3·89	1·26	Jangipur.			
...	...	...	...	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4·29	2·74	3·30	1·25	1·25	1·46	Lalgola.			
...	...	...	...	3·00	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	7	4·59	7·60	4·37	3.00	5·50	1·62	*Akhriganj.*			
0·04	...	...	...	1·09	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	7	?	6·05	?	1·95	5·14	?	*Patkabari.*			
...	...	...	...	1·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	2·90	?	1·70	1·70	?	*Kampal.*			
...	...	...	...	0·13	0·15	...	0·01	...	...	...	7	5·32	2·65	3·62	1·04	0·40	1·80	Narail ...	Jessore.		
...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	7	5·85	2·76	4·38	0·97	0·95	2·12	Jessore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5·53	1·70	4·83	0·76	0·27	1·89	Jhenidah			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4·89	1·21	3·81	0·60	0·15	1·38	Magura.			
...	...	0·08	...	0·02	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	10	5·15	2·76	4·55	0·75	0·74	1·82	Bangaon	Kushna.		
...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	6	5·90	3·70	4·70	1·00	1·20	1·72	Satkhira			
...	...	...	...	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5·05	3·79	5·25	0·66	0·88	2·34	Bagerhat.			
...	...	...	...	0·40	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	6	6·00	3 65	4·20	1·94	0·19	1·86	Khulna.			
...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	?	5·74	?	1·12	4·36	?	*Nakipur.*			
...	...	0 90	1·12	...	0·85	0·02	...	...	...	...	7	?	2·97	?	1·18	1·01	?	*Rampal.*			
...	...	...	0·51	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	7	5·54	3·28	4·44	0·99	2·55	1·37	Boalia ...	Rajshahi.		
0·09	0·04	...	0·04	0·99	0·93	...	...	...	...	...	5	5·30	3·28	4·44	0·99	2·55	1·62	Nator			
1·60	...	...	...	0·65	0·85	...	...	...	...	...	6	9·05	5·45	4·46	1·70	3·46	0 44	*Naugaon.*			
1·00	0·61	0·25	...	1·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3·50	6·23	2·29	1·65	4·34	?	*Lalpur.*			
...	...	...	...	2·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	4·50	?	2·10	3·30	?	*Manda.*			
0·51	1·19	...	2·10	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	?	6·63	?	2·10	4·36	?	Mahadebpur	Dinajpur.		
1·23	0·90	1·02	...	...	...	0·85	...	...	...	...	6	4·50	9·69	3·03	4·45	5·10	0·79	Churamon.			
0·53	...	...	0·43	1·16	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	11	3·45	9·84	2·42	3·32	2·39	0·55	Raiganj.			
0·06	...	0·46	0·65	1·62	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	8	3·79	6 37	3·78	1·62	2·77	0·42	Dinajpur.			
0·04	0·05	0·06	0·07	1·80	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	11	3·20	0·49	5·13	1·80	3·30	1·91	Balughat			
0·32	0·72	0·48	...	2·02	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	11	3·44	5·48	3·40	2·02	4·18	0·79	*Thakurgaon.*			
0·10	1·50	0·18	...	3·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	?	12·06	?	3·67	5·45	?	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri.		
0·88	1·48	...	...	2·59	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	9	4·80	9·13	5·60	2·29	5·39	2·75	*Alipore Duar.*			
...	0·25	0·19	...	3·12	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	11	?	10·01	?	3·12	4·94	?	*Falacotta.*			
...	...	...	...	2·00	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	11	?	8·89	?	2·00	2·90	?	*Debiganj.*			
1·02	...	...	...	3·30	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	12·80	?	4·62	4·40	?	*Bhagalpur*			
...	...	1·36	1·65	1·82	0·06	0·21	...	...	...	...	18	?	17·46	?	2·60	6·77	?	(*Nagrakatta*).	Darjeeling.		
...	...	1·16	1·72	2·45	0·46	0·72	...	...	1·35	...	19	8·95	24·08	10·21	2·45	11·13	4·09	Buxa ...			
...	...	...	...	2·11	0·19	0·02	...	...	...	0·06	15	5·30	9·56	4·34	2·11	4·58	0·57	Siliguri.			
0·12	0·67	0·01	...	1·91	0·26	...	...	...	...	0·06	10	5·25	5·47	0·96	1·91	3·49	4·14	Darjeeling.			
0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4·13	4·19	2·67	1·55	1·55	0·32	Kalimpong.			
...	...	...	1·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	?	5·67	?	1·63	3·66	?	Mungpoo.			
0·23	...	...	0·26	1·63	0·11	...	...	...	...	0·05	17	?	11·59	?	2·40	4·44	?	*Kurseong*			
0·14	...	...	...	2·40	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	10	?	4·71	?	1·21	2·17	?	*Pedong* ...	British Bhutan.		
0·01	...	...	0·03	1·21	0·08	...	...	...	0·05	0·03	10	?	9·17	?	2·63	5·43	?	Gnatong ...	British Bhutan.		
1·10	0·09	0·04	0·20	2·03	0·22	...	...	0·01	0·08	0·14	15	?	3·90	?	1·76	2·04	?	Yatung.	Tibbet.		
0·65	0·05	0·01	0·03	1·76	0·05	0·02	...	...	...	...	7	?	15·59	5·14	4·73	6·27	1·60	Dinhatta ...	Kuch Bihar.		
0·19	0·50	0·21	0·60	3·11	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	13	5·00	10·84	5·43	3·85	5·32	1·08	Kuch Bihar			
0·37	0·02	0·05	...	3·85	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	8	4·21	11·73	3·97	4·10	3·91	1·48	Mickliganj.			
...	0·20	...	...	3·00	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	9	4·55	15·60	6·30	4·77	9·33	1·47	Mataibhanga.			
0·11	0·27	0·23	...	4·77	0·66	...	...	...	...	...	14	4·82	10·78	?	3·68	4·88	?	*Fulbari.*	Rangpur.		
0·10	0·08	0·60	...	3·68	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	10	?	6·07	5·12	2·00	5·28	1·04	Bhawaniganj			
0·50	0·08	2·00	0·75	1·50	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	6	4·37						(*Gaibanda*).			
2·79	0·14	0·02	...	2·27	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	6	3·05	7·30	5·32	2·79	5·38	2·64	Rangpur.			
0·37	0·44	...	...	1·84	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	3·96	?	1·84	3·47	?	*Peerganj.*			
0·49	0·32	0·44	...	2·35	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	11	3·20	9·86	4·41	2·72	2·70	1·00	Kurigram.			
...	0·76	0·32	...	1·26	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	2·86	?	1·26	2·86	?	*Gobindganj.*			
...	1·81	1·58	0·02	2·05	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	11	3·54	10·75	4·69	2·95	7·40	1·17	Bardogra.			
																		(*Nilphamari.*)			
0·31	1·76	0·36	...	2·45	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	9	?	8·92	?	2·45	5·67	?	*Ulipur.*			
0·29	0 28	...	...	2·75	1·53	...	...	...	...	...	7	?	7·18	?	2·75	5·43	?	*Sunderganj.*	Bogra.		
4·20	0·30	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4·79	8·65	4·18	4·20	5·40	1·64	Sherput.			
0·48	...	0·34	...	0·72	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	6	4·79	2·85	5·12	0·80	2·45	1·76	Nowkhilla.			
0·57	0·42	0·30	...	0·76	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	10	4·70	4·54	3·08	0·90	2·25	1·59	Bogra.			
0·33	0·35	...	0·07	0 55	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	8	4·50	5·97	4·31	2·50	1·95	1·18	Panchbibi.			
0·41	...	...	...	0·03	1·26	...	...	...	...	...	10	5·35	5·24	4·80	1·26	2·33	1·74	Pabna	Pabna.		
0·08	...	...	...	0·63	1·26	...	...	...	...	...	4	5·05	2·99	4·58	1·26	2·00	1·91	Sirajganj.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Dacca ..	Munshiganj	...	0·27	0·04	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·14	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·29	...	...	...	...
		Dacca ...	...	...	0·17	1·18	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·69	0·64	...	...	...	...	...	0·47
		Narainganj	0·21	...	0·05	0·70	0·44	...	...	...	0·05	0·53	0·03	0·04	0·05	0·22	0·11	0·31	...	...	...	...
		Manikganj	...	0·02	0·04	0·19	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	0·35	0·13	...	0·15	0·05	0·27	...	...	...
		Joydebpur ...	...	0·24	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	Kshoreganj	...	...	0·85	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·45	...	...	...	1·26	...	...	...
		Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mymensingh	1·45	0·12	0·58	0·30	...	...	0·56	...	...	0·03	...	0·02	0·09	...	0·47	...	...	...	...	...
		Jamalpur ..	0·27	...	0·14	...	1·15	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...
		Netrokona ...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·79	0·16	...	1·27	...	0·75	0·39	...	...	...	...
		Subarnakhali	...	...	...	1·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·82	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Durgapur .	...	...	0·30	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	1·10	0·30	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sherpur Town	0·20	0·55	...	0·10	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·07	...	0·25	0·10	0·40	0·05	...	...	...	...
		Dewanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	...	0·08	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	0·13	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	0·30	...	2·40	...	...	...	...	...	0·14
		Faridpur ..	...	...	0·12	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	0·66	...	0·02	0·05	0·12	0·59	0·02	0·25	...	...	...
		Goalundo ...	...	...	0·31	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	1·25	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge...	Patuakhali ...	...	0·52	0·25	0·38	...	0·08	...	...	0·25	...	0·21	...	0·10	...	1·78	...	...	...	...	...
		Pirojpur ...	...	0·73	0·27	0·42	0·59	...	...	...	...	0·34	...	0·46	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	...	0·10
		Barisal ...	...	0·37	0·02	0·81	...	...	...	...	2·16	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gournaddi ...	...	...	0·34	0·70	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·14	0·11	...	...	0·10	1·17	...	0·04	...	...	...
		Gbola ...	0·34	0·34	1·50	1·05	...	...	...	0·97	0·04	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Doulatkhan ...	0·09	0·10	0·68	0·62	...	...	0·50	...	...	0·37	...	0·49	0·05	...	0·83	...	...	...	...	...
		Bauphal ...	...	0·04	0·09	0·13	...	...	...	...	0·37	0·29	...	...	0·71	0·61	...	0·24	0·04	...	...	...
	Hill Tippera	Agartola ...	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tippera ...	Comilla ..	...	0·03	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05
		Chandpur ..	0·62	2·03	0·71	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·47	...	0·05	...	...	0·16	0·42	...	0·08	...	...	0·85
		Brahmanbaria	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·02	...	...	...	0·48	0·30	1·35	...	...	...	...	...
		Ramchandrapur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...
		Nasirnagar ..	...	...	0·30	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	0·55	...	...	...	0·05	...
		Daudkandi ...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·43	0·06	0·04	0·18	...	0·14	0·04	...	...	...	...	...
		Kasba ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	0·05	...	0·08	...	...	0·12	...	...	0·30	...
		Laksham ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...
	Noakhali ...	Noakhali *...	0·49	0·18	0·35	0·30	...	...	...	0·58	0·38	0·52	0·18	0·04	1·24	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	0·72
		Fenny ...	...	0·55	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·10	2·17	...	0·12	0·05	0·10	...	...	...	...	1·01	...
		Harishpur ...	0·42	0·47	0·12	2·26	...	0·57	...	2·71	0·07	1·27	0·33	...	0·07	...	0·11	...	...	...	0·67	...
		Ramganj ...	...	0·13	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar ...	0·07	0·28	0·32	0·16	...	...	0·09	0·69	0·09	...	0·06	0·13	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong .	...	0·05	...	0·03	...	...	...	1·78	...	...	0·11	0·19	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	0·02
		Kutubdia ...	...	1·15	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·20	0·38	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·01	...
		Satkanya ...	...	0·30	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	3·65	...
		Kodala ...	0·11	0·25	...	...	...	0·07	0·45	0·28	0·01	0·06	...	...	0·02	...	0·54	...	...	0·90	0·11	...
		Fenoa ...	0·03	...	...	0·06	...	...	1·38	...	0·02	0·15	...	...	1·10	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...
		Mirsarai ...	...	1·11	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·30	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Lushai Hills.	*Champur* ...	1·32	0·07	...	...	...	0·06	0·06	1·40	0·06	0·66	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·12	...
		Rangamati	0·15	0·08	...	0·49	0·10	...	...	0·86	0·15	...	0·17	0·18	...	0·27	...	0·13	...	...	0·55	...
		Bandarban ..	...	0·72	0·04	...	0·02	...	0·14	0·40	0·16	...	0·04	...	...	0·17	...	0·06	...	...	3·05	...
		Demagiri ...	0·44	1·30	0·01	0·15	...	...	...	...	1·12	0·60	...	...	0·02	0·12	...	0·71	...	...	...	...
	Patna ..	Patna ..	0·21	...	1·11	0·92	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	6·23	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04
		Dinapore ..	...	1·86	1·09	0·20	..	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·59	4·41	1·47	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	0·05
		Bihar ..	0·12	...	0·22	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	...	0·40	0 22	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	1·13
		Barh ...	...	...	...	0·91	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bickram ...	...	...	2·84	0·76	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·30	0·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·68
		Hilsa ..	2·00	0·20	0·56	1·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·58	...	...	1·30	...	...	...	...
	Gay ..	Aurungabad...	0·03	0·07	1·05	0·36	0·00	0·07	...	...	...	0·47	1·05	1·05	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...
		Gaya ...	...	...	0·64	0·43	0·38	0·35	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·74	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·39
		Nawada ...	...	...	0·21	0·31	0·27	...	...	...	...	0·52	...	0·31	0·09	...	...	...	0·32	...	...	0·68
		Jahanabad ..	...	...	0·58	0·40	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	1·04	1·07	0·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20
		Arwal ...	...	0·63	0·08	0·52	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·31	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...
		Daudnagar ..	0·02	0·02	0·14	0·18	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	0·48	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·62
		Sherghati ..	...	...	0·71	0·75	0·60	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·55	0·32	0·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10
		Rajauli ...	...	...	...	1·40	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·70	0·50	...	0·60	1·15	1·25
		Pakri Barawan.	...	0·10	0·50	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	Buxar .	...	...	0·68	1·58	0·60	0·03	...	...	...	...	4·94	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05
		Dehri ..	0·01	...	0·70	0·50	0·85	0·02	...	...	...	0·08	0·56	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...
		Bhabhua ..	1·35	1·37	0·41	0·89	...	0·31	...	...	...	0·22	1·91	1·14	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	0·07
		Sasaram ...	0·13	...	0·95	0·34	0·41	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·57	0·15	...
		Arrah ...	...	0·97	1·21	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...
		Mohanea ..	0·48	1·48	0·55	0·57	0·19	...	...	...	...	0·21	2·00	1·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·25
		Khiri ...	...	0·25	...	1·40	1·00	0·20	...	...	...	...	3·60	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	0·10
		Ageaon ...	...	1·90	0·50	0·80	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...
		Ramagar ...	...	...	1·50	0·70	0·54	1·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	2·11
		Koath ...	...	...	0·62	...	0·09	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sikroul ...	...	...	0·70	0·25	0 71	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·24	0 05	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·10	0·36
		Bassawan ...	0·36	...	1·38	0·45	0·27	0·10	...	...	...	...	1·90	3·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·23	0·32
		Munaharpur	0·25	0·10	0 60	0·73	0·81	0·03	...	...	...	...	2·45	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...
	Saran ..	Gopalganj .	...	...	0·30	0·05	0·10	0·07	0·08	...	...	...	0·11	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·10
		Siwan ...	...	...	0·37	0·01	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·63	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18
		Ekma ...	...	...	1·21	0·23	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chapra ..	0·02	...	2·13	0·33	0·10	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·93	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Seereepur ...	...	...	2·10	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Annour ..	...	...	1·90	0·11	0·32	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	0·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·30	0·20
		Basantpur ...	...	...	0·39	0·50	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Champaran .	Motihari ...	0·02	...	0·15	...	...	0·06	0·06	...	...	...	...	1·20	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bettiah ...	0·01	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·47	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27
		Bagaha ...	0·05	0·17	0·00	0·20	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	4·00	0·25	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31
		Burhurwa ...	0·05	...	0·17	0·05	0·34	0 05	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	0·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13
	Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	...	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	1·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19
		Muzaffarpur ...	...	...	2·50	...	0·33	0 07	...	...	...	0·04	...	1·42	2·36	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...
		Hajipur ...	0·12	...	1·39	0·54	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pars ...	...	...	0·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·73	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mahua ...	...	1·00	0·20	0·35	...	0·48	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 03
		Sinhar ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·15	1 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pupri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darbhanga ...	Rajpur ...	...	...	0·19	0·18	0·05	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·28	0·46	0·56	...	...	0·40	...	...	0·06	...
		Darbhanga ...	...	...	0·72	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	2·77	0·24	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...
		Madhubani ...	...	0·16	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·40	0·03	...	...	1·07	...	...	...	...
		Bahera ...	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	0·27	...	...	...	1·20	...	...	...
		Rosera ...	0·45	..	0·32	0·48	0·07	0·06	0·03	0·95	...	...	...	0·22	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	Begusarai ...	...	...	...	0·30	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08
		Monghyr ...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·59	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	1·28
		Jamui ...	...	...	0·61	0·81	0·44	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	1·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80
		Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24
		Sheikpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40
		Chahai Bamda	...	...	0·30	0·80	0·11	...	0·60	1·39	...	0·30	...	0·01	0·65	...	...	...	0·29	...	0·01	0·74
		Chupreon ...	...	...	0·14	0·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gidnour ...	...	...	0·40	0·51	0·35	...	...	0 28	...	...	...	...	1·26	...	...	0·13	0·10	...	...	1·20

in Bengal in October 1894—*continued.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th Oct. 1894 to 31st Oct. 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. to 31st Oct.	Station.	Districts.	Division.
...	...	...	...	0·3	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	6	5·67	2·58	5·46	1·10	1·62	1·96	Munshiganj ...	Dacca.	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	1·31	...	...	...	...	...	7	6 21	4 66	3·95	1·31	1·78	1·11	Dacca		
...	...	...	...	0·04	1·23	0·24	...	...	...	...	9	5·00	4 30	4·45	1·29	1·87	2·17	Naraingunj.		
0·45	...	...	...	0·09	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	7	4·72	1 07	3 05	0·45	0·96	1·56	Manikganj		
0·27	...	...	...	0 11	0·58	...	...	...	...	...	7	P	1·65	P	0 58	0·96	P	*Joydebpur.*		
0·28	...	...	...	0·31	1·04	...	...	...	...	...	8	6·40	4·70	5·30	1·26	2·89	1·38	Kishoreganj	Mymensingh.	
0 60	...	...	...	2·20	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	4	4·90	4·10	4·97	2·20	3·20	1·89	Atia (*Tangail*).		
1·10	0·30	0·05	0·08	1·11	1·00	0·05	...	...	...	...	10	5·50	7·31	5·19	1·45	3·69	2·16	Mymensingh.		
0·37	...	0·69	...	1·03	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	10	4·80	4·67	5 03	1·15	2·37	1·86	Jamalpur.		
1·19	1·71	2·79	...	2·30	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	11	5·03	13·15	6 06	2·89	9 11	2·19	Netrokona.		
0 25	...	...	...	0·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	P	3·04	P	1·02	1·19	P	*Subarnakhali.*		
0·35	2·50	1·50	0·75	1·50	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	12	P	9·90	P	2·59	6·95	P	*Durgapur.*		
0·15	...	0 33	0·28	0·89	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	13	P	4·21	P	0·80	2·34	P	*Sherepur Town*		
0·56	...	1·45	...	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	P	5·71	P	1·45	3·31	P	*Dewanganj.*		
...	...	...	...	3·06	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	8	5·90	7·73	4·18	3·06	4·00	1·35	Madaripur	Faridpur.	
...	...	...	...	0·32	0·22	0·05	...	...	...	...	8	5·31	3 45	4·30	0·92	0·86	1·83	... ...r.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5·42	3·02	4·83	1·25	1·25	1·76	Goalu		
...	...	...	0·18	...	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	9	7·33	5·70	5·99	1·95	2·13	1·89	Patuakhali ...	ok gun	
...	...	...	0·24	...	1·03	...	...	...	...	...	10	6 30	4·73	5·75	1·03	1·82	2·04	Pirojpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	0·86	...	...	...	...	...	6	5·90	4·52	4·98	2·10	0·86	1·93	Barisal.		
...	...	...	...	...	0·34	0·04	...	...	...	...	8	P	3·30	P	1·17	0·42	P	*Gournaddi.*		
...	...	...	0·42	0·12	1·35	...	...	...	...	...	9	6·92	6·44	5·49	1·50	1·89	1·68	Bhola.		
...	...	...	0·19	...	0·88	...	...	...	...	...	9	P	4·80	P	0·88	1·07	P	*Doulutkhan.*		
...	...	...	0·39	...	1·27	...	...	...	...	...	9	P	4·78	P	1·27	1·94	P	*Bauphal.*		
...	...	...	...	...	2·30	...	...	...	...	...	3	6·05	5·75	5 30	2 30	2 30	2·20	Agartala	Hill Tippera.	
...	...	...	...	0·01	2·45	1·05	...	...	...	...	3	5·72	3·87	4 23	2·45	3 55	1·17	Comilla	Tippera.	
...	...	...	...	0·45	2·36	0·45	...	...	...	...	9	6·58	8·26	6·14	2·36	3·71	1·44	Chandpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	1·80	0·10	...	...	...	...	6	5·10	4·55	4·76	1·80	2·35	1 61	Brahmanbaria		
...	...	...	...	...	1·72	...	...	...	...	...	3	P	2·46	P	1·72	1·87	P	*Ramchandrapur.*		
...	0·04	0·10	0·50	0·94	...	0·57	...	...	...	...	7	P	3·70	P	0·94	2·20	P	*Nasirnagar.*		
...	...	...	...	0·50	0·11	...	...	...	0·02	...	6	P	1·78	P	0·50	0·63	P	*Daudkandi.*		
...	...	...	...	...	1·15	...	...	...	...	...	4	P	1·82	P	1·15	1·57	P	*Kasba.*		
...	...	...	...	...	1·50	1·05	...	...	...	...	3	P	2·05	P	1·50	2·05	P	*Laksham.*		
0·60	...	...	0·01	...	0·90	0·30	...	...	...	...	14	6 95	6·89	6·86	0·90	2·53	2·00	Noakhali ...	Noakhali.	Chittagong.
1·31	0·06	0·23	0·15	0·06	1·20	1·12	...	...	...	...	9	7·07	5·82	5·88	2·17	2·73	1·57	Feuny.		
...	...	...	...	0·14	2·03	1 07	0·15	...	...	...	16	P	13·96	P	2·71	5·61	P	*Harishpur.*		
...	...	...	...	...	1·51	0·90	...	...	...	...	5	P	4·11	P	1·51	2·41	P	*Ramganj.*		
...	...	...	...	...	0 64	2·65	0·05	...	...	...	7	6·85	5·34	7 72	2·65	3·34	3·24	Cox's Bazar ...		
...	...	...	1·01	0·11	3·00	1·34	0·05	...	...	...	8	6·65	8·24	5·80	3·00	6·07	1 73	Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	
...	...	...	0·50	...	3·74	2·05	0·06	...	...	...	7	P	9·16	P	3·74	7·26	P	*Kutubdia.*		
...	...	...	0·87	...	2·66	1·13	...	...	...	...	7	P	9·18	P	3·65	9·06	P	*Satkania.*		
...	...	1·21	0·12	2·18	1·28	0·23	...	...	...	...	12	P	7·82	P	2·18	6·03	P	*Kodala.*		
0·14	...	0·12	...	3 50	0·72	0·80	...	...	...	...	9	P	8·42	P	3·50	5·48	P	*Fenua.*		
0·54	...	0·09	...	0·41	2·88	2·06	...	...	...	...	8	P	7·73	P	2·88	5·98	P	*Mirarai.*		
...	...	0·48	0·06	3·06	1·20	0·02	...	...	...	...	8	P	10·72	P	3·06	6·94	P	*Chandpur.*		
...	...	...	0·26	0·06	2·12	2·92	0·20	...	...	...	14	8·25	8 73	7·01	2·92	6·24	2·08	Rangamati) ...	South Lushai Hills.	
...	...	...	0·20	0·38	2·28	0·48	...	...	...	...	11	P	8·74	P	3·05	6 45	P	*Bandarban.*		
0·67	...	0·19	0·28	0·03	2 74	2·13	0·18	...	...	...	12	P	10·09	P	2·74	6·33	P	*Demagiri.*		
1·61	0·06	...	1·58	2·17	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	9	3·05	14·62	3·33	6·23	5·50	1·09	Patna	Patna.	
0·03	...	...	0·90	2·16	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	10	3·30	18·19	3·26	4·41	3·47	1·03	Dinapore.		
...	...	...	0·54	1 37	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	9	3·40	4·86	3·22	1·27	3·13	1·14	Bihar.		
...	...	...	1·75	1·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2·95	4·65	3·18	1·75	3·28	1·13	Barh.		
...	0·75	...	2·12	0·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	P	11 25	P	2·84	4·41	P	*Bickram.*		
1·01	...	1·70	...	1·28	...	1·01	...	...	...	...	10	P	13·07	P	2·58	6·30	P	*Hilsa.*		
...	...	...	0·08	1·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2·68	8·18	2·75	1·95	2·88	0·43	Aurungabad...	Gaya.	
...	...	...	...	2·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2·75	9·82	2·36	4·59	6·95	0·84	Gaya.		
...	...	...	...	1·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2·85	4·51	2·07	1·81	2·81	0 75	Nawada.		
...	...	...	0·30	1·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3·24	6·82	3·55	1·71	2·30	0·67	Jahanabad.		
0·25	...	1·18	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	P	6·29	P	1·31	2·52	P	*Arwal.*		
...	...	...	0·50	1·45	0·01	...	0·04	...	...	...	9	P	5·30	P	1·45	2·62	P	*Daudnagar.*		
...	...	...	...	2·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	P	7·14	P	2·00	3·70	P	*Sherghati.*		
...	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	P	8·10	P	1·50	5·00	P	*Rajauli.*		
...	...	...	1·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	P	3·57	P	1·37	1·57	P	*Pakri Barawan.*		
0·04	0·40	...	0·43	1·72	0·03	...	0·02	...	...	...	8	3·00	10·80	3 35	4·94	2·75	1·11	Buxar ...	Shahabad ...	
...	...	...	0·96	2·14	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	7	2·75	7·08	2·89	2·14	3·15	0·93	Dehri.		
...	0 27	...	0·18	2·28	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	12	2·05	10·77	3·28	2·28	3 17	1·03	Bhabhua.		
...	...	...	0·42	1.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2·90	4·17	3 68	1·44	2·58	1·19	Sasaram.		
0·30	...	0·48	2·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3·70	8·09	3·28	2·37	3·57	0·86	Arrah.		
...	1·55	...	0·08	1·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	P	10·76	P	2·00	3·38	P	*Mohaniah.*		
...	0·15	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	P	8·95	P	3·60	1·75	P	*Khiri.*		
0·69	...	1·40	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	P	8·04	P	1·90	3·09	P	*Ageaon.*		
...	0·45	...	0·47	2·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	P	9·41	P	2·11	5·48	P	*Ramagar.*		
...	0·43	...	0·31	1·78	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	8	P	5·15	P	1·78	2·54	P	*Koath.*		
...	...	...	0·25	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	P	4·22	P	1·40	2 16	P	*Sikroul.*		
...	...	...	0·57	2·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	P	12·80	P	3·55	5·09	P	*Bassawan.*		
...	...	...	...	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	P	7·93	P	2·45	1·65	P	*Monaharpur.*		
...	...	...	0·41	2·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2·58	6·51	5·01	2·81	5·31	0·12	Gopalganj ...	Saran.	
...	...	1·12	2·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2 85	5·01	4 02	2·65	3·95	1·07	Siwan.		
...	...	...	2·30	1·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	P	6·36	P	2·30	4·25	P	Ekma.		
...	0·04	...	2·42	1·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2·90	8·16	3·00	2·42	3·88	0·84	Chapra.		
...	...	...	2·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	P	8·08	P	2·30	5·00	P	*Seeresepur*		
...	...	0·20	2·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	P	6·70	P	1 90	3·36	P	*Annour.*		
...	...	...	1·75	1·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	P	5·02	P	2·28	2·56	P	*Basantpur.*		
...	...	...	0·23	2·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2·39	5·01	3·49	2·64	3·78	0·37	Motihari ...	Champaran.	
...	0·02	...	0·37	2·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1·95	6·94	3·55	4·00	2·10	0·23	Bettiah.		
0·03	...	...	0·31	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	P	4·26	P	1·03	1·34	P	*Bagaha.*		
...	...	...	0·16	1·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	P	5·74	P	2·48	3·00	P	*Barhurwa.*		
...	...	...	0·31	2·48	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	5	2·42	7·65	2·74	3·12	3·51	0·64	Sitamarhi ...	Muzaffarpur.	
...	...	...	0·32	3·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2·95	6 11	3·47	2·50	2·13	1·27	Muzaffarpur.		
...	...	...	0·30	1·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3·26	10·07	3·18	3·73	3·69	0·72	dajipur.		
...	...	...	1·45	2·20	...	0·01	...	...	...	...		P		P			P	*Parsa.*		
...	0·28	1·05	2·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	P	8·09	P	2·50		P	*Mahua.*		
...	...	0·70	2·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	P	5·73	P	2·36	3·12	P	*Shighar.*		
												P		P			P	*Pupri.*		
0·09	...	...	1·05	2·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2·58	6·62	3·16	2·42	4·86	0·80	Lajpur ...	Darbhanga.	
...	0·49	...	0·20	2·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3·00	6·63	2·99	2·77	2·62	0·83	Darbhanga.		
...	0·30	...	0·21	1·97	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	6	2 74	6·35	2·62	2·40	3·75	0·75	Madhubani.		
...	0·47	...	0·43	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	P	5·02	P	1·25	2·90	P	*Bahera.*		
0·04	0·67	...	1 34	1·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	P	5·40	P	1·59	2·52	P	*Rosera.*		
...	0·13	...	0·82	1·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3·35	6·26	3·17	1·92	5·44	1·24	Begusarai ...	Monghyr ...	Bhagalpur
...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3 25	4·62	3·53	1·92	3·66	1·25	Monghyr.		
...	...	...	0·94	0·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3·35	5·12	2 01	1·37	1·64	0·79	Jamui.		
...	...	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	P	2·58	P	0·94	2·00	P	*Jogri.*		
0·54	0·10	...	...	2·07	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	4	P	4·49	P	1·80	2·24	P	*Nekipura.*		
...	...	...	...	1·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	P	7·23	P	2·07	3·07	P	*Chahai Ramda*		
												P		P			P	Chupreon.		
											9	P	5·67	P	1·26	2·57	P	Gidhour.		

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

District	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ..	0·20	..	0·69	0·18	0·16	...	...	0·02	...	0·02	...	0·10	0·06	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...
	Bongaon (*Sufabad*). ...	...	0·21	...	...	0·83	...								...	1·00	1·05	0·24	...	...	...
	Supaul ...	...	0·27	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	2·40	0·10	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Protabganj ...	..	...	0·08	0·05	0·10	....	...	...	...	...	0·25	3·40	0·04	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur ...	...	...	0·04	0·08	0·01								0·74	...	0·21	0·20	...	...	...	1·44
	Banka ...	...	0·51	0·09	0·12	...	0·35	2·39	0·05	...	...	...	...	1·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55
	Colgong ...	...	...	0·04	0·21	...	...	...		...	...		...	0·32	0·17	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·21
Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·40	1·80	0·06	...	...	0·54	...	...	...	...
	Araria ...	...	...	..	0·32	0·03	..	...	...	...	0·43	0·63	3·20	0·12	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...
	Purnea ...	0·18	...	0·20	1·21	0·19	...	0·07	...	...	...		1·16	0·11	...	...	0·78	...	...	...	...
	Gondwara (*Korah*). ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·15	...	0·50	0·50	0·42	...	...	...	0·30
	Barsoe ...																				
	Forbesganj ...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·70	0·22	..	...	0·83	0·08	...	...	...
	Kaliaganj ..	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	4·15	2·30	0·29	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...
Malda ...	Malda ...	0·59	0·01	0·18	0·04	0·47	...	...	...	1·35	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·43	0·01	0·35	...	...	0·28
	Chanchal ...	...	...	0·19	0·10	1·02	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	0·06	1·38	0·30	0·03	...	0·23	...	...	...
	Gajol ...	0·32	...	...	0·80	0 26	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...
	Nibganj ...	...	1·00	1·15	0·11	0·05	..	..	...	0·19	...	...	...	0·06	0·58	...	...	0·82	...	0·52	...
Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	0·31	0·43	0·30	0·03	0·15	0·15	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	0·41	...	...	...	0·18
	Godda ...	...	...	0·14	0·21	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·37
	Pakour ...	...	0·71	0·53		0·39	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·97	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...
	Naya Dumka ...	0·03	...	1·45	1·16	0·03	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	1·02	...	...	0·03	0·20	...	...	0·13
	Deoghur ..	...	...	1·16	0·90	0·08	...	0·54	0·64	...	0·21	...	...	1·12	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	0·05
	Jamtara ...	...	...	1·10	0·80	0·44	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·77	...	...	...
	Belbadda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Nanihat ..	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	0·09	0 08	...	...	..	1·83	...	...	0·33	0·90	...	...	...
	Asansboni ...	...	0·60	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·15	...	0·10	...	0·40	0·25	1·14
	Katikund ...	...	...	1·40	1·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·20	...	...	1·45	...	0·35	...	
	Madhupur ..	0·15	0·01	0·91	0·19	0·12	...	1·11	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	0·57
	Sarwan ..	...	0·03	0·45	...	...	0·74	1·28	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	1·03	...	...	...	0·87
	Sarath ...	...	0·05	0·54	0·44	0·09	...	...	1·28	0·14	...	...	...	0·78	...	...	...	2·08	...	...	
	Barkope ...	...	...	0·22	0·60	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Danrey ...	...	0·15	1 00	...	...	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	3·50	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·55
	Bhagya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	0·24	0·21	...	...	0·30
	Mohespore ...	0·17	1·49	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...
	Barharwa ...	...	0·19	0·20	·08	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	0·42	...	0·52	...	...	0·11	0·27
	Sahibganj ...	0·12	...	...	0·23	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·08
Cuttack ...	Jaratsingpur	...	1·20	1·97	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	0·52	2·00	0·22	...	1·05	0·05	0·05	....	
	Banki ...	...	1·23	0·52	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·20	...	0·34	...	0·30	...	...	...	1·11	...	0·63	...
	Cuttack ...	...	1·37	0·73	0·05	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	1·17	...	0·02	...
	False Point ...	0·02	0·17	1·84	0·18	0·02	0·02	...	...	0·18	2·03	0·02	0·30	...	0·34	...	0·09	0·24	0·16	...	...
	Kendrapara ...	1·02	0·16	2·63	0·10	...	...	0·41	0·08	0·09	0 09	0·01	0·10	...	...	...	0·33	0·66	...	0·09	...
	Jajpur ...	0·67	0·25	0·49	0·02	0·02	...	0·13	...	0·10	0·24	...	0·04	0·07	0·48	...	0·04	0·81	0·07	...	...
	Dharmsala ...	0·60	3·70	...	0·60	...	...	...	0·50	0·70	...	...	0·36	...	...	0·10	0·20	...	0·15	...	0·18
	Salipore ...	0·04	0·25	2·14	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...
	Pal Lahera ...	0·40	4·10	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	1·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	0·25	...	0·21	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·23	0·40	...	...	0·13	0·21	...	...	0·65	...	...	0·05
	Chandbali ...	...	...	0·36					...	0·72	0·60	...	...								
	Bhadrak ...	...	0·35	0·40	0·05	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·08	...	2·60	0·08	...	...	...	...	...
	Soro ...	0·47	1·05	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·86	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	...	0·50	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·25	...	...	0·70	0·47	...	0·13	...	...	...
	Jellasore ...	0·33	0·19	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·07	...	...	0·21	0·24	0·05	...	0·47	...	...	0·08	...
	Baripada ...	1·87	...	...	0·43	0·17	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	1·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...
Puri ...	Puri ...	...	...	1·39	0·11	...	0·07	3 88	0·02	0·50	0·32	...	0·10	0·45	0·01	0·45	0·84	0·34	0·25	0·06	...
	Khurda ...	0·55	...	1·69	0·80	...	...	0·30	...	...	0·20	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·35	...
	Banpur ...	...	...	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	0·50	2·00	0·90	0·13	0·34	0·30	0·10
	Gop ...	...	...	1·40	0 80	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·10	0·50	...	1·00	0·80	0·40	0·85	...	0·17	...	
	Satpara ...	...	...	0·95	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	0·92	0·09	0·31	...	...	0·41	0·10	0·31	0·23	0·05	...
	Pipli ...	...	0·83	1·33	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·41	0·06	...	0·12	...	0·25	0·10	0·24	...	0·30	0·16	0·15
	Nayagarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10					...	...	0·85	...	...	0·10	0·17	...
	Ranpur ...	...	0·12	1·40	...	...	...	...	0·52	1 68	0·03	...	...	0·58	0 65	0·26	...	0·57	0·06	0·22	0·04
	Kurmala ...	...	...	1·90	1·42	...	...	0·38	...	0·15	...	1·40	...	...	...	...	0·64	0·10	...	0·30	0·20
Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*). ...	...	...	0·60	0·57	0·39	...	0·28	...	0·96	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	1·35	...	...	0·05
	Hazaribagh ...	...	...	1·89	2·40	0·40	...	0·12	0·31	0 03	0·03	...	0·07	0·25	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·08	0·26
	Semtagurah ...	...	1·10	1 58	0·64	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·31	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·87
	Mahudi Hills	0·55	2·15	1·23	0·54	...	...	0·13	1·70	...	...	0·30	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	0·30
	Jhoomrah Hills	0·30	0·60	1·40	0·80	...	1·20	...	0·10	...	0·40	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barhi ...	...	..	0·87	1·63	0·24	...	...	0·37	...	...	...	1·78	0·42	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·60
	Chatra ..	...	...	0·46	0·90	0·06	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	0·15	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	0·63
	Karagdeha ...	...	...	0·75	2·40	0·10	...	...	0·17	0·03	0·29	...	0·19	0·21	...	...	...	0·97	...	...	...
	Ramghar ...	0·50	1·10	3·50	4·50		...	...	1·10	1·50		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	1·11	0·52	0·08	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ranchi ...	0·58	0·06	0·40	1·90	0·62	0·08	...	0·50	...	0·12	...	...	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26
	Silli ...	...	...	...	1·30			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palkot ...	...	...	...	1·70	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tamar ...	...	..	0·30	0·30	0·70	0·50	...	0·30	0·19	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chainpur ...	...	0·23	1·82	0·37	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·63	...	...	0·05
	Sirguja ...	0·40	0·21	0·72					0·19	0·50	0·14	0·30	...	...	0·40	...	...	0·10	...	...	...
	Jashpur ...	0·27	0·57	0·15	...	0·51	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·37	...	...	0 02	0·12	0·22	0·47	...	...	...
	Gangpur ...	0 25	5·85	0·18	...						0·70	...	1·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltanganj*) ...	0·22	0·21	0·14	0·40	0·35	0·10	...	...	...	0·14	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·01	0·51
	Balumath ...	...	...	0·65	1·25	0·10	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	0·90
	Husainabad ...	...	...	1·80	0·70	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·72
	Garhwah ...	...	1·40	0·26	0·25	0·33	...	...	...	...	0·67	...	1·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·08
Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	0·20	0·50	1·10	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...
	Gobindpur ...	...	...	1·02	0·90	1·10	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baghunath-pur.	...	...	0·32	0·31	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...
	Barrabhum ...	...	...	0·75	0·30	0·10	0·06	0·11	...	0·16	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhalda ...	...	0·09	0·64	0·86	0·13	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·05	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chas ...	...	...	0·41	1·05	0 45	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pandra ...	...	...	2·23	0·73	0·13	0·12	0·10	...	0·13	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	1·40	...	...	...
Singhbhum ...	Chainsasa ...	0·14	0·02	0·93	1·46	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chakradhar-pur.	0·79	0·78	0·52	2·24	0·44	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	0·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ghatsila ...	2·07	3·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baharagora ...	0·35	1·04	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15
	Gailkura ...	...	...	1·17	1·32	...	0·25	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	2·10	...	...	...	...	...
	Kalikapur ...	...	...	2·11	1·10	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monahorpur	1·69	...	...	1·15	...	...	0·75	...	...	0·85	...	...	...	...	1·35	...	...	...	...	...
	Kharswan ...																				
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar ...	0·34		0·75	...	...	0·76	...	0·30	6·36	...	...	0·76	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·03	...
	Anandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·08	1·18	...	...	...	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Talcher ...	0·04	0·24	0·64	...	0·06	...	0·23	...	0·21	...	...	0·08	0·15	..	0 38	0·19	0·04	0·14	...	...
	Narsingpur ...	...	0·35	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	0·25	...	...	0·68	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	0·02
	Angul ...	0·30	0·90	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	1·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhenkanal ...	0·76	0·26	0·44	...	0·01	0·08	0·01	...	1·84	...	...	...	0·09	0·18	...	0·03	1·27	0·04	...	...
	Bispara ...	4·00	1·30	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kanjabangar ...	...	0·30	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...
	Baramba ...	...	0·04	...	0·60	0·17	...	...	0·20	...	0·45	...	0·63	0·30	0·70	0·50	...	0·33	0·71	1·00 0·14	0·31 ...

In Bengal in October 1894—*concluded.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1894 to 31st October 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to 31st October.	Station.	District.	Division.	
...	0·05	...	0·07	2·53	...	...	...	...	...	...		3·81	4·24	4·31	2·53	2·81	1·38	Madhipura ..	Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	
0·06	...	...	...	2·98	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?		4·33	?	Bangaon. (*Syfabad*).			
...	0·13	0·25	...	2·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2·79	6·28	2·88	2·72	3·10	1·00	Supaul.			
...	...	...	...	3·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	7·58	?	3·40	3·06	?	*Protabganj.*			
0·31	...	...	0·03	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3·15	4·06	3·20	1·44	2·98	0·88	Bhagalpur.			
0·09	0·50	...	...	1·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3·95	8·96	3·48	2·30	2·82	1·41	Banka.			
0·16	0·80	...	0·21	1·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	3·60	?	1·45	2·83	?	*Colgong.*			
0·38	...	0·40	...	2·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3·32	8·78	4·36	2·98	4·30	1·15	Kishanganj ...	Purnea ...		
0·38	...	...	...	3·28	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	8	2·79	8·61	3·53	3·28	3·88	1·21	Araria.			
0·12	...	...	...	4·05	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	9	3·50	8·10	3·97	4·05	4·93	1·02	Purnea.			
...	...	0·09	1·80	1·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	5·50	?	1·80	4·21	?	*Gondwara (Korah).*			
												?		?			?	*Harsoe.*			
0·43	0·20	...	...	2·41	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	7·99	?	3·70	4·01	?	*Forbesganj.*			
0·31	0·10	...	...	2·20	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	9	?	10·39	?	4·15	3·34	?	*Kaliaganj.*			
0·29	0·11	0·84	...	1·51	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	12	4·35	13·21	4·38	6·84	10·06	1·64	Malda ..	Malda ...		
...	...	...	...	1·33	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	8	3·43	5·26	3·00	1·58	1·58	0·60	Chanchal.			
...	0·10	0·15	...	1·66	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	9	?	4·37	?	1·66	2·07	?	*Gajol.*			
0·92	0·45	0·20	...	2·10	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	11	?	8·29	?	2·10	5·15	?	*Sibganj.*			
0·04	...	0·12	0·15	1·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3·37	4·33	3·31	1·58	2·48	1·11	Rajmahal ...	Santhal Parganas.		
0·17	...	...	...	2·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3·78	4·57	3·07	2·35	3·04	0·98	Godda.			
0·54	...	0·14	...	1·74	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	10	5·14	7·24	4·51	1·97	3·44	0·98	Pakour.			
0·23	...	...	0 05	1·92	1·44	...	...	...	...	...	9	4·89	7·83	4·08	1·92	4·00	1·34	Naya Dumka.			
0·98	...	...	...	1·27	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	10	4·40	7·59	4·33	1·27	2·94	1·75	Deoghur.			
2·65	...	...	...	1·53	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	7	3·94	7·72	3·22	2·05	5·25	0·83	Jamtara			
...	...	...	2·20	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	2·90	?	2·20	2·40	?	*Belbadda.*			
1·90	...	0·10	...	1·50	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	8·03	?	1·90	5·23	?	*Nanikat.*			
...	...	...	2·16	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	?	6·80	?	2·16	5·05	?	*Assanboni.*			
1·70	...	...	...	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	?	10·08	?	2·20	4·60	?	Kalikund.			
0·20	0·68	...	...	1·15	0·64	..	...	...	...	...	12	?	6·08	?	1·15	3·41	?	Madhupur.			
1·12	...	...	1·06	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	?	8·23	?	1·28	4·53	?	*Sarwan.*			
1·28	...	...	...	1·78	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	9	?	8·70	?	2·08	5·38	?	*Sarath.*			
0·10	...	...	...	1·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	3·62	?	1·34	2·44	?	*Barkope.*			
...	...	...	2·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	10·15	?	3·50	4·95	?	*Daurey.*			
...	...	...	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	2·45	?	0·90	1·20	?	*Bhagya.*			
...	...	...	...	1·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	3·42	?	1·49	1·03	?	Moneshpur,			
0·10	0·04	0·10	...	1·73	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	10	?	4·30	?	1·73	2·89	?	*Barharwa.*			
...	...	...	0·45	0·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	2·47	?	0·78	1·31	?	*Sahibganj.*			
...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	9	7·22	8·35	6·80	2·00	2·09	2·80	Jagatsingpur	Cuttack.	Orissa.	Orissa.
0·29	...	...	...	...	0·53	...	0·02	...	...	0·05	11	6·75	6·37	4·41	1·23	3·53	2·02	Banki.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80						6·85		5·63			2·79	Cuttack.			
0·07	0·13	...	...	0·77	0·02	...	0·65	2·56	...	...	13	8·20	9·81	10·70	2·56	4·69	4·41	False Point.			
...	0·34	...	...	0·74	0·06	...	0·34	1·97	0·03	...	12	6·03	9·85	6·26	2·63	4·56	3·08	Kendrapara.			
...	0·30	0·06	...	0·30	0·09	...	10·27	0·22	...	...	13	6·00	4·85	5·01	0·81	2·34	2·07	Jajpur.			
...	...	0·75	0·55	0·11	...	0·44	0·52	...	...	...	14	?	9·08	?	3·70	2·52	?	*Dharmsala.*			
...	0·10	...	0·60	0·30	0·27	...	0·80	0·07	...	...	10	?	6·04	?	2·14	3·28	?	*Salipur.*			
...	...	...	...	0·28	0·2	0·30	1·25	1·00	...	...	10	?	10·90	?	4·10	3·05	?	Pal Lahera.			
...	0·25	...	...	0·08	...	...	2·14	0·27	...	...	11	?	4·97	?	2·14	3·44	?	*Akhyapada* ...	Balasore.		
...	...	...	...	0·90	0·10	...	0·80	2·10	0·08	...		6 82		6·46			2·14	Chandoali.			
...	1·28	0·60	...	0·35	...	...	0·08	0·26	...	...	9	5·55	7·02	4·61	2·60	3·17	1·93	Bhadrak.			
												5·24		5·50			1·88	Soro.			
...	...	0·25	...	0·10	0·12	...	0·93	0·07	...	...	9	6·75	3·35	6·41	0·93	1·60	2·47	Balasore.			
...	0·04	...	0·06	...	1·25	0·24	...	...	...	...	8	5·29	3·46	4·56	1·25	2·14	0·92	Jellasore.			
...	...	...	...	0·23	...	2·10	...	...	...	...	8	5·04	7·09	3·33	2·10	2·69	0·95	Barimada.			
0·81	0·41	0·52	1·69	0·71	0·20	0·06	...	0·13	...	...	18	8·55	13·32	8·51	3·88	6·02	4·64	Puri ...	Puri ...		
0·05	...	...	...	0·05	0·06	...	0·54	0·18	...	...	10	8·30	5·22	6·80	1·69	1·45	2·96	Khurda.			
...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·58	1·00	0·85	12	7·55	7·76	6·31	2·00	3·88	2·59	Banpur.			
...	0·16	0·25	...	0·94	...	...	...	0·53	...	...	14	?	8·10	?	1·40	2·90	?	*Gop.*			
0·51	0·30	...	0·31	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	?	5·35	?	0·95	2·56	?	*Satpara.*			
...	0·22	0·13	0·63	0·09	0·10	...	...	0·08	...	...	14	?	5·28	?	1·53	2·10	?	*Pipli*			
0·04	...	0·12	0·11	...	...	...	0·84	...	0·09	...						1·47	?	*Nayagarh.*			
0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	..	10	?	6·31	?	1·68	1·07	?	*Raupur.*			
...	0·30	1·60	1·70	0·30	...	...						?		?			?	Kurmala.			
3·00	...	...	...	1·75	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	10	3·90	10·19	3·16	3·00	6·30	1·02	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	Hazaribagh ...	Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur.
2·31	0·46	...	...	1·65	0·25	...	0·02	...	...	...	11	4·50	10·61	3·26	2·40	5·11	0·86	Hazaribagh.			
1·12	...	...	1·05	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4·67	7·40	2·56	1·58	3·34	0·32	Semtagurah.			
0·40	...	...	0·65	1·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3·50	11·37	2·55	2·15	4·42	0·27	Mahudi Hills.			
1·50	...	...	2·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4·40	9·50	2·93	2·70	4·20	0·69	Jhoomrah Hills			
1·97	...	...	...	1·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	?	9·81	?	1·97	4·50	?	*Barhi.*			
...	...	...	...	1·64	0·38	...	0·20	...	...	...	9	?	5·90	?	1·64	3·31	?	*Chatra.*			
0·41	0·40	0·30	...	1·83	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	12	?	7·90	?	2·40	3·76	?	*Karagdeha.*			
2·10	...	...	...	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	15·50	?	4·50	3·30	?	*Ramghar.*			
0·41	...	...	0·77	0·40	1·39	...	...	...	...	...	8	4·86	5·36	2·37	1·33	3·49	0·83	Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga.		
0·08	...	...	...	0·48	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	9	4·55	5·31	2·98	1·00	0·91	0·88	Ranchi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1?	?	1·30?	?	1·30	Nil	?	*Silli.*			
...	...	...	...	2·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	5·11	?	2·13	2·13	?	*Palkot.*			
...	...	...	...	0·60	..	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	3·09	?	0·70	0·60	?	*Tamar.*			
...	...	...	0·65	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	?	6·24	?	1·82	2·06	?	*Chainpur.*			
...	0·16	0·10	0·30	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	12	?	3·55	1·39	0·72	0·69	?	Sirguja.			
...	...	...	1·04	0·60	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	12	?	4·85	3·04	1·04	2·54	?	Jushpur.			
...	...	...	2·00	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	?	11·43	1·97	5·85	3·21	?	Gangpur.			
...	0·87	...	0·07	1·64	0·02	...	0·07	...	...	...	11	3·20	4·85	2·81	1·64	3·21	0·77	Palamau (*Daltanganj*)	Palamau.		
1·70	0·02	...	...	1·50	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	7·49	?	1·70	5·40	?	*Balumat.*			
...	...	...	...	2·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	6·60	?	2·75	3·59	?	*Husainabad.*			
...	...	...	0·25	2·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	?	6·37	?	2·04	2·57	?	*Garwah.*			
...	...	..	...	0·28	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	8	3·84	2·94	3·09	1·10	0·75	0·97	Purulia ...	Manbhum.		
...	...	..	...	1·10	1·06	...	...	...	...	...	7	4·21	5·64	3·58	1·10	2·15	1·03	Gobindpur.			
...	...	...	...	0·70	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	1·82	?	0·70	0·89	?	*Raghunathpur.*			
...	...	...	...	0·27	0·11	...	0·15	...	...	...	9	?	2·41	?	0·75	0·53	?	*Barrabhum.*			
0·11	...	...	...	0·39	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	2·66	?	0·86	0·56	?	*Jhalda.*			
0·70	...	...	...	1·30	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	7	?	5·21	?	1·30	3·05	?	*Char.*			
...	1·11	...	...	1·73	0·98	...	...	...	...	...	10	?	8·98	?	2·23	5·22	?	*Pandra.*			
...	...	...	...	0·64	0·44	...	0·01	...	...	...	6	4·60	3·93	2·96	1·46	1·09	1·26	Chaibassa ...	Singhbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	6·85	?	2·24	Nil	?	*Chakradharpur.*			
...	1·70	...	...	1·51	...	1·03	...	...	...	...	7	?	10·76	?	3·10	4·39	?	*Ghatsila.*			
...	...	...	0·40	...	0·20	0·90	...	...	...	...	8	?	4·99	?	1·50	1·50	?	*Baharagura.*			
...	...	...	...	1·26	0·69	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	7·69	?	2·10	1·95	?	*Gaikura.*			
...	...	...	...	0·16	0·14	0·10	0·46	...	...	...	8	?	4·95	?	2·11	0·86	?	*Kalikopur.*			
...	...	...	...	1·15	0 59	0·12	...	...	...	...	8	?	7·05	?	1·69	1·86	?	*Monahorpur.*			
												?		?			?				
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	1·16	0·08	...	...	7	?	4·68	?	1·16	1·35	?	Keonjhur ...	Orissa Tributary Mahals.		
...	...	0·06	0·12	...	0·57	0·25	0·40	...	...	...	7	?	4·19	?	1·18	1·49	?	Anandpur.			
...	0·07	...	...	0·40	...	...	0·11	0·28	0·11	...	12	?	4·09	2·77	0·94	1·36	?	Talcher.			
...	...	...	0·15	...	0·20	...	...	2·30	...	...	8	?	4·22	4·06	2·20	2·77	?	Narsingpur.			
...	...	0·24	...	0·20	...	...	...	1·04	...	...	8	?	4·56	5·10	1·96	1·48	?	Angul.			
...	1·05	0·04	...	0·23	...	0·02	...	0·23	0·02	...	9	?	6·61	4·05	1·84	2·94	?	Dhenkanal.			
...	...	0·10	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	0·34	...	7	?	7·37	4·59	4·00	0·76	?	Bispara.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·31	...	...	7	?	3·32	5·70	1·00	2·15	?	Kunjabangar.			
...	...	..	0·35	...	0·20	...	0·63	0·50	...	0·10	16	?	6·55	?	0·71	2·96	?	Baramba.			

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1894.

DURING the last week of September a barometric depression which had formed in the north of the Bay had passed inland near Puri, and had advanced at first in a west-north-westerly direction, and then in a northerly and north-easterly path, and had broken up against the Himalayas, probably to the north of Bihar, on the 2nd of October. This brought up another though rather feeble wave of monsoon winds to Bengal, and hence at the beginning of October rainfall was still being received over a large part of the province. At this time the first barometric depression of the month was formed which, however, was rather feeble in character.

Feeble barometric depression of October 2nd to 6th.—While, however, the first storm was advancing in a north-easterly direction towards the Himalayas, where it broke up on the 2nd, another feeble depression was forming in the Bay. On the 1st pressure had fallen over the whole province, the fall being rather rapid in Orissa, where it exceeded a twentieth of an inch, and where pressure was in defect by amounts ranging up to 0·189 inch at Cuttack. On this day ordinary but rather strong monsoon winds only prevailed over the whole Bay. On the 2nd a further slow to moderate fall of pressure occurred over the whole province, the fall exceeding a twentieth of an inch at the stations in the north-west angle of the Bay, and pressure became below the normal by amounts ranging up to 0·229 inch at Balasore and Saugor Island, and 0·220 inch at False Point and Cuttack. A very decided cyclonic circulation of winds also set up round the north-west angle of the Bay, the centre of the circulation being to the south of Saugor Island and to the east of False Point, but the wind force in connection with this circulation was light. The depression commenced to move in a north-westerly direction almost as soon as it had formed, and the centre of the feeble storm passed between Saugor Island and Balasore on the evening of the 2nd, and at 8 A.M. of the 3rd the centre was between Chaibassa and Balasore, and nearer the former station than the latter. On the 4th the feeble depression had again moved in a north-westerly direction, and was to the west of Hazaribagh, but it was apparently beginning to fill up. On the 5th the small cyclonic storm had advanced about 250 miles in a north-westerly direction, and its centre was near Lucknow, and the depression at the centre of the storm was greater and the gradients were steeper, and the storm was giving heavy rain in the North-West Provinces, though the falls were lighter in Bengal. On the 6th the storm had advanced in a northerly direction, and it had broken up against the Himalayas probably not very far from Naini Tal.

With the formation of the depression on the 2nd and the commencement of its inland advance on the evening of this day, another feeble burst of monsoon winds began to flow over Bengal, and hence from the 3rd instant rainfall again was general over the whole province; this general rainfall continued on the 4th and 5th, while on the 6th it was again becoming decidedly local.

The effects of this depression had to a great extent passed away at the end of the first week in October, and on the 7th pressure was rising; while the moist easterly and south-easterly winds which had flowed over Bengal after the depression were being gradually driven back by an advancing north-westerly wind current, which was making itself felt in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. On the 8th the north-westerly winds had again extended, and the general rainfall had almost ceased, though owing to the interaction which was taking place between the two opposing wind systems some heavy local falls of rain occurred. A partial re-establishment of the moist easterly and south-easterly wind current, however, occurred on the 9th and 10th, but on the 11th and 12th again more or less westerly winds were setting in at some of the western stations, and a feeble tendency to cyclonic circulation of winds was set up in Bihar. Rather general rain therefore again occurred, and on the 12th heavy rainfall was reported in the north of the province. On the 13th the lowest pressure had retreated southwards to Central and South-West Bengal, where an irregular cyclonic circulation of winds existed, and with the southerly movement of the area of disturbance, the area of general rainfall also retreated, and on the 13th moderate general rain was received in all districts. On the 14th the area of lowest pressure had again retreated southwards, and comparatively high pressure was establishing itself in the north of the province, while more or less northerly winds were again setting in over a considerable area. On the 15th, 16th, and 17th, these changes continued, and on the 17th pressure had risen briskly over practically the whole province, and it had become for the first time for a considerable period in excess of the normal, though the excess amounts were small. The area of lowest pressure had again retreated southwards down the Bay. The easterly winds had to a considerable extent retreated from Bengal, and weather became much more settled over the province, though showers were still being received in South-West and North Bengal and Orissa.

In the centre and south of the Bay on this date, the 17th instant, however, conditions had become suspicious, and were favourable for the development of a storm, and about this period the second storm of the month was formed. This was a decidedly more influential storm than the former one, but it was still only of diffused and rather feeble nature.

Feeble diffused cyclonic storm of October 18th to 22nd instant.—The disturbed conditions which existed on the 17th probably concentrated and formed a definite though diffused storm on the 18th, which commenced to move slowly in a west-north-westerly direction, and on the 19th was still a considerable distance from the Madras coast. On the 20th the diffused storm had again advanced in a west-north-westerly direction towards the Coromandel coast, and its centre was still some little distance from the coast and probably opposite Madras. The disturbance was a large one, and it was giving strong winds and squally weather as far north as Coconada. The diffused storm continued its advance, and the centre passed inland a little to the north of Madras, and probably between that station and Nellore, in the early morning of the 21st. The disturbance was of feeble strength near its centre, but at considerable distances from the centre, it was accompanied by very strong winds, specially to the north, and at such stations as Coconada, and Masulipatam, and even in Ceylon at Galle, very strong winds, and at certain times a severe gale of wind, were reported. Decidedly heavy rain was also brought up to the Madras coast during the approach and passage of the depression over the land. The diffused storm apparently either broke up on striking the coast, or it may perhaps have passed across the peninsula in a feeble form, and have afterwards developed into a more severe storm which advanced up the Bombay coast, and filled up in Guzerat on the 27th. At all events so far as the weather in the Bay of Bengal is concerned, on the 22nd it had practically ceased to exist.

The storm as usual brought with it a moderately heavy wave of monsoon winds, and when the depression had passed away this wave began to spread northwards along the west coast of the Bay. On the 22nd this wave had reached Orissa, and moderate general rain was received over that district. On the 23rd the moist south-westerly winds set in over the whole of Bengal, and winds became strong at the head of the Bay, and from about the 23rd rainfall again became general in Bengal, and on the 24th the falls were particularly heavy in Bihar. This heavy precipitation was followed on the 25th by a rapid fall of pressure over the northern half of the province, and a very distinct barometric depression was formed over this area, the defect ranging up to 0·14 inch at Bhagalpur, and the depression was accompanied by a distinct cyclonic circulation of winds. With the formation of the depression further heavy rain was determined to the north of the province, and the depression increased in depth on the 26th and moved more towards North Bengal and Assam, where defects of nearly a quarter of an inch were recorded. A strong westerly element, however, began to set in over the province on this day, and the cyclonic circulation of winds had broken up, and with a rapid increase of pressure recorded on the 27th and 28th the depression disappeared, and a steady northerly wind current set in over Bengal, producing a rapid fall of temperature on the 28th and 29th, when also the sky rapidly cleared and became almost cloudless, and rainfall became almost absent except for one or two local showers in Orissa. Indeed, from about the 28th up till practically the end of the month the conditions in Bengal were those which characterise the commencement of the cold-weather months.

Again, however, conditions in the Bay became disturbed, and a very large though not intense cyclonic storm was formed, the history of which is given below as detailed in the Bengal Weather Report for the week ending the 3rd of November :—

Large but rather diffused cyclonic storm of October 29th to November 4th.—In the Bay the first indications of an important change occurred on the 29th instant, as pressure fell to the south of Burma and the north-easterly winds blowing at Diamond Island began to strengthen rather rapidly. Indeed, it is probable that a barometric depression or storm was forming on this day close to the Andamans or over the Andaman Sea, or it may be even that a depression was crossing into the Andaman Sea from the Gulf of Siam, as was the case three years ago at precisely this season. On the 30th weather continued practically unchanged in Bengal, where temperature was falling, and the whole province was practically rainless. On the other hand the depression in the Bay had developed into a storm, and pressure had fallen moderately at Diamond Island, where wind velocity had increased up to 38 miles an hour at 8 A.M. of that day. On this day the storm centre was probably to the west of the Andamans, and it had probably already commenced a westerly or west-north-westerly movement. On the 31st of October again fine and almost cloudless weather with falling temperature and a practical absence of rain obtained in Bengal. In the Bay the storm had moved in a west-north-westerly direction with moderate rapidity, and its centre was probably almost in the middle of the Bay and in about Latitude 14° N. Judging by the indications at the coast stations, it was now a severe storm, for though the centre was a long distance from the Burma coast, and at perhaps about 450 miles from Diamond Island, the wind velocity at that station for the 24 hours from 8 A.M. of the 30th to the 31st had averaged the large amount of 32 miles an hour. On 1st November the influence of the storm was beginning to extend to Bengal; cloud proportion and humidity were increasing rapidly; showers were also beginning to fall in the south-eastern districts; winds had become part of a large cyclonic circulation and were easterly and north-easterly, and strong winds were commencing at the head of the Bay, while pressure was beginning to fall rapidly in Orissa. Temperature had also begun to increase rapidly as it always does when disturbed weather commences. In the Bay the storm had again advanced, and its centre was apparently in about Latitude 15° or 16° N. and Longitude 84° or 85° E. It had therefore advanced in a

north-westerly direction instead of in a west-north-westerly direction as on the previous day. It also, as judged by the coast observation, was still a powerful storm, as at Diamond Island which must have been about 650 miles from the centre of the storm, the high average wind velocity of 32 miles an hour was still registered. The storm had thus moved in a more northerly direction than on the previous day, and it appeared as if it might recurve without crossing the west coast of the Bay, and this supposition was strengthened by the fact that from 8 A.M. of the 1st to 8 P.M. on the same day the storm made very little forward progress. It usually happens that, when storms are recurving, their rate of advance becomes very slow, and hence it appeared probable that the storm would subsequently move in a northerly and north-north-easterly direction towards the head of the Bay. From 8 P.M. of the 1st, however, the storm again advanced in a north-westerly direction, and it crossed the coast to the south of Coconada and between that station and Masulipatam about 6 A.M. of the 2nd, and at 8 A.M. its centre was near Rajahmundry. In its passage inland it gave much less violent winds than were to be expected from the most definite indications of strength which had been given in the outside area of the storm, and even on the 2nd, when the storm had crossed the Madras Coast, the wind velocity in Burma at Diamond Island averaged the large amount of 26 miles an hour. Hence it was certainly a very large storm, though it does not appear to have concentrated mainly towards its centre as most October and November storms do. On the 2nd of November the whole of the southern half of Bengal had become largely influenced by the storm, and strong winds forming part of the large cyclonic circulation were blowing at the head of the Bay, and also at some of the inland stations, and indeed the winds over the whole province were affected by the storm. Skies had become almost overcast and rain had also recommenced and was general in all divisions except Bihar and parts of Assam. On the 3rd the storm had again moved away in a north-westerly direction and was rapidly filling up, and on the 4th it had practically disappeared. In Bengal, however, winds continued to form part of the cyclonic circulation, and fairly general rain was still being received over a a large part of the province up till about the 6th instant, when these abnormal conditions were gradually driven back, and from about the 8th ordinary cold season or north-east monsoon conditions set in over Bengal.

Pressure.—Owing to the influence of the two storms and two depressions of the month, of which the two storms and the first depression were formed in the Bay and influenced the weather in Bengal largely, while the second depression formed over the land in the northern districts of the province, the general pressure for the month has been rather largely in defect. The variations have usually been between 0·04″ and 0·05″, but they are largest in the west of the province, and they range up to about 0·06″ at the extreme western stations of Arrah, Buxar, and Dehree, while on the other hand they are smallest in South-East Bengal, where they have equalled about 0·03″, and at Chittogong pressure was in defect by only 0·004.″

In Assam the mean defect for the whole month has been equal to 0·033.″

Temperature.—Owing to the disturbed weather with moist winds and heavily clouded skies which have prevailed to such an unusual extent in October of the present year, the day temperatures have been distinctly below the normal, and defects have been recorded ranging from about 1° in the south and east of the province up to 3° at the western and north-western stations. On the other hand these conditions have given unusually high night or minimum temperatures, and at the great majority of stations the average minimum temperatures for the month have been in excess by from 2° to 3°. Hence the mean temperature for the month has also been in excess, the usual excess equalling about a degree. On the other hand at the extreme western stations owing to the large defect in the day temperatures the mean temperature has been in very slight defect, and the same has been the case in Assam, where the variation of the mean temperature from the normal has shown a defect of 0·1° only.

Rainfall.—The rainfall during October has been unusually heavy, and the general fall over the whole of the province has been 59 per cent. in excess of the normal. This heavy fall has been of course brought about by the effect of the two storms and the two barometric depressions previously described, and by the fact that the monsoon current was influencing the province almost up to the close of the month. The falls in North Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur have equalled from about seven to seven and-a-half inches, while in South-West Bengal and East Bengal the falls have been from four and-a-half to five and-a-half inches. The falls indeed in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, and North Bengal have been from three and-a-half to four inches in excess of the normal. The average numbers of rainy days also in each division have been much larger than the normal, and in such districts as Chota Nagpur, Bihar, and North Bengal, the actual number of rainy days has been about twice as large as usual.

The following table gives a comparison between the actual monthly and total rainfall and the normal rainfall of the province up to the end of October in the same form as has been employed in the previous monthly abstracts of the present year. The figures represent the ratio of the rainfall of each month of the present year to the normal rainfall expressed as a percentage. The table thus gives a condensed summary of the rainfall data of the year for each meteorological division. The first ten columns give the percentage amount of rainfall received in each month, and the last column the percentage rainfall of the whole period from the 1st of January to the end of October:—

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Actual rainfall of first ten months of 1894 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	0	55	42	97	58	104	121	89	82	105	93
North Bengal ...	0	64	16	177	83	77	80	111	136	177	102
East Bengal ...	0	87	164	79	70	95	118	112	76	104	98
Bihar ...	3	163	24	98	29	121	108	126	128	213	119
Orissa ...	30	19	27	128	20	137	154	82	69	112	102
Chota Nagpur ...	3	110	4	144	31	149	138	126	86	241	124

It will be seen that excess rainfall has been recorded in all districts, the excess ranging from 141 per cent. in Chota Nagpur and 113 per cent. in Bihar to 4 and 5 per cent. in East and South-West Bengal. The last column of the table also shows that the rainfall for the year has been in excess in all districts, except South-West and East Bengal, where defects of only 7 and 2 per cent. have been recorded.

The following table gives full data for the comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of October in all districts of the province. The figures are obtained in the manner explained in previous monthly summaries. The first column gives the average district rainfall as determined from the rainfall observations of the past 15 years. The second column gives the actual district rainfall as determined from the actual weighted rainfall of the month at the reporting stations in the district. The third column expresses the ratio of the actual district rainfall to the normal as a percentage, and the fourth the same information in a slightly different form :—

Percentage Table for October 1894.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for October.	Actual district rainfall for October 1894.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage excess (+), defect (−).
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	4·16	3·62	87	— 13
	Birbhum	3·41	4·69	138	+ 38
	Bankura	3·77	4·01	106	+ 6
	Midnapore	5·26	5·10	97	— 3
	Hooghly	4·07	3·55	87	— 13
	Howrah	3·65	4·00	110	+ 10
	24-Parganas	4·65	3·79	82	— 18
	Calcutta	4·42	4·41	100	0
	Nadia	4·17	5·89	141	+ 41
	Murshidabad	4·37	5·17	118	+ 18
	Jessore	4·45	2·30	52	— 48
	Khulna	4·52	3·71	82	— 18
North Bengal ...	Rajshahi	4·53	4·29	95	— 5
	Dinajpur	3·44	7·57	220	+120
	Jalpaiguri	5·60	9·13	163	+ 63
	Darjeeling	6·96	5·47	79	— 21
	Kuch Bihar	4·99	13·87	278	+178
	Rangpur	4·46	8·36	187	+ 87
	Bogra	4·34	5·31	122	+ 22
	Pabna	4·43	4·11	93	— 7
East Bengal ...	Dacca	4·61	3·82	83	— 17
	Mymensingh	5·32	7·33	138	+ 38
	Faridpur	4·24	5·20	123	+ 23
	Backergunge	5·62	5·40	96	— 4
	Tippera	5·26	5·09	97	— 3
	Noakhali	7·37	6·68	91	— 9
	Chittagong	6·60	7·27	110	+ 10
	South Lushai Hills	8·25	8·73	106	+ 6
Bihar ...	Patna	2·97	8·46	285	+185
	Gaya	2·58	7·71	299	+199
	Shahabad	3·19	8·18	256	+156
	Saran	3·74	7·00	187	+ 87
	Champaran	3·46	6·53	189	+ 89
	Muzaffarpur	3·03	7·68	253	+153
	Darbhanga	2·72	6·51	239	+139
	Monghyr	3·13	5·15	164	+ 64
	Bhagalpur	3·50	6·28	179	+ 79
	Purnea	3·43	8·47	247	+147
	Malda	3·62	9·24	255	+155
	Sonthal Parganas	3·62	6·67	184	+ 84
Orissa ...	Cuttack	5·69	7·48	131	+ 31
	Balasore	5·36	5·43	101	+ 1
	Puri	7·42	10·60	143	+ 43
Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh	3·26	10·56	324	+224
	Lohardaga	2·68	5·36	200	+100
	Palamau	2·81	4·88	174	+ 74
	Manbhum	3·68	3·48	95	— 5
	Singhbhum	2·94	3·93	134	+ 34

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the month of October 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th October May 1894.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	91·8	62·7	87·5	75·4	81·4	+0·3	4·55	4·33	+0·22	7·90	5·22	+2·68	1·68	1·70
North Bengal	92·3	61·6	86·3	74·7	80·5	+1·1	7·82	4·42	+3·40	8·00	4·51	+3·40	4·01	1·44
East Bengal	91·8	65·1	86·4	75·2	80·8	+0·3	5·64	5·43	+0·21	7·90	6·07	+1·89	2·92	1·83
Bihar	93·1	59·4	86·4	73·9	80·2	+0·6	7·32	3·44	+3·88	7·83	3·21	+4·62	3 66	0·98
Orissa	92·2	65·8	87·3	76·3	81·8	+0·6	6·90	6·16	+0·74	10·80	6·76	+4·04	3·14	2·50
Chota Nagpur	90·4*	56·0*	83·8*	70·2*	77·0*	+0·9*	7·16	2·97	+4·19	10·00	4·20	+5·80	3 23	0·81
Assam	94·0	64·0	84·8	73·4	79·1	−0·1								

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 20th November 1894.

A. Pedler,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 11th to 17th November 1894.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Faht.	Temperature.					Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
November ...	11th ...	30·076	71·8	80·9	18·2	62·7	75·2	68·6	·612	61·7	71	Nil
,, ...	12th ...	·080	71·9	81·4	19·0	62·4	75·1	68·1	·594	63·8	68	,,
,, ...	13th ...	·105	71·7	80·9	18·5	62·4	76·1	69·6	·637	65·8	71	,,
,, ...	14th ...	·132	72·7	81·9	18·5	63·4	77·1	68·5	·586	63·4	63	,,
,, ...	15th ...	·152	72·4	81·9	19·0	62·9	77·6	68·6	·580	63·2	61	,,
,, ...	16th ...	·172	72·9	82·4	19·0	63·4	77·6	69·6	·617	65·0	65	,,
,, ...	17th ...	·146	72·0	81·1	18·2	62·9	77·1	66·6	·513	59·7	55	,,

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	30·123
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	72·2
The extreme variation of temperature	...	20 0
The maximum temperature	...	82·4
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days		65
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 11th to 17th November 1894	...	Nil

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

Meteorological Office, India,
The 19th November 1894.

C. Little,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 11th to 17th November 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1894.		°F.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Nov.	11th	140·5	9·2	30·014	70·1	78·8	16·0	62·8	65·3	0·562	62·2	78	N by W ...	50	Nil	Chiefly clear.
,,	12th	134·6	8·8	·023	70·2	78·7	16·3	62·4	65·6	·569	62·6	78	N by W, WNW and Calm.	50	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
,,	13th	134·4	7·5	·044	70·1	78·7	17·0	61·7	66·2	·594	63·8	82	WNW and Calm	11	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
,,	14th	130·7	9·1	·079	71·1	80·0	16·9	63·1	66·2	·582	63·3	78	WNW and Calm	25	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
,,	15th	134·5	9·1	·079	71·4	80·4	17·7	62·7	66·4	·584	63·3	77	WNW, N by E and Calm.	39	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
,,	16th	135·6	8·5	·102	71·3	80·1	16·2	63·9	66·8	·599	64·1	79	N by E and Calm	25	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
,,	17th	139·5	9·2	·080	70·6	79·2	15·5	63·7	65·9	·575	62·9	78	N by E and Calm	39	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌓.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	30·060
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·971
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	61·4
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	77·2
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	70·7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	75·5
The extreme variation of temperature	18·7
The maximum temperature	80·4
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	7
	%
The mean relative humidity	79
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	72
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 11th to 17th November 1894	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·14
The total fall from 1st January to 17th November 1894	48·58
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	65·44

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⌓, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 19th November 1894.

C. LITTLE,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Division.	District.	Representative station.	Station Observations.												
			Air Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature.							
			Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
	Burdwan	Burdwan	30·026	30·076	+·007	NNW & Calm	24	81·8	10th Nov.	59·1	11th Nov.	80·7	62·7	71·7
		Raniganj	29·502	30·102	+·099	Calm	58	82·2	16th ,,	60·3	11th ,,	80·8	61·4	71·1
	Birbhum	.....												
Burdwan	Bankura	Bankura	29·802	30·065	+·089	Calm	20	82·1	16th ,,	60·7	11, 15 & 17 ,,	80·5	61·7	71·1
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29·995	30·096	+·117	N	42	84·3	17th ,,	59·2	11th ,,	82·8	61·8	72·3
	Hooghly	.....												
	Howrah	.....												
	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	30·107	30·077	+·114	NEly	165	80·7	17th ,,	60·4	11th ,,	79·5	65·3	72·4
	Calcutta	Calcutta	30·108	30·075	+·106	N and Calm	38	80·2	15-17 ,,	61·7	13th ,,	79·2	62·8	71·0
	Nadia	Krishnagar	30·076	30·073	+·100	WNW	52	81·5	16th ,,	60·9	17th ,,	80·8	62·1	71·5
Presidency	Murshidabad	Berhampore	30·059	30·076	+·097	NW	22	80·6	16th ,,	61·5	17th ,,	79·8	64·9	72·3
	Jessore	Jessore	30·083	30·064	+·103	Calm	26	81·6	17th ,,	60·5	13 & 15 ,,	80·4	61·4	70·9
	Khulna	.....												
	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	30·041	30·062	+·100	Calm	64	80·6	16 & 17 ,,	61·3	17th ,,	79·7	63·4	71·6
	Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·998	30·080	+·106	Varinble	28	?	?	59·3	17th ,,	?	62·9	?
	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·843	30·097	+·099	Nly	47	81·9	11, 12 & 16 ,,	58·1	17th ,,	81·1	60·6	70·9
Rajshahi	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·102	—	+·053	Variable	98	54·2	11 & 13 ,,	40·1	16th ,,	52·9	41·4	47·2
		Gnatong	19·321	—	—	ESE	109	43·3	11th ,,	18·3	16th ,,	39·7	22·3	31·0
	Kuch Bihar	.....												
	Rangpur	Rangpur	29·998	30·079	+·090	NNE & Calm	24	82·8	12th ,,	57·3	17th ,,	81·1	62·1	71·6
	Bogra	Bogra	30·046	30·061	+·106	Calm	?	81·3	12 & 17 ,,	59·2	17th ,,	80·5	61·7	71·1
	Pabna	Sirajganj	30·068	30·068	+·106	Calm	8	80·4	17th ,,	60·8	17th ,,	79·4	62·3	70·8
	Dacca	Narayanganj	30·093	30·068	+·119	NNW	54	81·1	14, 15 & 17 ,,	63·8	17th ,,	80·4	65·2	72·8
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30·051	30·063	+·101	Calm	36	81·2	12th ,,	60·2	14th ,,	80·0	61·8	70·9
Dacca	Faridpur	Faridpur	30·079	30·074	+·105	Calm	17	80·7	17th ,,	63·0	11, 12, 15, & 17 ,,	79·3	63·6	71·5
	Backergunge	Barisal	30·098	30·057	+·090	Calm	36	81·3	15-17 ,,	61·9	11th ,,	80·3	63·7	72·0
	Tippera	Comilla	30·081	30·066	+·107	N & Calm	18	83·4	15th ,,	60·9	12 & 17 ,,	82·0	62·2	72·1
	Noakhali	Noakhali	30·062	30·053	+·109	NE	40	81·9	15th ,,	60·0	17th ,,	80·2	61·8	71·0
Chittagong	Chittagong	Chittagong	30·028	30·064	+·123	NNE		85·2	15th ,,	61·6	11 & 17 ,,	82·1	64·2	73·2
	South Lushai Hills	.....												
	Patna	Bankipore	29·966	30·107	+·104	W	39	80·4	14 & 15 ,,	61·0	17th ,,	79·9	64·4	72·2
	Gaya	Gaya	29·766	30·112	+·112	Variable	111	80·2	11th ,,	59·1	17th ,,	78·8	61·0	69·9
		Dehri	29·780	30·099	+·093	SSW & SW	41	80·3	15 & 16 ,,	57·4	12th ,,	79·5	59·4	69·5
	Shahabad	Buxar	29·960	30·104	+·102	Wly	23	81·6	16th ,,	60·4	16th ,,	80·6	61·9	71·3
Patna		Arrah	29·944	30·094	+·107	W	19	82·7	15th ,,	60·2	17th ,,	81·2	61·8	71·5
	Saran	Chapra	29·957	30·098	+·121	WSW	?	81·4	14th ,,	60·6	16th ,,	80·5	62·0	71·3
	Champaran	Motihari	29·913	30·104	+·120	WSW & Calm	79	82·5	13th ,,	53·9	16th ,,	81·2	57·1	69·2
	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·958	30·006	—	WNW	36	81·7	14th ,,	58·3	16th ,,	80·3	61·1	70·7
	Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·966	30·092	+·099	Calm	33	81·9	13th ,,	60·7	16 & 17 ,,	80·8	63·8	72·3
	Monghyr	.....												
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·966	30·084	+·105	Calm	48	81·5	15th ,,	57·7	17th ,,	80·8	60·8	70·8
Bhagalpur	Purnea	Purnea	30·010	30·093	+·116	Calm	32	81·4	13th ,,	58·3	17th ,,	80·7	61·3	71·1
	Malda	Malda	30·050	30·076	+·099	NW	39	81·9	16th ,,	58·7	17th ,,	80·9	61·5	71·2
	Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·628	30·097	+·113	NNW	51	80·2	16th ,,	59·8	11th ,,	79·1	60·8	70·0
	Cuttack	Cuttack	30·052	30·077	+·110	Calm	28	85·3	16th ,,	61·3	11th ,,	82·4	65·4	73·9
		False Point	30·113	30·076	+·113	NE & N	135	81·9	17th ,,	60·0	11th ,,	80·3	64·2	72·3
Orissa	Balasore	Balasore	30·079	30·083	+·108	Variable	50	84·4	16th ,,	58·6	11th ,,	81·6	61·9	71·8
	Puri	Puri	30·107	30·062	—	N	186	83·7	16 & 17 ,,	64·1	11 & 12 ,,	82·1	67·4	74·8
		Gopalpur	30·110	30·071	—	NNW	223	83·2	17th ,,	59·1	11th ,,	81·2	65·2	73·2
	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	28·084	30·105	+·096	NNW	125	75·1	15 & 16 ,,	54·9	12th ,,	74·1	57·0	65·5
	Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·954	30·091	+·094	Calm	96	75·2	16th ,,	52·5	13th ,,	73·5	56·4	65·0
Chotn Nagpur	Palamau	Daltonganj	29·411	30·138	—	N	10	80·4	15th ,,	51·6	12th ,,	78·9	54·8	66·9
	Manbhum	.....												
	Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·352	30·091	+·111	SWly	23	83·1	16th ,,	56·3	13th ,,	81·2	58·8	70·0
	Sibsagar	Sibsagar												
	Goalpara	Dhubri												
	Cachar	Silchar												

Explanation.—Summary—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the ...e *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The ... of the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisions, stations for the period in question ...s in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one of which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

for the week ending Saturday, the 17th of November 1894.

Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.									District.
					Of week.				Rainfall.					
									Since 1st of month.			Since 16th October 1894.		
					Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	
—1·8	67·6	78	1·4	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	2·49	0·25	+2·24	3·58	1·80	+1·78	Burdwan.
—1·3	66·7	82	0·7	Nil											
					Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	1·90	0·14	+1·76	4·07	1·43	+3·64	Birbhum.
—2·0	68·3	78	1·6	Nil	Nil	0·14	0·00	0·25	2·11	0·38	+1·73	2·99	1·73	+1·26	Bankura.
—0·6	69·0	76	0·6	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	4·47	0·28	+4·19	6·30	2·60	+3·70	Midnapore.
					Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	4·19	0·19	+4·00	4·76	1·75	+3·01	Hooghly.
					Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	2·68	0·29	+2·39	4·17	1·69	+2·48	Howrah.
—2·1	71·2	84	2·0	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·23	4·17	0·38	+3·79	5·87	2·61	+3·26	24-Parganas.
—2·0	69·4	79	0·1	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	3·04	0·27	+2·77	3·94	2·23	+1·71	Calcutta.
—1·7	70·4	81	0·7	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	5·77	0·30	+5·47	7·50	1·84	+5·66	Nadia.
—0·8	69·2	86	0·9	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	3·27	0·22	+3·05	6·84	1·53	+5·31	Murshidabad.
—3·1	69·3	91	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	6·18	0·25	+5·93	6·68	2·05	+4·63	Jessore.
					Nil	0·03	0·00	0·29	5·77	0·39	+5·38	6·52	2·36	+4·16	Khulna.
—1·0	71·2	82	0·3	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·00	0·12	2·12	0·19	+1·93	5·57	1·33	+4·24	Rajshahi.
?	68·1	85	1·0	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·00	0·12	1·08	0·08	+1·00	4·82	0·97	+3·85	Dinajpur.
—0·7	67·1	84	4·1	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·04	0·08	−0·04	5·43	2·84	+2·59	Jalpaiguri.
—1·0	46·0	80	2·9	Nil	0·05	0·19	0·25	0·42	0·13	0·25	—0·12	5·32	1·94	+3·38	Darjeeling.
—	30·6	77	1·3	0·51											
					0·03	0·03	0·25	0·18	0·04	0·04	0	6·25	2·57	+3·68	Kuch Bihar.
—0·3	68·9	90	3·0	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·44	0·08	+0·36	5·90	1·70	+4·20	Rangpur.
—1·6	68·7	85	0·7	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	3·58	0·31	+3·27	6·60	1·85	+4·75	Bogra.
—2·0	68·0	86	1·3	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	3·51	0·25	+3·26	5·68	2·08	+3·60	Pabna.
—2·4	72·3	79	0·6	Nil	Nil	0·17	0·00	0·35	5·26	0·61	+4·65	6·82	2·31	+4·51	Dacca.
—2·7	68·2	88	1·4	Nil	Nil	0·07	0·00	0·24	5·10	0·28	+4·82	9·35	2·18	+7·17	Mymensingh.
—2·1	71·1	84	0	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·25	7·83	0·29	+7·54	9·86	1·94	+7·92	Faridpur.
—2·2	72·1	79	0	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·00	0·14	3·90	1·13	+2·77	5·60	3·01	+2·59	Backergunge.
—2·5	71·4	86	0·6	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·00	0·31	2·39	0·59	+1·80	5·37	2·19	+3·18	Tippera.
—3·2	71·6	85	1·1	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·22	2·38	1·95	+0·43	4·91	3·73	+1·18	Noakhali.
—1·8	71·5	85	2·4	Nil	Nil	0·10	0·00	0·25	2·61	1·50	+1·11	7·32	3·99	+3·33	Chittagong.
					Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	1·94	1·51	+0·43	8·18	3·59	+4·59	South Lushai Hills.
+1·2	70·2	75	1·4	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	1·16	0·09	+1·07	4·98	1·19	+3·79	Patna.
—1·2	65·4	70	4·7	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	1·63	0·15	+1·48	5·37	0·82	+4·55	Gaya.
—2·2	68·9	75	1·6	Nil											
+0·4	69·2	76	0·7	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·07	2·45	0·11	+2·34	5·50	1·13	+4·37	Shahabad.
+1·1	67·8	84	1·0	Nil											
+0·4	68·4	83	1·9	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·08	1·80	0·04	+1·76	6·18	0·71	+5·47	Saran.
—0·1	66·8	88	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	1·16	Nil	+1·16	4·10	0·31	+3·79	Champaran.
—	67·6	88	1·4	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	1·53	0·04	+1·49	4·64	0·91	+3·73	Muzaffarpur.
—0·1	68·4	83	0·9	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	1·79	0·02	+1·77	5·53	0·81	+4·72	Darbhanga.
					Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·44	0·10	+0·34	4·05	1·19	+2·86	Monghyr.
+0·2	69·1	83	3·7	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·45	0·07	+0·38	3·38	1·25	+2·13	Bhagalpur.
+0·2	67·1	88	1·3	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·03	0·04	—0·01	4·42	1·37	+3·05	Purnea.
+1·1	68·0	83	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·57	0·18	+0·39	6·40	1·34	+5·06	Malda.
+0·7	67·9	77	1·7	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	2·58	0·13	+2·45	6·05	1·29	+4·76	Sonthal Parganas.
—1·4	70·2	73	2·4	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·00	0·31		0·84			3·53		Cuttack.
—1·4	72·0	83	4·0	Nil											
—1·0	68·3	87	0	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·00	0·28	3·37	0·67	+2·70		2·36		Balasore.
.	71·7	76	2·1	Nil	Nil	0·22	0·00	0·53	3·89	1·57	+2·32	7·67	5·04	+2·73	Puri.
.	69·9	82	1·7	Nil											
—1·9	64·0	74	2·7	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·00	0·15	1·06	0·25	+0·81	5·76	0·89	+4·87	Hazaribagh.
—1·6	64·0	70	0·6	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·00	0·03	1·76	0·18	+1·58	3·86	1·04	+2·72	Lohardaga.
	59·8	82	1·6	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·48	0·33	+0·11	3·69	1·10	+2·59	Palamau.
					Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·34	0·15	+0·69	2·29	1·15	+1·14	Manbhum.
1·5	65·8	81	0·7	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·59	0·23	+0·36	1·68	1·49	+0·19	Singhbhum.
															Sibsagar.
															Goalpara.
															Cachar.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 17th of November 1894.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 11th.	Monday, 12th.	Tuesday, 13th.	Wednesday, 14th.	Thursday, 15th.	Friday, 16th.	Saturday, 17th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·75	0·34	4·82	1·66
			Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·68	0·28	3·29	2·15
			Katwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·51	0·28	3·23	2·06
			Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·02	0·13	2·95	1·35
			Mankur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·84	0·11	5·78	1·77
			Hetampur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·22	0·13	6·00	1·83
			Rampur Hát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·04	0·16	4·14	1·68
			Bolpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·25	?	1·41	?
			Murari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·14	?	6·59	?
			Labpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·32	?	6·09	?
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·77	0·17	1·48	1·01
			Vishnupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·21	2·96	0·24	2·96	1·38
			Maliara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	0·54	0·36	2·08	1·71
			Khatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·29	4·17	0·75	5·42	1·88
			Indas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·59	?	0·64	?
			Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·80	?	3·87	?
			Onda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·85	?	0·85	?
			Gangajalghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·90	?	1·08	?
			Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·14	?	4·66	?
			Sonamukhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·43	?	2·63	?
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	8·67	0·60	11·61	5·19
			Tamluk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	4·01	0·27	6·65	2·56
			Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·72	0·20	3·79	2·09
			Ghatal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·49	0·06	3·17	0·57
			Kukrahati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·88	?		?
			Garhbeta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·25	?	6·27	?
			Panskura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·96	?	6·86	?
			Dantoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	3·20	0·17	3·78	1·83
			Hooghly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	7·23	0·19	7·95	1·52
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·04	0·21	2·55	1·91
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·97	0·27	5·55	2·15
			Mohesreka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·38	0·32	2·78	1·22
			Uluberia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·99	?	2·95	?
	Presidency.	24-Parganas...	Saugor Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	6·42	0·78	11·50	5·14
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	4·09	0·30	7·20	2·51
			Canning Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Alipore (Obsy.)	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·04	0·27	3·04	2·23
			Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	3·74	0·44	4·30	1·78
			Dum-Dum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	4·09	0·19	4·72	1·91
			Barasat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	3·49	0·26	4·17	2·12
			Basirhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	2·58	0·30	3·36	2·11
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	6·21	0·36	8·08	1·78
			Krishnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·73	0·33	4·01	1·31
			Chuadanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	6·63	0·43	8·64	2·08
			Meherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·94	0·13	8·10	1·58
			Kushtia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	6·30	0·22	8·64	2·45
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·83	0·32	9·22	1·46
			Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·30	0·24	5·18	1·60
			Lalbag ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·09	0·31	7·22	1·45
			Azimganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·75	0·19	6·64	1·42
			Jangipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·07	0·08	3·92	1·50
			Lalgola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·40	0·20	10·90	1·8
			Akhriganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·19	?	7·33	?
			Patkabari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·00	?		?
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	5·40	0·37	5·80	2·17
			Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	6·79	0·24	7·74	2·3
			Jhenidah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	8·47	0·23	8·74	2·15
			Magura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	6·62	0·17	6·77	1·5
			Bangaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·60	0·26	4·34	2·0
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	4·82	0·33	6·02	2·0
			Bagerhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	7·93	0·47	8·81	2·8
			Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	4·57	0·36	4·76	2·2
			Nakipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·33	?	0·69	?
			Rampal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	11·08	?	12·09	?
	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·52	0·15	4·07	1·5
			Nator ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·85	0·26	5·31	1·8
			Naugaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	2·97	0·15	7·31	0·5
			Lalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·91	?		?
			Manda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·16	?	7·32	?
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·50	0·08	8·80	0·8
			Churaman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	0·25	0·12	2·64	0·6
			Raiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·47	0·06	4·24	0·4
			Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·06	3·30	1·9
			Balughat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·67	0·09	4·85	0·7
			Thakurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·45	?
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·08	5·43	2·8
			Alipore Dooar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·94	?
			Fallacotta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·90	?
			Debiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·40	?
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·77	?
North Bengal.		Darjeeling ...	Baxa ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	1	0·19	0·18	0·19	0·36	11·32	4·4
			Siliguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·32	0·28	0·32	4·86	0·8
			Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·02	0·09	3·51	4·1
			Kalimpong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·20	Nil	0·21	1·55	0·9
			Kurseong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·44	?
			Pedong ...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·01	...	Nil	0·09	?	0·17	?	2·24	?
		British Bhutan	Gnatong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·13	?	5·58	?
		Tibet ...	Yatong ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·05	Nil	0·09	?	0·11		3·05	
		Kuch Bihar...	Dinhatta ...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	1	0·11	0·04	0·02	0·04	6·39	1·9
			Kuch Bihar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·05	5·33	1·1
			Mickliganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·01	3·91	1·1
			Mathabhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·03	9·33	1·3
			Putbari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·88	?
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj *Gaibanda).*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·09	0·06	6·37	1·1
			Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·46	0·09	5·84	2·1
			Peerganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·75	?	4·23	?
			Kurigaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·19	0·15	3·89	1·1
			Gobindganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·91	?	5·77	?
			Bagdogra *(Nilphamari)*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·02	7·46	1·1
			Ulipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·67	
			Sundergunj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·68	?	6·09	
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·45	0·54	7·85	2·1
			Nowkhilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·41	0·47	5·86	2·1
			Bogra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·62	0·22	7·87	1·1
			Panchbibi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·80	0·01	4·75	1·1
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·51	0·14	5·84	1·1
			Sirajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·49	0·25	5·49	2·1

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 17th of November 1894—con

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 11th.	Monday, 12th.	Tuesday, 13th.	Wednesday, 14th.	Thursday, 15th.	Friday, 16th.	Saturday, 17th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1894.	Average rainfall from 1 October date.
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·08	0·61	5·70	2·
			Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·53	0·44	6·31	1·
			Narayangan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·66	4·66	0·38	6·53	3·
			Manikganj ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	7·76	0·35	8·72	1·
			Jaydebpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·73	?	5·99	
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	6·12	0·37	9·03	1·
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	3·17	0·19	6·37	2·
			Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·86	0·28	8·55	2·
			Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·87	0·22	7·24	2·
			Netrakona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·33	6·45	0·34	15·58	2·
			Subarnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	6·47	?	7·66	
			Durgapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·90	?	11·85	
			Sherpur Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·52	?	7·80	
			Diwanganj ...										?		?		
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	3·73	0·28	7·73	1·
			Faridpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	8·47	0·28	9·33	2·
			Goalundo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	11·02	0·29	12·27	2·
		Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·04	1·36	7·17	3·
			Pirojpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	4·91	1·02	6·83	3·
			Barisal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	3·54	1·00	4·40	2·
			Gaurnadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·58	?	5·00	
			Bhola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	2·10	1·13	3·99	2·
			Daulatkhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·92	?	2·99	
			Bauphal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·33	?	6·27	
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	4·45	0·69	6·75	2·
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	1·36	0·71	4·91	1·
			Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·65	0·48	5·86	1·
			Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·91	0·45	4·26	2·
			Ramchandra-pur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·69	?		
			Nasirnagar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·09	?	4·29	
			Daudkandi...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		
			Kasba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·30	?	2·87	
			Laksam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	3·19	1·52	5·72	3·
			Fenny ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·55	2·37	4·08	3·
			Harishpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·62	?	6·28	
			Ramganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·38	?	3·79	
		Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	3·04	1·90	6·98	5·
			Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	1·58	1·08	7·65	2·
			Kutubdia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·61	?	8·97	
			Satkanya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·36	?	11·42	
			Kodala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·39	?	8·42	
			Fenoa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·07	?	6·55	
			Mirserai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·96	?	6·04	
			Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·18	?		
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·94	1·51	8·18	3
			Bundarban ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·47	?	7·92	
Behar.	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·06	0·05	6·56	1
			Dinapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·88	0·05	6·35	1
			Bihar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·23	0·13	3·26	1
			Barh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·46	0·15	3·74	1
			Bikram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·81	?	7·23	
			Hilsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·30	
		Gaya ...	Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·49	0·12	4·37	0
			Gaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·88	0·22	9·83	1
			Nawadah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·71	0·09	3·52	0
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·45	0·14	3·75	0
			Arwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·29	?	3·81	
			Daudnagar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·96	?	4·54	
			Sherghati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·70	
			Rajauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·20	?	7·20	
			Pakri Barawan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·22	?	1·59	
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·26	0·06	8·01	
			Dehri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	1·35	0·04	4·50	
			Bhabhua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·88	0·33	6·05	
			Sasaram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·19	0·05	3·77	
			Arrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·58	0·05	5·15	
			Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·05	?	5·03	
			Khiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·25	?	2·00	
			Ageaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·45	?	7·14	
			Ramagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·87	?	7·35	
			Koath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·39	?	5·13	
			Sikroul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·32	?	5·48	
			Bassowan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·04	?	6·13	
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·04	?	4·69	
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	1·52	0·06	6·83	
			Siwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·13	0·04	5·08	
			Ekma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·75	?	6·00	
			Chapra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·75	0·03	6·63	
			Seeresepur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		
			Annour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·78	?	4·14	
			Basantpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·27	?	3·83	
		Champaran...	Motihari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·01	Nil	5·79	
			Bettiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·31	Nil	2·41	
			Bagaha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·99	?	3·33	
			Burhurwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·54	?	3·54	
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·04	Nil	4·55	
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·21	0·05	4·34	
			Hajipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·35	0·06	5·04	
			Paru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·98	?		
			Mahuwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·04	?		
			Shitahar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·32	?	4·44	
			Pupri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·88	0·04	7·74	
			Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·77	0·01	3·39	
			Madhubani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·73	Nil	4·48	
			Bahera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·75	?	3·35	
			Rosera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·05	?	3·57	
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begu Sarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·69	0·21	6·23	
			Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·15	0·07	3·81	
			Jamui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·46	0·03	2·10	
			Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·10	?	2·10	
			Shaikhpura...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·30	?	3·54	
			Chakai Bamda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·63	?	3·70	
			Chupreon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		
			Gidhour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·40	?	2·97	

ıent of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 17th of November 1894—*concld.*

Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 11th.	Monday, 12th.	Tuesday, 13th.	Wednesday, 14th.	Thursday, 15th.	Friday, 16th.	Saturday, 17th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th October 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·22	0·03	3·03	1·41
		Bangaon (Sylabad).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·23	?	4·56	?
		Supaul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·10	1·01
		Pratapganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·06	?
		Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·53	0·21	3·51	1·09
		Banka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	1·03	0·07	3·85	1·48
		Colgong ...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	1	0·40	?	0·53	?	3·36	?
	Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·02	4·30	1·17
		Araria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·03	3·88	1·24
		Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·08	0·06	5·06	1·68
		Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·21	?	4·42	?
		Barsoe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
		Forbesganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·01	?
		Kaliaganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·34	?
	Malda ...	Malda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·01	0·16	11·07	1·80
		Chanchal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·13	0·19	1·71	0·85
		Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·07	?
		Sibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·48	?	8·03	?
	Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·43	0·11	2·91	1·22
		Godda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·84	0·05	7·88	1·03
		Pakaur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·20	0·05	8·64	1·03
		Naya Dumka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·01	0·18	6·01	1·53
		Deoghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·01	0·09	3·95	1·84
		Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·98	0·30	7·23	1·13
		Belbodda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
		Nanihat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·16	?	5·39	?
		Asseuboni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·05	?	8·00	?
		Katikund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·65	?	9·25	?
		Madhupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·69	?	5·10	?
		Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·48	?	6·01	?
		Sarath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·87	?	6·23	?
		Barkope ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·46	?	3·90	?
		Dunrey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
		Bhagya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·39	?		?
		Mohespore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·31	?	4·48	?
		Barharwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·48	?	4·20	?
		Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?	1·79	?
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·95	0·02	5·04	3·42
		Banki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·33	1·42	0·84	4·95	2·86
		Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil		0·78		3·57
		False Point ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·22	2·26	1·89	6·95	6·30
		Kendrapara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	6·28	0·59	10·84	3·67
		Jajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	2·61	0·35	4·95	2·42
		Dharmsala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·73	?	5·25	?
		Salipore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·22	?	4·50	?
		Pal Lahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·25	?	4·30	?
	Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·62	?	7·06	?
		Chandbali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	2·14	1·10		3·34
		Bhadrak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	1·46	0·78	4·03	2·70
		Soro ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	1·66	0·58		2·40
		Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·19	0·71	6·79	3·18
		Jellasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·16	0·25	6·30	1·17
		Baripada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·24	5·60	0·58	8·29	1·53
	Puri ...	Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	2·22	1·59	8·24	6·13
		Khurda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	4·25	1·17	5·70	4·13
		Bhanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·50	5·20	1·94	9·08	4·53
		Gop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·46	?	7·36	?
		Satpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·44	?	5·00	?
		Pipli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·90	?	6·06	?
		Nayagarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·50	?	3·97	?
		Ranpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·05	?	3·02	?
		Kurmala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·74	0·16	7·13	1·18
		Hazaribagh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·15	0·19	6·26	1·05
		Semtagurah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	1·13	0·23	4·47	0·55
		Mahudi Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·70	0·33	6·12	0·60
		Jhumra Hill ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·23	0·60	0·32	4·80	1·01
		Barhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·71	?	5·21	?
		Chatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·46	?	3·77	?
		Karagdeha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·70	?	4·46	?
		Ramgar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·80	?		?
	Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	2·69	0·07	5·98	0·90
		Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·81	0·27	1·72	1·15
		Silli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·00	?		?
		Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·36	?	2·49	?
		Tamar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
		Chainpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·60	?	2·96	?
	Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·48	0·33	3·69	1·10
		Balumath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·91	?	9·31	?
		Husainabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·61	?	4·20	?
		Garhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·37	?	2·94	?
	Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·78	0·16	1·53	1·13
		Gobindpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·90	0·14	3·05	1·17
		Raghunathpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·56	?	1·45	?
		Barabhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·85	?	1·38	?
		Jhulda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·28	?	1·84	?
		Chas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·69	?	4·74	?
		Pandra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·93	?	6·15	?
	Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·59	0·23	1·68	1·49
		Chakardharpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·17	?		?
		Ghatsila ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		
		Baharagura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·71	?	3·21	?
		Gaikura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·38	?	2·31	?
		Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·38	?	2·24	?
		Manoharpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·50	?	3·36	?
		Kharswan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			?		?		?

nation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are s corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least rain has fallen.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 17TH OF NOVEMBER 1894.

DURING the second half of the previous week fine settled weather of ordinary north-east monsoon character had set in rapidly over the province, and the disturbed conditions brought about by the storm at the commencement of the month had disappeared. An unusually rapid fall of temperature had also occurred, and at the close of the week temperature had became rather largely in defect.

Ordinary north-east monsoon weather has prevailed over the whole of Bengal for the whole of the present week, and the changes which have occurred from day to day have been small and of the kind which usually accompany fine settled weather. Thus on the 11th temperature and pressure were increasing slowly, and while pressure was still moderately in excess, the mean temperature was below the normal by amounts ranging between about 6° at the extreme southern stations to a nearly normal temperature in parts of Bihar. Almost similar changes to those on the 11th occurred on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th; and on the 16th pressure had become in excess of the normal by amounts which usually ranged between 0·13″ and 0·14″, while on the other hand the deficiency of temperature had practically disappeared, and temperature for the whole province was nearly normal, slight to moderate excess amounts being registered over the western half and similar defects over the eastern half of the province. On the 17th these changes practically ceased and were almost reversed, and pressure and temperature began to fall slowly, and in the case of the mean temperature slight to moderate defects were registered over practically the whole province. Light to moderate north-westerly, westerly and northerly winds have also prevailed over the province throughout the week, while skies have been either lightly to moderately clouded, or in the western districts almost cloudless. Humidity has also been generally only moderate in amount, and rainfall has been entirely absent from the whole province throughout the week.

Pressure has been above the normal for the whole week, and the excess has averaged from about 0·10″ up to 0·12″, the excess being fairly equally distributed in all districts.

Temperature has been below the normal for the greater part of the week, the defect ranging from 1·7° in North-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur to a defect of only 0·2° in Bihar. For the whole province the defect has equalled 1·1°.

The actual temperatures registered during the week and their variations from the normal temperature for the present season are most clearly seen in the table below, where the average maximum, minimum and mean temperatures for the week at nine typical stations in different districts of the province are compared with the normal values for the same period. The variations, it will be seen, have been rather large in both the day and night temperatures, and at the great majority of stations considerable defects have been registered:—

Table showing the excess or defect of the actual mean temperature from the normal for the week ending Saturday, the 17th of November 1894.

	Normal mean maximum temperature for the week ending 17th November.	Actual mean maximum temperature for the week ending 17th November 1894.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean minimum temperature for the week ending 17th November.	Actual mean minimum temperature for the week ending 17th November 1894.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean daily temperature for the week ending 17th November.	Actual mean daily temperature for the week ending 17th November 1894.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.
Cuttack	85·3	83·4	—2·9	65·4	65·4	0	75·4	73·9	—1·5
Calcutta	81·5	79·2	—2·3	64·5	62·8	—1·7	73·0	71·0	—2·0
Chittagong	83·3	82·1	—1·2	66·5	64·2	—2·3	74·9	73 2	—1·7
Burdwan	83·1	80·7	—2·4	63·9	62·7	—1·2	73·5	71·7	—1·8
Patna	82·3	79·9	—2·4	59·6	64·4	+4·8	71·0	72·2	+1·2
Gaya	83·4	78·8	—4·6	58·9	61·0	+2·1	71·2	69·9	—1·3
Purnea	82·5	80·7	—1·8	59·2	61·3	+2·1	70·9	71·1	+0·2
Hazaribagh	77·4	74·1	—3·3	57·5	57·0	—0·5	67·5	65·5	—2·0
Darjeeling	54·6	52·9	—1·7	41·6	41·4	—0·2	48·1	47·2	—0·9

Rainfall.—The whole province has been rainless throughout the week.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 17th of November 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th October 1894.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	84·3	59·1	80·5	62·7	71·6	—1·7	Nil	0·02	—0·02	0·00	0·20	—0·20	4·04	0·15	5·74	1·84
North Bengal	82·8	57·3	80·4	62·2	71·2	—1·1	Nil	0·02	—0·02	0·00	0·14	—0·14	1·20	0·04	5·44	1·46
East Bengal	85·2	60·0	80·6	63·2	72·9	—2·4	N l	0·06	—0·06	0·00	0·25	—0·25	3·61	0·55	6·38	2·38
Bihar	82·7	53·9	80·3	61·3	70·8	—0·2	Nil	Nil	0	0·00	0·00	0	1·46	Nil	5·17	0·97
Orissa	85·3	58 6	81·5	64·8	73·2	—1·3	Nil	0·10	—0·10	0·00	0·30	—0·30	2·58	0·55	5·98	3·05
Chota Nagpur	83·1*	52·5*	76·3*	57·4*	66·8*	—1·7*	Nil	0·03	—0·03	0 00	0·13	—0·13	0·74	0·11	3·63	0·92
Assam																

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 20th November 1894.

A. Pedler,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 17th November 1894, *as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 17th November 1894.			Week ending Saturday, the 18th November 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	381	55,755	944	305	39,727	438
Jute	412	1,82,335	3,016	300	1,62,250	2,776
Firewood	191	1,10,125	1,606	103	63,700	972
Other articles	1,022	1,91,250	3,093	892	1,99,895	3,136
Total ...	2,036	5,39,465	8,719	1,600	4,65,572	7,322

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1894-95.

Areas leased for irrigation up to end of September 1894.

CIRCLE.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.									Rainfall, 1894-95.		Rainfall, 1893-94.		REMARKS.
								Long term leases.	Five years, kharif.	Annual leases.						GRAND TOTAL.	During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.	
										Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.						
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
ORISSA	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,342	392	166	9,408	6,226	.....	6,697	.....	145	9	.....	.....	154	6,851	9·00	47·90	11·05	69·15	
		Ditto, 2nd „	566	156													7·65	48·70	14·75	76·75	
		Machgaon	776	207	167	15,623	3,884	.....	10,523	5,275	249	66	.....	.....	5,590	16,113	5·94	37·24	12·89	68·04	
		Kendrapara	1,067	944	857	45,503	45,304	.....	38,996	.....	2,547	37	.....	.....	2,584	41,580	7·95	50·06	20·05	84·40	
		Gobri	372·82	57	41	2,201	1,766	.....	484	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	68	552	8·46	55·82	16·59	76·23	
		Do. Extension	648	37·79	29·76	1,447	1,209	.....	571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	571	No gauge.		.....	.....	
		Patamundi	885	266	225·73	10,743	7,616	.....	4,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,350	7·40	45·84	8·55	64·40	
		High Level, Range I	608	396·63	228·5	13,066	10,648	.....	10,791	.....	909	.....	.....	.....	909	11,700	5·41	52·14	14·29	61·36	
		Ditto, do. II	727·16	13·50	13·50	2,351	2,039	.....	294	1,749	128	.....	.....	.....	1,877	2,171	No gauge.		.....	.....	
		Jaipur Canal	700	27·86	27·86	1,859	1,311	.....	1,762	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,762	Ditto.		.....	.....	
	Balasore	High Level, Range III	727·16	247·57	247·57	12,656	15,376	.....	3,476	4,719	80	232	.....	.....	5,031	8,507	5·84	46·78	13·16	52·58	
		Total	.....	.....	.....	114,953	95,379	.....	77,944	11,743	4,126	344	.....	.....	16,213	94,157	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,742	1,694	2,055	217	.....	.....	3,966	66,708	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SOUTH-WESTERN.	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	304	253	29,766	67,193	.....	62,907	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,907	7·04	37·08	12·93	62·17	29 days discharging.
		Panchkura	522	52	22	2,489	1,388	.....	6,316	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,316	6·52	61·71	16·34	59·36	11 days discharging.
	Howrah	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	.....	.....	.....	376	461	.....	765	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	765	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total	.....	.....	.....	32,631	69,042	.....	69,988	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,988	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,793	.....	657	.....	.....	.....	657	82,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SONE	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,366	175	15,[illegible]2	18,[illegible]6	13,925	.....	3,573	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	3,751	17,676	5·26	49·55	10·24	38·16	
		Buxar	1,226	116	42	50,098	64,754	41,817	.....	12,382	.....	.....	.....	.....	990	13,372	55,189					
		Arrah	2,000	1,003	606	118,553	134,485	105,443	.....	7,441	.....	.....	*	12	9,170	16,623	122,066	13·35	40·54	10·60	43·20	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	964	655	2,013	2,648	1,759	.....	256	.....	.....		.....	50	306	2,065	24·93	56·70	7·69	50·50	
		Patna				70,160	70,971	58,357	.....	11,965	.....	.....		109	1,730	13,804	72,161					
		Total	.....	.....	.....	256,786	291,814	221,301	.....	35,617	.....	.....		121	12,118	47,856	269,157	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	242,700	.....	50,781	.....	.....		77	14,378	65,236	307,936	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand total	.....	.....	.....	404,370	456,235	221,301	147,932	47,360	4,126	344		121	12,118	64,069	433,302	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	242,700	144,535	52,475	2,712	217		77	14,378	69,859	457,094	.....	.....	.....	.....	

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th November 1894.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th November 1894 on 1,663·90 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	275,750	*3,38,484 15 0	28,84,696 10	6,26,203 2 0	15,774 2 0	9,80,462 3 0	76,561	111,662	188,223
Or per mile of railway	.....	203 6 10	.....	376 5 7	9 7 8	589 4 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	†5,054,285	†51,21,031 10 0	‡5,07,01,105 0	‡1,03,75,054 8 0	§2,90,329 5 0	1,57,86,415 7 0	‖1,368,148½	‖1,970,989	3,348,137½
Total for 19 weeks ...	5,330,035	54,59,516 9 0	5,35,85,801 10	1,10,01,257 10 0	3,06,103 7 0	1,67,66,877 10 0	1,444,709½	2,091,651	3,536,360½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	243,410½	3,65,504 1 6	23 51,368 10	6,23,980 3 8	16,593 5 1	10,06,077 10 3	77,293	104,716	182,008
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	226 14 8	.....	387 6 3	10 4 10	624 9 9	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 19½ weeks of previous year...	5,303,007	59,15,353 5 6	4,55,82,661 30	1,01,34,787 5 1	2,95,083 5 2	1,63,45,223 15 9	1,465,471	1,869,610	3,335,081

* The decrease is due to an addition in the corresponding period of 1893 of the difference Rs. 24,948 short charged for Postal special trains run from 1st January 1881 to 30th June 1893.
† Deducted No. of passengers 5,017 and added Rs. 365 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 22nd Septem-
‡ Added Mds. 1,12,410 and deducted „ 2,771 } ber 1894.
§ Deducted „ 848 }
‖ Miles 8,521½ added to Coaching and 10,190½ deducted from Merchandise on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from the week ended 15th September to 13th October 1894.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th November 1894, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,113	4,030 4 0	14,788 20	493 8 0	8 0 0	5,431 12 0	1,154	56	1,210
Or per mile of railway	.....	221 12 7	.....	22 3 2	0 5 9	244 5 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	*332,234	*78,962 2 0	†1,47,664 20	†5,947 5 0	‡167 0 0	85,076 7 0	19,969	1,316	21,285
Total for 19 weeks ...	351,347	83,892 6 0	1,62,453 0	6,440 13 0	175 0 0	90,508 3 0	21,123	1,372	22,495
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,222	4,164 8 4	10,814 0	444 0 0	14 7 0	4,622 15 4	890	78	968
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	187 5 5	.....	19 15 7	0 10 4	207 15 4	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 19½ weeks of previous year ...	335,607	81,432 2 3	1,75,443 30	5,796 13 0	317 13 10	87,546 13 1	17,230	1,368	18,598

* Added No. of passengers 104 and deducted Rs. 23 }
† Deducted Mds. 58 and added „ 42 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 22nd September
‡ Ditto „ 1 } 1894.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 10th November 1894, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,251	*15,662 3 0	54,451 30	10,139 1 0	52 0 0	25,853 4 0	6,260	2,526	8,786
Or per mile of railway	.....	97 0 8	.....	62 13 1	0 5 2	160 2 11	.....	.....	.....
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	†321,269	†2,54,379 4 0	‡10,66,659 0	‡1,57,601 4 0	§1,048 0 0	4,13,028 8 0	101,263½	57,172½	158,436½
Total for 19 weeks ...	338,520	2,70,041 7 0	11,21,110 30	1,67,740 5 0	1,100 0 0	4,38,881 12 0	107,523½	59,698½	167,222½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	14,452½	17,706 11 0	51,998 0	8,981 0 0	55 11 0	26,743 6 0	6,947	3,393	10,340
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	109 11 4	.....	55 10 4	0 5 6	165 11 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 19½ weeks of previous year ...	384,875½	2,63,356 14 10	12,21,914 20	1,53,255 10 0	835 7 9	4,37,448 0 7	126,589	55,008	178,597

* The decrease is due to an addition in the corresponding period of 1893 of the difference Rs. 1,599 short charged for Postal special trains to 30th June 1893.
† Added number of passengers 114 and Rs. 1,217 }
‡ Ditto maunds 14,259 and deducted „ 63 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 22nd September
§ Deducted „ 11 } 1894.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 10th November 1894, on 813 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	204,930	1,05,020 0 0	9,84,850 0	2,20,710 0 0	17,120 0 0	3,42,850 0 0	29,000	40,894	69,894
Or per mile of railway	252	129 0 0	1,211 0	271 0 0	*1 0 0	*401 0 0	.....	.....	..
For previous 18 weeks of half-year†	3,088,172	14,29,092 0 0	1,63,09,963 0	33,80,538 0 0	3,01,874 0 0	51,11,504 0 0	527,211	647,148	1,174,359
Total for 19 weeks * ...	3,293,102	15,34,112 0 0	1,72,94,813 0	36,01,248 0 0	3,18,994 0 0	54,54,354 0 0	556,211	688,042	1,244,253
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	165,863½	84,602 12 7	9,13,493 0	2,21,148 14 0	16,811 10 10	3,22,563 5 5	28,101	42,009	70,110
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	213	109 0 0	1,174 0	284 0 0	*1 0 0	*394 0 0	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,206,767½	14,32,288 15 0	1,64,37,570 0	33,76,142 15 3	3,41,103 0 2	51,49,534 14 5	533,718	670,653	1,210,371

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 22nd September 1894.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 10th November 1894, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	37,500	11,320 0 0	51,930 0	4,440 0 0	200 0 0	15,960 0 0	3,907	1,869	5,776
Or per mile of railway	300	91 0 0	415 0	36 0 0	1 0 0	128 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 18 weeks of half-year*	542,352	1,69,575 0 0	6,22,329 0	97,272 0 0	3,848 0 0	2,70,695 0 0	66,168	40,088	106,256
Total for 19 weeks ...	579,852	1,80,895 0 0	6,74,259 0	1,01,712 0 0	4,048 0 0	2,86,655 0 0	70,075	41,957	112,032
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,579	10,362 15 11	50,916 0	4,181 9 0	85 2 0	14,629 10 11	3,907	1,765	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	253	83 0 0	407 0	33 0 0	1 0 0	117 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	580,320	1,89,840 14 9	11,10,353 0	89,199 4 3	3,025 15 0	2,82,066 2 0	71,599	37,226	108,825

* Audited up to week ending 22nd September 1894.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 10th November 1894, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	23,030	7,570 0 0	55,100 0	5,610 0 0	100 0 0	13,280 0 0	2,510	1,782	4,292
Or per mile of railway	268	88 0 0	641 0	65 0 0	1 0 0	154 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 18 weeks of half-year*	336,785	1,12,491 0 0	4,96,705 0	41,133 0 0	3,707 0 0	1,57,331 0 0	44,136	15,984	60,120
Total for 19 weeks ...	359,815	1,20,061 0 0	5,51,805 0	46,743 0 0	3,807 0 0	1,70,611 0 0	46,646	17,766	64,412
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,703	6,780 0 0	54,358 0	7,718 0 0	126 0 0	14,624 0 0	1,579	1,949	3,528
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	206	79 0 0	632 0	90 0 0	1 0 0	170 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	329,309	1,11,638 0 0	6,34,139 0	51,961 0 0	3,420 0 0	1,67,009 0 0	31,741	36,502	68,243

* Audited up to 22nd September 1894.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 10th November 1894, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
al traffic for the week									
n 756 miles open	104,500	(a) 47,140	2,72,450	(a) 39,430	9,250	95,820	18,985	11,394	30,379
per mile of railway	138·23	62·35	360·38	52·16	12·24	126·75	.....	.....	.....
previous 18 weeks of half-ear (b)	1,718,754	6,53,633	54,57,510	6,93,922	1,63,000	15,10,555	271,634	269,597	541,231
Total for 19 weeks ...	1,823,254	7,00,773	57,29,960	7,33,352	1,72,250	16,06,375	290,619	280,991	571,610
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding period f previous year on 756 miles pen	75,273	31,429	3,11,088	47,618	9,247	88,294	13,999	15,271	29,270
mile of corresponding eek of previous year ...	99·57	41·57	411·49	62·99	12·23	116·79	.....	.....	.....
al to corresponding date f previous year	1,679,465	6,60,170	46,30,216	6,11,758	1,65,579	14,37,507	292,837	257,488	550,325

(a) Increase in coaching traffic and decrease in goods traffic are due to fairs held at Sonepore and Ajodhya.
(b) Includes audited figures up to week ending 22nd September 1894.

nted and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 21st November 1894.

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1894.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 225.

[First Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.

False Point harbour—Universal system of buoyage.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 19, dated 4th February 1893, issued by this office, the Port Officer, False Point, has given further notice that the following alterations have been made in the position of buoys marking the *Port hand* of the harbour, entering from seaward :—

Reddie Head sand spit inner buoy has been shifted 250 feet N. E. by N., and now lies moored in 24 feet water reduced.

Reddie Head flat buoy has been shifted 1,100 feet N. by W., and now lies moored in 13 feet water reduced.

The Port hand upper end of Harbour buoy has been shifted 1,200 feet north, and now lies moored in 11 feet 6 inches of water reduced.

The bearings are magnetic.

The buoys on the *Starboard hand* of the harbour will have to be shifted also, of which due notice will be given.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th November* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 226.

[First Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

Gulf of Martaban—Floating light-vessel "Krishna" relieved by the "Martaban."

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 171, dated the 10th September last, issued by this office, a telegraphic communication has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, stating that the light-vessel *Martaban* relieved the *Krishna* at the Krishna shoal station, on the 4th instant. The present light shows a *red* and *white* flash alternately every 45 seconds, each flash being of 5 seconds duration.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th November* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 227.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH COAST—GIPPS LAND.

Gipps Land lakes entrance—Signal lights on east pier.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 564 of 1894) that on 5th September 1894, the undermentioned signal lights would be shown from the extremity of the platform on east pier entrance to Gipps Land lakes:—

A *white* light will indicate that the entrance is safely navigable.

A *red* light will indicate that the entrance is dangerous.

Approximate position, lat. 37° 53′ 35″ S., long. 147° 58′ 30″ E.

B. P. CREAGH, *Commr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th November* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 228.

[First Publication.]

JAPAN—(1) GULF OF TOKIO—(2) KOREA STRAIT—(3) KIUSIU, WEST COAST.

Gulf of Tokio—Alterations in lights.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 569 of 1894) that on 10th September 1894, the sector of *red* light, hitherto shown from Kannon saki lighthouse over Futsu saki, and visible between the bearings of S. 5° E. and S. 22° W., would be discontinued.

Approximate position, lat. 35° 15′ 20″ N., long. 139° 44′ 10″ E.

Also, that a light would be exhibited from the west side of Fort No. 2 in course of construction at the west extreme of Futsu saki.

Fort No. 2 light is a *fixed white* light, elevated 45 feet above the sea, and visible from a distance of six miles in clear weather. It is shown from a staff, painted white and 35 feet high.

Approximate position on Chart No. 2657, lat. 35° 18′ 40″ N., long. 139° 43′ 55″ E.

(2) *Korea strait—Tsu sima—red and white light on Ko saki.*

Also that, on 5th September 1894, a light was exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Ko saki (Koo saki), south point of Tsu sima:—

Ko saki light is a *fixed* light, showing *white* from N. 85° W., through north and east, to S. 83° E.; and *red* from S. 83° E. to S. 63° E. (over the reefs off Tsuzu (Mame) saki). It is elevated 192 feet above the sea, and visible in clear weather from a distance of 15 miles.

The lighthouse, 22 feet high, is a rectangular wooden tower, painted white.

Approximate position on Chart No. 358, lat. 34° 5′ 30″ N., long. 129° 12″ E.

(3) *Kiusiu, west coast—Amended arc of red light at Shirase lighthouse.*

Also, with reference to Notice to Mariners No. 556 (2) of 1894:—

That Shirase (Shiro se) light shows *red* between the bearings of N. 63° W., through north, to N. 77° E.; and *white* in other directions; and not as stated in Notice to Mariners No. 556 (2) of 1894.

Approximate position on Chart No. 359, lat. 33° 5′ 30″ N., long. 129° 37′ 30″ E.

(*Variation 4° Westerly in* 1894.)

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th November* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 219.

[Second Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

Wreckage on Oyster island.

Caution.—The Port Officer, Rangoon, has given notice, dated the 25th October last, that the Master of the R. I. M. S. *Minto* reports that on his last visit to Oyster island a piece of wreckage, which apparently had formed a portion of a steamer's fore-and-aft bridge, was laying on the island. The wreckage in question is made of 4″ pine, is about 3 to 4 feet broad and 10 to 12 feet long, and had two iron stanchions fitted to it on one side only. The underneath part is painted white and the upper side holystoned. Mariners are accordingly cautioned.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 12th November* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 220.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—MORETON BAY.

Amended limits of the Pilot vessels' cruising ground.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 18 of 1894), with reference to Notice to Mariners No. 18, issued on the 27th October 1892, that the outer limits of the Pilot vessels' cruising ground at the Northern Entrance to Moreton bay, as therein defined, have been extended to the northward and eastward.

The cruising ground is therefore now defined as follows:—Inside an imaginary line drawn from Cape Cliff N by E. ¾ E. (Mount Tempest in line with Cape Cliff) seven and three-quarter miles; thence to the Fairway buoy at the entrance to the North Channel; thence along the eastern edge of the East and Venus Banks to the outer entrance to Freeman channel; thence to cape Moreton.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,
CALCUTTA, *the 12th November* 1894. *Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 221.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—CAPE MORETON, NORTH POINT, AND MORETON ISLAND.

Exhibition of additional lights.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 19 of 1894) that on and after 15th October, the following lights will be exhibited to assist in marking the fairway between cape Moreton and Smith Rock:—

North Point Hummock.—A small light in a square light-room painted white on the summit of the hummock, showing a sector of white light to the eastward between the bearings of S. 54° W. and S. 82° W., visible about seven miles.

Secondary Light, Cape Moreton,—Bearing N. 18° E., and distant 180 yards from the main light. This light in line with the main light indicates the direction of Smith Rock.

Directions.—Vessels passing between Smith Rock and Moreton island must cross the line of lights at cape Moreton whilst in the sector of white light shown from North Point Hummock.

Charts affected—Nos. 1029, 1068, and 1670A; and Australia Directory, volume 2.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,
CALCUTTA, *the 12th November* 1894. *Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 222.

[Second Publication.]

JAPAN—KOREA STRAIT—TSU SIMA.

(1) *Fixed white light on Mitsu Misou sima.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 556 of 1894) that a light is exhibited from a tower recently erected on Mitsu (Misou) sima, off the northern extreme of Tsu sima, Korea strait:—

Mitsu sima light is *fixed white*, elevated 52 feet above high water, and visible in clear weather from a distance of 8 miles, between the bearings N.E. ⅞ E. (N. 55° E.) and N.W. ¼ N. (N. 42° W.).

The light-house is a square wood tower, 18 feet high, painted blak.

Approximate position on Admiralty Chart No. 358, lat. 34° 43′ 20″ N., long. 129° 24′ 45″ E.

KIUSIU—WEST COAST.

2. *Fixed white and red light on Shirase (Shiro se).*

Also, that a light is exhibited from a tower on Shirase (Shiro se), west coast of Kiusiu:—

Shirase (Shiro se) light is *fixed*, shows *white* between the bearings E. ⅜ N. (N. 86° E.), through South, to N.W. ¾ W. (N. 54° W.), and *red* to the southward over the shoals Ganashe and Nakashe. It is elevated 45 feet above high water, and visible in clear weather from a distance of 6 miles.

The light-house is a square wood tower, 11 feet high, painted white.

Approximate position on Admiralty Chart No. 359, lat. 33° 5′ 30″ N., long. 129° 37′ 30″ E.

3. *Fixed white and red light on Odate (Oötate).*

Also, that a light is exhibited from a tower on Odate (Oötate).

Odate (Oötate) light is *fixed white*, with two *red* sectors showing respectively between the bearings S.E. ¼ S. (S. 43° E.) and S.S.E. ⅝ E. (S. 27° E.), and between N.W. ⅝ W. (N. 53° W.) and N.N.W. ¼ W. (N. 28° W.). It is elevated 200 feet above the sea, and visible in clear weather from a distance of 6 miles.

The light-house is a square wood tower 22 feet high, painted white.

Approximate position on Admiralty Chart No. 140, lat. 33° 1′ 20″ N., long. 129° 26′ 10″ E.

(*Variation 4° Westerly in* 1894.)

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 12th November* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 223.

[Second Publication.]

COCHIN CHINA—SAIGON OR DONNAI RIVER.

Fuok binh Kiang, dredging of Coral banks completed.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 19, dated the 27th January last, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 560 of 1894) that the dredging operations in the channel westward of the Coral banks in the Fuok binh Kiang, approach to Saigon, are now completed.

It was stated that the intention was to obtain a depth of 33 feet.

Approximate position: Coral banks, lat. 10° 37′ N., long. 106° 51½′ E.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 12th November* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 224.

[Second Pulication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

Rangoon river—Temporary Spit light-vessel removed.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 199, dated the 22nd October, issued by this office, the Port Officer, Rangoon, has given further notice that the temporary Spit light-vessel below Elephant point has been removed and will not be replaced until further notice.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 12th November* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 201.

[Third Publication.]

CHINA—YANG TSE KIANG.

Shaweishan channel obstructed by torpedoes.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 516 of 1894) that torpedoes have been laid down in Shaweishan or North channel, also north of Tsung ming, in the entrance to Yang tse Kiang.

Seamen are warned to use only the South channel.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 27th October* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 202.

[Third Publication.]

JAPAN—GULF OF TOKIO OR YEDO.

Portion of the gulf obstructed by torpedoes.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 518 of 1894) that the undermentioned area in the gulf of Tokio would be obstructed by torpedoes:—

The area is comprised westward of an imaginary line drawn from Hasiri mizu point (Rubicon point) to Honmoku (Treaty point) buoy, and southward of a line joining Oshiba saki (Fillmore point) with Hitomi-yama.

This area will be marked by two buoys on the line joining Honmoku buoy and Hasiri mizu point, and a *red* light on the point.

Vessels must pass eastward of the above-mentioned area, giving it a wide berth.

Approximate position of Rubicon point, lat. 35° 16′ N., long. 139° 43′ E.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,
CALCUTTA, *the 27th October* 1894. *Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 203.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH COAST.

PORT PHILLIP, WEST CHANNEL.

Intended withdrawal of Swanspit light-vessel, and establishment of gas buoys, &c.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 523 of 1894) that on and after the 10th of October 1894, Swanspit light-vessel will be removed and replaced by a gas buoy painted black, showing a *red occulting* light, giving *six* to *eight flashes and eclipses every minute.*

No. 2 (Royal George Shoal) red perch buoy will be withdrawn and replaced by a gas buoy painted *red*, showing a *white* occulting light, giving *six* to *eight flashes and eclipses every minute.*

No. 8 red buoy will be shifted to a position N. 21° E. 5¾ cables from the position it now occupies.

No. 10 red buoy will be withdrawn, and not replaced until further notice.

No. 12 gas buoy will be shifted to a position S. 42° W. 4¾ cables from the position it now occupies.

No. 14 red buoy will be shifted to a position S. 55° W. 3¼ cables from the position it now occupies.

(*Variation* 8° *Easterly in* 1894.)

Approximate position, Swanspit buoy, lat. 38° 15½′ S., long. 144° 42½ E.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,
CALCUTTA, *the 27th October* 1894. *Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 204.

[Third Publication.]

CHINA—KOREA.

PRINCE IMPERIAL ARCHIPELAGO.

Nine feet patch southward of Munkap tau.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 527 of 1894) that the 3-fathom patch situated southward of Munkap tau has now only 9 feet over it.

Approximate position, lat. 37° 9′ 40″ N., long. 126° 5′ 40″ E.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,
CALCUTTA, *the 27th October* 1894. *Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 205.

[Third Publication.]

CHINA SEA—SINGAPORE STRAIT—SALAT SINKI.

Intended light on Sultan shoal.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 481, dated 28th October 1893, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 529 of 1894), that the construction of a lighthouse on Sultan shoal, in Salat Sinki, or western approach to new harbour, Singapore strait, is about to commence.

The beacon now on the shoal will be removed as the work progresses.

A hulk painted yellow, having one mast, will be moored alongside the shoal during the construction.

Further notice will be given as may be necessary.

Approximate position, lat. 1° 14′ 30″ N., long. 103° 39′ 25″ E.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,
CALCUTTA, *the 27th October* 1894. *Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 206.

[Third Publication.]

CHINA.

Hongkong—Pescadores islands—Yung river approaches, &c.

THE following information received from the British Admiralty (No. 530 of 1894) is republished :—

(1) *Hongkong—Shoal in Stonecutter's anchorage.*

The British steamship *Trocas* grounded on a patch of rock having 3 fathoms over it, situated 3-cables N. by E. (N. 11° E.) from the eastern extreme of Stonecutter's island Hongkong harbour.

A conical white buoy has been temporarily moored in 4½ fathoms close southward of the patch.

Approximate position, lat. 22° 19′ 40″ N., long. 114° 8′ 55″ E.

(2) *Pescadores islands—Caution when approaching.*

Also, that all vessels, whether ships of war or otherwise, approaching the Pescadores islands, should fly their national flags during the day, or sound the whistle and exibit lights at night. Signals made from the shore must be answered in order to prevent errors.

(3) *Yung river approaches—Temporary discontinuance of lights, beacons, and buoys.*

Also, that the lights respectively on Tse le (Square island) and Tiger island have been temporarily discontinued.

The beacons on Blonde rock and Tiger's tail, also the buoys on Nemesis rock, Siau yu spit, and Sesostris rock have been temporarily removed.

Torpedoes have been laid down at the entrance to Yung river, and vessels should not enter without a torpedo pilot, nor anchor inside Tiger islsnd. It is dangerous to approach Chinhai forts at night.

(4) *Approaches to Liau Ho and Newchwang.*

Also, that vessels should not enter Newchwang by night, and must show flags or lights when approaching the port.

(*Variation*, 0° 40′ *Easterly in* 1894.)

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,
CALCUTTA, *the 27th October* 1894. *Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 207.

[Third Publicatin.]

JAPAN—YATSUSHIRO SEA—OGASAWARA (BONIN ISLANDS).

(1) *Sunken reef in Zozo no-seto.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 536 of 1894) that a sunken rock lies in Zozo no-seto, in Yatsushiro sea.

This rock, having a depth of about 6 feet over it at low water, lies approximately in lat. 32° 34′ 40″ N., long. 130° 28′ 55″ E.

(2) *Sunken reef in Matsusaki-Wan, Hachiman seto.*

Also, that a rock with 2 fathoms over it at low water lies approximately in lat. 32° 13 45″ N., long. 130° 4′ 40″ E.

OGASAWARA (BONIN ISLANDS).

(3) *Sunken reefs off Futami Kau (Port Lloyd), and leading mark into the harbour.*

Also, that the undermentioned rocks lie off Minami jima, Ogasawara (Bonin islands):—

A rock with 5 fathoms over it lies approximately in lat. 27° 3′ N., long. 142° 8′ 50″ E.; and another rock with 6 feet over it lies about 4 cables E.N.E. from the above.

A triangular white beacon stands 3¼ cables East of Kaname iwa (Castle rock), which, kept in line with a white patch on Kaname iwa, leads into port Lloyd.

(*Variation* 1° *Westerly in* 1894.)

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,
CALCUTTA, *the 2nd November* 1894. *Under-Secretary, Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 208.

[Third Publication]

KOREA, WEST COAST—CONFERENCE GROUP.

Amended position of doubtful reef and existence of a new reef.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 538 of 1894) of the undermentioned amended position of a doubtful reef in Palos harbour, Conference group; and the existence of reef near Pinnacle rock:—

The reef charted in the position 1½ cables westward of East point, Palos harbour, does not exist, but a rock which dries 7 feet at low water lies 50 yards W. by N. from East point.

A sunken reef consisting of three rocks lie near Pinnacle rock, with the east extreme of Guerin island bearing North, and the west entrance point to Palos harbour, N.W. ¼ W.

Approximate position of West point, Palos harbour, lat. 36° 7′ N., long. 125° 59′ E.

(*Variation*, 4° *Westerly in* 1894.)

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 2nd November* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 209.

[Third Publication.]

KOREA, EAST COAST—FUSAN HARBOUR.

Existence of sunken reefs in the fairway.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 540 of 1894) of the existence of the undermentioned sunken reefs in the fairway of Fusan harbour:—

A rock upon which a depth of 3¼ fathoms was obtained, but upon which there is probably less water, lies, with Uno se (Channel rock) bearing North and the Observation Spot W. by S. ¼ S., (S. 76° W.) distant 5¾ cables.

Another rock with 2¾ fathoms over it lies between the above-mentioned rock, and the islet 8 feet high, south-westward of it, but its position is doubtful.

Approximate position of Observation Spot, lat. 35° 6′ 5″ N., long. 129° 3′ 20″ E.

(*Variation* 4½° *Westerly in* 1894.)

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 2nd November* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 210.

[Third Publication.]

CHINA—Gulf of Pe Chili.

Pei ho—Temporary discontinuance of lights and buoys at the river entrance.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 541 of 1894) that all the lights, beacons and buoys outside Taku forts, at the entrance to Pei ho, have been removed, and the entrance to the river is closed to all shipping at night until further notice.

Ships must not come within the range of the forts until daylight, and must approach the bar with the greatest care, on account of torpedoes and other obstructions which have been placed there.

Approximate position : Taku bar, lat. 38° 55′ N., long. 117° 50′ E.

B. P. Creagh, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. Maconchy,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

Calcutta, *the 2nd November* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 211.

[Third Publication.]

JAPAN—Gulf of Tokyo or Yedo.

1. *Light and buoys marking area obstructed by torpedoes.*

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 202, dated the 27th October last, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 543 of 1894) that the undermentioned light and buoys are placed to mark the area obstructed by torpedoes in Tokyo gulf:—

Hashirimidzu (Hasiri mizu) point light is *fixed red*, showing over an arc of 5°, or between the bearings S. 12° E. and S. 17° E., elevated 91 feet above the sea, and visible in clear weather from a distance of 6 miles.

The lighthouse is a square framework 15 feet high and painted white.

Approximate position on Admiralty chart No. 2657, lat. 35° 15′ 55″ N., long. 139° 43′ 10″ E.

A conical buoy, with black and white horizontal stripes, and surmounted by a globe, is moored in 28 fathoms, 1½ miles N. 12° W. from Hashirimidzu light.

A conical buoy painted red, and surmounted by a globe, is moored in 28 fathoms, 5 miles, N. 12° W., from Hashirimidzu light.

The area obstructed is westward of a line drawn from the above light and the red buoy, and soutward of a line drawn from the red buoy to Fillmore point.

2. *Light-buoy altered in position.*

Also, that the light-buoy in Uraga channel has been moved 9½ cables S. 14° W., and now lies in 37 fathoms, 4½ cables N. 33° E., from Hashirimidzu light above mentioned.

3. *Regulations.*

Vessels are not permitted to enter or leave the gulf of Tokyo without the conduct of a Pilot vessel having on board an officer of the Imperial Japanese Navy, and no vessel will be permitted to enter or leave between sunset and sunrise.

Vessels arriving from distant places will be informed of these regulations by the Pilot vessel referred to.

Variation 4° *Westerly in* 1894.

B. P. Creagh, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. Maconchy,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

Calcutta, *the 2nd November* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 212.

[Third Publication.]

JAPAN—Kiusiu island.

Nagasaki harbour—Channels obstructed.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 544 of 1894) that Onaka seto (Oki channel) and south channel, or that between Koyaki island and the main, have been filled up with dangerous obstacles for defence, and all vessels are prohibited from using these channels.

Vesels are not permitted to enter or leave without the conduct of a pilot vessel, having on boardan officer of the Imperial Japanese Navy.

Approxiate position, lat. 32° 44′ N., long. 129° 51′ E.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 2nd November* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 213.

[Third Publication.]

JAPAN—KIUSIU, WEST COAST—GOTO ISLANDS.

1. *Banks westward and southward of Saracen reefs.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 550 of 1894) that the undermentioned banks situated westward and southward of Minamize, Saracen reefs, coast of Kiusiu, have been found during a recent Japanese Government survey :—

A rocky patch of 6 fathoms lies $2\frac{8}{10}$ miles W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. (N. 87° W.) from Minamize, or approximately in lat. 32° 58′ 40″ N., long. 129° 17′ E.

A sand bank of 6 fathoms lies a little over two miles south of Minamize, or approximately in lat. 32° 56′ 45″ N., long. 129° 20′ 45″ E.

NAGASAKI.

2. *Shoal in Approach.*

Also, a shoal of 3 fathoms, situated about $1\frac{6}{10}$ miles S. S. E. $\frac{5}{8}$ E. (S. 29° E.) from the north-east extreme of Taka sima.

Approximate position, lat. 32° 38′ 55″ N., long. 129° 45′ 55″ E.

(*Variation 4° Westerly in* 1894.)

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 2nd November* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 214.

[Third Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—MOLUCCAS HALMAHERA.

Reef S.-E. of Oega Jef. Weda roads.

THE following Notice to Mariners, issued by the Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces in Netherlands—India, No. 25, dated 27th September 1894, is republished :—

Information has been received from the Master of the Government steamer *Zeemeeuw* of the existence of *a reef* 980 yards from the S. E. extreme of *Oega Jef* with N. E. extreme of *Oega Jef* bearing N. W.

Approximate position, lat. 0° 16′ N., long. 127° 53′ E.

Bearing true.

This notice affects the charts—

No. 145.	Molukshe Archipel, blad I	1889
„ 149.	Plannen van Ankerplaatsen in den Molukschen Archipel, blad III	1885

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 2nd November* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 215.

[Third Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—JAVA, NORTH COAST.

Western approach to Batavia roads marked by a buoy with black and white rings.

THE following Notice to Mariners, issued by the Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces in Netherlands—India, No. 26, dated the 2nd October 1894, is republished.

According to information of the Master of the Dutch steamer *Cheribon* is the least depth on the reef, marked on the N. E. side by a buoy with black and white rings and lying 870 yards S. E. ½ S. from the N. E. extremity of *Purmerend* island (*Sakit*) 1¼ fathoms at low water.

Position reef, lat. 6° 2′ 25″ S., long 106° 45′ E.

Bearing true.

This notice affects the charts—

No. 65	Java Zee en aangrenzende vaarwaters, blad I	1892
„ 68	Java, blad I	1887
„ 78	Noordkust Java, blad I	1887
„ 87	Reede van Batavia	1888
en Gids voor het aandoen van de reede Batavia		1885

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 2nd November* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 216.

[Third Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—KLEINE SCENDA ISLANDS.

Less water on the four fathoms reef lying about in the middle of Kombal bay Lowbok N. W. coast.

THE following Notice to Mariners, issued by the Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval Forces in Netherlands—India, No. 28, dated the 11th October 1894, is republished:—

Information has been received from H. M. Iron-clad *Prins Hendrik der Nederlanden* that the least depth on the 4 fathoms reef, about 130 yards long in a N. E. and S. W. direction, and 40 yards broad lying about in the middle of *Kombal bay*, is 1¼ fathoms at low-water.

Approximate position: lat. 8° 23′ S., 116° 5′ E.

This notice affects the charts:—

No. 111	Eilanden en Vaarwaters beoosten Java, blad I	1892
„ 113	Kleine Soenda eilanden en aangrenzende Vaarwaters, blad I ...	1891
„ 117	Plannen van Ankerplaatsen Kleine Soenda eilanden, blad I ...	1893

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 2nd November* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 217.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—CAPE UPSTART.

Wreckage off this cape—Mariners cautioned.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 16 of 1894) that the ketch *Sea Nymph*, when 10 miles N. N. E. from Cape Upstart, is reported to have struck a log or some wreckage causing her subsequent total loss. Masters of vessels are therefore cautioned to keep a good look-out when in this locality.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 2nd November* 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 218.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA.—MORETON BAY, NORTH CHANNEL.

Extension westward of the East Bank.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 17 of 1894) that in consequence of a growth to the westward, the East Bank nearly touches the line of Tangaluma and Cowan Cowan leading lights.

Vessels entering at night must therefore open the abovenamed lights to the westward, a distance equal to the difference of their heights before hauling up, and then proceed keeping them in that position until the Yellow Patch Light is obscured, when proceed as before.

Vessels entering by day should pass one and a half cables to the westward of the black buoy on the north-west extreme of the East bank before hauling up, then proceed as before.

B. P. CREAGH, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

G. C. MACONCHY,
Under-Secretary, Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *2nd November* 1894.

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1894.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE PORT COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS FOR 1893-94.

No. $\frac{\text{L. A.}}{253}$.

FROM

THE AUDITORS OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR MAKING IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PORT OF CALCUTTA,

To

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR MAKING IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Dated $\frac{\text{31st August}}{\text{3rd September}}$ 1894.

GENTLEMEN,

WE have the honour to report that the Cash and Store Accounts maintained in your office for the year ending 31st March 1894 have been audited under our supervision and by our direction, and to certify that they have been found correct.

We append Statements (1) of Receipts and Expenditure during the year under audit, and (2) of Assets and Liabilities on the 31st March 1894, as obtained from your books.

We have also to invite your attention to some apparent irregularities of procedure, as detailed in the accompanying note, and to suggest that they should be avoided in future.

We have the honour to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient Servants,

G. E. MANISTY,
Offg. Accountant-General, Bengal.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Examiner of Local Accounts.

Particulars.	Part I.	Part II.	Part III.	Part IV.	Part V.	Part VI.	Part VII.	Part VIII.	Dock Works.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS DISTRIBUTED.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Receipts from Hopper Barges	4,637 9 0	3,091 11 4	.....	3,091 11 4	.....	.....	.....	4,637 9 0	.....	15,458 8 8
Earnings of Steam Tug "Hetty"	.....	.....	.....	7,993 9 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,993 9 4
Interest on Securities invested for Reserve Funds ...	8,250 0 0	.....	.....	26,142 4 6	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	36,392 4 6
RECEIPTS WHOLLY CREDITED TO THE SEVERAL PARTS.										
Jetty charges for loading and unloading Vessels ...	9,66,839 14 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,66,839 14 4
Receipts from Tea Warehouse	1,16,236 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,16,236 2 0
Do. Petroleum Wharf	2,34,083 5 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,34,083 5 6
Sale of condemned stores	1,358 13 8	152 1 2	113 10 2	10,651 4 9	.....	.....	758 11 10	.....	.....	13,014 9 7
Percentage realised on repairs done to Hooghly Bridge	2,196 9 0	.....	29,863 1 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,196 9 0
Miscellaneous receipts	4,788 6 11	997 0 4	.....	3,362 0 10	.....	539 13 4	407 2 11	12,349 7 8	.....	43,307 1 8
Receipts from Inland Vessels' Wharves	.....	4,13,158 11 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,13,158 11 10
Do. Seebpore Chur Land	.....	51,070 9 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,070 9 9
Do. Strand Bank Lands	.....	.....	1,73,238 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,73,238 3 0
Do. Mooring Hire	.....	.....	.....	3,73,316 1 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,73,316 1 11
Do. Harbour Masters' Earnings ...	.....	.....	.....	1,74,866 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,74,866 10 0
Do. Wreck and Anchor	.....	.....	.....	4,802 14 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,802 14 2
Do. Moyapore Magazine	.....	.....	.....	7,434 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,434 15 0
Do. Licensing Cargo and Passenger Boats	.....	.....	.....	28,318 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,318 11 0
Government subsidy for collecting Pilotage dues ...	.....	.....	.....	2,800 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,800 0 0
Do. Contribution for River Police ...	.....	.....	.....	4,500 9 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500 9 7
Contribution from Revenue for repayment of Loan...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,54,771 7 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,54,771 7 8
Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1881 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,927 0 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,927 0 7
Trustees of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,220 3 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,220 3 2
Sinking fund of Debenture Loan of 1883 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,644 7 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,644 7 5
Trustees of Sinking Fund of debenture Loan of 1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,555 2 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,555 2 2
Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1886 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,042 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,042 11 0
Trustees of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,714 13 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,714 13 8
Contribution from Revenue for New Works ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,68,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,68,500 0 0
Investment of Depreciation Fund of Port ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,45,397 2 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,45,397 2 7
Depreciation Fund Account of Port Approaches ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000 0 0
Sale of Surplus Land	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,474 13 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,474 13 9
Deposit Account	.....	.....	.....	.....	584 9 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	584 9 10
Suspense Account	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,001 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,001 8 0
Block of Wharves and Jetties	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,10,231 3 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,10,231 3 1
Block of Port	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,80,113 8 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,80,113 8 10
Premium on sale of securities invested for Port Approaches Depreciation Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,183 2 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,183 2 11
Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,92,044 12 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,92,044 12 9
Invoice of Imported goods	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,481 1 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,481 1 10
Receipts from Tramway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,99,201 12 7	.....	.....	.....	2,99,201 12 7
Receipts from Port Dues	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,71,104 4 0	.....	.....	3,71,104 4 0
Earnings of Anchor Vessels	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,470 10 6	.....	.....	3,470 10 6
Sale of Charts and Tide Tables	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330 12 0	.....	.....	330 12 0
Receipts from Graving Dock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,926 3 0	.....	93,926 3 0
Do. Dock Imports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,859 14 0	.....	33,859 14 0
Do. Dock Exports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,461 13 3	.....	80,461 13 3
Railway Earnings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,339 4 9	.....	1,339 4 9
Special Toll (on Imports and Exports)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,95,110 2 1	.....	7,95,110 2 1
Loan from Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,587 0 0	7,587 0 0
	13,38,390 12 5	4,68,450 2 5	1,94,214 14 10	6,47,280 12 5	18,88,887 13 3	2,99,741 9 11	3,78,071 9 3	10,21,684 5 9	7,587 0 0	62,44,309 0 3
Balance on 1st April 1893	38,561 8 6	39,155 1 7	21,726 2 9	2,20,548 14 3	3,23,320 15 10	23,473 2 5	9,000 10 8	2,17,789 9 11	6,76,615 12 5	15,70,191 14 4
	13,76,952 4 11	5,07,605 4 0	2,15,941 1 7	8,67,829 10 8	22,12,208 13 1	3,23,214 12 4	3,87,072 3 11	12,39,473 15 8	6,84,202 12 5	78,14,500 14 7
Revenue Loss on 31st March 1894	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,48,987 10 4	3,64,654 13 4	.....	5,13,642 7 8
Total ...	13,76,952 4 11	5,07,605 4 0	2,15,941 1 7	8,67,829 10 8	22,12,208 13 1	3,23,214 12 4	5,36,059 14 3	16,04,128 13 0	6,84,202 12 5	83,28,143 6 3

Examined and found correct.

Statement of Expenditure for the year 1893-94.

Particulars.	Part I.	Part II.	Part III.	Part IV.	Part V.	Part VI.	Part VII.	Part VIII.	Dock Works.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CHARGES DISTRIBUTED.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. .	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Control Establishment	26,917 11 2	13,458 13 7	6,729 6 10	26,917 11 2	.....	6,729 6 10	13,458 13 7	26,917 11 2	.....	1,21,129 10 4
Dredger Expenses	23,030 5 2	15,353 8 9	.....	15,353 8 9	.....	.....	.....	23,030 5 1	.....	76,767 11 9
Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans	3,22,614 10 4	2,33,030 12 0	17,949 10 0	97,630 6 2	.....	74,508 13 2	49,470 4 4	....	.....	7,95,204 8 0
Engineering Establishment	12,446 8 10	6,223 4 5	6,223 4 5	.....	.....	6,223 4 5	.....	18,669 13 5	.....	49,786 3 6
Municipal taxes and repairs to Officers' Quarters ...	2,468 4 3	987 4 11	.....	2,468 4 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,923 13 6
Do. do. Dock Yard ...	6,272 15 2	1,568 3 9	1,568 3 9	6,272 15 2	.....	1,568 3 9	3,136 7 7	4,704 11 4	.....	25,091 12 6
Maintenance and Working Expenses of Tug Steamer "Hetty."	.....	.....	.....	7,819 11 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,819 11 1
Establishment of Traffic Department	5,480 1 1	2,740 0 6	2,740 0 6	.....	.....	5,480 1 0	.....	5,480 1 0	.....	21,920 4 1
CHARGES WHOLLY DISTRIBUTED TO SEVERAL PARTS.										
Establishment	2,28,915 12 10	55,182 9 7	2,797 8 8	1,93,409 1 5	.....	65,317 6 2	1,98,922 11 5	73,336 1 3	.....	8,17,881 12 4
Working Expenses	1,60,234 15 0	7,027 4 2	.....	32,091 11 3	.....	82,527 3 2	1,17,700 15 11	3,18,863 6 4	.....	7,18,445 7 10
Municipal Taxes	37,824 11 0	.....	16,937 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,762 10 0
Repairs to Jetties, Wharves and Buildings ...	67,854 2 8	38,582 12 10	3,609 4 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,10,046 4 0
Do. Tools and Plant	17,700 11 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,700 11 3
Seebpore Chur Land	.....	8,409 13 9	.....	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,409 13 9
Insurance	.....	.....	88 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88 13 0
Rent of Strand Bank Lands payable to Government	.....	.....	37,292 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,292 0 0
River Police Establishment	.....	.....	.....	27,132 2 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,132 2 3
Moordafarash ditto	.....	.....	.....	1,624 13 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,624 13 3
Depreciation Account	.....	8,000 0 0	.....	76,110 0 0	.....	.....	50,467 13 0	.....	.....	1,34,577 13 0
Repairs to Boats and Vessels	.....	.....	.....	31,242 8 8	.....	.....	1,02,902 12 5	.....	.....	1,34,145 5 1
Pensions and Gratuity	.....	.....	.....	16,798 14 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,798 14 10
Repayment of Loans	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,54,771 7 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,54,771 7 8
Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1881 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	438 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	438 7 6
Trustees of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,927 0 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,927 0 7
Investment of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,781 11 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,781 11 8
Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1883 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	499 8 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	499 8 5
Trustees of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,644 7 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,644 7 5
Investment of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,055 9 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,055 9 9
Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1886 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	848 9 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	848 9 2
Trustees of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,042 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,042 11 0
Investment of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,866 4 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,866 4 6
Contribution from Revenue for new works ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,35,234 11 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,35,234 11 11
Investment for Depreciation Fund of Port ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,602 4 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,602 4 3
Depreciation Fund Account of Port Approaches ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,20,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,20,000 0 0
Deposit Account	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,291 15 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,291 15 4
Suspense Account	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,569 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,569 13 0
Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,10,059 11 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,10,059 11 9
Invoice of Imported Goods	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,417 0 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,417 0 11
Works under construction	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,31,819 3 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,31,819 3 8
Block	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,19,975 1 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,19,975 1 6
Interest on Dock Loan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,33,126 2 5	.....	11,33,126 2 5
Dock Works	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,53,610 9 1	6,53,601 9 1
	9,11,760 12 9	3,90,564 8 3	95,936 2 8	5,34,871 12 4	20,29,845 12 0	2,42,354 6 6	5,36,059 14 3	16,04,128 13 0	6,53,610 9 1	69,99,132 10 10
Balance on 31st March 1894 ...	4,65,191 8 2	1,17,040 11 9	1,20,004 14 11	3,32,957 14 4	1,82,363 1 1	80,860 5 10	.....	.....	30,592 3 4	13,29,010 11 5
Total ...	13,76,952 4 11	5,07,605 4 0	2,15,941 1 7	8,67,829 10 8	22,12,208 13 1	3,23,214 12 4	5,36,059 14 3	16,04,128 13 0	6,84,202 12 5	83,28,143 6 3

Examined and found correct.

J. A. ROBERTSON.

J. H. APJOHN.

Particulars.	Part I.	Part II.	Part III.	Part IV.	Part V.	Part VI.	Part VII.	Part VIII	Marine Deposit.	Dock Works (Capital Account).	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Investment for Jetty Insurance Fund—												
5½% Port Trust Debenture Loan of 1886 for ... Rs. 50,000	49,998 11 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,998 11 5
Contribution for Stock	20,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000 0 0
Collector of Bills	12,172 4 2	15,846 8 6	13,665 1 3	6,692 10 9	.....	8,421 14 3	.....	11,586 11 2	.....	.....	.....	68,385 2 1
Temporary Loan advanced to Part V	.....	.....	.....	1,60,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,60,000 0 0
Miscellaneous Advances ...	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0
Block	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,04,32,255 15 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,04,32,255 15 8
Works under Construction ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,82,270 8 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,82,270 8 3
Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,97,537 1 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,97,537 1 8
Invoice of Imported goods ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,397 5 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,397 5 7
Investment for Port Reserve Fund ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,64,250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,64,250 0 0
4% Government Loan of 1865 for ... Rs. 2,50,000												
4% Government Loan of 1842-43 for ... ,, 1,00,000												
3,50,000												
Investment for Jetty Reserve Fund 5½% Port Trust Debenture of 1886 for ... ... Rs. 1,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,244 8 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,244 8 2
Investment for Depreciation Fund of Port ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,200 0 0
5½% Port Trust Debenture of 1886 for ... ... ,, 16,200												
Investment for Depreciation Fund of Port Approaches	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,261 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,261 10 0
4% Government Loan of 1842-43 for ... ,, 50,000												
Investment of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,95,003 7 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,95,003 7 2
4% Government Loan of 1842-43 for ... ,, 1,500												
4½% Port Trust Debenture of 1881 for ,, 1,64,000												
4½% ditto of 1883 ... ,, 87,500												
5½% ditto of 1886 ... ,, 33,300												
2,86,300												
Cash in hand of trustees ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 1 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 1 6
Investment of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1883 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,64,938 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,64,938 8 0
4% Government Loan of 1842-43 for ... Rs. 20,000												
4½% Port Trust Debentures of 1881 for ... ... ,, 93,500												

| | | |

| | | |

Note on the accounts of the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, for the year 1893-94.

In examining twelve establishment bills selected at random, the following irregularities were noticed. In Part VI, cash voucher No. 230 of January 1894, the pay of—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Jharoo Tindal	11	9	9
Issup Duftry	8	0	0
	19	9	9

has been debited against estimate No. 30-4, Tramway Contingencies.

This is not only erroneous classification, but a contravention of section 75 of the Calcutta Port Act, which requires distinct provision for salaries in the estimates.

Again, in the same bill the pay of two tindals have been included, viz.,—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Noorkur Tindal	11	9	9
Mader Bux	11	9	9
	23	3	6

but debited against Part VIII, Kidderpore Dock extra establishment for further expansion, without any such provision being made either under estimate No. 38 of the regular budget or in Appendix G, the supplementary budget for the Kidderpore Docks, dated 21st August 1893.

2. The same difficulty was experienced in examining the establishment bills this year as last, owing to the suggestion in paragraph 12 of the audit note of last year not having been acted on by your office.

3. The comparison between your budget estimates and the actuals for the year 1893-94 is as follows :—

Part I.—Jetties.

Expenditure.	Estimate.	Actual.	Excess of actual over estimate.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proportion of salaries—Control ...	26,369	26,917	548
Working expenses	1,57,112	1,60,234	3,122
			3,670

The excess of Rs. 3,670 was, however, more than met from savings under other heads.

4. *Part II.—Inland Vessels' Wharves.*

Expenditure.	Estimate.	Actual.	Excess of actual over estimate.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proportion of salaries—Control ...	13,184	13,458	274
Repairs	37,800	38,582	782
Seebpore Chur Lands ...	5,700	8,409	2,709
Renewal and improvements ..	.....	8,000	8,000
Gross excess	.....	.....	11,765

This gross excess of Rs. 11,765 was only partly met from savings under other heads to the extent of Rs. 7,011, leaving a nett excess of Rs. 4,754, as follows:—

	Rs.
Total expenditure, actual	3,90,564
Ditto, estimated...	3,85,810
Nett excess of expenditure over the budget estimate ...	4,754

Out of the Rs. 7,011 savings under other heads, Rs. 6,300 is due to savings under the following heads:—

	Estimate.	Actual.	Excess.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proportion of dredger expenses ...	17,690	15,353	2,337
Salaries	57,732	55,182	2,550
Working expenses	8,440	7,027	1,413
			6,300

5. *Part III.—Strand Bank Lands.*

	Estimate.	Actual.	Excess of actual over estimate.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proportion of salaries—Control ...	6,592	6,729	137
Municipal taxes	16,637	16,937	300
Insurance	41	88	47
			484

This excess of Rs. 484 was, however, more than met from savings under other heads.

6. *Part IV.—Harbour Masters' Department.*

Expenditure.	Estimate.	Actual.	Excess of actual over estimate.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proportion of salaries—Control ...	26,368	26,917	549
Salaries and working expenses *Hetty.*	4,320	7,819	3,499
Depreciation on block ...	34,890	55,110	20,220
Salaries	1,82,536	1,82,902	366
Pensions	15,500	16,798	1,298
Renewal and improvements ...	.....	21,000	21,000
Gross excess ...	.....	.....	46,932

This gross excess of Rs. 46,932 was only partly met from savings under other heads to the extent of Rs. 25,413, leaving a nett excess of Rs. 21,519, as follows:—

	Rs.
Total expenditure—	
Actual	5,34,871
Estimated	5,13,352
Nett excess of expenditure over the budget estimate ...	21,519

Out of the total of Rs 25,413 (savings under other heads), Rs. 25,148 is due to reduced expenditure under the following heads:—

	Estimate.	Actual.	Excess.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proportion of working expenses and repairs to dredgers.	17,690	15,353	2,337
Proportion of municipal taxes and repairs to officers' quarters.	3,336	2,468	868
River Police establishment ...	41,586	27,139	14,447
Repairs to boats, vessels, &c. ...	34,800	31,242	3,558
Working expenses	35,044	32,084	2,960
Establishment for licensing boats	11,484	10,506	978
Estimates in excess of the amounts actually spent.	.....	.....	25,148

7. *Part VI.—Tramway.*

Expenditure.	Estimate.	Actual.	Excess.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proportion of salaries—Control ...	6,592	6,729	137
Working expenses	74,743	82,527	7,784
Gross excess ...	.....	.....	7,921

This gross excess of Rs. 7,921 was only partly met from savings under other heads to the extent of Rs. 1,249, leaving a nett excess of Rs. 6,672, as follows:—

	Rs.
Total expenditure—	
Actual	2,42,354
Estimated	2,35,682
Nett excess of expenditure over the budget estimate ...	6,672

8. *Part VII.—Port approaches.*

Expenditure.	Estimate.	Actual.	Excess.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proportion of salaries—Control ...	13,184	13,458	274
Repairs	67,800	1,02,902	35,102
Working expenses	99,350	1,17,700	18,350
Depreciation	50,000	50,467	467
Gross excess ...	.....	.....	54,193

This gross excess of Rs. 54,193 was only partly met from savings under other heads to the extent of Rs. 2,786, leaving a nett excess of Rs. 51,407, as follows:—

	Rs.
Total expenditure—	
Actual	5,36,059
Estimated	4,84,652
Nett excess of expenditure over the budget estimate ...	51,407

9. *Part VIII:—Kidderpore—Dock Revenue.*

Expenditure.	Estimate.	Actual.	Excess.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proportion of salaries—Control...	26,369	26,917	548
Salaries of establishments ...	47,985	52,299	4,314
Salaries of special toll ...	20,556	21,037	481
Working expenses	2,83,610	3,18,863	35,253
Deposit of special toll ...	.....	3,373	3,373
Gross excess ...	.....	.....	43,969

This gross excess of Rs. 43,969 was only partly met from savings under other heads to the extent of Rs. 6,343 leaving a nett excess of Rs. 37,626, as follows:—

Total Expenditure—

	Rs.
Actual	16,07,502
Estimated	15,69,876
Nett excess of expenditure over the budget estimate ...	37,626

No supplementary estimates allotting funds to cover the above-noted excesses appear to have been submitted to Government for sanction. In this connection we would invite your special attention to the provisions of sections 69 to 74 regarding the preparation of original and supplementary estimates, and report to Government when expenditure exceeding any budget estimate by more than Rs. 5,000 is made in cases of pressing emergency, and would point out that it is incumbent on the Commissioners to strictly follow these directions.

G. E. Manisty,
Offg. Accountant-General, Bengal.

J. E. Robertson,
Examiner of Local Accounts.

Note.—Excess expenditure subsequently sanctioned by Government under section 72 of Act III of 1890.

Published under the provisions of section 76 of Act III of 1890.

By order of the Commissioners,

R. A. Donnithorne,
Secretary.

AUDITORS' REPORT ON HOOGHLY BRIDGE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1894.

No. $\frac{\text{L. A.}}{254}$.

FROM

THE AUDITORS OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE HOWRAH BRIDGE,

To

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE HOWRAH BRIDGE, CALCUTTA.

Dated Calcutta, the 3rd September 1894.

GENTLEMEN,

WE have the honour to report that the accounts of the Howrah Bridge for the year ending 31st March 1894 have been audited under our supervision and by our direction, and to certify that they have been found correct.

We append statements of (1) Income and Expenditure during the year under audit, and (2) Assets and Liabilities on the 31st March 1894, as obtained from your books.

A note is added comparing the receipts and expenditure with the estimates for the year.

We have the honour to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient servants,

G. E. MANISTY,

Offg. Accountant-General, Bengal.

J. A. ROBERTSON,

Examiner of Local Accounts.

HOWRAH BRIDGE.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1894.

INCOME.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Revenue—			
Receipts from railway traffic	1,24,633 9 0		
Proportion of earnings of steam-tug *Hetty*	5,625 0 0		
Earnings of Bridge steamer *Helvetia*	64 0 0		
Interest on Government securities	24,404 0 0		
		1,54,726 9 0	
Sales	.....	490 9 10	
			1,55,217 2 10
Balance on 1st April 1893	.....	.....	3,187 4 8
Total ...	.....	.....	1,58,404 7 6

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Revenue—			
Proportion of salaries—Control—			
Establishment	.....	13,458 13 7	
Proportion of interest and Sinking Fund on Trust loan—			
Sinking fund	3,457 15 8		
Interest	7,397 12 4		
		10,855 12 0	
Proportion of municipal taxes and repairs to officers' quarters	.....	987 4 11	
Ditto of municipal taxes and repairs to Dockyard ...	.....	6,272 15 2	
Ditto of establishment of steam-tug *Hetty* ...	.....	5,072 12 5	
Salaries of establishment	.....	31,418 8 10	
Working expenses	.....	21,556 0 2	
Repairs	.....	38,735 14 4	
Establishment, &c. of *Buckland* and Flat *Howrah* ...	.....	15,357 14 3	
Municipal taxes of quarters for Howrah Bridge Police and approach land	.....	164 3 6	
			1,43,880 3 2
Cash balance on 31st March 1893	.....	24,338 10 2	
Less—			
Uninvested balance of Reserve Fund	1,680 11 7	.....	
Ditto of Pontoon Renewal Fund ...	8,133 10 3	9,814 5 10	
			14,524 4 4
Total ...	.....	.....	1,58,404 7 6

HOWRAH BRIDGE.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities on 31st March 1894.

ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Block of Hooghly Bridge		25,19,121 3 6
Investment of Bridge Reserve Fund. 4 per cent. Government loan of 1865 for ...	5,44,300	
4 „ „ „ 1854-55 ...	35,600	
4 „ „ „ 1842-43 ...	30,200	5,94,536 3 1
	6,10,100	
Reserve Section		1,08,761 1 9
Investment for Pontoon Renewal Fund		48,246 0 0
Municipal Debenture of Calcutta Municipality		2,00,000 0 0
Temporary Loan advanced to Calcutta Municipality		2,00,000 0 0
Trust account (cash balance)		24,338 10 2
Total ...		36,95,003 2 6

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.
Contribution from Revenue for repayment of loan	22,41,800 0 0
Ditto ditto for new works	3,70,008 3 6
Ditto of Port for tug-steamer *Hetty*	40,313 0 0
Reserve Fund	7,71,978 0 5
Pontoon Renewal Fund	56,379 10 3
Deposit of Municipal debenture	2,00,000 0 0
Revenue account	14,524 4 4
Total ...	36,95,003 2 6

Examined and found correct.

N. J. JEBB, *Accountant.*

J. A. ROBERTSON, *Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal.*

J. H. APJOHN, *Vice-Chairman.*

The 2nd August 1894.

Note on the accounts of the Howrah Bridge for the year 1893-94.

THE comparison between the budget estimates and the actual receipts and expenditure is as follows :—

Receipts.

PARTICULARS.	Estimate for 1893-94.	Actuals for 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Receipts from Railway traffic	1,23,000	1,24,638 9 0	1,638 9 0	.....
Earnings of Howrah Bridge steamer *Helvetia* ...	50	64 0 0	14 0 0	.....
Proportion of earnings of steam-tug *Hetty* ...	9,000	5,625 0 0	.....	3,375
Interest on Government securities for Reserve Fund.	24,000	24,404 0 0	404 0 0	.....
Salaries	Nil	490 9 10	490 9 10	.....
Interest on Government securities for Pontoon Reserve Fund.	Nil	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	.....
	.....	.....	4,542 2 10	3,375

		Rs. A. P.
Increase		4,542 2 10
Decrease		3,375 0 0
	Nett increase ...	1,167 2 10

thus showing a nett increase of actuals over estimates of Rs. 1,167-2-10.

Expenditure.

PARTICULARS.	Estimate of 1893-94.	Actuals for 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Proportion of control establishments ...	13,184	13,458 13 7	274 13 7	.....
Proportion of interest and sinking fund on Trust loan	10,856	10,855 12 0	.....	0 4 0
Proportion of municipal taxes and repairs to officers' quarters	1,334	987 4 11	.....	346 11 1
Proportion of municipal taxes, Dockyard ...	6,427	6,272 15 2	.....	154 0 10
Proportion of establishment of steam-tug *Hetty*	12,960	5,072 12 5	.....	7,887 3 7
Salaries of establishment	32,489	31,418 8 10	.....	1,070 7 2
Working expenses	17,808	21,556 0 2	3,748 0 2	.....
Repairs	38,200	38,735 14 4	535 14 4	.....
Establishment of ferry steamer *Buckland* ...	18,368	15,357 14 3	.....	3,010 1 9
Renewals	1,200	Nil	.....	1,200 0 0
Municipal taxes on quarters for Howrah Bridge Police	478	164 3 6	.....	313 12 6
	.....	.....	4,558 12 1	13,982 8 11

		Rs. A. P.
Decrease		13,982 8 11
Increase		4,558 12 1
	Net decrease ...	9,423 12 10

thus showing a net decrease of actuals under estimates of Rs. 9,423-12-10.

In last year's report it was pointed out that sections 21 and 23 of Act IX of 1871 prohibited the expenditure of money in excess of the estimates without obtaining the sanction of Government to a supplementary estimate. We would now draw your attention to the fact that a similar procedure appears to be necessary when the provision is exceeded

under any of the heads shown in the form of budget prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 19, even though there may be saving on the total of the budget estimates.

In auditing the establishment bills it was noticed that stamped receipts had not been taken from the payees in the following cases :—

Cash voucher No. 1670 of September 1893—

			Rs.
Pay of Deen Khan, serang	...	...	22
„ Munshi, stoker	...	...	30
„ Maithuzuddy, fireman	...	...	22

G. E. MANISTY,
Offg. Accountant-General, Bengal.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Examiner of Local Accounts.

PUBLISHED in accordance with the provisions of section 26 of Act IX of 1871, and section 76 of Act III of 1890.

By order of the Commissioners,

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

(745—1)

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 48 of 1894.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
RESOLUTION Reviewing the Reports of Commissioners of Divisions on the Working of District and Local Boards in Bengal during 1893-94	2679
The Canal Revenue Reports for 1893-94	2723
Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops	2831
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 18th to 24th November 1894 ..	2835
Meteorological report of the Province of Bengal for the week ending Saturday the 24th of November 1894 .	2836
Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.) the 24th of November 1894 ..	2838
Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological office, Chowringhee from 18th to 24th November 1894 ..	2842
STATEMENT showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, Jellinghee and Brahmapootra for the month of October 1894	2843
Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major and Minor works for the month of September 1894	2844
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 24th of November 1894	2845
Eastern Bengal State Railway for the month of September 1894	2846
Bengal Central Railway for the month of September 1894 ...	2848
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	2849

RESOLUTION REVIEWING THE REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS ON THE WORKING OF DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS IN BENGAL DURING 1893-94

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1894.

RESOLUTION No. 5497L.S-G.

READ—

The Reports from the several Commissioners of Divisions on the working of District Boards in Bengal during the year 1893-94.

Read again—

The Resolution reviewing the Divisional Reports on the working of District Boards in Bengal during the year 1892-93.

The date fixed for the submission of Divisional Reports to Government is the 31st July. The Lieutenant-Governor notes with satisfaction that this year all the reports were received within a week of that date, except two, which were respectively eleven and twenty days late. This result is a considerable improvement on the experience of some previous years.

2. The number of District Boards in existence during 1893-94 remained the same as in previous years. The extension of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act to Darjeeling and to the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division, where now the Cess Act of 1880 only is in force, was under consideration during the year, but after perusing the reports and opinions of local officers on the subject,

the Lieutenant-Governor decided that, for the present at least, it was inadvisable to extend the Act to those districts. The area under District Boards, therefore, remained unchanged, except for some trifling variations in the figures for Faridpur and for some of the districts in the Burdwan Division; these are due in the former case to a mistake in last year's figures, while in the latter the explanation required by Government has not been given. The number of Local Boards was reduced during the current year from 104 to 102 by the abolition of the sub-divisions, and with them the Local Boards at Barrackpore and Dum-Dum: the area formerly under these two Local Boards was added to the jurisdiction of Barasat.

3. *Constitution of District Boards.*—The number of members of District Boards amounted to 794, or one greater than in the previous year. Of this number 171 were appointed *ex-officio*, 314 were nominated, and 309 were elected by Local Boards. To take another classification, 242 were officials and 552 non-officials; and again, 200 were Europeans and Eurasians and 594 were natives of the country. The variations from the previous year are slight and call for no special comment. In every district the District Magistrate was reappointed Chairman of the Board.

4. During the year 622 meetings were summoned—a number two less than in 1892-93. The District Board of Bhagalpur was convened twenty-five times, the largest number attained by any Board in any year since the Act was introduced. In Darbhanga twenty-four meetings were held, and in Gaya, Champaran, Jessore, Backergunge, Dinajpur, and Puri the number reached twenty or more. In Monghyr, Bankura, and Midnapore there was less than one meeting a month. The Chairman of the Monghyr District Board urges, in explanation of these infrequent meetings, that the Board is purely a consultative body, and as such relies almost entirely on its Chairman. He adds that local self-government is not cared for in the district, and that all the work could have been done as well in an even smaller number of meetings. It is no doubt true that in the Bihar districts so much interest is not taken in matters of local self-government as in the Bengali-speaking districts; but having regard to the very considerable sum annually disbursed by the Monghyr District Board, and to the fact that in the neighbouring and similar districts of Darbhanga and Bhagalpur there was enough business to lay before a large number of meetings, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot altogether accept the Chairman's contention. The Local Self-Government Act was not intended merely to facilitate the spending of money by the Chairman, but to insure its expenditure in the most advantageous manner after consultation with the Board, and the Chairman who fails to associate his Board with himself as far as possible in the administration of the affairs of the district, does not carry out the intentions of the Act, and voluntarily deprives himself of assistance which he is entitled to receive. The Lieutenant-Governor does not advocate the holding of a large number of meetings merely for their own sake, but he desires that business should not be delayed through neglect to hold a meeting, and that every opportunity should be given for the discussion of matters of importance and proposals for new expenditure; if this is done—in ordinary circumstances one meeting a month should suffice for the purpose—nothing is gained by more frequent gatherings.

5. The number of meetings that had to be adjourned, together with those that were entirely abortive owing to the absence of a quorum, amounted to 94—a considerable improvement on the record of the previous year; but even so, these failures were far too frequent in several districts, as the statement in the margin shows. Every effort should be made to avoid the great delay in the despatch of business, and the waste of labour involved by these unproductive meetings. The inconvenience which they cause is well illustrated by the proceedings of a certain District Board in the matter of a Steam Tramway. It was necessary to obtain the sanction of the District Board to a change in the site of the Terminus: application was made by the Company at the end of August 1893, and a special meeting of the District Board was called to consider the matter, but it was not until the 9th of March 1894, after several unsuccessful attempts

District.	Number of abortive and adjourned meetings.
Cuttack ...	... 9
Bhagalpur ...	... 9
Puri ...	... 6
Dinajpur ...	... 6
Jessore ...	... 5
Mymensingh	... 5
Tippera ...	... 5
Champaran ...	... 5
Malda ...	... 5

to obtain a quorum, that the matter was disposed of: the completion of the whole project was thus delayed for seven months.

6. On an average 9·8 members, or 46·9 per cent. of the total number, were present at each meeting. This is a slight improvement on the figures for 1892-93. The attendance was worst at Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Dinajpur, where more than two-thirds of the members were usually absent. In several instances the prolonged absence of some of the members from the district is put forward as an excuse for the low average attendance. When a member is about to leave the district for any length of time, the Chairman, in order to avoid detriment to the public service, should be careful to obtain his resignation before his departure; but if this is impossible, it should be considered in each case whether his name should not be reported to Government for action under section 18 of the Act, which empowers the Lieutenant-Governor to remove from the Board any person who, owing to absence from the district or from any other cause, has become incapable of acting.

7. The Commissioners of the Presidency and Chittagong Divisions point out that, apart from general meetings, very much good work is done in their Divisions by the Standing Committees for Finance, Education, and other branches of the administration. The Lieutenant-Governor desires cordially to acknowledge the usefulness of these committees, and the value of the work which they do: and he has no doubt that, though no reference is made to them in the reports of other Commissioners except in regard to Monghyr and the districts of Orissa, the system is being successfully worked elsewhere. The Commissioner of Orissa reports that in Balasore and Puri the sub-committees of the Boards are doing good work, but that in Cuttack the meetings are few, the attendance bad, and the members apathetic. The Lieutenant-Governor was constrained, in the Resolution for 1892-93, to notice unfavourably in some respects the work of the Cuttack District Board, but he is glad to find from papers recently laid before him that a sensible improvement has taken place of late.

8. *Constitution of Local Boards.*—The 102 Local Boards comprised 1,222 members, or eight less than in the previous year; of these 46 were *ex-officio* members, 741 were nominated, and 435 elected. There were 151 officials and 1,071 non-officials on the Boards, and dividing them by race, 114 members were Europeans or Eurasians, and the rest 1,108 natives of this country.

9. There was a noticeable improvement in the activity of Local Boards; 1,113 meetings were held, a total which is higher by 65 than that for 1892-93; of these meetings 164, as compared with 197 in the previous year, had to be adjourned or proved abortive from want of a quorum. The attendance of members, both official and non-official, also showed an improvement, the figures for the two years being as follows:—

Year.	Average attendance.			Av perc of atte
	Official.	Non-official.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	
1892-93	·77	4·46	5·24	44·4
1893-94	·9	4·6	5·5	45·9

Thirty-three Local Boards, as against twenty-six in the previous year, held more than 12 meetings, the Sadar Local Board at Howrah heading the list with 22 meetings, none of which were abortive or adjourned. Only three Local Boards, viz., Basirhat, Naugaon, and Khurda, held so few as four meetings or less during the year: in 1892-93 six Local Boards attained this unenviable distinction.

10. *Elections.*—General elections were held only in Mymensingh and Backergunge. In Mymensingh no general interest was aroused: in eleven out of the eighteen thanas the attendance was less than 15 per cent., and nowhere did it reach one-third of the number of qualified voters. In Backergunge more interest was shown; the elections nowhere failed for lack of voters,

and at Matbaria, under the Pirojpur Local Board, 44·8 of the electors recorded their votes. Bye-elections were held in some other districts, but they call for no special comment.

11. *Occupations of members of District and Local Boards.*—As there have been general elections in few districts, the occupations of the members of District and Local Boards show but little change. The figures for this year are as follows:—

	Government servants.		Zamindars, &c.		Pleaders and mukhtears.		Planters.		Missionaries.		Government pensioners.		Other classes.		Total number of members.
	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
District Boards	240	30·24	237	29·84	182	22·92	66	8·31	9	1·13	15	1·89	45	5·67	794
Local Boards	150	12·27	541	44·27	327	26·76	57	4·66	3	·25	15	1·23	129	10·56	1,222

12. *Powers of Local Boards.*—The powers now exercised by Local Boards may be shortly summarized thus:—

i. *Village roads.*—All Local Boards are entrusted with the care of village roads. In the Midnapore district they have been again made over to the Local Boards as recommended in last year's Resolution.

ii. *Pounds.*—All Local Boards have charge of pounds except the Sadar Local Boards of Monghyr and Purnea, and all the Local Boards in the districts of Birbhum, Bankura, Murshidabad, Faridpur, and Patna.

iii. *Ferries.*—All Local Boards have charge of ferries except those in the districts of Birbhum, Bankura, 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, Dacca, Faridpur, and Cuttack, and those in the Divisions of Bhagalpur and Patna, with the single exception of the Local Board of Jahanabad in Gaya.

iv. *Primary education.* Powers in regard to this branch of administration are exercised by the Local Boards in the districts of Burdwan, Bankura, Hooghly, Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore, Rajshahi, Pabna, Mymensingh, Arrah, and by the Local Boards in the Orissa Division. Certain modified powers are also possessed by the Local Boards in the districts of Khulna, Patna, and Darbhanga.

Dispensaries are under the charge of Local Boards in the districts of Nadia, Bhagalpur, Purnea, and Balasore; also of the Local Boards of Arraria in Purnea, of Jamalpur and Kishoreganj in Mymensingh, and of Bhola in Backergunge. The Gaya Local Boards also have some modified powers over dispensaries.

vi *Sanitation.*—In Dacca, Faridpur, and Mymensingh the care of village wells and tanks has been entrusted to Local Boards, and so has the sanitation of a local fair in the latter district. The Local Boards of Shahabad and Monghyr have charge of village sanitation.

vii. *District roads* are entrusted to the Local Board only in the Pabna district and at Bhadrak in Balasore; the question of the control of the district roads in Pabna has been separately submitted to Government for orders and is now under consideration.

viii. *Secondary education.*—In the Resolution on Local Self-Government for 1891-92, and again in that for 1892 93, the Lieutenant-Governor intimated his decided opinion that Local Boards should have no concern with secondary education, and in the recent Resolution on the Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1893-94 he has reiterated that conviction. He is therefore glad to observe that in compliance with the views expressed in paragraph 10 of the Resolution of 1891-92, the Local Boards of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Nadia, and Jessore were relieved of all connection with secondary education, and that only in two districts of these provinces, viz., Burdwan and Shahabad, Local Boards have any concern with secondary education. It may be argued that to the exercise of purely mechanical functions in this regard

there can be no reason to object, but Sir Charles Elliott would be glad to hear that even this connection had been severed, and that the control of secondary education throughout the province remained everywhere with District and not with Local Boards.

Changes other than that just noticed were but few. The powers of the Local Boards were increased in Patna and Darbhanga by the delegation of certain duties relating to primary schools; in Shahabad by making over to them the charge of pounds; and in Tippera by the grant of certain powers relating to pounds, ferries and public works. The Local Boards of Nadia were relieved of the charge of unmetalled district roads.

13. The remarks of Chairmen as to the manner in which these powers have been exercised are generally somewhat colourless. Mr. Allen, the Chairman of the Midnapore District Board, thinks that the grants for village roads are not properly managed: he writes that money is generally wasted on village roads unless the operations are controlled by the District Engineer, and that the Boards maintain a greater length of road than they can afford to keep in repair, or than the District Engineer can effectively supervise. The remedy is obvious, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that, if further enquiry confirms the view held by the Chairman, steps will be taken during the current year to reduce the number of village roads. In Howrah the Local Boards are reported to have worked intelligently and to have taken considerable interest in their work. The Presidency Commissioner complains that the Local Boards generally show apathy in regard to pounds and are especially negligent in making collections. The Jessore Local Boards are said to have discharged their duties with a fair amount of diligence and success, and similar terms of faint praise are used in reference to the work of Local Boards in Birbhum, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Dacca, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Cuttack, Balasore, and Puri. The Chairman of Mymensingh (Mr. Earle), on the other hand, makes special mention of the success of the Tangail Local Board under the chairmanship of a local talukdar, who is also an Assistant Surgeon. The Chairman of the Pabna District Board comments on the disadvantages of giving to the Local Boards such wide powers as they enjoy in this district which include the charge of all District Roads. The objections to the system are patent to all, and the matter has since been laid before Government with suggestions for having these powers curtailed.

14. *Union Committees.*—No village unions were established during the year, and there are none as yet existing in the Province. In accordance with the directions of the Government of India, steps were taken after the close of the year for their establishment experimentally in selected areas of the Burdwan, Presidency and Dacca Divisions, and it is expected that they will be inaugurated in a tentative manner before the close of the current year. The lines on which action is being taken were fully set forth in the Resolution of this Government, No. 3600L.S.-G., dated the 1st September 1894, which was published at the time in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and the subject needs no further notice here.

15. The following statement shows the income and expenditure of District Boards under the various heads in 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

INCOME.

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	66,249	1,18,273
VI.—Provincial rates	36,27,676	35,97,417
XII.—Interest	666	674
XVII.—Police (including pounds)	4,57,159	4,50,009
XIX.—Education	62,761	45,561
XX.—Medical	17,095	14,015
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	3,631	4,689
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation and compassionate allowances	Nil	638
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,61,812	1,31,080
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	286	225
XXXII.—Civil Works (including ferries) ...	4,44,518	4,29,987
Contributions	11,63,815	11,94,990
Debt	11,88,137	6,97,994
Total ...	71,93,805	66,85,552

EXPENDITURE.

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds	403	31
18.—Administration	2,98,983	2,98,493
20.—Police (pounds)	35,235	27,475
22.—Education	10,54,477	10,83,144
24.—Medical	96,420	1,29,911
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	8,579	7,082
29.—Superannuation allowances and pensions	3,530	5,217
30.—Stationery and printing	50,022	45,446
32.—Miscellaneous	55,390	63,644
33.—Famine relief	2,86,713	2,649
41.—Railways	Nil	358
43.—Minor works and navigation ...	12,302	10,257
45.—Civil works	42,88,747	43,22,384
Contributions	12,370	4,196
Debt	8,12,821	6,99,726
Interest on debt	7,758	10,282
Total ...	70,23,750	67,10,295

16. *Credit balance.*—The year 1892-93 closed with a credit balance of Rs. 17,63,217, which was reduced to Rs. 17,38,474 by the close of 1893-94. The closing balances amounted to more than one-third of the year's income in Hooghly, Bogra, Saran, Monghyr and all three districts of the Chittagong Division. Steps should be taken for their reduction, unless there are particular reasons for retaining a large balance. The Commissioner should look into the matter in each case.

INCOME.

17. *Land Revenue.*—The receipts under this head show an increase from Rs. 66,249 to Rs. 1,18,273, which is partly due to an increase of Rs. 18,232 under the head of Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures, but mainly to the fact that recoveries from defaulters on account of the cost of collecting road cess arrears have in several districts been shown under this head for the first time instead of under "Miscellaneous." There are no receipts in Bengal which should properly be credited under the head of Land Revenue in Local accounts; recoveries of the cost of collecting road cess arrears should be shown under heading XXV—"Miscellaneous"—as directed in the Accountant-General's Circular No. 10 of the 15th January 1891, receipts from canals under "Irrigation," and so on. If any doubt arises in future as to how any items hitherto shown under Land Revenue ought to be credited, a reference should be made to the Accountant-General.

18. *Provincial rates* (*Rs.* 35,97,417).—This item of revenue represents the proceeds of the road cess less the cost of collection and revaluation. District Boards have nothing to do with the collection of the cess, which is in the hands of the Collector, and the subject is treated in a separate Resolution. The total receipts showed a decrease of Rs. 30,259, which is generally ascribed by local officers to there having been smaller arrears to deal with, and also to the collections having been indifferent. The District Boards of Gaya and Muzaffarpur suffered most loss, their incomes from this source being respectively Rs. 41,500 and Rs. 29,851 less than in the previous year. In Saran, Shahabad, and Tippera the receipts were at least Rs. 10,000 less than in 1892-93, while on the other hand in Champaran, Backergunge, Midnapore, and Nadia there was considerable improvement in each case, that in Backergunge (Rs. 20,312) being due to the District Board having enhanced the rate at which the Road cess was levied.

19. *Pounds* (*Rs.* 4,50,009).—The number of pounds increased from 3,389 to 3,456, but not only did the receipts not increase, but they actually decreased to the extent of Rs. 7,150. This falling off is variously ascribed to bad seasons, to floods, to indifferent collections and similar causes, and it has been urged that the use of the new pound forms and the more numerous inspections now made have deterred the old class of farmers from taking leases. These suggestions no doubt partly explain the decrease; but it is also certain that, though the revenue under this head is elastic, there is a point beyond which any increase in the number of pounds, except by very gradual stages, ceases to be profitable, and care should be taken in each district that this point is not exceeded. Not only does a new pound often realize but little during the first few years of its existence, but

it lowers the prices obtained at auction of the old pounds in the neighbourhood, because it is uncertain to what extent their fees will be affected. The sudden increase of 27 pounds in the Muzaffarpur district, where 157 already existed, no doubt explains in a great measure the low collections realized there, which are the subject of comment by the Commissioner of Patna.

20. The number of pounds in any given area varies very much from district to district: in Puri there is one pound to every 107 square miles, and in Patna one to every 66, while in Muzaffarpur there is one to every 16 square miles, and in Burdwan one to every 14. Such variations depend greatly on the practice of former years, and on local conditions, especially whether a resort to the pounds is customary with the people, and where the farming system is in force the fact that the number of pounds is large does not necessarily cause the average profit of each to be small, provided that there are no sudden increases or sudden reductions in the number of pounds. All the pounds in the Saran district were for the first time let out in farm in 1893-94, and the consequence has been an increase in the net profit from Rs. 306 in 1892-93 to Rs. 3,645 in 1893-94: this result justifies the change of system from direct management to farming. The Commissioner of Orissa reports that the District Board of Cuttack have resolved to adopt the farming system from the commencement of the current year. The system of direct management now survives only in Champaran, where its success would seem to warrant its continuance, and in a few pounds in Shahabad.

21. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division writes strongly on the subject of the large arrears, amounting to Rs. 72,017, due from the farmers of pounds in that Division. He writes:—

"The very heavy arrear demands outstanding show that, as a whole, the administration of pounds is very indifferently looked after by the Local Boards * * * * If it were not necessary to give them some work to justify their existence, I would gladly see pounds taken away from them."

He suggests that a column be added to Appendix A to show the balance outstanding at the close of the year, and the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to approve of the suggestion. That these large arrears should have been allowed to accumulate shows very serious mismanagement. It may be partly due to the fact stated by Mr. Garrett, Chairman of the Nadia District Board, that the farmers in that district come from the lowest class of society; but it is not understood why this should be the case. The Lieutenant-Governor has recommended that the leases should be granted 'to persons of known position and solvency residing in the neighbourhood of the pound,' and this should be done, even though it be necessary in some cases to accept lower rents. Moreover, if the deposit of one quarter's rent in advance had been insisted on, such a state of affairs could hardly have arisen. The Commissioner will be requested to submit a special report showing what measures have been taken to wipe off the arrears.

22. The new pound forms prescribed in Government circular No. 3T.M., dated the 22nd May 1893, had been introduced in only a few districts before the close of the year under report: it is hoped that no further delay will be allowed to occur in the adoption of them. It is as yet too early to judge how far they have proved successful, but there is a tendency among local officers to regard them as too elaborate. Possibly their effect will be in some cases to preclude illiterate persons from accepting leases of pounds, but an illiterate pound-keeper is an anachronism, and his exclusion is a matter of congratulation, even at the possible loss of some revenue. The reports generally afford little information as to how far the orders of Government have been observed, which direct that the lessees should be persons of known position and solvency, that they should deposit one quarter's rent in advance, and that, if possible, the leases should be of three years' duration. The allusions to the subject, so far as they go, appear to show that hardly sufficient attention has been paid to these matters. Commissioners of Divisions are requested to state in the report for the current year how far the wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor on the point have been carried out. Inspections of the pounds are generally reported to have been effected as directed in Government circular No. 42L.S.-G., dated 1st December 1892, by District and Subdivisional Officers, by Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Local and District Boards, by Sub-Inspectors of Schools, and in some cases by special Pound Inspectors. In

Bhagalpur, however, it appears that inspections were made by the subordinate executive officers of the District and Local Boards. It is not clearly stated what officers are meant, but the Lieutenant-Governor views with disapproval the inspection of pounds by subordinate officials, for any such inspection will at once preclude 'persons of known position' from becoming pound-keepers: the practice should therefore be stopped. No abuses or acts of oppression by pound-keepers are reported. In Champaran embezzlements by some pound-keepers, paid servants of the District Board, were discovered, and the delinquents were prosecuted and punished.

23. *Education.*—The receipts under this head fell from Rs. 62,761 in 1892-93 to Rs. 45,561 in 1893-94. The receipts from school-fees proper were almost the same as in the previous year, save for small increases amounting to Rs. 508 and Rs. 440 respectively in the Burdwan and Patna Divisions. But there was a considerable falling off under the heads of Contributions and Miscellaneous; the former naturally varies from year to year with the impulses of the benevolent, no such gift, for instance, having been made in 1893-94 as the Rs. 11,000 contributed by Babu Jogendra Kishore Rai Chowdhury of Mymensingh, in the previous year. The Miscellaneous head was swelled in 1892-93 by refunds received from Government on account of the pension contribution of education officers.

24. *Medical.*—The income under this head consists of contributions by private persons to dispensaries and hospitals, and a few trifling miscellaneous receipts. The total income for 1892-93 was Rs. 17,095, and for 1893-94 it amounted to Rs. 14,015. The receipts in 1892-93 were unusually large owing to a special gift of Rs. 5,178 to the Bogra District Board for building dispensaries.

25. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—Rupees 4,689, the receipts come from fees for latrines at Sonepur fair, and contributions by zamindars for the sanitation of fairs in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Saran, and Dacca. They are slightly larger than in the previous year.

26. *Miscellaneous.*—The receipts credited under this head fell from Rs. 1,61,812 in 1892-93 to Rs. 1,31,080 in the year under report. An examination of the sub-heads shows that there was an increase of Rs. 2,088 in the receipts from staging bungalows, which was shared by all Divisions except Burdwan. Sarai fees also increased, receipts under this head being shown to the amount of Rs. 1,638 in Midnapore, and Rs. 637 in Balasore, against nothing in the previous year.

27. There is a considerable decrease under the sub-head "Miscellaneous, including fees, fines and forfeitures," but it is impossible to say to what extent this is actual, and to what extent due to the fact that recoveries on account of the cost of arrears of road cess have been shown under Land Revenue instead of under this head. As stated above in paragraph 17, the Accountant-General has now given clear directions that these recoveries should be credited under the head of miscellaneous, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that there will be no further confusion in regard to them.

28. *Civil works including ferries.*—Looking only to the figures in column 66 of Form No. II attached to this Resolution, there would appear to have been an enormous increase during the year 1893-94 in the income under this head, viz. from Rs. 4,44,518 to Rs. 11,45,828. The increase, however, is due to the inclusion for the first time in column 63 of all sums contributed for special and definite purposes, whether by Government or by individuals. It has hitherto been the practice to show as contributions in column 67 of Statement No. II the total of all sums received from Government by District Boards, whether as grants for special purposes or as the contributions payable from Provincial Funds year by year in order to maintain equilibrium between the receipts from and the expenditure on those branches of the administration which were made over to District Boards in 1888. The result is frequently misleading, and the figures afford little information. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased therefore to decide that in future all sums granted for the execution of particular works to be carried out by local officers shall be entered in column 63, column 67 being thus left to those contributions which are yearly allotted to produce equilibrium. Details of the sums originally entered for 1893-94 in column 67 having been obtained from all local officers, except those of the Dacca Division, the figures in columns 63 and 67 of Statement No. II have been corrected in accordance with the principles stated above. The sums

ranted in each district for these special purposes during 1893-94 are shown elow:—

		Rs.			Rs.
Burdwan	...	59,710	Brought forward	...	4,30,412
Birbhum	...	4,826	Mymensingh	...	32,980
Bankura	...	20,006	Faridpur ...	...	20,505
Hooghly	...	48,125	Backerganj	...	45,197
24-Parganas	...	74,559	Tippera ...	...	24,890
Jessore	...	53,285	Noakhali ...	...	15,701
Khulna	...	153	Chittagong	...	31,658
Rajshahi	...	17,793	Patna ..	...	5,000
Dinajpur	...	8,846	Gaya ...	..	20,000
Jalpaiguri	...	46,315	Monghyr ...	...	13,002
Rangpur	...	17,693	Bhagalpur ...	...	53,218
Bogra	...	1,671	Purnea ..	...	5,455
Pabna	...	27,940	Malda ...	...	16,697
Dacca	...	49,490	Cuttack ...	...	1,126
Carried over		4,30,412	Total		7,15,841

Of this sum, Rs. 1,35,968 represent grants made year after year to District Boards for the maintenance and repairs of the Imperial and Provincial Public Works buildings entrusted to the charge of those bodies, and Rs. 13,600, the allowance to District Engineers for the supervision of these works. A large sum is absorbed by special grants for the repair, construction and maintenance of particular roads, of which the most important are the following: Rs. 41,522 granted to the District Board of Jessore for the maintenance of the Calcutta-Jessore Road, Rs. 20,000 to that of Gaya for the maintenance of the Grand Trunk Road from Ballua-Chatti to Barun-on-Sone. These are annual grants, but there was also a grant of Rs. 10,000 to the District Board of Jalpaiguri for the repair of the Nagarcotta Road, and a grant of Rs. 21,881 to the District Board of Bhagalpur for the recoupment of expenditure incurred on relief works in excess of budget provision. The total also includes grants made for other specific purposes, such as the repair and construction of Court-houses, Sub-divisional offices, Munsifees, jail buildings, police-stations, circuit-houses, &c., &c.

29. The receipts from ferries (Rs. 3,83,158) show a satisfactory increase of Rs. 14,741. In the Presidency Division there was an improvement in every district except the 24-Parganas, which is ascribed to better settlements and more punctual collections. In the 24-Parganas there was a falling off of Rs. 1,895 due, it is said, partly to the receipts of 1892-93 having included large arrears, and partly to resettlements of ferries having been made during the year under report at reduced rates. It is satisfactory to note that there were arrears of only Rs. 50 at the close of the year, and these have since been realized. In the Midnapore district there was an increase of nearly Rs. 4,000 in the collections owing to the realization of arrears, but the current demand was somewhat less than in the previous year. The increase in Howrah is nominal, arising from a considerable portion of the rents of 1892-93 having been credited in the year under report. The ferry over the Gaighatta khal in the Howrah district was resumed by Government, as it was silting up and the District Board could not afford to keep it open. There was a falling off in receipts in all the districts of the Rajshahi Division except Rangpur. In Jalpaiguri it amounted to Rs. 3,234, and was due to the reduction in the rent of the Paharpur ferry, necessitated by the opening of the Duars Railway. The receipts in the Dacca Division were much the same as in previous years, save for an increase of Rs. 3,480 in Mymensingh, due to the establishment of new ferries. In the Patna Division, on the other hand, there were considerable variations, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 3,961. In the Patna district itself the reduction of rents caused a loss of revenue amounting to Rs. 3,419, while in Muzaffarpur and Champaran the establishment of new ferries added more than Rs. 3,500 to the revenue of each District Board; and in Shahabad, owing to successful settlements, the receipts increased by Rs. 1,303. In the Monghyr district the ferries yielded Rs. 21,729 in the current year, as compared with Rs. 23,933 in 1892-93, the decrease being xplained by the fact that the East Indian Railway in April 1893 commenced running a steam ferry at Khagaria, and in consequence the lessee of the District Board ferry there relinquished his lease, which was resettled at a lower rent. In

Balasore and Puri the prospect of a large influx of pilgrims for the Naya Kalabar ceremony encouraged the farmers to bid higher for their ferries. In Cuttack an increase in receipts occurred, partly due to an adjustment of account, and partly caused by the payment by the Municipality of a share in the receipts of a ferry during the last two years.

30. In this connection the following remarks made by the Commissioner of Rajshahi in the General Administration Report of his Division, which have already been endorsed by the Lieutenant-Governor, are quoted below as deserving the special attention of District Boards:—

"I am not satisfied that sufficient attention is paid to the subject. Ferries are not as a rule served by platform boats or provided with suitable approaches, even where the revenues admit of such conveniences. The tendency is to look upon them too much as a means of raising revenue by taxing traffic, and too little as public works of primary importance."

The Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to think that in many districts the condition of the ferry boats, landing stages and approaches, and the conduct of the ferry farmers and their employés, receive too little attention. Overcharges are common, and many kinds of oppression are practised, although the Ferries Act supplies ample powers for the punishment of offenders, the reason doubtless being that the victims prefer to suffer rather than incur the loss of time and money which a complaint would involve. Definite arrangements should be made by every Magistrate and Chairman for the proper and unexpected inspection of the ferries from time to time for the strict execution of engagements and for the punishment of offenders.

31. *Contributions.*—Contributions amounted to Rs. 4,79,149 as explained in paragraph 28 above. Column 67 now shows only those contributions which are made by the Local Government to District Boards to produce equilibrium or for general purposes, and the figures will usually display few variations from year to year.

32. *Deposits and advances.*—Under this head are shown all sums deposited as security by ferry farmers, contractors and others, and also all recoveries and adjustments on account of advances made from the District Fund. The total reached Rs. 6,47,994, against Rs. 8,78,137 in 1892-93. The decrease was mainly in the districts of Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga, and was due to the fact that the adjustments under this head in those districts in the year 1892-93 had been unusually large on account of advances made for famine relief works in 1891-92.

EXPENDITURE.

33. *Administration.*—Expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 2,98,983 in 1892-93 to Rs. 2,98,493. There was a small increase, amounting to Rs. 3,210, in the cost of office establishment, but except for the entertainment of an additional clerk and peon in Cuttack, there was no increase in numbers, and the increase in cost was due to the payment of annual increments of salary. Contingent expenditure was almost the same as in the previous year. The amount paid over to Government to cover the cost of the offices of Account, Control, and Audit was Rs. 3,738 less than in 1892-93, owing to Government having decided that receipts from deposits and advances should be excluded in calculating the income on which the percentage rate is charged.

34. *Pension and Provident Fund Rules.*—Sir Charles Elliott is glad to notice that a Provident Fund for the benefit of those employés whose whole service has been under District Boards has now been established in every district, and that Pension rules for the benefit of those who have been transferred from Government service, or from service under the Road Cess Committees, have been adopted in all districts except in Bankura, Jalpaiguri, Faridpur, Tippera, Chittagong, and Malda.

35. *Pounds.*—Expenditure on cattle-pounds amounted to Rs. 27,475, which was Rs. 7,760 less than in the previous year. The cost both of contingencies and establishment fell considerably, the decrease under the latter head being due to the introduction of the farming system into the Saran district, and to the abolition of Pound Inspectors in Midnapore, Pabna, Tippera, and Noakhali.

36. *Education.*—According to the figures in columns 17 to 28 of Statement III, which have been prescribed by the Government of India, the expenditure of District Boards on education amounted in the year under

report to Rs. 10,83,144, against Rs. 10,54,477 in the previous year. The district figures will be found in many cases to differ from those given in the special Appendix B, the preparation of which was prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor in 1893. There are two reasons for the difference; first, the figures in statement III include the amounts of cheques drawn in 1893-94, but not cashed until after the close of the year, and exclude those which were drawn in 1892-93, but cashed in 1893-94: in Appendix B the contrary practice is followed; when cheques are drawn in one year and cashed in another, they are debited to the expenditure of the year in which payment was actually made. Secondly, Statement III excludes the amount of fees received on account of a school and again expended on the school without having been paid into the treasury: Appendix B shows these fees on both sides of the account.

District.	1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.
Bankura	30,115	29,992
Hooghly	37,708	37,004
24-Parganas	43,237	41,355
Nadia	29,667	28,407
Jessore	34,946	33,801
Rajshahi	22,410	20,839
Rangpur	45,336	44,550
Dacca	41,308	40,948
Faridpur	30,078	28,742
Chittagong	23,116	22,903
Pabna	26,394	25,062
Malda	14,870	14,275
Balasore	27,901	27,356

37. Taking first the figures shown in Statement III, there was an increase in the educational expenditure of all districts except those named in the margin. The difference was inconsiderable save in the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore, Rajshahi, and Faridpur districts. The decrease in Rajshahi is not accounted for. That in the 24-Parganas is said to be due to the fact that the rewards earned by gurus had to be reduced by one-fourth owing to insufficiency of funds: that in Nadia is attributed partly to a reward bill that was due not having been paid during the year, and partly also to lack of funds. But as the District Board of the 24-Parganas closed the year with a balance of Rs. 52,238, and that of Nadia with Rs. 12,726, the explanation is not altogether satisfactory. In Jessore the explanation offered is that the number of pupils fell off owing to the scanty harvest, the high price of food, and the unhealthiness of the season. The falling off in Faridpur was in contingent charges only, and requires no special explanation.

38. Turning next to the figures of Appendix B, to which the Lieutenant-Governor attaches greater importance, as they in his opinion more fairly represent the actual facts, the abstract in the margin shows for the past two years the expenditure under the various sub-heads given in that statement. There is a noticeable increase of about Rs. 4,000 in the charges for the maintenance of special (*i.e.* industrial) schools due to the establishment of new schools of this class in Burdwan, Pabna, and Noakhali. In the expenditure on middle schools there has been an advance in the sums devoted to scholarships and a decrease in that for grants-in-aid. The decrease of about Rs. 30,000 in charges for maintenance, and the increase of nearly twice that amount in grants-in-aid to primary schools, appear. to be due to the District Boards of Bankura, Rajshahi, and Bogra having substituted the system of giving grants-in-aid for one of direct maintenance.

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Details.	Main heads.	Details.	Main heads.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection	.....	2,31,011	.....	2,30,607
Training and Special Schools—		21,754		25,738
Direct management ...	17,427		20,205	
Grants-in-aid	2,781		2,812	
Scholarships	1,546		2,721	
High Schools—		3,300		2,479
Direct management ...	1,100		1,200	
Grants-in-aid	2,135		1,279	
Scholarships	65		.....	
Middle Schools—		2,43,400		2,42,801
Direct management ...	50,907		50,391	
Grants-in-aid	1,82,959		1,81,262	
Scholarships	9,534		11,148	
Primary Schools—		4,75,873		5,02,886
Direct management ...	60,521		29,051	
Grants-in-aid	4,02,607		4,61,220	
Scholarships	12,745		11,715	
Buildings and furniture	.....	6,488	.....	4,873
Contingent charges ...	.....	38,704	.....	37,469
Refunds	.. ...	288	.....	698
Total ...	.....	10,20,818	.....	10,47,551

39. The following statement compares for the past two years the expenditure of each District Board on primary education and on education as a whole, and the percentage that the expenditure bears to the ordinary annual income. The figures will not agree entirely with those given in last year's Resolution, as some alteration has been made in the method of calculating the ordinary income of the Boards from which category have now been excluded all sums granted for

special
diture,

District Boards.	1893-95.					1893-94.				
	Ordinary income.	Total expenditure on education.	Expenditure on primary education.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.	Percentage of column 4 on column 2.	Ordinary income.	Total expenditure on education.	Expenditure on primary education.	Percentage of column 8 on column 7.	Percentage of column 9 on column 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Burdwan	2,43,598	46,763	28,299	19·1	11·6	2,12,562	48,150	26,065	22·6	12·2
Birbhum	90,718	18,941	12,512	20·8	14·1	75,264	16,114	13,335	25·4	17·7
Bankura	91,141	20,115	21,235	23·04	23·3	76,815	20,993	20,821	27·4	27·1
Midnapore	2,01,444	58,171	39,171	28·9	19·4	2,54,755	69,060	39,702	26·7	15·5
Hooghly	1,78,314	37,706	13,156	21·1	7·3	1,26,091	37,004	26,607	29·1	20·9
Howrah	59,024	18,598	11,238	31·5	19·07	72,721	19,195	13,048	26·3	16·5
Total ...	8,64,337	2,10,296	1,25,931	24·3	14·5	7,69,088	2,13,515	1,37,668	27·06	17·4
Presidency Division.										
24-Parganas	2,43,940	43,237	31,607	17·7	12·9	1,70,528	41,356	29,226	24·3	17·1
Nadia	97,423	29,067	17,507	30·4	17·9	1,04,067	28,407	16,337	27·3	15·7
Murshidabad	91,477	21,913	16,067	23·9	17·5	97,948	22,020	16,035	22·4	16·3
Jessore	1,31,987	34,946	22,253	26·4	16·8	1,32,397	33,801	21,067	25·6	15·9
Khulna	95,466	27,468	16,964	28·7	17·7	96,378	27,875	17,127	28·9	17·7
Total ...	6,60,293	1,57,231	1,04,398	23·8	15·7	6,01,333	1,53,458	99,792	25·5	16·5
Rajshahi Division.										
Rajshahi	1,13,394	22,410	16,284	19·7	14·3	99,403	20,839	14,859	20·9	14·9
Dinajpur	1,38,009	26,367	19,046	19·8	13·8	1,19,093	27,527	19,976	23·1	16·7
Jalpaiguri	1,89,982	10,141	6,897	5·3	3·4	84,695	11,919	7,575	14·07	8·9
Rangpur	1,91,409	45,393	28,320	20·3	14·7	1,86,799	44,550	25,200	23·9	13·5
Bogra	67,525	13,739	8,946	23·6	13·2	59,145	13,248	8,720	24·1	14·7
Pabna	1,04,295	28,077	19,528	26·9	18·7	78,941	29,596	19,001	37·4	24·06
Total ...	8,04,595	1,46,370	98,031	18·1	12·1	6,27,076	1,48,680	95,328	23·7	15·2
Dacca Division.										
Dacca	1,74,064	41,308	29,365	23·7	16·8	1,14,877	40,948	28,302	35·6	24·6
Mymensingh	2,75,033	40,632	28,853	18·04	10·3	2,36,006	34,443	21,153	21·5	14·4
Faridpur	1,26,287	30,078	19,483	15·4	15·4	85,784	20,743	19,054	24·6	22·19
Backergunge	1,64,953	37,800	25,306	22·9	15·3	1,79,050	38,441	25,422	21·4	14·2
Total ...	7,40,317	1,58,818	1,02,607	21·4	13·8	6,15,017	1,58,987	1,07,271	25·8	17·4
Chittagong Division.										
Tipperra	1,77,938	42,210	32,056	23·7	18·3	1,42,443	44,833	32,658	31·4	23·0
Noakhali	1,63,703	29,008	11,610	16·1	7·09	1,02,827	29,121	21,700	28·3	21·1
Chittagong	1,57,301	22,116	10,971	14·5	10·1	1,35,913	23,903	15,241	16·3	11·3
Total ...	4,98,990	91,834	60,246	18·4	12·07	3,81,182	96,757	69,599	25·3	18·2
Patna Division.										
Patna	2,23,163	25,394	[21,163	11·3	9·4	2,11,309	25,062	21,164	11·8	10·01
Gaya	3,02,070	20,533	13,780	6·7	4·2	2,43,041	21,279	15,112	8·7	6·3
Shahabad	2,07,516	16,430	9,403	7·4	4·53	1,91,746	17,028	13,623	9·04	6·7
Saran	2,10,055	20,358	14,630	9·6	6·9	2,04,416	25,363	20,257	12·4	9·9
Champaran	1,03,871	17,645	14,165	16·9	13·6	1,28,156	17,745	14,704	13·8	11·5
Muzaffarpur	2,61,704	17,626	14,063	7·7	5·5	2,16,607	18,510	15,417	8·5	7·1
Darbhanga	2,38,849	18,755	15,808	7·8	6·6	2,36,038	23,206	19,838	9·4	8·4
Total ...	15,37,228	1,35,750	1,02,188	8·8	6·6	14,31,876	1,47,193	1,20,315		
Bhagalpur Division.										
Monghyr	2,07,682	20,999	15,115	10·1	7·2	1,79,251	25,950	19,496	14·4	10·8
Bhagalpur	1,89,106	18,712	13,813	9·8	7·3	1,52,421	19,662	14,989	12·8	9·8
Purnea	1,45,430	21,073	15,915	14·4	10·9	1,60,514	24,615	13,771	15·3	7·6
Malda	58,780	14,870	9,802	24·8	16·4	59,645	14,275	9,167	23·9	15·3
Total ...	6,01,998	75,653	54,705	12·5	9·08	5,51,831	84,532	56,423	15·3	10·2
Orissa Division.										
Cuttack	1,05,465	83,015	26,568	32·1	25·1	1,11,693	35,166	27,318	31·4	24·4
Balasore	66,855	27,901	22,087	41·7	33·02	69,633	27,356	21,263	39·2	30·5
Puri	55,178	16,709	11,124	30·2	20·1	55,916	17,500	11,676	31·2	20·8
Total ...	2,27,528	78,525	59,779	34·5	26·2	2,37,441	80,022	60,257	33·7	25·3
GRAND TOTAL ...	59,35,285	10,54,477	27,07,785	17·7	11·9	52,34,844	10,83,144	7,46,553	20·6	14·2

The alteration in the method of calcula ing ordinary income mentioned above, although it shows more clearly the real facts, makes it impossible to compare the figures of 1893-94 with those of the revious year. Speaking generally, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that the figures of educational ex enditure now appear in a more favourable light, id although much of the increase is due to the revision o the method of calculation, there has in several districts en a real

advance in this direction. Of the seven districts which were unfavourably mentioned in last year's Resolution as having failed to spend 10 per cent. of their income on education, viz., Jalpaiguri, Gaya, Shahabad, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Saran, and Bhagalpur, all show some improvement. In Jalpaiguri, Saran, and Bhagalpur the suggested minimum has already been attained, and the increase, it is hoped, may be taken as an earnest of a further advance in the current year. In Monghyr there is a satisfactory increase of nearly Rs. 5,000 in educational expenditure, and in Purnea there is also a considerable increase, but it is entirely on secondary education, the expenditure on primary education having actually decreased by Rs. 3,144.

40. The whole question of educational expenditure by District Boards, especially in regard to primary education, was reviewed by the Lieutenant-Governor during the current year, and the policy of Government was fully set forth in the Resolution No. 306T.M. of the 28th June 1894, which was published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. On the general question, therefore, it is only necessary to say in this place that the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that District Boards will cordially endeavour to carry out that policy, which he is convinced is likely to promote the best interests of the masses in this province. At the close of that Resolution the Lieutenant-Governor prescribed a form to show the details of expenditure on primary education, and the figures supplied accordingly in Appendix C demand a few words of comment. It appears unnecessary to examine district details: it will be enough if they are perused by the various District Boards with the object of ascertaining wherein their expenditure differs from that of neighbouring Boards under similar conditions, and wherein alterations and improvements are feasible. Taking the province as a whole, it will be seen that out of the total of Rs. 7,46,553 spent by District Boards on primary education in 1893-94, Rs. 4,65,500 or 62·35 of the whole were paid direct to the schools; Rs. 1,16,222 or 15·56 were expended on the salaries of Sub-Inspectors; and Rs. 82,896 or 11·10 per cent. on the remuneration of the subordinate inspecting agency, while Rs. 30,529 or 4·08 per cent. were devoted to examinations, prizes and rewards.

41. In regard to educational expenditure in Orissa, the Commissioner quotes with approval the following remarks of the Chairman of the Puri District Board:—

"The expansion of expenditure on education is regrettable. It has now encroached on the money that ought to be devoted to roads. When the next annual budget is framed, a very considerable reduction will have to be made."

The Commissioner adds—

"The remarks of the Chairman of the District Board have my entire concurrence * * *. There appears to be a tendency in all districts of Orissa similar to that observed at Puri, and the attention of the Boards has been directed to the subject. It cannot be said that in Orissa State aid to education is deficient, and indeed it appears necessary to redress the balance in favour of other objects."

These remarks appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to be of doubtful validity. The expenditure in Orissa appears to be almost entirely devoted to inspection and to primary education, and it is notorious that Orissa is more behind the rest of Bengal in education than in any other respect. It is extremely difficult to draw the line with complete wisdom between the different objects which demand the attention of District Boards, and His Honour would be unwilling that any official pressure should be placed on the Boards to induce them to diminish their educational expenditure if they deliberately consider that they are not starving more important wants of the country by an inadequate allotment of their funds.

42. *Special schools.*—A technical school was opened in Burdwan in April 1894; it is maintained by the District Board assisted by the Municipality; carpentry and blacksmith's work were taught, and a survey class was also opened; there were 38 students in the workshops, and 46 attended the classes. The District Board of the 24-Parganas have started a model school of carpentry on an unambitious scale at Sonarpur, the monthly cost amounting only to Rs. 33; the school had 33 pupils, and is reported to be prospering. The pupils at the Rangpur technical school numbered 77, against 72 in 1892-93. Surveying, drawing, mensuration, carpentry, and blacksmith's work are taught at the technical school of Pabna; the Commissioner says he found

25 pupils of the *bhadralog* class being educated there, and is inclined to the opinion that the school should be supported partly by fees or subscription; In the Elliott Artizan School at Comilla there were 29 pupils; the school cost the Tippera District Board Rs. 2,559, and besides this, Rs. 3,163, spent on buildings, was met from donations; the receipts from sale of the articles made in the school amounted to Rs. 880. The Lieutenant-Governor lately inspected this school and passed upon it a similar criticism to that passed by Mr. Nolan on the Pabna school. The technical school established in Noakhali in March 1893 proved a failure and was abolished during the past year. A technical school founded by Babu Jogendro Kissore Roy Chaudhuri in memory of his father, Babu Kasi Kishor Rai Choudhuri of Ramgopalpur, was opened at Nasirabad in Mymensingh in July 1893; there were 21 pupils at the close of the year; the Chairman expresses regret that few boys of the artizan castes had yet attended. At the school at Barisal, the number of pupils rose from 35 to 43, the cost of the school was Rs. 2,765, and the receipts from fees and the sale of manufactured articles Rs. 266 and Rs. 614 respectively. The technical school at Purnea was reorganized in May 1893 and at first promised well, but in the rainy season many of the boys fell ill, and after the puja holidays did not return to the school. Rupees 3,152 were spent on the school during the year, of which Rs. 672 were recovered by the sale of the manufactured articles. The Balasore District Board contributed Rs. 120 to a technical school in the district. The District Boards of Howrah, Noakhali, and Puri granted scholarships for students at the Sibpur College. The Cuttack District Board paid for three boys who were learning at the Jobra workshops, and all the District Boards in Bihar, except that of Champaran, as well as those of Malda and Monghyr in the Bhagalpur Division, offered scholarships tenable at the Bihar industrial school. Viewing the year's work as a whole, the efforts made to push technical education appear to have been fairly successful. Failures there have been, and these must inevitably occur until the artizan classes have learned to appreciate the efforts being made in their behalf. It is abundantly clear therefore that, in order to avoid loss and disappointment, beginnings should be made on a small scale, without any elaborate plant or buildings, and every endeavour should be made to attract boys from the artizan castes, and not to receive pupils from the ordinary educated classes who are not likely to follow the trades thus learnt when they grow up.

43. Of indigenous schools there are under the Rangpur District Board two *madrassas* with 94 and 41 pupils respectively, and two Sanskrit *tols*. In Puri there are 17 Sanskrit *tols* and one *maktab*, but they receive no help from the District Board. In Hooghly the Sanskrit *tols* increased from 70 to 80, with a total number of 361 pupils, while the Arabic schools decreased from 36 with 507 pupils to 29 with 339. There are 7 *tols* in Howrah and 14 Koran schools.

44. *Female Medical Education.*—Scholarships to female medical students were granted by the District Boards of Burdwan, Birbhum, 24-Parganas, Faridpur, Backergunge, Chittagong, Patna, Shahabad, Saran, Monghyr, and Cuttack. In Champaran, Mymensingh, and Puri scholarships were offered, but no candidates applied for them.

45. *Medical.*—The total outlay on medical relief amounted to Rs. 1,29,911 during the year 1893-94, being an increase of Rs. 33,491 on the expenditure of the previous year. On general medical establishment and on hospitals and dispensaries together Rs. 1,15,529 were spent, compared with Rs. 87,777 in 1892-93. The increase is shared by all districts except Birbhum, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Pabna, Chittagong, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, and Bhagalpur, and in no case is the decrease of any importance. In last year's Resolution the Lieutenant-Governor found it necessary to draw attention to the inadequate expenditure under this head in many districts, and he is gratified therefore to find that out of the eleven District Boards then mentioned, all, except those of Howrah, Jalpaiguri, and Dacca, have been able to comply with his suggestions for increased expenditure. The increase in expenditure in Tippera was due to the necessity of rebuilding the dispensary buildings that had been damaged by the cyclone of October 1893, and of dealing with the cholera epidemic that broke out soon afterwards; elsewhere it arose almost entirely from the establishment of new dispensaries under the District Boards, or from increased

contributions to institutions under Municipalities or other local bodies. The Hooghly District Board opened three temporary dispensaries during the year, and also took charge of that at Mandlai, which is maintained from the interest of securities left for the purpose by the late Dr. Bholanath Bose. In Mymensingh four new dispensaries were opened and a like number in Backergunge. Three new dispensaries were sanctioned during the year by the Noakhali District Board, while two were opened in Monghyr and one in Malda. In Patna, Babu Har Hardhari Singh promised a subscription of Rs. 600 a year for a dispensary; this sum the District Board have agreed to supplement with a grant of Rs. 30 a month, and a dispensary is to be opened in the Bikram thana. The Cuttack Board have established a new dispensary on the Grand Trunk Road, and have relieved Government of the charge of the Dharmsala dispensary. Altogether there were during the year 69 dispensaries maintained chiefly from District Funds at a cost of Rs. 54,674, without counting those institutions which are chiefly maintained from other sources, but which receive help from the District Funds.

46. The District Boards of Mymensingh, Rangpur, Birbhum, and Noakhali retained the services of midwives in their districts. In Rajshahi, Malda, Chittagong, and Birbhum contributions were made from the District Funds towards the salaries of lady doctors. Saran and Shahabad appear to have stopped their expenditure on account of female medical aid, and on the other hand in Dinajpur some expenditure has been incurred for the first time, but in neither instance is any mention of the fact made in the Divisional Reports. The Gaya District Board paid the cost of acquiring land for a Dufferin Hospital, and in Tippera and Khulna contributions were made from District Funds for the construction of similar institutions. The Balasore District Board added four rooms for the accommodation of females in the Bhadrak dispensary.

47. *Sanitation.*—The total expenditure on sanitation fell from Rs. 1,31,914 in 1892-93 to Rs. 84,166 in the year under report. The figures on the margin show how these amounts were apportioned among the various sub-heads of expenditure in both years.

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Improvement of water-supply ...	97,402	43,177
Ditto village sites ...	635	870
Conservancy of towns and villages	Nil	751
Sanitation at fairs	8,065	7,192
Other sanitary expenditure ...	25,812	32,175

48. The large falling off in the expenditure on the improvement of water-supply is due to the inclusion in the total for 1892-93 of Rs. 45,037 spent in digging and re-excavating tanks in the Bhagalpur district—operations whose primary object was to find work for the poor in a season of scarcity, rather than the improvement of the water-supply. In Monghyr and Muzaffarpur there is a considerable falling off, which may be accounted for in the same way. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that these tanks, which are now, it is presumed, the property of the District Board, will not be entirely neglected, but that proper measures will be taken to maintain them and preserve them from contamination and decay. An unsatisfactory feature in the sanitary operations of District Boards is the fitful and desultory way in which they are undertaken, as illustrated by the great variations in expenditure from year to year in the districts marginally noted. The Lieutenant-Governor recognizes that it is impossible to spend any large sums from the District Fund on the improvement of the water-supply of a whole district, but it is probable that most District Boards can afford some Rs. 2,000 or Rs 3,000 a year for this purpose, and the sum available should be heedfully expended year by year in pursuance of a regular system carefully thought out beforehand. The Lieutenant-Governor is gratified to see that in Mymensingh and Backergunge the District Boards are already going to work on these lines, and in the Patna Division the Commissioner has succeeded to some extent in inducing the District Boards to take up the cleaning of roadside wells on a systematic plan. Sir Charles Elliott again draws attention to the pregnant remark made by Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt in his Divisional Report, that the aim of the District Boards and Municipal Commissioners should be to establish a reserved tank of pure water in every village, and a system of house supply of pure water in every

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rangpur ...	1,229	35	4,611
Faridpur ...	3,092	6,264	716
Champaran ...	Nil	1,400	Nil
Khulna ...	599	254	1,252

considerable town. He trusts that during the current year all District Boards will seriously consider how they can best give effect to his recommendations on this subject, for it is almost superfluous to remind them that much more real progress is made by the sustained expenditure of moderate sums than by spasmodic liberality alternating with periods of neglect. The largest sums were spent during the current year in improving the water-supply in Backergunge (Rs. 6,146), Rangpur (Rs. 4,61[illegible]), and Monghyr (Rs. 4,180); while in Bankura, Howrah, Gaya, Champaran, Darbhanga, Purnea, Malda, Balasore, and Puri, nothing at all was spent. In the improvement of village sites and in village conservancy altogether Rs. 1,621 were spent in Murshidabad, Jessore, Khulna, Patna, and Shahabad. Expenditure on the sanitation of fairs was much the same as in previous years, and requires no special comment.

49. Expenditure on other sanitary objects amounted to Rs 32,403, of which Rs. 20,000 represent the contribution of the Mymensingh District Board to the Rajeswari water-works at Nasirabad, Rs. 8,196 expenditure in the Presidency Division on the improvement of drains, and Rs. 800 expenditure by the Puri District Board in affording vaccination to the people free of charge.

50. *Stationery and Printing.*—The charges fell from Rs. 50,022 to Rs. 45,446. There was a satisfactory decrease in the Patna Division, where expenditure had been high in the previous year, and had attracted the attention of Government. The fluctuations are generally due to more than one year's supply having been obtained and paid for within the same twelve months, and are not necessarily due to increased consumption.

51. *Miscellaneous.*—The expenditure rose from Rs. 55,390 to Rs. 63,644 in the year under report; the outlay on sarais and dák bungalows increased by Rs. 5,017, and Provident Fund contributions by Rs. 1,811. In Dacca the general elections led to increased expenditure. There is a large falling off in Hooghly, explained by the fact that the total of the year 1892-93 was swelled by an old advance of some Rs. 8,000 which was written off and shown under this head. In Bankura there was a heavy item of Rs. 5,960, which had to be paid in the year under report, by the orders of the Board of Revenue, on account of processes issued in revaluation cases, and in Chittagong Rs. 9,000 had to be paid to a contractor in satisfaction of a decree of the Civil Court.

52. *Famine relief.*—The expenditure on famine relief in 1893-94 amounted only to Rs. 2,649, nearly all of which was incurred in Backergunge in affording gratuitous relief. Advances to the extent of Rs. 1,500 were made from the Faridpur District Fund in order to purchase paddy to be husked by necessitous women, and some expenditure was incurred on roads, amounting to Rs. 6,691 in the Faridpur district, and to Rs. 17,533 in the Backergunge district, but this is shown under the head of 'Civil Works,' although it partook of the nature of expenditure on relief works. In Darbhanga test relief works were opened in February 1894, but were soon closed. On the whole, considering the high prices of food-grains and the injury done by floods in many quarters, the year was extraordinarily free from any real scarcity.

53. *Civil works.*—The following statement compares the expenditure under the head of Civil works during the past two years:—

Year.	Ferry establishment, contingencies and refunds.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment and contingencies.	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and water-works.	Drainage works.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	43,591	14,07,845	20,99,233	5,92,197	31,259	1,03,839	10,783	42,88,747
1893-94	48,563	13,09,182	21,77,115	5,98,491	24,660	1,55,699	8,674	43,22,384
Difference ...	+4,972	−98,663	+77,882	+6,294	−6,599	+51,860	−2,109	+33,637

The total expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 33,637. The increase under the sub-head of Ferries occurred chiefly in Dacca, where Rs. 10,049 were spent in the year under report, as compared with Rs. 8,455 in the previous year, but no explanation has been given of the increase. The large increase under the head of water-supply is due to the contribution of Rs. 1,00,000 made by the District Board of Shahabad for the Municipal water-works at Arrah. As

regards original works, the gross expenditure on which has fallen off by nearly a lakh of rupees, the largest expenditure was incurred, in the districts named in the margin. Few large schemes were undertaken during the year, but much important work was done in the way of small improvements. In the 24-Parganas the metalling of the road between Barasat and Barrackpore, which is estimated to cost Rs. 33,000, was begun. It is reported that the Victoria bridge in Burdwan over the Khori river, which was said last year to be nearly complete, was not finished and could not be opened during the year for want of funds. It is not understood why this should have been so, seeing that the District Fund had a credit balance of Rs. 38,219 at the close of the year; and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the work will be completed at any rate in the current year. In Howrah further progress was made in the construction of the Begri-Hakhola road sanctioned in 1890, Rs. 56,314 having now been spent, out of a total estimate of Rs. 59,712. In Jessore four causeways on the Jhenida-Magura road were completed during the year, and another on the Calcutta-Jessore road was nearly finished. In Khulna the construction of four iron bridges was begun. The Rajshahi Division stands second only to Patna in the expenditure on original works; it amounted to Rs. 2,63,671, but the Commissioner's report on the subject does not show what works were undertaken. A considerable portion of the sum, however, namely Rs. 71,457, was spent on Imperial and Provincial works for which grants were made by Government. From information obtained from the Public Works Department of this Government it appears that in Dinajpur a sum of Rs. 42,080 was spent in making bridges and culverts to improve the waterway, and in Jalpaiguri Rs. 17,433 represent the outlay on improving roads in the Duars, for which Government made a grant of Rs. 40,000 in 1892. In the Rangpur district the road from Kankeria to the borders of the Kuch-Bihar State was completed, and 26 bridges and culverts were constructed to improve existing roads. In Pabna no important original works were undertaken, but a contribution of Rs. 9,000 was made from the District Fund towards the construction of the bridge over the Dhanbandi river at Sirajganj. In the Mymensingh district important works were undertaken on behalf of Government in the shape of a Subdivisional Officer's residence at Netrakona and Subdivisional Court buildings in Netrakona, Jamalpur, and Kishorganj, while a considerable sum was spent in constructing and bridging the district roads. The expenditure on original civil works in the Patna Division is far more important than in any other; it amounted to Rs. 4,81,186, or 36·7 of the whole expenditure of the province on original works during the year under report. Further expenditure, amounting to Rs. 37,822, was incurred in the Patna district on the bridge over the Punpun river on the Fatwa-Hilsa road, and Rs. 9,643 on the metalling of the road itself; the bridge is now ready to be opened for traffic. In Gaya three iron girder bridges over the Jahanabad-Arwal road were nearly completed, and Rs. 11,277 were spent on the materials of a fourth bridge on the same road. The raising of the Aurangabad-Maharajganj road to Daltonganj was nearly completed at a cost of Rs. 12,181. In Champaran and Muzaffarpur much was spent in making new culverts and bridges. In Saran only a little more than one-third of a budget allotment of Rs. 68,587 was spent during the year: the explanation given, namely, that the works were sanctioned too late in the year, and that contractors did not fulfil their contracts, is, as the Commissioner observes, wholly inadequate. In Bhagalpur, some important provincial works were carried out by the District Board in improving the Central Jail and in constructing a double munsifi at Madhipura. The Malda District Board spent Rs. 7,156 on metalling the Englishbazar-Nawabganj road, the work having been estimated to cost Rs. 13,865.

	Rs.
Gaya ...	1,52,175
Muzaffarpur ...	1,23,699
Jalpaiguri ...	95,867
Backergunge ...	83,821
Mymensingh ...	77,817
Patna ...	65,180
Shahabad ...	61,678

		1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.
Original works	...	12,01,433	10,29,688
Repairs ...	...	19,77,246	20,22,672
Total	...	31,78,679	30,51,360

54. The figures in the margin show side by side for the past two years the outlay on communications divided into original works and repairs. The increase in the expenditure on repairs occurred chiefly in the Howrah district, where Rs. 17,111 were spent in remetalling the

Howrah-Jagatballabpur road, and in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, where severe damage was done to roads and bridges by the floods that occurred in August and September 1893. In Darbhanga, particularly, the damage fell heavily on the District Board, which has not yet recovered from the drain on its resources caused by the scarcity in 1891-92. The districts of the 24-Parganas (Rs. 1,33,938), Burdwan (Rs. 1,64,713), and Darbhanga (Rs. 1,33,177) spent most in repairs to communications during the year. The length of district and provincial roads repaired by District Boards is shown in Appendix D attached to the report to be 24,058 miles.

55. In the course of the year the Lieutenant-Governor had occasion to examine the relation borne to their total expenditure by the cost of establishment entertained by each District Board, and also the manner in which establishment charges of certain kinds were entered in the accounts of the Boards. On each of these subjects a resolution issued in the month of June, and in that numbered 3T.—M. of the 28th of that month, the Lieutenant-Governor prescribed the preparation of a statement, which now appears as Appendix D to the present Resolution. An examination of this statement reveals extraordinary variations between the different districts. Thus the mean Provincial percentage of cost of civil works on total expenditure (column 9) is 64·5, but it runs as high as 71·8 for the Patna Division, and as low as 51·8 for that of Chittagong. In Jalpaiguri, where communications are still very defective, and where the District Fund has been largely assisted by grants from Government, the percentage reaches 76·8, while Shahabad shows 82·8 and Muzaffarpur 80·6. Turning next to the percentage of cost of establishment on total expenditure (column 10) it is for the whole province 8·9, but it exceeds 10 per cent. in thirteen districts headed by Bhagalpur with 14·4. Column 11 of the statement shows what ratio the salary of the District Engineer bears to the total cost of establishment. It appears that the Provincial average is 41·1, but in eight districts, where it is hard not to suspect excessive liberality, the District Engineer receives as salary more than half the total sum shown as cost of establishment for the year: in Champaran he receives as much as 70·3 per cent. of the whole, and in Cuttack and Balasore nearly 60 per cent. Column 12 of the statement shows what proportion is borne to the expenditure on original works and repairs by the cost of establishment: the provincial mean being 17·1, it is exceeded in 21 districts, the highest place being taken by the Saran District Board (31 per cent.), owing no doubt to the fact that only a small portion of the funds allotted for works were spent during the year. Lastly, column 13 shews what ratio was borne by the District Engineer's salary to the expenditure on original works and repairs. The provincial mean is 7 per cent., but 10 per cent. is exceeded in nine districts, the first place being taken again by Champaran, and all the Orissa districts displaying apparently unusual liberality in this respect. This is not the place for a complete examination of the figures reported, but the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Commissioners and the Chairmen of District Boards will scrutinise the statement, and will consider, by the light of the information it affords, whether the Public Works expenditure in each district is fairly distributed, or whether it is not capable of revision and improvement.

56. *Village roads.*—In the statement in the margin is shown the expenditure in each Division on village roads during the last two years. A considerable increase occurred in the Burdwan Division, but expenditure is said still to be less than the requirements of the districts. The total number of miles maintained in the province, with the exception of the Orissa Division, the Chittagong district, and the Nator subdivision, for which figures have not been furnished, amounted to 15,662 miles. The cost of maintenance of each mile varied from Rs. 3-12 in Champaran to Rs. 142 in Birbhum. In the Backergunge and Faridpur districts, also, the cost of maintenance per mile is very high. The Commissioner of Patna proposes to limit the expenditure

	Expenditure.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan Division	27,632	37,589
Presidency ,, ...	44,764	48,492
Rajshahi ,, ...	24,859	22,222
Dacca ,, ...	62,327	64,758
Chittagong ,, ...	37,364	38 718
Patna ,, ...	77,070	81,447
Bhagalpur ,, ...	49,339	44,829
Orissa ,, ...	16,984	17,243
Total	3,40,339	3,55,297

for the maintenance of this class of road to Rs. 10 a mile except in special cases, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with him that in his Division this amount should ordinarily be sufficient. Elsewhere a higher limit may be found necessary, but some limit should be fixed for expenditure on roads of this class. If a road is so important as to make it worth while to spend on it as much as Rs. 100 a mile, it seems proper that it should no longer be classed as a village road, but should be placed on the list of district roads. In Howrah, Chittagong, Saran, Darbhanga, and other districts in Bihar, the repairs were largely undertaken by planters and other resident gentlemen. The largest expenditure on village roads in any one district was Rs. 20,384 in Saran, which is covered with a network of roads essential to its teeming population, and the lowest Rs. 1,976 in Puri.

57. *Water communications.*—The outlay under this head during 1893-94 was but small. In Mymensingh the Narsanda khal was cleared of reeds with the double object of improving communications and supplying drinking water. In the Backergunge and Noakhali districts, by the ingenious plan of making the side cuttings along the roads continuous, the drainage has been improved, and boat communications facilitated. In the 24-Parganas, Pabna, Noakhali, and Malda small sums were spent in deepening and improving channels. The Commissioner of Dacca takes much interest in keeping the tow-paths along the banks of navigable channels free from obstructions, but hitherto the District Boards of the Division have done but little in this direction. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the matter will not be lost sight of, as it is one of great importance in the amphibious districts of the Gangetic delta.

58. *Steam communications.*—There is little new to report for the year 1893-94. The Dacca District Board maintained the steamer service from Narayanganj to Munshiganj as in former years. The receipts, it is said, cover the annual cost of maintenance with some margin, but are not enough to pay for the wear and tear of the steamer; the service, however, is said to be useful. Steamer services from Barisal to Khulna, to Patuakhali and to Chandpur received subsidies to the extent of Rs. 8,700 a year from the Backergunge District Fund, and in Faridpur a subsidy of Rs. 200 a month was granted to the India General Steam Navigation Company for a service from Goalundo to Madaripur, but it was stopped owing to the irregular running of the steamers. For the same reason the Tippera District Board withdrew the grant that they used to pay for the launch between Daudkandi and Shatnal. The Malda District Board paid, as in former years, a subsidy for the steamer service between Englishbazar and Rampur Boalia, but reduced it from Rs 300 to Rs. 200 a month: they also granted a subsidy to the farmer of the Rajmahal steam ferry for plying between that place and Englishbazar. The Pabna District Board paid Rs. 3,492 as a subsidy for the maintenance of a steamer plying between Pabna and Kushtia.

59. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—The Bhagalpur District Board spent Rs. 358 in registering traffic on the Bhagalpur-Naya-Dumka road, the Board having agreed to allow Sir W. B. Hudson, K.C.I.E., the use of the road for the construction of a railway and to grant a subsidy for the work. In most districts there was some expenditure on account of tree planting, but it was chiefly incurred in maintaining existing trees or replacing those that had died. In Champaran, however, 218,000 palm trees were planted to demarcate the roadside lands. In Gaya the expenditure on arboriculture amounted to Rs. 2,971, and in Burdwan to Rs. 2,092. In Tippera and Noakhali the floods and a cyclone did the trees on the roads much damage, so that they cost the District Boards Rs. 1,704 and Rs. 2,114, respectively, during the year.

60. *Railway feeder roads.*—In Burdwan the feeder road, one mile long, connecting Gulsi station with the Grand Trunk Road was completed, and proceedings are being taken for the acquisition of land for another such road to Devipur station at the expense of the local zamindar, Babu Kalidas Singh. The feeder roads in Birbhum are said to need improvement, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts the matter will receive due attention in the current year. In Nadia a fair-weather road from Bharamara to Taragonia, which is under construction, will form an important feeder to the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The Bengal Central Railway is said to be much in want of this class of road, and the Presidency Commissioner, at the request of the Public Works Department

of this Government, submitted an estimate for their construction in various localities, but the District Boards concerned are at present unable to give assistance for the work owing to want of funds. A bridge was completed on a feeder road in Dinajpur, and in Jalpaiguri one such road was constructed and another much improved. In Tippera estimates are being prepared for feeder roads for the Assam-Bengal Railway. In the Dacca Division, this useful class of road appears to be receiving considerable attention. Five miles of road leading to the Sripur railway station in Mymensingh were completed; the road will ultimately connect Tangail with the railway. In the same district five miles of road from Gaffargaon were completed, and some progress was made towards the construction of two feeder roads from Kalibazar railway station. In Purnea Rs. 8,848 were spent in constructing a feeder road from Sonaili to Pranpur, and Rs. 3,713 in metalling the feeder road to Kasba railway station.

61. *Tramways.*—No tramways were under construction during the year. The proposal for a light steam-tramway from Suri to Sainthia in the Birbhum district was dropped, and no progress was made in the Howrah-Sheakhala and Howrah-Amta project. Provisional sanction was accorded in March last to the construction of a steam-tramway in Nadia from Ranaghat *viâ* Santipur to Krishnagar, on condition that it should give way to a railway, should one be constructed hereafter, and the District Board have been asked to submit a formal proposal for sanction.

62. *Drainage.*—On this subject the Commissioner of the Presidency Division writes:—

"In the 24-Parganas a sum of Rs. 1,039 was, for the first time, spent during the year under report on the improvement of drainage. Having regard to the desirability of bettering the sanitary condition of Barasat and the adjoining villages, the unhealthiness of which is said to be due to a large extent to the silting up of the Sunti Nadi, the District Board took up the work and cleared the channel from the mouth of the river to the Jagatighata bridge, a distance of 9 miles. The health of the locality is said to have much improved, and the water of the river, which was filthy before, is now used for drinking purposes. The expenditure includes a sum of Rs. 400, which was contributed by the Barasat Municipality towards the cost of this work. Operations to clear the bed of the river for a further distance of 10 miles, from Jagatighata to Digra, for which Rs. 1,000 have been already sanctioned, are now in progress."

That great sanitary benefits accrue from works of this kind is beyond question, but unfortunately the fact that the silting up of the river has been hastened and assisted by the construction of dams and fishing weirs in its bed frequently renders their execution a matter of some difficulty. The District Board of the 24-Parganas and their Chairman, Mr. Collier, are to be congratulated on having carried this project through so far with such success, and it is to be hoped that their future efforts will be no less fortunate. It is with the object of providing efficient machinery for dealing with large and difficult tasks of this nature that the Sanitary Drainage Bill has been brought before the Provincial Legislative Council, but the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that without waiting for the result of proceedings in Council other District Boards will profit by the example of that of the 24-Parganas, and will endeavour to carry out similar projects wherever they are required, so far as they are within their means. In the Dinajpur district the drainage canal from Dinajpur to Gouripur was maintained at a cost of Rs. 509, and Rs. 412 were also spent in removing obstructions to drainage. In Rangpur the drainage canals of the Sadar, the Kurigram, and the Nilphamari subdivisions were repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,692. The expenditure under this head in Noakhali, amounting to Rs. 3,026 for improving the roadside drains and for deepening the Daudpur khal, and that from Gangapur to the Meghna river, has been referred to under the head of water communications, to which it more properly belongs.

63. *General remarks.*—The following are the comments of Commissioners of Divisions on the working of the District and Local Boards in their Divisions during the year.

The Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan (Mr. Dutt) writes of the District Board of Burdwan, of which he has long been Chairman:—

"The members of the District Board generally took much interest in their work. I have derived much help from their advice and active co-operation, and not unoften I have changed my own views on a subject after a friendly discussion with the members of the Board in meeting. Much useful work is done quietly and unostentatiously by the Committees of the District Board, and non-official members belonging to these Committees give us their time and

services ungrudgingly for public good. It is a gain to the cause of administration that non-official gentlemen should thus share with us the work of administration, and that the leading residents of the district should have a hand in disposing of the District Fund for the good and improvement of their own district."

And in his capacity as Commissioner of the Division he adds :—

"It will appear from these remarks that all the District Officers of this Division have borne their testimony to the value and utility of the District Boards, to the interest which members take in their work, and to the intelligence with which they manage their duties. Local Boards have proved their usefulness in a less degree, as the scope of their work is very limited. But I believe they will have plenty of work to do when we undertake sanitary improvements on a larger scale in the near future."

Mr. Williams, Officiating Commissioner of the Presidency Division, writes as follows :—

"I have seen but little of the working of the District and Local Boards of this Division, but it appears that the results generally seem to be much the same as in other parts of the province, namely, that while the District Board works well, and a majority of the members take interest in their work, the Local Boards are, as a rule, distinguished for general apathy. The reason generally assigned, and with a fair amount of truth, is that, as a rule, the work is insufficient and of an uninteresting nature, but until it is seen that they carry out efficiently the work made over to them, the District Boards exercise a wise discretion in declining to increase their powers. One of the main difficulties of the Local Board question lies with regard to the Chairman. The Subdivisional Officer ought ordinarily to be the Chairman, as he alone probably knows the wants of the whole subdivision, and can weigh the respective claims of its different parts; but apart from the natural desire of Government to encourage, as far as possible, local self-government by appointing a non-official Chairman, and the fact that there is a certain amount of jealousy, especially in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, among non-official members, the frequent changes among the Subdivisional Officers render their appointment as Chairmen often impossible. So far as the people generally go, local self-government is, and is likely to be for some time, an absolute impossibility. The question of travelling allowance is also at times given as an excuse for persons not joining Local Boards, but I am opposed to any such grant, as the work done is not for years likely to be anything but of the lightest description."

The following are the comments of Mr. Nolan, Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division :—

"In my opinion the District Boards have worked well during the year. Their administration can hardly be distinguished from that which was in force before, viz., that of the District Magistrate acting with the Road Cess and Education Committees. The District Magistrate remains at the head of the Executive, and the consultative body is taken from the same class. The work goes on as it did before, attaining about the same degree of efficiency. There has been some addition to the cost by the erection of separate offices for those engaged in business formerly transacted at the Collectorate, and by the creation of new establishments; and on the other hand the cess-payers have the satisfaction of knowing that their interests are watched by their elected representatives. In other respects I can see no marked difference."

To Mr. Luttman-Johnson, Commissioner of the Dacca Division, local self-government presents the appearance of a paradox. He says :—

"As I have frequently pointed out, District Boards are of no account from the point of view of local self-government. They are in no sense local. But as district councils to advise the district officer, they no doubt serve a useful purpose. They are prone to subserve landlord interests. They are also, the members being for the most part residents of the district head-quarters, inclined to spend more money than it is entitled to on the Sadar subdivision. And perhaps they do not take more interest in the education and advancement of the masses than might have been expected. As was foreseen, they do not evince a great interest in sanitation. Generally, if the question of local self-government be excluded from consideration, they may be said to do good work honestly and straightforwardly. The Local Boards might be entitled to a place in a local self-government scheme had they any powers. As it is, they are merely agents of the District Board in the performance of a few not very interesting duties.

Mr. Forbes, the Commissioner of the Patna Division, looks at the question solely from an administrative point of view; he writes—

"The foregoing report will show that the general working of the District Boards during the year in this Division continued to be satisfactory. * * * * and better attention was paid to the water-supply by looking after the roadside wells, particularly those along the main roads frequented by pilgrims. The working of the Local Boards, however, has not been uniformly satisfactory in all districts."

From the Bhagalpur Division, Mr. Phillips, Chairman of the Monghyr District Board, writes :—

"Local self-government is not cared for in this district, and the pleader element is conspicuous by its absence. Debates are unknown, and an amount of solid business is got

through in 20 minutes which would take a Bengal Board several hours to get through. * * * Local members do not initiate any measures, nor do they seem even to press for the execution of works in their own localities. At the same time the Board is a great power behind the back of the Chairman."

Mr. Faulder, Chairman of the Purnea Board, writes in the same strain—

"The members of the District Board attend with praiseworthy regularity * * * * *. That they should take so much trouble to come and spend so much of their time in doing so, is the point which has always struck me as most surprising. They take very little interest in the work, which is generally very uninteresting: they often scarcely attend to the proceedings * * * . I do not think that in the year under report any amendment was proposed, or that one single resolution had to be put to the vote. I imagine that the members, though easily satisfied as to details, value the honour of being consulted, and the reserved power of voting, should any really vital question have to be decided."

The following are the remarks of Mr. Cooke, the Officiating Commissioner of the Orissa Division:—

"I am glad to be able to recognize a very marked improvement in the work of the Puri District Board, a greater conformity with the usual procedure in the case of the Balasore District Board, rather than any change in the quality of its work, which has never been otherwise than satisfactory, and some improvement in Cuttack; the last district named does not, in my opinion, take the place it should in matters connected with local self-government, but I have no doubt that this reproach could be removed. In the practical result the work appears satisfactory in all districts—a circumstance which is obviously quite consistent with any degree of apathy on the part of Board's members, so long as the executive officers are competent; this, however, does not constitute local self-government."

64. From the perusal of the Divisional reports and an examination of the statistics which they embody, the Lieutenant-Governor has received the impression of important duties harmoniously and unostentatiously discharged. The crudities which, as was inevitable, marked the administration of the earlier years during which the Local Self-Government Act was in force have largely disappeared under the ripening influence of time: in parts of the province there is a tendency to favour one or more branches of the administration at the expense of others, but year by year mistakes are corrected and improvements introduced, year by year variations in administration as between district and district disappear, and year by year the working of the machine grows smoother as those who control it become more familiar with its capabilities and their own duties. In all this Sir Charles Elliott detects not an approach to a dull level of mediocrity, but an emulous struggle towards the highest standards available, and he cordially congratulates all members of District Boards in these provinces that the year 1893-94 has been marked by such steady progress and such general good work.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. A. BOURDILLON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Form No. I(*a*).

Statement showing the constitution of the District Boards in Bengal during the year ending 31*st March* 1894.

Serial number.	Name of District Board.	Act under which constituted.	Area, in square miles.	Population within the area.	Number of Members.								Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings proved abortive for want of quorum or adjourned.	Average attendance at each meeting.		
					Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.			Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14(*a*)	15	16	17
	Burdwan Division.																
1	Burdwan	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	2,669	1,322,108	3	7	9	19	6	15	3	16	17	.....	3·5	6·8	10·3
2	Birbhum	Ditto ...	1,751	790,352	3	4	6	13	5	8	4	9	18	3	2·5	5·1	7·6
3	Bankura	Ditto ...	2,621	1,069,668	4	4	7	15	5	10	3	12	10	.....	3·4	5·4	8·8
4	Midnapore ...	Ditto ...	5,145	2,631,516	5	8	12	25	7	18	6	19	10	.....	3·3	10·	13·3
5	Hooghly	Ditto ...	1,223	1,076,710	6	8	13	27	8	19	2	25	16	2	3·8	7·5	11·3
6	Howrah	Ditto ...	465	587,905	3	3	5	11	3	8	2	9	15	.....	2·4	4·6	7·
	Total ...	...	13,874	7,478,259	24	34	52	110	34	76	20	90	86	5	3·1	6·6	9·7
	Presidency Division.																
1	24-Parganas ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,983	1,537,565	5	8	12	25	6	19	1	24	13	...	2·4	9·3	11·7
2	Nadia	Ditto ...	2,794	1,644,108	6	5	10	21	6	15	3	18	14	2	3·7	8·2	11·9
3	Murshidabad ...	Ditto ...	2,698	1,270,946	6	5	10	21	6	15	3	18	12	2	3·5	4·0	8·4
4	Jessore	Ditto ...	2,925	1,888,827	7	6	12	25	8	17	5	20	21	5	4·0	7·3	12·3
5	Khulna	Ditto ...	2,077	1,177,652	4	5	8	17	4	13	2	15	15	...	2·3	9·1	11·4
	Total ...	...	11,877	7,499,098	28	29	52	109	30	79	19	90	75	9	3·4	7·7	11·1
	Rajshahi Division.																
1	Rajshahi	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	2,330	1,313,336	4	7	10	21	4	17	7	14	12	1	1·6	7·4	9·
2	Dinajpur ...	Ditto ...	4,113	1,543,631	5	17	...	22	8	14	2	20	20	6	2·8	3·8	6·6
3	Jalpaiguri ...	Ditto ...	2,881	661,352	6	11	...	17	8	9	7	10	15	...	3·	2·7	5·7
4	Rangpur	Ditto ...	3,478	2,051,154	3	8	10	21	3	18	1	20	17	3	1·1	6·4	7·5
5	Bogra	Ditto ...	1,490	896,924	4	12	..	16	5	11	2	14	18	3	2·1	6·2	8·3
6	Pabna	Ditto ...	1,839	1,322,639	4	4	8	16	4	12	2	14	15	...	2·4	7·6	10·
	Total ...	...	16,090	7,719,036	26	59	28	113	32	81	21	92	97	13	2·2	5·7	7·9
	Dacca Division.																
1	Dacca	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	2,790	2,320,620	6	9	14	29	8	21	4	25	14	3	2·7	8·8	11·5
2	Mymensingh ...	Ditto ...	6,267	3,378,395	3	10	12	25	5	20	3	22	21	5	2·6	7·8	10·4
3	Faridpur	Ditto ...	2,249	1,772,774	4	9	12	25	7	18	2	23	16	1	4·4	9·2	13·6
4	Backergunge ...	Ditto ...	3,632	2,117,312	4	9	12	25	7	18	4	21	21	4	3·1	11·3	14·4
	Total ...	.....	14,938	9,589,101	17	37	50	104	27	77	13	91	72	13	3·2	9·3	12·5
	Chittagong Division.																
1	Tippera	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	2,491	1,782,935	4	6	9	19	5	14	7	12	21	5	3·5	8·7	12·2
2	Noakhali	Ditto ...	1,645	1,009,794	6	7	...	13	6	7	...	13	17	...	4·1	5·	9·1
3	Chittagong ...	Ditto ...	2,505	1,290,107	6	13	...	19	7	12	7	12	12	...	4·2	8·	12·2
	Total ...	.....	6,641	4,082,896	16	26	9	51	18	33	14	37	50	5	3·9	7·2	11·1
	Patna Division.																
1	Patna	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	2,045	1,496,970	5	8	12	25	11	14	4	21	18	1	4·5	7·7	12·2
2	Gaya	Ditto ...	4,699	2,036,565	2	9	10	21	7	14	4	17	23	3	2·8	6·7	9·5
3	Shahabad	Ditto ...	4,408	1,937,138	5	8	12	25	9	16	7	18	12	1	3·5	7·3	10·8
4	Saran	Ditto ...	2,610	2,378,943	8	23	...	31	12	19	19	12	12	1	6·	9·1	15·1
5	Champaran ...	Ditto ...	3,515	1,823,577	5	12	...	17	5	12	11	6	23	5	3·	4·1	7·1
6	Muzaffarpur ...	Ditto ...	2,982	2,920,205	5	5	9	19	8	11	12	7	15	3	3·3	3·6	6·9
7	Darbhanga ...	Ditto ...	3,331	2,700,116	6	7	12	25	6	19	16	9	24	4	2·6	8·7	11·3
	Total ...	.....	23,585	14,993,514	36	72	55	163	58	105	73	90	127	18	3·7	6·7	10·4
	Bhagalpur Division.																
1	Monghyr	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	3,922	1,951,536	3	10	13	25	5	20	8	17	10	...	3·4	3·8	7·2
2	Bhagalpur ...	Ditto ...	4,218	1,958,445	5	11	15	31	6	25	5	26	25	9	2·7	7·6	10·3
3	Purnea	Ditto ...	4,879	1,921,637	2	11	12	25	4	21	8	17	13	1	1·9	9·5	11·4
4	Malda	Ditto ...	1,898	796,923	3	10	...	13	4	9	4	9	18	5	2·9	2·1	5·
	Total ...	.....	14,908	6,628,541	13	42	39	94	19	75	25	69	66	15	2·7	5·8	8·5
	Orissa Division.																
1	Cuttack	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	3,618	1,860,846	6	8	10	24	9	13	7	14	15	9	3·8	4·3	8·1
2	Balasore	Ditto ...	2,060	973,850	2	6	8	16	7	9	5	11	14	1	3·7	4·5	8·2
3	Puri	Ditto ...	2,476	916,204	3	4	6	13	8	5	3	10	20	5	3·6	2·9	6·5
	Total ...	.....	8,154	3,750,900	11	18	24	53	24	26	15	35	49	16	3·7	3·9	7·6
	Grand Total ...	.....	110,067	61,741,345	171	314	309	794	242	552	200	594	622	94	3·2	6·6	9·8

FORM No. I(*b*).

Statement showing the Constitution of the Local Boards in Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1894.

Serial number.	Name of Local Board.	Act under which constituted.	Area in square miles.	Population within the area.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.								Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings for which failed for want of quorum or adjourned.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AT EACH MEETING.		
					Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.			Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14(*a*)	15	16	17
	BURDWAN DIVISION.																
	Burdwan.																
1	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,230	585,391	...	5	10	15	1	14	...	15	9	1	·2	7·9	8·1
2	Katwa	Ditto ...	347	218,384	...	4	5	9	...	9	...	9	9	2	.....	3·4	3·4
3	Kalna	Ditto ...	428	221,832	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	10	.....	.....	3·9	3·9
4	Raniganj	Ditto ...	664	296,501	...	4	6	10	1	9	2	8	15	4	·4	3·9	4·3
	Birbhum.																
1	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,106	462,748	...	6	5	11	2	9	...	11	12	.....	1·3	3·1	4·4
2	Rampur Hát ...	Ditto ...	615	327,604	...	8	2	10	1	9	2	8	14	2	·9	4·7	5·6
	Bankura.																
1	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,921	692,357	...	5	7	12	..	12	...	12	13	.....	.....	4·2	4·2
2	Vishnupur ...	Ditto ...	700	377,311	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	6	.....	.....	3·8	3·8
	Midnapore.																
1	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	3,314	1,265,778	1	8	15	24	5	19	3	21	9	3	1·7	7·4	9·1
2	Contai	Ditto ...	849	545,408	3	6	12	21	3	18	1	20	11	1	1·	9·9	10·9
3	Tamluk	Ditto ...	610	492,428	...	6	12	18	...	18	...	18	10	3	.....	5·7	5·7
4	Ghatal	Ditto ...	372	327,902	...	6	12	18	2	16	1	17	11	3	1·3	4·3	5·6
	Hooghly.																
1	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	442	309,616	1	5	9	15	2	13	...	15	11	.....	1·9	4·6	6·5
2	Serampore ...	Ditto ...	343	390,987	1	6	9	16	1	15	1	15	10	.....	·5	6·5	7·
3	Jahanabad ...	Ditto ...	438	367,107	1	3	6	10	2	8	...	10	15	.....	1·2	5·2	6·4
	Howrah.																
1	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	303	354,915	...	3	6	9	2	7	...	9	22	.....	1·5	3·	4·5
2	Ulubaria	Ditto ...	162	232,990	...	10	3	13	2	11	...	13	13	1	·9	7·	7·9
	Total ...	.....	13,874	7,478,259	7	91	131	229	24	205	10	219	200	20	·8	5·2	6·
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																
	24-Parganas.																
1	Alipore	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	802	531,502	...	6	9	15	3	13	...	15	13	1	·8	5·8	6·6
2	Diamond Harbour	Ditto ...	417	402,883	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	13	2	.....	7·2	7·2
3	Barasat	Ditto ...	435	288,831	...	5	10	15	4	11	...	15	13	2	1·8	5·1	6·9
4	Basirhat	Ditto ...	329	314,349	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	4	1	.....	5·2	5·2
	Nadia.																
1	Krishnagar ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	779	385,153	...	4	8	12	2	10	2	10	9	1	·6	4·9	5·5
2	Meherpur ...	Ditto ...	992	545,992	...	4	8	12	...	12	1	11	11	4	.....	4·5	4·5
3	Kushtia	Ditto ...	597	462,927	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	7	2	.....	4·4	4·4
4	Ranaghat	Ditto ...	427	230,036	1	3	6	10	1	9	...	10	6	3	·3	6·	6·3
	Murshidabad.																
1	Berhampore ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	974	454,919	...	14	7	21	...	21	3	18	13	5	.....	5·5	5·5
2	Kandi	Ditto ...	530	449,424	...	5	9	14	1	13	...	14	7	2	1·	4·	5·
3	Jangipur	Ditto ...	594	346,603	...	4	9	13	...	13	1	12	19	3	.....	7·7	7·7
	Jessore.																
1	Jessore	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	889	594,835	...	8	10	18	3	15	1	17	14	5	1·	5·4	6·4
2	Bangaon	Ditto ...	649	311,973	...	6	10	16	3	13	...	16	10	2	·9	6·7	7·6
3	Jhenidah	Ditto ...	475	330,201	...	3	6	9	1	8	1	8	7	...	·7	4·4	5·1
4	Narail	Ditto ...	487	303,281	...	4	5	9	...	9	...	9	13	...	.....	4·4	4·4
5	Magura	Ditto ...	425	348,537	...	3	6	9	2	7	...	9	8	...	·5	3·3	3·8
	Khulna.																
1	Khulna	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	696	379,251	1	6	5	12	1	11	...	12	12	...	·7	5·8	6·5
2	Bagerhat	Ditto ...	679	340,559	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	6	...	.....	6·	6·
3	Satkhira	Ditto ...	702	457,842	...	9	6	15	...	15	...	15	11	...	.....	6·5	6·5
	Total ...	.....	11,878	7,409,098	2	98	142	242	21	221	9	233	195	13	·5	5·4	5·9

Serial number.	Name of Local Board.	Act under which constituted.	Area in square miles.	Population within the area.	Number of Members.								Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings proved abortive for want of quorum or adjourned.	Average attendance each meeting.		
					Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.			Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14(a)	15	16	17
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																
	Rajshahi.																
1	Boalia	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	909	571,578	...	5	10	15	1	14	1	14	9	1	·3	5·6	5·9
2	Nator	Ditto ...	8·8	443,511	1	4	8	13	3	10	...	13	11	1	1·9	3·9	5·8
3	Naugoan	Ditto ...	603	298,347	1	3	6	10	2	8	...	10	3	.....	2·	4·3	6·3
	Rangpur.																
1	Rangpur	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,133	632,008	..	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	10	4	.....	4·3	4·3
2	Gaibanda	Ditto ..	720	40 ,611	1	6	...	7	1	6	...	7	7	1	·5	3·6	4·1
3	Kurigram	Ditto ...	937	507,711	1	6	...	7	1	6	...	7	9	3	·8	2·3	3·1
4	Nilphamari ...	Ditto ...	648	447,764	1	6	...	7	1	6	...	7	14	1	·2	3·2	3·4
	Pabna.																
1	Pabna	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	882	584,902	....	4	8	12	1	11	...	12	17	2	·8	4·8	5·6
2	Sirajganj	Ditto ...	957	738,637	...	4	8	12	2	10	2	10	13	....	1·4	4·8	6·2
	Total ...	.....	7,647	4,687,129	5	50	40	95	12	83	3	92	93	13	·9	4·1	5·
	DACCA DIVISION.																
	Dacca.																
1	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,231	735,457	...	6	6	12	...	12	...	12	8	2	.....	5·3	5·3
2	Narayanganj ...	Ditto ...	640	541,942	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	7	...	.....	4·8	4·8
3	Munshiganj ...	Ditto ..	401	599,596	...	5	10	15	1	14	...	15	6	...	.....	11·3	11·3
4	Manikganj ..	Ditto ...	488	443,525	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	7	3	.....	5·9	5·9
	Mymensingh.																
1	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,849	836,542	1	4	10	15	2	13	1	14	11	3	·6	5·5	6·1
2	Tangail	Ditto ...	1,041	841,502	...	4	8	12	1	11	...	12	13	2	·5	4·5	5·
3	Kishorganj ...	Ditto ...	754	503,215	...	6	10	16	2	14	...	16	12	...	·5	6·8	7·3
4	Jamalpur	Ditto ...	1,244	553,010	...	8	1	9	2	7	...	9	15	8	·8	3·8	4·6
5	Netrakona ...	Ditto ...	1,389	643,526	...	5	8	13	1	12	1	12	14	1	·2	6·2	6·4
	Faridpur.																
1	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	854	655,648	...	4	8	12	3	9	...	12	11	3	·3	4·5	4·8
2	Goalundo	Ditto ...	428	3 ,451	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	7	1	.....	5·4	5·4
3	Madaripur ...	Ditto ...	967	766,675	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	13	...	.....	5·5	5·5
	Backergunge.																
1	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,101	859,655	...	6	12	18	2	16	1	17	17	6	·3	7·7	8·
2	Pirojpur	Ditto ...	689	507,357	1	5	10	16	4	12	..	16	12	1	1·6	6·6	8·2
3	Patuakhali ...	Ditto ...	1,227	4 1,85	...	10	...	10	3	7	...	10	11	...	1·8	3·	4·8
4	Bhola	Ditto ...	615	258,450	...	10	...	10	4	6	1	9	8	...	2·3	3·7	6·
	Total ..	...	14,53	9,5 3,101	2	86	109	197	25	172	4	193	172	30	·6	5·7	6·3
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																
	Tippera.																
1	Comilla	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,142	821,285	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	7	...	.....	6·5	6·5
2	Brahmanbaria ...	Ditto ...	769	590,097	...	9	...	9	2	7	...	9	8	2	1·7	2·6	4·3
3	Chandpur ...	Ditto ...	580	371,553	...	6	...	6	2	4	...	6	12	...	1·8	1·8	3·6
	Total ...	.....	2,491	1,782,935	...	27	...	27	4	23	..	27	27	2	1·2	3·6	4·8
	PATNA DIVISION.																
	Patna.																
1	Patna	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	598	417,287	...	12	...	12	..	12	...	12	15	2	.....	·5	·5
2	Dinapore	Ditto ...	138	122,841	...	4	5	9	1	8	1	8	11	...	·7	3·4	4·1
3	Barh	Ditto ...	524	395,493	1	8	...	9	1	8	1	8	5	...	1·	4·6	5·6
4	Bihar	Ditto ...	785	560,949	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	12	1	.....	4·6	4·6
	Gaya.																
1	Gaya	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,897	740,527	1	8	...	9	1	8	1	8	14	3	.....	3·4	3·4
2	Nawadah ...	Ditto ...	955	439,563	1	6	...	7	1	6	...	7	17	4	·9	1·9	2·8
3	Jahanabad ...	Ditto ...	603	393,817	..	7	...	7	2	5	...	7	11	1	1·1	2·1	3·2
4	Aurangabad ...	Ditto ...	1,241	462,656	1	5	...	6	1	5	1	5	11	3	1·	1·7	2·7
	Shahabad.																
1	Arrah	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	998	687,550	1	19	...	20	1	10	3	17	15	3	.....	7·3	7·3
2	Buxar	Ditto ..	624	494,259	3	12	...	15	3	12	2	13	13	1	1·2	5·4	6·6
3	Bhabua	Ditto ...	1,027	344,686	1	8	....	9	1	8	...	9	9	4	1·	2·5	3·5
4	Sasaram	Ditto ...	1,754	510,643	1	20	...	21	2	19	2	19	7	1	1·1	7	8·1

Serial number.	Name of Local Board.	Act under which constituted.	Area in square miles.	Population within the area.	Number of Members.								Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings proved abortive for want of quorum or adjourned.	Average attendance at each meeting.		
					Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.			Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14(a)	15	16	17
	PATNA DIVISION—*contd.*																
	Saran.																
1	Chapra	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	990	961,284	2	14	...	16	3	13	10	6	11	2	1·4	4·9	6·3
2	Siwan	Ditto ...	849	783,029	1	8	...	9	2	7	6	3	10	3	1·	3·4	3·4
3	Gopalganj ...	Ditto ...	771	634,630	2	5	...	7	2	5	2	3	6	...	1·5	2·7	4·2
	Muzaffarpur.																
1	Muzaffarpur ...	Act III (B C.) of 1885.	1,213	1,023,678	1	7	...	8	1	7	4	4	8	4	1·1	1·9	3·
2	Hajipur ...	Ditto ...	760	680,099	2	7	...	9	3	6	7	2	7	1	1·7	2·6	4·3
3	Sitamarhi ...	Ditto ...	1,009	916,428	2	7	...	9	2	7	5	4	8	5	2·	2·3	4·3
	Darbhanga.																
1	Darbhanga ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,221	964,347	...	10	...	10	...	10	3	7	16	1	.....	5·3	5·3
2	Madhubani ...	Ditto ...	1,347	997,145	1	10	...	11	2	9	6	5	16	2	1·5	4·3	5·8
3	Samastipur ...	Ditto ...	763	738,624	...	9	...	9	1	8	5	4	13	1	·7	4·1	4·8
	Total ...	.....	20,070	13,169,937	21	190	13	224	30	194	59	165	235	42	·9	3·9	4·8
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																
	Monghyr.																
1	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,560	788,741	...	12	...	12	...	12	3	9	11	1	.....	5·3	5·3
2	Begusarai ...	Ditto ...	769	618,197	...	13	...	13	1	12	6	7	12	2	1·	5·5	6·5
3	Jamui	Ditto ...	1,593	541,598	...	13	...	13	1	12	...	13	13	1	1·	5·2	6·2
	Bhagalpur.																
1	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	926	478,028	...	13	...	13	...	13	1	12	13	.....	.....	5·9	5·9
2	Banka	Ditto ...	1,185	423,350	...	13	...	13	2	11	1	12	12	.....	1·5	4·8	6·3
3	Madhipura ...	Ditto ...	900	412,497	...	13	...	13	2	11	2	11	11	1	2·	4·	6·
4	Supaul	Ditto ...	1,198	644,570	...	15	...	15	2	13	3	12	11	2	1·7	4·4	6·1
	Purnea.																
1	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	2,522	846,639	...	712	...	12	1	11	6	6	10	1	·1	5·6	5·7
2	Kishanganj ...	Ditto ...	1,304	642,573	...	13	...	13	1	12	1	12	13	4	·9	3·7	4·6
3	Araria	Ditto ...	1,044	432,425	...	13	...	13	2	11	1	12	9	...	1·3	6·	7·3
		Total ...	13,010	5,831,618	...	130	..	130	12	118	24	106	115	13	1·	5·	6·
	ORISSA DIVISION.																
	Cuttack.																
	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,519	934,805	3	12	...	15	4	11	1	14	17	5	2	3·2	5·2
2	Kendrapara ...	Ditto ...	1,000	412,123	2	11	...	13	4	9	2	11	12	3	1·1	6·2	7·3
3	Jajpur	Ditto ...	1,069	513,918	1	12	...	13	4	9	...	13	11	1	3·1	4·9	8·
	Balasore.																
	Sadar	Act III (B C.) of 1885.	1,152	526,068	2	10	...	12	2	10	1	11	11	...	1·	4·6	5·6
2	Bhadrak	Ditto ...	908	447,782	...	11	...	11	3	8	...	11	13	3	1·6	4·2	5·8
	Puri.																
1	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,530	584,781	1	7	...	8	4	4	...	8	8	...	3·1	3·1	6·2
2	Khurda	Ditto ...	946	331,423	...	6	...	6	2	4	1	5	4	...	1·2	2·3	3·5
	Total ...	.....	8,154	3,750,900	9	69	..	78	23	55	5	73	76	12	1·7	3·9	5·6
	GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	93,063	53,788,977	46	741	436	1,222	161	1,071	114	,108	1,113	164	·9	4·6	5·5

FORM No II.

FORM

Statement showing the income of the District Boards in

NAME OF DISTRICT BOARD.	Closing balance of last year.	I.—LAND REVENUE.					VI.—PROVINCIAL RATES.					XII.—INTEREST.			XIII.—POST OFFICE.			XV.—POUND.
		Revenue due to canals.	Sale-proceeds of trees, grass, &c.	Cost of collecting road cess arrears recovered.	Fees, fines and forfeitures.	Total.	Local rate.	Patwari cess.	Village service fund.	Interest on arrears of road cess.	Total.	On education securities.	On dispensary securities.	Total.	Mail cart receipts.	District post (collections).	Total.	Receipts under Cattle-trespass Act.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BURDWAN DIVISION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	14,062	...	...	...	...	...	1,13,270	...	...	3,235	1,16,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,089
Birbhum	29,753	...	...	...	...	...	48,874	1,089	...	174	50,137	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,947
Bankura	20,971	...	...	...	...	...	35,52	...	...	576	36,128	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,637
Midnapore	55,059	...	...	...	...	...	1,40,284	...	...	2,497	1,42,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,307
Hooghly	54,182	...	...	5,013	...	5,013	75,184	...	...	2,174	77,358	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,504
Howrah	14,511	...	...	...	...	...	42,301	...		...	42,301	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,487
Total ...	1,88,338	...	...	5,013	...	5,013	4,55,474	1,089	...	8,656	4,65,219	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,921
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																		
24-Parganas	77,309	...	1,265	...	...	1,265	.....	1,12,560	...	1,053	1,13,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,576
Nadia	13,407	...	517	844	...	1,361	68,763	...	...	325	69,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,060
Murshidabad	9,173	...	...	...	...	...	69,707	...	...	...	69,707	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,439
Jessore	3,756	...	...	...	...	...	87,430	...	...	...	87,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,389
Khulna	16,109	...	26	...	...	26	61,724	...	...	470	62,194	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,729
Total ...	1,19,754	...	1,808	844	...	2,652	2,87,714	1,12,560	...	1,848	4,02,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,193
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																		
Rajshahi	19,344	...	137	928	...	1,065	72,611	...	...	930	73,541	4	...	4	...	...	...	9,389
Dinajpur	45,139	...	50	503	719	1,272	82,014	...	...	170	82,184	...	...	..	...	...	..	21,534
Jalpaiguri	41,467	...	...	...	...	..	44,862	...	...	75	44,937	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,392
Rangpur	28,359	...	189	...	...	189	1,16,413	...	...	353	1,16,766	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,650
Bogra	61,725	...	74	..	...	74	42,706	...	...	..	42,706	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,623
Pabna	34,288	...	49	2,082	2,480	4,611	52,450	...	...	142	52,592	...	...	...	...	...	..	10,706
Total ...	2,30,312	...	499	3,513	3,199	7,211	4,11,056	...	...	1,668	4,12,724	4	...	4	...	...	...	78,294
DACCA DIVISION.																		
Dacca	69,356	...	28	2,085	...	2,113	60,040	...	...	225	60,265	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,689
Mymensingh	32,880	...	91	1,989	...	2,080	1,69,400	...	...	651	1,70,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,831
Faridpur	38,155	...	230	3,156	...	3,416	47,197	...	...	727	47,924	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,050
Backergunge	63,081	...	13	4,355	...	4,368	1,21,615	...	...	501	1,22,116	...	40	40	...	...	...	15,003
Total ...	2,03,472	...	392	11,585	...	11,977	3,98,252	...	...	2,104	4,00,356	...	40	40	...	...	...	61,563
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																		
Tippera	65,875	...	2,151	1,151	273	3,575	90,758	...	...	582	91,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,810
Noakhali	1,09,016	...	27	895	567	1,489	66,767	...	...	65	66,832	...	160	160	...	...	...	7,435
Chittagong	56,436	13,966	520	4,048	225	18,759	77,816	...	..	338	78,154	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,801
Total ...	2,31,327	13,966	2,698	6,094	1,065	23,823	2,35,341	...	...	985	2,36,326	...	160	160	..	...	...	23,046
PATNA DIVISION.																		
Patna	56,357	...	899	3,927	...	4,826	1,74,118	...	..	2,902	1,77,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,786
Gaya	1,49,862	...	620	5,21[illegible]	6,607	12,440	1,93,832	...	...	3,983	1,97,815	...	40	40	...	...	...	10,538
Shahabad	1,40,194	...	412	4,458	...	4,870	1,60,008	...	...	1,202	1,61,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,717
Saran	96,904	...	50	9,439	16,345	25,834	1,45,403	...	.	3,887	1,49,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,189
Champaran	6,624	...	1	1,523	...	1,524	99,608	...	...	999	1,00,607	...	..	..	..	...	..	14,036
Muzaffarpur	96,321	...	330	978	...	1,308	1,83,763	...	...	2,578	1,86,341	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,600
Darbhanga	19,261	...	...	6,672	...	6,672	1,82,645	...	...	1,806	1,84,451	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,992
Total ...	5,65,523	...	2,312	32,210	22,952	57,474	11,39,377	...	...	17,357	11,56,734	...	40	40	...	...	...	53,828
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																		
Monghyr	77,552	...	344	4,712	...	5,056	1,35,040	...	...	929	1,35,969	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,671
Bhagalpur	12,731	...	831	...	...	831	1,18,914	...	..	846	1,19,760	...	219	219	...	...	...	22,240
Purnea	24,161	...	127	346	...	473	1,06,480	...	...	670	1,07,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,430
Malda	37,057	...	487	...	...	487	32,037	...	...	34	32,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,799
Total ...	1,51,501	...	1,789	5,058	...	6,847	3,92,471	...	...	2,479	3,94,950	...	219	219	...	...	...	99,140
ORISSA DIVISION.																		
Cuttack	47,800	...	291	2,985	...	3,276	60,071	...	...	2,050	62,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,576
Balasore	18,168	...	...	...	...	...	34,129	...	...	527	34,656	...	211	211	...	...	...	3,746
Puri	7,022	...	...	...	...	...	31,798	...	...	411	32,209	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,763
Total ...	72,990	...	291	2,985	...	3,276	1,25,998	...	...	2,988	1,28,986	...	211	211	...	...	...	12,084
GRAND TOTAL ...	17,69,217	13,966	9,789	67,307	27,216	1,18,278	34,45,683	1,13,649	...	31,085	35,97,417	4	670	674	...	...	...	4,50,009
Total for 1892-93 ...	15,93,163	13,741	8,578	34,940	8,984	66,492	35,85,062	...	...	42,614	36,27,676	4	632	636	...	...	...	4,57,159

XIX.—EDUCATION.										XX.—MEDICAL.							
School fees.					Contributions.	Miscellaneous.			Total.	Hospital and dispensary receipts.	Medicines sold by Civil Surgeons.	Income from		Miscellaneous.			Total.
Training and special schools.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Total.		Sale-proceeds of books.	Miscellaneous.	Total.				Endowments.	Contributions.	Sanitary fees and fines.	Other receipts.	Total.	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	1,516	...	1,516	360	...	329	329	2,205	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	250
...	...	990	...	990	45	...	135	135	1,170	...	...	...	...	...	193	193	193
...	...	872	...	872	53	...	298	298	1,223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,004	...	2,004	604	...	364	364	3,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,762	...	1,762	178	...	218	218	2,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	965	...	965	...	...	59	59	1,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8,109	...	8,109	1,330	...	1,403	1,403	10,842	...	...	...	250	...	193	193	443
...	...	565	...	565	65	...	419	419	1,049	...	...	...	245	...	...	...	245
...	...	860	...	860	154	...	102	102	1,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	98	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	333	...	333	7	10	381	391	731	...	...	...	622	...	...	...	622
...	...	346	...	346	119	...	104	104	569	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	19
...	...	2,104	...	2,104	345	10	1,104	1,114	3,563	...	...	...	886	...	...	...	886
...	...	164	...	164	1	...	63	63	228	...	...	4	1,346	...	...	...	1,350
...	...	659	...	659	920	...	176	176	1,755	...	...	...	167	...	...	...	167
...	...	108	...	108	494	...	44	44	646	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
397	...	971	...	1,368	1,105	...	198	198	2,671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,521	...	1,521	420	...	106	106	2,047	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	126	...	126	19	...	784	784	929	...	...	...	1,024	...	39	39	1,063
397	...	3,949	...	3,946	2,959	...	1,371	1,371	8,276	...	...	4	2,537	...	39	39	2,580
232	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	48	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,139	96	1,467	2,202	...	382	382	4,051	...	...	...	985	...	...	...	985
...	...	668	...	668	99	...	80	80	842	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
266	...	1,134	...	1,400	...	...	48	48	1,448	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	193
498	...	2,936	96	3,536	2,301	...	558	558	6,389	...	...	...	1,178	...	...	...	1,178
880	...	333	...	1,213	678	...	275	275	2,166	...	...	...	1,297	...	7	7	1,304
...	...	825	...	825	60	...	270	270	1,155	...	...	...	1,356	...	...	...	1,356
...	...	1,148	...	1,148	...	...	344	344	1,492	...	...	...	260	..	...	...	260
880	...	2,306	...	3,186	738	...	889	889	4,813	...	...	...	2,913	...	7	7	2,920
...	...	878	...	878	...	...	157	157	1,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	660	...	660	69	3	2	5	674	...	...	...	1,548	...	10	10	1,558
...	...	666	...	666	375	...	1	1	1.042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	963	...	963	250	...	82	82	1,295	...	...	...	120	...	24	24	144
...	...	461	...	461	3	...	106	106	570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	262	...	262	...	...	18	18	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	259	...	259	526	...	51	51	836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,089	...	4,089	1,223	3	417	420	5,732	...	...	...	1,668	...	34	34	1,702
...	...	699	...	699	440	...	66	66	1,205	...	...	...	331	...	...	...	331
...	...	526	...	526	262	...	73	73	861	...	...	...	2,113	...	...	...	2,113
...	...	329	...	329	78	...	673	673	1,080	...	...	...	367	...	...	...	367
...	...	779	...	779	...	...	59	59	838	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,333	...	2,333	780	...	871	871	3,984	...	...	...	2811	..	...	...	2,811
...	...	414	37	451	420	...	56	56	933	...	...	...	300	...	1	1	301
...	...	15	...	15	600	..	215	215	830	...	...	...	1,194	...	...	...	1,194
...	...	194	...	194	...	...	5	5	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	623	37	660	1,026	...	276	276	1,962	...	...	...	1,494	...	1	1	1,495
1,775	...	26,049	133	27,957	10,702	13	6,889	6,902	45,561	...	...	4	13,737	..	274	274	14,015
5,062	...	24,918	181	30,161	22,375	15	10,210	10,225	62,761	...	4	27	16,844	...	220	220	17.095

XXI.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.									XXII—RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES.	XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS.					XXVI.—RAILWAYS.	XXX.—IRRIGATION, MINOR WORKS, AND NAVIGATION.
Botanical and other public garden receipts.	Veterinary receipts.	Receipts on account of experimental cultivation.	Public Exhibitions and Fairs.				Miscellaneous.	Total.	Contribution for pensions and gratuities.	Sale of old stores and materials.	Rents.			Miscellaneous, including fees, fines, and forfeitures, &c.	Total.	Gross receipts.	Local canal receipts.
			Horse fairs.	Cattle fairs.	Other exhibitions or fairs.	Total.					Staging bungalow fees.	Serai fees.	Total.				
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	490	...	490	16,338	16,847	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	277	...	277	1,507	1,910	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	8,425	8,437	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	57	1,638	1,695	7,080	8,818	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,836	2,836	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,219	1,219	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	836	1,638	2,474	37,405	40,067	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,752	1,752	...	1,752	...	8	...	...	...	6,642	6,650	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	...	225	990	1,215	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	28	3,340	3,368	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	4,247	4,256	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	54	...	54	3,363	3,454	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,752	1,752	...	1,752	...	54	307	...	307	18,582	18,943	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	478	...	478	5	493	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	185	219	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,728	..	1,728	396	2,124	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	399	...	399	19,399	19,853	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	2	...	2	434	472	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	309	...	309	...	459	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	285	2,916	...	2,916	20,419	23,620	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	792	792	...	792	...	39	...	...	...	2,121	2,160	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	619	727	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	6	...	6	258	634	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	...	275	1,177	1,452	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	792	792	...	792	...	517	281	...	281	4,175	4,973	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	200	...	200	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,335	162	...	162	359	1,856	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	416	...	416	...	416	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,335	778	...	778	359	2,472	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	1,774	16	1,790	377	2,505	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	516	...	516	799	1,554	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	722	389	2	391	1,886	2,499	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	485	108	593	3,336	4,003	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,137	2,137	...	2,137	...	12	628	...	628	55	695	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	642	...	642	4,116	5,001	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,908	913	...	913	7,043	11,864	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,137	2,137	...	2,137	638	5,536	5,347	126	5,473	17,112	28,121	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	349	413	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	89	...	89	2,030	2,203	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	793	...	793	3,357	4,150	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	918	918	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	882	...	882	6,654	7,684	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	21	...	21	158	205	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	637	785	2,261	3,046	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1,047	1,049	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	169	637	806	4,366	5,200	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,681	4,681	8	4,689	638	8,001	11,516	2,401	13,917	1,09,072	1,31,080	...	...
					2,695	2,695	8	2,681		8,466	9,428	487	9,915	1,43,431	1,61,812	...	

No. II.

Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1894.

XXXII.—CIVIL WORKS.										CONTRIBUTION.			DEBT.							
IN CHARGE OF CIVIL OFFICERS.								In charge of Public Works Officers.												
Tolls on ferries.	Rent of buildings and lands.	Sale of nazul buildings and lands.	Sale of buildings and other property (other than nazul).	Sale of stores and materials.	Miscellaneous.	Contribution.	Total.		Total.	From Provincial to Local.	From other Boards.	Total.	Loans.	Deposits and advances.	Total.	Total income excluding opening balance.	Total income including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of income (excluding balance) per head of population.	REMARKS.
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	A. P.	
10,890	54	...	2	...	339	62,958	74,273	...	74,273	51,392	...	51,392	...	24,777	24,777	3,00,297	3,14,339	1 5	3 8	
804	...	...	...	...	...	4,826	5,720	...	5,720	13,613	...	13,013	..	3,425	3,425	83,515	1,13,068	1 0	1 8	
2,809	...	...	...	...	...	20,073	22,042	...	22,642	26,821	...	26,821	...	3,086	3,086	1,00,574	1,21,515	0 6	1 6	
23,252	...	...	...	96	...	.	23,348	...	23,348	34,419	...	34,419	...	24,527	24,527	2,47,262	3,02,321	0 10	1 6	
3,959	19	..	3	15	70	48,714	52,780	...	52,789	27,047	...	27,047	...	10,614	10,614	1,86,319	2,40,501	1 2	2 9	
9,128	...	...	..	...	...	..	9,128	...	9,128	16,562	...	16,562	...	11,113	11,113	83,854	98,345	1 2	2 3	
50,692	103	..	5	111	418	1,35,571	1,87,900	..	1,87,900	1,69,254	...	1,69,254	...	76,142	76,142	10,01,801	11,90,139	1 0	2 2	
16,408	485	...	...	...	...	82,067	98,960	...	98,960	22,255	...	22,255	...	20,221	20,221	2,72,811	3,50,120	1 2	2 10	
3,069	...	...	...	...	...	317	3,416	...	3,416	1,178	...	1,178	...	9,483	9,483	1,18,017	1,27,324	0 8	1 1	
9,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,364	...	9,364	882	200	1,082	...	9,758	9,758	1,07,900	1,17,079	0 11	1 5	
7,675	13	...	...	...	209	53,561	61,458	...	61,458	9,072	...	9,072	...	8,933	8,933	1,99,891	1,98,647	0 9	1 1	
5,316	242	...	...	...	.	153	5,711	...	5,711	19,829	...	19,829	...	10,573	10,573	1,07,104	1,23,213	0 10	1 5	
41,832	740	...	...	..	209	1,36,128	1,78,909	...	1,78,909	53,216	200	53,416	...	58,968	58,968	7,96,629	9,16,383	0 10	1 8	
10,457	139	...	...	.	150	17,833	28,588	...	28,588	2,638	...	2,638	...	15,555	15,555	1,32,791	1,72,135	0 11	1 7	
3,983	10	...	...	...	40	9,151	13,190	...	13,190	7,923	...	7,923	50,000	50,170	80,170	2,08,414	2,53,537	0 19	2 2	
23,704	300	..	...	...	142	51,805	75,951	...	75,951	452	...	452	...	20,262	20,262	1,56,762	1,98,219	1 1	3 8	
30,008	315	...	...	...	...	17,693	48,016	...	48,016	3,347	...	3,347	...	29,386	29,386	2,32,878	2,91,237	0 11	1 10	
1,182	...	...	...	...	...	1,821	3,003		3,003	1,041	...	1,041	...	6,095	6,095	67,961	1,28,786	0 10	1 4	
8,573	...	...	...	...	...	28,050	36,623		36,623	...	...	...	...	8,098	8,098	1,15,089	1,45,577	0 8	1 5	
77,907	764	...	...	..	347	1,26,353	2,05,371	...	2,05,371	15,401	..	15,401	50,000	1,09,566	1,59,566	9,12,995	11,43,307	0 10	1 11	
20,241	477	..	...	...	2	49,570	70,290	...	70,290	22,090	...	22,090	...	18,767	18,767	1,83,214	2,52,570	0 5	1 3	
18,216	28	...	...	...	428	34,327	52,999	...	52,999	7,619	..	7,619	..	33,622	33,622	3,05,755	3,38,835	0 10	1 5	
2,757	...	...	...	...	495	20,790	24,042	...	24,042	20,966	...	20,966	...	18,835	18,835	1,22,709	1,69,864	0 5	1 1	
7,776	193	...	107	...	86	45,642	53,804	...	53,804	26,268	...	26,268	...	21,854	29,854	2,54,546	3,17,927	0 11	1 11	
48,990	698	...	107	...	1,011	1,50,329	2,01,135	...	2,01,135	76,943	..	76,943	...	1,01,078	1,01,078	8,66,424	10,69,856	0 8	1 5	
6,066	907	...	...	..	7	24,890	32,470	...	32,470	26,468	..	26,468	...	10,076	10,076	1,77,409	2,43,284	0 10	1 7	
11,287	129	..	...	..	...	15,921	27,337	.	27,337	11,128	..	11,128	...	21,261	21,261	1,40,012	2,10,028	1 1	2 3	
15,172	1,533	...	...	..	...	32,046	48,751		48,751	14,325	..	14,325	.	44,342	44,342	2,12,300	2,68,736	1 0	2 8	
33,125	2,569	..	..	...	7	72,857	1,08,558	...	1,08,558	51,921		51,921	...	75,682	75,682	5,29,721	7,61,048	0 11	2 1	
19,199	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	24,129	...	24,129	2,008	..	2,008	...	15,395	15,395	2,31,704	2,88,061	1 11	2 6	
1,082	191	...	...	...	...	21,064	22,337	...	22 337	18,049	...	18,049	...	21,750	21,750	2,80,755	4,36,617	1 7	3 3	
6,126	...	...	...	...	...	327	6,453	...	6,453	7,285	..	7,285	...	17,143	17,143	2,08,219	3,18,413	1 4	1 9	
11,646	1,080	...	...	...	141	974	13,841	...	13,841	4,087	..	4,087	...	31,709	31,709	2,37,090	3,54,003	1 0	1 7	
9,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,698	...	9,698	1,020	200	1,226	...	22,376	22,376	1,50,752	1,57,356	0 11	1 4	
14,877	67	...	...	...	40	732	15,736	..	15,736	3,133	...	3,143	..	14,886	14,886	2,32,235	3,25,556	1 2	1 5	
23,227	...	..	...	...	...	.	23,227	...	23,227	1,958	..	1,958	...	26,772	26,772	2,66,410	2,82,611	1 1	1 7	
85,785	1,358	...	...	...	181	28,097	1,15,421	...	1,15,421	38,146	200	38,346	...	1,49,981	1,49,981	16,10,154	21,75,677	1 3	1 9	
21,729	167	...	...	...	185	15,510	37,591	...	37,591	1,525	...	1,525	...	14,971	14,971	2,09,732	2,87,284	1 1	1 9	
1,927	...	...	...	...	.....	53,333	55,260	...	55,260	2,267	..	2,267	...	13..13	15,313	2,18,967	2,31,692	1 0	1 9	
... ..	...	...	...	...	... ..	5,455	5,455	..	5,455	864	.	864	...	92 147	22,147	1,88,116	2,12,377	1 0	1 7	
5,072	...	...	...	..	....	22,747	27,819		27,819	2,460		2,460	...	15,996	15,996	98,298	1,35,565	1 0	2 0	
28,728	167	...	...	...	185	97,045	1,26,125	...	1,26,125	7,116		7,116	..	66,237	66,237	7,15,113	8,66,614	1 0	1 9	
7,255	1,207	...	...	...	...	4,934	13,456	...	13,456	29,958	..	29,958	...	4,497	4,497	1,21 323	1,60,123	0 6	1 1	
6,692	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,692	...	6,692	19,258	...	19,258	...	4,022	4,022	73,855	91,823	0 7	1 3	
2,152	109	.	...	...	...	...	2,261	...	2,261	17,536	...	17,536	...	1,821	1,921	57,.87	64,759	0 7	1 0	
16,099	1,376	...	...	...	...	4,934	22,409	...	22,409	66,752	...	66,752	..	10,440	10,340	2,52,735	3,25,705	0 7	1 1	
3,83,188	7,775	...	112	111	2,358	7,52,314	11,45,828	...	11,45,828	4,78,740	400	4,79,149	50,000	6,47,934	6,97,994	66,85,552	84,48,769	0 11	1 9	
3, 68,417	8,919	...	63	12	5,955	61,152	4,44,518	..	4,44,518	11,54,584	9,231	11,63,815	3,10,000	8,78,137	11,88,137	71,93,805	87,86,967	0 10	1 9	

F

Statement showing the Expenditure of the District Boar

Serial number.	Name of District Board.	Closing balance of last year.	Total income during the year.	1.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.	15.—POST OFFICE.			18.—ADMINISTRATION.				20.—POLICE.			
								General establishments of Local Funds.				Cattle-pound Charges.			
				Local rate refunds.	District post establishment.	Mail cart service.	Total.	Office establishment.	Office contingencies.	Payment of establishments for offices of Accounts, Control and Audit.	Total.	Establishments.	Contingencies.	Refunds of cattle-pound collections.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Burdwan Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R
1	Burdwan ...	14,902	3,00,297	.....	...	...	...	5,971	1,162	2,337	9,470	525	200	6	
2	Birbhum ...	29,553	83,515	.....	...	...	...	2,723	354	996	4,073	198	133	...	
3	Bankura ...	20,971	1,00,574	.....	...	...	...	2,424	(b)478	690	3,592	...	67	...	
4	Midnapore ...	55,059	2,47,202	.....	...	...	...	6,300	995	2,919	10,214	80	168	...	
5	Hooghly ...	54,182	1,86,319	.....	...	...	...	3,790	2,359	1,525	7,674	...	34	...	
6	Howrah ...	14,511	83,854	.....	...	...	...	3,012	476	853	4,041	...	52	...	
	Total ...	1,88,338	10,01,801	.....	...	...	...	24,820	5,824	9,320	39,964	803	654	6	1,4
	Presidency Division.														
1	24-Parganas ...	77,309	2,72,811	.....	...	...	...	4,454	929	2,205	7,588	...	79	1	
2	Nadia ...	13,407	1,13,917	1	...	...	...	3,417	1,068	2,412	6,897	...	179	31	2
3	Murshidabad ...	9,173	1,07,906	.....	...	...	...	2,377	1,347	1,357	5,081	...	392	...	3
4	Jessore ...	3,756	1,94,891	.....	...	...	...	5,240	2,235	1,832	9,307	34	521	...	5
5	Khulna ...	16,109	1,07,104	.....	...	...	...	3,138	546	1,542	5,226	.....	100	...	1
	Total ...	1,19,754	7,96,629	1	...	...	...	18,626	6,125	9,348	34,099	34	1,271	32	1,3
	Rajshahi Division.														
1	Rajshahi ...	10,343	1,32,791	.....	...	...	...	2,081	408	1,373	4,762	1,186	50	...	1,2
2	Dinajpur ...	45,139	2,08,414	.....	...	...	...	2,177	337	2,251	4,765	1,200	60	15	1,2
3	Jalpaiguri ...	41,456	1,50,702	.....	...	...	...	2,492	776	1,342	4,660	...	...	...	...
4	Rangpur ...	28,300	2,32,878	.....	...	...	...	7,343	1,946	2,530	11,819	...	5	...	
5	Bogra ...	61,725	67,061	.....	...	...	...	1,534	353	896	2,783	...	...	...	...
6	Pabna ...	34,289	1,15,089	.....	...	...	...	3,817	572	2,098	6,487	503	85	...	58
	Total ...	2,30,312	9,12,995	...	...	...	...	20,344	4,392	10,540	35,276	2,889	206	15	3,11
	Dacca Division.														
	Dacca	69,356	1,83,214	.....	...	...	...	5,196	1,349	1,604	8,149	99	69	.....	16
	Mymensingh ...	52,880	3,05,955	.....	...	...	...	7,937	1,712	3,312	12,991	106	511	.....	61
	Faridpur	38,155	1,32,709	.....	...	...	...	3,415	1,145	1,038	5,598	579	569	.....	1,14
	Backergunge ...	63,081	2,54,546	.....	...	...	...	5,320	694	1,845	7,859	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	2,03,472	8,66,424	.....	...	...	...	20,968	4,900	7,820	33,607	784	1,149	.....	1,93
	Chittagong Division.														
	Tippera	65,875	1,77,409	30	...	...	...	3,413	614	1,494	5,521	405	306	27	73
	Noakhuli	1,09,016	1,40,012	.....	...	...	...	2,870	401	1,486	4,757	29	5	...	3
	Chittagong ...	56,436	2,12,300	.....	...	...	...	2,853	2,163	2,575	7,491	298	...	147	44
	Total ...	2,31,327	5,29,721	30	...	...	...	9,136	3,078	5,555	17,769	732	311	174	1,21
	Patna Division.														
	Patna	56,357	2,31,704	.....	...	...	...	12,468	786	3,241	16,495	...	908	...	90
	Gaya	1,40,882	2,86,755	.....	...	...	...	10,290	1,348	3,933	15,571	32	1,408	10	1,51
	Shahabad	1,40,194	2,08,219	.....	...	...	...	7,676	2,873	3,057	13,606	185	220	17	42
	Saran	96,804	2,37,090	.....	...	...	...	10,492	1,435	3,070	14,997	203	311	...	51
	Champaran ...	6,624	1,50,732	.....	...	...	...	2,925	735	1,537	5,197	5,709	2,315	...	8,02
	Muzaffarpur ...	96,321	2,32,235	.....	...	...	...	6,789	733	3,596	11,118	...	19	...	1
	Darbhanga ...	19,261	2,63,440	.....	...	...	...	9,816	1,282	7,655	18,753	15	...	...	15
	Total ...	5,65,523	16,10,154	.....	...	...	...	60,456	9,192	26,089	95,737	6,281	5,241	27	11,54
	Bhagalpur Division.														
	Monghyr ...	77,552	2,09,732	.....	...	...	...	5,035	1,538	2,874	9,447	7	628	127	76
	Bhagalpur ...	12,781	2,18,967	.....	...	...	...	3,759	1,757	2,361	7,877	12	66	...	7
	Purnea ...	24,161	1,88,116	.....	...	...	...	4,217	1,343	2,562	8,122	10	...	36	4
	Malda	37,057	98,298	.....	...	...	...	2,423	398	801	3,622	...	...	47	4
	Total ...	1,51,551	7,15,113	... ...	...	...	...	15 434	5,036	8,598	29,068	29	694	210	93
	Orissa Division.														
	Cuttack	47,800	1,21,323	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,380	1,305	1,110	5,795	3,169	1,702	.....	4,96
	Balasore	18,168	73,055	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,369	794	751	3,944	602	255	.....	85
	Puri	7,022	57,737	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,264	316	564	3,144	21	94	.....	11
	Total ...	72,990	2,52,715	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,043	2,415	2,425	12,883	3,792	2,141	.....	5,93
	Grand Total ...	17,63,217	66,85,552	31	...	...	...	1,77,827	40,902	79,704	2,08,403	15,344	11,007	464	27,47
	Total for 1892-93	15,93,162	71,63,805	463	.....	.....	.....	1,74,617	40,924	83,442	2,08,983	20,501	14,329	405	35,23

23.—EDUCATION.											24.—MEDICAL.									
	Maintenance and Management.											Hospitals and Dispensaries.			Sanitation and Vaccination.				Medical Schools.	
Inspection.	Training and special schools.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Total.	Grants-in-aid.	Scholarships.	Miscellaneous.	Refunds.	Total.	General medical establishment.	Ordinary expenditure.	Female medical treatment.	Total.	Vaccination establishment and charges.	Sanitation charges.	Total	Grants-in-aid.	Scholarships.	Total.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	30(*a*)	30(*b*)	31	32	33	34	34 (*a*)	34 (*b*)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,451	2,631	...	3,337	20,496	26,464	13,682	553	...	...	48,150	...	1,651	...	1,651	...	...	...	...	104	104
4,671	...	...	5,045	8,369	13,414	...	491	538	...	19,114	1,389	...	...	...	...	1,119	1,119	...	...	...
4,081	2	...	2,675	15,777	18,454	5,036	860	361	...	29,992	...	1,200	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,136	0005	...	5,004	33,037	39,241	8,814	852	17	...	60,060	...	1,628	...	1,628	...	26	26	...	...	...
6,424	68	...	3,218	...	3,286	25,982	748*	540	24	37,004	...	1,103	...	1,103	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,816	46	...	1,212	8,429	9,687	4,692	888	1,412	...	19,195	...	312	...	312	...	...	...	...	...	...
37,179	3,347	...	20,491	86,708	1,10,546	58,806	4,092	2,868	24	2,13,515	1,389	5,894	...	5,894	...	1,145	1,145	...	104	104
9,710	80	...	1,452	...	1,532	29,065	424	624	...	41,355	...	984	...	984	...	...	...	...	110	110
6,189	...	...	1,913	10,659	12,572	9,165	454	27	...	28,407	...	1,108	...	1,108	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	5,358	399	16,263	...	22,020	...	1,893	...	1,893	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,072	...	...	1,517	...	1,517	24,157	448	607	...	33,801	...	2,676	...	2,676	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,525	...	...	1,062	12,546	13,608	9,040	702	...	...	27,875	...	1,364	...	1,364	...	...	...	...	...	...
27,496	80	...	5,944	23,205	29,229	76,785	2,427	17,521	...	1,53,458	...	8,025	...	8,025	...	...	...	...	110	110
4,631	...	...	412	9,320	9,732	4,599	653	1,050	174	20,839	1,507	261	...	261	...	313	313	...	54	54
8,677	54	...	3,058	...	3,112	15,048	316	344	...	27,527	...	1,409	336	1,745	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,758	...	...	1,167	...	1,167	2,495	396	5,193	...	11,919	...	845	...	845	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,251	4,081	...	2,717	...	6,798	27,031	855	2,165	500	44,550	...	1,095	...	1,095	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,267	123	...	2,785	4,047	7,860	2,225	768	129	...	14,249	...	2,650	...	2,650	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,916	3,105	...	342	...	3,447	19,679	310	244	...	29,596	527	1,916	...	1,916	...	...	...	...	...	...
32,500	7,318	...	10,481	14,267	32,066	71,077	3,238	9,125	674	1,48,680	2,034	8,176	336	8,512	...	313	313	...	54	54
10,047	...	...	.....	.....	.....	28,419	698	1,784	...	40,948	...	315	...	315	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,946	3,302	...	2,656	24,416	30,374	9,168	1,125	1,243	...	50,856	...	5,641	1,180	6,821	...	...	...	...	120	120
6,197	...	...	1,821	.....	1,821	20,122	349	253	...	28,742	...	1,678	...	1,678	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,926	2,765	...	2,172	16,479	21,416	6,365	504	230	...	38,441	...	6,426	...	6,426	...	...	...	...	...	...
35,116	6,067	...	6,649	40,895	53,611	64,074	2,676	3,510	...	1,58,987	...	14,060	1,180	15,240	...	...	...	...	120	120
7,555	5,723	...	926	24,745	31,394	4,365	814	705	...	44,833	...	12,168	600	12,768	...	423	423	...	...	...
6,173	1,202	...	2,255	13,810	17,267	2,886	1,125	1,570	...	29,021	...	3,401	557	3,958	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,683	...	...	2,207	9,953	12,160	4,611	312	137	...	29,993	...	3,878	2,140	6,018	...	...	...	...	80	80
19,411	6,925	...	5,388	48,508	60,821	11,862	2,251	2,412	...	96,757	...	19,447	3,297	22,744	...	423	423	...	80	80
5,792	120	...	3,225	13,439	16,784	...	1,205	1,281	...	25,062	...	7,817	...	7,817	...	2,347	2,347	...	297	297
6,494	...	...	2,314	...	2,314	10,587	583	1,301	...	21,279	1,710	8,785	490	9,275	116	2,744	2,860	...	...	...
4,454	169	...	2,853	6,790	9,792	753	1,449	580	...	17,028	...	4,008	...	4,008	...	4,420	4,420	...	...	...
5,221	...	...	3,351	12,940	16,291	810	933	2,108	...	25,393	100	4,392	...	4,392	...	228	228	...	102	102
3,303	611	...	1,894	10,090	12,595	612	434	801	...	17,745	...	1,485	...	1,485	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,141	...	...	1,086	10,006	11,092	1,118	588	571	...	18,510	...	2,032	...	2,032	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,429	...	...	1,529	14,588	16,117	300	680	681	...	22,206	...	1,384	...	1,384	...	...	...	...	...	...
34,833	900	...	16,252	67,853	84,985	14,180	5,872	7,323	...	1,47,193	1,810	29,903	490	30,393	116	9,739	9,855	...	459	459
5,050	...	1,200	3,021	14,445	18,666	1,463	734	37	...	25,950	...	4,229	...	4,229	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,771	...	...	2,825	9,033	11,858	1,067	390	576	...	19,662	...	3,995	...	3,995	...	83	83	...	...	...
5,919	3,152	...	1,384	12,128	14,674	1,395	507	150	...	24,645	...	1,666	9	1,675	...	16	16	...	...	...
2,697	...	...	1,596	...	1,506	9,454	419	199	...	14,275	...	2,486	275	2,761	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,437	3,152	1,200	8,746	35,606	48,704	13,379	2,050	962	...	84,532	...	12,376	284	12,660	...	99	99	...	...	...
8,967	...	...	2,062	296	2,328	22,337	1,152	332	...	35,166	...	2,212	...	2,212	...	...	...	...	100	100
7,794	...	...	253	.....	253	17,591	445	1,275	...	27,358	...	3,043	...	3,043	...	20	20	...	...	...
6,351	...	...	1,991	110	2,101	9,502	792	834	...	17,580	...	1,573	...	1,573	...	1,500	1,500	...	...	...
23,112	...	...	4,276	406	4,682	49,430	2,389	2,439	...	80,022	...	6,828	...	6,828	...	1,520	1,520	...	100	100
2,22,694	27,780	1,300	78,207	3,17,448	4,24,644	3,59,593	24,915	46,216	698	10,83,146	5,233	1,04,709	5,597	1,10,296	116	13,239	13,355	...	1,027	1,02
2,21,694	23,031	1,100	74,555	3,26,110	4,24,796	3,17,029	36,867	43,802	389	10,54,477	3,509	79,383	4,885	84,268	105	7,848	7,953	...	690	69

24.—MEDICAL —*concluded.*			26.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.										29.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.		30.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.				
				Public Exhibitions and Fairs.															
Lunatic asylum.	Refunds.	Total.	Experimental cultivation.	Horse fairs.	Cattle fairs.	Other exhibitions or fairs.	Total.	Veterinary charges.	Bull and stallion charges.	Botanical and other public gardens.	Provincial statistics.	Total.	Pensions and Provident Fund contributions.	Gratuities.	Stationery purchased in the country.	Other stationery.	Printing.	Lithography.	Total.
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	1,755	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	369	...	731	...	1,04
...	...	2,508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	...	260	...	49
...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	...	542	...	70
...	...	1,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	489	24	57
...	...	1,103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453	...	776	...	1,22
...	...	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	...	169	...	627	...	79
...	...	8,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	196	...	1,302	...	3,425	24	4,84
...	...	1,094	...	...	...	1,348	1,348	...	...	...	...	1,348	2,812	...	431	...	670	...	1,10
...	...	1,108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	...	411	...	...	...	41
...	...	1,893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	...	768	...	1,14
...	...	2,676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	521	...	426	...	94
...	...	1,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	...	362	...	85
..	...	8,135	...	...	...	1,348	1,348	...	...	...	...	1,348	3,118	...	2,225	...	2,226	...	4,45
...	...	2,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	422	...	299	...	72
...	...	1,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	...	588	...	87
...	...	845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	...	335	...	76
...	...	1,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	735	...	1,591	...	2,32
...	...	2,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	447	...	47
...	...	2,443	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	...	...	207	...	...	292	...	775	...	1,06
...	...	10,913	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	...	...	207	...	240	2,189	...	4,035	...	6,22
...	...	315	...	...	...	649	649	...	...	...	...	649	...	...	885	...	599	...	1,48
...	...	6,941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	873	...	1,455	...	1,82
...	...	1,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	879	...	714	...	1,50
...	...	6,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	588	...	507	...	1,09
...	...	15,360	...	...	...	649	649	...	...	...	...	649	...	...	2,725	...	3,275	...	6,00
...	...	13,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	407	...	200	...	60
..	...	3,958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	513	...	91
...	...	6,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	2,022	221	...	...	2,24
...	...	23,247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	2,829	221	713	...	3,76
...	...	10,461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	...	620	...	1,289	...	1,90
...	...	13,845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	879	...	2,631	64	3,57
...	...	8,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	...	...	192	414	...	930	...	1,150	...	2,08
...	...	4,882	...	...	...	4,686	4,686	...	...	...	...	4,686	...	...	793	...	1,850	...	2,64
...	...	1,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	...	478	..	76
...	...	2,032	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	950	959	781	...	2,69
...	...	1,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	...	902	...	1,016	...	1,91
...	...	42,517	...	...	...	4,686	4,686	...	192	...	...	4,878	1,257	...	5,357	959	9,195	64	15,57
...	...	4,229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	...	201	...	40
...	...	4,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	...	769	38	1,10
...	...	1,691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	...	534	...	93
...	...	2,761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307	...	360	...	66
...	...	12,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,206	...	1,864	38	3,10
...	...	2,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	...	263	...	284	...	54
...	...	3,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	...	308	...	57
...	...	3,073	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363	...	36
...	...	8,448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	...	529	...	955	...	1,48
...	...	1,29,911	...	...	...	6,683	6,683	...	399	...	...	7,082	4,977	240	18,453	1,180	25,088	126	45,44
...	...	96,420	59	958	...	6,952	7,910	...	619	...	...	8,579	3,297	233	17,738	2,299	29,659	326	50,02

32.—MISCELLANEOUS.								33.—FAMINE RELIEF.			38.—RAILWAYS.	41.—RAILWAYS.	43.—MINOR WORKS & NAVIGATION.	48.—RAILWAYS.	45.—CIVIL WORKS.		
		PETTY ESTABLISHMENT.													IN CHARGE OF CIVIL OFFICERS.		
Donations for charitable purposes.	Rewards for the destruction of dogs, wild animals, and snakes.	Staging bungalows and serai establishment and charges.	Other petty establishment and charges.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.	Miscellaneous refunds.	Provident Fund contributions.	Total.	Charitable relief.	Public works.	Miscellaneous.	Working expenses.	Miscellaneous Railway expenditure.	Local canal charges.	Capital expenditure.	Ferry establishment and contingencies.	Refunds.	Total.
55	56	57	58	59	60	60(a)	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
489	...	2,800	...	55	16	...	3,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27
...	...	818	371	126	89	...	1,404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
...	...	514	1,437	5,795	46	...	7,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	164	46	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,087	...	5,087
...	...	...	...	309	...	...	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,310	...	1,310
..	...	56	...	493	...	...	549	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
489	...	4,188	1,808	6,942	197	...	13,624	...	...		...	...	..	...	6,430	...	6,430
...	...	...	...	1,373	43	438	1,854	...	...	...	...	...	391	...	1,394	...	1,394
...	...	216	36	...	...	...	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
...	...	...	...	233	...	...	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	785	...	785
...	...	739	...	168	316	...	1,223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	...	182
...	...	305	...	...	...	186	491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,260	36	1,774	359	624	4,053	...	...	...	...	...	391	...	2,386	...	2,386
...	...	280	...	42	...	100	422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37
...	...	...	...	147	...	390	537	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	...	668	...	30	...	246	1,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,113	...	3,113
...	...	246	95	676	132	323	1,472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	...	148
...	...	...	...	154	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	215	...	380	...	...	595	...	...	...	...	..	3,492	...	575	...	575
81	...	1,409	95	1,429	132	1,059	4,205	...	...	...	...	...	3,492	...	3,873	...	3,873
...	...	...	...	112	70	95	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,049	1	10,050
2	1	...	...	1,026	...	...	1,029	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,257	21	4,278
...	...	...	...	438	...	163	601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	534	70	512	...	200	1,326	1,895	...	178	...	...	...	...	10,802	860	11,662
2	1	534	70	2,698	70	458	3,833	1,895	...	178	...	...	...	...	25,108	882	25,990
...	...	...	...	142	...	...	142	496	...	80	...	...	3,974	...	...	...	...
...	...	185	...	259	662	76	1,182	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	33	...	33
...	...	3,042	...	9,553	...	...	12,595	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	672	18	690
...	...	3,227	...	9,954	662	76	13,919	496	...	80	...	...	6,374	...	705	18	723
...	...	2,244	2,350	436	...	...	5,032	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,020	...	185	1	...	1,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,152	...	1,152
...	...	263	175	42	40	...	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	756	230	986
...	...	1,721	...	2,948	...	...	4,669	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	...	235
...	...	590	...	...	...	...	590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	...	331
...	...	1,425	...	396	1,493	...	3,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,700	...	...	...	..	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,114	1,000	3,114
...	...	9,969	2,525	4,009	1,534	...	18,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,588	1,230	5,818
...	...	...	...	1,347	...	282	1,629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,339	1,339
...	...	332	...	9	299	...	640	...	...	...	...	358	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	156	71	6	83	262	578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	161	...	59	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	488	71	1,523	382	603	3,067	...	...	...	...	358	...	..	1	1,339	1,340
...	...	2,125	...	...	38	...	2,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	212	...	...	...	48	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,995	...	1,995
...	...	347	...	...	...	136	483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
...	...	2,684	...	...	38	184	2,906	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2,003	...	2,003
572	1	23,759	4,605	28,329	3,374	3,004	63,644	2,391	...	258	...	358	10,257	...	45,094	3,469	48,563
335	10	18,742	2,732	23,457	8,921	1,193	55,390	9,379	2,76,250	1,084	.....	.. ...	12,362	.....	40,101	3,490	43,591

45.—CIVIL WORKS—*concld.*

In charge of Public Works Officers.													
Original Works.				Repairs.				Establishment and contingencies appertaining to public works.	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and water-works.	Drainage works.	Total.	Total.
Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.	Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.						
72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,654	25,879	...	29,533	5,344	1,33,938	187	1,39,469	17,325	1,332	2,986	...	1,90,645	1,90,672
5,808	2,332	483	8,713	4,095	24,307	4,284	33,286	8,626	435	211	...	51,271	51,277
1,834	4,250	...	6,084	343	34,345	...	34,688	9,990	71	...	...	50,833	50,833
..	9,021	...	9,021	...	92,650	...	92,650	16,681	173	452	...	1,18,977	1,24,004
2,909	2,740	72	4,881	15,624	73,983	754	90,361	17,304	265	...	...	1,12,811	1,14,121
2,241	7,813	...	10,054	...	24,778	...	24,778	6,105	305	...	...	41,242	41,242
15,696	52,035	555	68,286	26,006	3,84,001	5,225	4,15,232	76,031	2,581	3,649	...	5,55,779	5,72,209
89	16,756	465	17,310	620	1,64,713	...	1,65,333	18,312	252	820	1,039	2,03,066	2,04,460
...	3,503	...	3,503	...	44,735	...	44,735	11,487	87	983	111	60,856	60,881
...	12,136	29	12,165	...	41,732	...	41,732	12,547	143	1,375	481	68,443	69,228
651	12,802	...	13,453	10,219	54,673	117	65,009	18,513	340	885	...	98,200	98,382
...	9,002	...	9,002	585	33,309	...	33,894	9,679	242	1,252	100	54,169	54,169
740	54,199	494	55,433	11,424	3,39,162	117	3,50,703	70,538	1,064	5,265	1,731	4,84,734	4,87,120
12,209	12,595	...	24,804	5,628	34,979	...	40,607	13,678	453	1	176	79,719	79,736
4,133	49,760	...	53,893	4,241	39,258	...	43,499	16,392	1,173	563	1,713	1,17,133	1,17,133
27,207	62,547	6,113	95,867	6,544	26,736	...	33,280	14,040	1,291	...	...	1,44,478	1,47,591
6,263	40,140	...	46,403	1,919	36,344	...	38,263	18,599	773	4,611	1,692	1,10,341	1,10,489
2,654	4,148	...	6,802	3,834	14,400	...	18,234	6,936	569	61	...	32,702	32,702
22,473	11,956	1,523	35,952	7,505	23,008	421	30,934	8,401	349	200	...	75,836	76,411
74,989	1,81,146	7,636	2,63,721	29,671	1,74,725	421	2,04,817	77,946	4,708	5,436	3,581	5,60,209	5,64,082
38,709	12,260	...	40,060	17,150	41,641	178	58,969	11,461	381	994	...	1,12,765	1,22,815
21,498	55,910	409	77,817	8,741	35,777	.....	44,518	21,321	1,070	22,896	...	1,67,622	1,71,900
22,937	23,749	2,419	49,105	3,436	21,745	.....	25,181	8,866	1,702	2,295	...	87,239	87,239
28,761	55,060	...	83,821	9,002	39,157	200	48,359	15,329	907	6,146	...	1,54,562	1,65,224
1,91,896	1,46,979	2,828	2,51,703	38,329	1,38,320	378	1,77,027	56,977	4,150	32,331	...	5,22,188	5,48,178
11,983	27,358	...	39,341	1,356	31,984	...	33,340	10,808	271	...	...	83,740	83,740
21,912	16,183	...	40,095	5,254	40,084	...	45,988	10,959	79	781	3,026	1,00,878	1,00,911
6,558	1,794	...	8,352	7,698	47,132	...	54,830	17,993	384	413	...	81,972	82,662
40,453	47,335	...	87,788	14,308	1,19,780	...	1,34,088	39,760	734	1,194	3,026	2,66,590	2,67,313
1,801	62,979	400	65,180	...	67,685	...	67,685	26,350	419	...	...	1,59,634	1,59,634
500	1,51,675	...	1,52,175	633	83,238	...	83,871	33,683	836	427	...	2,70,992	2,72,144
...	61,678	...	61,678	50	83,407	...	83,457	27,803	2,685	1,00,000	...	2,71,633	2,72,669
2,000	21,917	...	23,917	1,609	74,323	...	75,932	25,849	646	...	...	1,26,344	1,26,379
2,582	37,628	351	40,561	60	23,040	...	23,100	15,430	764	...	...	72,855	80,186
596	1,23,163	...	1,23,689	640	65,083	30	66,753	23,873	1,186	2,789	...	2,18,315	2,18,315
	13,976	...	13,976	...	1,39,177	...	1,39,177	32,103	1,466	...	...	1,80,722	1,85,856
7,479	4,72,956	751	4,81,186	3,091	5,30,903	30	5,33,990	1,81,091	8,002	4,03,216	...	13,07,485	13,15,303
6,847	34,348	899	42,094	4,970	65,386	...	90,356	20,656	721	4,180	336	1,57,343	1,59,662
9,913	5,908	52	15,961	7,912	68,638	845	77,415	24,393	631	148	...	1,18,550	1,18,581
2,200	13,133	320	15,653	4,954	74,169	1,188	80,311	21,145	1,188	...	...	1,18,295	1,18,295
2,221	9,043	99	10,363	3,159	20,676	921	24,756	7,942	758	...	...	43,819	43,819
21,181	61,522	1,370	84,073	20,995	2,48,889	2,954	2,72,838	74,136	3,296	4,328	336	4,30,007	4,40,347
2,848	1,480	490	4,818	145	47,693	973	48,801	10,330	125	280	...	64,354	64,354
300	6,392	200	6,892	...	21,565	...	21,565	5,008	...	...	...	33,465	33,465
138	5,144	...	5,282	460	17,594	...	18,054	6,674	...	...	...	30,010	30,018
3,286	13,016	690	16,992	605	86,842	973	88,420	22,012	125	280	...	1,27,829	1,39,833
2,66,670	19,29,188	14,324	13,09,182	1,44,339	20,22,672	10,104	21,77,115	5,98,491	24,660	1,55,609	3,674	43,73,831	43,83,184
1,85,565	12,01,483	20,847	14,07,845	1,15,209	19,77,246	6,728	20,99,233	5,92,197	31,259	1,03,669	19,783	42,46,136	42,66,747

No. III.

Bengal during the year ending the 31*st March* 1894.

CONTRIBUTIONS.			DEBT.			INTEREST ON DEBT.				BALANCE.		
To Provincial.	To other Boards.	Total.	Payments of loans.	Deposits and advances.	Total.	On account of last year.	On account of current year.	Total.	Total expenditure.	Deposits.	Actual balance.	Total.
86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	20,962	20,962	...	...	...	2,76,140	...	38,219	38,219
...	...	...	...	3,058	3,058	...	...	...	82,258	2,537	28,273	30,810
...	...	...	...	3,242	3,242	...	...	...	97,423	2,509	21,613	24,122
...	...	...	...	28,463	28,463	...	...	...	2,25,491	16,253	60,577	76,830
...	...	...	...	8,830	8,830	...	...	...	1,70,304	9,979	60,218	70,197
...	...	...	...	6,617	6,617	658	...	658	74,558	5,890	17,897	23,787
...	...	...	...	71,172	71,172	658	...	658	9,26,174	37,168	2,26,797	2,63,965
...	...	...	...	13,669	13,669	...	...	...	2,75,752	22,130	52,238	74,368
...	...	...	...	8,621	8,621	...	...	...	1,07,094	7,504	12,726	20,230
...	...	...	...	5,792	5,792	...	...	...	1,05,779	260	11,040	11,300
...	...	...	...	10,773	10,773	...	...	...	1,57,664	7,162	33,821	40,983
...	...	...	...	7,736	7,736	...	...	...	97,813	4,718	20,682	25,400
...	...	...	...	46,591	46,591	...	...	...	7,44,102	41,774	1,30,507	1,72,281
...	...	...	...	12,197	12,197	...	...	...	1,23,074	3,268	26,792	30,060
...	...	...	...	31,562	31,562	28	4,958	4,986	1,90,407	20,401	42,745	63,146
...	4,000	4,000	5,000	15,712	20,712	...	639	639	1,92,151	...	6,067	6,067
...	...	...	...	32,797	32,797	...	...	...	2,04,793	12,663	43,782	56,445
...	...	...	...	8,772	8,772	...	...	...	61,783	3,804	63,199	67,003
...	...	...	..	7,017	7,017	...	...	...	1,27,903	9,057	12,418	21,475
...	4,000	4,000	5,000	108,057	1,13,057	28	5,597	5,625	8,99,111	49,193	1,95,003	2,44,196
.....	.....	.....	.....	23,569	23,569	.....	.....	.....	1,98,374	6,759	47,437	54,196
.....	.....	.....	.....	29,248	29,248	.....	.....	.....	2,75,110	29,248	34,477	63,725
.....	.....	.....	.....	31,172	31,172	.....	.....	.....	1,57,771	.....	3,093	3,093
.....	.....	.....	.....	31,715	31,715	.....	.....	.....	2,55,159	13,403	49,065	62,468
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,15,704	1,15,704	...	...	.....	8,86,414	49,410	1,34,072	1,83,482
...	...	...	...	11,146	11,146	...	...	...	1,64,498	4,336	74,450	78,786
...	...	...	...	30,815	30,815	...	...	...	1,73,991	9,604	65,433	75,037
...	...	...	...	54,944	54,944	...	...	...	1,89,409	6,895	72,432	79,327
...	...	...	...	96,905	96,905	...	...	...	5,27,898	20,835	2,12,315	2,33,150
...	...	...	15,653	21,235	36,888	1,394	1,109	2,503	2,59,275	15,502	13,284	28,786
...	...	...	..	23,288	23,288	..	...	...	3,52,423	18,938	65,256	84,194
...	...	...	...	13,765	13,765	...	...	...	3,29,064	8,018	11,331	19,349
...	...	...	9,783	30,237	40,020	...	1,496	1,496	2,25,849	8,922	29,232	1,08,154
...	...	...	...	18,434	18,434	...	...	...	1,32,422	4,768	20,166	24,934
...	...	...	...	14,858	14,858	...	...	...	2,70,856	5,644	52,057	57,700
...	...	...	638	35,594	36,232	...	...	...	2,67,641	10,395	4,634	15,030
...	...	...	26,074	1,57,411	1,83,485	1,394	2,605	3,999	18,37,530	72,187	2,65,960	3,38,147
...	...	...	...	8,399	8,399	...	...	...	2,10,502	11,906	64,876	76,782
73	...	73	...	13,733	13,733	...	...	...	1,66,150	8,641	56,907	65,548
73	...	73	...	26,946	26,946	...	...	...	1,81,333	12,626	18,318	30,944
50	...	50	...	14,797	14,797	...	...	...	80,258	5,783	49,314	55,097
196	...	196	...	63,875	63,875	...	...	...	6,38,243	38,956	1,89,415	2,28,371
...	...	...	...	2,375	2,375	...	...	...	1,18,051	4,336	46,736	51,072
...	...	...	...	4,786	4,786	...	...	...	76,300	1,402	14,061	15,523
...	...	...	...	1,776	1,776	...	...	...	56,472	1,566	6,721	8,287
...	...	...	...	8,937	8,937	...	...	...	2,50,823	7,364	67,518	74,882
196	4,000	4,196	31,074	6,68,652	6,99,726	2,080	8,202	10,282	67,10,295	3,16,887	14,21,587	17,38,474
670	11,700	12,370	31,304	7,81,517	8,12,821	498	7,260	7,758	70,23,760	3,03,542	14,60,675	17,63,217

FORM

Statement showing the details of the works undertaken for the improvement of sanitation

DISTRICT BOARD.	IMPROVEMENT OF WATER-SUPPLY.									IMPROVEMENT OF INCLUDING VEGE	
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking water-supply.			Village site improvements, *i.e.*, laying out streets, drains, &c.	
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number and description of works.	Cost.	Sources and number of men employed.	Cost.	Total expenditure.	Number of villages.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BURDWAN DIVISION.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Burdwan	...	.....	...	.....	No. 1. Re-excavating a tank at Gopalpur.	753 0 0					
					No. 2. Re-excavating a tank at Berudiha.	857 0 0					
					No. 3. Re-excavating a tank at Debipur.	273 0 0					
					No. 4. Re-excavating a tank at Dakhin Khara.	711 0 0					
					No. 5. Re-excavating a tank at Churulia.	143 0 0					
					No. 6 Re-excavating a tank at Ghoshpercha.	250 0 0					
						2,987 0 0	.....	.....	2,987 0 0	.....	.....
Birbhum	...	.....	1	211 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	211 0 0	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	...	.....	4	358 0 0	1 old tank cleared and 1 well repaired.	94 0 0	.....	.....	452 0 0	.....	.....
Hooghly	...	.....	...	.....	2	755 0 0	.....	.....	755 0 0	.....	.....
Total ...	...	.....	5	569 0 0	10	3,836 0 0	.....	.....	4,405 0 0	.....	.....
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.											
24-Parganas ...	...	.....	...	.....	No. 1. Re-excavating a tank at Nowra.	620 0 0					
					No. 2. Re-excavating a tank in the compound of Harowa thana.	200 0 0	.....	.....	820 0 0	.....	.....
						820 0 0					
Nadia	...	.....	1	99 0 0							
			1	228 0 0							
			1	106 0 0	.....	189 0 0	.....	.....	933 0 0	.....	.....
			1	255 0 0							
			1	56 0 0							
				744 0 0							
Murshidabad ...	...	.....	4	1,200 0 0	2	175 0 0	.....	.....	1,375 0 0	.....	.....
Jessore	3	840 0 0	...	.....	2 tanks cleared	36 0 0	.....	.....	885 0 0	1	60
Khulna	1	325 0 0	1	220 0 0	Jail tank at Bagerhat.	200 0 0	1	33	1,253 0 0	1	100
	1	464 0 0			N. C. Bhattacharjia tank.	10 0 0					
		789 0 0				210 0 0					
Total ...	5	1,638 0 0	10	2,164 0 0	8	1,430 0 0	1	33	5,265 0 0	2	160

No. IV.

in the Districts of Bengal during the year ending 31*st March* 1894.

VILLAGE SITES, &C., REMOVAL OF RANK TATION.			CONSERVANCY OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.				SANITARY ARRANGEMENT AT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.		OTHER OBJECTS CALCULATED TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY, HEALTH, COMFORT, AND CONVENIENCE OF RURAL POPULATION.			
Removal of prickly pear and rank vegetation.			Scavenging establishments.									
Number of villages.	Cost.	Total expenditure.	Names of towns and villages conserved.	Number of men and of carts.	Cost.	Arrangements made for the supervision of these establishments.	Names of places conserved.	Cost.	Particulars.	Cost.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,987 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Joydeb, Kenduli and Bakreshwar.	1,019 0 0	Civil Hospital Assistant on cholera duty with medicine.	100 0 0	1,330 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	452 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	755 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1,019 0 0	.....	100 0 0	5,524 0 0	
							Ságar Méla	1,075 0 0				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Harowa Méla	273 0 0	.....	.....	2,168 0 0	
								1,348 0 0				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Survey of river Bhoirab.	111	1,044 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	481	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,856 0 0	
1	57	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,002 0 0	
.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,352 0 0	
1	57	217	.....	.....	481	.....	.....	1,348 0 0	.....	111	7,422 0 0	

District Board.	Improvement of water-supply.									Improvement of village sites including village	
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking water-supply.		Total expenditure.	Village site improvements, i.e., laying out streets, drains, &c.	
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number and description of works.	Cost.	Sources and number of men employed.	Cost.		Number of villages.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajshahi Division.				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Rajshahi	...	.....	1	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0	... ..	.....
Dinajpur	...	.....	2	417 0 0	3 wells ...	147 0 0	...	.....	564 0 0	.....	.....
Jalpaiguri	...	... ..	10	1,498 0 0	.....	.....	...	....	1,498 0 0	.....	.....
Rangpur	...	.....	9	2,667 0 0	21 wells ..	1,944 0 0	.....	.....	4,611 0 0	.....	.....
Bogra	...	.....	...	.....	A tank at Sultanpur was improved by deepening 4 feet.	61 0 0	.....	.....	61 0 0	.....	.....
Pabna	1	32 0 0	82	1,221 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,253 0 0	.....	.....
Total for the Division.	1	32 0 0	104	5,804 0 0	25	2,152 0 0	.....	.....	7,988 0 0	.....	.....
Dacca Division.											
Dacca	1	451 8 0	11	337 11 3	3 tanks ...	185 0 0	.....	.....	994 3 3	.....	.....
					1 well ...	20 0 0					
					4	205 0 0					
Mymensingh ...	1	351 0 0	5	1,374 0 0	11	1,111 0 0	.....	.....	2,896 0 0	.....	.....
Faridpur	8	1,578 4 5	...	....	7	716 6 5	.....	.....	2,294 10 10	.....	.....
Backergunge ...	15	6,146 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,146 0 0	.....	.....
Total ...	25	8,526 12 5	16	1,711 11 3	22	2,092 6 5	.....	.....	12,330 14 1	.....	.....

VILLAGE SITES, &c., REMOVAL OF RANK VEGETATION.			CONSERVANCY OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.				SANITARY ARRANGEMENT AT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.		OTHER OBJECTS CALCULATED TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY, HEALTH, COMFORT, AND CONVENIENCE OF RURAL POPULATION.		GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Removal of prickly pear and rank vegetation.				Scavenging establishments.								
Number of villages.	Cost.	Total expenditure.	Names of towns and villages conserved.	Number of men and of carts.	Cost.	Arrangements made for the supervision of these establishments.	Names of places conserved.	Cost.	Particulars.	Cost.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Khetoor ...	313 0 0	Bhadra drain for carrying water through the mal drains.	79 0 0		
									Jhagra drain in connection with a sluice on the Malda road.	14 0 0		
									Belwa drain in connection with another sluice on the Malda Road.	64 0 0		
									Puthea drain leading water from Musa Khan river through Puthea to the bheels.	19 0 0		
										176 0 0	490 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Removal of drainage obstruction.	1,204 0 0		
									Repairs to Dinajpur drainage canal.	509 0 0		
										1,713 0 0	2,277 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Construction of irrigation channels.	2,087 0 0		
									Construction of drainage at Alipur Civil Station.	2,528 0 0		
										4,615 0 0	6,113 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Drainage work at Rangpur.	1,592 0 0		
									Drainage work at Kurigram.	57 0 0		
									Drainage work at Nelphamari.	43 0 0		
										1,692 0 0	6,303 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,253 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	313 0 0	.....	8,196 0 0	16,497 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1. Kartic Baroni Fair.	594 2 5	.....	.....	1,643 6 5	
							2. Naugalbund Fair.	55 1 0				
								649 3 5				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Contribution to Raj Rajeswari waterworks at Nasirabad.	20,000 0 0	32,896 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,264 10 10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,146 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	649 3 5	.....	20,000 0 0	32,980 1 6	

District Board.	Improvement of water-supply.									Improvement of including vegs	
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking water-supply.		Total expenditure.	Village site improvements, i.e., laying out streets, drains, &c.	
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number and description of works.	Cost.	Sources and number of men employed.	Cost.		Number of villages.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chittagong Division.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Tippera	...	.....	...	.....	Re-excavation of one tank.	145 0 0	.....	.....	145 0 0	.....	.....
Noakhali	1	0 1 0	...	.....	Re-excavation of four tanks.	780 8 9	.....	.....	780 9 9	.....	.....
Chittagong ...	1	179 13 0 233 9 11	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	413 6 11	.....	.....
		413 6 11									
Total ...	2	413 7 11	...	...	5	925 8 9	.....	.....	1,339 0 8	.....	.....
Patna Division.											
Patna	...	.....	6	1,625 0 0	1	54 0 0	.....	.....	1,679 0 0	11	323 0 0
Shahabad	...	.....	...	.....	11 wells repaired.	1,953 0 0	.....	.....	2,546 0 0	3	139 0 0
					2 tanks re-excavated,	593 0 0	.....	.....			
Saran	...	.....	...	.....	Improving roadside wells, &c.	228 0 0	.....	.....	228 0 0	.....	.....
Muzaffarpur ...	...	.....	...	.....	41 roadside wells cleansed, repaired and improved, and 80 wells cleansed only.	2,789 0 0	.....	.....	2,789 0 0	.....	.....
Total ...	...	.....	6	1,625 0 0	135	5,617 0 0	.....	.....	7,242 0 0	14	462 0 0
Bhagalpur Division.											
			Wells								
Monghyr	...	.....	15	3,695 0 0	33 wells ...	485 0 0	.....	.....	4,180 0 0	.....	.....
Bhagalpur	...	.....	2	65 0 0	15 wells ...	83 0 0	.....	.....	148 0 0	.....	.....
Malda	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	...	.....	17	3,760 0 0	48	568 0 0	.....	.....	4,328 0 0	.....	.....
Orissa Division.											
Cuttack	1	33 0 0	11	225 0 0	4	22 0 0	.....	.....	280 0 0	.....	.....
Balasore	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1	33 0 0	11	225 0 0	4	22 0 0	.....	.....	280 0 0	.....	.....
Grand Total ...	34	10,643 4 4	169	15,858 11 3	257	16,642 15 2	1	33	43,177 14 9	16	622 0 0

VILLAGE SITES, &c., REMOVAL OF RANK TATION.			CONSERVANCY OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.				SANITARY ARRANGEMENT AT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.		OTHER OBJECTS CALCULATED TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY, HEALTH, COMFORT, AND CONVENIENCE OF RURAL POPULATION.		GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Removal of prickly pear and rank vegetation.				Scavenging establishments.								
Number of villages.	Cost.	Total expenditure.	Names of towns and villages conserved.	Number of men and carts.	Cost.	Arrangements made for the supervision of these establishments.	Names of places conserved.	Cost.	Particulars.	Cost.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Travelling allowance of a Civil Hospital Assistant in epidemic cases.	273 0 0	423 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	780 9 9	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	413 6 11	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	278 0 0	1,617 0 8	
1	44 0 0	307 0 0	.....	.....	270	.....	1	30	.....	986 0 0	3,332 0 0	
6	147 0 0	286 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,832 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sonepur, &c.	3,813	.....	.....	4,041 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,789 0 0	
7	191 0 0	653 0 0	.....	.....	270	.....	.....	3,843	.....	986 0 0	12,994 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,180 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Civil Hospital Assistant on cholera duty.	83 0 0	231 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Clearing snags from the rivers.	207 0 0	921 0 0	
									Subsidy paid to steamer service.	714 0 0		
										921 0 0		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,004 0 0	5,332 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kowpur.	20 0 0	.....	.....	1,500 0 0	
							.....	.....	For free vaccination in the district and aid to hospitals on Jagannath Road.	1,500 0 0		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....	1,500 0 0	1,800 0 0	
8	248 0 0	870 0 0	.....	.....	751 0 0	.....	.....	7,192 3 5	.....	32,,175 0 0	84,166 2 2	

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the number, income and expenditure of Pounds in the several districts in Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1894.

District.	Number of Pounds.			Income.			Expenditure.			Surplus.			Remarks.
	Farmed.	Managed direct.	Total.	Farmed.	Managed direct.	Total.	Farmed.	Managed direct.	Total.	Farmed.	Managed direct.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Burdwan Division.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan	190	...	190	11,241	.....	11,241	731	.....	731	10,510	.....	10,510	
Birbhum	71	...	71	7,748	.....	7,748	331	.....	331	7,417	.....	7,417	
Bankura	24	...	24	1,655	.....	1,655	67	.....	67	1,588	.....	1,588	
Manapore	124	...	124	12,307	.....	12,307	248	.....	248	12,059	.....	12,059	
Hooghly	80	...	80	8,504	.....	8,504	34	...	34	8,470	.....	8,470	
Howrah	38	...	38	2,320	.....	2,320	52	.....	52	2,268	.....	2,268	
Total ...	527	...	527	43,775	.....	43,775	1,463	.....	1,463	42,312	.....	42,312	
Presidency Division.													
24-Parganas ...	101	...	101	5,628	.....	5,628	80	.....	80	5,548	.....	5,548	
Nadia	173	...	173	26,129	.....	26,129	505	.....	505	25,624	.....	25,624	
Murshidabad	75	...	75	14,439	.....	14,439	392	.....	392	14,047	.....	14,047	
Jessore	140	...	140	22,381	8	22,389	521	34	555	21,860	—26	21,834	
Khulna	58	...	58	4,192	.....	4,192	100	.....	100	4,092	.....	4,092	
Total ...	547	...	547	72,769	8	72,777	1,598	34	1,632	71,171	—26	71,145	
Rajshahi Division.													
Rajshahi	82	...	82	9,327	2	9,329	1,242	.....	1,242	8,085	2	8,087	
Dinajpur	110	...	110	21,534	...	21,534	1,275	.....	1,275	20,259	.....	20,259	
Jalpaiguri	64	...	64	12,392	.....	12,392	.....	.....	.....	12,392	.....	12,392	
Rangpur	151	...	151	12,650	.....	12,650	5	.....	5	12,645	.....	12,645	
Bogra	66	...	66	9,831	.....	9,831	...	.....	.....	9,831	.....	9,831	
Pabna	107	...	107	10,181	14	10,195	588	.....	588	9,593	14	9,607	
Total ...	580	...	580	75,915	16	75,931	3,110	.....	3,110	72,805	16	72,821	
Dacca Division.													
Dacca	175	...	175	6,689	.....	6,689	168	.....	168	6,521	.....	6,521	
Mymensingh	246	...	246	33,786	35	33,821	595	22	617	33,191	13	33,204	
Faridpur	122	...	122	6,050	.....	6,050	1,148	.....	1,148	4,902	.....	4,902	
Backergunge	80	..	80	15,003	.....	15,003	.....	.....	.....	15,003	.....	15,003	
Total ...	623	...	623	61,528	35	61,563	1,911	22	1,933	59,617	13	59,630	
Chittagong Division.													
Tippera	119	...	119	9,810	.....	9,810	738	.....	738	9,072	.....	9,072	
Noakhali	80	...	80	7,435	.....	7,435	34	.....	34	7,401	.....	7,401	
Chittagong	76	...	76	5,801	.....	5,801	445	.....	445	5,356	.....	5,356	
Total ...	275	...	275	23,046	.....	23,046	1,217	.....	1,217	21,829	.....	21,829	
Patna Division.													
Patna	31	...	31	4,786	.....	4,786	908	.....	908	3,878	.....	3,878	
Gaya	67	...	67	10,253	76	10,329	1,478	32	1,510	8,775	44	8,819	
Shahabad	27	9	36	6,655	409	7,064	.....	422	422	6,655	—13	6,642	
Saran	47	...	47	4,159	.....	4,159	313	201	514	3,846	—201	3,645	
Champaran	...	85	85	.....	14,036	14,036	.....	8,024	8,024	.....	6,012	6,012	
Muzaffarpur	184	...	184	5,600	.....	5,600	19	.....	19	5,581	.....	5,581	
Darbhanga	85	...	85	6,125	.....	6,125	.....	.....	.....	6,125	.....	6,125	
Total ...	441	94	535	37,578	14,521	52,099	2,718	8,679	11,397	34,860	5,842	40,702	
Bhagalpur Division.													
Monghyr	44	...	44	12,671	.....	12,671	635	.....	635	12,036	.....	12,036	
Bhagalpur	72	...	72	22,211	29	22,240	66	12	78	22,145	17	22,162	
Purnea	87	...	87	46,430	.....	46,430	36	10	46	46,394	—10	46,384	
Malda	45	...	45	17,799	.....	17,799	47	.....	47	17,752	.....	17,752	
Total ...	248	...	248	99,111	29	99,140	784	22	806	98,327	7	98,334	
Orissa Division.													
Cuttack	...	56	56	.....	6,576	6,576	.....	4,961	4,961	.....	1,615	1,615	
Balasore	25	17	42	2,021	1,725	3,746	60	797	857	1,961	928	2,889	
Puri	22	1	23	1,718	44	1,762	84	31	115	1,634	13	1,647	
Total ...	47	74	121	3,739	8,345	12,084	144	5,789	5,933	3,595	2,556	6,151	
Grand Total ...	3,288	168	3,456	4,17,461	22,954	4,40,415	12,945	14,546	27,491	4,04,516	8,408	4,12,924	

APPENDIX B.

APPEN

Statement showing details of educational expenditure (vide *Form No. III*)

DISTRICT.	MAINTAINED AND																				
	18	19					20					21									
		Training and special schools.					High schools.					Middle schools.							Primary		
												English.		Vernacular.		Total.			Upper.		
	Inspection.	Training schools for teachers.	Guru-training classes.	Industrial schools.	Other schools.	Total.	General charges.	Prizes and rewards and library.	Charges for contingencies.	Charges for abolished schools.	Total.	For boys.	For girls.	For boys.	For girls.	For boys.	For girls.	Total.	Stipendiary.	Paid by rewards.	Mixed.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
BURDWAN DIVISION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	7,440	.....	.....	2,270	...	2,270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,292	...	1,292	...	1,292	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	4,671	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	615	...	615	...	615	...	...	...	...
Bankura	4,657	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,738	...	1,738	...	1,738	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	11,136	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	777	...	4,227	...	5,004	...	5,004	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	6,591	.....	68	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	1,278	...	...	...	1,278	...	1,278	...	...	...	...
Howrah	2,816	.....	46	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	1,092	...	120	...	1,212	...	1,212	...	...	...	...
Total ...	37,311	.....	114	2,270	...	2,384	...	...	...	...	...	3,147	...	7,992	...	11,139	...	11,139	...	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																						
24-Parganas ...	9,710	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	821	...	821	...	821	...	...	...	...
Nadia ...	5,775	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	898	...	898	...	898	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad ...	3,386	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Jessore ...	7,072	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,177	...	1,177	...	1,177	...	...	...	...
Khulna ...	4,491	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	597	...	597	...	597	...	...	...	...
Total ...	30,434	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,493	...	3,493	...	3,493	...	...	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																						
Rajshahi	4,631	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	412	...	412	...	412	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8,677	.....	54	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	265	...	1,214	...	1,479	...	1,479	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	2,758	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	...	233	...	587	...	587	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	7,251	.....	.....	1,874	...	1,874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,440	...	1,440	...	1,440	...	...	...	...
Bogra	3,267	.....	128	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	155	...	1,110	...	1,265	...	1,265	...	...	...	...
Pabna	5,863	.....	.....	3,106	...	3,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	...	215	...	215	...	...	...	...
Total ...	32,447	.....	182	4,980	...	5,162	...	...	...	...	...	774	...	4,624	...	5,398	...	5,398	...	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION.																						
Dacca	10,047	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	8,739	.....	.....	3,302	...	3,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,516	...	2,516	...	2,516	411	...	...	411
Faridpur	5,769	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,064	...	1,064	...	1,064	...	...	...	...
Backergunge ...	9,854	.....	.....	2,504	...	2,504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	887	...	887	...	887	...	...	...	...
Total ...	34,409	.....	.....	5,806	...	5,806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,467	...	4,467	...	4,467	411	...	...	411
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																						
Tippera	7,915	.....	.....	2,560	...	2,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	593	...	593	...	593	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	6,543	.....	.....	1,187	...	1,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	933	...	933	...	933	...	...	...	...
Chittagong... ...	5,600	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	960	...	960	...	960	...	...	...	...
Total ...	20,058	.....	.....	3,747	...	3,747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,486	...	2,486	...	2,486	...	...	...	...
PATNA DIVISION.																						
Patna	5,835	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,431	...	2,431	...	2,431	2,042	...	...	2,042
Gaya	6,400	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,612	...	1,612	...	1,612	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	4,454	.....	169	...	...	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,833	...	2,833	...	2,833	1,658	210	18	2,086
Saran	5,182	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	...	2,100	...	2,100	1,721	12	...	1,733
Champaran ...	3,303	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	611	...	612	...	1,423	...	1,423	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	5,141	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,086	...	1,086	...	1,086	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga ...	4,428	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	...	1,169	...	1,529	...	1,529	...	...	...	...
Total ...	34,743	.....	169	...	...	169	...	...	...	...	...	1,171	...	11,843	...	13,014	...	13,014	5,621	222	18	5,861
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																						
Monghyr	5,050	.....	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	3,021	...	3,021	...	3,021	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	6,112	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,037	...	...	...	2,037	...	2,037	...	...	...	...
Purnea	5,746	.....	412	2,395	...	2,807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	937	...	937	...	937	...	...	...	...
Malda	2,616	.....	130	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	727	...	727	...	727	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19,524	.....	542	2,395	...	2,937	1,200	...	...	...	1,200	2,037	...	4,685	...	6,722	...	6,722	...	...	...	...
ORISSA DIVISION.																						
Cuttack	9,315	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	597	...	1,040	...	1,637	...	1,637	272	...	...	272
Balasore	7,055	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	...	238	...	238	...	...	...	...
Puri	4,711	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,797	...	1,797	...	1,797	110	...	...	110
Total ...	21,081	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	597	...	3,075	...	3,672	...	3,672	382	...	...	382
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,30,607	.....	1,007	19,198	...	20,205	1,200	...	...	...	1,200	7,726	...	42,665	...	50,391	...	50,391	6,414	222	18	6,654

AGED BY BOARDS.								GRANTS-IN-AID.				
22							23	24				
ols, boys.				Primary schools, girls.			Grand total, primary schools.	Grand total.	Training and special schools.				
Stipendiary.	Lower. Paid by rewards.	Lower. Mixed.	Lower. Total.	Upper.	Lower.	Total.			Training schools for teachers.	Guru-training classes.	Industrial schools.	Other schools.	Total.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
								3,502					
								615					
								1,738					
								5,004				600	600
								1,346					
								1,258					
								13,523				600	600
								821					
								898					
								1,177					
								597					
								3,493					
								412					
								1,533					
								587					
								3,314				780	780
								1,393					
								3,321		77			77
								10,560		77		780	857
252			252				663	6,481					
								1,084					
								3,391					
252			252				663	10,956					
								3,153					
								2,120					
								960					
								6,233					
	9,770		9,770		1,639	1,639	13,451	15,882					
								1,012				70	70
1,486	3,073	104	4,668		36	36	6,790	9,792					
357	5,702		6,059		873	873	8,665	10,765					
								1,423	611				611
								1,086					
								1,529					
1,843	18,550	104	20,497		2,548	2,548	28,906	42,089	611			70	681
								4,221					
								2,037					
								3,744					
								857					
								10,859					
							272	1,909		111			111
								238	339	104	120		563
							110	1,907					
							382	4,054	339	215	120		674
2,085	18,550	104	20,749		2,548	2,548	29,951	1,01,747	950	292	120	1,450	2,812

High schools.					Middle schools.							Primary schools, boys.							
					English.		Vernacular.		Total.			Upper.				Lower.			
General charges.	Prizes and rewards and library.	Charges for contingencies.	Charges for abolished schools.	Total.	For boys.	For girls.	For boys.	For girls.	For boys.	For girls.	Total.	Stipendiary.	Paid by rewards.	Mixed.	Total.	Stipendiary.	Paid by rewards.	Mixed.	Total.
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
479	...	...	...	479	10,083	...	3,031	...	13,114	...	13,114	5,001	.....	1,407	6,408	865	10,115	256	11,236
...	...	...	...	...	2,244	...	1,134	...	3,378	...	3,378	420	1,619	111	2,150	158	5,076	567	5,801
308	...	...	...	308	2,802	...	2,339	...	5,141	...	5,141	3,497	318	815	4,628	831	8,461	348	9,640
...	...	...	...	...	5,715	...	3,001	...	8,716	...	8,716	2,572	5,095	...	7,667	622	24,391	...	25,013
...	...	...	...	...	9,127	...	2,302	...	11,429	...	11,429	3,795	.....	...	3,795	670	14,604	...	15,274
...	...	...	...	...	3,690	...	993	...	4,692	...	4,692	866	108	2,018	2,932	364	4,030	376	4,770
787	...	...	...	787	33,670	...	12,800	...	46,470	...	46,470	16,091	7,140	4,340	27,580	3,510	66,677	1,547	71,734
...	...	...	...	...	3,016	...	4,461	...	8,377	...	8,377	132	2,022	...	2,154	.....	16,420	...	16,420
...	...	...	...	...	7,464	..	1,701	...	9,165	...	9,165	2,259	248	...	2,507	1,023	5,214	...	6,237
...	...	...	...	...	3,769	...	1,519	...	5,288	...	5,288	2,195	50	...	2,245	884	8,007	...	8,891
...	...	...	...	...	4,891	...	4,902	...	9,793	...	9,793	5,042	.....	...	5,042	.....	7,241	...	7,241
...	...	...	..	...	4,068	...	4,598	...	8,666	...	8,666	3,945	.....	...	3,945	840	6,649	..	7,489
...	...	...	...	...	24,108	...	17,181	...	41,289	...	41,289	13,573	2,320	...	15,893	2,747	43,531	...	46,278
...	...	...	...	...	3,245	...	1,354	...	4,599	...	4,599	1,750	956	...	2,706	158	6,265	...	6,423
...	...	...	...	...	1,569	...	1,670	...	3,239	...	3,239	.....	.....	3,602	3,602	75	7,851	...	7,926
...	...	...	...	...	824	...	1,671	...	2,495	...	2,495	330	114	769	1,213	674	1,780	750	3,222
192	...	...	...	192	3,003	...	4,509	...	7,512	...	7,512	3,864	1,079	...	4,943	5,385	7,903	...	13,288
...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	1,025	...	2,225	...	2,225	60	726	543	1,329	336	2,641	414	3,391
...	...	...	...	...	4,048	...	2,194	...	6 242	...	6,242	.....	.....	5,349	5,349	.....	.....	5,721	5,721
192	...	...	...	192	13,880	...	12,423	...	26,312	...	26,312	6,004	2,875	10,263	19,142	6,628	26,449	6,804	39,971
...	...	...	...	...	6,862	...	4,439	...	11,301	...	11,301	2,390	2,504	...	4,894	305	9,803	...	10,108
...	...	...	...	...	7,176	...	1,991	...	9,167	...	9,167	6,041	2,366	...	8,407	1,670	11,367	...	13,037
...	...	...	...	...	4,414	...	2,215	...	6,629	...	6,629	3,974	800	24	4,798	789	4,946	...	5,735
300	...	...	...	300	4,153	...	1,851	...	6,004	...	6,004	1,137	321	2,157	3,615	561	8,042	1,213	9,816
300	...	...	...	300	22,605	...	10,496	...	33,101	...	33,101	13,542	5,991	2,181	21,714	3,325	34,158	1,213	38,696
...	...	...	...	...	2,653	...	1,711	...	4,364	...	4,364	4,596	6,423	...	11,019	3,326	5,692	...	9,018
...	...	...	...	...	1,495	...	1,267	...	2,762	...	2,762	4,003	1,112	...	5,115	795	6,988	..	7,783
...	...	...	...	...	2,082	...	2,353	...	4,435	...	4,435	2,262	832	...	3,094	566	5,147	...	5,713
...	...	...	...	...	6,230	...	5,331	...	11,561	..	11,561	10,861	8,367	...	19,228	4,687	17,827	...	22,514
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	1,420	...	160	...	1,580	...	1,580	.....	.....	3,062	3,062	.....	5,038	...	5,038
...	...	...	...	...	753	...	.....	...	753	...	753	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	610	...	165	...	775	...	775	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	612	...	.....	...	612	...	612	.....	.....	1,032	1,032	.....	7,006	570	7,576
...	...	...	...	...	1,118	...	.....	...	1,118	...	1,118	1,915	19	103	2,037	863	5,025	281	7,069
...	...	...	...	...	300	...	.....	...	300	...	300	1,062	.....	...	1,062	.....	12,628	...	12,628
...	...	...	...	...	4,813	...	325	...	5,138	...	5,138	3,577	19	5,097	8,693	863	30,597	851	32,311
...	...	...	...	...	1,163	...	200	...	1,363	...	1,363	346	.....	1,483	1,829	1,084	4,820	2,543	8,447
...	...	...	...	...	1,067	...	.....	...	1,067	...	1,067	194	39	1,870	2,103	215	4,815	1,474	6,004
...	...	...	...	...	1,157	...	155	...	1,312	...	1,312	404	.....	857	1,261	337	2,609	1,779	4,725
...	...	...	...	...	1,404	...	1,592	...	2,996	...	2,996	1,182	296	1,476	2,954	180	2,035	431	2,646
...	...	...	...	...	4,791	...	1,947	...	6,738	...	6,738	2,126	335	5,686	8,147	1,816	1 3,779	6,227	21,822
...	...	...	...	...	3,126	...	611	...	3,737	...	3,737	4,315	.....	...	4,315	94	12,240	...	12,334
...	...	...	...	...	2,354	...	2,057	...	4,411	...	4,411	4,539	.....	...	4,539	384	7,378	...	7,762
...	...	...	...	...	1,551	...	954	...	2,505	...	2,505	1,631	.. ...	...	1,631	154	4,002	130	4,286
...	...	...	...	...	7,031	...	3,622	...	10,653	...	10,653	10,485	.....	..	10,485	632	23,620	130	24,382
1,270	...	...	...	1,279	11,17,137	...	64,125	...	1,81,262	...	1,81,262	76,259	27,047	27,576	1,30,882	24,208	3,5	16,862	2,97,708

'B.

'ed by the District Boards in Bengal during the year 1893-94.

				25					26			27	28	
Primary schools, girls.				Scholarships held in—					Miscellaneous.					Remarks.
				Institutions.										
Lower.	Total.	Grand total, primary schools.	Grand total.	Primary.	Secondary.	Special.	Collegiate.	Total.	Buildings and furniture.	Contingent charges.	Total.	Refunds.	Grand total.	
59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
430	469	18,083	31,078	.....	553	.....	.....	553	75	605	680	.....	43,911	
355	418	8,369	11,747	491	.....	.....	.....	491	75	465	540	.....	18,064	
859	926	15,194	20,643	860	.....	.....	.....	860	321	833	1,154	.....	29,052	
822	1,054	33,734	43,050	330	508	14	.....	852	13	4	17	.....	60,059	
708	909	19,078	31,407	746	.....	.....	.....	746	61	411	472	24	40,586	
422	727	8,429	13,121	308	.....	280	.....	588	196	1,216	1,412	.....	19,195	
3,605	4,473	1,03,787	1,51,044	2,735	1,061	294	.....	4,090	741	3,534	4,275	24	2,10,867	
514	514	19,088	27,465	116	308	110	.....	534	225	1,572	1,797	.....	40,327	
1,225	1,225	9,969	19,134	.....	455	.....	.....	455	27	1,103	1,130	.....	27,392	
222	222	11,358	16,646	24	375	.....	.....	399	200	1,389	1,589	.....	22,020	
1,447	1,477	13,760	23,553	100	348	.....	.....	448	155	1,054	1,209	.....	33,459	
867	963	12,397	21,063	330	372	.....	.....	702	374	183	557	.....	27,410	
4,275	4,401	66,572	1,07,861	570	1,558	110	.....	2,538	981	5,301	6,282	.....	1,50,608	
84	191	9,320	13,919	129	524	.....	.....	653	257	793	1,050	174	29,839	
281	281	11,800	15,048	158	188	.....	.....	346	120	224	344	.....	25,948	
242	242	4,677	7,172	76	159	71	.....	306	269	247	516	.....	11,339	
316	316	18,547	27,031	325	530	.....	.....	855	8	2,157	2,165	500	41,116	
226	226	4,990	7,171	534	134	40	.....	708	.....	121	129	.....	12,728	
1,125	1,125	12,195	18,514	89	220	.....	.....	309	.....	1,704	1,704	.....	29,711	
2,274	2,381	61,494	88,855	1,371	1,755	111	.....	3,237	654	5,254	5,908	674	1,41,681	
1,720	2,116	17,118	28,419	225	473	.....	.....	698	97	1,687	1,784	.....	40,948	
2,217	2,309	23,753	32,929	896	.....	229	.....	1,125	140	1,451	1,591	.....	50,856	
2,352	2,460	12,993	19,622	75	414	.....	.....	489	.....	1,524	1,554	.....	28,468	
981	1,103	14,534	20,838	229	155	350	.....	734	210	2,378	2,588	.....	37,405	
7,270	7,988	68,398	1,01,799	1,425	1,042	579	.....	3,046	447	7,040	7,487	.....	1,57,677	
4,150	4,284	24,321	28,685	299	395	120	.....	814	425	705	1,130	.....	41,697	
204	204	13,102	15,864	431	484	210	.....	1,125	636	2,278	2,914	.....	28,566	
332	644	9,451	13,886	198	108	.....	.....	306	175	926	1,101	.....	21,853	
4,686	5,132	46,874	58,435	928	987	330	.....	2,245	1,236	3,909	5,145	.....	92,116	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,235	.....	120	.....	1,355	38	1,281	1,319	.....	24,391	
277	277	8,377	10,027	310	273	.....	.....	583	.....	1,527	1,527	.....	20,149	
.....	.....	.....	753	416	860	173	.....	1,449	.....	580	580	.....	17,028	
.....	.....	.....	775	102	732	222	.....	916	118	1,562	1,680	.....	19,318	
32	32	9,540	10,763	212	222	.....	.....	434	.....	1,252	1,252	.....	17,175	
900	900	10,006	11,124	187	401	.....	.....	588	.....	571	571	.....	18,510	
299	299	14,589	14,889	682	.....	.....	.....	682	.....	682	682	.....	22,240	
1,508	1,508	42,512	48,331	3,204	2,288	515	.....	6,007	156	7,455	7,611	.....	1,38,781	
3,665	3,665	13,941	15,304	170	409	154	.....	733	100	542	642	.....	25,950	
280	280	8,387	9,454	117	273	.....	.....	390	.....	1,281	1,281	.....	19,274	
25	25	6,011	7,323	201	272	.....	.....	473	.....	824	824	.....	18,110	
444	504	6,104	9,100	186	167	66	.....	419	200	304	504	.....	13,436	
4,414	4,474	34,443	41,181	674	1,121	220	.....	2,015	300	2,951	3,251	.....	76,830	
1,116	1,127	17,776	21,624	520	467	262	...	1,249	83	372	455	...	34,552	
704	704	18,065	18,039	108	217	120	...	445	.....	396	396	...	26,773	
322	382	6,299	8,804	180	352	180	...	712	275	1,257	1,532	...	17,666	
2,202	2,273	37,140	48,467	808	1,036	562	...	2,406	358	2,025	2,383	...	78,991	
30,234	32,630	4,61,220	6,46,573	11,715	11,148	2,721	.....	25,584	4,873	37,469	42,342	698	10,47,551	

APPENDIX C.

Expenditure from the District Fund on Primary Education in the year 1893-94.

District.	Direct payments to schools.	Sub-Inspectors.	Subordinate inspecting agency.	Primary scholarships.	Buildings and furniture.	Charges for abolished schools.	Examinations, prizes and rewards.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan ...	18,083	4,186	2,207	553	.....	219	779	38	26,065	
Birbhum ...	7,942	2,680	1,321	451	57	34	392	418	13,335	
Bankura ...	12,957	2,240	1,960	858	213	1,628	531	404	20,821	
Midnapore ...	23,994	6,042	2,192	836	.....	296	2,401	2,131	38,792	
Hooghly ...	18,801	3,369	2,949	746	16	177	1,029	459	26,607	
Howrah ...	8,429	1,686	708	308	.....	.....	817	100	12,048	
Total ...	90,206	21,103	10,437	3,792	286	2,354	5,940	3,550	1,37,688	
Presidency Division.										
24-Parganas ...	18,957	6,384	1,729	424	.....	159	949	624	29,226	
Nadia	9,872	5,198	...	454	27	97	559	130	16,337	
Murshidabad ...	11,380	2,709	280	399	200	244	785	38	16,035	
Jessore	13,280	3,685	2,406	100	270	196	637	433	21,007	
Khulna	11,917	2,582	1,263	702	...	180	349	134	17,127	
Total ...	65,406	20,558	5,738	2,079	497	876	3,279	1,359	99,792	
Rajshahi Division.										
Rajshahi ...	9,213	2,150	1,943	653	...	200	407	203	14,859	
Dinajpur ...	10,671	4,334	3,009	346	...	128	1,010	278	19,976	
Jalpaiguri ...	4,178	2,174	40	235	175	227	339	204	7,572	
Rangpur ...	18,547	5,861	...	325	...	287	240	...	25,260	
Bogra ...	4,776	1,436	1,368	728	...	158	126	128	8,720	
Pabna ...	12,195	3,000	2,000	309	...	451	360	616	19,001	
Total ...	59,580	19,185	8,360	2,596	175	1,521	2,482	1,429	95,328	
Dacca Division.										
Dacca	17,118	4,841	3,889	608	97	167	1,352	140	28,302	
Mymensingh ...	23,369	4,152	3,756	836	.....	366	1,243	481	34,403	
Faridpur	12,164	2,818	2,209	342	.....	215	641	667	19,084	
Backergunge ...	14,534	4,041	4,449	384	.....	298	1,292	423	25,422	
Total ...	67,383	15,852	14,334	2,320	97	1,046	4,528	1,711	1,07,271	
Chittagong Division.										
Tippera	22,329	3,631	3,376	694	425	300	795	517	32,068	
Noakhali	13,117	2,203	3,203	915	308	325	755	784	21,700	
Chittagong ...	9,451	2,503	2,381	306	.....	24	434	142	15,241	
Total ...	45,488	8,337	8,960	1,915	823	649	1,984	1,443	69,599	
Patna Division.										
Patna	13,377	2,566	2,397	1,195	...	33	1,291	315	21,164	
Gaya	7,849	2,902	2,773	883	.....	50	478	1,377	15,912	
Shahabad	6,449	2,278	1,469	1,153	.....	236	579	659	12,823	
Saran	12,940	2,256	2,490	711	.....	180	1,454	336	20,297	
Champaran ...	9,540	1,592	1,425	434	.....	68	387	1,408	14,764	
Muzaffarpur ...	7,907	2,171	2,356	588	.....	139	1,756	410	15,417	
Darbhanga ...	13,663	1,586	2,361	681	.....	40	773	764	19,838	
Total ...	71,795	15,261	15,171	5,315	.....	746	6,708	5,189	1,20,215	
Bhagalpur Division.										
Monghyr	12,169	1,505	2,906	570	.....	208	1,444	505	19,406	
Bhagalpur ...	8,287	2,854	2,144	330	.....	24	600	540	14,989	
Purnea	6,011	2,684	2,330	473	.....	131	394	688	12,771	
Malda	5,564	1,361	975	353	.....	149	491	434	9,167	
Total ...	32,031	8,404	8,445	1,705	.....	512	2,929	2,307	56,423	
Orissa Division.										
Cuttack	15,081	2,836	5,409	987	35	851	1,650	409	27,318	
Balasore	11,959	2,485	4,443	325	.....	557	549	945	21,263	
Puri	6,571	2,201	1,539	532	27	107	480	150	11,676	
Total ...	33,611	7,522	11,451	1,844	62	1,515	2,679	1,573	60,257	
Grand Total ...	4,65,500	1,16,222	82,896	21,586	1,940	9,219	30,529	18,561	7,46,553	

APPENDIX D.

Statement comparing the salaries of District Engineers, the size of their districts and the expenditure on public works in each, in 1893-94.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7									8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Expenditure on civil works in 1893-94.										Percentage—						
						(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)								
Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Area in square miles (column 4 of Form 1A).	Length of district roads.	Total expenditure (column 05, statement III).	Public Works under "Famine relief."	Ferries establishment, &c.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and drainage.	Contingencies.	Total.	Annual charge on account of District Engineer's salary.	Of column 7 (i) on column 6.	Of column 7 (e) on column 6.	Of column 8 on column 7 (e).	Of column 7 (e) on columns 7 (e) plus 7 (d).	Of column 8 on columns 7 (e) plus 7 (d).	Rate of salary of District Engineer.	Remarks.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						Rs.	
Burdwan ...	1	Burdwan ...	2,663	504	2,76,149	.....	27	21,533	1,59,463	16,733	1,382	2,786	592	1,90,672	5,100	60·	6·1	39·5	9·9	3·	425	
	2	Birbhum ...	1,751	484·314	82,358	.....	6	8,713	35,256	8,447	435	211	186	51,277	3,000	62·3	16·2	42·6	20·60	8·5	500	
	3	Bankura ...	2,621	521	97,423	.....	88	6,084	34,086	10,286	71	.....	218	50,838	3,485	52·2	10·6	33·9	25·6	8·7	280 to 365	
	4	Midnapore ...	5,145	681	2,25,431	.....	5,087	9,021	92,650	16,469	173	452	192	1,24,064	5,400	55·	7·3	32·7	16·2	5·3	450	
	5	Hooghly ...	1,2·3	625	1,70,334	.....	1,31·	4,800	89,607	16,800	264	827	504	1,14,121	9,304	67·	9·9	55·4	17·7	9·8	750	
	6	Howrah ...	465	76	74,558	.....	.....	10,054	24,778	6,875	305	.....	96	42,108	3,000	56·5	9·3	43·6	19·7	8·6	250	
		Total ...	13,874	2,791·314	9,26,174	.....	6,518	68,214	4,13,876	75,633	2,580	4,476	1,778	5,73,075	21,889	61·8	8·1	39·5	15·6	6·2	.....	
Presidency ...	1	24-Parganas ...	1,983	476 miles exclusive of 85 miles of provincial roads.	2,75,752	.....	1,324	17,310	1,65,333	19,191	272	1,879	121	2,04,460	7,520	74·1	6·5	41·3	9·9	4·1	8 months at Rs. 620 per mensem, 4 months at Rs. 640.	
	2	Nadia ...	2,794	1,244·81	1,07,694	.....	25	3,503	44,735	11,319	87	1,044	168	60,881	4,800	•56·8	10·6	42·4	23·5	9·9	400	
	3	Murshidabad ...	2,98	643	1,05,779	.....	735	12,105	41,732	12,372	143	1,856	245	69,228	5,000	65·5	11·6	45·5	22·8	10·4	466	
	4	Jessore ...	2,925	531	1,57,664	.....	192	13,153	65,069	18,352	347	887	161	98,882	10,200	62·4	11·6	55·6	23·4	13·	850	
	5	Khulna ...	2,077	410	97,813	.....	.....	9,102	33,814	9,311	242	1,352	208	54,103	3,000	55·4	9·6	32·	21·8	7·	250	
		Total ...	11,877	3,184·81	7,44,102	.....	2,286	55,431	3,50,783	63,745	71,61	6,496	903	4,87,120	31,120	61·4	9·3	44·7	17·1	7·6	.....	
Rajshahi ...	1	Rajshahi ...	2,370	487	1,22,174	.....	37	24,751	33,805	14,309	453	177	224	70,756	7,800	65·3	11·7	54·5	22·2	12·1	650	
	2	Dinajpur ...	4,114	1,096	1,39,407	.....	.....	53,873	43,479	15,092	1,173	2,276	390	1,17,133	6,000	61·5	8·4	37·5	16·4	6·2	500	
	3	Jalpaigori ...	2,851	635	1,92,151	.....	3,113	20,867	33,280	13,191	1,201	.....	840	1,47,591	6,500	70·8	6·8	4·6	10·2	5·1	550	
	4	Rangpur ...	3,478	1,328	2,04,793	.....	148	46,473	38,263	18,207	653	6,308	412	1,10,189	7,500	53·2	8·9	42·1	21·6	9·1	650	
	5	Bogra ...	1,449	368	61,783	.....	.....	6,892	17,489	7,508	667	61	116	32,702	3,110	52·9	12·2	41·1	31·2	12·8	250	
	6	Pabna ...	1,539	577	1,27,903	.....	575	35,952	31,004	7,951	349	256	459	76,411	3,000	59·7	6·2	37·7	11·8	4·4	250	
		Total ...	16,000	4,491	8,92,111	.....	3,873	2,63,668	2,02,267	77,318	4,588	9,017	2,351	5,64,082	34,160	62·7	8·6	44·2	16·6	7·3	.....	
Dacca ...	1	Dacca	2,790	562·5	1,98,574	.....	10,050	40,960	58,969	11,645	381	994	416	1,22,515	3,500	61·9	5·5	32·6	11·	3·6	330	
	2	Mymensingh ...	6,267	585	2,75,110	.....	4,278	77,817	44,518	20,878	1,050	22,896	443	1,71,900	5,4 4	62·4	7·6	2·9	17·	4·4	500	
	3	Faridpur ...	2,249	148	1,57,771	.....	.....	49,105	25,141	8,517	1,792	2,295	344	87,230	3,600	55·3	5·4	35·2	11·5	4·	250	
	4	Backergunge ...	3,432	275	2,55,159	.....	11,662	83,821	48,359	15,023	997	6,140	516	1,66,224	5,400	65·1	5·9	35·9	11·3	4·	450	
		Total ...	14,938	1,370·5	8,86,414	.....	25,990	2,51,703	1,77,027	55,063	4,150	32,331	1,514	5,4·,173	17,4·4	61·8	6·3	31·4	12·9	4·	.....	
Chittagong ...	1	Tippera ...	2,491	289	1,64,498	576	.....	39,341	33,320	10,333	271	.....	469	84,316	4,800	51·3	6·3	46·4	14·2	6·6	400	
	2	Noakhali ...	1,645	321	1,73,901	.....	33	39,783	44,177	12,823	79	3,807	284	1,00,911	4,110	57·9	7·3	32·1	15·3	4·9	350	
	3	Chittagong ...	2,505	567	1,89,409	.....	699	8,352	54,930	17,577	384	413	416	82,663	6,000	5·6	9·3	34·1	27·8	9·5	500	
		Total ...	6,641	1,177	5,27,808	576	723	87,481	1,32,327	40,739	734	4,220	1,069	2,67,889	14,910	50·7	7·7	36·6	18·6	6·8	.....	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7									8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Expenditure on Civil works in 1893-94.										Percentage.						
						(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)								
Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Area in square miles (column 4 of Form IA).	Length of district roads.	Total expenditure (column 25, statement III).	Public works under "Famine relief."	Ferries establishment, &c.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and drainage.	Contingencies.	Total.	Annual charge on account of District Engineer's salary.	Of column 7 (i) on column 6.	Of column 7 (e) on column 6.	Of column 8 on column 7 (e).	Of column 7 (e) on column 7 (c) plus 7 (d).	Of column 8 on column 7 (c) plus 7 (d).	Rate of salary of District Engineer.	Remarks.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. Communications.	Rs. Salary.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						Rs.	
Patna ...	1	Patna	2,045	District roads. 570 village roads. 574 1,144 +22 union roads. 1,166	2,59,275	.....	.....	65,180	67,685 Petty establishment. 4,594 72,279	21,887 Travelling allowance. 3,964 25,851	419	.....	499	1,64,228	11,968	63·3	9·9	46·3	18·8	8·7	1,000	
	2	Gaya ...	4,699	913	3,52,423	.....	1,152	1,52,175	83,871	33,072	836	427	611	2,72,144	12,000	77·2	9·4	36·3	14·	5·	1,000	
	3	Shahabad ...	4,403	697	3,29,064	.....	985	61,678	83,457	23,0 1	2,644	1,00,000	731	2,72,606	9,411	82·8	7	40·9	15·9	6·5	750	
	4	Saran	2,610	1,049	2,25,349	.....	235	23,917	71,662	29,718	646	.....	401	1,26,579	9,619	56·	13·2	32·3	31·	10·	850	
	5	Champarun ...	3,515	1,040	1,32,423	.....	331	40,561	24,922	14,918	764	.....	512	82,008	10,490	61·9	11·3	70·3	22·8	16·	850	
	6	Muzaffarpur ...	2,982	1,089	2,70,856	.....	.....	1,23,659	68,764	23,251	1,186	2,789	622	2,18,315	13,093	80·6	8·6	56 3	12·2	6·9	1,000	
	7	Darbhanga ...	3,331	1,138	2,67,641	.....	3,114	13,976	1,33,177	31,440	1,466	.....	663	1,83,836	12,116	68·7	11·7	33·5	21·4	8·2	1,000	
		Total ...	23,585	7,092	18,37,530	.....	5,817	4,81,186	5,36,136	1,81,321	8,001	1,03,216	4,039	13,19,716	78,727	71·8	9·9	43·4	17·8	7·7	.....	
Bhagalpur	1	Monghyr ...	3,922	730	2,10,502	.....	.....	42,094	90,356	19,844	721	4,516	812	1,58,343	5,400	75·2	9·4	27·2	14·9	4·1	400	
	2	Bhagalpur ...	4,218	833	1,66,150	.....	1	15,963	77,415	24,003	631	148	390	1,18,551	8,900	71·3	14·4	37·	25·7	9·5	700	
	3	Purnea ...	4,870	918	1,81,333	.....	.....	15,653	80,311	20,791	1,186	.....	354	1,19,295	8,145	65·2	11·5	39·2	21·7	8·5	600	
	4	Malda ...	1,898	540	80,258	.....	.....	10,363	24,756	7,802	758	.....	140	43,819	2,951	54·5	9·7	37·8	22·2	8·4	250	
			14,908	3,021	6,38,243	.....	1	84,073	2,72,838	72,440	3,296	4,664	1,696	4,39,008	25,396	68·8	11·3	35·	20·3	7·1	.....	
Orissa ...	1	Cuttack ...	3,618	466	1,18,051	.....	.....	4,816	48,801	10,171	125	280	159	64,354	6,000	54·5	8·6	59·	19·	11·2	500	
	2	Balasore ...	2,060	305	76,300	.....	1,995	6,892	21,565	5,008	.....	.....	.....	35,460	3,000	46·5	6·6	59·9	17·6	10·5	250	
	3	Puri ...	2,476	140	56,472	.....	8	5,282	18,054	6,635	.....	.....	38	30,018	3,600	53·2	11·8	54·2	28·4	15·4	300	
		Total ...	8,154	911	2,50,823	.....	2,003	16,992	88,420	21,815	125	280	197	1,29,832	12,600	51·8	8·7	57·8	20·7	12·	.....	
		Grand Total	1,10,067	24,038·624	67,16,295	576	47,311	13,08,750	21,74,594	5,94,274	24,538	65,200	13,657	43,28,900	2,44,266	64·5	8·8	41·09	17·06	7·01	.....	

The Canal Revenue Reports for 1893-94.

No. 1413*I.A.*

Government of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Accounts.

Dated Calcutta, the 19th November 1894.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Canal Revenue Reports for 1893-94 and the Chief Engineer's note on the same.

The canals in Bengal, of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, have cost Rs. 7,47,43,771 to construct. Of this sum Rs. 1,05,86,519 have been provided from Provincial funds, Rs. 6,12,80,150* from loan funds, and the remainder has been charged to the Famine Relief and Insurance Fund.

2. The length of canals in operation is 916 miles, of which 495¼ miles are for irrigation and navigation, 242¾ miles are for irrigation only, and the remaining 178 miles for navigation only. There are also 2,579¾ miles of distributary channels. The area at present irrigable is 1,557,090 acres.

3. The receipts for the year for both Major and Minor Works have amounted to Rs. 21,97,974, and the working expenses to Rs. 19,42,188, the net revenue being Rs. 2,55,786 against Rs. 6.17,928 in 1892-93 and Rs. 3,82.280 in 1891 92. The receipts have been less than in the preceding year, the rainfall being favourable and seasonable, whilst the working expenses have been heavier than usual, owing to the cost of repairing the damages caused by the high floods of July 1892 in Orissa, and the cyclone of May 1893 in Orissa and Midnapore.

4. Taking the canals classed as Major Works only, the following table shows the main features of the year's working, and also the expenditure charged to capital account to date:—

NAME OF CANAL.	Capital expenditure (direct and indirect) during year.	Capital expenditure (direct and indirect) to date.	Receipts of year, *less* refunds.	Expenditure of year including indirect expenditure.	Net income of year.	Net income. Average of nine years ending 1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals ...	3,64,868	2,58,97,583	3,75,365	5,35,477	(—)1,60,112	(—)1,61,486
Midnapore Canal ...	2,625	84,45,469	3,04,769	2,08,190	(+)96,579	(+)32,682
Hijili Tidal „ ...	(—)8,653	23,19,236	59,196	56,501	(+)2,695	(—)1,500
Sone Canals ...	1,68,465	2,68,69,942	9,25,675	7,40,976	(+)1,84,699	(+)1,74,584
Total ...	5,27,305	6,35,32,230	16,65,005	15,41,144	(+)1,23,861	(+)44,280

* Exclusive of indirect charges amounting to Rs. 20,11,102.

5. The receipts and working expenses of the year are compared with those of 1892-93, and the average of the nine years preceding, in the statemen following:—

Name of Canal.	Receipts for 1893-94.	Receipts for 1892-93.	Receipts. Average of nine years ending 1892-93.	Working expenses, 1893-94.	Working expenses, 1892-93.	Working exrenses. Average of nine years ending 1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals ...	3,/5,365	4,97,375	2,79,300	5,35,477	5,05,507	4,40,786
Midnapore Canal ..	3,04,769	2,80,001	2,67,650	2,08,190	1,95,550	2,24,968
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	59,196	53,890	45,190	56,501	33,089	46,690
Sone Canals ...	9,25,675	10,52,581	8,66,488	7,40,976	7,51,247	6,91,904
Total ...	16.65,005	18,83,347	14,48,628	15,41,144	14,85,393	14,04,348

The interest charges from Provincial revenues amounted to Rs. 24,61,87

6. The areas irrigated during the past ten years are shown in the tabl below. *Rabi* irrigation is shown separately in the case of the Sone Canals only in the case of the other canals the area watered at that season is insignificant The area under the head perennial is in all cases small, and is included unde the head *kharif*. The rainfall of the year is given:—

Year.	Orissa Canals.	Midnapore Canal.	Sone Canals.			All canals.	Rainfall.
			Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.
1884-85	57,372	69,294	293,103	77,558	370,661	497,327	44·93
1885-86	72,339	70,604	281,960	50,610	332,570	475,513	59·46
1886-87	77,709	69,762	251,542	16,662	268,204	415,675	57·32
1887-88	109,506	65,861	287,879	27,501	315,380	490,750	36·70
1888-89	159,292	69,777	286,092	69,817	355,909	584,978	52·21
1889-90	186,627	58,810	284,946	20,336	305,282	560,719	54·02
1890-91	180,299	82,002	260,382	20,632	281,014	543,315	57·03
1891-92	177,685	83,973	297,415	177,308	474,723	736,381	46·55
1892-93	160,952	91,217	284,566	126,195	410,761	662,930	45·13
1893-94	103,526	85,763	300,318	66,458	366,776	556,065	64·03
Average of nine years preceding 1893-94 ...	131,309	74,589	280,887	65,180	346,056	551,954	50·37

The area irrigated was 556,065 acres against an average of 551,954 acres Compared with the two years immediately preceding, the defect is mainly in the area irrigated by the Orissa Canals, and by the Sone Canals in the *rabi* season. The rainfall of the year was 64·03 inches against 45·13 inches in 1892-93, 46·55 inches in 1891-92, and an average of 50·37 inches in the nine years preceding 1893-94.

In both the preceding years the rainfall was scanty, and the demand for water acute. In the year under review, more especially in May and late in the season, the rainfall was abundant, and there was little demand for canal water.

7. The collections of water rates as well as the assessments are now carried on under the orders of Superintending Engineers, the duties of Collectors o

districts being, so far as the canals are concerned, confined to disposing of objections against the orders of canal officers, and seeing that the management of the canals is conducted with a proper regard to the interests and feelings of the cultivators. The collections of arrears under the Public Demands Recovery Act are, however, entirely under the orders and control of the District Officers, the Superintending Engineer having no connection therewith. The following table shows the main features of the collection work of the year:—

Year.	Balance at beginning of year.	Balance at the end of the year.	Remissions, including cancelled demand statements.	Irrecoverable items.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	6,20,687	8,84,289	80,771	37,121
1885-86	8,84,289	5,33,177	1,41,162	41,229
1886-87	5,33,177	3,69,789	57,375	22,612
1887-88	3,69,789	5,59,883	32,356	19,796
1888-89	5,59,883	5,79,983	42,666	14,074
1889-90	5,79,983	5,09,188	80,282	20,592
1890-91	5,09,188	4,72,113	48,674	16,476
1891-92	4,72,113	4,04,120	38,421	12,126
1892-93	4,04,120	2,26,174	61,576	11,168
1893-94	2,26,174	1,72,235	29,054	4,818
Average of nine years preceding 1893-94 ...	5,48,136	5,04,302	64,809	21,688

The improvement in administration continues. The balance of water-rates due at the close of the year was Rs. 1,72,235 against Rs. 2,26,164 at its commencement. The remissions have been Rs. 29,054 only against Rs. 61,576 in the year preceding, and an average of Rs. 64,809. The items written off as irrecoverable were Rs. 4,818 against Rs. 11,168 in 1892-93, and an average of Rs. 21,688.

8. Particulars regarding the navigation collections (exclusive of the transport service and miscellaneous navigation receipts) for 10 years are given in the table following:—

Year.	Orissa Canals.	Midnapore Canal.	Hijili Tidal Canal.	Sone Canals.	Total.	Miles open.	Tollage per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.
1884-85	52,784	1,28,747	41,382	37,335	2,60,248	484	537·7
1885-86	64,093	1,37,578	52,143	41,712	2,95,526	490	603·1
1886-87	58,664	1,09 693	51,904	49,665	2,69,926	490	551·8
1887-88	66,628	1,26,574	40,406	50,984	2,84,592	490	580·7
1888-89	69,830	1,46,760	53,910	52,162	3,22,662	496½	649·9
1889-90	78,032	1,45,356	40,358	51,189	3,14,922	496⅝	634·3
1890-91	1,06,961	1,10,830	27,145	56,593	3,01,529	496½	607·3
1891-92	1,20,761	1,32,572	36,348	57,339	3,47,020	524¼	662·2
1892-93	1,00,503	1,14,141	52,180	49,996	3,16.827	524¼	604·3
1893-94	1,19.115	1,14,994	58,209	50,548	3,42,866	524¼	654·0
Average of nine years preceding 1893-94...	79,795	1,28,028	43,973	49,664	3,01,472	.....	.....

The increase in the revenue under the head Navigation was chiefly owing to the pilgrim traffic to Orissa, a festival of special importance occurring at Puri in July 1893.

9. The miscellaneous revenue was Rs. 78,006 in the current year, and Rs. 74,007 in 1892-93, the average for the nine years preceding 1893-94 being Rs. 63,460.

10. So far as Major Works are concerned, the receipts were Rs. 2,16,377 more than the average of the preceding nine years, but the working expenses were also Rs. 1,36,796 in excess, the net income being Rs. 1,23,861 against Rs. 3,97,954 in the preceding year; but the average for the nine years ending with 1892-93 was Rs. 44,280.

The navigation revenue, Rs. 3,42,866, compares favourably both with that received during the preceding year, Rs. 3,16,827, and the average, Rs. 3,01,472. The earnings of the year were Rs. 14,75,361 only against Rs. 16,72,626 actually collected, so that the results of the year, judged from that standpoint, were more unfavourable than the figures giving the net income would show. On the other hand the expenses of the year were swollen by expenditure due to a flood which occurred in the previous year, July 1892, and to an altogether exceptional item, the renewal of the shutters of the Byturni weir.

The results of the year's working have, compared with the two preceding years, not been favourable from causes which have been stated, and which will be more particularly referred to later on in commenting on the year's working of the different canals.

11. The canal systems will now be separately considered, commencing with the Orissa Canals. The receipts on revenue account were Rs. 3,75,365, against an average of Rs. 2,79,300 during the preceding nine years, and the working expenses Rs. 5,35,477 against an average of Rs. 4,40,786. The heavy expenditure under Working expenses was due (I) to making good, at a cost of Rs. 31,107, the damages caused by the flood of the river Mahanadi in July 1892, which was the highest on record, and (II) the renewal, at a cost of Rs. 23,830, of the shutters of the Byturni weir, an improved pattern being substituted. Deducting the expenditure incurred on these two items, the cost of maintenance proper was Rs. 2,00,780, which was lower than that of any of the last ten years, except 1891-92. There was under the head Tools and Plant an extraordinary expenditure of Rs. 9,295 in renewing the boilers of the S.S. *Aurora*. The cost of Revenue establishment was Rs. 6,459 less than in 1892-93, and there will be a reduction during the year now current owing to the abolition of head-men's fees. A further diminution is anticipated when a larger portion of the area commanded has been leased. The increased expenditure on the transport service was more than compensated for by extra receipts. The actual collections of water-rates were entirely satisfactory. They are nearly one lakh of rupees above the average, and the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 63,350 against Rs. 89,816 at its commencement. The navigation revenue is the highest on record, and has nearly doubled in the course of the last ten years.

12. The area irrigated in Orissa was 103,526 acres against 160,952 acres in the preceding year, and an average of 131,309 acres. The comparison is somewhat misleading, as in all leases executed since the 1st April 1892, unirrigable lands have been excluded, whilst in those of a prior date, the unirrigable lands are included and dealt with by yearly remission statements. It is not possible to give the exact areas so dealt with, but the areas previous to 1893-94 include at least 10,000 acres of non-irrigable lands. The remissions and irrecoverable items amounted to Rs. 7,748 in 1893-94 against Rs. 52,541 in 1892-93. The area for which leases lapsed on the 1st of April 1894 was 114,361 acres, and new leases were entered into for 42,263 acres. This is more than one-fifth of the entire area which has ever been under irrigation, and with a system of five-year leases is a normal area. But the year was unfavourable for irrigation. The rainfall was 74·83 inches against 56·43 inches in the previous year, and an average of 58·55 inches. There was a cyclone in May 1893, in which month 28·12 inches of rain fell, and a consequent indisposition on the part of the cultivators to renew leases early in the season. Late in September and early in October, when water was beginning to be indispensable for the rice crops, applications

began to come in, but there was heavy rain on the 17th of October, and all further demand ceased. In 1888, out of 89,296 acres leased, which lapsed on the 1st of April 1893, 43,595 acres were leased in October and November. Altogether, considering the character of the season, which is described by the Chief Engineer as being seasonable for the crops, so that canal irrigation was not necessary, the area renewed was quite as great as could fairly be expected, and it is the more satisfactory, as the leases contain no unirrigable areas for which remissions would be yearly required.

13. The transport service was worked at a profit of Rs. 2,879 against Rs. 1,594 in the preceding year. The working charges include Rs. 7,834 charged as tollage. The service was of considerable importance owing to the number of pilgrims, and boats were hired and run daily so that there might not be any delay.

14. The number of certificate cases instituted during the year was 6,667 against 7,991 filed in the year 1892-93. Including a balance of 979 from the previous year, there were 7,646 cases for disposal. Of these 6,861 were disposed of by being fully satisfied, 4 only were cancelled on objection, and 305 struck off. The number pending at the close of the year was 476 against 979 at its commencement. The certificate office was inspected by the Collector of Cuttack, who remarked that the office in every respect seemed to be in exceptionally good condition. The Lieutenant-Governor recognizes the improvement shown by the diminution in the number of certificate cases, and trusts that a further decrease will occur. It may be noted as creditable to the Deputy Collector that in no single case was a defaulter sent to jail or had his property sold in satisfaction of Government claims. In regard to ordinary complaints, the Deputy Collector remarks:—

"The reduction in the number of complaints from 3,372 in the previous year to 1,514 in the year under report is due to the new system of assessment, exclusion of unirrigable areas from *jamabandis* and the systematic regulation and very careful distribution of water."

He adds:—

"There were very few frivolous complaints, the number found to be groundless on investigation being 379 only."

The area assessed under the head unauthorized irrigation was 174 acres only.

15. The net revenue of the Midnapore Canal was Rs. 96,579 in the year under review, against Rs. 84,451 in that previous. The earnings were, however, Rs. 14,334 less than in 1892-93, the favourable results shown by the revenue account (actuals) being due to the balance at the close of the year being Rs. 7,027 only as opposed to Rs. 48,567 at its commencement. The area irrigated was 85,763 acres against 91,217 acres in 1892-93, but the rainfall in 1893-94 was 70·63 inches against 41·28 inches in 1892-93. The character of the season is explained in the following extract from the Deputy Collector's report:—

"The demand for rice irrigation in this district has not yet become independent of the character of the season, and in consequence of heavy and untimely rainfall the outlook of the year's administration was indeed very gloomy in the early part of the season. The provision in the new water-rate rules about an additional rate of 12 annas per acre to be levied in cases where the lease is not renewed in the first year following its expiry, and similar other provisions intended to prevent delay in applying for the renewal of the lapsed leases, were thoroughly explained to the ex-lessees; but they were of little avail to overcome the general disinclination, although the most intelligent among them, who are gifted with foresight, were in favour of prompt renewal. But when later in the season (*i.e.*, in the latter part of August and beginning of September) the rains held off, and in consequence of the exemplary punishment awarded in certain cases of illicit irrigation, the ex-lessees could no longer cherish the hope of having recourse to surreptitious irrigation which the system of compromise (*i.e.*, taking kabuliyats at the ordinary rates from the persons found guilty of using canal water in an unauthorized manner), which had hitherto prevailed, used to stimulate, there was a great rush for the execution of kabuliyats, and the result was that out of an area of 35,400 acres which fell in on the 31st March 1893, leases covering an area of 27,072 acres were renewed in a short time. But the worst character of the season was that the rain fell again just when the demand for canal irrigation was becoming general, and had the last break continued for a week more, all the lapsed leases would have been renewed."

16. The very heavy rain in May—more than 10 inches fell in the last week of that month—was very prejudicial both to canal irrigation and the growth

of the crops, and the rice that was sown in June was to a large extent also destroyed. Under the circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Superintending Engineer that the result may be considered satisfactory. Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, C.I.E., Commissioner of Burdwan, makes the following remarks regarding the work of Babu Raj Mohun Chuckerbutty, Deputy Collector, in charge of the Revenue Division:—

"It is satisfactory to observe that much improvement has been introduced by the Deputy Collector in charge in the working of the department. Though the year was not favourable for irrigation purposes, there was an increase in the total revenue to the extent of Rs. 21,565 with a decrease in collection charges, &c., from Rs. 21,656 to Rs. 19,497. The percentage of total collections rose from 75·56 to 96·06.

"The number of certificates filed during the year was 1,799 against 1,223 in the preceding year. The increase was mainly due to the realization of old arrears. It is satisfactory to notice that out of the total number of certificates (2,155 including 356 pending from previous year) 2,085 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 70 only at the close of the year. Out of the cases disposed of, the demand was wholy satisfied in 2,037 cases."

The Lieutenant-Governor notices this commendation with satisfaction, and also the fact that instead of waiting until certificates are filed to raise objections, appeals are beginning to be preferred to the Collector under section 91 of the Irrigation Act. Eight such appeals were preferred during the year: in four cases the orders of the Deputy Collector were upheld, and in the remaining four the rates of assessments modified. This is the first year in which such appeals have been preferred.

17. The high floods not only caused extra expenditure on maintenance, but breached the embankment on the left bank of the river Cossye at Jagatpur flooding 30 square miles of country. One consequence of the flood was that remissions to the extent of Rs. 6,021 against Rs. 1,338 in the year previous were granted.

18. The working expenses of the canal, Rs. 2,08,190, were Rs. 12,640 in excess of those incurred during 1892-93, but below the average of the nine years preceding viz. Rs. 2,24,968. On the whole, the year's working of this canal may be considered as successful, though there were many adverse circumstances to contend with.

19. The receipts of the Hijili Tidal Canal were in excess of the year previous, but the expenditure on maintenance and repairs to works was Rs. 50,517 against Rs. 27,372 in 1892-93, so that the net revenue fell from Rs. 20,301 to Rs. 2,695. The increased cost of repairs was due to the cyclone of May 1893 and to the silt clearing of Range I. The Superintending Engineer on this subject observes:—

"With its short ranges and proportionately increased share of locks and buildings for its length and heavy influx of silt, the mileage rate must always be heavier on the Hijili than on the Orissa Coast Canal. The rate per mile for the year was Rs. 1,948. The average expenditure on maintenance of the canal for the past ten years has been Rs. 47,777, or Rs. 1,647 per mile."

He adds in regard to the works recently sanctioned:—

"Although the proposals for remodelling will not affect materially the cost of maintenance, they will increase the receipts by avoiding the losses of traffic caused by closures, as the work of clearance can go on with an open canal."

20. The net revenue of the Sone Canals was Rs. 1,84,699 in 1893-94 against Rs. 3,01,334 in the year preceding and an average of Rs. 1,74,584. The receipts, Rs. 9,25,675, though in excess of the average, were Rs. 1,26,906 less than last year, due to the *rabi* irrigation of 1893, collections on which are made in the year 1893-94, being much less than in 1892. The working expenses, Rs. 7,40,976, were Rs. 10,271 less than in the year preceding, but Rs. 49,072 in excess of the average. The excess does not occur in the item Repairs and Maintenance, the expenditure under that head being less than any of the last ten years, except 1891-92. It is chiefly due to expenditure debitable to capital having ceased, and to the whole of the establishment employed being in consequence charged to the revenue accounts of the canal. The charges for revenue establishment have also increased, though less than last year, but some reduction under this head may be expected when the reduced fees for headmen take effect.

21. The area under irrigation was 366,776 acres against 410,761 acres in 1892-93, and an average of 346,056 acres. The area irrigated in the *kharif*

season, 280,528 acres, was in excess of any year to date. The *rabi* irrigation, 66,458 acres, though up to the average, was only about one-half of the area irrigated in that season in 1892-93, and less than one-third of the area irrigated in 1891-92. The rainfall in those three years was as follows:—1891-92, 26·82 inches; 1892-93, 37·69 inches; 1893-94, 46·62 inches. There was a copious fall of rain in October, which was beneficial both to the *kharif* and *rabi* crops, and this was supplemented by a good fall in November, so that there was generally a sufficient supply of moisture in the soil to mature the *rabi* crops with little or no canal irrigation. The area under long-term leases continues to increase, as will be seen from the statement following:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Long leases	224,268	223,556	234,791	271,966	291,746
Short „	81,014	57,458	239,932	138,795	75,030
	305,282	281,014	474,723	410,761	366,776

The area charged under the head unauthorized irrigation was 681 acres only, against 3,707 acres in the year preceding, whilst the assessments for waste of water amounted to Rs. 615 against Rs. 105 in the previous year.

22. The Superintending Engineer has called attention to the fact that in some villages 80 per cent. and even more of the total area of the village is irrigated in the *kharif* season. He remarks that "*as matters now are, only about half the villages which are commanded obtain water, and the other half get none, partly on account of the comparative difficulty in irrigating them, partly because they are on lower ground and need it less, but mainly because their neighbours absorb it all. It does not seem to be right that villages in favourable situations should be allowed to absorb the benefits of the canals to the exclusion of others.*" The sanitary objections to so copious a delivery of water are also obvious. Instructions have therefore been issued which will tend to restrict the area irrigated in the *kharif* season in villages where the area irrigated is excessive, but they will require to be worked with caution, partly because leases with good and definite boundaries are necessary, and partly because it is better to permit the water to be used where it is appreciated, rather than to permit it to run to waste. The continuance of the endeavour to limit the supply of water to about 50 per cent. of the cultivated area of any village and to reserve the balance for villages which do not now receive it, will depend somewhat on the extent to which that balance is utilised. During the year now current, chiefly owing to the good rainfall there has been a sufficient supply of water for irrigation in the *kharif* season to an area in excess of that for which applications have been accepted.

23. In last year's Resolution the late date at which the demand statements reached the Deputy Collector was unfavourably commented on. There has this year been a marked improvement. Out of 118,837 acres assessed during the year, the demand statements for 21,116 acres only reached the Deputy Collector after the water-rates were due, and out of these 17,259 acres refer to hot—weather irrigation, the demand statements of which it is stated were ready, but not forwarded owing to some misunderstanding as to the rules. The season was, it is true, an easy one, the area of long leases lapsing being small, but it is clear that, with proper arrangements, all but a fraction of the demand statements can be submitted at the proper date, and the Lieutenant-Governor expects that this will in future be done.

24. The number of certificate cases filed decreased from 2,903 in 1892-93 to 2,219 in the year under review, and the balance pending at the close of the year from 153 to 100. Out of those pending, all except 53 had been disposed

of on the 12th July, when the Deputy Collector's report was submitted. The Collector of Shahabad, to whom the Deputy Collector is immediately subordinate in regard to certificate cases, remarks:—"*The working of the Certificate Act shows a marked improvement.*"

25. The most unsatisfactory feature of the year's working is the increase in the balance at the close of the year from Rs. 87,790 to Rs. 1,01,858. The explanation of the Deputy Collector is as follows:—

"The comparatively heavier balance at close of the last year is chiefly due to several of the collecting officers having been drawn away from their work for some time for giving evidence in the case of Empress *versus* Ram Dour Lal during the busiest working time, that is, March, and this case having mostly engrossed my attention, keeping me confined at head-quarters, and thus depriving me of the opportunity of personally visiting all such villages where the rate-payers are refractory. No sooner the case was over I began this work, and have already succeeded in reducing the arrears."

The defendant, Ram Dour Lal, who was charged with embezzling Rs. 690, was convicted and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. There are three other cases in regard to embezzlements which occurred in 1891-92 and 1892-93, in which warrants have been issued against former officials employed in the Collection Department. The frauds occurred chiefly in regard to items wrongly written off as irrecoverable, but which were actually recovered. Alterations in the system of collection and accounts have been made which will render it more difficult to defraud Government in this way in future.

26. The increase in the number of permanent outlets from 2,748 in 1892-93 to 3,036 in the year under review, and in the length of registered village channels from 1,125¼ miles to 1,341 miles is satisfactory.

27. The Lieutenant-Governor attaches much importance to the crop experiments which are annually made to ascertain the outturn of canal irrigated land cultivated with rice. The experiments have been carried out in the Sone Circle with considerable exactitude for a series of years, and they have recently been also carefully made in the Orissa and South-Western Circles. The table below gives the average of the experiments made during the last year:—

Name of Canal.	Number of experiments made.	Quality of crop.	Average outturn per acre in maunds.	
			Paddy.	Straw.
1	2	3	4	5
Sone Canals	95	Good ...	33·58	77·68
Ditto	139	Average ...	22·92	53·55
Orissa Canals	98	Good ...	21·32	28·93
Ditto	116	Average ...	13·92	22·32
Midnapore Canal	65	Ditto ...	21·74	44·55

The results in the Sone Circle are not quite so good as in 1892-93.

The discrepancies noticed last year between the outturn in Orissa and in the Sone still continue. It is believed that they are due to the paddy in Orissa being mostly sown broadcast. The matter is receiving special attention, and an Executive Engineer, who was previously in the Sone and is now in the Orissa Circle, will this year make very careful experiments both on broadcast and transplanted paddy.

28. The table following gives the financial results of the canals classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the years 1892-93 and 1893-94, and the average of the nine years ending 1892-93. The Saran Canals, for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, are excluded, as they are practically closed,

and the Eden Canal, from which revenue is derived, though capital and revenue accounts are not kept, has been included.

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

	Calcutta and Eastern Canals.		Orissa Coast Canals.		Nadia Rivers.		Eden Canal.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,310	35,943
Navigation	4,64,716	4,07,695	55,832	95,233	1,65,380	1,71,166	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	15,528	13,129	9,149	2,477	158	86	803	620
Total ...	4,80,244	4,20,824	64,981	97,710	1,65,538	1,71,252	31,113	36,563
Less— Refunds of Revenue	130	283	47	1,143	18	1	70	654
Total receipts ...	4,80,114	4,20,541	64,934	96,567	1,65,520	1,71,251	31,043	35,909
Average of 9 years ending 1892-93...	5,23,765		52,641*		1,90,846		11,580†	
WORKING EXPENSES.								
Direct charges.								
I.—Maintenance and repairs—								
Works (extensions and improvements)	(—)28,498	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	(—)48	515
Repairs	1,65,223	1,64,943	45,490	58,234	68,763	77,364	26,478	35,619
Establishment (including direction and accounts) ...	49,754	54,856	17,266	8,190	29,299	58,732	10,078	13,474
Tools and plant	13,207	14,745	6,663	7,317	1,644	1,861	652	732
Suspense accounts	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,066	478	.....	.....
Total ...	1,99,686	2,34,597	69,419	73,741	1,00,772	1,38,435	37,160	50,340
II.—Revenue management—								
Irrigation establishment ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navigation ditto ...	39,935	39,344	6,856	20,391	22,282	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	39,935	39,344	6,856	20,391	22,282	.....	.....	.....
Total direct charges ...	2,39,621	2,73,941	76,275	94,132	1,23,054	1,38,435	37,160	50,340
Indirect charges	12,556	13,188	3,377	4,001	7,221	8,222	.....	.....
Total working expenses ...	2,52,177	2,87,129	79,652	98,133	1,30,275	1,46,657	37,160	50,340
Average of 9 years ending 1892-93...	2,66,312		69,581*		1,03,571		27,979†	
Net revenue	2,27,937	1,33,412	(—)14,718	(—)1,566	35,245	24,594	(—)6,117	(—)14,431
Average of 9 years ending 1892-93...	20,57,453		—16,940*		87,275		—16,399†	

* Average of eight years.
† Average of five years.

29. The Calcutta and Eastern Canals are purely navigation works. The receipts have fallen off from Rs. 4,80,114 in 1892-93 to Rs. 4,20,541 in the year under review, the average receipts for the nine years preceding being Rs. 5,23,765. The falling off in revenue is considerable and progressive, as there is a further decline in the year now current. Excluding miscellaneous receipts, the decrease in the tollage of boats, compared with the previous year amounts to Rs. 55,290. The Superintending Engineer ascribes the smaller revenue to a number of reasons, but chiefly to the very large increase in the number of steamers and flats plying *viâ* the Nadia Rivers and the Sunderbunds. Vessels taking the latter route pay a nominal toll only. There were, however, other causes for the diminished traffic: there was a short rice crop in the Eastern districts, and the jute traffic is being more largely diverted yearly to the railway and steamers. The Bengal Central Railway, which is now worked in connection with steamers plying to Khulna, which pay no toll, is getting a larger share of the traffic. Further, independently of the actual decline in traffic, flats are being largely used instead of native boats, resulting in a considerable loss in tolls, the canal measurement of native boats being, compared with the cargo carried, much in excess of that of flats. One potent reason of the decrease in traffic is the deterioration of parts of the canal route, more especially the Bhangore khal, which has yearly to be closed for a greater length of time. Measures

for remedying this defect are now under consideration. At present tolls are only charged on boats coming to Calcutta, the return journey being free. Excluding a refund of Rs. 28,498, credited to the canals in 1892-93, the working expenses of the canals were Rs. 2,58,631 against Rs. 2,52,177 in the preceding year, and an average of Rs. 2,66,312. There is no hope of diminishing the working expenses, except by measures involving an increase to the capital cost of the canals, which would render extensive silt clearing unnecessary. It is, however, rather the diminished income than the increased expenditure which has resulted in the net income of the canals having fallen to Rs. 1,33,412 from an average of Rs. 2,57,453. Something may be done to improve the revenue by re-adjusting the tolls, so that cargo which at present pays nothing shall contribute, but the only effectual measure will be to improve the canals so that they may offer equal facilities with other modes of transit. In the present state of the canals it is believed that Insurance Companies decline to accept risks on goods forwarded by this route. The charge for tollage is Rs. 0·69 per cent. on the value of the goods carried.

The increase in the number of missing toll tickets from 169 to 252 is not satisfactory.

During the ten years ending with 1893-94, the expenditure on the steamer route through the Sunderbunds has aggregated Rs. 67,266, whilst the tolls received have been Rs. 48,360 only. The charge is very low, viz., Rs. 5 on a steamer leaving and arriving at Calcutta.

30. The Orissa Coast Canal was worked at a loss of Rs. 1,566 against a loss of Rs. 14,718 in 1892-93, and an average loss of Rs. 16,940 since it has been opened for traffic. Both the expenditure and the receipts were largely in excess of any former years. The expenditure was wholly due to repairing damages caused by the cyclone of the 26th May 1893. The Superintending Engineer says that the canal banks were for miles the only land above flood, and that in places they were topped and greatly injured. One of the flood gates of the Bhaitghur lock was unshipped and damaged, and the escapes at Bhograi, Sartha and Jamba, which had not been repaired at the close of the year, were greatly injured. The increased receipts were due to the heavy pilgrim traffic to Puri in July and August 1893. The receipts from the steamer companies were Rs. 25,410, or Rs. 7,038 more than in the preceding year.

31. The receipts derived from the Nadia Rivers were Rs. 5,731 in excess of the previous year, but there was also an increased expenditure of Rs. 16,382.

The net revenue was Rs. 24,594 only, compared with an average of Rs. 87,275. The unsatisfactory returns are ascribed to the increased cost of the training works at the head of the rivers. On this subject the Superintending Engineer makes the following remarks:—

"The entrance of the Bhagirathi was in a better condition than in the year before, and further efforts will be made to improve it. Owing to a large sandbank having formed in the Ganges in front of the entrance of the Bhairab, the channel draws its supply from 4 miles below the head, and the greater part of this had to be trained. The Jalangi continued in much the same state as in the year previous. The head of the Mathabhanga closed again after the rains, the same conditions prevailing as in 1892. The training works were very successful on the Bhagirathi and Bhairab-Jalangi. The channel at Kasiadanga shoal in the Lower-Bhagirathi was diverted, shortening the river route by about two miles."

32. The constant increase in the expenditure on these rivers, which in 1893-94 reached Rs. 1,46,657 against an average of Rs. 1,03,571, is not satisfactory, and the Superintending Engineer will be directed to take steps to impose a check on the expenditure to be incurred in future years. A considerable portion of the money spent during the last two years appears to have been expended on a hopeless attempt to keep open the head of the river Mathabangha.

33. The area at present irrigable by the Eden Canal is about 72,000 acres. In 1892-93, when the rainfall was very deficient, the area irrigated was 71,333 acres, whilst in the year under review when the rainfall was abundant and seasonable, 11,739 acres only were irrigated. The collections were Rs. 35,909 against Rs. 31,043 in 1892-93, whilst the expenditure was Rs. 50,340

against Rs. 37,160 in that year. Of the sum realized Rs. 28,891 was collected by canal officers and Rs. 7,018 realized under the certificate process by the Collectors of Burdwan and Hooghly.

34. The actual cost of repairs was Rs. 35,619 against Rs. 26,478 in the previous year, Rs. 16,926 having been expended on silt clearing against Rs. 4,002 in 1892-93. The heavy deposit of silt was a consequence of the extensive area under irrigation in the year 1892-93. There are still difficulties in regard to the title of Government to the old river channels through which the water supplied by the Eden Canal is distributed. Rules under the Irrigation Act for the future working of these canals have lately been sanctioned, and it is trusted that in regard to the matters still under discussion, the good sense of the landholders and occupiers interested will induce them to agree to terms under which it will be possible to maintain steady irrigation from this canal, which was devised and is prinicipally used as a means of supplying wholesome water for domestic purposes in the districts of Burdwan and Hooghly.

35. The Saran Canals have, during the last three years, been worked under an agreement with the proprietors of the Moniara and Sadowa Indigo Concerns, which terminated on the 1st of April 1894, and has not been renewed. The loss to Government on the three years working amounted to Rs. 9,660. There are 18½ miles of canals, but no distributaries or village channels, and it is impossible to carry out irrigation on any systematic plan. It has now been decided to keep these canals closed until terms, which will enable Government to realize some return for the money expended, have been acceded to. The area irrigated during the year was 1,568 acres only against 3,560 in the previous year.

36. The Madhuban Canal is a small work in Champaran, from which 3,071 acres were irrigated in the year under review and 6,400 acres in 1892-93. The weir across the Teur river continues to give trouble, and the cost of maintenance, on which Rs. 8,383 were expended during the year, is very heavy. No water-rates are levied in respect to irrigation from this canal.

37. In spite of the character of the season, which in many respects was unfavourable, progress has been made in many directions, and the Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction the progress made in the Sone Circle in preparing the demand statements more expeditiously, and the reduction in the arrear balances on the Midnapore Canal. The thanks of this Government are due to Mr. Odling for the vigilance and sagacity which have distinguished his supervision of the Bengal Canals, both on the administrative and the professional side. The names of the officers commended by the Chief Engineer have been noted.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of the Chief Engineer's note, and its accompaniments, be submitted to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Also that it be circulated to other Governments and to all Departments and Officers of this Government as usual.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

K. H. STEPHEN,

Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Government of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE REPORT.

Note by C. W. ODLING, ESQ., M.E., M. INST. C.E., *Chief Engineer, on the Canal Revenue Reports of Bengal for the year* 1893-94.

DURING the year 1893-94, the Capital expenditure on Irrigation Works, for which Capital Accounts are kept, amounted to Rs. 5,60,446 for direct and Rs. 10,709 for indirect charges:—

	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure not charged against Revenue	5,17,947	9,358	5,27,305
Minor Works and Navigation ...	42,499	1,351	43,850
Total ...	5,60,446	10,709	5,71,155

2. The total Capital outlay at the end of the year 1893-94, including interest charges, was as follows:—

	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Irrigation Works—			
Productive Public Works ...	6,18,05,909	17,26,321	6,35,32,230
Minor Works and Navigation—			
Protective grants—Imperial ...	8,66,000	...	8,66,000
Ordinary revenue { Imperial and Provincial. }	1,00,60,760	2,84,781	1,03,45,541
Total ...	7,27,32,669	20,11,102	7,47,43,771

3. Divided under the different projects the above outlay is shown in the following statement:—

Works.	During 1893-94.			To end of 1893-94.		
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Irrigation Works—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals ...	3,56,615	3,053	3,64,868	2,53,26,696	5,70,887	2,58,97,583
Midnapore Canal ...	2,606	19	2,625	82,61,317	1,84,152	84,45,469
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	(—) 8,279	(—)974	(—) 8,553	22,62,745	56,491	23,19,236
Sone Canals ...	1,63,805	1,660	1,68,465	2,59,55,151	9,14,791	2,68,69,942
Total ...	5,17,947	9,358	5,27,305	6,18,05,909	17,26,321	6,35,32,230
Minor Works and Navigation—						
Tirhut project ...	...	...	...	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075
Damodar project ...	(—) 1,200	...	(—) 1,200	1,45,141	16,239	1,61,380
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	(—) 424	21	(—) 403	52,95,042	62,404	53,57,446
Orissa Coast Canal ...	44,123	1,330	45,453	42,85,582	1,04,305	43,89,887
Saran Canals ...	...	...	...	6,69,570	27,183	6,96,753
Total ...	42,499	1,351	43,850	1,09,26,760	2,84,781	1,12,11,541
Grand Total ...	5,60,446	10,709	5,71,155	7,27,32,669	20,11,102	7,47,43,771

REVENUE

4. The total receipts, working expenses, and charges for interest for the year 1893-94 and four previous years in respect of the works which are classed as Major Irrigation Works are shown in the statement below :—

Particulars.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from all sources (less refunds of revenue)	15,04,474	13,39,141	15,98,608	18,83,347	16,65,005
Working expenses (direct and indirect charges)	14,22,368	14,32,136	14,37,935	14,85,393	15,41,144
Net revenue ...	82,106	(—) 92,995	1,60,673	3,97,954	1,23,861
Charges for interest	23,65,030	23,87,119	24,16,363	24,42,363	24,61,878
Deficit	22,82,924	24,80,114	22,55,690	20,44,409	23,38,017
Rate per cent. on Capital outlay ...	3·74	4·02	3·61	3·24	3·68

INTEREST.

5. The total amount of interest payable to the Imperial Treasury on account of Major Irrigation Works for the year 1893-94 is Rs. 24,41,474.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

6. The financial results to the end of the year 1893-94 of both Major Irrigation Works and Minor Works and Navigation, of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, are shown in the statement below:—

		Major Irrigation Works.		Minor Works and Navigation.
		Rs.		Rs.
Direct revenue	...	2,31,76,018		2,34,58,198
Working expenses (direct charges)	...	2,26,97,632		99,11,679
Results on direct charges only ...	Profit	4,78,386	Profit	1,35,46,519
Indirect charges debitable to revenue	...	12,75,786		2,92,351
Results on both direct and indirect charges	Loss	(—)7,97,400	Profit	1,32,54,168
Charges for interest on Capital ...	...	4,61,36,680		Not calculated.
Net results, including interest to end of 1892-93	Loss	(—)4,69,34,080		.....

7. The financial results to the close of the year 1893-94 of Minor Works and Navigation, of which only Revenue Accounts are kept, are as follows:—

		Rs.
Direct revenue		87,38,021
Working expenses (direct charges)		48,03,683
Results on direct charges only	Profit	39,34,338
Indirect charges debitable to revenue		2,55,425
Results on both direct and indirect charges ...	Profit	36,78,913

8. The receipts from, and expenditure on, Irrigation, Navigation, and Agricultural Works during the year 1893-94, as compared with those of the year 1892-93, are shown below:—

	1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.
RECEIPTS.		
XXIX—Major Irrigation Works—Direct Receipts— Provincial	18,87,670	16,72,626
XXX—Minor Works and Navigation— Irrigation and Navigation Works— Provincial	7,43,565	7,33,287
Total ...	26,31,235	24,05,913
EXPENDITURE.*		
42—Major Irrigation Works—Working Expenses— (Direct and indirect charges) Provincial ...	14,89,716	15,48,765
43—Minor Works and Navigation— Irrigation and Navigation Works— (Direct and indirect charges) Provincial ...	5,23,591	5,99,458
Total ...	20,13,307	21,48,223
NET REVENUE FROM IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS	6,17,928	2,57,690
49—Imperial—Capital expenditure not charged against Revenue	4,30,651	4,96,317
43—Provincial—Capital expenditure charged against Revenue	1,14,237(*a*)	74,838(*b*)
	5,44,888	5,71,155

* Inclusive of refunds of revenue.

(*a*) Includes Rs. 38,676 on account of Major Irrigation Works classed as 43—Minor Works and Navigation, under the orders of the Government of India.

(*b*) Includes Rs. 30,988 on account of Major Irrigation Works classed as 43—Minor Works and Navigation, under the orders of the Government of India.

	1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.
43—Minor Works and Navigation—		
Agricultural Works—		
RECEIPTS.		
Provincial—		
Collections by P. W. D.	10,762	11,380
Ditto by Civil officers	1,24,735	1,28,077(c)
Total ...	1,35,497	1,39,457
EXPENDITURE.		
Provincial	7,81,750	8,33,429
Contributions	42,531	19,187
Total ...	8,24,281	8,52,616

(c) Approximate figure supplied by the Financial Department.

AREAS IRRIGATED.

9. The areas irrigated by the Major Irrigation Works during the year 1893-94, and the four previous years, are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	ORISSA CANALS.				MIDNAPORE CANAL.				SONE CANALS.				TOTAL.			
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Kharif, including five-year and long-term leases.	Rabi, including five-year and long-term leases.	Perennial and hot weather.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1889-90	180,568	5,897	162	186,627	68,370	440	...	*68,810	279,042	20,336	5,004	305,282	528,880	26,673	5,166	560,719
1890-91	175,829	4,250	220	180,299	82,002	...	...	*82,002	255,980	20,632	4,402	281,014	513,811	24,882	4,622	543,315
1891-92	173,453	3,943	289	177,685	83,905	68	...	*83,973	296,219	177,308	1,196	474,723	553,577	181,319	1,485	736,381
1892-93	154,025	2,584	333	160,952	91,217	...	...	*91,217	274,839	126,195	9,727	410,761	524,081	128,780	10,060	662,930
1893-94	100,406	2,904	216	103,526	85,763	...	...	*85,763	280,528	66,458	19,790	366,776	466,697	69,362	20,006	556,065

* Exclusive of lands surreptitiously irrigated for which leases were granted in subsequent years.

The year's working and its financial results will now be dealt with separately for each of the canal systems of the province, as in previous years.

GENERAL.

In all statements showing totals of receipts or expenditure, the figures are those of the Examiner of Accounts. In dealing with details the figures of the Commissioner or of the Superintending Engineer have been taken.

ORISSA CANALS.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

10. The Capital, Interest, and Revenue Accounts of these canals are given below:—

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Outlay during 1893-94.	Outlay to end of 1893-94.
1	2	3
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	2,83,658	1,83,75,855
II.—Establishment	57,147	45,82,701
III.—Tools and plant	16,057	20,39,972
IV.—Suspense accounts	(—)15	1,46,299
Loss by exchange	...	2,68,070
Total ...	3,56,847	2,54,12,897
V.—*Less*—Receipts on Capital account	32	86,201
Net total Direct Charges ...	3,56,815	2,53,26,696
INDIRECT CHARGES.		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	53	33,183
Leave and pension allowances	8,000	5,37,704
Total Indirect Charges ...	8,053	5,70,887

The principal works charged to Capital account which were in progress during the year were:—The extension of the Taldanda Canal from the 28th to the 52nd mile; this work is practically complete; the remodelling of the existing danda Canal from Biribatty to Tarpore; about five lakhs of earthwork and six lakhs of turfing remain to be done to complete the work; drainage cuts in the areas commanded by the distributaries of the Taldanda and Machgong extension canals; the Byturni right embankment from 11 to 20 miles; the Burra Khursua left embankment. The self-acting sluice and cut in connection with the Bhimai Had drainage scheme were completed, and good progress was made with the distributaries, several of which, aggregating 144¾ miles in length, were finished during the year.

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest charges to end of 1892-93	1,76,61,689
Ditto for 1893-94	10,05,932
Total ...	1,86,67,621

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—(Actuals).

Particulars.	Expenditure—		Particulars.	Receipts—	
	During 1892-93.	During 1893-94.		During 1892-93.	During 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works, maintenance, and repairs ...	3,79,311	4,14,566	Water-rates ...	3,52,369	2,09,542
			Navigation ...	1,18,757	1,43,911
II.—Revenue management ...	95,913	90,828	Miscellaneous ...	26,532	23,122
			Total ...	4,97,658	3,76,575
Total Direct Charges ...	4,75,224	5,05,394	*Less*—Refunds of revenue.	283	1,210
			Net total receipts	4,97,375	3,75,365
Indirect charges ...	30,283	30,083	Deficit ...	8,132	1,60,112
Total Working Expenses	5,05,507	5,35,477	Total ...	5,05,507	5,35,477

Note.—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1893-94 and nine preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 12 following:—

The total receipts were Rs. 1,22,010 less, and the total expenditure Rs. 29,970 more than last year, the result being a deficit of Rs. 1,60,112. Omitting indirect charges the deficit is Rs. 1,30,029. The receipts under water-rates in 1892-93 were abnormal, and due to the outstandings of many years being called up, while a much larger area than usual was also under irrigation in that year. The reduced receipts of 1893-94 are due to the arrears to be recovered being small and to the smaller area under irrigation. The increased expenditure was mainly due to the fitting of the Byturni weir with shutters on the Sone pattern, and to a special expenditure of Rs. 31,107 required

to make good the damage caused by the cyclone and floods of the previous year.

EARNINGS. 11. The following statement shows the earnings, by which is meant the revenue due on the irrigation of the year, whether or no the demand statements were prepared before the 1st of April or not as opposed to collections and actual outlay, for the years 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

Earnings.	1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.
Irrigation ...	2,40,200	1,50,146
Navigation ...	1,18,757	1,43,911
Miscellaneous ...	26,532	23,122
Total	3,85,489	3,17,179
Deduct refunds	283	1,210
Net earnings ...	3,85,206	3,15,969
Outlay ...	5,05,507	5,35,477
Net deficit ...	1,20,301	2,19,508

As regards irrigation the assessed revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 90,054 compared with that of the previous year, which is entirely due to the falling off of 59,129 acres in the leased area, consequent on the favourable rainfall. The actual collections during the year amounted to Rs. 2,09,542, and was Rs. 59,396 in excess of the assessed revenue of the year. This is due to the collection of arrear balance.

FINANCIAL RESULTS. 12. The revenue receipts and working expenses for the last ten years are tabulated below:—

PARTICULARS.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	51,245	1,06,842	96,976	1,37,869	1,51,365	1,99,844	2,09,806	2,17,356	3,62,369	2,09,542
Navigation	79,802	84,012	67,048	71,004	77,908	89,632	1,21,408	1,35,902	1,18,757	1,43,911
Miscellaneous	12,538	16,496	15,587	14,171	14,242	15,747	13,708	17,843	26,532	23,122
Total ...	1,43,585	2,07,350	1,79,611	2,23,044	2,43,515	3,04,223	3,45,012	3,71,001	4,97,658	3,76,575
Less—Refunds of revenue ...	78	6	92	365	221	99	76	79	283	1,210
Total receipts ...	1,43,507	2,07,344	1,79,519	2,22,679	2,43,294	3,04,124	3,44,936	3,70,922	4,97,375	3,75,365
WORKING EXPENSES.										
Direct Charges.										
I.—WORKS, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS—										
Works (extensions and improvements)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,001	9,123	29,355
Repairs	2,03,137	2,22,690	3,52,761	3,10,980	2,36,694	2,31,068	2,22,638	1,70,637	2,30,360	2,26,362
Establishment, including direction and accounts ...	50,958	51,199	81,117	98,153	70,201	1,09,464	1,52,659	1,19,775	1,20,391	1,24,048
Tools and plant	15,167	19,159	15,486	16,301	21,156	19,722	13,951 / 1,225	27,023	19,437	34,801
Total ...	2,69,262	2,93,048	4,49,364	4,25,524	3,28,051	3,60,224	3,70,073	3,22,436	3,79,311	4,14,566
II.—REVENUE MANAGEMENT—										
Irrigation establishment ...	33,999	34,304	37,005	40,300	43,161	55,502	52,501	57,074	78,996	73,988
Navigation ditto ...	12,398	15,219	15,471	15,125	15,734	15,871	16,119	16,506	16,917	16,840
Total ...	46,397	49,523	52,476	55,425	58,895	71,373	68,710	73,580	95,013	90,828
Total Direct Charges ...	3,15,659	3,42,571	5,01,840	4,80,949	3,86,946	4,31,597	4,38,783	3,96,016	4,75,224	5,05,394
Indirect Charges.										
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leave and pension allowances ...	13,629	14,101	18,073	21,501	18,073	25,313	28,220	27,070	30,283	30,083
Total Indirect Charges ...	13,629	14,101	18,073	21,501	18,073	25,313	28,220	27,070	30,283	30,083
Total Working Expenses ...	3,29,288	3,56,672	5,20,543	5,02,450	4,05,019	4,56,910	4,67,003	4,23,086	5,05,507	5,35,477
revenue ...	(—)1,85,781	(—)1,49,328	(—)3,41,024	(—)2,79,771	(—)1,61,725	(—)1,52,786	(—)1,22,067	(—)52,164	(—)8,132	(—)1,60,112

13. The lengths of the canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year 1893-94 compared with 1892-93, are given in the following table :— LENGTHS OF CANALS AND DISTRIBUTARIES.

NAME OF CANALS.	1892-93.								1893-94.							
	Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries.	Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Mahanadi Series.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
ndah	51½	...	93½	75,278	75,278	23,510	36,591	45·99	51½	...	90½	75,278	75,278	24,755	12,054	12·24
song	4	28	165½	97,057	97,057	56,057			4	28	200½	97,057	97,057	73,713		
apara	39	...	365½	129,421	101,110	25,620	67,728	45·93	39	...	374½	129,421	101,110	97,406	61,259	38·93
with extension	24	...	19½	27,351	53,290	8,676			24	...	35½	27,351	53,290	16,805		
moondee	...	47	106	66,000	51,250	43,159			...	47	108½	65,000	51,250	43,159		
apara Extension ...	15	...	...	8,949	7,000	...			15	...	...	8,949	7,000	...		
Level Canal, Range I ...	33	...	131½	80,128	48,815	48,815	21,225	43·48	33	...	131½	80,128	48,815	48,815	10,401	21·49
l Mahanadi Series ...	166½	75	880½	483,695	433,800	275,837	125,544	45·51	166½	75	950½	483,695	433,800	304,656	83,804	27·51
hmini-Byturni Series.																
Level Canal, Range II ...	12½	...	...	...	10,000	...	2,329	...	12½	...	...	...	10,000	...	2,052	...
Do. do., do. III ...	19	...	40½	57,500	57,500	44,047	32,201	73·11	19	...	40½	...	57,500	44,047	15,802	36·10
r Canal	6½	...	10½	10,000	70,000	1,200	678	73·17	6½	...	80	60,000	70,000	36,987	1,868	5·05
Brahmini-Byturni es	38	...	60½	10,000	137,500	45,247	35,408	78·25	38	...	135½	60,000	137,500	81,034	19,722	24·34
Total Orissa Canals ...	204½	75	941	493,695	571,300	321,084	160,952	50·12	204½	75	1,085½	543,695	571,300	385,690	103,526	26·74

The completion of 144½ miles of distributaries during the year resulted in an increase of 64,606 acres to the area irrigable. The total area protected from floods was increased by 50,000 acres owing to the completion of the Burra Khursua left and Byturni right embankment.

14. In the following statement is shown the average rainfall at thirteen stations situated within the canal irrigated area for the kharif and rabi seasons of the last five years :— RAINFALL.

		AVERAGE OF THIRTEEN STATIONS.				
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kha	July ...	13·10	12·59	10·34	11·99	8·17
	August ...	13·11	7·58	16·98	8·08	8·63
	September ...	5·30	14·40	19·45	10·71	15·73
	October ...	9·16	8·63	1·17	5·66	5·52
	Total ...	40·67	43·20	47·94	36·44	38·05
Rab	November ...	11·24	1·94	6·77	0·85	0·09
	December ...	0·15	0·05	.....	.....	.....
	January ...	0·06	.....	.....	2·00	0·02
	February ...	0·02	0·99	0·20	1·89	0·18
	Total ...	11·47	2·98	6·97	4·74	0·29
	Whole year ...	67·95	63·17	61·03	56·43	74·83

The total rai
panied by heavy
The average rainf
inches. The rain

above the average from August to October, after which it altogether ceased until March, when only a small quantity of rain fell. The rainfall was seasonable for the crops, and canal irrigation was not necessary.

FLOODS. The average rainfall of the year at ten stations in the Central Provinces, which are drained by the Mahanadi, was 59·74 inches, against 62·43 inches in 1892-93.

15. The highest floods occurred in the month of September. The highest recorded readings of the principal rivers for the year and up to date are given in the following statement:—.

NAME OF RIVER.	Locality.	1892-93.		1893-94.		HIGHEST RECORDED.	
		Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahanadi	Naraj above weir	26th July 1892 ...	92·10	26th September 1893	87·75	26th July 1892 ...	92·10
	Do. below weir	26th ,, ,, ...	92·10	26th ,, ,,	87·60	26th ,, ,, ...	92·10
	Jobra above weir	25th ,, ,, ...	75·95	26th ,, ,,	71·15	25th ,, ,, ...	75·95
	Do. below weir	25th ,, ,, ...	74·00	26th ,, ,,	69·85	25th ,, ,, ...	74·00
Brahmini	Janapur above weir	13th ,, ,, ...	66·40	14th ,, ,,	66·10	18th ,, 1881 ...	68·75*
	Ditto below weir	13th ,, ,, ...	66·20	14th ,, ,,	65·70	18th ,, ,, ...	68·00
Byturni	Akhoapada above weir... ...	11th June ,, ...	61·60	13th ,, ,,	63·80	16th ,, ,, ...	66·60
	Ditto below weir... ...	11th ,, ,, ...	55·50	13th ,, ,,	60·80	16th ,, ,, ...	63·79
Salindi	Randia	3rd Sept. ,, ...	51·20	13th ,, ,,	53·40	12th Sept. 1892 ...	59·78
Katjuri	Bellevue	25th July ,, ...	83·30	6th August ,,	78·50	25th July ,, ...	83·30
Beropa	Jagatpur above weir	25th ,, ,, ...	70·40	26th September ,,	67·70	4th ,, 1872 ...	71·10
	Ditto below weir	25th ,, ,, ...	70·40	26th ,, ,,	65·50	4th ,, ,, ...	70·60

* A still higher flood than that of 1881 occurred on 26th July 1894, when the gauges above and below the weir read 69·60.

IRRIGATION. 16. The areas of each crop irrigated during the last ten years with the yearly rainfall are shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Rainfall.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.
1884-85 ...	54,181	2,994	197	57,372	50·40
1885-86 ...	70,563	1,605	171	72,339	52·59
1886-87 ...	75,115	2,440	154	77,709	60·07
1887-88 ...	108,867	502	137	109,506	47·84
1888-89 ...	156,319	2,779	194	159,292	49·07
1889-90 ...	180,568	5,897	162	186,627	67·95
1890-91 ...	175,829	4,250	220	180,299	63·17
1891-92 ...	173,453	3,943	289	177,685	61·03
1892-93 ...	158,025	2,594	333	160,952	56·43
1893-94 ...	100,406	2,904	216	103,526	74·83

The whole of these areas was assessed.

17. The nature of the assessment of the crops irrigated during the year, as compared with the figures of the two preceding years, is shown in the statement below:— ASSESSMENT OF CROPS.

CROP.	Rate per acre.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Area.	Amount.	Area.	Amount.	Area.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Kharif ... ... Flow ...	1 8 0	(a) 168,655	2,56,314	(b) 155,727	2,33,448	(c) 94,679	1,41,916
Lift ...	1 0 0	(a) 4,787	4,790	(b) 2,197	2,197	(c) 5,553	2,876
Perennial crops ... ... Flow ...	6 0 0	141	843	125	748	135	812
Lift ...	4 0 0	148	594	208	834	81	325
Rabi ... ... Flow	0 8 0 to 2 0 0	3,259	3,435	2,291	2,408	2,713	3,239
Lift ...	0 5 0 to 1 8 0	632	513	303	263	191	199
Unauthorised irrigation Kharif	...	11	20	101	302	174	779
Rabi	...	52	78	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	177,685	2,66,587	160,952	2,40,200	103,526	1,50,146

(a) 170,816 acres 5-year lease, and 2,626 acres annual lease.
(b) 156,566 acres 5-year lease, and 1,358 acres annual lease.
(c) 100,232 acres 5-year lease only.

The area of unauthorised irrigation assessed was 174 acres, against 101 acres in 1892-93. There was a decrease of kharif irrigation on all the canals, except the Gobri and Jajpur, the total amounting to 57,619 acres. Under rabi there was also a decrease on all the canals with the exception of the Kendrapara Canal, the High Level Canal, Range II, and the Jajpur Canal.

Of the commanded area 25·18 per cent., and of the area provided with distributaries 26·84 per cent., were under lease at the end of the year. These percentages are less than those of last year, owing partly to the area provided with distributaries having been inceased by 64,606 acres, and partly to the decrease of the leased area.

18. The duty obtained on each of the principal canals, and calculated from the gross discharge at the canal heads is given in the following table for the year under review and two preceding years:— DUTY OF WATER.

	PARTICULARS.	Kendrapara Canal system.	Taldunda Canal system.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.
1		2	3	4	5	6
1893-94	Kharif ... Acres	59,393	11,941	10,468	2,000	15,801
	Duty on gross supply	**67·56**	**73·82**	**35·95**	**142·25**	**113·50**
	Rabi ... Acres	1,866	113	23	52	1
	Duty on gross supply	**3·78**	**1·21**	**0·16**	**6·21**	**0·44**
1892-93	Kharif ... Acres.	65,724	36,327	20,950	2,285	32,194
	Duty on gross supply	**64·93**	**114·97**	**60·51**	**119·76**	**98·95**
	Rabi ... Acres	2,004	264	275	44	7
	Duty on gross supply	**5·80**	**13·03**	**1·82**	**74·58**	**0·74**
1891-92	Kharif ... Acres	70,686	41,570	22,394	2,451	36,189
	Duty on gross supply	**80·05**	**103·99**	**84·75**	**24·95**	**117·69**
	Rabi ... Acres	3,494	336	29	62	22
	Duty on gross supply	**7·60**	**3·50**	**0·14**	**2·88**	**1·02**

The rabi irrigation is so small that it is not worthwhile considering the duty in that season.

The results regarding the duty of water for the kharif season are shown in the following statement:—

		Kendrapara Canal system.	Taldunda Canal system.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Area of kharif irrigation ...	Acres.	59,393	11,941	10,468	2,000	15,801	1,019
Average gross discharge at head of canal ...	C. ft.	879·13	161·75	261·20	14·06	139·21	9·74
Average discharge utilized ...	„	767·96	145·75	108·56	14·06	130·66	9·74
Duty of quantity entering canal	Acres.	67·56	73·82	35·95	142·25	113·50	104·62
Ditto utilized	„	77·34	81·93	96·42	142·25	116·34	104·62

The duty obtained on the Kendrapara Canal was slightly in excess of that obtained last year but less than the duty obtained in 1891-92. On the Taldunda Canal the duty obtained was 41·15 acres less than in the previous year, and 30·17 acres less than in 1891-92, a result which, for a year of seasonable rainfall as that of 1893-94, is remarkable and has not been explained. The duty on gross supply, as also on the discharge utilized, was less on the High Level Canal, Range I, and more in Ranges II and III than in the previous year.

The duty on the utilized discharge on the Kendrapara Canal in the first two weeks of October, when the rain held off and the demand for canal water was fairly keen, was 44·30 acres.

CROP EXPERIMENT.

19. To test the outturn of crops, 319 experiments were made during the year—214 of them were on lands irrigated by canal water, and 105 on unirrigated lands. The results obtained are tabulated below:—

Division.	Number of experiments.	Outturn per acre from irrigated land.		Number of experiments.	Outturn per acre from unirrigated land.		Value of outturn from irrigated land.		Value of outturn from unirrigated land.	
		Paddy.	Straw.		Paddy.	Straw.	Rice at 17 seers 14 chs. per rupee.	Straw at 9 maunds per rupee.	Rice at 17 seers 14 chs. per rupee.	Straw at 9 maunds per rupee.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mahanadi	56	1,223·80	2,037·52	38	654·46	1,240·27	1,825·72	226·39	976·36	137·81
Brahmini-Byturni	101	1,491·40	1,950·15	10	66·40	106·70	2,224·94	216·68	95·56	11·86
Acquapada-Jajpur	57	912·89	1,268·35	57	706·70	923·90	1,361·88	140·93	1,054·28	102·66
Total ...	214	3,628·09	5,256·02	105	1,427·56	2,270·87	5,412·54	584·00	2,126·20	252·33
Average of all experiments per acre	...	16·95	24·56	...	13·59	21·62	25·29	2·73	20·25	2·40
Average of five years ending with 1892-93	1892-93	18·94	24·01	...	14·49	17·33	29·40	2·67	23·66	1·92
	1891-92	24·90	19·26	...	18·22	13·70	16·60	2·14	12·15	1·52
	1890-91	31·14	22·59	...	22·57	16·12	20·76	2·51	15·05	1·79
	1889-90	31·51	23·00	...	20·56	14·40	21·01	2·56	13·71	1·60
	1888-89	24·34	20·12	...	16·53	14·02	16·23	2·24	11·02	1·7

BALANCES.

20. The balances outstanding at the commencement of the ye review were as follows:—

		Rs.
Water-rates		89,816
Miscellaneous revenue		·17
Total ...		89,816 61·03

as against the balances outstanding on 1st April 1894, which w 56·43

		Rs
Water-rates		63,· 74·83
Miscellaneous revenue		•
Total		

21. The table below shows the balances, assessments, and recoveries of water-rates for the last five years:— AND COLLECTIONS.

YEAR.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realisations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	1,14,597	2,87,277	4,01,874	1,99,844	25,268	1,76,762
1890-91 ...	1,76,762	2,69,650	4,46,412	2,09,806	38,242	1,98,364
1891-92 ...	1,98,364	2,82,880	4,81,244	2,17,256	30,284	2,33,704
1892-93 ...	2,33,704	2,61,023	4,94,727	3,52,368	52,543	89,816
1893-94 ...	89,816	1,90,824	2,80,640	2,09,542	7,748	63,350

The results disclosed by these figures are very satisfactory. The outstanding balance, which was small, has been still further reduced.

The amount realised by the Deputy Collector on water-rates and miscellaneous revenue was Rs. 2,26,851 against Rs. 3,73,244 so collected in 1892-93.

22. In the following table is shown (approximately) the amount of certificate work done in each district:— CERTIFICATES.

	CUTTACK.				BALASORE.				TOTAL.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cases for disposal—												
1. Cases pending at the close of the preceding year ...	4,503	20,090	863	6,153	221	1,029	116	3,345	4,723	21,119	979	9,498
2. Cases instituted during the year	6,964	56,634	4,803	22,239	1,027	14,633	1,804	7,784	7,991	71,267	6,667	30,023
Total ...	11,466	76,724	5,666	28,392	1,248	15,662	1,980	11,129	12,714	92,386	7,646	39,521
1893-94—												
Struck off owing to ... and having	528	2,937	249	2,865	24	275	60	467	552	3,212	309	3,332
1892-93 Disposed ...	10,075	67,634	4,994	21,981	1,108	12,042	1,867	10,153	11,183	79,676	6,861	32,134
Rabi ...												
Duty on ...	10,603	70,571	5,243	24,846	1,132	12,317	1,927	10,620	11,735	82,888	7,170	35,466
Kharif ...												
1891-92 Duty on close												
Rabi ...	863	6,153	423	3,546	116	3,345	53	509	979	9,498	476	4,055
Duty on												

6 cases, of which 979 were pending from the preceding year, 7,170 of, and of this number 6,861 were dealt with by the Special Deputy

The rabi irriga[illegible]e balance of cases left pending at the close of the year was only duty in that season. [illegible]ber of cases struck off decreased from 3,212 to 309.

COMPLAINTS.

23. The following table shows the number of objections against assessment filed and disposed of during the year :—

No.	Division.	(I) Ordinary Remission.				(II to IV) Other Complaints.				Total complaints received during the year, excluding those pending from previous year.	Pending.
		Received during the year and pending from previous year.	Disposed of— Remission allowed.	Disposed of— Remission refused.	Pending.	Received during the year and pending from previous year.	Disposed of— Remission allowed.	Disposed of— Remission refused.	Pending.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Water-rates—										
	Land not irrigated	175	100	37	38	...	...	...	...	121	38
	Do. damaged	57	25	11	21	...	...	...	...	32	21
	Erroneous assessment	145	80	46	19	...	...	...	...	80	19
	Chaukidar's jagir	50	39	11	6	...	...	...	...	40	6
	Double assessment	8	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	8	1
	Total ...	441	247	109	85	...	...	...	...	280	85
2.	Miscellaneous	192	115	56	21	...	...	...	...	169	21
3.	Mutations and other complaints	...	...	...	...	1,335	1,020	214	101	1,055	101
	Total ...	633	362	165	106	1,335	1,020	214	101	1,514	123
	Total for 1892-93 ...	2,108	1,715	219	174	2,094	1,582	232	280	3,372	454

REMISSIONS.

24. The amounts remitted and written off as irrecoverable during the year on account of water-rates aggregated Rs. 7,748 only as compared with Rs. 52,541 written off under the same heads in 1892-93. The details are given below :—

Revision of Assessment.

		1892-93.	1893-94.
		Rs.	Rs.
(a)	Unirrigated crops	17,641	2,640
(b)	Damaged ,, ...	7,421	153
(c)	Chaukidar's jagir	5,048	1,942
	Total ...	30,110	4,735

Remissions.

(a)	Waste land	1,444	63
(b)	Land occupied by canals	175	4
(c)	Twice assessed	244	48
(d)	Barred by limitation	2,664	...
(e)	Excess recovery refunded	990	...
(f)	Change of rates	5,642	1,216
(g)	Erroneous assessments	491	91
(h)	On account of death of defaulters ...	631	...
(i)	Absconding of defaulters	266	...
(j)	Lease cancelled	825	...
(k)	Cyclone damages	3,296	...
	Total ...	16,668	1,422

Written off.

	Irrecoverable demands	7,532	1,591
	Total ...	54,310	7,748
	Deduct remissions under miscellaneous revenue ...	1,769	...
	Net remission ...	52,541	7,748

The large reduction in the amount remitted under the heads "Unirrigated and damaged crops" is due to the change of system in granting leases which was introduced in 1893 and noticed in last year's Revenue Report. Irrespective of the change of system there was a satisfactory reduction in the amount remitted under all heads during the year.

25. The cost of the revenue establishment for the last five years is given in the following statement:— REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT.

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1823-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Establishment under Deputy Collector.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Permanent establishment, including travelling allowance	22,116	21,848	22,014	31,086	43,981
Temporary establishment	19,112	17,451	17,504	16,020	11,580
Contingencies	4,482	2,928	3,458	4,098	3,811
Headmen's fees	2,244	2,803	6,591	20,040	3,464
Establishment under Executive Engineer.					
Permanent and temporary establishment ...	3,398	3,417	3,447	5,930	7,874
Water-regulation establishment	4,150	4,144	4,127	3,274	3,278
Total ...	55,502	52,591	57,141	80,448	73,988
Collections of water-rates and miscellaneous revenue by the Canal Revenue Department	2,09,823	2,19,692	2,28,451	3,73,244	2,32,664
Percentage ...	26·4	23·9	25·0	21·0	31·8

The total cost of the revenue establishments is Rs. 6,460 less than in 1892-93, but omitting the item "Headmen's fees," which represents the arrear charges paid and under which no further charges will be made, the cost of the establishment has increased by Rs. 10,116. The excess is wholly under revenue establishment, and is due to the augmentation of the revenue establishment of the circle in 1892-93. The increase was, however, partly owing to headmen ceasing to be employed. The pay of this extra establishment for the whole year has been charged in the year under review, whereas in 1892-93 they were entertained for only a portion of the year. It is hoped, however, that when the enquiries into the irrigable areas are completed, a considerable reduction in the cost of the revenue staff will be feasible.

26. The tollage receipts of each of the canal systems for the last five years are shown below:— NAVIGATION.

Year.	Taldundah Canal System.		Kendrapara Canal System.		High Level Canal, Range I.		High Level Canal, Range II.		High Level Canal, Range III.		Jajpur Canal.		Total.	
	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1889-90	31	4,426	75	69,245	33	8,380	12½	3,433	19	1,386	6½	163	177	78,039
1890-91	31	2,148	75	86,807	33	12,220	12½	3,185	19	2,174	6½	318	177	1,06,961
1891-92	55½	4,357	78		33	12,854	12½	3,027	19	1,775	6½	286	204½	1,20,761
1892-93	55½	6,554	78		33	15,278	12½	3,165	19	1,761	6½	275	204½	1,00,503
1893-94	55½	14,369	78		33	14,616	12½	3,091	19	2,026	6½	508	204½	1,19,115

The increase in the total tollage receipts is due mainly to the up traffic on the Kendrapara Canal. This traffic consists chiefly of kerosine oil, and is said to be increasing yearly.

TRAFFIC.

The following table details the traffic (excluding the transport service) of all the canals in Orissa for the last ten years :—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number of miles open ... No.	164½	170½	170½	170½	177	177	177	204½	204½	204½
Toll collections ... ... Rs.	52,784	64,093	58,664	66,628	69,830	78,030	1,06,961	1,20,761	1,00,503	1,19,115
Rate of toll per mile ... ,,	320·8	375·9	344·1	390·7	394·5	440·9	604·3	589·8	490·8	581·7
Number of boats plying cargo and passenger ... No.	18,768	20,662	14,311	12,084	11,475	11,937	12,995	12,946	13,325	14,112
Tonnage of cargo and passenger boats ... ... Tons.	157,017	180,142	128,308	175,996	153,674	186,019½	250,243	266,601½	239,583	2,50,444½
Estimated value of cargo, including rafts ... ... Rs.	44,80,105	46,32,733	41,81,050	50,32,093	47,40,057	48,68,255	85,21,551	95,49,756	84,69,728	71,69,437

TRANSPORT SERVICE.

27. During the year the cost of working the transport service amounted to Rs. 21,917, and the actual receipts were Rs. 24,796. The service therefore worked at a profit of Rs. 2,879. The working charges under miscellaneous include Rs. 7,834 as tollage debited to the account by book adjustment. If this amount be excluded, the profit would amount to Rs. 10,713 against Rs. 7,011 in 1892-93. The increased receipts are entirely due to the large influx of pilgrims during the Car festival at Puri in July 1893 and to the presence in the district of the officers of the Settlement Department, who use the service for the transport of their large establishments and luggage.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

28. The miscellaneous receipts for the last five years are shown in the following statement:—

DETAILS.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of water	243	222	56	158	46
Plantations	728	1,035	917	1,960	1,244
Other canal produce	568	845	936	1,123	528
Rent of buildings	4,781	3,067	6,332	4,749	4,892
Miscellaneous — Rent of lands ...	7,659	6,793	8,232	9,291	9,247
Miscellaneous — ,, fisheries ...	920	1,039	1,104	972	1,191
Miscellaneous — Cost of process ...	63	6	...	7,420	4,951
Miscellaneous — Sales of old materials	65	100	96	3	...
Miscellaneous — Other items ...	116	601	170	856	1,023
Total ...	15,143	13,708	17,843	26,532	23,122

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

29. The charges for works and maintenance and repairs during the year were Rs. 2,55,717 against Rs. 2,39,483 in the previous year and Rs. 1,75,467 in 1891-92, distributed as in the following statement:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements	8,679	9,123	29,355
Head-works	48,154	53,456	45,757
Main canals	82,741	1,23,060	1,27,400
Distributaries	15,324	30,033	29,261
Drainage and protective works	10,389	11,997	8,237
Cost of working transport service	10,180	11,814	15,707
Total ...	1,75,467	2,39,483	2,55,717

The amount under Extensions and improvements includes a sum of Rs. 23,830 expended during the year in remodelling the Byturni weir shutters on the Sone pattern against Rs. 8,172 expended last year. It also includes a sum of Rs. 3,840 expended on rubble packing the slopes of the Kendrapara, Gobri, and Gobri Extension Canals. The cost of maintenance and repair in both 1892-93 and 1893-94 was abnormal on account of the floods of July 1892 and the cyclone of May 1893. The expenditure in these years is useless for purposes of comparison with each other, and will be compared with the expenditure of 1891-92, which is the lowest on record. The average expenditure for the nine preceding years on maintenance and repairs only was Rs. 2,42,329.

HEAD-WORKS

30. The cost of maintenance of the weirs was Rs. 39,022 out of the total Rs. 47,871 spent on head-works. Details are given below :—

NAME OF WEIR.	Length.	EXPENDITURE.			RATE PER RUNNING FOOT.		
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Feet.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Naraj ...	3,833	3,194	4,031	5,621	0·83	1·05	1·48
Mahanadi ...	6,349	19,484	15,136	14,718	3·07	2·38	2·32
Beropa ...	1,980	8,433	9,546	4,043	4·27	4·77	2·04
Brahmini ...	4,000	2,721	2,985	4,044	0·69	0·74	1·01
Pattia ...	783	2,538	3,224	4,019	3·39	4·11	5·13
Byturni ...	1,026	1,244	4,604	4,315	1·21	4·48	4·20
Burra ...	526	1,067	3,140	2,262	2·02	5·97	4·30
Total of all weirs ...	18,497	38,681	42,666	39,022	2·09	2·30	2·11

MAIN AND BRANCH CANALS.

31. The expenditure on each canal for the last three years is shown below :—

CANALS.	1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Miles.	Cost.	Per mile.	Miles.	Cost.	Per mile.	Miles.	Cost.	Per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Kendrapara	39	24,459	627	39	40,132	1,029	39	38,112	977
Ditto extension ...	15	2,442	163	15	7,639	509	15	17,901	1,193
Gobri	15	10,286	685	15	7,747	517	15	8,045	536
Do. extension	9	7,516	835	9	5,008	556	9	4,737	526
Pattamundi	47	4,367	93	47	8,526	181	47	7,698	164
Taldundah	51¼	7,587	146	51¼	14,051	271	51¼	11,053	213
Machgong	32	6,671	208	32	11,163	349	32	11,097	346
High Level, Range I ...	33	9,160	277	33	8,914	270	33	12,266	371
Ditto, do. II ...	12½	4,071	326	12½	6,836	547	12½	4,539	363
Ditto, do. III ...	19	4,907	258	19	6,870	362	19	7,009	369
Jajpur Canal	6¼	1,275	196	6¼	1,932	297	6¼	1,547	237
Total ...	279¼	82,741	295	279¼	1,18,818	425	278¼	84,004	395

The expenditure was more than that of 1891-92 on all the canals except the Gobri canal and the Gobri extension canal. The abnormal expenditure on the Kendrapara Extension Canal includes Rs. 16,384 for filling breaches caused by the floods of 1892. The excess on the High Level Canal, Range I, is due to the renewal of the upper gates of the Imamnugger lock and to very heavy expenditure on weed clearance. The excess on the High Level Canal, Range III, is due to extra earthwork required at the tail end of the canal and to the cost of thorough repairs to the inspection bungalows. The expenditure on the Kendrapara canal includes the cost of raising the banks of the canal 4 feet above the high flood of 1892. The excess expenditure in all the canals is due to the cost of the repairs to the damage caused by the cyclone.

DISTRIBUTARIES.

32. The average mileage rate for the maintenance of distributaries was Rs. 38·06 as compared with Rs. 39·06 in the previous year, and Rs. 20·94 in 1891-92:—

	1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Miles.	Cost.	Per mile.	Miles.	Cost.	Per mile.	Miles.	Cost.	Perile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DISTRIBUTARIES.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Kendrapara Canal System	357	6,574	18·41	357	14,426	40·49	357	11,182	31·32
Taldundah Canal	71½	1,106	16·30	71½	3,784	52·93	71½	2,602	36·97
Machgong Canal	122½	2,753	22·52	122½	6,034	41·17	122½	4,693	38·46
High Level Canal, Range I	131½	2,063	20·29	131½	2,945	22·43	131½	4,648	35·48
Ditto, do. II	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, do. III	49½	2,168	43·80	49½	2,164	43·71	49½	3,600	73·46
Pattamundi Canal	.....	.....	.....	37½	680	18·25	37½	2,477	66·95
Total ...	731½	15,324	20·94	768½	30,033	39·06	768½	29,202	38·06

The lengths of distributaries in the above are those which have been brought on the revenue account, and consequently differ from the lengths given in paragraph 13 which include all so far advanced as to be fit for use, whether the capital account is still open or not.

The cost per mile of repairs to distributaries was abnormally high in consequence of the heavy repairs required to make good the damage caused by the cyclone and floods, and of clearing and practically remodelling some of the distributaries.

DRAINAGE AND PROTECTIVE WORKS.

33. The most important works under this head were the raising of the flood bank of the Kendrapara Extension Canal and flood embankments, and the repairs to the embankments on the High Level Canal. The total expenditure on drainage and protective works was Rs. 9,286 against Rs. 14,525 in 1892-93.

DREDGING AND SILT-CLEARING.

34. The cost of silt clearing and dredging during the year 1893-94 is given in the following table:—

	Silt-clearing.			Dredging.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Rate per 1,000 c. ft.	Quantity.	Cost.	Rate per 1,000 c. feet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	C. feet.	Rs.	Rs.	C. feet.	Rs.	Rs.
Kendrapara Canal	2,527,051	7,949	3·15	383,587	2,395	6·24
„ Extension ...	26,250	35	...	52,685	134	2·54
Pattamundi Canal	39,660	202	...	...	...	...
Gobri Canal	121,611	415	3·41	233,425	527	2·26
„ Extension	5,530	45	...	18,000	146	...
High Level Canal, Range I ...	251,387	745	2·95	...	...	...
Taldundah Canal	422,769	1,544	3·65	417,573	2,288	5·48
Machgong Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Level Canal, Range II ...	123,715	314	2·54	...	...	...
Jajpur Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Level Canal, Range III ...	208,167	526	2·52	...	...	...
Total ...	3,726,140	11,775	3·16	1,105,270	5,490	4·97

Compared with the previous year the average rate for silt clearing on all the canals was less, being 3·16 against 3·31.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

35. The telegraph offices at Jagatpur, Kendupatna and Acquapada continued at work during the year under a guarantee from this Department of Rs. 400 per year for each office. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,016 as against Rs. 771 in the preceding year. The difference, viz. Rs. 184, between the receipts and the amount guaranteed is a charge against the canal revenue.

It is expected that the telegraph offices will be more generally used as they become more widely known to the public, and that they will soon be self-supporting.

36. The following table shows the state of the plantations for the last two years :— PLANTATIONS.

Year.	Trees over 12 feet.	Saplings from 4 to 12 feet.	Seedlings below 4 feet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1892-93 ..	78,976	31,018	32,462	142,456
1893-94 ...	74,951	27,550	32,512	135,013

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

37. The Capital, Interest, and Revenue Accounts of this Canal are given below:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Heads of Account.	Outlay during 1893-94.	Outlay to the end of 1893-94.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	2,606	82,92,875
Less—Receipts on Capital Account	...	31,558
Total direct charges ...	2,606	82,61,317
Indirect charges	19	1,84,152

This canal is no longer classed as a productive work, and all capital expenditure is now, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, charged to the head 43—Minor Works and Navigation, and provided from Provincial funds. The expenditure under this head during the year under review was Rs. 2,606.

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest charges to end of 1892-93	67,39,547
Ditto for 1893-94	3,30,401
Total ..	70,69,948

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (Actuals).

Particulars.	Expenditure—		Particulars.	Receipts—	
	During 1892-93.	During 1893-94.		During 1892-93.	During 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works, maintenance, and repairs ...	1,55,732	1,72,985	Water-rates ...	1,49,057	1,65,630
			Navigation ...	1,14,141	1,14,994
			Miscellaneous ...	16,979	24,319
II.—Revenue management ...	30,669	28,072	Total ...	2,80,177	3,04,943
Total direct charges ...	1,86,401	2,01,057			
Indirect charges ...	9,149	7,133			
Total working expenses	1,95,550	2,08,190	*Less*—Refunds of revenue	176	174
Net revenue ...	84,451	96,579			
Total ...	2,80,001	3,04,769	Total receipts ...	2,80,001	3,04,769

NOTE.—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1892-93 and nine preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 39 following.

EARNINGS.

38. The net result, calculated on the earnings as opposed to collections, and actual outlay for the year 1892-93 and the preceding year, is shown below:—

EARNINGS.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation	1,40,000	1,30,111
Navigation	1,14,141	1,14,994
Miscellaneous	16,979	24,319
Total ...	2,71,120	2,69,424
Deduct refunds of revenue	176	174
Net earnings ...	2,70,944	2,69,250
Outlay	1,95,550	2,08,190
Net profit	75,394	61,060

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

39. The receipts on Revenue Accounts and Working Expenses of the Midnapore Canal during the last ten years are shown below:—

PARTICULARS.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,16,807	1,08,709	1,08,834	90,837	91,016	1,16,424	1,15,438	1,32,981	1,49,057	1,65,630
Navigation	1,28,747	1,37,578	1,09,833	1,26,574	1,49,480	1,48,164	1,12,754	1,32,572	1,14,141	1,14,994
Miscellaneous	12,401	16,197	15,658	16,967	11,299	13,016	9,004	19,147	16,979	24,319
Total ...	2,57,955	2,62,484	2,34,185	2,34,378	2,51,795	2,77,604	2,37,196	2,84,700	2,80,177	3,04,943
Less—Refunds of revenue	112	...	211	453	285	181	205	3	176	174
Total receipts ...	2,57,843	2,62,484	2,33,974	2,33,925	2,51,510	2,77,423	2,36,991	2,84,697	2,80,001	3,04,769
WORKING EXPENSES.										
DIRECT CHARGES.										
I.—Works, maintenance, and repairs.										
Works (extensions and improvements)	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,736	8,138
Repairs (including compensation)	1,34,036	1,24,774	1,37,752	1,31,181	1,06,391	1,13,507	1,05,038	1,41,262	87,430	1,03,178
Establishment, including direction and accounts	30,822	28,051	31,677	46,467	36,111	29,753	30,562	35,278	34,081	22,881
Tools and plant	26,591	25,952	25,003	31,409	24,335	27,612	23,929	51,761	29,885	38,788
Total ...	1,91,419	1,79,460	1,94,432	2,09,057	1,66,585	1,70,872	1,68,529	2,28,301	1,55,732	1,72,985
II.—Revenue management.										
Irrigation establishment	24,004	22,790	24,154	22,797	25,927	21,903	22,809	21,273	23,011	20,215
Navigation ditto ...	7,609	7,610	7,575	7,759	7,550	7,719	7,711	7,750	7,658	7,857
Total ...	31,613	30,400	31,729	30,556	33,477	29,622	30,520	29,023	30,669	28,072
Total direct charges ...	2,23,032	2,09,860	2,26,161	2,39,613	2,00,062	2,00,494	1,99,049	2,57,324	1,86,401	2,01,057
Indirect charges	8,741	8,267	8,877	10,783	9,742	8,312	9,811	9,002	9,149	7,133
Total working expenses ...	2,31,803	2,18,127	2,35,038	2,50,396	2,09,804	2,08,806	2,08,860	2,66,326	1,95,550	2,08,190
Net revenue ...	26,040	44,357	(—) 1,064	(—) 16,471	41,706	68,617	28,131	18,371	84,451	96,579

LENGTHS OF CANALS AND DISTRIBUTARIES.

40. No alteration was made in the length of the canal open for navigation during the year, which was 72 miles, nor were any additions made to the areas protected or commanded. The following table gives particulars of the canals and distributaries and the areas protected, commanded and irrigated:—

NAME OF CANAL.	1892-93.								1893-94.							
	Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from floods.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries.	Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from floods.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated to area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Under Midnapore weir	44	...	286	294,400	180,000	100,000	82,642	82·6	44	...	286	294,400	180,000	100,000	73,738	
Under Panchkurah weir ...	12	...	35	112,640		23,000	7,690	33·4	12	...	35	112,640		23,000	11,183	
Tidal reaches, Ranges I and II ...	16	...	18	30,080		2,000	885	44·2	16	...	18	30,080		2,000	842	
Total Midnapore Canals ...	72	...	339*	437,120	180,000	125,000	91,217	72·9	72	...	339*	437,120	180,000	125,000	85,763	

* The length of distributaries during the year was the same as that of last year, viz., 283·19 miles.

41. The area commanded by distributary channels and the number of outlets in use in the Division are shown below:— OUTLETS.

PORTION OF CANAL.	Total length of channel.	Area commanded.	NUMBER OF TEMPORARY OUTLETS.		NUMBER OF PERMANENT OUTLETS.	
			1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Miles.	Acres.				
Under Midnapore weir ...	229·94	100,000	1,294	1,370	55	57
Do. Panchkurah weir ...	35·25	23,000	202	202	10	10
Do. Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II ...	18·00	2,000	6	6	11	11
Total ...	283·19	125,000	1,502	1,578	76	78

42. The rainfall during the year and during the four previous years at four stations which lie within the area irrigated by the canal is shown in the statement below:— RAINFALL.

STATIONS.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Average of former years.	
						No. of years.	Average rainfall.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.
Midnapore ...	48·71	57·64	55·08	44·44	66·31	25	56·14
Panchkurah ...	51·78	55·84	41·60	39·95	65·37	25	55·33
Luchmapore ...	45·61	59·30	57·48	47·13	74·18	9	58·87
Mowah ...	31·80	49·93	53·07	33·60	76·67	9	54·66
Average ...	44·48	55·68	51·81	41·28	70·63	.....	56·25

The total rainfall was considerably above the average, and was well distributed, so that there was really but little demand for canal water for irrigation purposes during the year. The following table shows the amounts which fell during the kharif season :—

	Midnapore.	Panchkurah.	Luchmapore.	Mowah.	Average, 1893-94.	Average, 1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
July ...	8·18	5·64	8·84	10·46	8·28	7·60
August ...	8·02	7·86	6·65	7·18	7·42	5·05
September ...	12·93	16·34	18·61	16·03	15·98	6·51
October ...	3·77	5·89	6·32	5·66	5·41	3·50
Total, kharif season, 1893-94.	32·90	35·73	40·42	39·33	37·09	22·66
Do. 1892-93 ...	20·77	23·76	27·52	18·57	22·66	.....

43. The floods in all the rivers were much higher than in the preceding year. The flood in the Cossye on the 23rd and 24th June 1893 was abnormally high and did considerable damage. The left bank of the Cossye was breached at Jagatpur, and the crops of 30 square miles of country flooded and destroyed. The highest gauge readings of the river Cossye at Midnapore and Panchkurah above and below the weirs and those of the river (Rupnarain) FLOODS.

at Dainan and Kantapukhur, are shown in the statement below, the readings being the height in feet above mean sea level :—

River.	Locality.	1892-93.		1893-94.		Highest recorded.	
		Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cossye	Midnapore above weir	17th June 1892 ...	86·10	24th June 1893 ...	91·70	1868 ...	92·30
	Ditto below weir	Ditto ...	79·00	Ditto ...	79·00	Do. ...	91·55
	Panchkurah above weir	10th July 1892 ...	32·10	23rd June 1893 ...	32·50	10th October 1876 ...	35·00
	Ditto below weir	Ditto ...	31·00	Ditto ...	32·20	Ditto ...	34·30
Rupnarain	Dainan	9th September 1892 ...	15·40	11th September 1893	15·80	26th August 1885 ...	17·36
	Kantapukhur	Ditto ...	15·20	26th May 1893 ...	16·50	Ditto ...	16·80

The greatest discharge of the Cossye during the year was 60,486 cubic feet per second on the 24th June 1893. After September the discharge diminished rapidly. The minimum discharge occurred on the 11th February 1894, when only 45 cubic feet per second was registered.

IRRIGATION. 44. The area of each crop irrigated during 1893-94, and the nine previous years, exclusive of unleased areas, compared with the yearly rainfall is shown below :—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Rainfall.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Inches
1884-85 ..	69,294	1,835	...	69,294	53·01 }
1885-86 ...	68,769		...	70,604	81·28 } *
1886-87 ...	69,762	...	...	69,762	53·05 }
1887-88 ...	64,702	1,162	...	65,864	22·08
1888-89 ...	66,408	3,369	...	69,777	62·13]
1889-90 ..	68,370	440	....	68,810	44·47]
1890-91 ...	82,002	...	...	82,002	55·68]
1891-92 ...	83,905	68	...	83,973	51·81 } †
1892-93 ...	91,217	...	...	91,217	41·28]
1893-94 ...	79,550	6,213	...	85,763	70·63]

* Mean of observations of two stations—Midnapore and Panchkurah.

† Average of four stations throughout the irrigated areas under the Midnapore and Panchkurah weirs.

The area irrigated during the year was 85,763 acres, as compared with 91,217 acres of the previous year, thus showing a decrease of 5,454 acres. The result may be considered satisfactory considering the heavy rainfall, which was favourable to the cultivators and entirely adverse to canal irrigation. The area leased during the year was 88,879 acres, or 3,168 acres more than the area irrigated. The area actually irrigated was less than the area leased for the following reasons:—(1) 664 acres were not supplied with water on account of non-payment of water-rates and (2) the balance did not require water on account of the heavy and seasonable rainfall.

LEASES. 45. The areas under lease at the beginning of the year, the progress of leasing during the year, and the leases which remained in force after its close, are given in the following table.—

Particulars.	Kharif.			Sugarcane and other perennial irrigation.	Rabi.	Total.
	Long leases.	Annual leases.	Surreptitious irrigation.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Leases in force at the end of 1892-93	91,114	83	20	...	...	91,217
,, which expired at the end of 1892-93 ...	35,297	83	20	...	...	35,400
,, in force at the beginning of 1893-94 ...	55,817	...	...	...	..	55,817
,, executed during 1893-94	26,849	...	...	...	62·13	33,062
,, in force during the year 1893-94 ...	82,666	...	...	...	62·13	88,879
,, which expired at the end of 1893-94 ...	13,710	...	...	...	62·13	19,023
,, current on the 1st April 1894	68,956	...	...	...	...	68,956

46. The duty obtained from the gross discharge during the past three years is detailed in the following statement:— DUTY OF WATER.

PARTICULARS.				Under Midnapore weir.	Under Panchkurah weir.
1				2	3
1891-92	Kharif ...	Acres		77,631	5,898
		Duty on gross supply		**172**	**64**
1892-93	Kharif ...	Acres ...	...	82,642	7,690
		Duty on gross supply	...	**138**	**54**
1893-94	Kharif ...	Acres ...	...	73,738	4,970
		Duty on gross supply	...	**134**	**9 1**

The duty is high on account of the plentiful rainfall.

47. The table below gives the results of the crop experiments made during the year by the Deputy Collector. CROP EXPERIMENTS.

Statement showing the average outturn of each crop experimented by each officer during the year 1893-94.

NAME OF OFFICER.	Name of crop.	Number of experiments.	AVERAGE WEIGHT PER ACRE IF WEIGHED WET.		AVERAGE WEIGHT PER ACRE IF WEIGHED DRY, OR REDUCED IF WEIGHED WET.		REMARKS.
			Paddy.	Straw.	Paddy.	Straw.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	
Babu Raj Mohan Chakravarty.	Rice	All wet 4	30 27	74 32	28 6	50 4	
,, Rakhal Das Bose ...	Do.	Dry ... ... 2 Wet 17 39	23 14	60 26	16 19	36 27	
,, Mahananda Ganguli	Do.	All wet 22	32 24	86 27	20 35	57 21	

48. The balances, assessments, and recoveries of water-rates on the Midnapore Canal during the last five years are shown in the following statement:— ASSESSMENTS, COLLECTIONS, AND BALANCES.

YEAR.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realization.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89 ...	56,493	1,23,337	1,79,830	91,016	4,041	84,773
1889-90 ...	84,773	1,17,202	2,01,975	1,16,424	34,907	50,644
1890-91 ...	50,644	1,30,595	1,81,239	1,15,438	834	64,967
1891-92 ...	64,967	1,29,822	1,94,789	1,32,981	2,836	58,972
1892-93 ...	58,972	1,39,990	1,98,962	1,49,057	1,338	48,567
1893-94 ...	48,567	1,30,111	1,78,678	1,65,630	6,021	7,027

The figures in the above statement have been furnished by the Special Deputy Collector in charge of the Revenue Division, and agree with those given in the Examiner's memorandum. The increase of Rs. 16,573 in the collections and the large decrease in the balance outstanding at the end of the year are both very satisfactory, and especial credit is due to the Deputy

Collector in charge of the Revenue Division for the favourable results. The increase in the amount remitted is due to the total destruction of the autumnal rice on a large area of canal-irrigated lands between Panchkurah and Danain on both sides of the main canal by the high flood in the river Cossye.

ARREARS. 49. In the following table arrear and current dues are distinguished, the sums composing the demand being distributed by the years in which they were earned, and the proportions of each year's earnings recovered or remitted, are separately shown :—

YEAR.	Amount previously due and unrealised.	Amount falling due within the year.	Total amount due to end of the year.	ADJUSTMENTS OF THE YEAR.				Balance unrealised at end of the month of May 1894.
				Cash recoveries.	Remission authorised.	Written off as being irrecoverable.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1888-89 ...	270 12 0 −182 14 0	...	87 14 0	36 6 3	51 7 9	...	87 14 0	...
1889-90 ...	0 3 9 +77 1 3	...	77 5 0	65 10 6	11 10 6	...	77 5 0	...
1890-91 ...	701 10 6 +105 12 9	106 1 3	913 8 6	764 5 9	149 2 9	...	913 8 6	...
1891-92 ...	3,917 2 3	357 5 3	4,274 7 6	3,835 15 0	275 15 6	...	4,111 14 6	162 9 0
1892-93 ...	43,677 4 0	5,211 13 9	48,889 1 9	47,664 10 9	168 11 0	...	47,833 5 9	1,055 12 0
1893-94 ...	...	1,24,435 9 6	1,24,435 9 6	1,13,263 3 3	5,363 14 9	...	1,18,627 2 0	5,808 7 6
Total ...	48,567 0 6	1,30,110 13 9	1,78,677 14 3	1,65,630 3 6	6,020 14 3	...	1,71,651 1 9	7,026 12 6

These figures show that the total amount collected or otherwise adjusted during the year was 96·0 per cent. of the amount due for water-rates, against a percentage of 75·5 last year.

REMISSIONS. 50. The remissions granted during the year were as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Remissions granted by the Collector under rule 28 of the Midnapore canal (new) rules	81	14	6
Remissions granted under section 91 of the Canals Act .	201	10	9
Ditto by Government under rule 27 of Canals Act	45	5	6
Remissions granted by the Special Deputy Collector under clauses I and II, rule 24 of the new rules	1,014	4	3
Remissions granted by the Special Deputy Collector under rule 25 of the new rules	4,634	3	6
Remissions granted after judicial enquiry	43	7	9
Total remissions .	6,020	14	3

CERTIFICATES. 51. The following statement gives particulars of the number of certificates issued and disposed of during the year :—

PARTICULARS.	MIDNAPORE.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5
Cases for disposal.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Cases pending at the close of the preceding year ...	449	3,572	356	1,962
2. Cases instituted during the year	1,223	9,080	1,799	12,102
Total ...	1,672	12,652	2,155	14,064
Cases disposed of.				
1. By being struck off, owing to the demand having been remitted.	153	1,384	48	248
2. By being wholly satisfied	1,163	9,306	2,037	13,323
Total ...	1,316	10,690	2,085	13,571
Balance outstanding at the close of the year ...	356	1,962	70	493

The increase of 576 in the number of cases filed as compared with the previous year was due to a large number of cases being necessary for the adjustment of old arrears and the prompt realization of the current demand in one instalment. The increase is justified by the result of the collections. Out of 2,155 certificates for disposal 2,106 were for satisfaction of demands under kabulyats and only 49 for surreptitious irrigation, against 142 in the preceding year. Forty eight cases were struck off owing to the death, insolvency or absconding of the debtors. The percentage of disposals is 96·75 against 78·70 in the preceding year.

52. The following table shows the number of complaints filed during the last two years, and how they have been disposed of:— COMPLAINTS.

Year.	Class of complaints.	Received.			Disposed of.			Balance pending at end of the year.		
		Balance pending from previous year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Allowed.	Refused.	Total.	Received during previous years.	Received during the year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1892-93	Ordinary remission	58	182	240	60	152	212	...	...	28
	Other complaints	37	159	196	45	110	155	...	...	41
	Total ...	95	341	436	105	262	367	...	..	69
1893-94	Ordinary remission	28	221	249	131	110	241	...	...	8
	Other complaints	41	166	207	78	108	186	...	...	21
	Total ...	69	387	456	209	218	427	...	...	29

53. The following statement compares the cost of the revenue establishment during the last five years:— REVENUE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Establisiiment under the Collector.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
manent establishment, inuding travelling allownces ...	18,984	19,757	17,947	20,263	16,620
porary establishment ...	604	649	682	441	346
tingencies	1,253	1,260	1,154	1,014	1,814
dman's fees	49	60	335	375	325
Total ...	20,890	21,726	20,118	22,093	19,105

In addition to the amounts specified in the foregoing table, the following sums were paid by the Executive Engineer for water regulation:—

	Water-regulation.	
	Permanent.	Temporary.
	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	480	533
1890-91	488	595
1891-92	473	682
1892-93	419	500
1893-94	822	288

The cost is greater than in the previous year on account of the transfer of patrols to the Establishment under the orders of the Executive Engineers.

The cost of collection was 9·08 per cent. on the amount realised, against 14·07 per cent. in 1892-93.

NAVIGATION.

54. The total tollage receipts of the year were Rs. 1,14,994 against Rs. 1,14,141 in 1892-93. The Superintending Engineer makes the following comments on the navigation receipts:—

"The navigation receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 1,14,994 as compared with Rs. 1,14,141 of the previous year. The revenue from tolls on private boats was slightly below that of the year before, being Rs. 84,347 against Rs. 85,075 of 1892-93, and the number of passengers fell of from 205,804 to 203,653. The tolls realised from the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, however, show an increase of Rs. 1,581.

The increase in the total collections of the year was due to better crops as compared with the preceding year. Larger quantities of grain were steadily exported from Midnapore district, and Messrs. Hoare Miller & Co.'s steamers were largely employed in this trade.

Had the traffic depended on the native boats, a great increase to the revenue would have resulted, but on account of the extended operations of the steamer service and the increase in the grain forwarded by these vessels, little increase is apparent, and a reduction in the receipts must ensue yearly, while the existing very liberal concessions are made to the company."

There was an increase of 5,183 tons of rice and 4,457 tons of paddy carried on the Midnapore Canal as compared with that carried in the previous year.

TRAFFIC.

The usual particulars regarding the traffic carried in vessels, including those of the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company for the last ten years are given below:—

DESCRIPTION.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Miles open ... ... No.	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
Toll collections ... Rs.	1,19,797	1,25,331	1,01,054	1,08,460	1,25,332	1,16,409	89,556	(a)1,32,572	(a)1,14,141	(a) 114,994
Rate of toll per mile ,,	2,260	2,364	1,906	2,046	2,365	2,196	1,689	1,841	1,585	1,597
Number of boats, including empty boats No.	47,653	42,240	45,799	49,628	54,214	52,069	45,054	42,328	40,438	36,910
Tonnage of boats ... Tons	412,379	372,608	387,440	409,866	470,806	462,418	417,803	411,892	4,10,063	369,691
Passengers carried ... No.	111,257	122,094	208,582	160,567	167,259	176,226	187,700	163,836	(b)205,804	(b) 203,653
Estimated value of cargo, including rafts ... ... Rs.	1,57,52,997	1,27,22,175	97,25,587	1,18,44,844	1,31,70,269	1,45,12,442	1,48,33,391	1,26,65,724	1,26,04,204	1,22,50,436

(a) Inclusive of tolls (Rs. 41,180,29,066 and 30,647) paid by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company.
(b) Inclusive of passengers (92,257 and 100,916) carried by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company's steamers.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

55. The table below shows the miscellaneous receipts for the last five years.

DETAILS.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of water	...	...	...	10	4
Plantations	35	52	40	34	44
Other canal produce ...	299	37	5	1	2
Rent of buildings ...	738	721	711	740	712
Miscellaneous — Rent of lands	7,984	6,079	8,758	8,586	12,468
Miscellaneous — ,, of fisheries	812	736	4,447	1,162	1,479
Miscellaneous — Cost of process	2,400	1,009	2,516	1,280	2,173
Miscellaneous — Other items ...	748	370	2,670	5,166	7,437
Total ...	13,016	9,004	19,147	16,979	24,319

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

56. The following figures show the actual cost of maintenance and repairs during the last three years distributed by subheads:—

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.
Head works, including buildings	8,373	9,965	9,430
Main canal and branches	1,18,241	59,802	67,404
Distributaries ...	10,365	12,612	20,932
Drainage and protective works	1,239	2,090	2,058
Working steamers ...	3,044	2,961	3,354
Total	1,41,262	87,430	1,03,178

57. The expenditure on the Midnapore and Panchkurah head works during the year was Rs. 5,538 and Rs. 3,892, respectively, against Rs. 7,619 and Rs. 2,346 in the preceding year. On weirs the expenditure was at the rate of Re. 0·74 per foot run at Midnapore, and Rs. 1·53 at Panchkurah, against Rs. 2·08 and Re. 0·46, respectively, last year. HEAD WORKS AND WEIRS.

58. The outlay on repairs to the main canal, including that on head works, on working steamers, and on drainage works, was Rs. 82,246 against Rs. 74,818 in the previous year. The increase in the expenditure is due to the extra cost of silt clearance in the tidal reaches and of the repairs to buildings. The expenditure on tools and plant was Rs. 38,788 as compared with Rs. 29,885 of the previous yar. The increased expenditure was necessary to bring the dredging plant into good working order. MAIN CANAL.

59. On distributaries the expenditure on repairs was Rs. 20,932 or Rs. 74 per mile, against Rs. 12,612, or Rs. 44 per mile, in the previous year. The very heavy expenditure was due to the damage caused by the floods and cyclone, and also to the maintenance of certain distributaries which were practically abandoned for years and have been brought into use again since 1892-93. DISTRIBUTARIES.

60. The mileage rates for the last ten years, both for main canals and distributaries, are shown in the following table:—

	MAIN CANAL AND HEAD WORKS, &c.			DISTRIBUTARIES.		
R.	Length of canal open.	Total cost of work.	Rate per mile.	Length of distributary channels.	Total cost of work.	Rate per mile.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85 ...	48	1,15,171	2,399	277	18,865	68
1885-86 ...	48	1,10,350	2,299	277	14,424	52
1886-87 ...	48	1,20,135	2,503	283	17,617	63
1887-88 ...	48	1,10,494	2,301	283	20,687	74
1888-89 ...	48	83,675	1,743	283	22,464	79
1889-90 ...	48	93,738	1,953	283	19,769	69
1890-91 ...	48	93,187	1,941	283	11,851	41
1891-92 ...	48	1,30,897	2,727	283	10,365	36
1892-93 ...	48	74,818	1,558	283	12,612	44
1893-94 ...	48	82,246	1,713	283	20,932	74

61. The quantity of silt dredged during the year was 4,455,444 cubic feet, at an average rate of Rs. 5·4 per 1,000 cubic feet, whereas the quantity during the previous year was 3,825,213 cubic feet, and the rate Rs. 5·9. DREDGING AND SILT CLEARING.

The work done by the steam dredgers during the year under review and the cost of working them is shown below:—

NAME OF DREDGER.	Quantity of earth dredged.	Actual cost of lifting.	COST OF REMOVING—		Total.	Lifting rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Removing rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Total rate per 1,000 cubic feet.
			Steam hopper-barges.	Ordinary hopper-barges.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Hector dredger ...	885,177	3,579	1,356	...	4,935	4·04	1·5	·5
Ajax ditto ...	1,025,498	3,636	1,378	...	5,014	3·5	1·3	·8
Atlas ditto ...	1,452,730	4,858	1,841	...	6,699	3·3	1·2	4·6
Combination ditto ...	450,176	2,221	...	...	2,221	4·9	...	4
Marchants ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cadmus steam excavator ...	641,863	2,419	...	...	2,419	3·7	...	3·7
S. L. *Cricket* ...	...	2,700	...	...	2,700	...	...	...
Mud Boats ...	...	42	...	...	42	...	...	...
Total for 1893-94 ...	4,453,444	19,455	4,575	...	24,030	4·3	1·0	5·4
Total for 1892-93 ...	3,825,213	16,611	5,978	...	22,589	4·3	1·5	5·9

PLANTATIONS.

62. The state of the plantations for the last two years is shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	Trees upwards of 12 feet high.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings below 4 feet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1892-93 ...	10,296	10,216	2,346	22,858
1893-94 ...	10,151	5,794	3,109	19,054

GENERAL RESULTS.

63. The results of the year may be considered very satisfactory on the whole. There was an increase in the receipts of Rs. 24,766 and a net profit of Rs. 96,579 against Rs. 84,451 in the previous year, notwithstanding an increase in the cost of maintenance of Rs. 12,638. The increased receipts are entirely due to the collection of previous years' arrears. The year was one of untimely and excessive rainfall, and the consequence was that there was little demand for canal water.

HIJILI TIDAL CANAL.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

64. The capital, interest and revenue accounts of this canal are given below:—

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Outlay during 1893-94.	Outlay to end of 1893-94.
1	2	3
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	(—) 11,609	15,80,627
II.—Establishment	(—) 2,670	5,33,249
III.—Tools and plant	6,000	1,27,004
IV.—Suspense accounts	.....	.....
Loss by exchange	.....	22,790
Total ...	(—) 8,279	22,63,670
V.—*Less*—Receipts on capital account	.....	925
Net total—direct charges ...	(—) 8,279	22,62,745
INDIRECT CHARGES.		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	.....	.....
Leave and pension allowances	(—) 374	56,491
Total—indirect charges ...	(—) 374	56,491

The construction estimate of the canal was closed on the 31st March 1894, with the exception of the works already sanctioned. These comprise a supply sluice and alternate channel communicating with the Haldi river for the supply of Range II, and additions and alterations to the lock at Kalinagar.

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest charges to end of 1892-93	16,55,130
Ditto for 1892-93	90,675
	17,45,805

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (Actuals). REVENUE ACCOUNT.

PARTICULARS.	EXPENDITURE— During 1892-93.	EXPENDITURE— During 1893-94.	PARTICULARS.	RECEIPTS— During 1892-93.	RECEIPTS— During 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
			Water-rates ...	...	...
I.—Works, maintenance and repairs ...	27,372	50,517	Navigation ...	52,180	58,209
II.—Revenue management ...	4,332	3,700	Miscellaneous ...	1,282	987
Total Direct Charges ...	31,704	54,217	Total ...	53,462	59,196
Indirect charges ...	1,385	2,284	*Less*—Refunds of revenue ...	72	...
Total working expenses	33,089	56,501			
Net revenue ...	20,301	2,695	Net total receipts...	53,390	59,196
Total ...	53,390	59,196			

NOTE.—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1892-93 and nine preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 65 following.

65. The following statement shows the receipts on revenue account and working expenses for the last ten years:— FINANCIAL RESULTS.

PARTICULARS.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	41,382	52,143	51,904	40,406	53,921	40,338	27,145	36,348	52,180	58,209
Miscellaneous	2,125	312	2,500	1,452	1,249	1,614	899	567	1,282	987
Total ...	43,507	52,455	54,404	41,858	55,170	41,952	28,044	36,915	53,462	59,196
Less—Refunds of revenue ...	...	...	910	...	73	...	...	...	72	...
Total Receipts ...	43,507	52,455	53,494	41,858	55,097	41,952	28,044	36,915	53,390	59,196
WORKING EXPENSES.										
DIRECT CHARGES.										
I.—Works, maintenance, and repairs.										
Works	...	...	...	...	1,718	...	...	...	...	1,925
Repairs	26,862	34,099	11,988	47,928	50,920	16,713	27,012	32,588	16,447	32,077
Establishment, including direction and accounts ...	6,178	7,843	2,756	11,855	16,572	4,157	8,636	11,433	5,562	12,614
Tools and plant	292	3,524	4,155	2,105	2,868	1,806	13,487	1,693	5,363	3,901
Total ...	33,332	45,466	18,899	61,888	72,078	22,676	49,135	45,714	27,372	50,517
II.—Revenue management.										
Navigation establishment ...	3,554	3,143	3,026	3,007	3,195	3,039	2,833	2,955	4,332	3,700
Total Direct Charges ...	36,886	48,609	21,925	64,895	75,273	25,715	51,968	48,669	31,704	54,217
INDIRECT CHARGES	1,362	1,538	810	2,081	2,767	1,007	1,606	2,014	1,385	2,284
Total working expenses ...	38,248	50,147	22,735	66,976	78,040	26,722	53,574	50,683	33,089	56,501
Net revenue ...	5,259	2,308	30,756	(—)25,118	(—)22,943	15,230	(—)25,530	(—)13,768	20,301	2,695

The cost of maintenance was Rs. 56,501 against Rs. 33,089 of the previous year. The considerable excess over last year's figures is mainly due to the damage done by the cyclone of May 1893 and to the silt clearing of Rango I.

66. The rainfall at Contai station was 78·26 inches against 52·71 inches in 1892-93. RAINFALL.

FLOODS.

67. There were no very high floods in any of the rivers crossed by the Hijili Tidal Canal during the year. The highest gauge readings of the rivers Hooghly, Haldi, and Russulpore are shown in the following statement:—

NAME OF RIVER.	Locality.	1892-93.		1893-94.		HIGHEST RECORD.		REMARKS.
		Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hooghly ...	Gewankhali ...	9th Sept. 1892	116·40	26th May 1893	117·30	Cyclonic storm of 1874.	123·23	
Haldi ...	Terapakia ...	Ditto ...	117·20	Ditto ...	119·00	* Not known ...	120·23	* Recorded on plan without date (Mr. Vertannes's).
Russulpore ...	Kalinagar ...	Ditto ...	115·30	11th Sept. 1893	115·50	26th August 1888	118·50	

NAVIGATION.

68. The usual particulars regarding the traffic on the Hijili Tidal Canal carried in vessels during the last ten years are given in the following statement. The figures include those relating to the steamers belonging to the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company:—

PARTICULARS.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Miles open ... ... No.	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Toll collections ... Rs.	41,382	52,143	(a)51,904	(a)40,406	(a)53,910	(a)40,341	(a)27,145	(a)36,348	(a)52,180	(a)58,209
Rate of toll per mile ,,	1,427	1,798	1,734	1,338	1,700	1,200	821	1,128	1,607	2,007
Number of boats, including empty boats No.	17,660	19,316	17,542	13,503	16,481	13,785	10,215	15,332	16,084	14,716
Tonnage of boats ... Tons.	145,424	163,535	149,747	124,903	165,635	124,605	91,114	133,575	168,239	1,78,649
Passengers carried ... No.	...	...	8,569	11,951	34,032	(b)30,222	(b)22,420	(b)27,320	(b)42,488	60,081
Estimated value of cargo, including rafts ... ... Rs.	30,06,852	32,74,961	31,48,826	26,13,351	33,01,123	27,29,720	20,78,972	34,97,725	52,56,550	42,37,488

(a) Inclusive of tolls, Rs. 1,603, Rs. 1,592, Rs. 4,590, Rs. 5,523, Rs. 3,346, Rs. 3,634, Rs. 5,568, and Rs. 7,586 paid by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company.
(b) Inclusive of passengers, 23,243, 17,554, 21,209, 31,702, and 41,286 carried by the Company's steamers.

The increased toll collections of the year are due to heavy passenger traffic by steamers as well as to increase of private traffic. When the remodelling operations on Range II have been completed, and there is no interruption to traffic, the returns will, it is hoped, improve still further.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

69. The miscellaneous receipts for the last five years are shown below:—

1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,614	899	567	1,282	987

The decrease in the miscellaneous receipts during the year, amounting to Rs. 295, was due to a falling off in the amounts realized from fisheries and rent of land.

DREDGING.

70. The amount of silt dredged from the Terapakia and Etamugra lock entrances and the cost of removal is shown in the statement below:—

NAME OF DREDGER, HOPPER BARGES AND MUD PUNTS.	Cubic feet dredged.	Actual cost of lifting.	COST OF REMOVING.				Lifting rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Removing rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Total rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	REMARKS.
			By hopper barges.	By mud punts.	Total.	Total cost of lifting and removing.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Dredger *Marchant* ... and five mud punts...	150,104	656	...	549	549	1,205	4 5 11	3 10 7	8 0 6	

71. The state of the plantations for the last two years is shown in the following statement:— PLANTATIONS.

YEAR.	Trees over 12 feet in height.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings under 4 feet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1892-93	2,217	2,934	1,077	6,228
1893-94	2,863	2,510	898	6,271

SONE CANALS.

72. The Capital, Interest and Revenue Accounts of these canals are given below :—

I.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT. CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Outlay during 1893-94.	Outlay to end of 1893-94.
1	2	3
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	52,082	1,87,21,631
II.—Establishment	11,852	51,97,316
III.—Tools and plant	96,079	22,29,056
IV.—Suspense accounts	6,792	1,29,353
Loss by exchange	.....	52,240
Total ...	1,66,805	2,63,29,596
V.—*Less*—Receipts on capital account	.....	3,74,445
Net total direct charges	1,66,805	2,59,55,151
INDIRECT CHARGES.		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	.....	37,911
Leave and pension allowances	1,660	8,76,880
Total indirect charges	1,660	9,14,791

As the Capital Estimate of the Sone Canals was closed on the 31st March 1891, the works chargeable to Capital Account executed during the past year were carried out under the rules laid down in Chapter V of the Public Works Code.

The works which were executed during the year were—a watch-house at the head of the Main Western Canal; permanent outlets on many of the distributaries; one or two small escapes; some culverts and syphons to pass drainage or village channels; and a drainage cut at the head of the Jaitpur distributary.

II.— INTEREST ACCOUNT. INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest charges to end of 1892-93	1,76,18,436
Ditto for 1893-94	10,34,870
Total	1,86,53,306

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (ACTUALS).

PARTICULARS.	EXPENDITURE— During 1892-93.	EXPENDITURE— During 1893-94.	PARTICULARS.	RECEIPTS— During 1892-93.	RECEIPTS— During 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works, maintenance and repairs	5,23,961	5,22,766	Water-rates ...	9,68,070	8,42,309
			Navigation ...	59,089	60,025
II.—Revenue management ...	1,73,730	1,64,123	Miscellaneous ...	29,214	29,578
Total Direct Charges	6,97,691	6,86,889	Total ...	10,56,373	9,31,912
			Less—Refunds of revenue.	3,792	6,237
Indirect Charges ...	53,556	54,087			
Total Working Expenses.	7,51,247	7,40,976			
Profit	3,01,334	1,84,699			
Total ...	10,52,581	9,25,675	Total Receipts ...	10,52,581	9,25,675

NOTE.—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1893-94 and nine preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 74 following.

EARNINGS.

73. The earnings as opposed to collections and the actual outlay were as follows :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Earnings—	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation	8,15,158	7,39,959
Navigation	59,089	60,025
Miscellaneous	29,214	29,578
Total	9,03,461	8,29,562
Deduct refunds of revenue	3,792	6,237
Net earnings	8,99,669	8,23,325
Outlay	7,51,247	7,40,976
Profit	1,48,422	82,349

The net earnings include the actual realisations of navigation and miscellaneous revenue, together with the revenue assessed on the irrigation of the year, after deducting refunds. The demand statements for the rabi crop are supposed to be submitted to the Deputy Collector on the 15th March. It is impossible, however, to do this in the case of crops irrigated very late in the season, the demand statements for which are mostly submitted after 1st April, but the sums due under them are nevertheless included under earnings, which show the amount due on account of the irrigation of the year. The outstanding balance on 1st April 1894 was Rs. 1,01,858. This amount does not include Rs. 45,865, the rabi assessments received before the 31st March 1894 by the Deputy Collector, because the money on these assessments is not due till 1st April.

74. The receipts on revenue account and working expenses of the canals for the year 1893-94 and the nine preceding years are shown in the statement below :— FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	7,70,359	9,78,323	8,26,461	5,19,586	7,59,556	8,16,394	6,44,718	8,11,750	9,68,070	8,42,309
Navigation	51,761	46,243	54,254	55,904	57,829	57,759	65,629	66,517	59,089	60,025
Miscellaneous	40,354	38,080	37,714	28,459	26,504	23,342	26,128	31,827	29,214	29,578
Total ...	8,62,474	10,62,646	9,18,429	6,03,949	8,43,889	8,97,495	7,36,475	9,10,094	10,56,373	9,31,912
Less—Refunds of revenue	7,455	10,657	15,737	15,331	12,611	16,520	7,305	4,020	3,792	6,237
Total Receipts ...	8,55,019	10,51,989	9,02,692	5,88,618	8,31,278	8,80,975	7,29,170	9,06,074	10,52,581	9,25,675
WORKING EXPENSES.										
DIRECT CHARGES.										
I.—Works, maintenance and repairs.										
Works (extensions and improvements) ...	...	...	...	5,532	10,426	4,712	3,263	3,812	6,541	7,419
Repairs, including compensation	3,44,838	2,83,315	3,08,765	3,08,448	3,28,182	2,92,992	2,72,831	2,59,832	2,80,579	2,65,928
Establishment, including direction and accounts	79,300	65,163	71,066	2,10,227	1,97,677	1,82,067	1,88,895	1,89,196	2,08,819	2,22,213
Tools and plant	26,175	32,451	27,698	28,221	33,920	33,460	28,527	28,843	28,031	27,206
Total ...	4,50,313	3,80,929	4,07,529	5,52,428	5,70,205	5,13,831	4,93,516	4,81,683	5,23,961	5,22,766
II.—Revenue management.										
Irrigation establishment	1,29,308	1,46,028	1,43,660	1,35,243	1,58,249	1,52,823	1,45,528	1,52,113	1,59,300	1,49,732
Navigation ditto ...	16,885	14,756	14,535	14,308	14,165	14,305	14,242	14,264	14,430	14,391
Total ...	1,46,193	1,60,784	1,58,195	1,49,551	1,72,414	1,67,128	1,59,770	1,66,377	1,73,730	1,64,123
Total—direct charges ...	5,96,506	5,41,713	5,65,724	7,01,979	7,42,619	6,80,959	6,53,286	6,48,060	6,97,691	6,86,889
INDIRECT CHARGES.										
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leave and pension allowances	31,569	31,632	32,097	50,369	51,613	48,071	48,813	49,780	53,556	54,087
Total—indirect charges...	31,569	31,632	32,097	50,369	51,613	48,071	48,813	49,780	53,556	54,087
Total—working expenses	6,28,075	5,73,345	5,97,821	7,52,348	7,94,432	7,29,030	7,02,099	6,97,840	7,51,247	7,40,976
Net revenue ...	2,26,944	4,78,644	3,04,871	(—)1,63,730	36,846	1,51,045	27,071	2,08,234	3,01,334	1,84,699

Compared with 1892-93, the receipts (less refunds) have decreased from Rs. 10,52,581 to Rs. 9,25,675, that is by Rs. 1,26,906, and the working expenses (direct charges) from Rs. 6,97,691 to Rs, 6,86,889, or by Rs. 10,802. Including indirect charges, the net revenue has decreased from Rs. 3,01,334 to Rs. 1,84,699. The decrease in the working expenses was due mainly to reduced expenditure on distributaries. The decrease in receipts was due to the smaller rabi irrigation of the year. The works carried out under the head Extensions and improvements were converting wooden topped bridges on the Gurra Chowbey canal ; an inlet on the Buxar Canal ; a regulator on the Gurra Chowbey canal ; roofing lock khalasis' sheds with Allahabad tiles and other small works. The Eastern Main Canal was closed from the 21st April to the 10th June 1893, and the Western Main Canal from the 14th to the 26th May for silt clearance.

LENGTHS OF CANALS AND DISTRIBUTARIES.

75. The following table shows the lengths of canals and distributaries in operation, and the areas commanded, provided with distributaries, and irrigated, at the close of the last two years :—

Name of Canal.	1892-93.								1893-94.							
	Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries.	Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
rn Sone { Eastern Main	7½	...	9	...	15,462	15,462	3,319	21	7½	...	9	...	15,462	15,462	2,808	18
ision. { Patna	79	...	341½	...	390,693	379,737	76,342	20	79	...	341½	...	390,693	379,737	81,560	21
	86½	...	350½	...	406,155	395,199	79,661	20	86½	...	350½	...	406,155	395,199	84,428	21
Divi- { Arrah	65½	...	208	...	229,433	229,433	74,558	32	65½	...	208	...	229,433	229,433	67,338	29
{ Dumraon Branch ...	...	40½	140	...	209,817	209,817	53,596	25	...	40½	140	...	209,817	209,817	53,749	25
{ Behea Branch	...	31	112	...	179,104	179,104	52,155	29	...	31	112	...	179,104	179,104	53,077	30
	65½	71½	460	...	618,354	618,354	180,309	29	65½	71½	460	...	618,354	618,354	174,164	28
Workshops Division—																
stern Main	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Western Main ...	12½	...	45½	...	89,480	89,480	} 35,277	17	12½	...	45½	...	89,480	89,480	} 23,542	11
Divi- { Gurra Chowbey Branch	...	38	56	...	173,440	114,522			...	38	56	...	173,440	114,522		
{ Buxar	45½	...	181½	...	233,600	209,569	} 115,514	33	45½	...	184	...	233,600	209,569	} 84,642	24
{ Chowsa Branch ...	...	39½	105½	...	212,480	133,728			...	39½	105½	...	212,480	133,728		
	57½	77½	388½	...	709,000	547,299	150,791	27	57½	77½	391½	...	709,000	547,299	108,184	19
Sone Canals ...	218½	148½	1,208	...	1,733,509	1,560,852	410,761	26	218½	148½	1,210½	...	1,733,509	1,560,852	366,776	23

The increase in the length of distributaries is due to the addition to the length of the Pandaria distributary and some parallel channels in the Buxar Canal.

VILLAGE CHANNELS AND OUTLETS.

76. The length of village channels made by villagers up to the end of 1893-94 and the number of outlets in use during the year are shown below :—

Division.	Total length of village channels completed up to end of 1893-94.	Total number of temporary and permanent outlets in use during 1893-94.	Number of permanent outlets.
1	2	3	4
	Miles.	No.	No.
Eastern Sone	385½	1,455	915
Arrah	837	2,304	1,518
Buxar	664½	1,147	603
Total, 1893-94 ...	1,887	4,906	3,036
Total, 1892-93 ...	1,874	5,224	2,748

The increase in the length of channels was very small. The total number of outlets shows a further reduction in consequence of the reduced rabi irrigation of the year : the increase in the number of permanent outlets is on the other hand very satisfactory.

77. The rainfall during the last five years registered at 22 stations on, or in the neighbourhood of, the Sone Canals is shown below :— RAINFALL.

		Average of 22 Stations.				
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kharif season	August ...	12·01	14·47	9·11	15·47	7·52
	September...	5·90	6·58	4·09	4·27	10·30
	October ...	0·79	0·99	1·17	0·33	4·42
	Total ...	18·70	22·04	14·37	20·07	22·24
Rabi season ...	November...	0·48	.....	.....	0·03	0·32
	December ...	.....	0·01	.....	.....	.....
	January ...	.....	1·69	0·13	0·61	0·09
	February ...	0·01	0·39	1·03	2·07	0·93
	Total ...	0·49	2·09	1·16	2·71	1·34
	Whole year ...	39·27	52·86	29·12	38·36	47·66

The average rainfall for twenty years is 41·01 inches.

78. There was no high flood in the Sone during the year. The figures below show the highest level the water rose to compared with the previous year and with the highest recorded flood. The R. L. of the crest of the weir is 334·00 :— FLOODS.

RIVER SONE.

Locality.	1893-94—25th September 1893.		1892-93—22nd July 1892.		Highest known, 1876-77—7th July 1876.	
	Above weir.	Below weir.	Above weir.	Below weir.	Above weir.	Below weir.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	R. L.	R. L.	R. L.	R. L.	R. L.	R. L.
Dehri	338·30	336·50	339·00	336·00	342·10	341·00
Barun	340·00	337·70	341·10	338·60	343·50	342·70

The head sluices of the Main Western Canal were closed from 6 A.M. to 2-30 P.M. on the 14th September 1893, and from 9-30 A.M. on the 25th September to 5-15 A.M. on the 26th September to exclude silt from the canals. The head sluices of the Eastern Main Canal were similarly closed from 6 A.M. on 14th September 1893 to 1 P.M. on 15th September.

The highest flood readings recorded in this circle for the river Ganges in 1893-94 were :—

RIVER GANGES.

Locality.	Date.	Reading.	Highest known since 1875.	
			Date.	Reading.
1	2	3	4	5
		R. L.		R. L.
Buxar	20th September 1893 ...	197·21	6th August 1875 ...	200·71
Digah	15th „ „ ...	165·53	14th „ „ ...	169·20
Hajipur, confluence of rivers Ganges and Gandak ...	15th „ „ ...	162·40	14th „ „ ...	166·20

IRRIGATION.

79. The irrigation for ten years together with the rainfall over 16 stations actually situated on the canal irrigated area is shown below :—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial. hot weather.	Total.	Rainfall.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.
1884-85 ...	246,740	100,239	23,682	370,661	31·37
1885-86 ...	217,072	87,936	27,562	332,570	44·52
1886-87 ...	177,510	60,639	30,055	268,204	58·84
1887-88 ...	220,428	69,945	25,007	315,380	40·18
1888-89 ...	238,895	100,142	16,872	355,909	45·43
1889-90 ...	230,741	55,613	18,928	305,282	49·65
1890-91 ...	211,726	51,318	17,970	281,014	52·23
1891-92 ...	248,819	210,907	14,997	474,723	26·82
1892-93 ...	274,839	126,195	9,727*	410,761	37·69
1893-94 ...	280,528	66,458	19,790*	366,776	46·62

* Hot-weather crop.

The total area irrigated was 43,985 acres less than in the previous year. The falling off was entirely in rabi. The Superintending Engineer remarks :—

"The total rainfall of the year was about 5½ inches in excess of the average. This will be seen by a comparison of this table with subsidiary form IV-E-*f*, and, although the rainfall in the kharif season was only slightly above the average, it was distributed in a manner which was suitable to the crops. There was copious rain in October, when water is much in request for the rice crop, and this October rain was further supplemented in November by a good fall which was of great service to the rabi ; so that there was, generally, sufficient moisture in the soil to mature the rabi with little or no irrigation."

80. The following statement gives the areas of each crop irrigated under annual and five-year leases up to 1891-92, and under season and long-term (seven and three-year) leases in 1892-93 and 1893-94 under the new rules:—

Crop.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.		1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5		6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
arif ... Five-year leases...	174,780	189,227	200,716	Long-term leases	235,637	254,515
... Annual leases ...	41,917	22,499	48,103	Season leases	39,202	26,013
Total ...	216,697	211,726	248,819		274,839	280,528
bi ... Five-year leases...	31,128	20,761	20,274	Long-term leases	36,329	37,231
... Annual leases ...	20,336	20,632	177,308	Season leases	89,866	29,227
Total ...	51,464	41,393	197,582		126,195	66,458
garcane Five-year leases...	18,360	13,568	13,801	*		*
Annual leases ...	5,004	4,402	1,196	*		*
Total ...	23,364	17,970	14,997	.....		...
ot-weather	13,757	9,925	13,325	Season leases	9,727	19,790
Grand Total ...	305,282	281,014	474,723		410,761	366,776
Total five-year leases ...	224,268	223,556	234,791	Total long-term leases	271,966	291,746
„ annual leases ...	81,014	57,458	239,932	„ season leases	138,795	75,030

* Under the new rules for the Sone Canals there are no separate leases for sugarcane. They are included in each season lease as explained above.

The total irrigation of the year 1893-94 compared with the previous year may be stated in this way:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Acres.	Acres.
Area irrigated under long-term leases	271,966	291,746
„ „ „ season leases	129,356	74,292
„ „ by sale by volume	5,732	57
„ „ without permit ...	3,707	681
Total	410,761	366,776

The increase in the area under long-term leases is satisfactory as showing that in spite of the favourable rainfall the area permanently under irrigation is increasing, and it is probable that the whole area which can be irrigated from the Sone Canals in the kharif season will soon be under long leases. The Superintending Engineer remarks:—

The five-year leases which are now current will entirely disappear at the end of 1895-96 as the year 1891-92 was the last in which any were granted. In the year 1893-94 an unusually small area of long-term leases expired, which accounts for the fact that the area for which long-term leases entered into during the year (43,807 acres) is less than in 1892-93. But the total area under long-term leases is increasing steadily thus:—

	Area under long-term leases.		Area under long-term leases.
	Acres.		Acres.
1888-89	200,275	1891-92	234,791
1889-90	224,268	1892-93	255,964
1890-91	223,440	1893-94	275,567

Out of the 275,567 acres now under long-term lease 254,515 are irrigated in the kharif season; it is doubtful whether the Sone Canals could irrigate more than 300,000 acres in the kharif season at a time of maximum demand; so that the area under long leases can only be increased slightly. Leases in several parts are now being refused, because the supply is insufficient. The question of restricting the area irrigated in villages near the canals, so as to give it to others which are less favourably situated, is under consideration. As matters now are, only about half the villages which are commanded obtain water, and the other half get none, partly on account of the comparative difficulty in irrigating them, partly because they are on lower ground and need it less, but mainly because their neighbours absorb it all. In a considerable number of villages, 70, 80, and even 90 per cent. of the land is under long lease. It does not seem to be right that villages in favourable situations should be allowed to absorb the benefits of the canals to the exclusion of others.

Orders have been issued which will tend to reduce the area irrigated in any village in the *kharif* season to 50 per cent. of the area under cultivation.

DISTRIBUTION BY DIVISIONS.

The following statement shows the areas irrigated in 1893-94 in divisions and in subdivisions:—

		Acres.	Acres.
Eastern Sone Division—			
Daudnagar	subdivision	42,454	
Bikram	ditto	41,974	
			84,428
Arrah Division—			
Nasriganj	subdivision	34,519	
Koath	ditto	53,749	
Ramnagar	diito	53,077	
Ageaon	ditto	32,819	
			174,164
Buxar Division—			
Sikroul	subdivision	59,133	
Jamrore	ditto	35,075	
Basawan	ditto	13,976	
			108,184
	Total		366,776

The long-term leases are the most important ones in the Sone Canals. The following statement shows by divisions the main facts with reference to these leases:—

Division.	Leases which lapsed on 31st March 1893.	Leases in force on 1st April 1893.			Leases entered into during 1893-94.		Total area under long-term leases in 1893-94.
		Seven-year leases.	Five-year leases.	Three-year leases.	Seven-year leases.	Three-year leases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
stern Sone ...	4,258	18,794	38,141	638	7,767	162	65,502
rah	6,884	21,920	82,215	3,021	16,356	1,469	124,981
xar	10,385	13,880	48,339	4,812	14,362	3,691	85,084
Total ...	21,527	54,594	168,695	8,471	38,485	5,322	275,567

Three-year leases are said to be very unpopular, the cultivators preferring to take a season lease, if they need it, rather than to bind themselves to pay a somewhat smaller rate for three years.

81. The amounts assessed during the last five years for the unauthorised use of water and for wastage of water are shown below :— UNAUTHORISED

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-22.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For unauthorised use of water	913	2,734	13,861	14,549	4,760
For wastage of water	224	256	314	105	615

The Superintending Engineer gives the following explanation of the large decrease in the amount assessed for unauthorised use of water :—

"The reason of this large decrease is not probably that there was any actual decrease of unauthorised irrigation, but that the rule which prohibits the assessment under certain circumstances was not properly expressed in 1892-93."

Under the rules now in force irrigation effected without permit in the kharif season cannot be assessed if the water used is drawn from lands which are under lease.

82. The areas actually irrigated in each division since the year 1888-89 are shown by crops in the following statement :—

Eastern Sone Division.						Arrah Division.						Buxar Division.						Total for all Divisions.					
Five-year leases.	Annual leases.					Five-year leases.	Annual leases.					Five-year leases.	Annual leases.					Five-year leases.	Annual leases.				
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Hot-weather.	Total.		Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Hot-weather.	Total.		Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Hot-weather.	Total.		Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Hot-weather.	Total.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
57,117	21,750	7,720	404	4	66,995	101,489	25,025	27,244	2,566	9,025	165,349	61,496	22,853	34,853	1,630	2,733	123,565	200,102	69,628	69,817	4,600	11,763	355,909
90,917	15,602	3,227	295	...	60,041	108,057	12,411	11,854	3,201	10,215	145,738	75,294	13,904	5,255	1,508	3,542	99,503	224,268	41,917	20,336	5,004	13,757	305,282
50,116	12,177	2,505	504	...	61,302	108,999	8,637	11,786	2,819	7,566	139,807	68,441	1,635	6,341	1,079	2,359	79,905	223,556	22,499	20,632	4,402	9,925	281,014
53,263	23,385	17,237	205	...	94,090	109,204	17,331	43,361	850	10,377	181,123	73,324	7,587	116,719	141	2,948	199,510	234,791	48,103	177,308	1,196	13,319	474,723

Long-term leases.	Season leases.				Long-term leases.	Season leases.				Long-term leases.	Season leases.				Long-term leases.	Season leases.			
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot-weather.	Total.		Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot-weather.	Total.		Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot-weather.	Total.		Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot-weather.	Total.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
64,801	7,873	6,987	...	79,361	124,814	14,835	35,996	4,664	180,309	82,351	16,494	46,883	5,063	150,791	271,966	39,202	89,866	9,727	410,761
67,894	9,123	4,880	2,531	84,428	133,894	7,987	18,064	14,219	174,164	89,958	8,903	6,283	3,040	108,184	291,746	26,013	29,227	19,790	366,776

The area measured during 1893-94 was 104·59 per cent. of the area for which permits were issued. The proportion of flow to lift irrigation was as 43·5 to 1.

83. The duty in the kharif season is calculated on the average gross discharge entering at the head of the canal or series of canals named, and the duty in the rabi season is calculated on the average discharge utilised, which is taken as the discharge at the head less the quantity gauged as escaping from recognised escapes. These duties show a decided improvement over those of the previous year in the kharif season, but the rabi duties, with the exception of the duty in the Eastern Main Canal series, are much lower than those of 1892-93. DUTY OF WATER.

The Superintending Engineer observes :—

"These figures call for no particular remark. The higher duties in the kharif season were due to the favourable rainfall of the year. The decrease in the rabi duty is mainly due to the large decrease in the area irrigated. A small area is always more wasteful than a large one."

Kharif.

	1893-94.		1892-93.		1891-92.	
	Acres.	Duty.	Acres.	Duty.	Acres.	Duty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Eastern Main Canal Series ...	72,024	69·52	68,284	56·43	75,087	57·59
Arrah Canal System ...	124,072	82·82	122,471	70·46	119,304	61·25
Buxar Canal System ...	84,432	96·71	84,084	74·87	69,465	55·13
Western Main Canal Series ...	208,504	86·80	206,555	71·52	188,779	57·94
Sone Canals ...	280,528	81·59	274,899	67·06	263,816	57·84

Rabi.

	Acres.	Duty.	Acres.	Duty.	Acres.	Duty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Eastern Main Canal Series ...	9,873	1·96	11,377	45·51	20,351	48·60
Arrah Canal System ...	75,873	71·74	53,174	76·73	60,115	70·39
Buxar Canal System ...	20,712	69·73	61,644	96·77	131,613	130·82
Western Main Canal Series ...	56,585	70·99	114,818	86·33	191,728	103·02
Sone Canals ...	66,458	67·33	126,195	79·87	212,579	92·83

The most important duty, however, in the case of the Sone Canals, as remarked in last year's report, is that obtained for kharif at the period of maximum demand in October. The Superintending Engineer's remarks on this point, which are reproduced below, tend to confirm the previously expressed opinion that a higher duty than 50 acres per cubit foot cannot be expected at the period of maximum demand:—

"The period of maximum demand for water in the kharif season is in October. The duty obtained during the ten days of maximum demand was—

52 acres to the cubic foot to a base of ten days in the Eastern Sone Division.
59 ditto ditto ditto Arrah Division.
69 ditto ditto ditto Buxar Division.

The Executive Engineer of the Buxar Division writes on this subject as follows:—

'There was no rain in the division from the 28th September to the 15th October, and the maximum demand for water was between the 6th and 15th October. The average discharge at 5¾ miles of Main Western Canal for these ten days was 1,213 cubic feet per second, and the area under irrigation was 84,432 acres, and the duty 69·6 acres per cubic foot per second If we take the average discharge for the six days, 10th to 15th October, when the demand was at its maximum, we get a duty of 62 acres per cubic foot per second. This, I think, shows that the duty now assumed of 50 acres per cubic foot per second on the gross discharge is too low, and that a duty of 60 acres per cubic foot per second may be safely assumed.'

It would seem probable, however, that the maximum demand in the early part of October was moderated to some extent by the fact that the rainfall in September was unusually large, being some 40 or 60 per cent. in excess of the average. Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that the Executive Engineer may be right and that some progress is being

made towards a higher kharif duty, but the following facts do not lead to my belief that a higher duty than 50 acres can be expected on the gross discharge during the month of October and during the period of maximum demand.

The following observations were recorded of the duty actually obtained *at the outlet*. The people carried on their irrigation as usual, and were satisfied with the supply they obtained. The observations of the discharge passing were carefully recorded with reference to the area irrigated each day. The following table is an abstract of the results :—

Division.	Position of outlet.	Number of days in which area was completely irrigated.	Average depth of water in inches on the area irrigated.	Area irrigated in acres.	Duty of one cubic foot of water to a base of ten days.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	M. c.				
Eastern Sone ...	R. P. Channel 61 36	11	4·6	89·0	51
	Patna Canal 24 35	10	4·9	194·2	48
Arrah	R. P. Channel 19 1	8½	3·4	150·7	68
	B. B. Canal 21 31	8	4·9	120·4	48
	Katia Distributary 9 47	5	4·2	72·0	56
Buxar	Busauli Distributary	6	3·9	16·0	60
	Link Line 0 55	4½	6·7	21·4	35
	G. C. Branch Canal... ... 17 14	11½	5·6	52·1	42

84. *Crop experiments.*—The following tables show the results of the experiments made during the year to determine the yield of rice and wheat crops irrigated from the canals during the year 1893-94 :— CROP EXPERIMENTS.

TABLE I.

Result of experiments on "good" rice crops irrigated with canal water for the year 1893-94.

Division.	Number of experiments.	Average yield per acre weighed dry.				Remarks.
		Paddy.		Straw.		
		Maunds.	Seers.	Maunds.	Seers.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arrah	29	30	16	64	30	
Buxar	30	29	12	76	24	
Eastern Sone	36	39	30	89	...	
Sone Circle average ...	95	33	23	77	27	

N.B.—A good crop means a crop decidedly above the average crop in the village in which it was taken.

TABLE II.

Result of experiments on "average" rice crops irrigated with canal water.

Arrah	54	21	34	51	31	
Buxar	50	20	36	48	24	
Eastern Sone	35	27	19	63	17	
Sone Circle average ...	139.	22	37	53	22	

N.B.—An "average" crop means a crop that was considered as an average crop in any village in which an experiment was made.

The outturn of paddy from "good" rice crops was less than usual; that from average crops was greater.

TABLE III.

Result of experiments on "good" wheat crops irrigated with canal water for the year 1893-94.

DIVISION.	Staple.	IRRIGATED WITH CANAL WATER.				
		Number of experiments made.	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			Grain.		Straw.	
			Maunds.	Seers.	Maunds.	Seers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Sone ..	Wheat	10	18	20	32	12
Arrah	,, ...	20	12	19	25	3
Buxar	,, ...	18	8	34	16	37
Sone Circle average ..	...	48	12	14	23	21

TABLE IV.

Result of experiments on "average" wheat crops irrigated with canal water for the year 1893-94.

DIVISION.	Staple.	IRRIGATED WITH CANAL WATER.				
		Number of experiments made.	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			Grain.		Straw.	
			Maunds.	Seers.	Maunds.	Seers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Sone ...	Wheat ...	19	13	20	24	25
Arrah ...	...	34	9	15	19	8
Buxar ...	...	37	6	13	10	19
Sone Circle average ...	...	90	9	...	16	30

DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS, AND BALANCES.

85. The demands, collections, and balances of water-rates for the last five years are shown below:—

YEAR.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due for recovery during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realisation.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	3,80,613	7,52,788	11,33,401	8,16,394	35,225	2,81,782
1890-91 ...	2,81,782	6,29,124	9,10,906	6,44,718	21,460	2,44,728
1891-92 ...	2,44,728	6,93,685	9,38,413	8,11,750	15,220	1,11,443
1892-93 ...	1,11,443	9,50,733	10,62,176	9,59,472	14,914	87,790
1893-94 ...	87,790	8,53,161	9,40,951	8,34,261	4,832	1,01,858

The Examiner gives the "assessments of the year" as Rs. 8,82,715, but the above statement shows the "amount falling due during the year" as Rs. 8,53,161, which is arrived at in this way:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Examiner's "assessments of the year" ...	...	8,82,715
Add—The assessments of the rabi of 1892-93 which were "received" in that year but legally due in 1893-94	24,359	
Deduct—The assessments of the rabi of 1893-94 which were "received" in that year but legally due in 1894-95	45,866	(—)21,507
		8,61,208
Deduct—Certain excess recoveries which are treated as "amounts falling due during the year" (see paragraph 27 of Deputy Collector's revenue report)		8,048
Amount falling due during the year		8,53,160

The Examiner gives the outstanding balance at the end of the year as Rs. 1,47,723 instead of Rs. 1,01,858 as shown above. The Superintending Engineer offers the following explanation of the difference:—

"It will be noticed that that figure does not agree with the balance outstanding at the end of the year as given in the above table. The demand statements for the rabi crop are supposed to be submitted to the Deputy Collector on the 15th March, but it is not possible to do this; some are submitted before and some after the last day of March. The Deputy Collector includes in his account of "assessments received during the year" all demand statements which reach him before the 31st March, and the Examiner's "balance oustanding" is based on those assessments. It is the fact, however, that the money due on the rabi assessments is not legally due until the 1st April, so the amount included in rabi "assessments received during the year" is not really "outstanding at the end of the year" at all. The Examiner's figure exaggerates the true outstandings. If all the money due on any rabi crops were collected on the very day it fell due, the Examiner's figure would still show a balance due at the end of the year, although such balance would not exist. At the end of March 1894, the rabi "assessments received during the year" by the Deputy Collector of the rabi crop of 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 45,866, so that the true "outstanding at the end of the year" was (1,47,723—45,866) Rs. 1,01,857.

86. In the following statement the Deputy Collector shows the extent to which the arrears as well as current demand have been worked off:— ARREARS.

	Demand of 1893-94 consisting of	Collected or remitted in 1893-94.	Percentage of demand adjusted.	Unadjusted balance at close of year.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Arrears previous to 1891-92	274	274	...	...
Arrears of 1891-92	7,079	7,079	...	...
Do. of 1892-93	80,437	76,477	95·0	3,960
Total arrears outstanding on 1st April 1893 ...	87,790	83,830	95·4	3,960
Current demand for 1893-94	8,53,161	7,55,263	88·5	97,898
Total ...	9,40,951	8,39,093	89·1	1,01,858

There is on the whole an outstanding balance of Rs. 1,01,858, but the rabi assessments which formerly became due on the 31st March, and are now due on the 1st April, no longer form a part of the balance.

87. In last year's report the delay in the submission of demand statements was unfavourably commented on. During the year under review particular attention was paid to the punctual submission of demand statements with very satisfactory results. Out of a total area of 118,837 acres on which water-rates were charged during the year, demand statements for only 21,116 acres were submitted after the water-rates were due, and the result would have

been still more favourable if the demand statements for hot-weather irrigation had not been deliberately delayed in the Arrah Division under some misunderstanding of the rules.

OLLECTIONS. 88. The following statement gives the collections in each district:—

DISTRICT.	DEMAND.			ADJUSTMENTS.				Balance on 31st March 1894.	Percentage, column 8 on column 4.
	Arrears on 31st March 1893.	Current demand for 1893-94.	Total.	Collection.	Remission made by canal officers.	Written off as irrecoverable.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Shahabad	54,883	6,80,215	7,35,098	6,55,249	1,340	2,975	6,59,544	75,554	89·7
Patna	18,596	77,604	96,200	76,321	144	198	76,663	19,597	79·6
Gaya	14,311	95,282	1,09,593	1,02,691	142	53	1,02,886	6,707	93·8
Total ...	87,790	8,53,101	9,40,951	8,34,261	1,626	3,226	8,39,093	1,01,858	89·1

Besides the collections of Rs. 8,34,261 shown above, a further sum of Rs. 10,916 was credited to water-rate accounts as below:—

	Rs.
Surplus or excess recoveries	8,048
Process fees in certificate cases	2,528
Miscellaneous	340
Total ...	10,916

EMISSIONS. 89. The sums remitted during the year under review and the preceding year according to the figures given by the Examiner of Accounts are:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
By Canal officers	2,171	1,606
By Civil do.	8,252	3,226
	10,423	4,832

According to the figures supplied by the Superintending Engineer the remissions are—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Written off by Civil officers as irrecoverable ...	12,743	3,226
Remissions granted by Executive Engineers ...	4,620	2,180
Extraordinary remissions by Superintending Engineer...	...	...
Remitted on revised and cancelled khatianies ...	1,921	15,251
	19,284	20,657

The remissions by Executive Engineers were less than those granted during the previous year, but on the other hand demand statements for about Rs 6,000 were cancelled on account of incorrect assessment. A large number of assessments had been made in the kharif season of 1892-93 for lands irrigated with water taken from land already under lease, and the Superintending Engineer, after enquiry, ordered that these assessments should be cancelled. Another reason for the large increase of cancelled *khatians* is that in the Arrah Division a large number of three-year leases were converted into seven-year leases: the amount was more than Rs. 6,500. The amount remitted by the Deputy Collector is slightly less than the amount, viz. Rs. 3,635, remitted by him last year on account of the death or absconding of the rate-payers, or of their being too poor to pay; the items, however, require closer supervision than they have received in the past. More than one case has come to light during the year in which sums have been written off on account of the death, absence, or insolvency of the debtor which have really been paid and the money embezzled.

The ordinary remissions by the Executive Engineers are classified in the following table:—

Class.	Causes.	Eastern Sone Division.	Arrah Division.	Buxar Division.	Total, 1893-94.	Total 1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
a	Charged by mistake for land cultivated by others	...	...	7	7	...
b	Excess measurement or errors in calculation	69	229	151	449	940
c	Lift charged as flow	9	16	18	43	219
d	Irrigation not denied, but remitted as not chargeable under the Act ...	...	111	270	...	233
e	Land not having been irrigated at all	16	343	251	610	1,005
f	Injury to crop due to insufficient supply	...	78	130	208	262
g	Land thrown temporarily out of cultivation (applicable to long leases only)	5	1	94	100	70
h	Failure of crop originally sown, Rule 82	119	51	4	174	1,571
i	Land appropriated for other purposes than cultivation	...	5	1	6	16
j	Double assessment, as when land assessed on a season lease is subsequently included in a long lease in the same year	128	24	50	202	304
	Total ...	346	858	976	2,118	4,620

The decrease in the amount remitted is satisfactory.

The remissions implying errors in assessments were for the last five years as follows:—

1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,284	6,555	3,304	4,620	2,180

The percentage on the gross demand of remissions by canal officers is as follows:—

	Percentage of remissions to gross demand.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.
Eastern Sone Division	0·73	0·13
Arrah ditto	0·24	0·16
Buxar ditto	0·41	0·19

REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT.

90. The expenditure on the revenue establishments employed during the year under review and the four previous years is shown below :—

PARTICULARS.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Establishment under Collector.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Permanent establishment, including travelling allowances.	30,589	31,253	40,997	58,538	55,308
2. Temporary establishment ...	710	687	4,752	3,070	2,993
3. Contingencies	2,522	2,398	2,784	2,663	4,274
4. Fees to tahsildars or establishment employed in lieu thereof.	28,603	24,499	16,868	2,580*	5,166
Fees to patwaris	3,763	3,988	2,205	1,152	368
Establishment under Superintending and Executive Engineers.					
Permanent and temporary establishment, including travelling allowances.	51,635	48,105	50,228	52,187	49,930
Contingencies	3,695	3,500	5,443	4,768	3,426
Water-regulation establishment ...	2,299	2,235	2,286	2,310	2,277
Headmen's fees	29,007	28,861	26,550	32,032	26,080
Total ...	1,52,823	1,45,528	1,52,113	1,59,300	1,49,732
Collections of water-rates and miscellaneous revenue by the Canal Revenue Department.	8,19,762	6,47,839	8,15,858	9,71,202	8,45,177
Percentage	18·6	22·3	18·66	16·4	17·7

* Lumbardar's fees and contractor's percentage.

The decreased expenditure is due to the smaller irrigation of the year as compared with that of the previous year and to the reduced collections.

COST PER ACRE.

91. The following statement shows the total cost of the revenue establishment under the Executive Engineer per acre irrigated :—

DIVISION.	1893-94.			1892-93.
	Revenue* establishment.	Area irrigated.	Cost per acre.	Cost per acre.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Acres.	A. P.	A. P.
Eastern Sone	18,206	84,428	3 5	4 2
Arrah	35,701	174,164	3 3	3 4
Buxar	27,842	108,184	4* 1	3 5
Total Sone Canals ...	81,749	366,776	3 6	3 6

* Includes proportion of water regulation establishment employed on the head works.

92. The number of complaints, such as objections to assessments actually made, or petitions alleging damage from the canals, and their disposal is shown in the following statement:— COMPLAINTS.

DIVISION.	(I)—ORDINARY REMISSION				(II TO V)—OTHER COMPLAINTS			Total complaints received during year, excluding those pending from previous year.	Pending.
	Received during the year and pending from previous year.	Disposed of.		Pending.	Received during the year and pending from last year.	Disposed of.	Pending.		
		Remission allowed.	Remission refused.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Eastern Sone ...	490	171	309	10	13	13	...	476	10
Arrah	2,323	600	1,654	69	41	39	2	2,139	71
Buxar	1,865	499	1,248	118	156	147	9	1,678	127
Total, 1893-94 ...	4,678	1,270	3,211	197	210	199	11	4,293	208
Total, 1892-93 ...	7,757	2,471	4,709	577	255	237	18	7,483	595
Total, 1891-92 ...	4,725	1,274	2,974	477	243	191	52	4,855	259

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"The figures of 1893-94 are satisfactory. Out of 4,680 complaints dealt with during the year, rather less than one-third were held to be good and more than two-thirds were refused. The number of cases in which the petitioners were not satisfied with, or at any rate did not accept, the orders of the canal officers in the 4,680 cases dealt with, was 23 only; in these cases an appeal was made to the Collector of the district. Out of 21 such cases about 33 per cent. were allowed by the Collectors to be good, and 67 per cent. of the appeals were rejected. The following table shows the figures in the different divisions:—

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF APPEALS—		Appeals allowed.	Appeals discharged.	Pending.
	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Eastern Sone ...	2	...	...	2	...
Arrah ...	...	16	4	10	2
Buxar ...	...	7	3	2	2
Total ...	2	23	7	14	4"

93. There were, including 2 pending from the previous year, 25 appeals to the Collectors of districts against Executive Engineers' decisions. Of these, 7 were allowed, 14 discharged, and 4 had not been decided at the close of the year.

Two cases were decided by Engineers vested with magisterial powers under the Bengal Irrigation Act. Two persons accused of offences under the CASES UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1876.

Act were convicted, and one discharged. The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 10, and the number of days' imprisonment fourteen.

CERTIFICATES. 94. The Special Deputy Collector in charge of the collections continues to deal with the certificates required in realising water-rates.

The amount of certificate work done in each district during the year under review, as compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following statement:—

	SHAHABAD.				PATNA.				GAYA.				TOTAL.		
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Cases for disposal—															
1. Cases pending at the close of the preceding year.	156	2,028	98	1,664	67	6,883	37	1,752	11	277	18	111	234	9,193	153
2. Cases instituted during the year ...	2,423	20,101	2,026	19,327	287	3,067	114	725	193	1,911	79	810	2,903	25,079	2,219
Total ...	2,579	22,129	2,124	20,991	354	9,955	151	2,477	204	2,188	97	921	3,137	34,272	2,372
Cases disposed of—															
1. By being struck off owing to the demand having been remitted and cancelled.	86	1,238	107	1,326	70	4,602	2	270	8	152	1	12	164	5,992	110
2. By being wholly satisfied ...	2,395	19,227	1,941	18,406	247	3,601	125	2,085	178	1,925	96	909	2,820	24,753	2,162
Total ...	2,481	20,465	2,048	19,732	317	8,203	127	2,355	186	2,077	97	921	2,984	30,745	2,272
Balance outstanding at the close of the year.	98	1,664	76	1,259	37	1,752	24	122	18	111	...	...	153	3,527	100

The number for disposal was 2,372, inclusive of the outstanding balance from last year, covering a sum of Rs. 24,389 as compared with 3,137 and Rs. 34,272 in the previous year. The demand adjusted was Rs. 23,008 as against Rs. 30,745, the remissions being Rs. 1,608 compared with Rs. 5,992. The outstanding balance was reduced from Rs. 3,527 to Rs. 1,381, and the number of cases pending at the close of the year shows a satisfactory decrease of 53 cases.

NAVIGATION. 95. The following statements show the receipts from navigation for the last five years:—

NAVIGATION RECEIPTS.

YEAR.	EASTERN MAIN SERIES.			WESTERN MAIN SERIES.			Total.	Total tollage only.
	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Transport service receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Transport service receipts.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	86¼	25,189	...	132¼	26,000	6,570*	57,759	51,189
1890-91	86¼	28,465	...	132¼	28,128	9,036*	65,629	56,593
1891-92	86¼	25,602	...	132¼	31,727	9,178*	66,517	57,339
1892-93	86¼	20,832	...	132¼	29,164	9,093*	59,089	49,996
1893-94	86¼	22,954	...	132¼	27,594	9,477	60,025	50,548

* There is no longer any Government transport service. These receipts are on account of hire of steamers, boats and sundries.

TOLLAGE (ASSESSED).

TOLLAGE.

YEAR.	Patna Canal system, Eastern Main Canal series.	Arrah Canal system.	Buxar Canal system.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	24,271	18,565	7,479	50,315
1890-91	28,526	18,180	9,998	56,704
1891-92	25,455	21,048	10,789	57,292
1892-93	20,963	18,196	10,869	50,028
1893-94	23,098	19,842	7,490	50,430

COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC.

TRAFFIC.

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of miles open ... No.	218½	218½	218½	218½	218½
Toll collections ... Rs.	50,315	56,704	57,292	50,028	50,430
Collections per mile ... „	230	259	262	229	230
Boats, including empties ... No.	8,058	8,644	8,645	6,710	6,666
Tonnage of boats ... Tons.	104,390	114,096	129,147	97,841	98,551
Estimated value of cargo, including rafts ... Rs.	49,36,564	65,25,714	70,06,595	57,32,365	61,19,288

96. The transport service continued to be worked by Messrs. Hodges and Radford under the contract which had been renewed for two years from 1st December 1892. The charges, Rs. 600 per month for steamer hire, and Rs. 500 for compounded tolls, are the same as in past years. The ordinary repairs of the steamers, which belong to Government, are executed by the lessees.

TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The extent of the traffic in connection with the steamers is shown below:—

PARTICULARS.		Patna Canal.	Arrah Canal.	Buxar Canal.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5
Passengers carried	Up ... No.	4,749	13,346	8,134	26,229
	Down „	4,516	13,331	8,079	25,926
Cargo carried	Up ... Tons.	935	389	191	1,515
	Down ... „	879	795	440	2,114

On the Arrah and Buxar Canals the steamers make two trips each way in every week. On the Patna Canal, which is the longer route, the steamer makes

only one trip each way in a week. For the hire of the steamers Rs. 7,250 wa realised during the year.

There are in addition to the steamers four cargo boats, the property o Government, for the hire of which Rs. 1,515 was received during the yea besides which Rs. 712 was recovered by way of fees for the use of the accon modation boats and mud punts.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

97. The following table shows the details of the miscellaneous receipts fo the last five years:—

PARTICULARS.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of water	514	393	1,056	805	730
Plantations	279	355	995	852	1,164
Other canal produce	1,542	1,815	742	967	1,651
Water-power	769	1,158	1,049	1,138	978
Rent of buildings	8,313	8,164	8,397	8,807	8,921
Fines	28	40	5	362	20
Miscellaneous — Rent of lands ...	6,939	8,114	9,920	9,241	9,014
Miscellaneous — Fisheries ...	597	431	489	523	697
Miscellaneous — Cost of process ...	3,244	2,937	3,769	2,955	2,528
Miscellaneous — Sale of old materials	17	121	82	35	139
Miscellaneous — Other items ...	1,100	2,610	5,323	3,529	3,736
Total ...	23,342	26,128	31,827	29,214	29,578

MAINTENANCE CHARGES.

98. The expenditure on works and maintenance will now be briefly reviewed.

EXTENSIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The principal works executed under "Extensions and improvements," on which Rs. 7,419 were spent, have already been described in paragraph 74.

REPAIRS.

99. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs by main sub-heads fo the last three years is shown below:—

PARTICULARS.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Head works	20,922	22,374	27,297
Main canal, including branches	1,75,837	2,00,130*	1,89,160
Distributaries	58,248	55,918	46,457
Drainage and protective works ...	3,622	2,157	3,014
Cost of working transport service	1,155	...	...
Compensation	28	...	...
Total ...	2,59,832	2,80,579	2,65,928

* Includes Rs. 600 for the Arrah-Dehri Telegraph line, and Rs. 4,491 on account of theft money in the Revenue Division and of money embezzled in the Patna district.

100. The figures below give the cost of repairs to head works during the last three years:— REPAIRS TO HEAD WORKS.

		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Weir on Sone River	...	11,617	14,058	18,262
Other works	...	8,773	7,577	8,301
Total	...	20,390	21,635	26,563

The increased cost of maintenance of the Sone weir during the year is due to filling rubble into holes which had formed below the weir.

101. Details of the expenditure on maintenance and repairs on the main canals and distributaries in each division during the last three years are given in the following statement:— MAINTENANCE OF MAIN CANALS AND DISTRIBUTARIES.

	Arrah Division.			Buxar Division.*			Eastern Sone Division.			Total.		
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
n Main Canal ...	47,077	45,304	46,412	12,002	11,303	19,748	...	...	...	59,079	56,607	66,160
ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,423	28,059	28,898	32,423	28,059	28,898
... ...	23,344	43,208	28,882	13,822	13,861	15,275	28,713	30,852	25,476	65,879	87,921	69,633
Canals	10,798	13,805	13,309	9,367	9,989	8,222	...	...	...	20,165	23,794	21,531
itaries	24,943	24,668	25,038	16,927	15,587	10,799	16,377	15,663	10,619	58,247	55,908	46,456
e and protective works	1,841	1,099	1,624	140	102	135	1,605	956	1,255	3,586	2,157	3,014
Total ...	1,08,003	1,28,084	1,15,265	52,258	50,842	54,179	79,118	75,530	66,248	2,39,379	2,54,456	2,35,692

* Includes cost of maintaining the Telegraph line from Arrah to Dehri.

A decrease of Rs. 18,764 has taken place in the total expenditure during the year as compared with 1892-93.

The possibility of effecting economies in the charges for the maintenance of main canals and distributaries is receiving the attention of the Superintending Engineer.

102. The following table shows the quantity of silt dredged from the Eastern and Western Main Canals, and the rate at which the work was done during the last three years:— SILT-CLEARING AND DREDGING.

Canals.	1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Quantity dredged.	Cost, including removal over spoil bank, or discharge into river.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Quantity dredged.	Cost, including removal over spoil bank, or discharge into river.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Quantity dredged.	Cost, including removal over spoil bank, or discharge into river.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
ain and Patna ...	1,706,541	10,905	6 6 2	1,842,959	10,783	5 13 6	2,180,403	12,922	5 14 9
lain (1—9 miles) ...	6,749,057	43,040	6 6 0	6,725,424	40,368	6 0 0	6,103,980	40,045	6 8 11
al	187,000	1,123	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
)	1,921,530	3,990	2 1 2	3,376,392	7,309	2 2 7	2,623,947	5,699	2 2 7
;	64,124	313	4 14 1	123,939	506	4 1 3	67,112	374	5 9 2
Total ...	10,628,252	59,371	5 9 3	12,068,714	58,966	4 8 4	8,795,039	46,118	5 3 10

In addition to the above, the following dredging work was done in the Arrah and Buxar Divisions during the year.

Arrah Division.—In this Division 561,402 cubic feet of silt were dredged above and below locks 1 to 5 at a cost of Rs. 2,625, giving a rate of Rs. 4-10-10 per 1,000 cubic feet.

Buxar Division.—In this Division 1,918,599 cubic feet of silt were dredged in the Main Western Canal below the Kao syphon in the 10th, 11th, and 12th miles at a cost of Rs. 7,469, giving a rate of Rs. 3-14-3 per thousand. In the Buxar Canal itself 60,039 cubic feet of silt were dredged at a cost of Rs. 240, giving a rate of Rs. 3-15-11 per thousand.

The rates given above include the cost of lifting the silt into barges and of carrying it either over the spoil banks or into the river.

The cost of lifting the silt on to the barges or dredging proper was as shown below:—

	1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Quantity dredged.	Cost of dredging.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Quantity dredged.	Cost of dredging.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Quantity dredged.	Cost of dredging.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Eastern Main and Patna Canals	1,706,541	3,186	1 13 10	1,842,959	2,605	1 6 7	2,180,403	3,117	1 6 10
Western Main Canal ...	6,749,057	12,734	1 14 2	6,725,424	12,483	1 13 8	6,103,980	12,335	1 13 8
Buxar ,, ...	187,000	374	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
River Sone	1,921,530	3,571	1 13 7	3,376,392	6,727	1 15 10	2,623,947	5,100	1 15 1
Head Lock	64,124	177	2 12 1	123,939	346	3 5 5	67,112	222	3 5 0
Total ...	10,628,252	20,042	1 14 2	12,068,714	22,161	2 2 4	10,975,442	20,774	2 2 0

Taking the Eastern Main and Patna Canal together, the cost of "lifting" the silt was Re. 1-6-10 per 1,000 cubic feet as compared with Re. 1-6-7 in 1892-93 and Re. 1-13-10 in 1891-92—a very small increase. The cost for "labour" is nearly the same as last year. The cost for "discharging" was Rs. 4-7-11 per 1,000 cubic feet against Rs. 4-6-11. The total cost per 1,000 cubic feet of removing the silt was Rs. 5-14-9 as compared with Rs. 5-13-6 in 1892-93.

103. The statement below compares the expenditure on repairs to dredgers during the year under review with that of the two previous years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12 Fouracres' dredgers	7,004	6,752	6,467
2 Bruce's ditto	750	546	627
2 English ditto	3,170	3,081	3,575
Mud punts ...	3,009	3,076	3,075
Total ...	13,933	13,455	13,744

104. The cost of lifting the silt on to barges for each class of dredger used, inciuding interest on capital cost and expenditure on repairs, is compared by Superintending Engineer as follows:—

	Working expenses per 1,000 cubic feet.	Interest and repairs of dredgers per 1,000 cubic feet.	Interest and repairs of mud punts per 1,000 cubic feet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.
Fouracres' dredgers ...	1 15 6	1 5 4	0 14 5	4 3 3
Bruce's do. ...	1 7 10	0 15 4	0 14 5	3 5 7
English or ladder dredgers ...	2 5 7	2 7 3	0 14 5	5 11 3

105. The quantity of silt cleared by hand from main canals in the Eastern Sone Division and the cost, compared with the figures for the two previous years, is shown below:—

	1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Quantity cleared by hand.	Cost.	Rate.	Quantity cleared by hand.	Cost.	Rate.	Quantity cleared by hand.	Cost	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	C. feet.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	C. feet.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	C. feet.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
tern Main and Patna Canals...	6,283,004	24,798	3 15 2	5,836,101	23,420	4 0 2	5,395,181	20,426	3 12 7

The Western Main Canal was closed for silt clearance during the year from 14th May to 26th May, and 615,140 cubic feet of silt were excavated by hand. The total quantity of silt removed by dredging was 6,103,980 cubic feet.

106. The following figures give the cost of weed-clearing for the last five years:— WEED CLEARING.

Division.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Eastern Sone ...	9	396	277	366	584
Arrah ...	715	1,299	2,470	466	1,391
Dehri Workshops ...	911	1,350	1,060	1,435	1,656
Buxar ...	726	1,505	2,206	1,583	1,134
Total ...	2,361	4,550	6,013	3,850	4,765

MILEAGE RATES OF REPAIRS OF CANALS AND DISTRIBUTARIES.

107. The cost per mile of repairs to main canals and distributaries for the last three years is shown below:—

CANAL.	Division.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Number of miles.	Cost per mile.	Number of miles.	Cost per mile.	Number of miles.	Cost per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Eastern Main Canal ...	Eastern Sone	7¼	4,472	7¼	3,870	7¼	3,986
Western ditto ...	Dehri Workshops ...	9	6,194	9	5,641	9	5,980
	Buxar	12½	267	12½	467	12½	987
Buxar Canal ...	Do.	45¼	305	45¼	306	45¼	338
Patna do. ...	Eastern Sone	79	361	79	388	79	323
Arrah do. ...	Arrah	65½	350	65½	653	65½	441
Dumraon Branch ...	Do.	40¼	144	40¼	145	40¼	170
Behea ditto ...	Do.	31	162	31	256	31	208
Chowsa ditto ...	Buxar	39½	166	39½	150	39½	119
Gurrah Chowbey Branch	Do.	38	74	38	107	38	93
Distributaries ...	Arrah	469	53	469	52	469	53
	Buxar	373¼	45	388¾	40	391½	28
	Eastern Sone	350¼	47	350¼	45	350¼	30

PLANTATIONS.

108. Below is a statement showing the number of trees, classified according to size, in the plantations in each division:—

DIVISION.	1892-93.				1893-94.				Increase.	Decrease.
	Trees over 12 feet in height.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings under 4 feet.	Total.	Trees over 12 feet in height.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings under 4 feet.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Eastern Sone	94,864	34,676	51,642	181,082	99,564	34,125	46,721	180,410	...	672
Arrah	53,936	37,842	33,611	125,389	67,425	25,233	30,561	123,213	...	2,170
Dehri Workshop	8,343	46,340	12,544	66,227	17,290	37,577	24,378	79,245	13,018	...
Buxar	19,671	10,448	14,682	44,801	25,374	8,187	16,196	49,757	4,956	...
Total ...	176,814	128,206	112,479	417,499	209,653	105,122	117,856	432,631	17,974	2,842
							Net increase ...		15,132	

It is satisfactory to notice the increase in the number of trees in the Buxar Division, which is the most behind hand in this respect.

The receipts and expenditure of the year were as under:—

DIVISION.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Eastern Sone ...	379	443
Arrah ...	262	1,975
Dehri Workshop ...	456	1,050
Buxar ...	67	2,416
Total ...	1,164	5,884

The Superintending Engineer remarks:—

"The increase in the trees in the Buxar Division is satisfactory as this canal needs trees badly. The financial results as expressed in the above table are still far from satisfactory. Some beginning was made in cutting babul trees for firewood in the Eastern Sone and Arrah Divisions, but the results do not find a place in this year's figures."

CALCUTTA AND EASTERN CANALS.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

109. The Capital and Revenue Accounts of these canals are given below:—

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Heads of Account.	Outlay during 1893-94.	Outlay to end of 1893-94.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	(—)424	53 49,509
Less—Receipts on capital account	...	54,467
Total direct charges ...	(—)424	52,95,042
Indirect charges	21	62,404

The following original works chargeable to Capital Account were carried out during the year:—(*a*) Improving the second bad bend in the Jangulia river in the steamer route, (*b*) demarcating the land acquired for improving the first bad bend at Balasore, (*c*) the construction of three sections of towpath, with rustic and remodelled bridges, from Khulna to Cutchoca. The amount expended was Rs. 802, but the actual outlay is shown as Rs. (—)424 on account of a reduction of Rs. 1,226 in the suspense balances during the year.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

2.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—(Actuals).

Expenditure—			Receipts—		
	During 1892-93	During 1893-94.		During 1892-93.	During 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works, Maintenance and repairs	1,99,686	2,34,597	Navigation ...	4,64,716	4,07,695
			Miscellaneous ...	15,528	13,129
II.—Revenue Management ...	39,935	39,344	Total ..	4,80,244	4,20,824
			Less—Refunds of revenue.	130	283
Total direct charges	2,39,621	2,73,941			
Indirect charges ...	12,556	13,188			
Total working expenses ...	2,52,177	2,87,129			
Profit ...	2,27,937	1,33,412			
Total ...	4,80,114	4,20,541	Net total receipts...	4,80,114	4,20,541

Note.—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1892-93 and nine preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 110 following.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

110. The receipts on Revenue Account and working expenses for the last ten years are shown in the folloing statement:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	5,20,495	5,01,141	4,77,199	5,74,766	5,69,920	4,88,309	5,19,263	5,15,125	4,64,716	4,07,095
Miscellaneous	40,231	(—)21,657	6,455	5,168	5,224	7,312	5,883	10,218	15,528	13,129
Total ...	5,69,726	4,79,484	4,83,654	5,79,934	5,75,144	4,95,621	5,25,146	5,25,343	4,80,244	4,20,824
Less—Refunds of revenue ...	...	...	...	...	19	78	61	124	130	283
Net total receipts ...	5,69,726	4,79,484	4,83,654	5,79,934	5,75,125	4,95,543	5,25,085	5,25,219	4,80,114	4,20,541
WORKING EXPENSES.										
DIRECT CHARGES.										
I—Works, Maintenance and repairs.										
Works (extensions and improvements)	78,575	32,277	5,092	1,478	4,573	1,244	36,676	36,289	(—)28,498	53
Maintenance and repairs ...	99,202	67,942	1,02,480	1,04,527	1,63,656	1,65,315	1,49,872	1,72,457	1,05,223	1,64,943
Establishment, including direction and accounts ...	40,848	22,833	24,255	49,248	46,981	50,618	64,041	65,757	49,754	54,856
Tools and plant	7,342	18,944	8,347	18,139	29,054	13,510	20,691	12,541	13,207	14,745
Total ...	2,26,027	1,41,996	1,40,174	1,73,392	2,44,264	2,30,687	2,71,280	2,87,044	1,99,686	2,34,597
II—Revenue Management.										
Navigation Establishment ...	52,165	44,751	42,714	38,920	37,684	36,281	38,343	41,359	39,935	39,344
Total direct charges ...	2,78,192	1,86,747	1,82,888	2,12,312	2,81,948	2,66,968	3,09,623	3,28,403	2,39,621	2,73,941
INDIRECT CHARGES.										
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leave and pension allowances	13,022	9,462	9,376	12,344	11,853	12,165	14,334	14,996	12,556	13,188
Total indirect charges ...	13,022	9,462	9,376	12,344	11,853	12,165	14,334	14,996	12,556	13,188
Total working expenses ...	2,91,214	1,96,209	1,92,264	2,24,656	2,93,801	2,79,133	3,23,957	3,43,399	2,52,177	2,87,129
Net revenue ...	2,78,512	2,83,275	2,91,390	3,55,278	2,81,324	2,16,410	2,01,128	1,81,820	2,27,937	1,33,412

The profits in the working of the canals were Rs. 1,33,412, or 2·5 per cent. on the capital outlay. Results for ten years are given below:—

YEAR.	CAPITAL OUTLAY (DIRECT AND INDIRECT)—		RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES.			Percentage of net revenue to capital outlay to end of year.
	During the year.	To end of the year.	Gross revenue.	Charges (direct and indirect).	Net revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1884-85	9,013	52,60,547	(*a*) 5,69,726	2,91,214	2,78,512	5·2
1885-86	(—)42,566	52,17,981	(*b*) 4,79,484	1,96,209	2,83,275	5·4
1886-87	5,293	52,23,274	4,83,654	1,92,264	2,91,390	5·5
1887-88	15,842	52,39,116	5,79,934	2,24,656	3,55,278	6·7
1888-89	49,369	52,88,485	5,75,125	2,93,801	2,81,324	5·3
1889-90	(—)281	52,88,204	4,95,543	2,79,133	2,16,410	4·1
1890-91	5,693	52,93,897	5,25,085	3,23,957	2,01,128	3·8
1891-92	(—)10,327	52,83,570	5,25,219	3,43,399	1,81,820	3·4
1892-93	74,279	53,57,849	4,80,114	2,52,177	2,27,937	4·2
1893-94	(—)103	53,57,446	4,20,541	2,87,129	1,33,412	2·5

(*a*) Is Rs. 35,185 larger than it should be by reason of error of account.
(*b*) Is Rs. 35,185 smaller than ditto ditto ditto.

The results of the year's operations cannot be considered satisfactory. The actual realizations were Rs. 59,573 less, and the working expenses 34,952 more, mainly, however, due to a refund of Rs. 28,498 in 1892-93, than in the preceding year. The decrease in the receipts is due to the failure of the rice crop in the Backergunge district and to the diversion of the jute traffic to boats and railways. On this subject the Superintending Engineer remarks:—

"Should it be desired to increase the revenue on these canals, it will be a simple matter to do so. Steamers and flats are now taking the place to a large extent of the native craft, and their measurement does not come up to the weight of the cargo carried. What has

been considered objectionable with native boats, viz., assessment on chalans of the cargo, need not be so considered with these vessels.

These vessels also carry very large quantities of kerosine oil and miscellaneous cargo on their return trips, and these are fairly chargeable with toll. As the number of flats and steamers increase, it will be necessary to seriously consider this question."

LENGTHS OF CANALS.

111. The lengths of canals open for navigation during the year, including the steamer route, was the same as that of the preceding year, 1892-93, viz., 713 miles, as detailed below:—

			Miles.
Calcutta and new canals			10
Tolly's Nala with 20 miles of Kaorapookhar khal			37
Total Calcutta Canals ...			47
Eastern Canals	Inner boat route	189	
	Outer ditto	127	
			316
Steamer route			350
Total Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...			713

NAVIGATION.

112. The navigation receipts during the last two years by the Collector and Supervisor of the Canals and by the Executive Engineer are shown in the following statement:—

CANALS.	Number of boats and rafts.	COLLECTIONS BY COLLECTOR AND SUPERVISOR.						COLLECTIONS BY EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.	GRAND TOTAL, GROSS REVENUE.
		Tolls from boats and rafts.	Demurrage.	Ferry tolls.	Tolls from steamers and flats.	Rents of buildings, lands, and other miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Rents of buildings, lands, and other miscellaneous receipts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern ...	71,126	3,06,237	5,106	3,776	5,495	6,566	3,27,180	7,858	4,20,824
Tolly's Nala ...	74,388	83,252	1,277	1,055	...	202	85,786		
Total 1893-94 ...	145,514	3,89,489	6,383	4,831	5,495	6,768	4,12,966	7,858	4,20,824
Total 1892-93 ...	142,588	4,44,779	7,212	6,015	4,955	5,988	4,68,949	11,295	4,80,244

The chief source of revenue from these canals is the tolls from boats and rafts. They amounted to Rs. 3,89,489 during the year against Rs. 4,44,779 of 1892-93, showing a decrease of Rs. 55,290. This is attributed to the following causes:—

1. Traffic tapped by Eastern Bengal State Railway at Khulna, Singia, and Nowpara.
2. Extension of several branch lines to canal banks—
3. Transfer of Kidderpore storage godowns to Howrah side of the river to escape payment of tolls.
4. Construction of Railway to kerosine depôts at Budge-Budge.
5. Reduction in demurrage rates.
6. Diversion of jute traffic to flats and railway.
7. Very large increase in number of steamers and flats plying *viâ* Sunderbunds route and Nadia rivers.

This last cause is the most serious, as during 1893-94 there was an increase of 108 vessels under this head.

BOATS.

113. The particulars regarding the boats which used the canals during the last two years are given below :—

CANAL.	YEAR.	NUMBER AND CLASS OF BOATS.					
		Up to 100 maunds.	Between 100 and 1,000 maunds.	Between 1,000 and 2,500 maunds.	Between 2,500 and 5,000 maunds.	Over 5,000 maunds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	1893-94	40,003	23,480	6,778	775	26	71,062
Tolly's Nala	1893-94	23,068	12,657	855	2	...	36,582
Total ...	1893-94	63,071	36,137	7,633	777	26	1,07,044
Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	1892-93	36,389	20,658	17,389	5,211	716	80,363
Tolly's Nala	1892-93	15,716	16,425	4,310	42	...	36,493
Total ...	1892-93	52,105	37,083	21,699	5,253	716	1,16,856

There was a general decrease in all classes of boats except those below 100 maunds. The decrease is mainly due to the falling off in the rice and jute traffic.

The number of small boats and dinghies which, entering Tolly's Nala from Kourapukhar, pay toll at Russa, was 37,749 against 25,607 in 1892 93. They are not classified. Including these boats, the total number was 145,393 against 142,463 in 1892-93, showing an increase of 2,930.

TRAFFIC

The following table gives the tonnage of boats by canal measurement and the estimated weight and value of the cargoes for the Calcutta Canals and Tolly's Nala compared with the corresponding figures for 1892-93.

	Number of boats.	Tonnage of boats by canal measurement.	Weight of cargo carried.	Value of cargo carried.	Tollage, including demurrage.	Percentage of toll on value of cargo.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94 ... Calcutta Canals	71,062	8,51,462	5,34,913	4,52,26,749	3,16,794	
1893-94 ... Tolly's Nala ...	74,331	3 39,261	1,87,493	1,26,50,485	84,288	
Total ...	1,45,393	11,90,723	7,22,406	5,78,77,234	4,01,082	0·69
1892-93 ... Calcutta Canals	80,363	16,86,150	6,03,906	5,27,61,674	3,65,898	
1892-93 ... Tolly's Nala ...	62,100	5,74,606	1,93,562	1,39,99,716	90,704	
Total ...	1,42,463	22,60,756	7,97,468	6,67,61,390	4,56,602	0·68

SING ETS.

114. The number of missing tickets for the last ten years is shown below. The increase in the number is not satisfactory :—

YEAR.	No.	YEAR.	No.
1884-85	1,404	1889-90	238
1885-86	653	1890-91	212
1886-87	542	1891-92	210
1887-88	677	1892-93	169
1888-89	329	1893-94	252

115. The cost of the revenue establishment employed on toll collections for the last five years is shown below:— REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT.

PARTICULARS.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salary and commission of Supervisor ...	11,053	11,475	11,863	10,529	9,780
Salary of Canal Inspector	3,900	5,172	5,016	5,013	4,545
Supervisor's office establishment ...	5,142	5,155	5,424	6,076	6,879
Canal police	2,050	2,061	2,049	2,059	2,058
Supervisor's steam-launch establishment ...	735	98	...	...	...
Inspector's and chalan boat establishment ...	1,138	1,049	1,036	696	691
Dhappa water-boat establishment ...	173	168	168	166	168
Dafadar	...	271	480	828	747
Travelling allowance	39	22	71	71	113
Contingencies	1,627	1,261	3,125	2,106	1,877
Toll-collecting establishment	10,424*	11,478*	12,127*	12,391	12,486*
Total cost of establishment ...	36,281	38,210	41,359	39,935	39,344

* Includes salary of darogas, clerks, cashiers, kootnavises, koyals, toll peons, and dinghies with crew.

These figures show a decrease in the total cost of establishment of Rs. 591 compared with those of the previous year.

116. The miscellaneous receipts during the year were Rs. 13,129 against Rs. 15,528 in 1892-93, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,399. Under the head "Rent of Buildings" and land there was a decrease of Rs. 6,045 which has not been explained, while under the head "Sale-proceeds of canal silt and fishery rent" there was an increase of Rs. 3,191. MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

117. The expenditure under this head was only Rs. 53. EXTENSIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

118. The cost of maintenance of the canal by sub-heads as compared with that of the previous year is given below:— MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

CANALS.	Locks.	Masonry bridge.	Roads.	Buildings.	Plantations.	Dredging.	Channel and banks.	Towpath.	Rustic bridges.	Steam-launches.	Miscellaneous.	Drainage.	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta Canals, 1893-94 ...	3,452	3,781	16,164	2,473	521	14,916	7,370	1,214	560	3,896	11,928	162	66,437
Ditto, 1892-93 ...	2,546	3,820	16,191	1,571	515	10,935	6,247	942	500	4,949	10,827	..	59,043
Tolly's Nala, 1893-94 ..	...	3,719	241	4,462	...	...	490	425	205	...	13	...	9,555
Ditto, 1892-93 ...	...	4,179	231	1,167	...	...	1,159	389	217	...	88	...	7,430
Steamer route 1893-94 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,095	...	2,095
Ditto, 1892-93 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,094	...	2,094
Eastern Canals, 1893-94 ..	...	...	...	1,238	674	6,653	30,135	20,416	20,346	...	7,394	...	86,856
Ditto, 1892-93 ...	...	...	...	1,850	919	8,657	44,373	16,072	19,873	...	4,912	...	96,656
Total, 1893-94 ...	3,452	7,500	16,405	8,173	1,195	21,569	37,995	22,055	21,111	3,896	21,430	162	1,64 943
Total, 1892-93 ...	2,546	7,999	16,422	4,588	1,434	19,592	51,779	17,403	20,590	4,949	17,921	...	1,65,223

The variations are not such as to call for any special notice.

DREDGING AND SILT CLEARANCE.

119. The quantity of silt dredged, the expenditure incurred, and the rate per 1,000 cubic feet during the year, including the cost of delivering the mud, are shown below:—

	Quantity dredged.	Cost.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.
1	2	3	4
	C. feet.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Steam dredger *Victoria* ...	255,000	4,785	18 12 2
Fouracres' dredger ...	499,500	4,894	9 12 9
Marchant's dredger ...	184,500	1,866	10 1 9
Hydraulic dredger *Clinker* ...	1,418,580	10,021	7 1 0

Omitting the cost of delivering the mud, the rates of dredging proper, exclusive of the cost of repairs and of interest on original cost, were per 1,000 cubic feet—

	Rs. A. P.
Steam dredger *Victoria*	14 7 7
Fouracres' dredger	4 1 8
Marchant's dredger	2 14 3
Hydraulic dredger *Clinker*	0 15 2

The high rate of the *Victoria* was due to the cost of the establishment maintained while the dredger was idle in the Sanderbunds being debited to the out turn of earth dredged.

PLANTATIONS.

120. The state of the plantation for the last two years is shown below:—

YEAR.	Trees over 12 feet.	Saplings from 4 to 12 feet.	Seedlings below 4 feet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1892-93 ...	2,304	1,627	1,773	5,104
1893-94 ...	2,496	1,977	720	5,193

The cost incurred during the year was Rs. 1,195 against Rs. 1,434 in 1892-93.

121. In the following statement are shown the receipts from, and expenditure on the steamer route, for the last ten years:— STEAMER ROUTE.

YEARS.	Receipts.	EXPENDITURE—			Difference.	REMARKS.
		On capital account.	On revenue account.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1884-85 ...	4,495	.....	1,637	1,637	2,858 more.	
1885-86 ...	5,230	15,096	1,629	16,725	1,495 less.	
1886-87 ...	4,365	.....	1,627	1,627	2,738 more.	
1887-88 ...	4,445	.....	1,864	1,864	2,581 ,,	
1888-89 ...	4,670	.....	5,352	5,352	682 less.	
1889-90 ...	4,640	.....	2,094	2,094	2,546 more.	
1890-91 ...	5,425	.....	2,268	2,268	3,157 ,,	
1891-92 ...	4,640	.....	1,920	1,920	2,720 ,,	
1892-93 ...	4,955	28,964	2,094	31,058	26,103 less.	
1893-94 ...	5,495	627	2,094	2,721	2,774 more.	
Total ...	48,360	44,687	22,579	67,266		

The expenditure during the year of Rs. 627 was incurred on the improvement of the bad bend of the river Jagulia.

ORISSA COAST CANAL.

122. The Capital and Revenue Accounts of this canal are given below:—

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT. CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Outlay during 1893-94.	Outlay to end of 1893-94.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	44,123	42,88,875
Less—Receipts on capital account	...	3,293
Total direct charges ...	44,123	42,85,582
Indirect charges.	1,330	1,04,305

The canal was open throughout its entire length of 97½ miles. During the year the following works were carried out chargeable to the capital account of the canal:—

			Rs.
Constructing flood escapes in Range V, Orissa Coast Canal	...	...	10,520
Construction of a dock and two tanks at Panchpally	...	...	4,508
,, of an inspection bungalow at Churbatia	...	...	1,458
Land for Panchpara bungalow	...	...	72
,, for Erum bungalow	...	...	59
,, for Sub-overseer's quarters, Orisal	...	...	13
Constructing supply sluice at Bhograi	...	Rs. 14,248	24,730
Excavating supply channel at ditto	...	,, 10,482	
		Total ...	41,387

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

2.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—(Actuals).

PARTICULARS.	EXPENDITURE—		PARTICULARS.	RECEIPTS—	
	During 1892-93.	During 1893-94.		During 1892-93.	During 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
DIRECT CHARGES.			Water-rates ...	...	...
I.—Maintenance and repairs ...	69,419	87,103	Navigation ...	55,832	95,233
			Miscellaneous ...	9,149	2,477
II.—Revenue management ...	6,856	7,029			
			Total ...	64,981	97,710
Total direct charges ...	76,275	94,132			
			Less—Refunds of revenue ...	47	1,143
INDIRECT CHARGES ...	3,377	4,001			
Total working expenses	79,652	98,133			
Net revenue ...	(—)14,718	(—)1,566			
Total ...	64,934	96,567	Net total receipts	64,934	96,567

NOTE.—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1892-93 and seven preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 123 following.

There was an improvement in the total receipts of Rs. 31,633 over the figures of the previous year. The net result was a loss on the year's working of only Rs. 1,566 as against Rs. 14,718 in the preceding year.

123. The receipts on Revenue account and working expenses of the canal for the last nine years are shown in the following statement:— FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
RECEIPTS.									
-rates ...	1	(—) 1	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	...	...
ation ...	13,663	28,587	52,828	65,047	63,724	64,220	60,051	55,832	95,233
llaneous ...	54	902	1,026	1,381	1,563	1,410	2,072	9,149	2,477
Total ...	13,718	29,488	53,854	66,428	65,348	65,630	62,123	64,981	97,710
Refunds of rev- ...	.....	.....	17	254	15	44	66	47	1,143
otal receipts ...	13,718	29,488	53,837	66,174	65,333	65,586	62,057	64,934	96,567
RKING EXPENSES.									
ECT CHARGES.									
Maintenance and Repairs.									
...	23,155	43,969	53,277	42,606	50,528	42,312	48,598	45,490	58,234
hment, includ- direction and nts ...	5,326	10,120	14,289	11,377	926	15,452	17,100	17,266	21,552
d plant ...	791	3,432	8,743	14,462	10,513	9,794	3,464	6,663	7,317
Total ...	29,272	57,521	76,309	68,445	61,967	67,558	69,162	69,419	87,103
venue Management.									
on establish- ...	609	2,183	4,559	6,123	6,044	6,208	6,134	6,855	7,029
rect charges ...	29,881	59,704	80,868	74,568	68,011	73,760	75,296	76,275	94,132
ICT CHARGES.									
ed abatement revenue ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
d pension al- es ...	831	1,722	2,639	2,450	975	3,032	3,253	3,377	4,001
rect charges...	831	1,722	2,639	2,450	975	3,032	3,253	3,377	4,001
king expenses	30,712	61,426	83,507	77,018	68,986	76,798	78,549	79,652	98,133
ne ...	(—) 16,994	(—) 31,938	(—) 29,670	(—) 10,844	(—) 3,653	(—) 11,212	(—)16,492	(—)14,718	(—)1,566

The total direct charges were Rs. 17,857 higher than those of last year. The excess was mostly under repairs and navigation establishment, while there was a considerable decrease in the charges under Engineer establishment.

On works alone the cost of maintenance was at the rate of Rs. 613 per mile against Rs. 466 of the preceding year. The constant work that is required at the Sabarnarekha crossing to keep the river channels navigable swells to no inconsiderable degree the yearly maintenance charges.

AVIGATION. 124. As compared with 1892-93 a considerable increase of traffic on all ranges took place, more especially in Ranges IVA, IVB and V. The increase is mostly due to the special pilgrim traffic to Puri in July and August 1893. Of the total receipts of Rs. 95,233 during the year, the steamers of the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company and of the India General Steam Navigation Company contributed Rs. 25,410, or Rs. 7,038 more than in the previous year.

TRAFFIC. 125. The traffic on the canal during the year 1893-94, compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following statement:—

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo, including rafts.		Tolls.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Orissa Coast Canal	No. 12,185	No. 11,823	Tons. 100,807	Tons. 141,825	Rs. 23,78,405	Rs. 37,45,657	Rs. 55,832	Rs. 95,233

ISCELLA-NEOUS RECEIPTS. 126. The miscellaneous receipts during the last five years are shown below:—

1888-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,563	1,410	2,072	9,149	2,477

The receipts of 1892-93 were unduly swelled by the sale of certain materials and unclaimed deposits.

DREDGING AND SILT LEARANCE. 127. Two dredgers, the *Comus* and the *Marchant*, were at work during the year in excavating silt. The quantity dredged, and the cost and rate per 1,000 cubic feet, for the last two years are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Names of dredgers.	Quantity dredged.	Cost of—			Rate per 1,000 C. ft.		
			Lifting by dredger.	Removing by mud-punts.	Total.	Lifting.	Removing.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1893-94	*Marchant* with 8 mud-punts.	186,110	645	691	1,336	Rs. A. P. 3 7 4	Rs. A. P. 3 11 4	Rs. A. P. 7 2 8
	Comus with 10 mud-punts.	149,710	1,273	579	1,852	8 8 0	3 12 9	12 4 9
	Total ...	335,820	1,918	1,270	3,188	5 11 3	3 12 9	9 8 0
1892-93	*Marchant* with 10 mud-punts.	483,500	2,195	1,692	3,887	4 8 6	3 8 0	8 0 6
	Comus with 10 mud-punts.	180,275	824	845	1,669	4 9 0	4 11 0	9 4 0
	Total ...	663,775	3,019	2,537	5,556	4 8 9	3 13 0	8 5 9

128. The state of the plantations for the last two years is shown in the following statement:— PLANTATIONS.

YEAR.	Trees over 12 feet in height.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings under 4 feet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1892-93 ...	633	1,227	2,692	4,552
1893-94 ...	825	1,082	5,873	7,780

129. On account of the very heavy rainfall of the year, the floods in the various rivers crossed by the Orissa Coast Canal were frequent and did much damage. The maximum flood levels are recorded in the following table:— FLOODS.

NAME OF RIVER.	Locality.	1893-94.		1892-93.		HIGHEST RECORDED READING.		REMARKS.
		Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Subarnarekha	Bhograi ...	29th June 1893 ...	117·20	19th July 1892 ...	113·30	June 1863 ...	121·5	
Panchpara ...	Panchpara ...	14th September 1893	113·50	9th September 1892	112·20	Not known ...	118·00	
Burrabullong	Nuncul ...	12th ,, ,,	115·50	Ditto ...	113·50	22nd September 1885.	118·00	
Multai ...	Charbatia ...	26th May 1893 ...	113·50	11th June 1892 ...	111·50	Not known ...	116·05	

The highest levels of the surface of the water in the various ranges were as follows:—

Range III	...	=	112·40
,, IVA	...	=	116·00
,, IVB	...	=	114·80
,, V	...	=	115·00

SARAN CANALS.

130. The Capital and Revenue Accounts of these canals are given below:—

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT. CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Outlay during 1893-94.	Outlay to end of 1893-94.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	...	6,70,068
Less—Receipts on Capital Account ...	...	498
Total direct charges ..	...	6,69,570
Indirect charges	...	27,183

The Capital Account has been closed.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

2.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—(Actuals).

PARTICULARS.	EXPENDITURE— During 1892-93.	EXPENDITURE— During 1893-94.	PARTICULARS.	RECEIPTS— During 1892-93.	RECEIPTS— During 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance and repairs.	13,502	5,962	Water-rates ...	1,492	6,764
			Navigation ...	...	...
INDIRECT CHARGES.	528	243	Miscellaneous ...	34	50
			Total ..	1,526	6,814
Total working expenses	14,030	6,205			
Net revenue ...	(—)12,504	79	*Less*—Refunds of revenue.	...	530
Total ...	1,526	6,284	Net total receipts	1,526	6,284

NOTE.—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1893-94 and nine preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 131 following.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

131. The receipts on Revenue Account and working expenses of the Saran Canals for the last ten years are shown in the following statement:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	8,397	39,737	11,072	21,070	20,415	22,990	36,823	15,785	1,492	6,764
Navigation	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	943	1,406	1,355	(—) 405	399	123	160	46	34	50
Total ...	9,341	41,143	12,427	20,665	20,814	23,113	36,983	15,831	1,526	6,814
Less—Refunds of revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530
Net total receipts ...	9,341	41,143	12,427	20,665	20,814	23,113	36,983	15,831	1,526	6,284
WORKING EXPENSES.										
Direct charges.										
Maintenance and repairs	19,983	18,014	23,481	18,601	23,976	24,900	26,454	9,021	9,517	4,111
Establishment	4,596	4,144	5,400	9,119	10,248	12,422	10,560	3,710	3,772	1,739
Tools and plant	371	593	(—) 978	400	673	991	389	(—) 193	213	113
Total direct charges ...	24,950	22,751	27,903	28,120	34,897	38,313	37,403	12,538	13,502	5,963
Indirect charges.										
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leave and pension allowances ...	643	580	756	1,277	1,435	1,739	1,478	519	528	243
Total indirect charges ...	643	580	756	1,277	1,435	1,739	1,478	519	528	243
Total working expenses ...	25,593	23,331	28,659	29,397	36,332	40,052	38,881	13,057	14,030	6,205
Net revenue ...	(—) 16,252	17,812	(—) 16,232	(—) 8,732	(—) 15,518	(—) 16,939	(—) 1,898	2,774	(—) 12,504	79

132. The lengths of canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year 1893-94, compared with 1892-93, are given in the following table:— LENGTH OF CANALS OPEN AND AREAS COMMANDED AND IRRIGATED.

Name of Canal.	1892-93.								1893-94.							
	Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries.	Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Saran Canals.		Miles.			Acres.		Acres.			Miles.			Acres.		Acres.	
Main canal or head cut		6·34								6·34						
Branch Canals.																
I.—Daha feeder ...		3·34	...	...	64,000		3,560	...	...	3·34	...	...	64,000	...	1,568	...
II.—Gandaki ...		1·57								1·57						
III.—Dhanai ...		1·00								1·00						
IV.—Gangri ...		6·57								6·57						
In addition to the above, the following are maintained:—																
I.—Thakraha Sota ...		1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Roopan Chap Sota		27·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·00	...	...	...	...	...	...

There was no alteration in the lengths of the cuts and channels constructed and maintained by the Manager of the Moniara Estate, which aggregate about 33 miles. No distributaries or village channels are maintained by Government. There are nine permanent dams and regulators in the branch canals. No temporary dams were constructed during the year.

133. The average rainfall on the area under command is shown by seasons in the table below for the last five years:— RAINFALL.

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kharif season* ...	19·47	24·60	11·52	27·70	24·96
Rabi	1·20	1·43	0·61	2·29	1·08
Year	45·09	58·63	35·05	49·19	49·95

* August, September and October.

The total rainfall was slightly in excess of last year and was more seasonable. There was an ample fall during the "Hatia," and consequently there was no demand for rice irrigation, and no water was also required for rabi irrigation.

134. There was no very high flood in the Gandak last year, and no damage was done to the canals. FLOODS.

135. The areas irrigated as obtained from the Canal Manager's reports during the past ten years, together with the rainfall, are given in the table below:— IRRIGATION

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Rainfall.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.
1883-84 ..	Not known		...	21,122	26·32
1884-85 ...	1,917	5,306	...	7,223	35·42
1885-86 ...	888	3,677	...	4,565	39·27
1886-87 ...	566	1,580	...	2,146	60·96
1887-88 ...	1,699	2,519	...	4,218	39·63
1888-89 ...	3,897	3,316	...	7,213	42·39
1889-90 ...	2,684	1,531	...	4,215	45·09
1890-91 ...	990	1,236	...	2,226	58·63
1891-92 ...	3,425	2,540	...	5,965	35·05
1892-93 ...	1,338	2,222	...	3,560	49·19
1893-94 ...	994	574	...	1,568	49·95

DUTY OF WATER.

136. The duty of water cannot be calculated, as the canals are drainage as well as irrigation channels.

ASSESSMENTS, COLLECTIONS & BALANCE.

137. The agreement with the proprietors of Moniara and Sadowa, under which the canals were worked in 1891-92 and 1892-93, was renewed for one year only on the same terms. It came to an end on the 31st March 1894, when the canals were practically closed and a dam made across the mouth of each feeder. A new set of rules have been issued, by which no sluice will be opened unless a certain sum is deposited for each sluice. The final accounts of the recent guarantee with the proprietors of the Moniara and Sadowa concerns, have been closed, but a claim has been made for a refund in regard to the guarantee which expired on the 1st of April 1891, and is still under consideration. The following statement shows the assessments and collections on account of irrigation of areas beyond the guarantors estates during the three years, ending 31st March 1894, in which the guarantee was in force, as compiled by the Executive Engineer in charge of the Siwan subdivision:—

Description of crops.	Assessments.	Collection.	Balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1891-92.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Dhan	1,429 3 6	991 15 0	437 4 6	
Rabi	2,068 15 4	416 5 6	1,652 9 10	
Hot-weather ...	200 6 0	174 0 0	26 6 0	
Total ...	3,698 8 10	1,582 4 6	2,116 4 4	
1892-93.				
Dhan	479 9 1	.....	479 9 1	
Rabi	2,721 7 0	342 11 3	2,378 11 9	
Total ...	3,201 0 1	342 11 3	2,858 4 10	
1893-94.				
Hot-weather ...	357 0 3	64 10 6	292 5 9	
Total for three years ...	7,256 9 2	1,989 10 3	5,266 14 11	Balance of March 1894.

Of the amount shown to be due Rs. 1,648 has been remitted since the close of the year and active steps are being taken to collect the balance.

138. The following table shows the expenditure on maintenance during the past five years:— MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

	Miles.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs to head cut and river protective works	6·34	10,026	7,445	4,304	1,341	1,766
Repairs to Daha feeder ...	3·34	909	1,290	357	544	499
„ to Gandaki feeder ...	1·57	1,118	1,735	221	1,550	550
„ to Dhanai feeder ...	1·00	722	592	65	411	242
„ to Gangri feeder ...	6·57	·768	2,777	129	565	424
„ to dams and channels for irrigation purposes	...	11,357	12,615	3,945	5,106	631
Total ...	...	24,900	26,454	9,021	9,517	4,112
Establishment	...	12,422	10,560	3,710	3,772	1,738
Tools and plant (actual) ...	...	991	389	(—)193	213	112
Irrigation establishment to be treated as refund of revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	530
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	38,313	37,403	12,538	13,502	6,492

139. The cost of maintaining the head works was a little more than last year, owing to the fact that silt clearance at the mouth of the head cut had been commenced about the 20th September and had made good progress, when a high flood came down the Gandak early in October necessitating a further clearance of silt. In the other feeders the expenditure was less. The main decrease in expenditure was, however, under the items "dams and channels," and was due to the Managers of the Moniara and Sadowa concerns having requested that the dams usually constructed after the rains at Siswa and on the Roopunchap Sota should not be made, as no rabi irrigation would be done by the factories. No silt clearance was for the same reason done in the Thakraha Sota. SILT CLEARANCE AND DAMS.

140. The state of the plantations for the last two years is shown below:— PLANTATION

YEAR.	Trees over 12 feet.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings under 4 feet.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1892-93	4,939	6,973	6,983	18,895
1893-94	5,276	6,117	6,041	17,434

The decrease in the total is due to a number of seedlings and saplings having died. No trees were planted, but the existing plantations were well maintained. The expenditure was Rs. 73 against Rs. 81 in the preceding year.

NADIA RIVERS.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

141. The approximate length of the channels comprising the Nadia rivers' system is 477 miles. No capital account of expenditure is kept. The revenue account for the last two years is given below:—

PARTICULARS.	EXPENDITURE. During 1892-93.	EXPENDITURE. During 1893-94.	PARTICULARS.	RECEIPTS. During 1892-93.	RECEIPTS. During 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
DIRECT CHARGES.					
			Navigation ...	1,65,380	1,71,166
I.—Maintenance and repairs ...	1,00,772	1,15,418	Miscellaneous ...	158	86
II.—Revenue management ...	22,282	23,017			
			Total ...	1,65,538	1,71,252
Total direct charges ...	1,23,054	1,38,435	*Less*—Refunds of revenue ...	18	1
Indirect charges ...	7,221	8,222			
Total working expenses ...	1,30,275	1,46,657			
Profit ...	35,245	24,594			
Total ...	1,65,520	1,71,251	Net total receipts	1,65,520	1,71,251

NOTE.—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1892-93 and nine preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 142 following.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

142. The receipts on revenue account and working expenses for the last ten years are shown below:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
RECEIPTS.										
Navigation	1,94,981	1,83,382	2,02,707	1,98,318	1,91,791	1,85,983	2,00,508	1,92,718	1,65,380	1,71,166
Miscellaneous	476	399	543	357	97	60	136	247	158	86
Total ...	1,95,457	1,83,781	2,03,250	1,98,675	1,91,888	1,86,043	2,00,644	1,92,965	1,65,538	1,71,252
Less—Refunds of revenue ...	...	...	...		...	220	162	228	18	1
Total receipts ...	1,95,457	1,83,781	2,03,250	1,98,675	1,91,888	1,85,823	2,00,482	1,92,737	1,65,520	1,71,251
WORKING EXPENSES.										
Direct Charges.										
Works (extensions and improvements)	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maintenance and repairs ...	60,790	43,084	29,061	48,201	88,933	47,843	52,482	62,704	68,763	77,364
Establishment	34,706	31,563	29,293	41,925	43,395	38,537	45,410	45,838	51,581	58,732
Tools and plant	1,749	1,759	1,409	3,593	2,380	2,250	2,476	1,330	1,644	1,861
Suspense accounts	(—)1,559	,262	450	(—) 1,697	(—) 14	(—) 1,036	3,169	(—)3,015	1,066	478
Total direct charges ...	95,776	77,068	60,213	92,022	1,34,694	87,594	1,03,537	1,06,857	1,23,054	1,38,435
Indirect Charges.										
Leave and pension allowances	4,867	4,419	4,101	5,870	6,075	5,395	6,357	6,417	7,221	8,222
Total indirect charges ...	4,867	4,419	4,101	5,870	6,075	5,395	6,357	6,417	7,221	8,222
Total working expenses ...	1,00,643	82,087	64,314	97,892	1,40,769	92,989	1,09,894	1,13,274	1,30,275	1,46,657
Net revenue ...	94,814	1,01,694	1,38,936	1,00,783	51,119	92,834	90,588	79,463	35,245	24,594

The total receipts show an increase of Rs. 5,731 as compared with 1892-93, but they are much below the average of the last ten years. The expenditure increased by Rs. 15,381 as compared with the previous year. The result of the year's working is a net revenue of Rs. 24,594 only, the smallest on record. The bad state of the head of the Mathabhanga, which was noticed in last year's report, still continues and accounts for the short revenue.

RAINFALL AND FLOODS.

143. No rainfall register is kept up for these rivers. The floods of the year were of ordinary height and caused no damage.

The gauge readings at Gheria and Berhampore for the last five years are given below:—

	Gheria.	Berhampore.
1889 ...	34·00	... 30′4$\frac{1}{5}$″
1890 ...	34·70	... 30′11$\frac{3}{4}$″
1891 ...	29·30	... 26′7″
1892 ...	31·55	... 29′1$\frac{1}{4}$″
1893 ...	30·75	... 27′11$\frac{1}{2}$″

A statement showing the highest guage readings of the Nadia rivers is given below as compared with those of the previous year:—

River.	Locality.	1893-94.		1892-93.		Highest known.	
		Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bhagirathi ...	Berhampore	20th Aug. 1893	61·70	11th Sept. 1892	62·87	14th Aug. 1890	64·71
Jalangi ...	Sarupganj	30th Sept. ,,	27·42	15th ,, ,,	31·71	28th ,, ,,	34·88
Mathabhanga ...	Hanskhali	1st Oct. ,,	23·75	23rd ,, ,,	34·22	3rd Sept. ,,	39·93

NAVIGATION

144. The number of boats of each class and toll collections by the Collectors are shown below:—

Name of River.	Number and class of boats.						Collections by Toll Collectors.					
	Up to 100 maunds.	Between 100 and 1,000 maunds.	Between 1,000 and 2,500 maunds.	Between 2,500 and 5,000 maunds.	Over 5,000 maunds.	Total.	Tolls from boats.	Tolls from rafts.	Tolls from steamers and flats.	Total tolls.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhagirathi	8,370	4,400	820	256	7	13,853	31,543	216	5,136	36,895	86	1,71,363
Ditto and Bhyrub-Jalangi	13,162	16,295	1,717	225	9	31,408	92,132	234	19,170	1,11,536		
Mathabhanga and Ichamati	4,852	5,583	321	13	...	11,069	22,726	8	1	22,735		
Total, 1893-94 ...	26,384	26,278	2,858	494	16	56,330	1,46,401	458	24,307	1,71,166	86	1,71,252
Total, 1892-93 ...	24,032	26,489	3,125	303	6	53,955	1,47,428	818	17,134	1,65,380	158	1,65,538

TRAFFIC.

145. The following statement shows the number of boats, tonnage, weight and value of cargo and toll collections:—

NAME OF RIVER.	Number of boats, inclusive of steamers, flats and rafts.	Tonnage of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Toll* collection.	Percentage of toll on value of cargo.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bhagirathi	14,025	165,653	88,324	69,16,459	36,895	...
Ditto and Bhyrub-Jalangi ...	32,067	511,029	195,655	2,92,70,519	1,11,536	...
Mathabhanga and Ichamati ...	11,076	113,170	38,513	34,47,781	22,735	...
Total, 1893-94 ...	57,118	789,852	322,492	3,96,34,759	1,71,166	0·43
Total, 1892-93 ...	54,790	783,489	306,294	3,55,92,594	1,65,380	0·46

* Tolls from boats, steamers, flats and rafts.

REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT.

146. The cost of the revenue establishment for the last five years is shown below:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salary and commission of Collectors	11,943	13,224	13,210	12,391	12,644
Accounts and office establishment	8,986	9,223	8,942	8,879	8,901
Travelling allowance ...	390	711	530	601	525
Contingencies	441	472	452	411	947
Total ...	21,760	23,630	23,134	22,282	23,017

The increase results from the larger commission earned by toll-collectors and darogas owing to increased revenue.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

147. The charges for maintenance and repairs for the last three years are detailed below:—

PARTICULARS.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Re-opening lower entrance channel, Bhagirathi river	1,290	...	546
Inspection shed, upper entrance... ...	496	...	...
Training works in river Bhagirathi ...	40,413	46,518	51,481
„ „ Bhyrub ...	2,593	3,174	4,318
„ „ Jalangi ...	1,960	3,287	6,430
„ „ Mathabhanga ...	1,415	3,062	2,060
Sounding Nadia rivers	6,015	6,161	6,500
Maintaining and working divisional boats ...	3,102	2,698	2,635
Petty and other charges	5,420	3,863	3,394
Total ...	62,704	68,763	77,436

The total expenditure for the year was very heavy, being Rs. 8,601 in excess of that of 1892-93, and Rs. 14,660 higher than the figures of 1891-92. This was caused by the large outlay on training works in the several rivers, more especially in the Bhagirathi, which was necessary in order to prevent the entire closure of the navigable channels.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

148. The miscellaneous receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 86, against Rs. 158 in the previous year.

DREDGING AND SILT CLEARANCE.

149. There was no expenditure under this head during the year.

PLANTATIONS.

150. The only plantations kept up are on the berms of the embankments. No trees were planted during the year. The number now existing is 14,664 against 17,864 of last year. The great decrease in the number of trees has not been explained.

EDEN CANAL.

LENGTH OF CANAL.

151. No capital or revenue account of this canal is maintained. Its total length inclusive of that of the excavated channels is 26½ miles, as detailed below:—

Jujuty sluice channels	...	...	...	2 miles.
Eden Canal proper	...	...	...	19½ „
Kana Damodar junction cut	...	...	...	2½ „
Saraswati junction cut	...	...	...	2½ „
		Total	...	26½ „

Besides the above length the natural channels of the Kana Nadi, Kana Damodar, and North and South Saraswati are included in the system.

The rainfall during the year was 67·48 inches against 50·89 in 1892-93. During the kharif season it was very heavy, 34 06 inches against 22·51 of 1892, and there was very little demand for canal water: from December 1892 to middle of February it was almost nil.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

152. The receipts and expenditure for the last two years are given below:—

Receipts.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Expenditure.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates ...	30,310	35,943	Works	(—)18	515
Miscellaneous ...	803	620	Maintenance and repairs	26,478	35,619
			Establishment ...	10,078	13,474
Total ...	31,113	36,563	Tools and plant ...	652	732
Less—Refunds of revenue	70	654	Total expenditure ...	37,160	50,340
Net total receipts ...	31,043	35,909	Balance, deficit ...	6,117	14,431

The only original work carried out during the year was the remodelling of the existing irrigation channel from Halara above the Kana Damodar stop dam to Kalna. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 697, against which Rs. 515 was expended during the year.

There was an increase of Rs. 5,633 in the receipts from water-rates over the figures of 1892-93. The increase was due to the large amount of arrear water-rates for 1892-93 realized during the year under review. The maintenance charges were abnormally high. The excess is due to a large quantity of silt having been excavated from the Banka at Jujuty above the weir at Kanchanagar and from the channel No. 1 at Jujuty, and also to extended repairs having been done to the upper and lower sections of the canal during the year. The large deposit of silt was due to the extensive irrigation carried out in 1892-93.

The sand dam across the Damodar at Jujuti to keep up the cold weather supply of the canal was constructed as usual.

IRRIGATION.

153. The irrigation operations during the year were not so satisfactory as in the previous year. The total area irrigated was 11,739 acres of which 10,670 acres were in the Burdwan and 1,069 acres in the Hooghly district. The corresponding figures for last year were 38,024 acres in Burdwan and 33,309 acres in Hooghly. The areas irrigated during the last five years were as below:—

Nature of leases.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Annual ...	9,693	1,330	1,478	6,534	138
Long leases ...	...	...	12,707	47,848	11,601
Unauthorized ...	...	...	...	16,951	...
Total ...	9,693	1,330	14,185	71,333	11,739

DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCE.

154. The total demand for the year was Rs. 68,565, of which Rs. 35,943 were actually collected and Rs. 1,041 remitted, leaving an unrealised balance of Rs. 31,581, a large portion of which will probably not be collected, as irrigation was effected under private agreements and not under the Irrigation Act. With the help of Rajah Peary Mohun Mukerji, C.S.I., of Utterpara, a compromise has been recently effected with the zamindars who possess proprietary rights in the old river channels which are utilised as canals, and rules for the Eden Canals have been passed under the Irrigation Act. There are, however, still some difficulties to be settled. In future all agreements for the supply of water will be executed under the Irrigation Act.

REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT.

155. The cost of establishment employed on irrigation during the year was Rs. 2,378 against Rs. 1,536 in 1892-93.

MADHUBAN CANAL.

EXPENDITURE.

156. The expenditure on works and maintenance of this canal during the last five years are given below:—

PARTICULARS.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works ...	2,957	6,236	...	...	...
Maintenance ...	3,257	2,011	7,300	7,093	5,943
Establishment ...	3,100	3,293	3,003	2,813	2,438
Tools and plant ...	23	287	203	126	2
Total ...	9,337	11,827	10,506	10,032	8,383

The Teur weir was seriously damaged during the year by a series of heavy floods which came down the Teur river. The flood of the 13th August rose two feet higher than any previously recorded flood. It topped the left bank above the weir and did considerable damage to the wingwall and apron of the weir. The canal banks were damaged in several places by floods due to heavy local rainfall. The irrigation of the year was considerably less than that of the previous year. Up to the end of May 2,724 acres were irrigated, when owing to a pentiful and seasonable rainfall the demand for water ceased and none was supplied again till January 1894, when only 347 acres of rabi and poppy were irrigated.

No revenue is derived from the canal.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

The miscellaneous receipts were Rs. 163 against Rs. 92 in 1892-93.

The areas irrigated during the last three years are shown below:— IRRIGATIO

Nature of crop.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	2,539	4,895	2,710
Rabi	495	150	46
Poppy	552	734	301
Other crops ...	...	640	14
Total ...	3,586	6,400	3,071

GENERAL RESULTS.

157. The net results of the year 1893-94, compared with those of the previous year, are shown below:— NET REVENUE.

PARTICULARS.	Receipts from all sources.	Working expenses, including refunds of revenue. (Direct and indirect charges.)	Profit or loss.
1	2	3	4
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	18,87,670	14,89,716	+3,97,954
1893-94	16,72,626	15,48,765	+1,23,861
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.			
For which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.			
1892-93	5,46,751	3,46,036	+2,00,715
1893-94	5,25,348	3,93,423	+1,31,925
For which only Revenue accounts are kept.			
1892-93	1,65,538	1,30,293	+35,245
1893-94	1,71,252	1,46,658	+24,594
For which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.			
1892-93	31,276	47,262	−15,986
1893-94	36,687	59,377	−22,690
Total { 1892-93 ...	26,31,235	20,13,307	+6,17,928
Total { 1893-94 ...	24,05,913	21,48,223	+2,57,690

The actual receipts exceeded the figures of the revised Budget estimates by Rs. 1,15,913, while the expenses were only Rs. 47,112 more than the provision therein made.

158. Compared with 1892-93 the net result of the Major Irrigation Works reckoned on earnings, that is, on assessed revenue instead of on actual receipts, was:— EARNINGS.

	Earnings.	Working expenses.	Profit or loss.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93 ...	16,13,532	14,89,716	+1,23,816
1893-94 ...	14,75,361	15,48,765	— 73,404

The expenditure was considerably over the average owing to the extensive damage caused by the cyclone of 1892 and floods of 1892 and 1893.

The revenue from Minor Works and Navigation is derived mainly from tollage receipts.

ARREARS. 159. The following summary shows the progress in the recovery of water-rates during the year:—

CANALS.	Outstanding on 1st April 1893.	Demand of 1893-94.	Collected or adjusted.	Outstanding on 1st April 1894.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals	89,816	1,90,824	2,17,290	63,350
Midnapore Canal	48,567	1,30,111	1,71,651	7,027
Sone Canals	87,790	8,53,161	8,39,093	1,01,858
Total ...	2,26,173	11,74,096	12,28,034	1,72,235

VALUE OF CROPS. 160. The approximate value of crops irrigated by Major Irrigation Works during the last two years is shown below:—

CANALS.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Area irrigated.	Value of crops.	Area irrigated.	Value of crops.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Orissa Canals	160,952	42,12,253	1,03,526	32,05,156
Midnapore Canal	91,217	22,80,425	85,763	26,35,305
Sone Canals	410,761	1,58,91,273	3,66,776	1,22,10,325
Total ...	6,62,930	2,23,83,951	5,56,065	1,80,50,786

The average value per acre of the various crops irrigated has decreased from Rs. 33 7 to Rs. 32·4.

DATE FOR SUBMISSION OF REPORTS. 161. The date fixed for the submission of revenue reports to the office of the Chief Engineer is the 5th September. The dates when the different reports were received are shown below:—

		In 1893.	In 1894.
Orissa Circle ...	Deputy Collector's report through Commissioner	13th October.	8th September.
	Superintending Engineer's report	5th September.	5th ditto.
South-Western Circle	Deputy Collector's report through Commissioner	21st ditto.	5th October.
	Superintending Engineer's report	6th ditto.	6th September.
Sone Circle ...	Deputy Collector's report through Commissioner	7th ditto.	8th ditto.
	Superintending Engineer's report	7th ditto.	3rd ditto.

All the reports were punctual, excepting that of the Deputy Collector, Revenue Division, Midnapore Canal, which was not received from the Commissioner of Burdwan until the 5th October 1894. The delay was in the office of the Superintending Engineer, who received the report in the middle of August.

162. The year has been one of a disappointing character so far as irrigation is concerned, the heavy and seasonable rainfall rendering canal water in many places not necessary. The cyclone of May 1893 did much damage to the canals in the Orissa and South-Western Circles, and in the latter circle the floods of

June also caused injuries to the works, which resulted in increased expenditure on repairs. The revenue derived from the canals was, owing to the diminished irrigation and the increased expenditure on maintenance, less than in the preceding year, and in some cases less than usual. In the body of the note the various items of which the expenses are made up have been subjected to a careful scrutiny. The necessity of economy, more especially as the year now current has also been one of plentiful rainfall and consequently diminished return, is obvious. The matter has received attention, but it is clear that expenditure has been incurred in the Nadia Rivers Division which led to no useful result, and that in the Sone Circle, more especially in the Arrah Division, there is a tendency to keep up the smaller distributaries and works to an unnecessarily high standard. In the latter circle as the whole area for which water can be given comes under long lease, some reduction in the revenue establishment should be practicable. A beginning in this direction has been made by reducing the rates of commission paid to headmen. The discovery of extensive frauds, committed however mainly in past years, by subordinates of the Revenue Division, has been followed by the trial and conviction of one of the circle officers. Alterations in the system of accounts have been made which will enable inspecting officers to check the accounts on the spot, and it is chiefly from their vigilance that it is hoped such occurrences in future will be rendered impracticable. The reduction, to almost a nominal figure, of the arrear balances in the Midnapore Revenue Division reflects great credit on Babu Raj Mohun Chuckerbutty, the Deputy Collector in charge. Mr. R. B. Buckley, the Superintending Engineer of the Sone Circle, has by the institution of irrigation conferences and other measures done much to further improve the administration of the Sone Circle: his efforts have resulted in the disappearance of the shortcomings noticed in the Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor on last year's reports. Credit is due to the Engineers of the Orissa Circle and to the Deputy Collector in charge of the Revenue subdivision for the careful and sympathetic manner in which the new system of irrigation has been worked there.

163. The tours of officers have in all cases come up to the standard laid down by Government, but though there is considerable improvement on last year all the offices were not inspected. This is especially the case in the Sone Circle, where only two out of six divisional offices were inspected by the Superintending Engineer during the year. He, however, inspected more than the usual number of subdivisional offices. In the Orissa Circle the Superintending Engineer inspected every divisional office, and in the South-Western Circle the Superintending Engineer inspected all the divisional offices except one, which he inspected shortly after the close of the year.

C. W. ODLING,

The 9th November 1894. *Chief Engineer.*

IA.

STATEMENT OF CANALS IN THE PROVINCE OF BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1893-94.

Particulars.	Orissa Canals.			Midnapore Canal.	Higili Tidal Canal.	Sone Canals.			Saran Canals.	Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	Orissa Coast Canal.
	Mahanadi Series.	Brahmini-Byturni Series.	Total.			Eastern Main Canal Series.	Western Main Canal Series.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11.	12
Source of supply of water ...	River Mahanadi.	Rivers Brahmini and Byturni.		River Cossye.	Rivers Rupnarain and Russalpur.	River Sone.			River Gandak	River Hooghly and Sundarban creeks.	Rivers Russalpur, Subarnarekha, Panchpara, Burrabolong and Metsi.
Minimum discharge of river—cubic feet per second ... ... Kharif ...	Not taken	Not taken	.....	700	Tidal canal for navigation only.	5,257, October 22nd 1883			5,082, March 26th 1884.	Tidal canal for navigation only.	Tidal canal for navigation only.
Rabi ...	1,417	1,368	2,785	200		1,868, February 16th 1884					
Hot weather	996	747	1,743	100		447, May 27th 1879					
Maximum discharge of canal—cubic feet per second	3,902·00	2,156·00	6,058·00	1,400		1,613	4,342	5,955	1,084		
Average annual rainfall ... Inches	76·97	69·61	73·29	55 88		42·53	40·31	41·01	42·68		
Gross area commanded ... Acres	433,800	137,500	571,300	180,000		406,155	1,327,354	1,733,509	64,000		
Culturable ditto ... „	439,951	137,500	577,451	173,160		317,307	1,036,995	1,354,302	50,000		
Area irrigable by complete project ... ... „	439,951	137,500	577,451	125,000		309,040	707,360	1,016,400	50,000		
Area irrigable at present ... „	304,656	81,034	385,690	125,000		309,040	707,360	1,016,400	30,000		
Sanctioned estimate—			(a)	(b)	(c)			(d)		(e)	(f)
Direct charges ... Rs.	3,13,96,220		3,13,96,220	83,73,091	25,41,849	2,78,88,697		2,78,88,697	6,63,521	...	43,46,873
Indirect do. ... „	9,19,625		9,19,625	1,84,215	67,620	13,99,607		13,99,607	33,111	...	1,28,068
Interest during construction ... „	1,21,54,723		1,21,54,723	54,17,730	2,17,460	29,67,227		29,67,227	...	...	...
Total estimate ... „	4,44,70,568		4,44,70,568	1,39,75,036	28,26,929	3,22,55,531		3,22,55,531	6,96,632	...	44,74,941

Expenditure to end of 1893-94—												
Direct charges ...	Rs.	2,53,26,696		2,53,26,696	82,61,317	22,62,745	2,59,55,151		2,59,55,151	6,69,570	52,95,042	42,85,582
Indirect do. ...	,,	5,70,887		5,70,887	1,84,152	56,491	9,14,791		9,14,791	27,183	62,404	1,04,905
Interest during construction ...	,,	1,86,67,621		1,86,67,621	70,69,948	17,45,805	1,86,53,306		1,86,53,306	...	...	...
Total expenditure ...	,,	4,45,65,204		4,45,65,204	1,55,15,417	40,65,041	4,55,23,248		4,56,23,248	6,96,753	53,57,446	43,89,887
Works as now sanctioned—												
Main canals, irrigation	Miles	138¾	31½	170¼	53	29	86¼	132¼	218½	6⅓	47	102
Branch do. do. ...	,,	110¾	6½	117¼	19	Nil	Nil	148¾	148¾	12½	Nil	Nil
Distributaries ...	,,	1,763	384	2,147	304·89	Nil	350¼	860½	1,210¾	Nil	Nil	Nil
Of above—												
Navigable channels ...	Miles	202½	38	240½	72	29	86¼	132¼	218½	Nil	47(*g*)	102
Works completed at end of 1893-94—												
Main canals, irrigation	Miles	138¾	31½	170¼	53	29	86¼	132¼	218½	6⅓	47	102
Branch do. do. ...	,,	103	6½	109½	19	Nil	Nil	148¾	148¾	12½	Nil	Nil
Distributaries ...	,,	950¼	135½	1,085¾	283·19	Nil	350¼	860½	1,210¾	Nil	Nil	Nil
Of above—												
Navigable channels ...	Miles	166¾	38	204¾	72	29	86¼	132¼	218⅓	Nil	47	102

* The area 5,000 acres) commanded by the Sasaram distributary has been added.

(*a*) Rupees 19,58,356 sanctioned for direct outlay on the Orissa Project from 1st April 1890 to date of closing of construction estimate on 31st March 1895—*vide* Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No 295*I.*, dated 8th December 1892. From 1890-91 to 18 3-94 Rs. 14,06,787 have been expended out of this amount.

(*b*) and (*c*) The estimates for the Midnapore and Hijili Tidal Canals, respectively, having been withdrawn and closed, the figures shown are the totals of the old and fresh sanctions.

(*d*) Sanction to the construction estimate for the Sone Project expired on 31st March 1891. The expenditure from 1st April 1891 is chargeable against the schedule of works amounting to Rs. 7,05,707 for direct outlay and Rs. 16,366 for indirect outlay sanctioned in Government of India, Public Works Department letter, No. 6*I.*, dated 6th January 1893.

(*e*) There is no general sanctioned estimate for this project.

(*f*) Includes Rs. 8,66,000 expended from Famine Relief Funds.

(*g*) This length is that of the Calcutta and new canals with 20 miles of Kaorapukur khal. The Eastern Canals are 316 miles in length.

IB.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR AND TO END OF 1893-94.

Irrigation Works.		Direct charges (net expenditure).						Indirect charges, exclusive of interest.	Total capital, excluding interest.	Simple interest.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Suspense accounts.	Loss by exchange.	Total.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major Irrigation Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa project ...	To end of previous year	1,80,47,608	45,12,254	19,95,635	1,46,314	2,68,070	2,49,69,881	5,62,834	2,55,32,715	1,76,61,689
	During 1893-94 ...	2,83,626	57,147	16,057	—15	.....	3,56,815	8,053	3,64,868	10,05,932
Midnapore canal	To end of previous year	53,40,639	19,17,880	9,05,392	.....	94,800	82,58,711	1,84,133	84,42,844	67,39,547
	During 1893-94 ...	602	139	1,865	.....	.....	2,606	19	2,625	3,30,401
Hijili Tidal canal	To end of previous year	15,92,226	5,35,919	1,20,089	.....	22,790	22,71,024	56,865	23,27,889	16,55,130
	During 1893-94 ...	—11,609	—2,670	6,000	.....	...	— 8,279	—374	—8,653	90,675
Sone canal ...	To end of previous year	1,84,61,455	51,52,753	19,99,337	1,22,561	52,240	2,57,88,346	9,13,131	2,67,01,477	1,76,18,436
	During 1893-94 ...	52,082	11,852	96,079	6,792	.....	1,66,805	1,660	1,68,465	10,34,870
Total ...	To end of previous year	4,34,41,928	1,21,18,806	50,20,453	2,68,875	4,37,900	6,12,87,962	17,16,963	6,30,04,925	4,36,74,802
	During 1893-94 ...	3,24,701	66,468	1,20,001	6,777	.....	5,17,947	9,358	5,27,305	24,61,878
Minor Works and Navigation.										
Tirhut project ...	To end of previous year	90,685	4,33,943	6,797	.....	.....	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075	.....
	During 1893-94 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Damoodar „ ...	To end of previous year	46,677	94,864	4,800	.....	.....	1,46,341	16,239	1,62,580	.....
	During 1893-94 ...	—1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	—1,200	.....	—1,200	.....
Saran canal ...	To end of previous year	4,79,448	1,64,170	25,952	.....	.....	6,69,570	27,183	6,96,753	.....
	During 1893-94 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orissa Coast canal	To end of previous year	32,70,275	7,30,276	2,03,049	37,859	.....	42,41,459	1,02,975	43,44,434	.....
	During 1893-94 ...	41,387	9,502	3,039	—9,805	.....	44,123	1,330	45,453	.....
Calcutta and Eastern canals.	To end of previous year	45,16,289	3,94,669	3,68,463	16,045	.....	52,95,466	62,383	53,57,849	.....
	During 1893-94 ...	652	150	.....	—1,226	.....	—424	21	—403	.....
Total ...	To end of previous year	84,03,374	18,17,922	6,09,061	53,904	.....	1,08,84,261	2,83,430	1,11,67,691	.....
	During 1893-94 ...	40,839	9,652	3,039	—11,031	.....	42,499	1,351	43,850	.....
Grand Total ...	To end of previous year	5,18,45,302	1,39,36,728	56,29,514	3,22,779	4,37,900	7,21,72,223	20,00,393	7,41,72,616	4,36,74802
	During 1893-94 ...	3,65,540	76,120	1,23,040	—4,254	.....	5,60,446	10,709	5,71,155	24,61878

NOTE.

Receipts on capital account deducted from the following heads.

		Works.	Establishment.	Tools.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa project ...	To end of previous year ...	44,589	13,300	28,280	86,169
	During 1893-94	32	...	...	32
Midnapore canal ...	To end of previous year ...	12,668	7,300	11,590	31,558
	During 1893-94	...	...	...	...
Hijili Tidal canal...	To end of previous year ...	10	...	915	925
	During 1893-94	...	...	...	...
Sone canal ...	To end of previous year ...	2,08,094	32,711	1,33,640	3,74,445
	During 1893-94	...	...	...	...
Tirhut project ...	To end of previous year ...	45	74	39	158
	During 1893-94	...	...	...	...

		Works.	Establishment.	Tools	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Damoodar project...	To end of previous year ...	43,949	...	2,300	46,249
	During 1893-94	1,200	...	...	1,200
Saran ,, ...	To end of previous year ...	498	...	...	498
	During 1893-94	...	...	...	...
Orissa Coast Canal	To end of previous year ...	3,028	260	5	3,293
	During 1893-94	...	...	...	...
Circular and Eastern canals.	To end of previous year ...	54,467	...	...	54,467
	During 1893-94	...	...	...	...

I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION

Realizations under main heads of

Irrigation Works.	Revenue (actual receipts).									Revenue	
	Irrigation.			Navigation.	Plantations and lands.	Water-powers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Refund of revenue.	Gross receipts (less refunds).	Establish
	Water-rates directly paid.	Share of land revenue.	Total.								Direction.	Execution.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MAJOR WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa project	2,09,542	...	2,09,542	1,43,911	1,244	...	21,878	3,76,575	1,210	3,75,365	6,393	55,631
Midnapore canal	1,65,630	...	1,65,630	1,14,994	44	...	24,275	3,04,943	174	3,04,769	2,783	8,658
Hijili Tidal canal	...	...	.....	58,209	22	...	965	59,196	...	59,196	850	5,457
Sone project	8,42,309	...	8,42,309	60,025	1,164	978	27,436	9,31,912	6,237	9,25,675	6,834	1,04,272
Total Major Irrigation Works.	12,17,481	...	12,17,481	3,77,139	2,474	978	74,554	16,72,626	7,621	16,65,005	16,860	1,74,018
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.												
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.												
Saran project	6,764	...	6,764	...	21	...	29	6,814	530	6,284	103	766
Orissa Coast canal ...	...	...	...	95,233	...	...	2,477	97,710	1,143	96,567	1,456	9,320
Calcutta and Eastern canals.	...	...	...	4,07,695	22	...	13,107	4,20,824	283	4,20,541	4,125	23,303
Total ...	6,764	...	6,764	5,02,928	43	...	15,613	5,25,348	1,956	5,23,392	5,684	33,389
Works for which only revenue accounts are kept.												
Nadia rivers	...	...	...	1,71,166	...	...	86	1,71,252	1	1,71,251	1,934	15,923
	6,764	...	6,764	6,74,094	43	...	15,699	6,96,600	1,957	6,94,643	7,618	49,312
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.												
Eden canal	35,943	...	35,943	...	...	...	620	36,563	654	35,909	...	...
Total Minor Works and Navigation.	42,707	...	42,707	6,74,094	43	...	16,319	7,33,163	2,611	7,30,552	7,618	49,312
Grand Total ...	12,60,188	...	12,60,188	10,51,233	2,517	978	90,873	24,05 789	10,232	23,95,557	24,478	2,23,330

(a) Irrigation Revenue officers specially

Note.—The charges for direction and executive establishments have been equally

C.

WORKS IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1894.

Revenue and working expenses.

WORKING EXPENSES.														
MANAGEMENT.			MAINTENANCE OF WORKS.											
ment.			Establishment.											
Navigation.	Civil officers (a).	Total.	Direction.	Execution.	Medical.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Sundries.	Tools and plant.	Plantations.	Total.	Indirect charges.	Grand total working expenses.	Net revenue.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16,840	73,988	1,52,852	6,393	55,631	...	62,024	29,855	2,26,186	...	34,801	176	5,05,394	30,083	5,35,477	—1,60,112
7,857	20,215	30,513	2,782	8,658	...	11,440	8,138	1,02,942	...	38,788	236	2,01,057	7,133	2,08,190	96,579
3,700	...	10,007	850	5,457	...	6,307	1,925	31,473	...	3,901	604	54,217	2,284	56,501	2,605
14,391	1,49,732	2,75,229	6,834	1,04,273	...	1,11,107	7,419	2,60,044	...	27,206	5,884	6,86,889	54,087	7,40,976	1,84,600
42,788	2,43,935	4,77,601	16,859	1,74,019	...	1,90,878	46,837	6,20,645	...	1,04,696	6,900	14,47,557	93,587	15,41,144	1,23,801
...	...	809	103	767	...	870	...	4,075	...	112	36	5,962	243	6,205	79
7,029	...	17,805	1,456	9,320	...	10,776	...	58,234	...	7,317	...	94,132	4,001	98,133	—1,566
39,344	...	66,773	4,125	23,303	...	27,428	53	1,63,748	...	14,745	1,195	2,73,941	13,188	2,87,129	1,33,412
46,373	...	85,446	5,684	33,390		39,074	53	2,26,057	...	22,174	1,231	3,74,035	17,432	3,91,467	1,31,925
23,017	...	40,874	1,934	15,924	...	17,858	...	77,304	478	1,861	...	1,38,435	8,223	1,46,657	24,504
69,390	...	1,26,320	7,618	49,314	...	56,932	53	3,03,421	478	24,035	1,231	5,12,470	25,654	5,38,124	1,56,519
...	...	...	13,474	...	...	13,474	515	35,619	...	732	...	50,340	...	50,340	(—)14,431
69,390	...	1,26,320	21,092	49,314	...	70,406	568	3,39,040	478	24,767	1,231	5 63,810	25,654	5,88,464	1,42,088
1,12,178	2,43,935	6,03,921	37,951	2,23,333	...	2,61,284	47,405	9,59,685	478	1,29,463	8,131	20,10,367	1,19,241	21,29,608	2,65,940

employed in collection of revenue.
approximately) apportioned under the heads "Revenue management and "Maintenance."

IIC.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR 1893-94, BASED ON ACTUAL RECEIPTS.

Principal results of operations for the year ended 31st March 1894.

Irrigation Works.	Direct and indirect outlay to end of 1893-94.	Gross receipts, direct and indirect, from all sources, (less refunds).	Working expenses, direct and indirect.	Net revenue (excluding charges for interest).	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay to end of the year.	Interest at 4 per cent. on direct capital outlay at commencement of year and at 2 per cent. on outlay during the year.	Surplus revenue after paying interest on direct Capital outlay.		Excess charge including interest on direct Capital outlay.	
							Amount.	Percentage on total sum at charge.	Amount.	Percentage total sum charge
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Major Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
In operation.										
Hijili Tidal canal ...	23,19,236	59,196	56,501	2,695	·11	90,675	...	...	87,980	3·
In progress.										
Orissa project	2,58,97,583	3,75,365	5,35,477	—1,60,112	deficit ·62	10,05,932	...	...	11,66,044	4·
Midnapore canal ...	84,45,469	3,04,769	2,08,190	96,579	1·14	3,30,401	...	...	2,33,822	2·
Sone project	2,68,69,942	9,25,675	7,40,976	1,84,699	·68	10,34,870	...	...	8,50,171	3·
Total ...	6,35,32,230	16,65,005	15,41,144	1,23,861	·19	24,61,878	...	...	23,38,017	3·
Minor Works and Navigation.										
In operation.										
Saran project	6,96,753	6,284	6,205	79	·01	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and Eastern canals	53,57,446	4,20,541	2,87,129	1,33,412	2·49	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia rivers	...	1,71,251	1,46,657	24,594	...	...	...	...	...	...
In progress.										
Orissa Coast canal ...	43,89,887	96,567	98,133	—1,566	deficit ·03	...	...	...	...	...
Abandoned or held in abeyance.										
Tirhut project	6,06,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoodar project ...	1,61,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,12,11,541	6,94,643	5,38,124	1,56,519	1·40	...	...	...	...	...

IIIC.

DEMANDS AND REALIZATIONS DURING THE YEAR 1893-94.

Irrigation Works.	Balance of demand unrealized at commencement of year.	Demands of the year.	Total.	Deduct remissions not including cash refunds.	Net total.	Deduct amount unrealized at close of the year.	Actual receipts of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa project	89,816	3,57,857	4,47,673	7,748	4,39,925	63,350	3,76,575
Midnapore canal ...	48,567	2,69,424	3,17,991	6,021	3,11,970	7,027	3,04,943
Hijili Tidal canal ...	...	59,196	59,196	...	59,196	...	59,196
Sone project	87,790	9,50,812	10,38,602	4,832	10,33,770	1,01,858	9,31,912
Total ...	2,26,173	16,37,289	18,63,462	18,601	18,44,861	1,72,235	16,72,626
Minor Works and Navigation.							
Saran project	(a) 2,223	(a) 11,050	(a) 13,273	...	(a) 13,273	(a) 6,459	(a) 6,814
Orissa Coast canal ...	...	97,710	97,710	...	97,710	...	97,710
Calcutta and Eastern canals	...	4,20,824	4,20,824	...	4,20,824	...	4,20,824
Nadia rivers	...	1,71,252	1,71,252	...	1,71,252	...	1,71,252
Total ...	2,223	7,00,836	7,03,059	...	7,03,059	6,459	6,96,600
Grand Total ...	2,28,396	23,38,125	25,66,521	18,601	25,47,920	1,78,694	23,69,226

Note.—Refunds of revenue have not been deducted from actual receipts of the year.

(a) These figures have been supplied by Examiner. They do not agree with those given by Superintending Engineer in his Revenue Report of the Saran Canals for 1893-94.

IV

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN

Principal results of operations for

Irrigation Works.	Capital outlay (direct and indirect) to end of the year.	REVENUE ASSESSED				
		Direct assessed				
		Occupier's rate (water-rates).	Owner's rate.	Plantations.	Water-power	Navigation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa project	2,58,97,583	1,50,146	.....	1,244	.....	1,48,911
Midnapore canal	84,45,469	1,30,111	.....	44	.....	1,14,994
Hijili Tidal canal	23,19,236	.....	.....	22	.....	58,209
Sone project	2,68,69,942	7,39,959	.....	1,164	978	60,025
Total Major Irrigation Works ..	6,35,32,230	10,20,216	.....	2,474	978	3,77,139
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.						
Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.						
Saran project	6,96,753	11,000	.....	21	.....	.....
Orissa Coast canal ...	43,89,887	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,233
Calcutta and Eastern canals ...	53,57,446	.....	.....	22	.....	4,07,695
Total ...	1,04,44,086	11,000	.....	43	.....	5,02,928
Works for which only Revenue accounts are kept.						
Nadia rivers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,71,166
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.						
Eden canal	.....	41,548	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Minor Works and Navigation.	1,04,44,086	52,548	.....	43	.....	6,74,094

N.B.—The assessed revenue means the revenue assessed on the irrigation of the year independently of whether the demand statements were

C.

BENGAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1893-94, BASED ON ASSESSMENTS OF THE YEAR.

the year ended 31*st March* 1894.

DURING THE YEAR.								
REVENUE.		Refunds of revenue.	Gross assessed revenue,—less refunds.	Indirect revenue —Land revenue due to operations of canals.	Grand total.	Working expenses, direct and indirect.	Net assessed revenue of the year.	Percentage on capital outlay to end of the year.
Miscellaneous.	Total.							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
21,878	3,17,179	1,210	3,15,969	.....	3,15,969	5,35,477	(—)2,19,508	·84 deficit.
24,275	2,69,424	174	2,69,250	.....	2,69,250	2,08,190	61,060	·72
965	59,196	.....	59,196	.....	59,196	56,501	2,695	·11
27,436	8,29,562	6,237	8,23,325	.....	8,23,325	7,40,976	82,349	·30
74,554	14,75,361	7,621	14,67,740	.....	14,67,740	15,41,144	(—)73,404	·11 deficit.
29	11,050	530	10,520	.....	10,520	6,205	4,315	·62
2,477	97,710	1,143	96,567	.....	96,567	98,133	(—)1,566	·03 deficit.
13,107	4,20,824	283	4,20,541	.....	4,20,541	2,87,129	1,33,412	2·49
15,613	5,29,584	1,956	5,27,628	.....	5,27,628	3,91,467	1,36,161	1·30
86	1,71,252	1	1,71,251	.....	1,71,251	1,46,657	24,594	.....
620	42,168	654	41,514	.....	41,514	50,340	(—)8,826	.....
16,319	7,43,004	2,611	7,40,393	.....	7,40,393	5,88,464	1,51,929	.....

completed within the year or not. The actual amount of the demand statements issued during the year is given in column 3 of Table IIIC.

ID.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1893-94.

Particulars.	Orissa Canals.	Midnapore Canal.	Hijili Tidal Canal.	Sone Canals.	Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	Orissa Coast Canal.	Total.	Nadia Rivers.	Grand Tot
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Length of canal open for navigation ... ... Miles	204¼	72	29	218½	(a) 47	(b) 102	673¼	477	1,15
Receipts.									
Tollage—Private boats ... Rs.	1,08,185	1,12,599	57,876	34,231	4,02,579	94,305	8,09,775	1,70,707	9,80,4
,, Government boats ,,	7,834	...	...	9,303	...	...	17,137	...	17,1
,, Rafts ... ,,	3,096	2,395	248	7,014	285	769	13,807	459	14,2
Carrying operations or transport services. Government boats. ,,	24,798*	...	...	9,477	...	...	34,278	...	34,2
Fines and sundries .. ... ,,	...	6,221	85	...	4,831	159	11,296	...	11,2
Total receipts ... ,,	1,43,911	1,21,215	58,209	60,025	4,07,695	95,233	8,86,288	1,71,166	10,57,4
Maintenance charges, including special navigation establishment ... ... ,,	28,472	11,975	56,501	43,367	2,87,412	99,276	5,27,003	1,46,658	6,73,6
Net revenue of year ... ,,	1,15,439	1,09,240	1,708	16,658	1,20,283	(—) 4,043	3,59,285	24,508	3,83,7
Total number of boats plying cargo ... ... No.	10,477	15,183	8,262	3,718	87,758	8,748	1,34,096	26,169	1,60,2
Ditto ditto passenger ,,	3,635	12,094	1,445	573	11,594	3,175	32,516	21,299	53,8
Ditto ditto empty boats ,,	8,870	9,683	5,009	2,375	46,041	7,567	79,545	8,862	88,4
Total ...	22,982	36,910	14,716	6,666	1,45,393	19,490	2,46,157	56,330	3,02,4
Total registered tonnage of boats by canal measurement, cargo ... ... Tons.	157,187½	239,797	1,28,981	74,351	915,101	104,551	1,619,968½	6,47,078	2,267,0
Ditto ditto passenger ,,	93,256¾	73,371	21,388	11,548	12,585	37,274	249,422¾	29,809	279,2
Ditto ditto empty boats ,,	59,303½	56,523	28,280	12,652	263,037	33,023	452,818½	112,965	565,7
Total ...	309,747¾	369,691	178,649	98,551	1,190,723	174,848	2,322,209¼	789,852	3,112,0
Ton-mileage—Up ... ,,	7,724,206½	2,928,110	1,447,379	1,668,651	1,702,160	2,685,263	18,155,769½	Nil	...
Down ... ,,	5,115,100½	4,631,239	1,957,362	3,591,801	8,868,783	2,965,115	27,129,400½		
Total ...	12,839,307	7,559,349	3,404,741	5,260,452	10,570,943	5,650,378	45,285,170	...	...
Estimated value of cargo—Up ... Rs.	30,23,527	5,580,853	20,78,562	19,58,688	85,87,600	19,61,215	2,31,90,445	1,79,34,963	4,11,25,4
Down ... ,,	40,52,595	6,571,811	21,38,515	39,67,935	4,92,89,634	17,84,442	6,78,04,932	2,16,99,793	8,95,04,7
Total ... ,,	70,76,122	12,152,664	42,17,077	59,26,623	5,78,77,234	37,45,657	9,09,95,377	3,96,34,759	13,06,30,1
Number of passengers—Total No.	209,901½	203,653	60,081	52,662	68,662	104,172	699,131½	50,720	749,8
Rafts, feet × feet × feet—Up c. ft.	113,383	1,544	21,221	...	14,656	7,971	158,775	2,446	161,2
,, ,, ,, Down ,,	470,976	168,896	17,991	2,038,825	33,140	44,617	2,774,445	55,729½	2,830,1
Total ... ,,	584,359	170,440	39,212	2,038,825	47,796	52,588	2,933,220	58,175½	2,991,3
Estimated value of rafts—Total ... Rs.	98,815	97,772	20,411	1,92,665	64,600	22,319	4,91,582	69,791	5,60,8
Tollage on boats per ton per mile ... Pies.	1·73	2·9	3·2	1·59 pies	7·3	3·2	...	Nil	...
Tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet ... Rs.	0·53	1·40	·63	5·50 annas	·59	1·46	...	·79	...

* Includes Rs. 864 on account of Government boats on the Taldunda Canal and its branches.

(a) This length is that of the Calcutta and new canals and Tolly's Nala, with 20 miles of Kaorapukur khal. The Eastern Canals are 316 miles in length, of which (inner boat route is 189 miles and the outer boat route 127 miles: the steamer route is 350 miles. Total length is 713 miles.

(b) Includes 4½ miles of river crossings.

IID.

DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITIES OF GOODS, &c., CARRIED ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1893-94.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS, &c.	ORISSA CANALS.						MIDNAPORE CANAL.						HIJILI TIDAL CANAL.						SONE CANALS.					
	TOTAL.				PRIVATE.		TOTAL.				PRIVATE.		TOTAL.				PRIVATE.		TOTAL.				PRIVATE.	
	Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
BOAT TRAFFIC.	Up	Down.	Total.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Up.	Down.	Total	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
m, raw and manufactured.	1,175½	47	1,222½	3,37,040	1,222½	3,37,040	1,002	161	1,163	21,19,003	1,163	21,19,003	356	...	356	2,25,000	356	2,25,000	594	29	623	6,95,421	623	6,95,421
llen goods, raw manufactured.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	115	53,625	115	53,625
and tans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	233	1,26,072	233	1,26,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
or wheat	9,652½	24,094½	33,747	31,73,671	33,747	31,73,671	176	20,154	20,330	18,94,065	20,330	18,94,065	182	34,066	34,248	18,79,782	34,234	18,79,782	346	2,755	3,101	2,10,119	3,101	2,10,119
r food-grains ...	5,473	1,931	7,404	4,46,777	7,404	4,46,777	10,746	21,216	31,962	16,59,978	31,962	16,59,978	2	394	396	20,636	396	20,616	23	2,063	2,086	1,95,635	2,086	1,95,635
s and skins ...	17	1,220	1,237	1,92,500	1,237	1,92,500	...	311	311	91,557	311	91,557	...	49	49	19,350	49	19,350	1	214	215	74,515	215	74,515
ers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,645	...	2,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ds	71½	28½	100½	21,000	100½	21,000	485	192	677	3,94,320	677	3,94,320	22	5	27	7,047	27	7,047	206	11	217	3,95,768	217	3,95,768
... ...	3,422	7½	3,429½	4,81,300	3,429½	4,81,300	2,544	2	2,546	2,65,479	2,546	2,65,479	3,227	...	3,227	3,51,794	3,227	3,51,794	52	2	754	6,446	54	6,446
eeds	551	1,083½	1,634½	1,87,950	1,634½	1,87,950	1,850	2,849	4,699	5,65,830	4,699	5,65,830	30	252	282	24,950	252	24,950	62	14,472	14,534	17,07,056	14,534	17,07,056
isions	18½	...	18½	2,210	18½	2,210	1,050	2,342	3,392	2,54,355	3,392	2,54,355	351	32	383	24,923	383	24,923	13	4	17	3,825	17	3,825
... ...	625	1,216½	1,841½	1,92,219	1,841½	1,92,219	10,874	1	10,875	11,14,114	10,875	11,14,114	4,789	...	4,789	5,20,582	4,789	5,20,582	4,295	32	4,327	4,50,860	4,324	4,50,860
es	5,739	90	5,829	3,49,680	5,829	3,49,680	753	...	753	1,79,795	753	1,79,795	1	...	1	830	1	830	28	14	42	5,230	42	5,230
r	79½	1,031½	1,110½	1,49,320	1,110½	1,49,320	849	2,833	3,687	4,05,470	3,687	4,05,470	1,178	13	1,191	1,37,965	1,191	1,37,965	5	548	553	68,967	553	68,967
acco	4½	158	162½	31,620	162½	31,620	847	91	938	1,50,661	938	1,50,661	4,111	12	4,123	6,47,090	4,123	6,47,090	1,620	79	1,699	1,38,574	1,699	1,38,574
ding materials ...	1,021½	2,189	3,130½	21,426	3,130½	21,426	425	4,724	5,149	18,883	5,149	18,883	900	182	1,082	12,166	1,082	12,166	626	4,452	5,078	24,349	3,529	16,361
cellaneous	2,101½	7,446½	9,547½	8,67,102	9,547½	8,67,102	3,640	4,023	7,663	8,08,871	7,663	8,08,871	582	6,331	6,913	2,74,035	6,913	2,74,035	3,186	7,476	10,662	18,63,741	10,585	18,58,475
ber ... { C. ft. / Tons	...	462	462	3,500	462	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
-wood	38	530½	568½	15,428	568½	15,428	160	16	176	19,642	176	19,642	165	45	210	9,835	210	9,835	199	23	222	8,271	27	1,071
aboos...	542½	1,164½	1,706½	7,119	1,706½	7,119	34	314	348	1,459	348	1,459	17	107	124	1,251	184	1,251	19	10	38	448	38	448
... ...	...	41	41	370	41	370	...	1	1	39	1	39	12	55	67	619	67	619	711	15	726	13,013	726	13,013
and Coke	120	32	152	10,740	152	10,740	2,159	36	2,195	15,997	2,195	15,997	2,036	7	2,043	17,002	2,046	17,002	688	15	703	8,770	533	7,306
... ...	30½	430	466½	56,150	466½	56,150	...	227	279	22,366	279	22,366	4	330	334	32,220	334	32,220	...	...	...	...	...	...
asure	...	...	...	29,000	...	29,000	... 2	28	28	20,42,063	28	20,42,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	...	12,000
otal boat { Tons ...	30,717½	42,630½	73,348½	70,76,122	73,348½	70,76,122	37,596	59,809	97,405	1,21,53,664	97,405	1,21,52,664	17,968	41,940	59,908	42,17,077	59,908	42,17,077	12,674	32,338	45,012	59,26,623	43,018	59,04,405
traffic ... { C.ft. ...	...	462	462		462		...	...	...		...		...	...	...		...		...	...	...		...	
RAFT TRAFFIC.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.		C. ft.																			
ber in logs ... C. ft.	110,250	174,819	285,069	65,652	285,069	65,652	809	17,133	17,942	23,828	17,942	23,828	10,671	7,981	18,652	17,672	18,652	17,672	...	13	13	349	13	349
ared timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
pers, broad gauge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
pers, metre gauge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	392	5,535	392	5,535
rtlings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
s	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	109,872	110,052	70,366	110,052	70,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	912	912	6,530	912	6,530
-wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,731	4,731	46,570	4,731	46,570
		C. ft.	C. ft.		C. ft.														...	2,412	2,412	9,153	2,412	9,153
aboos ... { C. ft.	388	204,282	204,670	17,835	204,670	17,835	555	41,891	42,446	3,578	42,446	3,578	10,550	10,010	20,560	2,739	20,560	2,739	...	2,361	2,361	1,24,528	2,361	1,24,52
{ No.	No. 10,980	No. 367,500	No. 378,480	9,828	No. 378,480	9,828																		
ds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
otal raft { C. ft. ...	110,638	379,101	489,739	93,815	489,739	93,315	1,544	168,896	170,440	97,772	170,440	97,772	21,221	17,991	39,212	20,411	39,212	20,411	...	17,821	17,821	1,92,665	17,821	1,92,665
traffic ... { No. ...	10,980	367,500	378,480		378,480		...	...	...		...		...	...	...		...		...	...	...		...	
{ Tons	30,717½	42,630½	73,348½		73,348½		37,596	59,809	97,405		97,405		17,986	41,940	59,908		59,908		12,674	50,159	62,833		60,839	
ND TOTAL { C. ft.	110,638	379,563	490,201	71,69,437	490,201	71,69,437	1,544	168,896	170,440	1,22,50,436	170,440	1,22,50,436	21,221	17,991	39,212	42,37,488	39,212	42,37,488	...	...	...	61,19,288	...	61,19,288
{ No....	10,980	367,500	378,480		378,480		...	...	...		...		...	...	...		...		...	...	...		...	

IID—*concluded.*

DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITIES OF GOODS, &c., CARRIED ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1893-94.

Description.	Orissa Coast Canal.						Calcutta and Eastern Canals.						Nadia Rivers.					
	Total.				Private.		Total.				Private.		Total.				Private.	
	Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Boat Traffic.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Cotton, raw and manufactured	389	...	389	3,07,700	389	3,07,700	18	349	367	1,84,374	367	1,84,374	1	42	43	7,135	43	7,135
Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyes and tans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	51	55	2,156	55	2,156
Rice	1,221	29,179	30,400	12,92,848	30,400	12,92,848	8,995	166,434	175,429	1,89,84,409	175,429	1,89,84,409	4,257	23,442	27,699	27,08,651	27,699	27,08,651
Other food-grains	164	257	421	32,845	421	32,845	40	6,658	6,698	4,73,575	6,698	4,73,575	5,985	39,294	45,279	25,06,311	45,279	25,06,311
Hides and skins	...	23	23	5,250	23	5,250	...	209	209	61,624	209	61,624	...	121	121	63,300	121	63,300
Liquors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1,505	1	1,505
Metals	19	5	24	2,15,885	24	2,15,885	307	1,349	1,656	2,75,125	1,656	2,75,125	1,632	238	1,870	6,68,397	1,870	6,68,397
Oils	7,912	43	7,955	6,77,156	7,955	6,77,156	11,992	3,715	15,707	21,98,975	15,707	21,98,975	11,503	40	11,543	12,86,665	11,543	12,86,665
Oilseeds	674	168	842	71,795	842	71,795	278	8,166	8,444	10,14,135	8,444	10,14,135	686	31,289	31,975	35,92,759	31,975	35,92,759
Provision	353	201	554	22,269	554	22,269	1,548	14,065	15,613	15,75,244	15,613	15,75,244	2,776	4,944	7,720	5,57,731	7,720	5,57,731
Salt	2,704	37	2,741	2,58,184	2,741	2,58,184	54,686	15,771	70,457	68,05,859	70,457	68,05,859	27,358	150	27,508	24,95,520	27,508	24,95,520
Spices	74	2	76	13,464	76	13,464	7	8,096	8,103	16,67,450	8,103	16,67,450	1	261	262	70,086	262	70,086
Sugar	842	11	853	88,451	853	88,451	5	922	927	2,24,900	927	2,24,900	107	854	961	98,440	961	98,440
Tobacco	1,237	...	1,237	1,89,650	1,237	1,89,650	171	1,457	1,628	3,18,565	1,628	3,18,565	163	5,728	5,891	8,56,800	5,891	8,56,800
Building materials	163	277	440	13,527	440	13,527	2,917	76,909	79,826	8,76,745	79,826	8,76,745	1,862	1,111	2,973	30,123	2,973	30,123
Miscellaneous goods	1,526	2,563	4,089	4,16,173	4,089	4,16,173	4,750	78,571	83,321	77,94,897	83,321	77,94,897	47,439	62,453	109,892	1,85,86,332	109,892	1,85,86,332
Timber	28	366	394	13,735	394	13,735	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	32	109	7,477	109	7,477
Firewood	507	16	523	1,584	523	1,584	71	117,931	118,002	8,58,944	118,002	8,58,944	590	419	1,009	5,393	1,009	5,393
Bamboos	44	8	52	221	52	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	56	7	56
Coal and coke	1,310	41	1,351	13,790	1,351	13,790	24,160	13,406	37,566	2,77,878	37,566	2,77,878	9,689	331	10,020	1,35,437	10,020	1,35,437
Jute	1	298	299	31,130	299	31,130	57	98,396	98,453	1,42,84,535	98,453	1,42,84,535	18	37,536	37,554	59,54,505	37,554	59,54,505
Treasure	...	1	1	80,000	1	80,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—boat traffic ...	19,168	33,496	52,664	37,45,657	52,664	37,45,657	1,10,002	612,404	722,406	5,78,77,234	722,406	5,78,77,234	114,156	208,336	322,492	3,96,34,759	322,492	3,96,34,759
Raft Traffic.																		
Timber in logs C. ft.	515	22,675	23,190	19,930	23,190	19,930	14,656	10,030	24,686	61,713	24,686	61,713	260	2,380	2,640	5,280	2,640	5,280
Square timber ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,460	29,542½	31,002½	62,005	31,002½	62,005
Sleepers, broad gauge ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., metre gauge ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scantlings ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poles ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos ... ... ,,	7,456	21,942	29,398	2,389	29,389	2,389	...	23,110	23,110	2,887	23,110	2,887	726	23,660	24,386	2,487	24,386	2,487
Reeds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	147	19	147	19
Total—raft traffic ...	7,971	44,617	52,588	22,319	52,589	22,319	14,656	33,140	47,796	64,600	47,796	64,600	2,446	55,729½	58,175½	69,791	58,175½	69,791
Grand Total ... Tons	19,168	33,496	52,664	37,67,976	52,654	37,67,976	110,002	612,404	722,406	5,79,41,834	722,406	5,79,41,834	114,156	208,336	322,492	3,97,04,550	3,22,492½	3,97,04,550
C. ft.	7,971	44,617	52,588		52,588		14,656	33,140	47,796		47,796		2,446	55,729½	58,175½		58,175½	

IE.

STATEMENT OF AREAS IRRIGATED BY IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1893-94.

Name of Canal.	Areas irrigated in acres.							Average discharge, cubic feet per second.				Areas irrigated per cubic foot per second.			
						Double-cropped.		At head.		Utilized.		Discharge at head.		Utilized.	
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Flow.	Lift.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of total area.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kendrapara Canal and its branches	59,393	1,866	61,259	57,111	4,148	...	...	879·13	403·16	767·96	386·01	67·56	3·76	77·34	4·7
Taldundah ditto ditto ...	11,941	113	12,054	10,812	1,242	...	...	161·75	93·75	145·75	87·00	73·82	1·21	81·93	·1·3
High Level Canal, Range I... ...	10,468	23	10,491	10,256	235	...	...	291·20	140·14	108·56	23·30	35·95	0·16	96·42	0·1
Total Mahanadi Series ...	81,802	2,002	83,804	78,179	5,625	...	...	1,332·08	727·05	1,022·27	496·31	61·46	2·75	80·02	4·0
High Level Canal, Range II ...	2,000	52	2,052	2,039	13	...	...	14·06	8·28	14·06	...	142·25	6·21	142·25	...
Ditto ditto III ...	15,801	1	15,802	15,613	189	...	...	139·21	2·26	130·66	2·26	113·50	0·44	116·34	0·4
Jajpur Canal	1,019	849	1,868	1,868	...	...	...	9·74	1·97	9·74	1·97	104·62	...	104·62	...
Total Brahmini-Byturni Series ...	18,820	902	19,722	19,520	202	...	...	163·01	12·51	154·46	4·23	115·45	4·23	121·84	12·5
Total Orissa Canals ...	100,622	2,904	103,526	97,699	5,827	...	...	1,495·09	739·56	1,176·73	500·54	67·30	2·78	85 51	4·1
Under Midnapore weir	73,738	...	73,738	73,738	...	...	...	550	171	314	105	134	...	234	...
Under Panchkoorah weir	4,970	6,213	11,183	11,143	40	...	...	26	82	12	14	191	75	414	4
Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II ...	842	...	842	833	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Midnapore Canal ...	79,550	6,213	85,763	85,717	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Main Series	77,017	7,411	84,428	83,028	1,400	...	...	1,036	356	824	190	69·52	27·73	87·41	51·1
Western ditto	240,742	41,606	282,348	275,508	6,840	...	...	2,402	1,278	1,835	797	86·80	44·28	113 63	70·1
Total Sone Canals ...	317,759	49,017	366,776	358,536	8,240	...	...	3,438	1,634	2,659	987	81·59	40·67	105·50	67·3
Saran Canals	994	574	1,568	...	...	...	...	133	24	Not recorded.		7·47	24·00	...	...

IIE.

STATEMENT SHOWING INCIDENCE OF WORKING EXPENSES AND ASSESSED WATER-RATE ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING 1893-94.

Name of Canal.	Average discharge of the year at canal head in cubic feet per second.	Water-rates assessed in 1893-94.					Gross assessed revenue from all sources.	Working expenses, direct and indirect.	Acres irrigated during the year.	Working expenses.			Occupier's rates (water-rates).		Total water rates, direct and indirect	
		Occupier's rates (water-rates).	Owner's.	Total direct.	Indirect.	Total of direct and indirect.				Per cent. on gross revenue.	Per acre irrigated.	Per cubic foot per second of discharge.	Per acre irrigated.	Per cubic foot per second of discharge at canal head.	Per acre irrigated.	Per cubic foot per second discharge.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Major Irrigation Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.							
Orissa project	965·95	1,59,146	...	1,59,146	...	1,59,146	3,15,9·9	5,35,477	103,526	170·36	5·18	555·70	1·45	155·44	1·45	155·4
Midnapore canal	306·25	1,30,111	...	1,30,111	...	1,30,111	2,69,250	2,08,190	85,763	77·32	2·12	...	1·51	...	1·51	...
Hijili Tidal canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,196	56,501	...	95 41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sone project	2,092	7,39,959	...	7,39,959	...	7,39,959	8,23,325	7,40,976	366,776	90·75	2·04	373·23	2·02	369·61	2·02	369·61
Total ...	...	10,20,216	...	10,20,216	...	10,20,216	14,67,740	15,41,144	556,065	104·99	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor Works and Navigation.																
Saran project	105	11,000	...	11,000	...	11,000	10,520	6,205	1,568	60·95	4·29	64·14	*	*	*	*
Orissa Coast canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,547	98,133	...	101·62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and Eastern canals...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,20,541	2,87,129	...	68·28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia rivers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,71,251	1,46,057	...	85·64	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eden canal	...	41,548	...	41,548	...	41,548	41,514	50,340	11,739	121·26	3·53	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	52,548	...	52,548	...	52,548	7,40,373	5,88,464	13,307	79·47	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Cannot be filled in, as the payment is partly for water supplied for the manufacture of indigo.

Note A.—In this table the water-rates shown as assessed during the year are the amounts for which occupiers have rendered themselves liable in return for canal water supplied during the year, and include some demands which were not legally recoverable, and others of which the assessment papers were not completed till after the close of the year.

Note B.—Refunds of revenue have been deducted from "Gross assessed revenue from all sources."

IIIE.

STATEMENT OF QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CROPS IRRIGATED IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1893-94.

Description.	Orissa Canals.		Midnapore Canal.		Sone Canals.		Saran Canals.		Total.	
	Area irrigated.	Estimated value.	Area irrigated.	Estimated value.	Area irrigated.	Estimated value.	Area irrigated.	Estimated value.	Area irrigated.	Estimated value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Gardens and orchards ...	25	5,000	...	...	100	2,820	...	...	125	7,820
Sugarcane	216	86,400	...	...	55,010	9,12,892	...	...	55,326	9,99,292
Cereals ... Wheat ...	...	...	...	...	14,548	3,58,424	...	...	14,548	3,58,424
Barley ...	...	...	...	...	12,001	2,01,415	...	...	12,001	2,01,415
Rice ...	102,416	30,72,480	85,763	26,35,305	263,768	1,02,45,845	755	30,200	452,702	1,59,83,830
Maize ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juar ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Cheena ...	3	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	36
Miscellaneous	1	16	...	...	6,393	1,13,818	651	13,020	7,045	1,26,854
Zeera ...	...	...	...	...	3,237	1,29,480	...	...	3,237	1,29,480
Pulse ... Gram ...	...	...	...	...	3,212	47,543	...	...	3,212	47,543
Peas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	399	6,384	...	...	4,331	1,04,052	...	...	4,730	1,10,436
Fodder crops... Grass, lucerne	...	...	...	...	42	1,008	...	...	42	1,008
Fibres ... Cotton, &c	270	27,000	...	...	...		...	...	270	27,000
Dyes ... Indigo, &c....	196	7,840	...	...	1,528	30,560	108	5,400	1,832	43,800
Drugs ... Opium, &c. ..	...	...	...	...	1,445	39,824	15	2,475	1,460	42,299
Tobacco, &c.	...	...	...	...	3	2,400	...	...	3	2,400
Oilseeds ... Mustard ...	...	...	...	...	57	570	...	...	57	570
Linseed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1,101	19,674	...	...	1,101	19,674
Total ...	103,526	32,05,156	85,763	26,35,305	366,776	1,22,10,325	1,529	51,095	557,594	1,81,01,881
Hot weather irrigation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	585	39	585
Land surreptitiously irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	103,526	32,05,156	85,763	26,35,305	366,776	1,22,10,325	1,568	51,680	557,633	1,81 02,466

IVE.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL FOR THE YEARS 1893-94 AND 1892-93 IN BENGAL.

Works supplying irrigation.	Civil districts.	Total area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Areas irrigated in acres.						Rainfall.	
				1893-94.			1892-93.				
				Kharif inclusive of sugarcane.	Rabi inclusive of hot-weather.	Year.	Kharif inclusive of sugarcane.	Rabi inclusive of hot-weather.	Year.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Inches.	Inches.
Orissa canals ...	Cuttack	...	...	84,821	2,903	87,724	126,164	2,587	128,751	76·19	54·90
	Balasore	...	...	15,801	1	15,802	32,194	7	32,201	67·40	64·09
	Total Orissa Canals ...	...	...	**100,622**	**2,904**	**103,526**	**158,358**	**2,594**	**160,952**	**71·79**	**59·50**
Midnapore canal	Midnapore	...	...	78,708	6,213	84,921	90,332	...	90,332	66·31	44·44
	Hooghly	...	...	842	..	842	885	...	885	...	...
	Total Midnapore Canal...	...	...	**79,550**	**6,2**	**763**	**91,217**	...	**91,217**	...	...
Sone canals ...	Shahabad	2,806,400	2,192,500	208,504	73,8		206,555	124,545	331,100	46·28	36·44
	Patna	1,329,920	1,039,000	34,653	7,3		31,879	5,753	37,632	51·66	44·35
	Gaya	3,015,680	2,356,000	37,371	5,0		·105	5,624	42,029	47·00	36·98
	Total Sone Canals ...	**7,152,000**	**5,587,500**	**280,528**	**86,2**			**35,922**	**410,761**	...	...
Saran canals ...	Saran	1,680,000	1,312,500	994	5			2	3,560	49·95	49·19
	Grand Total ...	...	...	4,61,694	95,939	557,633	525,752	140,738	666,490	...	...

No. 1F.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WATER-RATES PER ACRE IN FORCE ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING 1893-94.

Canals.	Description of leases and crops.	Occupier's rates per acre.	
		Flow irrigation.	Lift irrigation.
1	2	3	4
ORISSA CIRCLE.			
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Orissa Canals ...	I.—For the whole irrigable or rice cultivated area of any village, if application is made for a lease of five years ...	1 8 0	1 0 0
	For the rice crop.		
	II.—For any fractional area of a village or for other term	3 0 0	2 0 0
	For cold-weather crops.		
	III.—Dalwa rice	1 8 0	1 0 0
	IV.—For cotton, tobacco, huldi, ginger, wheat, vegetable, indigo and all garden produce grown in villages the rice-lands of which are leased under rate I	1 0 0	0 10 0
	V.—For the above produce when grown in villages the rice-lands of which are not leased under rate I ...	2 0 0	1 8 0
	VI.—For linseed, oil-seeds, dâl and all pulses grown in villages the rice-lands of which are leased under rate I .	0 8 0	0 5 0
	VII.—For the above produce when grown in villages the rice-lands of which are not leased under rate I ...	1 0 0	0 10 0
	For perennial crops.		
	VIII.—For sugarcane	6 0 0	4 0 0
	IX.—The charge for filling tanks is Re. 1 per 10,000 cubic feet of water used	... ...	.....
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.			
Midnapore Canal	*For the rice crop.*	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	I.—Under five-year leases	1 8 0	1 0 0
	II.—Under annual leases	2 8 0	1 10 0
	For winter crops.		
	III.—In exceptional cases when water is available	1 8 0	
	IV.—The charge for the unauthorized use of canal water is Rs. 5 per acre per annum or such less sum as is fixed by the Collector	.....	.....

Canals.	Description of leases and crops.	Occupier's rates per acre.	
		Flow irrigation.	Lift irrigation.
1	2	3	4

SONE CIRCLE.

The following schedule is in force with reference to long leases taken in, and previous to the year 1891-92:—

Five-years' Leases.

Class.	Nature of crop.	Irrigation per—		
		Cottah.	Bigha.	Acre.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	For all crops ...	0 1 0	1 4 0	2 0 0

The following schedules are in force with reference to all leases taken during 1893-94:—

Schedule No. I.

Leases for a term of years.

For water supplied between the 25th of June of one year and the 25th March of the next.	Flow or Lift.		
	Rate per acre.	Rate per bigah.	Rate per tenth of a bigah.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
For leases for seven years—all crops ...	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 2 0
„ for three years „ ...	2 8 0	1 9 0	0 2 6

Schedule No. II.

Season Leases (Kharif).

Name of crop.	Date of supply.	Flow or Lift.		
		Rate per acre.	Rate per bigah.	Rate per tenth of a bigah.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rice and sugarcane for kharif season only	25th June to 25th October.	3 0 0	1 14 0	0 3 0
Bhadoi serha rice or any other crops ...	25th June to 15th October.	2 8 0	1 9 0	0 2 6

SCHEDULE No. III.

Season Leases (Rabi).

TIME OF SUPPLY.	Locality.	FLOW.			LIFT.		
		Per acre.	Per bigha.	Per tenth of a bigha.	Per acre.	Per bigha.	Per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
15th October to 25th March.	Water supplied for all crops including sugarcane from distributaries open for kharif irrigation.	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 2 0	1 8 0	0 15 0	0 1 6
25th October to 25th March.	Water supplied for all crops including sugarcane from distributaries or parts of distributaries from which rabi irrigation only is allowed.	1 8 0	0 15 0	0 1 6	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 1 0

SCHEDULE No. IV.

Season Leases (Hot weather).

	FLOW OR LIFT.		
	Per acre.	Per bigha.	Per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
For water supplied between the 25th March and the 25th June, or at the option of the applicant, between the 25th of February and the 26th of May, for all crops.	4 0 0	2 8 0	0 4 0
When water can only be supplied for a part of the season, for each watering.	1 8 0	0 15 0	0 1 6

In the case of charges under schedules I to IV, any smaller area than one-tenth of a bigha will be charged as one-tenth. The bigah contains 27,225 square feet.

SCHEDULE No. V.

For water supplied by volume in the kharif season.

For water supplied between the 1st of September and the 31st October, four rupees for a calculated discharge of one cubic foot per second for twelve hours. For less than a cubic foot per second or less than twelve hours, a proportionate charge shall be made, but a fraction of less than one-sixteenth shall be charged as one-sixteenth.

SCHEDULE No. VI.

For water supplied by volume to fill aharas.

For water supplied between the 1st of November and the 25th of March, one rupee for a calculated discharge of one cubic foot per second for twelve hours. For less than a cubic foot per second or less then twelve hours, a proportionate charge shall be made, but a fraction of less than one-sixteenth shall be charged as one-sixteenth.

List of Officers in charge of Irrigation Circles and Divisions during the year 1893-94.

Circle or Division.	Name of Officer.	Period of charge.
1	2	3
SECRETARIAT.		
Secretary, Irrigation Department.	Mr. C. W. Odling ...	From 1st April 1893 to 21st March 1894 [on privilege leave from 22nd March 1894].
Ditto ditto ...	Lieut.-Col. A. D. McArthur, R.E.	,, 22nd to 31st March 1894. (Officiating.)
Under-Secretary, Irrigation Department.	Mr. G. C. Maconchy ...	,, 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894 [on privilege leave for 2 months and 13 days from 28th August 1893].
Ditto ditto ...	Mr. O. C. Lees ...	,, 2nd September to 9th November 1893. (Officiating.)
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS IN CHARGE OF CIRCLES.		
South-Western Circle ...	Lieut.-Col A. D. McArthur, R.E.	From 21st June 1893 to 21st March 1894 [on privilege leave from 23rd March 1893].
Ditto ditto ...	Mr. D. B. Horn ..	,, 1st April to 20th June 1893. (Officiating.)
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	,, 22nd to 31st March 1894. (Officiating.)
Orissa Circle	Mr. W. Connan ...	,, 1st April 1893 to 16th July 1893 [on privilege leave for 3 months from 17th July 1893].
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	,, 17th October 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Ditto ...	Mr. D. B. Horn ..	,, 17th July to 16th October 1893. (Officiating.)
Sone Circle	,, W. A. Inglis ...	,, 1st April to 27th June 1893.
Ditto	,, R. B. Buckley ...	,, 28th June 1893 to 31st March 1894.
EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS IN CHARGE OF CIRCLES.		
South-Western Circle.		
Nadia Rivers Division ...	Mr. C. E. Livesay ...	From 1st April 1893 to 19th February 1894.
Ditto do. ...	,, M. J. J. P Norman ...	,, 20th February to 31st March 1894.
Cossye Division ...	,, J. P. Scotland ...	,, 1st April 1893 to 5th February 1894.
Ditto ...	,, A. H. C. MacCarthy ...	,, 6th to 16th February 1894.
Ditto ...	,, H. Barlow ...	,, 17th February to 31st March 1894.
Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.	,, T. M. L. Thompson ...	,, 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Circular and Eastern Canals Division.	,, J. W. Fox, Honorary Assistant Engineer.	,, 1st April 1893 to 6th December 1893. (Officiating.)
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ..	,, 22nd to 31st March 1894. (Officiating.)
Ditto ditto ...	,, D. B. Horn ...	,, 7th December 1893 to 21st March 1894.
Balasore Division ...	,, A. Hayes ...	,, 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Orissa Circle.		
Acquapada-Jajpur Division ...	Mr. M. H. Arnott ...	From 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Brahmini-Byturni Division ...	,, R. E. Carter ...	,, 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Puri Division ...	Rai Bahadur Prossono Coomar Daniari.	,, 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Mahanadi Division ...	Mr. G. A. G. Shawe ...	,, 1st April 1893 to 15th January 1894.
Ditto ...	,, T. H. Clowes ...	,, 16th January to 31st March 1894.

List of Officers in charge of Irrigation Circles and Divisions during the year 1893-94—concld.

Circle or Division.	Name of Officer.	Period of charge.
1	2	3
EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS IN CHARGE OF CIRCLES—*concld.*		
SONE CIRCLE.		
Arrah Division	Mr. C. H. DeMello ...	From 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Buxar Division	„ M. J. J. P. Norman ...	„ 1st April 1893 to 14th February 1894.
Ditto	„ T. Butler ...	„ 15th February to 31st March 1894.
Western Sone Division ...	„ A. S. Thomson ...	„ 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Gandak Division ...	„ O. C. Lees ...	„ 1st April 1893 to 31st August 1893.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 19th November 1893 to 17th March 1894.
Ditto ...	„ H. H. Green ...	„ 1st September to 18th November 1893, (Officiating).
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 18th to 31st March 1894.
Dehri Workshops Division ..	„ L. R. Fraser ...	„ 1st to 12th April 1893 [on privilege leave for 3 months from 13th April 1894].
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 13th July to 18th October 1893.
Ditto ...	„ M. J. J. P. Norman ...	„ 13th April to 12th July 1894 (in addition to his own duties).
Ditto ...	„ J. R. Swinden ...	„ 19th October 1893 to 31st March 1894.
CANAL REVENUE OFFICERS.		
Deputy Collector, Revenue Division, Sone Canals.	Babu Saroda Prosad Chatterjee.	From 1st April 1893 to 31st December 1893.
Deputy Collector, Revenue Division, Sone Canals.	Maulvi S. M. Nasiruddin . .	„ 1st January to 31st March 1894.
Deputy Collector, Revenue Division, Orissa Canals.	Babu Jugdum Sahai ...	„ 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Deputy Collector, Revenue Division, Midnapore Canals.	„ Raj Mohun Chuckerbutty.	„ 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.
Supervisor, Calcutta Canals ...	Mr. W. R. Cooksey ...	„ 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 24th November, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
	BENGAL.		
	BURDWAN DIVN.		
1	Burdwan Nov. 24, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *aman* and sugarcane good and *rabi* promising well. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Prices of common rice :—
	Kalna ...	Nil	
	Katwa ...	Nil	
	Raniganj	Nil	
			Srs.
			Burdwan ... ... 12 to 18
			Kalna ... ... 10 to 15
			Katwa ... ... 15½ per rupee.
			Raniganj 15
2	Birbhum „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—cool and seasonable. Prospects of all crops good. Cutting of paddy has commenced. Rice sells from 14½ to 18 seers per rupee. Supply of fodder and water sufficient.
	Rampur Hát ...	Nil	
3	Bankura „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Winter rice being harvested. Prospects of all crops good. Prices of coarse rice :—
			Srs.
			Bankura ... ... 20½ per rupee.
			Vishnupur 17½
4	Midnapore „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—cool and fine. *Aman* paddy excellent. Sowing of *rabi* crops progressing. Prices of common rice :—
			Srs.
			Sadar 14
			Contai 19
			Tamluk ... ... 11½ to 13½ per rupee.
			Ghatal 15
5	Hooghly „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. All crops doing well. Harvesting of earlier winter rice has commenced in places.
	Serampore ...	Nil	
	Jahanabad ...	Nil	
6	Howrah .. 24, '94	Nil	No particulars furnished.
	Ulubaria ...	Nil	
	PRESIDENCY DIVN.		
7	24-Parganas „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Sowing of *rabi* continues. Harvesting of *aman* going on; the crop is a very good one. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Price sells at—
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 11 to 13
			Barasat ... ... 13 per rupee.
			Basirhat 14½
			Diamond Harbour 13
8	Nadia „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of all crops good. Common rice averages 14 seers per rupee.
	Kushtia ...	Nil	
	Meherpur ...	Nil	
	Chuadanga ...	Nil	
	Ranaghat ...	Nil	
9	Murshidabad „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Sowing of *rabi* crops continues. *Aman* paddy and mulberry doing well. Fodder-supply reported to be still insufficient at Jangipur. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.
10	Jessore „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *baran aman* good. Harvesting of *chhotan aman* has commenced. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices of common rice :—
	Jhenida ...	Nil	
	Bangaon ...	Nil	
	Magura ...	Nil	
	Narail ...	Nil	
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 12 to 15 0
			Jhenida 15 4
			Magura ... ... 20 0 per rupee.
			Bangaon 16 0
			Narail 16 0
11	Khulna „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—fine and cool. *Aman* crop doing well. Cutting of *raida* rice has commenced. Cultivation of *rabi* crops going on. Common rice sells from 12 to 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.
	Bagerhat ...	Nil	
	Satkhira ...	Nil	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
RAJSHAHI DIVN.			
12	Rajshahi Nov. 24, '94 Nator ... Naugaon ...	Nil Nil Nil	Weather—getting cold; seasonable. Prospects of crops continue to be good throughout the district. Harvesting of *aman* and sowing of *rabi* in progress. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of rice varies from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.
13	Dinajpur „ 24, '94 Thakurgaon ...	Nil Nil	Weather—cold and sometimes cloudy. State of standing crops good. Cultivation of *rabi* crops going on. Fodder and drinking water sufficient. Rice is selling from 12 to 14 seers a rupee.
14	Jalpaiguri „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Haimanti* paddy is being cut; expected outturn 12 to 14 annas. Prospects of winter crops favourable. Fodder sufficient. Rice is being sold at 13 to 14 seers per rupee.
15	Darjeeling „ 24, '94 Siliguri ...	0·23 Nil	Weather—seasonable. *In the Hills:*—*Aghani* paddy, *bara marua* and *kalai* being harvested. Potatoes and *phaphur* ripening. Wheat and barley being sown. *In the Terai:*—Paddy being cut; mustard and potatoes being sown. Prices of coarse rice:— Srs. Hills ... ... 8 to 10 Terai ... ... 10 to 13 } per rupee.
16	Rangpur „ 24, '94 Nilphamari ... Gaibanda ... Kurigram ...	Nil Nil Nil Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. Winter sowings and tobacco planting in progress. Reaping of *amam* commenced. Common rice 9 to 14 seers per rupee.
17	Bogra „ 24, '94 Sherpur ... Nowkhilla ...	Nil Nil Nil	Weather—fine and cool. Cutting of *aman* is just commencing. Land is being ploughed for *rabi* crops. Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
18	Pabna „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—cool and seasonable. Prospects continue good throughout the district. Harvesting of *aman* and sowing of *rabi* crops in progress. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
DACCA DIVN.			
19	Dacca „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy going on. Prospects good. Mustard and pulses are being sown. Fodder plentiful. Common rice selling from 12 to 17 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.
20	Mymensingh „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Reaping of *aman* paddy commenced. Prospects very good. Common rice sells at 13 to 16 seers peer rupee. Condition of cattle good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient.
21	Faridpur „ 24, '94 Goalundo ... Madaripur ...	Nil Nil Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Price of rice 14 to 18 seers per rupee.
22	Backergunge „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Price of common rice varies from 9 to 16 seers a rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.			
23	Tippera „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Crops excellent. *Aman* is being cut and betelnuts harvested. Price of rice stationary:— Highest— Srs. c. Nabinagar ... ... 10 0 Lowest— Chowdagram ... ... 23 0 } per rupee.
24	Noakhali „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Reaping of *aman* commenced. Sowing of *rabi* crops continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of rice: *Aus.* *Aman.* Srs. Srs. Head-quarters ... ... 18 15 Fenny ... ... 20 17 } per rupee.
25	Chittagong „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of early *aman* and ploughing for winter crops going on. Prospects fair Prices continue normal. Water and fodder sufficient.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.			
26	Patna Nov. 24, '94	Nil	Weather—clear and cool. Paddy being harvested. Sowing of *rabi* and poppy going on. Poppy already sown is germinating well. Common rice selling at— Srs. Sadar ... ... 15 Barh ... ... 12½ Bihar ... ... 17 Dinapur ... ... 11 to 14½ per rupee.
27	Gaya „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. Harvesting of paddy and pressing of sugarcane in progress. Sowing of *rabi* approaching completion. Price of rice in Nawada 19½ seers per rupee—above the normal rate. At Sadar and Aurangabad it is about normal. Fodder and water-supply ample.
	Nawada ...	Nil	
	Jahanabad ...	Nil	
	Aurangabad ...	Nil	
28	Shahabad „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice in progress. *Rabi* sowings going on, but still backward.
29	Saran „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Occasionally cloudy for the last two days. Harvesting of paddy commenced. *Rabi* sowings rapidly going on. Poppy sowings going on and germination in high land excellent; low lands yet unfit for receiving seed, and insufficient preparation will have bad effect on the crop. Fodder and water plentiful. Prices of common rice :— Srs. c. Chapra ... ... 16 0 Siwan ... ... 15 3 Gopalganj ... ... 15 8 per rupee.
	Siwan ...	Nil	
	Gopalganj ...	Nil	
30	Champaran „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Aghani* paddy ripening. *Rabi* and poppy cultivation in progress; seeds germinating well. Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
31	Muzaffarpur „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Sowing of *rabi* and poppy continues. Prospects of standing crops favourable. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice selling at 12½ seers per rupee.
	Hajipur ...	Nil	
	Sitamarhi ...	Nil	
32	Darbhanga .. 24, '94	Nil	Weather—bright and cool. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Paddy doing well and coming into maturity with favourable prospects. Poppy sowings partially commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices almost stationary.
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.			
33	Monghyr „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—clear and seasonably cool mornings and nights. *Rabi*, poppy and oilseeds are still being sown, and the seedlings are growing well. Paddy is ripening, and harvesting has commenced in some places. Prospects of standing crop favourable. Sugarcane is being harvested. No cattle-disease. Sufficient fodder and water. Prices of common rice :— Srs. Sadar ... ... 11 to 18 Begusarai ... ... 16 Jamui ... ... 15¾ per rupee.
	Begusarai ...	Nil	
	Jamui ...	Nil	
34	Bhagalpur „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—sensibly colder with heavy dews. Harvesting of winter rice has begun. The results, though not so good as was anticipated owing to damage by rain, are very satisfactory. Indigo sowings are nearly completed, and those of mustard, linseed, wheat, gram and other *rabi* crops are in full swing. Fodder and water are abundant. Price of common rice stationary, averaging 15 seers per rupee.
	Banka ...	Nil	
	Madhipura ..	Nil	
	Supaul ...	Nil	
35	Purnea „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Land is being prepared for *rabi*, and that crop and tobacco and indigo are being sown. Early *aghani* rice is being cut; an outturn of 18 to 20 annas is expected. Prices normal. Common rice 14 to 20 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Kishanganj ...	Nil	
	Araria ...	Nil	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR—*concld.*			
Bhagalpur Div.—*concld.* 36	Malda Nov. 24, '94	Nil	Weather—fair and cool. Winter paddy is being reaped in some places; an average outturn is expected. Sowing of *rabi* crops not yet finished. Price of ordinary rice varies from 12 to 19¼ seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.
37	Santhal Parganas „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—bright and cool. Prospects good. Harvest of paddy proceeds. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.
	Deoghur ...	Nil	
	Godda ...	Nil	
	Jamtara ...	Nil	
	Pakour ...	Nil	
	Rajmahal ...	Nil	
ORISSA.			
Orissa Div. 38	Cuttack „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Sarad* harvest in progress. *Rabi* crops doing well. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at— Srs. c. Srs. c. Sadar ... ... 10 8 to 17 1; Jajpur ... ... 13 2 to 16 4; Kendrapara ... ... 13 2 to 20 0; Banki ... ... 19 11 — per rupee.
39	Balasore „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. Early *sarad* is being harvested. Late *sarad* doing well. Sowing of *dalua* rice has commenced. Rice sells at— Srs. Balasore ... ... 18; Bhadrak ... ... 20; Chandbali ... ... 16; Dhamnagar ... ... 16 — per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.
40	Puri „ 22, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Sarad* is in ear and in places almost ripe. *Laghu* is being reaped. State of miscellaneous crops good. Ploughing for *dalua* rice going on. Rice sells from 14½ to 21 seers a rupee.
CHOTA NAGPUR.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
Chota Nagpur Div. 41	Hazaribagh Nov. 24, '94	Nil	Weather—clear and cold. Paddy being harvested and *rabi* being sown. Prospects good all round. Outturn of paddy 16 annas. Common rice selling from 15 to 20 seers per rupee.
	Giridi ..	Nil	
42	Lohardaga „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Sowing of potatoes finished. Reaping of winter paddy continues. Common rice selling at 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
43	Palamau „ 22, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy has commenced with an excellent outturn. *Rabi* sowings nearly finished; prospects excellent. Rice selling from 14 to 28 3/4 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
44	Manbhum „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Reaping of winter rice going on. *Rabi* crops still being sown. Price of common rice (old and new) 12 to 24 seers per rupee.
	Gobindpur ...	Nil	
45	Singhbhum „ 24, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy continues with good outturn. Prospect of other standing crops good. Price of rice 14 to 24 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,
The 27th November 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 18th to 24th November 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1894.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Nov.	18th	133·7	8·9	30·026	69·8	79·7	18·2	61·5	64·8	0·547	61·5	77	N by E and Calm	28	Nil	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
,,	19th	132·4	8·7	29·981	69·5	79·7	18·5	61·2	64·9	·555	61·9	79	N by E and Calm	28	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌓, =.
,,	20th	134·8	8·9	·994	70·4	80·6	18·1	62·5	65·5	·566	62·4	78	N by E and Calm	37	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
,,	21st	133·2	9·0	30·051	69·8	79·8	18·4	61·4	64·9	·554	61·8	78	N by E and Calm	28	,,	Clear, ⌓.
,,	22nd	132·6	9·1	·108	69·4	79·4	19·2	60·2	64·2	·532	60·7	75	N by E ...	55	,,	Clear, ⌓.
,,	23rd	133·5	9·0	·099	69·0	79·0	18·8	60·2	63·8	·524	60·3	76	N by E and Calm	42	,,	Clear, ⌓.
,,	24th	131·0	9·2	·055	68·6	77·8	17·5	60·3	63·4	·516	59·8	73	N by W, NNW and Calm.	39	,,	Clear, ⌓.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		30·045
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		29·993
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		62·8
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		76·6
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		69·5
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		72·9
The extreme variation of temperature		20·4
The maximum temperature		80·6
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		7
		%
The mean relative humidity		77
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		70
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 18th to 24th November 1894		Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		0·01
The total fall from 1st January to 24th November 1894 ...		48·58
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		65·45

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observation made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⌓, dew; =, fog. ⊖ ⊖

N.B.—In the weekly abstract from 16th to 22nd September 1894 read 79·2 for 79·4 as the minimum temperature of the 22nd September 1894; in that from 30th September to 6th October 1894, read SSE for ESS as a prevailing direction of wind of the 5th October 1894; and in that from 21st to 27th October 1894, read 0·11 for 0·1 as rain of the 25th October 1894.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 26th November 1894.

C. LITTLE,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Beng

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Station Observations.											
				Air Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature.						
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily tem
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	30·007	30·057	+·064	Calm	21	81·3	19, 20 Nov.	60·6	24th Nov.	80·7	61·5	
			Raniganj	29·782	30·084	+·077	Calm	10	82·1	20th ,,	56·1	24th ,,	80·8	58·8	
		Birbhum	.....												
		Bankura	Bankura	29·785	30·049	+·072	Calm	11	83·1	20th ,,	56·8	24th ,,	81·4	59·5	
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·974	30·075	+·085	N	40	83·3	19 to 22 ,,	57·2	24th ,,	82·6	59·5	
		Hooghly	.....												
		Howrah	.....												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	30·087	30·057	+·056	NE	168	80·2	22 & 23 ,,	61·9	23 & 24 ,,	79·3	62·7	
		Calcutta	Calcutta	30·087	30·054	+·075	N, Calm	31	80·7	21st ,,	60·2	22 to 24 ,,	79·6	61·1	
		Nadia	Krishnagar	30·057	30·054	+·081	WNW	54	81·2	21st ,,	58·4	18th ,,	80·2	58·9	
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	30·041	30·058	[illegible]		24	80·4	20th ,,	60·5	21st ,,	79·1	62·1	
		Jessore	Jessore	30·061	30·042	+·072	N	38	81·1	21st ,,	58·0	22 & 24 ,,	79·9	58·6	
		Khulna	.....												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	30·024	30·045	+·073	Calm	83	78·9	20 & 24 ,,	59·6	22nd ,,	78·4	60·7	
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·981	30·035	+·080	Calm	17	79·3†	24th ,,	55·4	21st ,,	78·5*	58·5	
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·821	30·077	+·063	NNE	32	80·4	24th ,,	57·1	21, 23 & 24 ,,	78·5	58·0	
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·073	—	+·017	Variable	99	54·1	24th ,,	38·5	20th ,,	50·4	39·9	
			Gnatong	19·227	—	—	ESE	119	41·5	24th ,,	19·3	18th ,,	36·6	21·9	
		Kuch Bihar	.....												
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·985	30·038	+·077	NEly	32	79·3	24th ,,	56·8	18th ,,	78·6	58·4	
		Bogra	Bogra	30·031	30·046	+·086	Calm	?	79·5	21st ,,	57·2	21st ,,	78·6	59·6	
		Pabna	Sirajganj	30·049	30·049	+·078	Calm	9	78·6	22nd ,,	58·3	21st ,,	77·9	59·9	
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	30·070	30·045	+·087	NEly	58	80·1	18th ,,	61·3	23 & 24 ,,	79·3	62·5	
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30·030	30·043	+·071	NE & Calm	35	79·1	18th ,,	58·4	19th ,,	78·0	59·4	
		Faridpur	Faridpur	30·058	30·053	+·052	Calm	20	78·7	18 & 23 ,,	60·5	24th ,,	78·0	61·5	
		Backergunge	Barisal	30·074	30·033	+·079	Calm	38	80·3	18th ,,	59·0	24th ,,	79·4	60·4	
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	30·059	30·044	+·091	N & Calm	23	80·4	18, 19, 22 to 24 Nov.	57·0	23rd ,,	80·1	58·1	
		Noakhali	Noakhali	30·037	30·028	+·039	NEly	53	79·9	23rd ,,	56·0	24th ,,	79·0	57·2	
		Chittagong	Chittagong	30·008	30·045	+·094	NNE	59	80·7	18 & 19 ,,	60·1	20 & 22 ,,	80·1	60·7	
		South Lushai Hills	.....												
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·932	30·075	+·057	SWly	44	79·0	18 & 19 ,,	57·3	24th ,,	78·3	59·8	
		Gaya	Gaya	29·723	30·071	+·050	SE	121	82·6	19th ,,	56·2	23 & 24 ,,	80·3	58·3	
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·746	30·066	+·051	SSW	70	82·3	19th ,,	55·0	23rd ,,	79·9	59·1	
			Buxar	29·856	30·061	+·052	SWly	28	82·1	22nd ,,	56·4	20th ,,	80·0	59·1	
			Arrah	29·906	30·057	+·057	Wly	22	82·3	22nd ,,	56·1	20th ,,	80·4	58·3	
		Saran	Chapra	29·919	30·062	+·075	WNW & Calm	33	80·4	19th ,,	56·2	20th ,,	79·0	58·5	
		Champaran	Motihari	29·883	30·076	+·076	WSW	67	80·0	19th ,,	48·9	20th ,,	78·6	52·7	
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·930	30·071	—	Calm	34	79·7	19th ,,	53·3	20th ,,	78·4	56·6	
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·941	30·068	+·056	WSW	28	80·1	19th ,,	57·0	20, 21 ,,	78·3	59·2	
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·939	30·059	+·065	Calm & SWly	42	80·5	19th ,,	54·2	21st ,,	79·3	56·2	
		Purnea	Purnea	29·984	30·060	+·070	Calm & SWly	32	79·4	24th ,,	54·3	21st ,,	78·3	57·7	
		Malda	Malda	30·034	30·061	+·082	NW	47	80·3	20th ,,	55·3	22nd ,,	79·4	58·6	
		Santhal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·610	30·062	+·087	WNW	46†	79·2	20th ,,	56·5	21st ,,	78·5	58·1	
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	30·032	30·058	+·083	Calm	23	84·3	18th ,,	63·8	20, 21 & 23 ,,	83·4	64·9	
			False Point	30·093	30·056	+·088	N	115	82·9	20th ,,	61·0	19, 20 & 24 ,,	81·3	61·9	
		Balasore	Balasore	30·055	30·059	+·078	Nly	33	82·9	18, 20 & 21 ,,	59·1	19th ,,	82·3	60·4	
		Puri	Puri	30·091	30·046	—	N	160	83·7	18 & 22 ,,	65·6	22 & 24 ,,	82·3	66·5	
			Gopalpur	30·097	30·058	—	NNW	195	83·7	18th ,,	61·6	21st ,,	82·1	63·6	
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	28·050	30·072	+·055	NWly	134	77·8	22nd ,,	52·8	23rd ,,	75·8	55·6	
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·921	30·055	+·058	Calm	105	77·5	22nd ,,	52·6	24th ,,	75·9	54·6	
		Palamau	Daltonganj	—	—	—	N	17	82·0	22nd ,,	48·5	24th ,,	81·0	52·3	
		Manbhum	.....												
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·385	30·066	+·079	SWly	17	84·2	19th ,,	55·6	19th ,,	82·6	57·6	

* Mean of 4 days. | † Mean of 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the readings during the same period for [illegible]. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. [illegible] means of the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in for the [illegible]

for the week ending Saturday, the 24th of November 1894.

Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. Of week. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Rainfall. Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Since 16th October 1894. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	District.
—0·3	65·7	81	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	2·49	0·25	+2·24	3·58	1·80	+1·78	Burdwan.
—1·1	64·3	84	0·1	Nil											
					Nil	Nil	0·00	0·14	1·90	0·14	+1·76	4·97	1·43	+3·54	Birbhum.
—1·4	66·8	75	0·4	Nil	Nil	0 06	0·00	0·24	2·11	0·44	+1·67	2·99	1·79	+1·20	Bankura.
—0·7	67 3	76	0·3	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·00	0·23	4·47	0·31	+4·16	6·30	2·63	+3·67	Midnapore.
					Nil	0·01	0·00	0·19	4·19	0·20	+3·99	4·76	1·76	+3 00	Hooghly.
					Nil	0·02	0·00	0 29	2·68	0·31	+2·37	4·17	1·71	+2·46	Howrah.
—1·8	68 5	85	1·7	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·00	0·23	4·17	0·41	+3·76	5·87	2·64	+3·23	24-Parganas.
—1·1	67·0	87	0·4	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·15	3·04	0·31	+2·73	3·94	2·24	+1·70	Calcutta.
—2·4	67·6	80	0·4	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·14	5·77	0·31	+5·46	7·50	1·85	+5·65	Nadia.
—0·8	66·9	85	0·3	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	3 27	0·22	+3·05	6·84	1·53	+5·31	Murshidabad.
—3·0	65·8	92	0·1	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·00	0·27	6·18	0·29	+5·89	6·68	2 09	+4·59	Jessore.
					Nil	0·10	0·00	0·31	5·77	0·49	+5·28	6·52	2·46	+4·06	Khulna.
—1·0	68 6	79	0·1	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·03	2·12	0·20	+1 92	5·57	1·34	+4·23	Rajshahi.
—1·8	63 8	88	0·7	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·00	0 05	1·08	0 10	+0·98	4·82	0·99	+3·83	Dinajpur.
—1·1	64·0	87	1·6	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·04	0·08	0·04	5 43	2 84	+2·59	Jalpaiguri.
—2 0	43·9	91	0·9	0·23	0 18	0 03	0·50	0 05	0·31	0·28	+0·03	5·50	1·97	+3·53	Darjeeling.
—	28·5	81	1·1	0·39											
				Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·04	0·04	0	6 25	2·57	+3·68	Kuch Bihar.
—1·5	66·0	89	1·3	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·44	0·08	+0·36	5·90	1·70	+4·20	Rangpur.
—2·3	66·8	86	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0 00	3·58	0 31	+3·27	6·60	1·85	+4·75	Bogra.
—1·9	65·1	92	0	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·08	3·51	0·26	+3·25	5·68	2 09	+3·59	Pabna.
—2·3	69·1	86	0·9	Nil	Nil	0·15	0·00	0 33	5·26	0·76	+4·50	6 82	2·46	+4·36	Dacca.
—3 0	65·3	90	0·7	Nil	Nil	0 02	0 00	0·11	5·10	0 30	+4 80	9·35	2·20	+7·15	Mymensingh.
—1·6	63·1	87	0·1	Nil	Nil	0 10	0·00	0·25	7·83	0 39	+7 44	9·86	2·04	+7·82	Faridpur.
—2·1	69·9	84	1·3	Nil	Nil	0·20	0 00	0 41	3·90	1 42	+2·48	5·60	3 30	+2·30	Backergunge.
—3 6	68·0	88	0·4	Nil	Nil	0·11	0·00	0 33	2·39	0·70	+1·69	5·37	2 30	+3·07	Tippera.
—4·1	69·0	84	0·4	Nil	Nil	0·55	0·00	0·49	2·38	2 50	—0·12	4·91	4 28	+0·63	Noakhali.
—2 8	67·2	86	0·4	Nil	Nil	0·61	0·00	0 45	2·61	2 11	+0·50	7·32	4·60	+2 72	Chittagong.
					Nil	0 44	0·00	0 40	1·94	1 95	—0·01	8·18	4 03	+4 15	South Lushai
+0·3	67·1	75	1·0	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·03	1·16	0 10	+1·06	4·08	1 20	+3·78	Patna.
+0·1	63·2	75	1·4	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	1·63	0 15	+1·48	5·37	0·82	+4·55	Gaya.
—0·9	67·5	73	0·6	Nil											
+0·4	65·7	78	1·7	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·00	0 13	2·45	0·16	+2·29	5·30	1·18	+4·32	Shahabad.
+0·1	64·5	86	0·6	Nil											
—0·3	64·9	80	1·1	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·00	0 06	1·80	0 08	+1·72	6·18	0 75	+5·43	Saran.
—2·3	63 0	89	0	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·08	1·16	0 01	+1·15	4 10	0 32	+3·78	Champaran.
—	64·0	89	0·4	Nil	Nil	0 02	0·00	0·13	1·53	0 06	+1·47	4·64	0·93	+3 71	Muzaffarpur.
—1·2	64·5	86	0·1	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·03	1 79	0 03	+1·76	5 53	0 82	+4·71	Darbhanga.
					Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·44	0·10	+0 34	4·05	1·10	+2·86	Monghyr.
—1·5	65·3	81	0	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·00	0 04	0·45	0·08	+0·37	3·38	1 20	+2·12	Bhagalpur.
—0·8	62·3	92	0·7	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·03	0 04	—0·01	4·42	1·37	+3·05	Purnea.
—2·1	65·2	58	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0 00	0·57	0 18	+0·39	6 40	1·34	+5·06	Malda.
—1·0	65·0	80	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	2·58	0·13	+2·45	6·05	1·29	+4·76	Sonthál Parganas.
—0·2	69·1	76	1·0	Nil	Nil	0·40	0·00	0·43		1 24	+1·78	6·10	3 93	+2·17	Cuttack.
—0·9	70·1	85	2 3	Nil											
+0·3	66·4	88	0	Nil	Nil	0·14	0·00	0·33	3·02	0 81	+2·56	5·91	2·50	+3·41	Balasore.
—	71·2	79	0 6	Nil	Nil	0·46	0·00	0 47	3·89	2·03	+1·86	7·07	5·50	+2·17	Puri.
—	68·4	85	0 3	Nil											
—0·1	63 3	71	0	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·38	1·06	0·26	+0·80	5·76	0·90	+4·86	Hazaribagh.
—0·3	64·2	61	0·3	Nil	Nil	0·07	0·00	0·21	1·76	0·25	+1·51	3·86	1·11	+2·75	Lohardagu.
—	58·9	76	2·1	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·48	0·33	+0·15	3·69	1·10	+2·59	Palamau.
					Nil	0·01	0·00	0 20	0·34	0·16	+0·68	2·29	1·16	+1·13	Manbhum.
+0·5	63·5	81	0·6	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0 00	0·59	0·23	+0·36	1·68	1·49	+0·19	Singhbhum.

ast ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean or the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
numbers denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal
during the past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returned received in the district, i.e., from total rainfall at the sub-division

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 24th of November 1894.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 18th.	Monday, 19th.	Tuesday, 20th.	Wednesday, 21st.	Thursday, 22nd.	Friday, 23rd.	Saturday, 24th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·75	0·34	4·82	1·66
			Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	1·68	0·29	3·29	2·16
			Katwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·51	0·28	3·23	2·06
			Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·92	0·13	2·95	1·35
			Mankur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·84	0·11	5·78	1·77
			Hetampur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·22	0·13	6·00	1·83
			Rampur Hât ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·04	0·16	4·14	1·68
			Bolpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·25	?	1·41	?
			Murari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·14	?	6·59	?
			Labpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·32	?	6·09	?
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·77	0·17	1·48	1·01
			Vishnupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	2·06	0·34	2·98	1·43
			Maliara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·54	0·36	2·08	1·71
			Khatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·15	4·17	0·90	5·42	2·03
			Inias ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·59	?	0·64	?
			Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil		2·80	?	3·87	?
			Onda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·85	?	0·85	?
			Gangajalghati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·90	?	1·08	?
			Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·14	?	4·66	?
			Sonamukhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·43	?	2·03	?
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	8·67	0·62	11·61	5·21
			Tamluk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	4·01	0·33	6·65	2·63
			Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	2·72	0·22	3·79	2·11
			Ghatal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·49	0·06	3·17	0·57
			Kukrahati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·88	?	3·98	?
			Garhbeta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·25	?	6·27	?
			Panskura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·96	?	6·88	?
			Dantoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	3·29	0·18	3·78	1·84
			Hooghly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	7·23	0·21	7·95	1·54
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·04	0·21	2·55	1·94
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	2·97	0·29	5·55	2·17
			Mohesreka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	2·38	0·35	2·78	1·25
			Uluberia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·99	?	2·05	?
		24-Parganas...	Saugor Island ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	6·42	0·82	11·50	5·18
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	4·69	0·33	7·20	2·54
			Canning Town	...	..	...	...	...	...		Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Alipore (Obsy.)	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	3·04	0·28	3·94	2·24
			Barrackpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	3·74	0·15	4·30	1·79
			Dum-Dum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	4·09	0·21	4·72	1·93
			Barasat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	3·49	0·28	4·17	2·17
			Basirhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	2·58	0·34	3·36	2·15
	Presidency.	Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	6·21	0·36	8·08	1·78
			Krishnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·75	0·34	4·01	1·31
			Chuadanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	6·63	0·44	8·64	2·09
			Meherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	5·94	0·14	8·10	1·59
			Kushtia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	6·30	0·26	8·64	2·46
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·83	0·32	9·22	1·46
			Berhampore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·30	0·24	5·18	1·60
			Lalbag ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·69	0·31	7·22	1·45
			Azimganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·75	0·19	6·04	1·45
			Jangipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·67	0·08	3·92	1·50
			Lalgola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·40	0·20	10·90	1·84
			Akhriganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·19	?	7·33	?
			Putkabari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·00	?	3·70	?
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	5·40	0·42	5·80	2·23
			Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	6·79	0·30	7·74	2·42
			Jhenidah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	8·47	0·25	8·74	2·14
			Magura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	6·62	0·21	6·77	1·89
			Bangaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	3·60	0·30	4·34	2·12
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	4·82	0·39	6·02	2·11
			Bagerhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·17	7·93	0·64	8·81	2·98
			Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	4·57	0·43	4·76	2·29
			Nakipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·33		9·69	?
			Rampal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	11·08	?	12·09	?
		Rajshahi ...	Bonalia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·52	0·15	4·07	1·51
			Nator ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·85	0·26	5·31	1·88
			Naugaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	2·97	0·17	7·31	0·61
			Lalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·91	?	7·21	?
			Manda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·16	?	7·52	?
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·50	0·08	8·60	0·87
			Churaman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·25	0·16	2·64	0·71
			Raiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·47	0·06	4·24	0·48
			Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·06	3·30	1·97
			Balughat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·67	0·12	4·85	0·82
			Thakurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·45	?
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·08	5·43	2·84
			Alipore Dooar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·94	?
			Fallacotta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·90	?
			Debiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·30	?
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·77	?
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Darjeeling ...	Baxa ...	0·41	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	1	0·50	0·10	0·69	0·46	11·82	4·55
			Siliguri ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·28	0·32	4·86	0·89
			Darjeeling ...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·23	0·03	0·25	0·12	3·74	4·26
			Kalimpong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·21	1·55	0·53
			Kurseong ...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·30	?	0·30	?	4·74	?
			Pedong ...	0·06	0·04	0·02	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·12	?	0·29	?	2·40	?
		British Bhutan	Gnatong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			?	0·13	?	5·56	?
		Tibet ...	Yatong ...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	Nil	0·01	?	0·12	?	3·06	?
		Kuch Bihar...	Dinhatta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·13	0·04	6·40	1·64
			Kuch Bihar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	5·32	1·73
			Mickliganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·01	3·91	1·49
			Mathabhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·03	9·33	1·50
			Fulbari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·88	?
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·09	0·06	0·37	1·76
			Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·46	0·09	5·84	2·73
			Peerganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·75	?	4·22	?
			Kurigaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·19	0·16	3·89	1·16
			Gobindganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·91	?	5·77	?
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·02	7·44	1·19
			Ulipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
			Sunderganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·67	?
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·66	?	6·09	?
			Nowkhilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·45	0·54	7·85	2·11
			Bogra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·41	0·47	5·86	2·22
			Panchbibi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·02	0·22	7·87	1·61
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·80	0·01	4·73	1·20

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 24th of November 1894—contd.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 18th.	Monday, 19th.	Tuesday, 20th.	Wednesday, 21st.	Thursday, 22nd.	Friday, 23rd.	Saturday, 24th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·23	4·08	0·84	5·70	2 80
			Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	4·53	0·51	6·31	1 62
			Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·29	4·66	1·27	6·53	3 44
			Manikganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	7·76	0·28	8·72	1·94
			Jaydebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·73		5·69	?
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	6·12	0·39	9·03	1·77
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	3·17	0·22	6·37	2·11
			Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	4·86	0·29	8·55	2·45
			Jamalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·87	0·22	7·24	2·08
			Netrakona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	6·46	0·36	15·56	2·55
			Subarnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	6·47	?	7·66	?
			Durgapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·90	?	11·85	?
			Sherpur Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·52	?	7·86	?
			Diwanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
		Faridpur	Madaripur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	3·73	0·44	7·73	1·89
			Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	8·47	0·37	9·33	2 39
			Goalundo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	11·02	0·33	12·27	2·09
		Backergunge	Patuakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·30	5·04	1·66	7·17	3·55
			Pirojpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	4·91	1·18	6·83	3 22
			Barisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·25	3·54	1·25	4·40	3·18
			Gaurnadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·58	?	5·00	?
			Bhola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·44	2·10	1·57	3·90	3 33
			Daulatkhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·92		2·09	
			Bauphal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·33	?	6·27	?
		Hill Tippera	Agartala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	4·45	0·77	6·75	2·07
	Chittagong.	Tippera	Comilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·19	1·36	0·90	4·91	2·07
			Chandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	1·65	0·56	5·30	2·00
			Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	1·91	0·55	4·20	2·16
			Ramchandrapur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil		5·69	?	7·56	?
			Nasirnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·09	?	4·29	?
			Daudkandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Kasba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·30	?	2·87	?
			Laksam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·65	?	3·60	?
		Noakhali	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·20	3·19	1·81	5·72	3·61
			Feuny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·80	1·55	3·17	4·08	4·74
			Harishpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·62	?	0·28	?
			Ramganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·38	?	3·79	?
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·69	3·04	2·59	6·98	5·83
			Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·52	1·58	1·60	7·05	3·33
			Kutubdia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·61	?	8·97	?
			Satkanya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·34	?	11·42	?
			Kodala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·39	?	8·42	?
			Fenoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·07	?	6·55	?
			Mirsarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·96	?	6·94	?
			Chandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·18	?	9·12	?
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·44	1·94	1·95	8·18	4·03
			Bundarban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·47	?	7·92	?
	Patna.	Patna	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	1·06	0·07	6·56	1·16
			Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	2·88	0·06	6·35	1 09
			Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·23	0·13	3·26	1·27
			Barh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·46	0·16	3·74	1·29
			Bikram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·81	?	7·22	?
			Hilsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·30	?
		Gaya	Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·49	0·12	4·37	0 55
			Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	2·88	0·23	9·83	1·07
			Nawadah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·71	0·09	3·62	0·84
			Jahanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·45	0·14	3·75	0·81
			Arwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·29	?	3·81	?
			Daudnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·06	?	4·54	?
			Sherghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·70	?
			Rajauli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·20	?	7·20	?
			Pakri Barawan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·22	?	1·59	?
		Shahabad	Buxar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	5·26	0·10	8·01	1·21
			Dehri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	1·35	0·09	4·50	1·03
			Bhabhua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	2·88	0·39	6·05	1 39
			Sasaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	1·19	0·12	3·77	1·31
			Arrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	1·58	0·08	5·15	0·94
			Mohanea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·65	?	5·03	?
			Khiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·25	?	2·00	?
			Ageaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·45	?	7·14	?
			Ramagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·87	?	7·35	?
			Koath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·39	?	5·13	?
			Sikroul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·32	?	5·48	?
			Bassowan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·04	?	6·13	?
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·04	?	4·69	?
		Saran	Gopalganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	1·52	0·11	6·82	0·23
			Siwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	1·13	0·08	5·08	1·15
			Ekma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·75	?	6·00	?
			Chapra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	2·75	0·06	6·63	0·90
			Seeregpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Amnour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·78	?	4·14	?
			Basantpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·27	?	3·83	?
		Champaran	Motihari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	2·01	0·01	5·79	0·38
			Bettiah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·31	0·01	2·41	0·24
			Bagaha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·99	?	3·33	?
			Burhurwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·54	?	3·54	?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	1·04	0·01	4·55	0·65
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	2·21	0·07	4·34	1·34
			Hajipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	1·35	0·08	5·04	0·80
			Pare	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·98	?		?
			Mahuwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·04	?	5·77	?
			Shiuhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·82	?	4·44	?
			Pupri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
		Darbhanga	Tajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·68	0·04	7·74	0·84
			Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·77	0·03	3·39	0 86
			Madhubani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·73	0·02	4·48	0 77
			Bahera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·75	?	3·35	?
			Rosera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·05	?	3·57	?
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Begu Sarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·69	0·21	6·23	1·45
			Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·15	0·07	3·81	1·33
			Jamui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·46	0·03	2·10	0·82
			Gogri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·10	?	2·10	?
			Shaikhpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·30	?	3·24	?
			Chakai Bamda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·63	?	3·70	?
			Chupreon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Gidhour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·40	?	2·37	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 24th of November 1894—*concld.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 18th.	Monday, 19th.	Tuesday, 20th.	Wednesday, 21st.	Thursday, 22nd.	Friday, 23rd.	Saturday, 24th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th October 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
BIHAR—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur	Madhipura	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·22	0·04	3·08	1·13
			Bangaon (Syfabad).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·28	?	4·56	?
			Supaul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·01	3·10	1·02
			Pratapganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·06	?
			Bhagalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·53	0·21	3·51	1·09
			Banka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·03	0·07	3·85	1·48
			Colgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·53	?	3·36	?
		Purnea	Kishanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·02	4·30	1·17
			Araria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·03	3·88	1·24
			Purnea	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·08	0·06	5·06	1·68
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·21	?	4·42	?
			Barsoe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·27	?	2·85	?
			Forbesganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·01	?
			Kaliaganj	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·34	?
		Malda	Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·01	0·16	11·07	1·80
			Chanchal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·13	0·19	1·71	0·85
			Gajol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	.	Nil	?	2·07	?
			Sibganj	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·48	?	8·03	?
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·43	0·11	2·91	1·22
			Godda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·84	0·05	7·88	1·03
			Pakaur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·20	0·05	8·64	1·03
			Naya Dumka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·01	0·18	6·01	1·53
			Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·01	0·09	3·95	1·84
			Jamtara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·98	0·30	7·23	1·13
			Belbodda	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Nanihat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·16		5·39	?
			Asansboni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·95	?	8·00	?
			Katikund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·05	?	9·25	?
			Madhupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·09	?	5·10	?
			Sarwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·48	?	6·01	?
			Sarath	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil	Nil	?	0·87	?	6·25	?
			Barkope	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·46		3·90	?
			Dumrey	...	...	...	..			..	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Bhagya	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Mohespore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·39	?	4·48	?
			Baiharwa	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·31	?	4·20	?
			Sahibganj	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	Nil	Nil	?	0·44	?	1·79	?
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack	Jagatsingpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·39	2·95	1·01	5·04	3·81
			Banki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·13	1·42	1·97	4·95	3·99
			Cuttack	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	Nil	Nil	0·12	2·62	0·90	3·88	3·69
			False Point	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·25	2·16	2·14	6·95	6·55
			Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	Nil	Nil	0·24	6·28	0·83	10·84	3·91
			Jajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·26	2·61	0·61	4·95	2·08
			Dharmsala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·73		5·25	?
			Salipore	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·22	?	4·50	?
			Pal Lahara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·29	?	4·34	?
		Balasore	*Akhyapada*	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·62	?	7·06	?
			Chandbali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	Nil	0·32	2·14	1·62	6·12	3·66
			Bhadrak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	1·46	0·86	4·03	2·78
			Soro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	1·66	0·64	3·32	2·48
			Balasore	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	5·19	0·75	6·79	5·22
			Jellasore	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	·10	4·16	0·35	6·30	1·27
			Baripada	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil	Nil	0·26	5·60	0·84	8·29	1·79
		Puri	Puri	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·24	2·22	1·83	8·24	6·37
			Khurda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·22	4·25	1·39	5·70	4·35
			Bhanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·33	5·20	2·87	9·08	5·46
			Gop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	.	4·46	?	7·36	?
			Satpara	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·44	.	5·06	?
			Pipli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·90	.	6·06	?
			Nayagarh	...			..	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·50	?	3·97	?
			Ranpur	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·95	.	3·02	?
			Kurmala	..	...	...	.		...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
		Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·74	0·16	7·13	1·16
			Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·15	0·19	6·26	1·05
			Semtagurah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·13	0·23	4·47	0·55
			Mahudi Hills		...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·70	0·33	6·12	0·60
			Jhumra Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·60	0·32	4·80	1·03
			Barhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	.	0·71	?	5·21	?
			Chitra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·46	?	3·77	?
			Karagdeha	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0 70	?	4·40	?
			Ramgar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·80	?	7·10	?
		Lohardaga	Lohardaga	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	2·50	0·15	5·98	0·08
			Ranchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·81	0·33	1·72	1·21
			Silli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·00	?		?
			Palkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	.	0·36	?	2·49	?
			Tamar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Chainpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·60	.	2·96	?
		Palamau	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·48	0·33	3·69	1·10
			Balumath	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3 91	?	9·31	?
			Husainabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·61	?	4·20	?
			Garhwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·37	?	2·94	?
		Manbhum	Purulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·78	0·78	1·53	1·15
			Gobindpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·90	0·15	3·05	1·18
			Raghunathpur.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·56	?	1·45	?
			Barabhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·85	?	1·38	?
			Jhalda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·28	?	1·84	?
			Chas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·69	?	4·74	?
			Pandra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·93	?	0·15	?
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·59	0·23	1·68	1·49
			Chakardharpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·17	?	2·17	?
			Ghatsila	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		
			Baharagura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		
			Gaikura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·71	?	3·21	?
			Kalikapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·36	?	2·31	?
			Monoharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·38	?	2·24	?
			Kharswan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·50	?	3·36	?
													?		?		?

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least 0.10 inch of rain has fallen.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 24TH OF NOVEMBER 1894.

DURING the whole of the previous week, fine settled weather of ordinary north-east monsoon character prevailed in Bengal, and similar weather has obtained throughout the present week. Slight changes only have occurred from day to day, but they have been of the small oscillatory character such as usually occur during fine settled weather. On the 18th, pressure had fallen briskly, the fall being largest at the western stations, where it exceeded a tenth of an inch, but still pressure was in excess by small to moderate amounts; temperature, on the other hand, was usually in small defect. On the 19th a further slow fall of pressure occurred, while temperature was generally rising. On this and the previous day though weather continued quite fine and settled in the plains, yet in the hills weather was slightly disturbed, and on the 19th, Gnatong reported having had a light snowstorm. On the 20th the pressure changes were very small, though at most stations a slight increase had occurred, while, on the other hand, temperature was falling at many stations. Again, though weather continued fine in the plains, another snowstorm with about 2 inches of snow was reported at Gnatong. On the 21st, the increase of pressure had continued more briskly, and pressure was becoming decidedly in excess; temperature, on the other hand, had fallen at the majority of stations, and had become from 1° to 2° in defect. The slightly disturbed conditions in the hills were less pronounced on this day, and no storms or rain of any kind were reported. On the 22nd the increase of pressure continued, while the temperature changes were small and variable. The disturbed conditions in the hills had again become more pronounced, and Gnatong reported a snowstorm with about an inch of snow. On the 23rd the increase of pressure ceased, and a slight fall commenced, though pressure was still largely in excess, the usual excess equalling 0·12″. Temperature had also commenced to fall rather more briskly at many stations. Weather on this day appeared to have become more settled, and there were no storms in the hills. On the 24th the fall of pressure continued, though pressure was still in excess by from 0·06″ to 0·07″. Temperature had again fallen, and the mean temperature was usually in defect by about 1° to 3°.

Throughout the week a steady dry northerly wind current, usually varying between north-easterly and north-westerly, has been blowing over the whole province; skies have been almost cloudless except at the stations in the hills, and there has been a complete absence of rain, except at some of the stations in the hills, where slightly disturbed weather with light rain or snow has been reported.

Pressure has again been in excess practically throughout the week, and the usual average excess has equalled from 0·06″ to 0·09″.

Temperature has been below the normal for the week, and the defect in the mean temperature has equalled 1·1°. This defect has been largest in East Bengal, while in Orissa and Chota Nagpur the temperature has been more nearly normal.

The actual temperatures registered during the week and their variations from the normal temperature of the present season are clearly seen in the table below, where the average maximum, minimum and mean temperatures for the week at nine typical stations in different districts of the province are compared with the normal values for the same period. The variations, it will be seen, have been considerable in the day or maximum temperature, which have been very considerably in defect:—

Table showing the excess or defect of the actual mean temperature from the normal for the week ending Saturday, the 24th of November 1894.

	Normal mean maximum temperature for the week ending 24th November.	Actual mean maximum temperature for the week ending 24th November 1894.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean minimum temperature for the week ending 24th November.	Actual mean minimum temperature for the week ending 24th November 1894.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean daily temperature for the week ending 24th November.	Actual mean daily temperature for the week ending 24th November 1894.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.
Cuttack	84·5	83·4	—1·1	61·3	64·9	+0·6	74·4	74·2	—0·2
Calcutta	80·3	79·6	—0·7	62·5	61·1	—1·4	71·4	70·4	—1·0
Chittagong	82·0	80·1	—1·9	64·4	60·7	—3·7	73·2	70·4	—2·8
Burdwan	81·7	80·7	—1·0	62·0	61·5	—0·5	71·9	71·1	—0·8
Patna	79·7	78·3	—1·4	57·8	59·8	+2·0	68·8	69·1	+0·3
Gaya	81·1	80·3	—0·8	57·4	58·3	+0·9	69·3	69·3	0
Purnea	80·6	78·3	—2·5	56·7	57·7	+1·0	68·8	68·0	—0·8
Hazaribagh	75·7	75·8	+0·1	56·0	55·6	—0·4	65·9	65·7	—0·2
Darjeeling	53·6	50·4	—3·2	40·6	39·9	—0·7	47·1	45·2	—1·9

Rainfall.—Except for a few local falls of rain or snow in the hills the whole province has been rainless for the week.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 24th of November 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th October 1894.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	83·3	56·1	80·4	60·3	70·4	−1·5	Nil	0·03	−0·03	0·00	0·10	−0·10	4·04	0·18	5·74	1·87
North Bengal	80·4	55·4	78·4	59·2	68·8	−1·6	Nil	0·01	−0·01	0·00	0·05	−0·05	1·20	0·05	5·44	1·47
East Bengal	80·7	56·8	79·1	60·0	69·6	−2·8	Nil	0·21	−0·21	0·00	0·31	−0·31	3·61	0·76	6·32	2·59
Bihar	82·6	48·9	79·1	57·9	68·5	−0·8	Nil	0·01	−0·01	0·00	0·05	−0·05	1·46	0·01	5·17	0·98
Orissa	84·3	59·1	82·3	63·5	72·9	−0·3	Nil	0·31	−0·31	0·00	0·40	−0·40	2·58	0·86	5·93	3·36
Chota Nagpur	84·2*	52·6*	78·1*	55·0*	67·0*	0	Nil	0·02	−0·02	0·00	0·10	−0·10	0·74	0·13	3·63	0·94

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 27th November 1894.

A. Pedler,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 18th to 24th November 1894.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
November ...	18th ...	30·102	71·5	81·3	19·6	61·7	76·6	66·4	·513	59·7	56	Nil
,, ...	19th ...	·041	71·7	81·4	19·5	61·9	76·4	67·6	·559	62·1	61	,,
,, ...	20th ...	·062	72·4	81·9	19·0	62·9	77·6	69·6	·617	65·0	65	,,
,, ...	21st ...	·099	71·3	81·4	20·3	61·1	75·6	69·6	·644	66·2	73	,,
,, ..	22nd ...	·165	70·9	80·9	20·0	60·9	75·1	66·6	·540	61·2	62	,,
,, ...	23rd ...	·158	70·7	80·4	19·5	60·9	74·8	67·1	·562	62·2	65	,,
,, ...	24th ...	·129	69·7	78·9	18·5	60·4	75·1	66·6	·540	61·2	62	,,

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	30·108
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	71·2
The extreme variation of temperature	21·5
The maximum temperature	81·9
	%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	6[illegible]
	Inc[illegible]
The total fall of rain from 18th to 24th November 1894	

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum tempe[illegible]

Meteorological Office, India,
The 26th November 1894.

C. Little,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Gov[illegible]

[illegible] If any of the returns are [illegible] rainy day is when at least

Rain has been ... Burdwan ... Patna ... Gaya ... Purnea ... Hazaribagh ... Darjeeling

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra, for the month of October 1894.

		River Ganges.																River Bhagirathi.		River Jalangi.		River Brahmaputra.	
		Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Sarupganj.		Gowhatty.	
	Miles.	86		124	48	90		177	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	501	120						
Date.	Distance.	From Allahabad ...		From Allahabad ...	From Mirzapur ...	From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar ...	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahibganj ...	From Benares	From Rampur Boalia ...						
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1st ...	...	20·58	226·80	18·00	214·80	17·00	186·05	23·50	157·73	17·17	119·02	18·17	86·17	20·17	62·17	20·17	23·11	25·50	53·24	27·92	32·22	25·00	173·76
2nd ...	...	29·92	236·14	26·00	222·80	21·00	190·05	23·10	157·33	16·00	117·85	17·75	85·75	19·75	61·75	19·92	23·84	24·96	53·70	27·75	32·05	24·80	173·56
3rd ...	...	32·92	234·14	31·50	228·30	25·08	194·13	26·60	160·83	16·17	118·02	17·42	85·42	19·62	61·62	19·75	23·69	24·33	53·07	27·50	31·80	24·50	173·26
4th ...	...	37·00	243·22	36·00	232·80	27·25	196·30	28·70	162·93	20·08	121·93	17·50	85·50	19·25	61·25	19·50	23·44	23·75	57·43	27·17	31·47	24·10	172·86
5th ...	...	36·25	245·47	38·50	235·30	24·83	197·88	30·31	164·53	22·67	124·52	17·51	85·51	20·25	62·25	19·25	23·19	23·67	57·41	27·17	31·47	23·80	172·56
6th ...	...	35·25	244·47	38·67	237·47	23·50	196·55	32·00	166·23	24·58	125·43	20·00	88·00	21·33	63·33	19·25	23·19	24·08	57·82	26·54	30·84	23·70	172·46
7th ...	...	35·25	242·47	36·00	232·80	24·50	196·55	32·00	166·23	25·08	125·93	21·17	89·17	22·25	64·25	19·42	23·61	24·75	58·49	26·29	30·59	23·50	172·26
8th ...	...	32·92	234·14	33·00	229·80	25·50	197·55	31·50	165·73	25·17	125·92	22·50	90·50	22·83	64·83	19·58	23·52	25·25	58·99	26·00	30·30	23·30	172·06
9th ...	...	30·50	232·72	29·67	225·47	26·92	199·97	31·51	164·73	24·67	126·52	24·00	92·00	23·25	65·25	19·67	23·61	25·75	59·49	26·00	30·30	23·30	172·16
10th ...	...	29·00	235·22	24·00	224·80	25·67	194·72	29·50	163·73	23·75	125·50	24·42	92·42	23·67	65·67	19·67	23·61	27·00	59·74	26·00	30·30	23·10	171·86
11th ...	...	28·67	234·89	27·67	224·47	25·17	194·22	28·80	163·03	22·83	124·68	24·01	92·01	23·25	65·25	19·58	23·52	26·08	59·82	26·00	30·30	22·90	171·66
12th ...	...	28·83	235·05	27·83	224·63	25·25	194·30	28·80	163·13	22·17	124·02	23·67	91·67	22·92	64·92	19·50	23·44	26·08	59·82	26·00	30·30	22·90	168·76
13th ...	...	27·00	233·22	26·42	223·22	25·17	194·22	28·50	162·73	22·17	124·02	22·67	90·67	22·50	64·50	19·33	23·27	27·92	59·66	26·00	30·30	18·90	167·66
14th ...	...	24·83	231·05	24·50	222·30	24·00	193·05	28·20	162·43	21·75	123·60	21·75	89·75	22·25	64·25	19·25	23·20	23·79	59·53	26·00	30·30	17·20	165·96
15th ...	...	22·92	229·14	22·17	218·97	23·75	192·80	27·31	161·53	21·09	122·85	21·58	89·58	21·92	63·92	19·17	23·11	25·58	59·32	26·00	30·30	19·00	168·66
16th ...	...	21·42	227·64	20·42	216·22	21·50	190·55	24·41	160·63	20·00	121·85	20·00	88·00	21·33	63·33	19·00	22·94	25·29	59·03	25·92	30·22	19·80	168·56
17th ...	...	21·00	226·22	19·00	214·80	20·50	189·55	23·51	159·73	18·58	120·43	19·67	87·67	20·50	62·50	18·75	22·69	24·92	58·06	25·83	30·13	19·90	168·66
18th ...	...	18·50	224·72	18·00	214·80	19·58	188·63	24·70	158·93	17·83	119·68	19·08	87·08	19·58	61·58	18·50	22·44	24·33	58·07	25·58	29·88	19·80	168·56
19th ...	...	18·50	224·72	17·50	214·30	18·83	187·88	24·10	158·33	17·17	119·02	18·42	86·42	18·67	60·67	18·08	22·02	23·67	57·41	26·17	30·47	19·50	168·26
20th ...	...	18·50	224·72	17·33	214·13	19·25	188·30	23·45	157·68	16·25	118·10	17·75	85·75	17·92	59·92	17·67	21·61	22·87	56·61	25·00	29·30	19·40	168·16
21st ...	...	18·08	224·30	17·00	213·80	18·00	187·05	23·00	157·23	15·42	117·27	16·95	84·95	17·08	59·08	17·33	21·27	22·04	55·78	24·00	28·30	18·50	167·26
22nd ...	...	17·58	223·80	16·50	213·30	17·92	186·97	22·55	157·08	14·25	116·10	15·58	83·58	16·83	58·83	16·92	20·86	21·33	55·07	23·67	27·97	18·30	167·06
23rd ...	...	17·18	223·30	16·00	212·80	17·08	186·13	22·00	156·83	15·25	117·10	14·50	82·50	16·58	58·58	16·67	20·61	20·75	54·49	23·58	27·88	18·30	167·06
24th ...	...	16·58	222·80	15·67	212·47	16·42	185·47	22·50	156·73	15·25	117·10	15·08	83·08	16·42	58·42	16·42	20·36	22·25	53·99	22·75	27·05	18·40	167·16
25th ...	...	18·58	224·80	16·92	213·72	16·83	185·88	22·80	157·03	16·00	117·85	15·17	83·17	16·25	58·25	16·25	20·19	19·67	53·41	22·00	26·30	19·50	168·26
26th ...	...	20·00	226·22	21·00	217·80	18·83	187·88	22·60	156·83	15·75	117·61	15·33	83·33	16·33	58·33	16·25	20·19	19·00	52·74	21·67	25·97	20·20	168·96
27th ...	...	21·08	229·30	21·50	218·30	21·00	190·05	24·00	158·23	15·25	117·10	15·42	83·42	16·33	58·33	16·25	20·19	19·50	53·24	21·00	25·30	21·10	171·86
28th ...	...	22·58	228·80	22·00	218·80	21·75	190·80	25·00	159·83	17·42	119·27	15·67	83·67	16·42	58·42	16·42	20·36	19·71	53·45	21·75	26·05	24·30	173·06
29th ...	...	21·83	228·05	21·00	217·80	21·33	190·38	25·75	159·98	18·33	120·18	16·50	84·50	16·92	58·92	16·75	20·69	19·92	53·66	21·58	25·88	24·60	173·36
30th ...	...	20·83	227·05	20·33	217·13	20·75	189·80	25·80	159·03	18·08	119·93	16·92	84·92	17·42	59·42	17·08	21·02	20·25	53·99	21·33	25·63	24·70	173·46
31st ...	...	19·00	225·22	19·00	215·80	19·58	189·63	23·80	158·03	17·58	119·43	16·58	84·58	17·42	59·42	17·33	26·27	20·42	54·16	21·17	25·47	24·40	173·16

CALCUTTA,
The 27th November 1894.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of September 1894, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1894-95.						Tollage, 1893-94.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
1	2			3			4			5		
Orissa Circle.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Taldanda Canal System	611	14	8	8,566	2	9	2,132	10	11	9,325	13	8
Kendrapara ditto	5,949	7	0	25,517	7	10	6,661	0	6	40,790	12	5
High Level, Range I	986	5	3	3,386	13	9	1,294	2	3	7,756	6	6
Ditto, „ II	243	4	0	849	9	5	210	10	9	1,570	1	3
Ditto, „ III	149	8	0	513	4	3	151	4	6	1,048	4	0
Jajpur Canal ...	58	9	0	191	8	3	26	4	6	164	1	4
Total Orissa Circle ...	7,998	15	11	39,024	14	3	10,476	1	5	60,655	7	2
South-Western Circle.												
Midnapore Canal ...	10,048	14	9	60,000	9	3	6,641	6	9	47,518	6	6
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	4,621	15	0	37,213	12	3	4,034	8	0	32,660	1	0
Total South-Western Circle... ...	14,670	13	9	97,214	5	6	10,675	14	9	80,178	7	6
Sone Circle.												
Patna Canal System ...	1,069	2	0	10,427	13	3	1,183	9	0	11,994	9	6
Arrah ditto ...	975	7	6	11,524	2	3	1,030	3	9	11,360	1	6
Buxar ditto ...	590	14	9	4,189	7	3	401	11	9	3,733	11	0
Total Sone Circle ...	2,635	8	3	26,141	6	9	2,615	8	6	27,088	6	0
Grand Total ...	25,305	5	11	1,62,380	10	6	23,767	8	8	1,67,922	4	8

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1894-95.						Tollage, 1893-94.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	1,991	2,651	1,900 14 10	6,435	8,042	6,518 15 5	1,222	1,028	1,172 0 5	13,488	3,823	13,465 9 1
Total Orissa Circle	1,991	2,651	1,900 14 10	6,435	8,042	6,518 15 5	1,222	1,028	1,172 0 5	13,488	3,823	13,465 9 1

Total Navigation Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1894-95.		Earnings, 1893-94.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Orissa Canals ...	9,899 14 9	45,543 13 8	11,648 1 10	74,121 0 3
Midnapore Canal ..	10,048 14 9	60,000 9 3	6,641 6 9	47,518 6 6
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	4,621 15 0	37,213 12 3	4,034 8 0	32,660 1 0
Sone Canals ...	2,635 8 3	26,141 6 9	2,615 8 6	27,088 6 0
Total ...	27,206 4 9	1,68,899 9 11	24,939 9 1	1,81,387 13 9

Calcutta,
The 27th November 1894.

K. H. Stephen,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of September 1894, *as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.*

Canals.	Tollage, 1894-95.		Tollage, 1893-94.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	25,408 13 6	1,08,766 5 3	24,774 14 6	1,20,828 13 6
Tolly's Nala ...	8,026 11 6	36,710 2 3	6,700 14 6	35,993 3 0
Total ...	33,435 9 0	1,45,476 7 6	31,475 13 0	1,56,822 0 6
Orissa Coast Canal ...	4,632 15 9	28,579 12 3	6,204 11 0	54,245 0 0
Nadia Rivers ...	21,754 13 6	79,982 11 6	26,528 14 0	1,08,030 13 10
Grand Total ...	59,823 6 3	2,54,038 15 3	64,209 6 0	3,19,097 14 4

Calcutta,
The 27th November 1894.

K. H. Stephen,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 24th November 1894, *as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 24th November 1894.			Week ending Saturday, the 25th November 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	418	44,625	715	281	34,250	438
Jute	414	2,49,875	3,856	268	1,31,925	2,167
Firewood	148	92,425	1,371	183	90,140	1,389
Other articles	717	1,90,050	2,992	1,118	2,21,115	3,660
Total ...	1,727	5,76,975	8,934	1,850	4,77,430	7,654

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of September 1894, *as compared with the same month of the previous year.*

STAPLES.	1894.		1893.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1894.	1893.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	2,083	28,300	2,744	23,279	30,383	26,023	4,360	.....
Cotton, raw	15	66	1	41	81	42	39	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	353	.....	540	30	353	570	.....	217
Ditto, Indian	263	178	195	183	441	378	63	.....
Piece-goods, European	4,665	8	5,099	50	4,673	5,149	.....	476
Ditto, Indian	47	.....	31	12	47	43	4	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	2	.....	5	6	2	11	.....	9
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	12	1	19	10	13	29	.....	16
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	37	.....	13	.....	37	13	24	.....
Turmeric	1	146	3	121	147	124	23	.....
Aniline dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	5	.....	3	3	5	6	.....	1
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	17	.....	33	4	17	37	.....	20
Rice in the husk	1,011	901	2,473	5,580	1,912	8,053	.....	6,141
Rice not in the husk	2,355	1,274	12,489	2,491	3,629	14,980	.....	11,351
Jawar and bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	1,830	421	1,018	450	2,251	1,468	783	.....
Others	12	.....	259	11	12	270	.....	258
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw	9	352	19	698	361	717	.....	356
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns	.....	1		9	1	11	.....	10
Jute—								
Raw	173	75,494	342	52,419	75,667	52,761	22,906	.....
Gunnybags and cloth	111	209	272	8,341	320	8,613	.....	8,293
Lac—								
Stick	.....	1	4	1	1	5	.....	4
Shell								
Leather, manufactured	41	.....	22	1	41	23	18	.....
Liquors—								
Beer	23	.....	48	.....	23	48	.....	25
Spirits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wines	57	.....	55	.....	57	55	2	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Brass, do.	5	.....	18	1	5	19	.....	14
Copper, wrought	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Brass, do.	158	71	160	53	229	213	16	.....
Iron	267	32	646	161	389	807	182	.....
Others	61	19	74	22	80	96	.....	16
Oils—								
Kerosine	7,937	3	7,745	14	7,940	7,759	181	.....
Castor	4	.....	19	8	4	27	.....	23
Cocoanaut	92	.....	87	.....	92	87	5	.....
Others	534	.....	273	88	534	361	173	.....
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	2	143	.....	156	145	156	.....	11
Rape and mustard	245	580	191	646	825	837	.....	12
Til or jinjili	1	53	.....	.....	54	.....	54	.....
Poppy	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Earth-nuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	.....	27	20	74	27	94	.....	67
Opium	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Paper and pasteboard	111	47	52	2	158	54	104	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	101	1	52	4	102	56	46	.....
Dried fruits and nuts	36	.....	16	.....	36	16	20	.....
Others	805	322	805	312	1,127	1,117	10	.....
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines and tenders and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	67	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	67	.....
Salt	2,928	90	4,314	49	3,018	4,355	.....	1,337
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	.....	18

Staples.	1894.		1893.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1894.	1893.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	410	257	394	243	697	547	150	.....
Pepper	38	.....	38	.....	38	38	.....	.....
Ginger	.....	5	.....	76	5	76	.....	71
Chillies	82	24	453	61	106	514	.....	48
Cardamoms	.....	20	.....	12	20	12	8	.....
Others	79	24	107	97	103	204	.....	99
Stone and lime	266	83	271	317	289	588	.....	299
Sugar—								
Refined or crystalized, including sugar-candy.	348	.....	321	31	348	352	.....	4
Unrefined, viz., molasses or treacle or gur, and other saccharine products.	1,178	158	422	209	1,336	661	675	.....
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	1	5,177	2	4,916	5,178	4,918	260	.....
Timber	132	94	.....	.....	226	.....	226	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	153	1,508	47	1,657	1,661	1,704	.....	43
Manufactured—								
Cigars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	4	12	2	16	16	18	.....	2
Wool, raw	.....	.....	1	4	.....	5	.....	5
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	5,168	1,168	4,141	708	6,336	4,819	1,517	.....
Total	34,995	117,272	46,231	103,687	152,267	149,078	31,946	29,627

J. Shaw,
for Examiner of Accounts.

Calcutta, *the 23rd November* 1894.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of September 1894, *as compared with the same month of the previous year.*

Staples.	1894.		1893.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1894.	1893.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	749	.....	2,422	.....	749	2,422	.....	1,673
Cotton, raw	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	3
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	161	.....	42	.....	161	42	119	.....
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	131	.....	131
Piece-goods, European	511	.....	492	.....	511	492	19	.....
Ditto, Indian	1	.....	80	.....	1	80	.....	79
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Non-intoxicating—								
Others	1	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	1
Dyes and Tans—								
Cutch	2	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....
Turmeric	.....	78	.....	20	78	20	58	.....
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	.....	.....	2	3	.....	5	.....	5
Rice in the husk	5	13	218	30	18	248	.....	230
Do. not in the husk	95	499	2,365	31	594	2,396	.....	1,802
Gram and pulse	9	7	22	2	16	24	.....	8
Others	1	.....	149	8	1	157	.....	156
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Skins of of sheep, &c.	.....	22	.....	35	22	35	.....	13
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Jute—								
Raw	3	4,339	4	2,240	4,342	2,244	2,098	.....
Gunny bags and cloth	12	2	39	14	14	41	.....	27
Leather, manufactured	6	.....	1	.....	6	1	5	.....
Liquors—								
Wines	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Metals—								
Brass, unwrought	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Brass, wrought...	11	8	8	5	19	13	6	.....
Iron	64	2	112	9	66	121	.....	55
Others	1	17	6	12	18	18	.....	.....
Oils—								
Kerosine	190	.....	127	.....	190	127	63	.....
Castor	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Cocoanut	5	.....	3	.....	5	3	2	.....
Others	183	.....	94	.....	183	94	89	.....
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	4	.....	7	4	7	.....	3
Rape and mustard	39	34	22	.....	73	22	51	.....
Til or gingelly	.....	35	.....	.....	35	.....	35	.....
Others	.....	.....	31	3	.....	34	.....	34
Paper and pasteboard	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	2
Provisions—								
Ghee	19	.....	2	.....	19	2	17	.....
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	99	.....	19	99	19	80	.....
Others	70	33	95	85	103	180	.....	77
Salt	210	.....	208	.....	210	208	2	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	8	210	12	242	218	254	.....	36
Chillies	32	11	118	8	43	126	.....	83
Others	9	7	10	6	16	16	.....	.....
Stone and lime	11	.....	86	.....	11	86	.....	75
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	13	.....	6	40	13	46	.....	33
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	27	367	4	181	394	185	209	.....
Timber	27	.....	13	3	27	16	11	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	101	42	100	56	143	156	.....	13
Manufactured—								
Other sorts	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	13	.....	13
All other articles of merchandise	568	281	395	159	849	554	295	.....
Total ...	3,146	6,113	7,435	3,218	9,259	10,653	3,163	4,557

J. Shaw,

Calcutta, *the 22nd November* 1894 — *for Examiner of Accounts.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th November 1894 on 1,663·90 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	306,627	*3,40,716 0 0	32,62,739 0	7,38,706 0 0	15,155 13 0	10,94,577 13 0	76,454	120,944	197,398
Or per mile of railway	.....	204 12 4	.....	443 15 4	9 1 9	657 13 5	.....	.....	....
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	†5,326,580	†54,63,016 9 0	‡5,31,83,910 10	‡1,09,74,611 10 0	§3,11,006 7 0	1,67,48,634 10 0	1,444,709½	2,091,651	3,536,360½
Total for 20 weeks ...	5,633,207	58,03,732 9 0	5,64,46,649 10	1,17,13,317 10 0	3,26,162 4 0	1,78,43,212 7 0	1,521,163½	2,212,595	3,733,758½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	280,244	3,65,553 13 6	25,58,557 30	6,27,172 3 4	16,195 14 9	10,08,921 15 7	78,409	96,350	174,759
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	226 15 2	.....	389 5 11	10 0 11	626 6 0	.....	... .	.....
Total for corresponding 20½ weeks of previous year...	5,673,251	62,80,907 3 0	4,81,41,159 20	1,07,61,959 8 5	3,11,279 3 11	1,73,54,145 15 4	1,543,880	1,965,960	3,509,840

* The decrease is due to figures for the corresponding period of 1893, including traffic on account of His Excellency the Viceroy's journey from Agra Fort to Diamond Harbour and of "Deepmalika" fair at Muttra.
† Deducted No. of passengers 3,455 and added Rs. 3,500 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 29th September and 6th October 1894.
‡ Ditto Mds. 4,01,891 and ,, 26,645 }
§ Added ,, 4,903 }

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th November 1894, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,753	5,283 5 0	10,405 30	482 7 0	9 0 0	5,774 12 0	1,154	56	1,210
Or per mile of railway	.....	237 10 8	.....	21 11 3	0 6 5	259 12 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	*353,596	*84,468 6 0	†1,63,771 0	†6,485 13 0	‡177 0 0	91,131 3 0	21,123	1,372	22,495
Total for 20 weeks ...	374,349	89,751 11 0	1,74,176 30	6,968 4 0	186 0 0	96,905 15 0	22,277	1,428	23,705
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,735	4,820 4 5	9,354 20	439 11 0	11 15 6	5,262 14 11	879	143	1,022
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	216 13 5	.....	19 6 0	0 8 7	236 12 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 20½ weeks of previous year ...	355,342	86,252 6 8	1,84,798 10	6,227 8 0	329 13 4	92,809 12 0	18,109	1,511	19,620

* Added No. of passengers 2,249 and Rs. 576 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 29th September and 6th October 1894.
† Ditto Mds. 1,318 and ,, 45 }
‡ Ditto ,, 2 }

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th November 1894, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*18,179	*16,782 15 0	79,977 0	13,972 13 0	48 0 0	30,803 12 0	6,262	2,816	9,078
Or per mile of railway	.....	103 15 9	.....	86 9 2	0 4 9	190 13 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	†339,197	†2,74,299 7 0	‡11,65,188 30	‡1,69,053 5 0	§1,093 0 0	4,44,444 12 0	107,523½	59,698½	167,222½
Total for 20 weeks ...	357,376	2,91,082 6 0	12,45,165 30	1,83,026 2 0	1,140 0 0	4,75,248 8 0	113,785½	62,514½	176,300½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,045½	19,061 15 11	70,020 10	10,549 4 0	50 4 6	29,661 8 5	6,040	3,187	9,227
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	118 1 8	.....	65 5 9	0 5 0	183 12 5	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 20½ weeks of previous year ...	403,921½	3,02,418 14 9	12,91,940 30	1,63,804 14 0	885 12 3	4,67,109 9 0	129,629	58,195	187,824

* Decrease occurred principally in booking from Kalka.
† Added number of passengers 677 and Rs. 4,258 }
‡ Ditto maunds 41,078 and ,, 1,318 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 29th September and 6th October 1894.
§ Deducted ,, 8 }

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th November 1894, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	219,270	1,02,360 0 0	10,11,580 0	2,27,980 0 0	15,150 0 0	3,45,490 0 0	29,590	43,258	72,776
Or per mile of railway	270	126 0 0	1,244 0	280 0 0	*1 0 0	*407 0 0	.....	.....	
For previous 19 weeks of half-year†	3,293,102	15,34,112 0 0	1,72,94,813 0	36,01,248 0 0	3,18,994 0 0	54,54,354 0 0	556,211	688,042	1,244,253
Total for 20 weeks ...	3,512,372	16,36,172 0 0	1,83,06,393 0	38,29,228 0 0	3,34,144 0 0	57,99,844 0 0	585,731	731,300	1,317,031
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	191,860	97,171 10 0	8,94,796 0	1,89,973 15 6	19,803 1 10	3,06,878 11 4	28,533	39,235	67,768
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	247	125 0 0	1,150 0	244 0 0	*1 0 0	*370 0 0	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,308,627½	15,29,460 9 0	1,73,32,366 0	35,66,046 14 9	3,60,906 2 0	54,56,413 9 9	568,251	709,888	1,278,139

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 22nd September 1894.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th November 1894, on 135 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	40,580	11,750 0 0	66,310 0	5,238 0 0	70 0 0	17,100 0 0	4,011	2,077	6,088
Or per mile of railway	325	94 0 0	530 0	42 0 0	1 0 0	137 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19 weeks of half-year*	579,852	1,80,895 0 0	6,74,259 0	1,01,712 0 0	4,018 0 0	2,86,655 0 0	70,075	41,957	112,032
Total for 20 weeks ...	620,432	1,92,645 0 0	7,40,569 0	1,06,992 0 0	4,118 0 0	3,03,755 0 0	74,086	44,034	118,120
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	30,479½	11,568 8 4	46,837 0	3,459 13 0	304 11 0	15,333 0 4	4,011	1,661	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	244	93 0 0	375 0	28 0 0	2 0 0	123 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	610,799½	2,01,409 7 1	11,57,690 0	92,659 1 3	3,330 10 0	2,97,399 2 4	75,610	38,887	114,497

* Audited up to week ending 22nd September 1894.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th November 1894, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,370	6,520 0 0	63,420 0	5,610 0 0	60 0 0	12,190 0 0	2,487	1,375	3,862
Or per mile of railway	225	76 0 0	737 0	*65 0 0	1 0 0	142 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19 weeks of half-year*	359,815	1,20,061 0 0	5,51,805 0	46,743 0 0	3,807 0 0	1,70,611 0 0	46,640	17,766	64,412
Total for 20 weeks ...	379,185	1,26,581 0 0	6,15,225 0	52,353 0 0	3,867 0 0	1,82,801 0 0	49,133	19,141	68,274
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,322	7,521 0 0	45,080 0	4,991 0 0	114 0 0	12,616 0 0	1,665	2,007	4,362
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	236	88 0 0	531 0	58 0 0	1 0 0	147 0 0	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	349,551	1,19,159 0 0	6,79,819 0	56,031 0 0	3,733 0 0	1,79,025 0 0	33,406	39,199	72,605

* Audited up to 22nd September 1894.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 17th November 1894, on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	207,170	(a) 91,190	2,25,790	(b)31,060	(a)17,390	1,39,640	22,284	12,666	34,950
Or per mile of railway	274·03	120·62	298·66	41·09	23·00	184·71	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19 weeks of half-year (c)	1,828,493	7,02,360	57,63,580	7,28,780	1,74,222	16,05,362	295,672	276,944	572,616
Total for 20 weeks ...	2,035,663	7,93,550	59,89,370	7,59,840	1,91,612	17,45,002	317,956	289,610	607,566
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 756 miles open	90,336	42,069	2,72,827	37,468	8,314	88,751	15,075	13,791	28,866
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year ...	119·49	56·84	360·88	49·56	11·00	117·40	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,769,801	7,03,139	49,03,043	6,49,226	1,73,893	15,26,258	307,912	271,279	579,191

(a) Increase in coaching and other earnings is due to melas at Sonepore and Ajodhya.
(b) Decrease in goods due to ditto ditto
(c) Includes audited figures up to week ending 6th October 1894.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 10th November 1894	13,057	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	14,996	0	0
Decrease	1,939	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 10th November 1894	256	0	4
Corresponding period of 1893	294	0	7
Decrease	38	0	3
Receipts from 1st July to 10th November 1894	2,30,458	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	2,30,005	0	0
Increase	453	0	0

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 17th November 1894	14,673	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	14,627	0	0
Increase	46	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 17th November 1894	287	11	4
Corresponding period of 1893	286	13	0
Increase	0	14	4
Receipts from 1st July to 17th November 1894	2,45,131	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	2,44,632	0	0
Increase	499	0	0

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta. 28th November 1894.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 49 of 1894.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
RAINFALL, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops	2854
Meteorological report of the Province of Bengal for the week ending Saturday, the 1st of December 1894	2858
Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 1st of December 1894	2860
Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological office, Chowringhee, from 25th November to 1st December 1894 ...	2864
RESULTS of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 25th November to 1st December 1894	2865
Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of October 1894	2866
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 1st of November 1894	2869
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	2869

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 1st December, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL.			
BURDWAN DIVN.			
1	Burdwan Dec. 1, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Cultivation of *rabi* crops in progress. Prospects of sugarcane fair. *Aman dhan* is being harvested; a 16-anna crop has been obtained in many parts. Prices of common rice:—
	Kalna ...	Nil	
	Katwa ...	Nil	
	Raniganj ...	Nil	
			Srs.
			Burdwan ... ... 13 to 18 }
			Kalna ... ... 10 to 15 } per rupee.
			Katwa ... ... 16½ }
			Raniganj ... ... 16 }
2	Birbhum „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy continues. Sugarcane doing well. Spring crops are being sown. Common rice sells from 16 to 19 seers per rupee. Supply of fodder and water plentiful.
	Rampur Hát ...	Nil	
3	Bankura „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. All crops doing well. Coarse rice sells as below:—
			Srs.
			Bankura ... ... 20½ }
			Vishnupur ... ... 17½ } per rupee.
4	Midnapore „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—cool and fine. *Aman* harvest commenced; outturn above the average. *Rabi* crops promising. Prices of common rice:—
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 16 }
			Contai ... ... 17½ to 21½ }
			Tamluk ... ... 13 to 14 } per rupee.
			Ghatal ... ... 15 to 16 }
5	Hooghly „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *aman* crop satisfactory. It is being harvested. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Prices of common rice:—
	Serampore ...	Nil	
	Jahanabad ...	Nil	
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 11 }
			Serampore ... ... 11½ to 13 } per rupee.
			Jahanabad ... ... 15 to 16 }
6	Howrah „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—bright and seasonable. Prospects of paddy and sugarcane crops favourable. Harvesting of early paddy has commenced. Prices normal. Common rice sells at—
	Ulubaria ...	Nil	
			Srs.
			Howrah ... ... 11 }
			Ulubaria ... ... 12 to 13 } per rupee.
			Fodder and water sufficient.
PRESIDENCY DIVN.			
7	24-Parganas „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* going on; prospects good. Sowing of *rabi* nearly finished. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 11 to 13 }
			Barasat ... ... 15 }
			Basirhat ... ... 14½ } per rupee.
			Diamond Harbour ... ... 16 }
8	Nadia „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Common rice 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Kushtia ...	Nil	
	Meherpur ...	Nil	
	Chuadanga ...	Nil	
	Ranaghat ...	Nil	
9	Murshidabad „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops on the whole good. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 13 seers per rupee.
10	Jessore „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *chhotan aman* going on. Prospects of *boran aman* good. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice as below:—
	Jhenida ...	Nil	
	Magura ...	Nil	
	Narail ...	Nil	
	Bangaon ...	Nil	
			Srs. c.
			Sadar ... ... 16 0 }
			Jhenida ... ... 15 14 }
			Magura ... ... 18 6 } per rupee.
			Narail ... ... 20 0 }
			Bangaon ... ... 12 to 17 8 }
11	Khulna „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy has commenced. There is every prospect of an excellent crop. Price of rice varies from 12 to 22 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Bagerhat ...	Nil	
	Satkhira ...	Nil	

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL—*concld.*				
Rajshahi Divn.	12	Rajshahi Dec. 1, '94 Nator ... Naugaon ...	Nil Nil Nil	Weather—cold, dry and seasonable. There will be a bumper rice crop in the district. *Rabi* cultivation is progressing well. There is no cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water-supply ample. The price of rice varies from 11 to 14 seers for the rupee.
	13	Dinajpur „ 1, '94 Thakurgaon ...	Nil Nil	Weather—cool and pleasant. The outturn of winter rice on the whole is estimated to be 12 annas. Sowing of *rabi* crops still going on. Condition of cattle good. No complaint of want of fodder or drinking water.
	14	Jalpaiguri „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The cutting of *haimanti* rice continues. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Twelve to fourteen annas crop expected. Price of rice stationary. Fodder sufficient.
	15	Darjeeling „ 1, '94 Siliguri ...	Nil Nil	Weather—bright and cold. *In the Hills*:—*Aghani dhan, bara marua*, potatoes, *kalai* and *phaphur* are being harvested. Wheat and barley progressing favourably. *In the Terai*:—Paddy being harvested. Potatoes and mustard being sown. *Kalai* ripening. Prices of coarse rice:— Srs. Hills ... ... 8 to 10 Terai ... ... 10 to 12 } per rupee.
	16	Rangpur „ 1, '94 Kurigaon ... Nilphamari ... Gaibanda ...	Nil Nil Nil Nil	Weather—seasonable with northerly breezes. Harvest of *aman* commencing in the south. Sowing of mustard going on. Tobacco being transplanted. Prospects of all crops favourable. Common rice 9 to 15 seers per rupee.
	17	Bogra „ 1, '94 Sherpur ... Nowkhilla ...	Nil Nil Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* going on. Sowing of *rabi* almost finished. Common rice—old selling at 14½ seers and new at 16½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	18	Pabna „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—cool and clear. Prospects of standing crops good. Common *aman* rice selling at 13 to 14 seers per rupee at Sadar and 11 seers per rupee at Sirajganj.
Dacca Divn.	19	Dacca „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy going on. Prospects good. *Rabi* crops are being sown. Fodder plentiful. Common rice selling from 13 to 18 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.
	20	Mymensingh „ 4	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. The harvesting of *aman* paddy continues. Common rice sells at 12 to 16 seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient.
	21	Faridpur .. 1, '94 Goalundo ... Madaripur ...	Nil Nil Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *kalai* and sugarcane fair. *Aman* crop is being reaped—a good harvest. Ordinary rice 16 to 18 seers per rupee.
	22	Backergunge „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Price of common rice varies from 9½ to 16 seers per rupee. New rice is being sold at 20 seers a rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
Chittagong Divn.	23	Tippera „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* going on; prospects very good. Cultivation of *rabi* progresses. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 17½ to 25 seers per rupee.
	24	Noakhali „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Reaping of *aman* and sowing of *rabi* crops going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Prices of rice:— *Aus*. *Aman*. Srs. Srs. Sadar ... ... 19 15 Feuny ... ... 22 18 } per rupee.
	25	Chittagong „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* commenced. Cultivation for cold-weather crops well advanced. State and prospects of standing crops fair. Prices steady. Water and fodder sufficient.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR.			
Patna Division.			
26	Patna Dec. 1, '94	Nil	Weather—clear and getting colder. Paddy is being harvested, and a good outturn is expected. *Rabi* and poppy sowings in progress. Those already sown have germinated well. The prices of common rice are— Srs. Sadar ... ... 17; Barh ... ... Old 13, New 18; Bihar ... ... 19; Dinapur ... ... 11 to 14½ — per rupee.
27	Gaya „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. Harvesting of paddy and pressing of sugarcane in progress. Sowing of *rabi* about to be over. New rice sells at Sadar at 15 seers per rupee. This is about the normal rate. Fodder and water-supply ample.
	Nawada ...	Nil	
	Jahanabad ...	Nil	
	Aurangabad ...	Nil	
28	Shahabad „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice in progress. *Rabi* sowings still backward.
29	Saran „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Paddy harvesting is going on. *Rabi* sowings almost finished. Early sowings are germinating well. Weather favourable for poppy. Fodder and water plentiful. Prices of common rice :— Srs. c. Chapra ... ... 16 0; Siwan ... ... 15 8; Gopalganj ... ... 15 8 — per rupee.
	Siwan ...	Nil	
	Gopalganj ...	Nil	
30	Champaran „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—bright and cool. Paddy harvest has commenced. *Rabi* and poppy sowings approaching completion. Early sowings germinating well. Young plants healthy. Common rice selling at 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
31	Muzaffarpur „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—fair and cool. *Rabi* crops are still being sown. Those already sown are promising well. Paddy is ripening. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. New rice selling at 15 19/20 seers per rupee.
32	Darbhanga „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—getting cool. Harvesting of paddy in progress. *Rabi* and poppy sowings approaching completion. The seedlings are coming on well. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee.
Bhagalpur Division.			
33	Monghyr „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—clear and seasonably cool mornings and nights. Prospect of paddy favourable and cutting has commenced. The crop is expected to be about 12 annas. Sowing of poppy and *rabi* nearly completed. Mustard, &c., are in course of ripening. Sugarcane is being harvested. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Prices of common rice :— Srs. c. Sadar ... ... 12 to 17 0; Begusarai ... ... 16 0; Jamui ... ... 19 15 — per rupee.
	Begusarai ...	Nil	
	Jamui ...	Nil	
34	Bhagalpur „ 1, '94	Nil	The usual weather to be looked for at the season. The harvesting of the late rice is in full swing, and the crop will be a bumper one. The cold-weather crops are germinating freely. Prices are falling rapidly. Common rice 17 seers 11 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Banka ...	Nil	
	Madhipura ...	Nil	
	Supaul ...	Nil	
35	Purnea „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Rabi* sowings are nearly over. Tobacco is being transplanted and indigo being sown. *Aghani* paddy harvest is in progress. The outturn is likely to be 19 annas. Prices normal. Price of common rice 14 to 20 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Kishanganj ...	Nil	
	Araria ...	Nil	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR—*concld.*			
Bhagalpur Divn.—*concld.* 36	Malda Dec. 1, '94 Chanchal ... Shibganj ... Gazole ..	Nil Nil Nil Nil	Weather—fair; rather hot for the time of year. The winter rice is ripe in most places and is being harvested. An average crop is expected. *Kalai* pulse in flower. Peas and mustard thriving. Common rice selling from 12 to 21 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
37	Sonthal Parganas „ 1, '94 Deoghur ... Godda ... Jamtara ... Pakour ... Rajmahal ...	Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil	Weather—fair and cool. Prospects of crops good. Harvest of rice proceeding. Price stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divn. 38	Cuttack „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Sarad* rice harvest in progress. *Rabi* crops doing well. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at:— Srs. c. Srs. c. Sadar ... ... 10 8 to 18 6; Jajpur ... ... 15 12 to 21 0; Kendrapara ... ... 15 12 to 21 0; Banki ... ... 23 2 — per rupee.
39	Balasore „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Sarad* rice is being harvested; outturn expected to be very good. Other crops on the ground doing well. Coarse rice sells at— Srs. Balasore ... ... 18; Bhadrak ... ... 20; Chandbali ... ... 20; Dhamnagar ... ... 1 — per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.
40	Puri Nov. 29, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Sarad* rice is ripening. *Laghu* rice is being harvested. State of miscellaneous crops good. Sowing of *dalua* rice has commenced in places. Rice sells from 15½ to 22 seers per rupee.
CHOTA NAGPUR.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
Chota Nagpur Divn. 41	Hazaribagh Dec. 1, '94	Nil	Weather—clear, but not as cold as usual. Poppy prospects good; over ⅘ths sowings completed. Outturn of paddy 16 annas. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed; prospects good. Common rice selling from 13 to 25 seers per rupee.
42	Lohardaga „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Reaping of winter paddy continues. Common rice selling at 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
43	Palamau Nov. 29, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy going on and soon to be finished. outturn good. *Rabi* sowings nearly finished. Rice selling from 15 to 23 seers per rupee.
44	Manbhum Dec. 1, '94 Gobindpur ...	Nil Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy is briskly going on. *Rabi* crops are still being sown. Price of common rice—old 12 to 18 seers, new 20 to 28 seers per rupee.
45	Singhbhum „ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Crops continue in good condition. Probable outturn of paddy 14 to 16 annas. Price of rice 14 to 24 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,
The 4th December 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Benga

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Station Observations.											
				Air Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature.						
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
South West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·969	30·020	—·007	NNW & Calm	31	79·8	1st Dec.	59·6	1st Dec.	79·2	60·7	70·0
			Raniganj	29·741	30·043	—·012	NNW	29	79·8	1st ,,	57·3	28th Nov.	79·3	57·9	68·6
		Birbhum	.....												
		Bankura	Bankura	29·748	30·013	—·010	Calm	19	80·1	25, 26, 27th, Nov. 1 Dec.	57·8	28th ,,	79·6	58·8	69·2
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·931	30·033	—·002	N	59	81·3	25, 26 Nov. & 1st Dec.	58·2	25, 28 to 30th Nov.	80·6	58·6	69·6
		Hooghly	.....												
		Howrah	.....												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	30·041	30·011	+·001	N	195	78·2	25 to 27th & 30th Nov.	61·4	25 & 27 ,,	78·0	61·9	69·9
		Calcutta	Calcutta	30·042	30·009	—·006	N & Calm	45	78·7	30th Nov. & 1st Dec.	59·2	25th ,,	78·1	60·3	69·2
		Nadia	Krishnagar	30·011	30·009	—·012	NNW	60	79·5	27th Nov. & 1st Dec.	57·4	25th ,,	79·3	58·9	69·1
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·995	30·013	—·012	NW	32	78·8	25 & 26th Nov.	61·2	29th ,,	78·1	61·8	70·0
		Jessore	Jessore	30·014	29·995	—·010	Nly	26	80·1	28 & 30 ,,	56·0	25th ,,	79·5	58·3	69·0
		Khulna	.....												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·976	29·998	—·015	N	91	79·1	28th ,,	50·1	28th Nov., 1st Dec.	78·5	59·9	69·2
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·938	30·021	—·003	NE	34	79·3	1st Dec.	56·4	29th Nov., 1st Dec.	78·5	58·0	68·3
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·789	30·045	—·003	NW	45	80·4	28th Nov.	54·1	30th Nov., 1st Dec.	79·2	55·7	67·5
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·047	—	—·014	SE	81	54·1	30th ,,	37·2	25th Nov.	52·5	39·5	46·0
			Gnatong	19·238	—	—	SEly	97	41·4	1st Dec.	17·9	25th ,,	30·6	19·7	28·2
		Kuch Bihar	.....												
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·937	30·020	—·017	NNE	38	78·7	28th Nov.	54·2	1st Dec.	78·3	56·8	67·6
		Bogra	Bogra	29·974	29·990	—·007	N		79·5	28th ,,	58·0	1st ,,	78·7	59·3	69·0
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·995	29·996	—·017	Calm	5	79·1	27th ,,	59·1	26th Nov.	78·3	59·6	68·9
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	30·013	29·988	—·006	NEly	53	81·1	27th ,,	60·8	29th ,,	79·8	61·6	70·7
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·976	29·989	—·016	NEly	35	80·2	27th ,,	58·6	29 & 30 ,,	79·0	59·9	69·4
		Faridpur	Faridpur	30·003	29·998	—·011	Calm	16	78·2	27 to 29 ,,	59·0	30th ,,	77·6	60·6	69·2
		Backergunge	Barisal	30·019	29·978	—·015	Calm	26	80·3	28th ,,	59·0	25th ,,	79·5	61·1	70·3
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	30·004	29·980	—·012	Calm	15	82·4	25th ,,	58·0	27 & 29 Nov. to 1st Dec.	81·3	58·4	69·9
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·980	29·971	—·020	N	45	80·7	27th ,,	56·6	28th Nov.	80·0	57·5	68·8
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·949	29·957	—·001	NE	69	82·7	26th ,,	59·1	29th Nov.	81·2	60·4	70·8
		South Lushai Hills	.....												
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·906	30·049	—·010	Variable	35	78·2	27th ,,	58·2	30th ,,	77·2	59·7	68·5
		Gaya	Gaya	29·705	30·053	—·004	Variable	118	78·7	1st Dec.	56·8	26th ,,	78·3	57·6	68·0
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·723	30·049	—·006	SSW	51*	79·3	1st ,,	56·0	25th ,,	78·1	57·9	68·1
			Buxar	29·837	30·042	—·015	SWly	20	79·6	1st ,,	55·9	25th ,,	78·2	58·0	68·2
			Arrah	29·891	30·043	+·004	Wly	29	80·1	26th Nov.	56·3	25th ,,	78·9	57·5	68·2
		Saran	Chapra	29·895	30·037	+·002	SWly	36	78·9	27th ,,	57·2	29th ,,	78·0	58·7†	68·4†
		Champaran	Motihari	29·856	30·049	+·015	WSW	56	79·2	27th ,,	51·9	28 & 29 ,,	78·6	52·8	65·7
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·901	30·041	—	WNW	26	78·7	25, 26, & 28th Nov.	55·8	29th ,,	78·1	56·9	67·5
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·908	30·034	—·000	WNW	25	79·0	26 to 29 ,,	58·8	29th ,,	78·8	59·6	69·2
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·907	30·026	—·008	W	42	79·3	25 & 28 ,,	55·2	30th ,,	78·9	57·2	68·1
		Purnea	Purnea	29·947	30·032	+·002	Calm	20	79·0	29, 30th ,,	55·3	30th ,,	78·5	56·8	67·7
		Malda	Malda	29·966	30·013	—·010	NW	51	80·6	25th ,,	57·4	30th Nov.	78·7	58·6	68·6
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·572	30·044	+·003	NWly	50	78·0	1st Dec.	56·5	1st Dec. 30th Nov.	77·2	57·1	67·2
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·988	30·013	—·001	Calm	31	81·8	25 & 30th Nov.	60·8	28th ,,	81·4	62·2	71·8
			False Point	30·047	30·010	+·004	N	153	79·9	25th ,,	58·0	27th ,,	79·0	59·4	69·2
		Balasore	Balasore	30·015	30·019	—·009	NNW	57	80·3	25, 26, 28, 30 Nov. 1 Dec.	57·6	27th ,,	80·1	58·8	69·5
		Puri	Puri	30·045	30·009	—	N	177	82·6	1st ,,	63·1	28th ,,	81·5	64·2	72·9
			Gopalpur	30·048	30·009	—	NNW	226	82·2	1st ,,	60·1	28th ,,	81·0	62·0	71·5
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	28·020	30·043	0	Variable	113	74·2	1st ,,	53·9	25th ,,	72·6	54·6	63·6
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·895	30·038	+·003	Calm	111	73·5	25th Nov.	53·7	9th ,,	72·3	54·5	63·4
		Palumau	Daltonganj												
		Manbhum	.....												
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·290	30·032	+·007	SWly	27	80·1	30th Nov.	55·6	28th ,,	79·6	56·3	68·0

* Mean of 5 days. | † Mean of 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the means of the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in question. The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The stations in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one of which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

for the week ending Saturday, the 1st of December 1894.

Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. Of week. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Rainfall. Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Since 16th October 1894. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	District.
—0·3	64·4	80	0·7	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·00	0·05	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·58	1·83	+1·75	Burdwan.
—0·9	62·3	84	0·3	Nil											
					Nil	0·01	0·00	0·04	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·97	1·44	+3·53	Birbhum.
—0·8	64·0	84	0·9	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·00	0·06	Nil	0·02	—0·02	2·99	1·83	+1·16	Bankura.
—0·6	66 0	76	0·6	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·04	Nil	Nil	Nil	6·30	2·65	+3·65	Midnapore.
					Nil	0·03	0·00	0·09	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·76	1·79	+2·97	Hooghly.
					Nil	0·06	0·00	0·06	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·17	1·77	+2·40	Howrah.
—1·1	67·1	92	1·4	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·05	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·87	2·66	+3·21	24-Parganas.
—0·5	65·2	84	0·9	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·05	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·94	2·25	+1·69	Calcutta.
—1·0	66·5	82	1·3	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·05	Nil	Nil	Nil	7·50	1·87	+5·63	Nadia.
+0·1	65·5	88	0·7	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·02	Nil	Nil	Nil	6·84	1·54	+5·30	Murshidabad.
—1·6	65·0	93	1·0	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·07	Nil	0·01	—0·01	6·68	2 11	+4·57	Jessore.
					Nil	0·02	0·00	0·07	Nil	Nil	Nil	6·52	2·48	+4·04	Khulna.
0	63·4	84	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·57	1·34	+4·23	Rajshahi.
—0·1	62·0	85	1·0	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·08	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·82	1·01	+3·81	Dinajpur.
—0·6	62·5	80	2·1	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·10	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·43	2 86	+2·57	Jalpaiguri.
0	48·9	63	0·4	Nil		0·03		0·10		Nil		5·50	2·00	+3·50	Darjeeling.
—	28·0	84	1·7	0·03											
					Nil	0·04	0·00	0·15	Nil	Nil	Nil	6 25	2·61	+3·64	Kuch Bihar.
—0·6	63·7	87	2·9	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·05	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·90	1·71	+4·19	Rangpur.
—1·0	65·0	86	0	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·00	0·08	Nil	Nil	Nil	6·60	1·88	+4·72	Bogra.
—0·4	64·5	92	1·6	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·09	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·68	2 11	+3·57	Pabna.
—1·4	67·4	91	2·4	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·06	Nil	Nil	Nil	6 82	2·48	+4·34	Dacca.
—0·3	65·3	90	1·7	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·08	Nil	Nil	Nil	9·35	2·22	+7·13	Mymensingh.
—0·6	67·1	92	0·4	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·00	0·09	Nil	Nil	Nil	9·86	2·07	+7·79	Faridpur.
—1·2	66·0	90	0·4	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·07	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·60	3 32	+2·28	Backergunge.
—1·1	67·8	90	1·1	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·00	0·09	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·37	2·34	+3·03	Tippera.
—1·8	68·1	89	0·7	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·00	0·16	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·01	4·34	+0·57	Noakhali.
—1 3	66·4	90	1·9	Nil	Nil	0·08	0·00	0·18	Nil	0·01	—0·01	7·32	4·68	+2·64	Chittagong.
					Nil	0·04	0·00	0·10	Nil	0·03	—0·03	8·18	4·07	+4·11	South Lushai Hills.
+2·1	66·5	78	0·6	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·00	0·19	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·98	1 29	+3·69	Patna.
+1·6	62·4	80	0·6	Nil	Nil	0·10	0·00	0·28	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·07	0·92	+4·15	Gaya.
0	67·2	79	0·4	Nil											
+1·4	64·9	84	1·0	Nil	Nil	0·11	0·00	0·18	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·50	1·29	+4·21	Shahabad.
+1·3	62·8	88	0·7	Nil											
+1·5*	64·2	88	0	Nil	Nil	0·10	0·00	0·18	Nil	Nil	Nil	6·18	0·85	+5·33	Saran.
+0·3	61·5	93	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·03	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·10	0 32	+3·78	Champaran.
—	62·9	92	0	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·00	0·11	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·64	0 96	+3 68	Muzaffarpur.
+1·0	64·2	87	0·6	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·00	0·08	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·53	0 85	+4·68	Darbhanga.
					Nil	0·08	0·00	0·23	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·05	1·27	+2·78	Monghyr.
+1·3	65·9	84	0·9	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·00	0 15	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·38	1·31	+2·07	Bhagalpur.
+0·9	61·0	92	0·6	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·00	0·12	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·42	1·40	+3·02	Purnea.
—0·2	64·8	58	0	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·06	Nil	Nil	Nil	6·40	1·36	+5·04	Malda.
—0·1	63·5	82	0	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·00	0·10	Nil	Nil	Nil	6·05	1·32	+4·73	Southal Parganas.
—1·1	67·0	75	0·6	Nil	Nil	0·14	0·00	0·16	Nil	0 01	—0·01	6·10	4·07	+2·03	Cuttack.
—1·4	66·9	87	2·4	Nil											
+0·1	64·5	88	0	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·00	0·15	Nil	0·01	—0·01	5·91	2 59	+3·32	Balasore.
—	69·1	78	0·7	Nil	Nil	0·32	0·00	0·32	Nil	0·01	—0·01	7·67	5 82	+1·85	Puri.
—	67·2	85	0·1	Nil											
—0·1	63·5	78	0	Nil	Nil	0·11	0·00	0·29	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·76	1·01	+4·75	Hazaribagh.
—0·1	61·4	75	0	Nil	Nil	0·21	0·00	0·34	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·86	1·32	+2·54	Lohardaga.
					Nil	0·15	0·00	0·25	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·69	1·25	+2·44	Palamau.
					Nil	0·02	0·00	0·05	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·29	1·18	+1·11	Manbhum.
0	63·5	83	0·7	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·68	1·49	+0·19	Singhbhum.

last ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean or the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
Numbers denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal during the past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returned received in the district, i e., from total rainfall as the subdivision.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 1st of December 1894.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 25th Nov.	Monday, 26th Nov.	Tuesday, 27th Nov.	Wednesday 28th Nov.	Thursday, 29th Nov.	Friday, 30th Nov.	Saturday, 1st.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan. Presidency.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	4·88	1·69
			Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·29	2·15
			Katwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	Nil	3·23	2·07
			Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0.07	Nil	Nil	2·95	1·42
			Mankur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	Nil	5·78	1·78
			Hetampur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6·00	1·83
			Rampur Hát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	Nil	4·14	1·69
			Bolpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·41	?
			Murari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·59	?
			Labpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·09	?
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	Nil	1·48	1·99
			Vishnupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	Nil	2·96	1·50
			Maliara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·08	1·71
			Khatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·07	5·42	2·10
			Indas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·84	?
			Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·87	?
			Onda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·85	?
			Gangajalghati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·08	?
			Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·66	?
			Sonamukhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·03	?
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	Nil	11·61	5·23
			Tamluk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6·65	2·62
			Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·79	2·11
			Ghatal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	Nil	3·17	0·63
			Kukrahati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·98	?
			Garhbeta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·27	?
			Panskura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·88	?
			Dantoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	3·78	1·86
			Hooghly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	7·95	1·57
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	2·55	1·94
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	Nil	5·55	2·18
			Mohesreka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	Nil	2·78	1·36
			Ulubaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·95	?
		24-Parganas...	Saugor Island ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	Nil	11·50	5·20
			Diamond Harbour. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	Nil	7·30	2·58
			Canning Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
			Alipore (Obsy.) ...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	Nil	3·04	2·25
			Barrackpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	Nil	4·30	1·81
			Dum-Dum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·72	1·93
			Barasat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	4·17	2·20
			Basirhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	Nil	3·36	2·17
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	8·08	1·81
			Krishnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	Nil	4·01	1·33
			Chuadanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	8·64	2·12
			Meherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8·10	1·59
			Kushtia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	Nil	8·64	2·47
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	9·22	1·46
			Berhampore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·18	1·60
			Lalbag ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7·23	1·45
			Azimganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	Nil	6·64	1·46
			Jangipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	3·92	1·53
			Lalgola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	Nil	10·90	1·83
			Akhriganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·33	?
			Putkabari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·70	?
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·80	2·22
			Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	7·74	2·45
			Jhenidah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·03	8·74	2·21
			Magura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	Nil	6·77	1·60
			Bangaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·34	2·12
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	Nil	6·02	2·13
			Bagerhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·01	8·81	2·99
			Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	4·76	2·32
			Nakipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	9·69	?
			Rampal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	12·09	?
		Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·07	1·51
			Nator ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·31	1·86
			Naugaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7·31	0·61
			Lalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·31	?
			Manda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·58	?
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	Nil	8·60	0·86
			Churaman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	Nil	2·64	0·73
			Raiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	Nil	4·34	0·52
			Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	3·30	2·00
			Balughat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·65	0·82
			Thakurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·45	?
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	Nil	5·43	2·86
			Alipore Dooar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·94	?
			Fallacotta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·90	?
			Debiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·40	?
			Bhagulpur (Nagrakutta)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·77	?
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Darjeeling ...	Baxa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	Nil	11·83	4·59
			Siliguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·86	0·89
			Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	Nil	3·74	4·32
			Kalimpong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	1·55	0·56
			Kurseong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·74	?
			Pedong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·48	?
		British Bhutan	Gnatong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·46	?
		Tibet ...	Yasong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·06	?
		Kuch Bihar...	Dinhatta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	Nil	6·40	1·65
			Kuch Bihar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	5·38	1·76
			Mickliganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	Nil	3·91	1·55
			Mathabhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	Nil	9·35	1·54
			Pulbari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·88	?
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj *(Gaibanda)*.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	Nil	6·87	1·75
			Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·84	2·73
			Peerganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·22	?
			Kurigaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·69	1·16
			Gobindganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·77	?
			Bagdogra *(Nilphamari)*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7·46	1·19
			Ulipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·67	?
			Sunderganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·09	?
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	Nil	7·85	2·19
			Nowkhilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	Nil	5·86	2·27
			Bogra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	Nil	7·87	1·62
			Panchbibi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	Nil	4·75	1·39
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	Nil	5·84	1·90
			Sirajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	Nil	5·49	2·20

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 1st of December 1894—contd.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 25th Nov.	Monday, 26th Nov.	Tuesday, 27th Nov.	Wednesday, 28th Nov.	Thursday, 29th Nov.	Friday, 30th Nov.	Saturday, 1st.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	Nil	5·70	2·88
			Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	Nil	6·31	1·63
			Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6·53	3·44
			Manikganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	8·72	1·47
			Jaydebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·69	?
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	Nil	9·03	1·79
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	6·37	2·14
			Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	Nil	8·55	2·47
			Jamalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	Nil	7·24	2·10
			Netrakona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	15·56	2·55
			Subarnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·66	?
			Durgapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	11·85	?
			Sherpur Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·86	?
			Diwanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
		Faridpur	Madaripur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	7·73	1·83
			Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	9·33	2·23
			Goalundo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	Nil	12·27	2·11
		Backergunge	Patuakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	Nil	7·17	3·37
			Pirojpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	Nil	6·83	3·24
			Barisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	Nil	4·40	3·30
			Gaurnadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·00	?
			Bhola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·99	3·23
			Daulatkhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·99	?
			Bauphal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·27	?
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	Nil	6·75	3·05
		Tippera	Comilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	Nil	4·91	2·13
			Chandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·36	2·06
			Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	4·28	2·19
			Ramchandrapur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·56	?
			Nasirnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·29	?
			Daudkandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
			Kasba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·78	?
			Laksam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·00	?
		Noakhali	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	Nil	5·72	3·83
			Feuny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	Nil	4·09	4·85
			Harishpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·28	?
			Ramganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·79	?
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·02	6·98	5·98
			Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	Nil	7·63	3·35
			Kutubdia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	8·97	?
			Satkanya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	11·42	?
			Kodala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	8·42	?
			Fenoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·55	?
			Mirsarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·94	?
			Chandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	9·12	?
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·03	6·18	4·07
			Bundarban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·02	?
	Patna.	Patna	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	Nil	6·56	1·24
			Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	Nil	6·35	1·16
			Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	Nil	3·26	1·38
			Barh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	Nil	3·74	1·37
			Bikram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·22	?
			Hilsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·30	?
		Gaya	Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	Nil	4·37	0·65
			Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	Nil	9·83	1·11
			Nawadah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	Nil	3·52	0·95
			Jahanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	Nil	3·75	0·95
			Arwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·81	?
			Daudnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·54	?
			Sherghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·70	?
			Rajauli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·20	?
			Pakri Barawan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·59	?
		Shahabad	Buxar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	Nil	8·01	1·28
			Dehri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·15	Nil	Nil	4·50	1·18
			Bhabhua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	Nil	Nil	6·05	1·53
			Sasaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	Nil	Nil	3·77	1·43
			Arrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	Nil	5·15	1·03
			Mohanea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·03	?
			Khiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·00	?
			Ageaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·14	?
			Kamagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·35	?
			Koath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·13	?
			Sikroul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·48	?
			Basawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·13	?
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·69	?
		Saran	Gopalganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	6·83	0·26
			Siwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	Nil	5·08	1·19
			Ekma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·00	?
			Chapra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·23	Nil	Nil	6·63	1·13
			Seerseepur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil			
			Annour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil		4·14	
			Basantpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil		3·83	
		Champaran	Motihari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·79	0·38
			Bettiah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·41	0·24
			Bagaha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·33	?
			Burhurwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·54	?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·55	0·65
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	4·34	1·37
			Hajipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	Nil	5·04	0·86
			Paru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
			Mahuwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·77	?
			Shuhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·44	?
			Pupri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
		Darbhanga	Tajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	Nil	7·74	0·89
			Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	Nil	3·39	0·90
			Madhubani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	Nil	4·48	0·78
			Bahera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·35	?
			Rosera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·57	?
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Begu Sarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	Nil	6·23	1·56
			Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	Nil	3·81	1·38
			Jamui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	Nil	2·10	0·89
			Gogri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·10	?
			Shaikhpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·54	?
			Chakai Bamda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·70	?
			Chapreon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
			Gidhour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·97	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 1st of December 1894—*concld.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 25th Nov.	Monday, 26th Nov.	Tuesday, 27th Nov.	Wednesday, 28th Nov.	Thursday, 29th Nov.	Friday, 30th Nov.	Saturday, 1st.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th October 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
Bihar—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	Nil	3·03	1·44
			Banggaon (Saharsa).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·56	?
			Supaul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	3·10	1·05
			Pratapganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·06	?
			Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	Nil	3·51	1·18
			Banka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	Nil	3·85	1·54
			Colgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·36	?
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	Nil	4·30	1·21
			Araria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	Nil	3·88	1·26
			Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	Nil	5·00	1·70
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·42	?
			Barsoe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·85	?
			Forbesganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·01	?
			Kalianganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·34	?
		Malda ...	Malda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	Nil	11·07	1·81
			Chanchal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	Nil	1·71	0·87
			Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·07	?
			Sibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	8·03	?
		Santhal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	Nil	2·01	1·23
			Godda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	Nil	7·88	1·08
			Pakaur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	8·64	1·06
			Naya Dumka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·01	6·01	1·54
			Deoghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	Nil	3·95	1·90
			Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	Nil	7·23	1·14
			Baliadiha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	.	?
			Nanihat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	.	5·39	?
			Asseubani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	8·00	?
			Katikund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	9·25	?
			Madhupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·10	?
			Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·01	?
			Sarath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·25	?
			Barkoya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·90	?
			Dumrey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	.	?
			Bhareya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	.	?
			Mohespore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·18	?
			Barharwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·20	?
			Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·79	?
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·21	Nil	0·03	5·04	4·02
			Barki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	Nil	4·95	4·04
			Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·21	Nil	0·01	3·88	3·90
			False Point ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·21	Nil	0·01	6·95	6·84
			Kendrapara...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	Nil	10·84	3·97
			Jajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·01	4·95	2·73
			Dharmsala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·25	?
			Sukpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·50	?
			Pal Lahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·34	?
		Balasore ...	*Akhoyada* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·06	?
			Oomdeda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	Nil	6·12	3·58
			Bhadrak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·01	4·63	2·86
			Soro ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·18	Nil	Nil	3·32	2·54
			Balasore ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·04	6·19	3·38
			Jellasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	Nil	6·30	1·32
			Baripada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	Nil	8·29	1·93
		Puri ...	Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·52	Nil	0·01	8·24	0·89
			Khurda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·22	Nil	Nil	5·70	4·57
			Bhanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·22	Nil	0·02	9·08	5·68
			Gop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·36	?
			Satpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·40	?
			Pipli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·06	?
			Nagagarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·97	?
			Raupur ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·02	?
			Kuruda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	.	?
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·01	7·13	1·24
			Hazaribagh...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	Nil	6·26	1·13
			Sentnguah...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·18	Nil	Nil	4·47	0·73
			Mahudi Hats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	Nil	6·12	0·71
			Jhumra Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	Nil	4·80	1·17
			Barhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·21	?
			Chatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·77	?
			Kuraglaha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·46	?
			Ramgar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·10	?
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·35	Nil	Nil	5·98	1·33
			Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	Nil	1·72	1·39
			Silli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	.	?
			Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·49	?
			Tamar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	.	?
			Chainpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·06	?
		Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·15	Nil	Nil	3·69	1·25
			Balumath ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·31	?
			Husainabad...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·20	?
			Garhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·04	?
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	1·68	1·18
			Gobindpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·05	1·18
			Raghunathpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·45	?
			Barabhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·38	?
			Jhalda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·84	?
			Chas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·74	?
			Pandra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·15	?
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·68	1·49
			Chakardharpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·17	?
			Ghatsila ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·14	?
			Baharagora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·21	?
			Gatikura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·81	?
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·24	?
			Monoharpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·30	?
			Kharswan ...														

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least 0.10 inch of rain has fallen.

CALCUTTA, *the 4th December* 1894.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF DECEMBER 1894.

FINE settled weather of ordinary north-east monsoon character has prevailed throughout the province during the whole week, and the changes from day to day have again been only of the small oscillatory charater which accompany fine weather. On the 25th of November, or the first day of the week under review, pressure was falling slowly to moderately over the whole province, though it was still in excess usually by from 0·02″ to 0·05″; temperature was also falling slowly, and was in defect usually by from 1° to 3°. On the 26th pressure had increased slowly, but this was followed on the 27th by a rather brisk fall, which caused pressure to be below the normal at all except the extreme western stations, this defect being the first that had been registered for a considerable period. This fall continued very slowly practically daily until the end of the week, when pressure had become in defect by amounts which usually ranged between 0·04″ and 0·06″. On the other hand, the temperature changes were a little variable, but they were generally in an upward direction, and on the 1st of December the mean temperature of the province was in excess by from about 2° to 3°.

Throughout the week also a steady northerly wind current, usually varying between north-easterly and north-westerly, has prevailed over the whole province, giving lightly clouded or almost cloudless skies, low humidity and a complete absence of rainfall.

Pressure.—The mean pressure for the whole week has been in very slight defect from the normal at the great majority of stations, though slight excess amounts have been registered in parts of Bihar. The variations have, however, been exceedingly small, and at most stations they have only equalled a few thousandths of an inch, and they have rarely exceeded a hundredth of an inch.

Temperature.—The variations of temperature from day to day have been small, and while at the beginning of the week a defect was registered, at its close an excess of almost equal amount had been established. The mean temperature for the whole province for the week has therefore been not very far removed from the normal, and a general defect of only 0·4° has been registered.

The actural temperatures registered during the week and their variations from the normal temperature of the present season are clearly seen in the table below, where the average maximum, minimum and mean temperatures for the week at nine typical stations in different districts of the province are compared with the normal values for the same period. The variations, it will be seen, have been considerable in the day or maximum temperatures, which have been moderately in defect, while on the other hand night or minimum temperatures have in some cases been largely in excess:—

Table showing the excess or defect of the actual mean temperature from the normal for the week ending Saturday, the 1st of December 1894.

	Normal mean maximum temperature for the week ending 1st December.	Actual mean maximum temperature for the week ending 1st December 1894.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean minimum temperature for the week ending 1st December.	Actual mean minimum temperature for the week ending 1st December 1894.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean daily temperature for the week ending 1st December.	Actual mean daily temperature for the week ending 1st December 1894.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.
Cuttack	83·8	81·4	−2·4	61·9	62·2	+0·3	72·9	71·8	−1·1
Calcutta	79·0	78·1	−0·9	69·5	69·3	−0·2	69·8	69·2	−0·6
Chittagong	81·2	81·2	0	62·8	60·4	−2·4	72·0	70·8	−1·2
Rurdwan	80·6	79·2	−1·4	60·0	60·7	+0·7	70·3	70·0	−0·3
Patna	77·6	77·2	−0·4	55·2	59·7	+4·5	66·4	68·5	+2·1
Gaya	78·6	78·3	−0·3	54·1	57·6	+3·5	66·4	68·0	+1·6
Purnea	79·0	78·5	−0·5	54·6	56·8	+2·2	66·8	67·7	+0·9
Hazaribagh	73·7	72·6	−1·1	53·8	54·6	+0·8	63·8	63·6	−0·2
Darjeeling	52·3	52·2	−0·1	39·6	39·2	−0·4	46·0	45·7	−0·3

Rainfall—Has been entirely absent from the whole province throughout the week.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 1st of December 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th October 1894.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	81·3	56·0	79·1	59·7	69·4	—0·7	Nil	0·02	—0·02	0·00	0·05	—0·05	Nil	Nil	5·74	1·89
North Bengal	80·4	54·1	78·6	58·2	68·4	—0·5	Nil	0·02	—0·02	0·00	0·08	—0·08	Nil	Nil	5·44	1·49
East Bengal	82·7	56·6	79·8	59·9	69·9	—1·1	Nil	0·03	—0·03	0·00	0·09	—0·09	Nil	Nil	6·32	2·02
Bihar	80·6	51·9	78·3	57·6	68·0	+1·0	Nil	0·06	—0·06	0·00	0·15	—0·15	Nil	Nil	5·17	1·04
Orissa	82·6	57·6	80·6	61·3	71·0	—0·8	Nil	0·16	—0·16	0·00	0·18	—0·18	Nil	0·01	5·93	3·52
Chota Nagpur	80·1*	53·7*	74·8*	55·1*	65·0*	—0·1*	Nil	0·11	—0·11	0·00	0·20	—0·20	Nil	Nil	3·68	1·05

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 4th December 1894.

A. Pedler,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 25th November to 1st December 1894.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Faht.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
November ...	25th ...	30·105	69·7	79·9	20·5	59·4	74·6	64·6	·477	57·6	63	Nil
„ ...	26th ...	·114	69·8	79·1	18·7	60·4	75·6	67·6	·570	62·7	64	„
„ ...	27th ...	·054	69·9	79·4	19·0	60·4	74·1	67·6	·590	63·6	70	„
„ ...	28th ...	·034	70·3	79·9	19·2	60·7	73·6	67·1	·578	63·0	70	„
„ ...	29th ...	·028	69·7	79·4	19·5	59·9	73·6	66·6	·561	62·2	68	„
„ ...	30th ...	·038	69·4	79·4	20·0	59·4	74·6	66·6	·547	61·5	64	„
December ...	1st ...	·019	70·0	80·4	20·9	59·5	75·4	67·6	·575	62·9	64	„

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days		30·056
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		69·8
The extreme variation of temperature		21·0
The maximum temperature		80·4
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days		66
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 25th November to 1st December 1894 ...		Nil

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

Meteorological Office, India,
The 3rd December 1894.

C. Little,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 25th November to 1st December 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1894.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Nov.	25th	137·7	9·5	30·042	67·9	78·0	18·8	59·2	63·5	0·528	60·4	79	NNW and Calm...	22	Nil	Clear, ≏.
,,	26th	135·5	8·8	·050	68·7	78·3	18·2	60·1	64·0	·535	60·9	78	N by E, N by W and Calm.	46	,,	Chiefly clear, ≏.
,,	27th	136·4	8·9	29·983	68·8	77·7	16·3	61·4	64·3	·545	61·4	78	N by W and Calm	42	,,	Chiefly clear, ≏, =.
,,	28th	129·3	9·2	·976	68·6	77·8	16·6	61·2	64·0	·537	61·0	78	N by W ...	54	,,	Clear, ≏.
,,	29th	131·5	9·0	·967	68·5	78·6	18·6	60·0	63·7	·528	60·5	77	N by W, N by E and Calm.	60	,,	Clear, ≏.
,,	30th	131·0	8·7	·973	68·4	78·6	19·0	59·6	63·8	·533	60·8	78	N by W, N by E and Calm.	46	,,	Chiefly clear, ≏.
Dec.	1st	131·4	9·2	·970	68·7	79·2	19·0	60·2	64·1	·541	61·2	79	N by E, N by W, and Calm.	36	,,	Clear, ≏.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·994
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	30·006
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	63·3
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	76·0
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	68·5
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	71·3
The extreme variation of temperature	20·0
The maximum temperature	79·2
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	8
	%
The mean relative humidity	78
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	71
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 25th November to 1st December 1894 ...	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	Nil
The total fall from 1st January to 1st December 1894	48·58
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	65·45

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

≏, dew; = fog.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA; *Calcutta, the 3rd December* 1894.

C. LITTLE, *For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of October 1894.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.												Average of corresponding month of previous five years.		Remarks.
					Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of All Causes.				
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	1,391,880	3,199	*27·48*	53	*·36*	3	*·02*	3,156	*27·12*	113	*·96*	32	*·24*	680	*5·76*	4,037	*34·80*	2,848	*24·48*	
	Birbhum	797,833	1,937	*29·04*	31	*·36*	...	...	1,793	*26·88*	14	*·12*	21	*·24*	402	*6·00*	2,261	*33·96*	1,764	*26·52*	
	Bankura	1,069,668	2,825	*31·68*	145	*1·56*	3	*·02*	2,015	*22·56*	75	*·84*	18	*·12*	456	*5·04*	2,712	*30·36*	1,610	*18·00*	
	Midnapore																				*Return not received up to date.*
	Hooghly including Serampore.																				*Ditto.*
	Howrah																				
Presidency ...	24-Parganas																				
	Calcutta																				
	Nadia	1,644,108	4,394	*32·04*	50	*·36*	...	...	5,566	*40·56*	19	*·12*	102	*·72*	406	*2·88*	6,152	*44·88*	5,277	*38·40*	
	Murshidabad	1,250,946	4,171	*39·96*	62	*·48*	...	...	3,818	*36·60*	9	*·08*	73	*·72*	337	*3·12*	4,305	*41·28*	3,741	*35·88*	
	Jessore																				*Ditto.*
	Khulna																				*Return returned for correction.*
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi	1,313,336	3,890	*35·52*	17	*·12*	...	...	3,574	*32·64*	2	*·01*	60	*·48*	314	*2·76*	3,967	*36·24*	4,185	*38·16*	
	Dinajpur	1,555,835	3,737	*28·80*	5	*·03*	...	...	5,287	*40·68*	16	*·12*	71	*·48*	270	*2·04*	5,649	*43·56*	4,341	*33·48*	
	Jalpaiguri																				*Return not received up to date.*
	Darjeeling	223,314	594	*31·80*	5	*·24*	...	...	583	*31·32*	76	*4·08*	9	*·48*	167	*8·88*	840	*45·12*	612	*32·88*	
	Rangpur	2,065,464	5,087	*29·52*	1	*·00a*	1	*·00a*	5,922	*34·32*	6	*·02*	33	*·12*	327	*1·80*	6,296	*36·48*	4,532	*26·28*	
	Bogra	817,494	2,018	*29·52*	12	*·12*	15	*·12*	1,556	*22·80*	8	*·10*	32	*·36*	273	*3·96*	1,896	*27·72*	1,794	*26·28*	
	Pabna	1,362,392	4,702	*41·40*	52	*·36*	...	...	3,126	*27·48*	6	*·04*	40	*·24*	217	*1·80*	3,441	*30·24*	3,748	*33·00*	
Dacca ...	Dacca	2,420,856	9,892	*48·96*	403	*1·92*	10	*·04*	4,155	*29·52*	392	*1·92*	74	*·36*	1,351	*6·60*	6,385	*31·56*	5,054	*24·96*	
	Mymensingh	3,472,186	11,157	*38·52*	52	*·12*	32	*·10*	6,738	*23·28*	52	*·12*	97	*·24*	1,223	*4·20*	8,194	*28·20*	6,044	*20·88*	
	Faridpur	1,797,320	6,716	*44·76*	109	*·72*	61	*·36*	3,578	*23·88*	61	*·36*	61	*·36*	563	*3·72*	4,463	*29·52*	4,477	*29·88*	
	Backergunge	2,153,965	7,513	*42·00*	7	*·03*	2	*·01*	3,283	*18·24*	36	*·12*	107	*·48*	1,550	*8·64*	4,905	*27·72*	5,409	*30·12*	
Chittagong ...	Tippera	1,782,935	4,906	*33·00*	4	*·02*	5	*·02*	2,241	*14·76*	13	*·08*	63	*·36*	525	*3·48*	2,814	*18·84*	2,555	*17·16*	
	Noakhali	1,009,693	3,257	*38·64*	2	*·01*	9	*·09*	1,543	*18·24*	7	*·07*	67	*·72*	218	*2·52*	1,846	*21·84*	1,927	*22·80*	
	Chittagong	1,290,167	3,906	*36·24*	4	*·03*	...	...	2,126	*19·68*	37	*·24*	85	*·72*	245	*2·16*	2,500	*23·16*	2,237	*20·76*	
	South Lushai Hills ...																				*Not under registration.*
Patna ...	Patna																				*Return not received up to date.*
	Gaya	2,138,331	7,423	*41·64*	298	*1·56*	12	*·06*	7,998	*44·88*	128	*·60*	146	*·72*	1,116	*6·24*	9,693	*54·36*	6,322	*35·40*	*Ditto.*
	Shahabad																				
	Saran	2,467,477	8,560	*41·52*	379	*1·80*	1	*·004*	7,297	*35·40*	866	*4·20*	182	*·84*	4,919	*23·88*	13,644	*66·24*	5,414	*26·28*	
	Champaran	1,859,465	7,281	*46·92*	134	*·84*	...	...	5,747	*37·08*	43	*·24*	76	*·48*	2,020	*12·96*	8,020	*51·72*	4,242	*27·36*	
	Muzaffarpur	2,711,445	9,064	*40·08*	327	*1·44*	...	...	10,972	*48·48*	125	*·48*	161	*·60*	1,556	*6·84*	13,141	*58·08*	7,640	*33·72*	
	Darbhanga	2,801,955	8,954	*38·28*	261	*1·08*	...	...	9,589	*41·04*	195	*·72*	143	*·60*	771	*3·24*	10,959	*46·92*	6,129	*26·16*	
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr	2,036,021	7,429	*43·68*	853	*4·92*	13	*·07*	10,472	*61·68*	94	*·48*	172	*·96*	1,103	*6·48*	12,707	*74·88*	6,790	*39·96*	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,686	7,210	*42·48*	1,081	*6·36*	13	*·07*	7,423	*43·80*	101	*·48*	164	*·96*	581	*3·36*	9,365	*55·20*	5,608	*33·00*	
	Purnea	1,944,658	4,751	*29·28*	317	*1·80*	3	*·01*	4,741	*29·16*	5	*·02*	52	*·24*	180	*1·08*	5,288	*32·52*	4,021	*24·72*	
	Malda	814,919	3,550	*52·20*	17	*·24*	...	...	4,168	*61·32*	12	*·12*	39	*·48*	164	*2·40*	4,400	*64·68*	2,974	*43·68*	
	Sonthal Parganas ...	1,754,196	5,026	*34·32*	102	*·60*	3	*·01*	3,643	*24·84*	5	*·02*	32	*·12*	139	*1·32*	3,987	*27·24*	2,555	*17·40*	
Orissa ...	Cuttack	1,937,671	5,116	*31·68*	550	*3·36*	41	*·24*	3,943	*24·36*	531	*3·24*	125	*·72*	1,321	*8·16*	6,511	*40·32*	3,538	*21·84*	
	Balasore	994,625	2,522	*30·36*	64	*·72*	13	*·12*	1,289	*15·48*	338	*3·96*	46	*·48*	692	*8·28*	2,442	*29·40*	2,019	*24·24*	
	Puri	944,998	2,490	*31·56*	132	*1·56*	10	*·12*	630	*8·04*	287	*3·60*	53	*·60*	1,047	*13·20*	2,108	*27·48*	1,727	*21·84*	
	Angul and Khondmals ...																				*Not under registration.*
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	4,142	*42·60*	306	*3·12*	9	*·08*	3,586	*36·84*	61	*·60*	56	*·48*	647	*6·60*	4,667	*48·00*	2,667	*27·48*	
	Lohardaga	1,128,885	3,644	*38·52*	...	...	...	...	2,414	*25·56*	473	*4·92*	19	*·12*	1,240	*13·08*	4,146	*44·04*	2,139	*22·68*	
	Palamau	596,770	2,398	*48·12*	128	*2·52*	1	*·01*	2,127	*42·72*	23	*·36*	14	*·24*	335	*6·72*	2,628	*52·80*	1,680	*33·72*	
	Manbhum	1,193,328	2,582	*25·92*	5	*·06*	...	...	1,889	*18·96*	45	*·36*	18	*·12*	299	*3·00*	2,257	*22·68*	1,742	*17·40*	
	Singhbhum																				*Return not received up to date.*
	Total ...	55,940,953	176,073	*37·68*	5,968	*1·20*	260	*·04*	147,960	*31·68*	4,276	*·84*	2,563	*·48*	27,724	*5·88*	188,751	*40·44*	129,352	*27·72*	
Average of corresponding month of previous five years ...			Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was introduced from the commencement of 1892.		6,889	*1·44*	262	*·04*	98,184	*21·00*	2,724	*·48*	2,209	*·36*	19,084	*4·08*	129,352	*27·72*			
Difference + or −			.....		−921	*−·24*	−2	Equal	+49,776	*+10·68*	+1,552	*+·36*	+354	*+·12*	+8,640	*+1·80*	+59,399	*+12·72*			

[illegible] of these two districts have been changed owing to the transfer of Sinsti out post from Hooghly to Howrah. The revised population of these districts have not yet been received.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 *and over during the month of October* 1894.

DISTRICTS.		TOWNS.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.												AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		REMARKS.
						CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INJURY.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.				
				Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1	Burdwan	34,477	55	*19·08*	3	*·96*	...	...	70	*24·36*	16	*5·52*	1	*·24*	18	*6·24*	108	*37·56*	91	*31·56*	*Return not yet received.*
Midnapore ...	2	Midnapore																				
Hooghly ...	3	Hooghly and Chinsura	33,060	66	*23·88*	...	...	...	...	58	*21·00*	21	*7·56*	...	...	19	*6·84*	98	*35·52*	135	*48·96*	
	4	Serampore	35,952	100	*33·24*	7	*2·28*	...	...	75	*24·96*	54	*18·07*	3	*·96*	31	*10·32*	170	*56·64*	176	*58·68*	
Howrah ...	5	Howrah	116,606	254	*26·04*	26	*2·64*	...	...	140	*14·40*	54	*5·52*	8	*·72*	69	*7·08*	297	*30·48*	205	*21·00*	
24-Parganas ...	6	Cossipore-Chitpur ...																				*Ditto.*
	7	Maniktala																				
	8	Barnagore																				
	9	South Suburban ...																				
	10	Khorda or South Barrackpore.																				
	11	Naihati																				
	12	Nawabganj or North Barrackpore.																				
Calcutta ...	13	Calcutta																				
Nadia ...	14	Krishnagar	25,500	36	*16·92*	...	...	...	...	81	*38·04*	1	*·36*	...	...	1	*·36*	83	*39·00*	48	*22·56*	
	15	Santipur	30,437	53	*20·88*	1	*·36*	...	...	70	*27·48*	...	...	1	*·36*	3	*1·08*	75	*29·52*	51	*20·04*	
Murshidabad	16	City Murshidabad ...	35,576	58	*19·56*	...	...	...	...	103	*34·68*	6	*1·92*	...	...	8	*2·64*	117	*39·36*	115	*38·76*	
	17	Berhampore	23,515	32	*16·32*	1	*·48*	...	...	46	*20·40*	2	*·96*	3	*1·44*	3	*1·44*	49	*21·96*	88	*44·88*	
Rajshahi ...	18	Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	31	*17·28*	3	*1·68*	...	...	41	*22·92*	...	...	...	...	1	*·48*	45	*25·20*	72	*40·32*	
Pabna ...	19	Sirajganj	23,267	44	*22·68*	1	*·48*	...	...	81	*17·52*	...	...	...	...	9	*4·56*	44	*22·68*	73	*37·56*	
Dacca ...	20	Dacca	82,321	190	*27·60*	27	*3·84*	...	...	95	*13·80*	39	*5·64*	1	*·12*	79	*11·40*	241	*35·04*	221	*32·16*	
Chittagong ...	21	Chittagong	24,069	15	*7·44*	...	...	...	...	19	*9·36*	...	...	2	*·96*	...	...	21	*10·44*	32	*15·84*	
Patna	22	Patna City																				*Ditto.*
	23	Bihar																				
	24	Dinapore																				
Gaya ...	25	Gaya	80,383	182	*27·12*	45	*6·60*	...	...	290	*43·20*	29	*4·32*	2	*·24*	50	*7·44*	416	*62·04*	352	*52·44*	
Shahabad ...	26	Arrah																				*Ditto.*
	27	Sasaram																				
Saran	28	Chapra	57,352	88	*18·36*	12	*2·40*	...	...	47	*9·72*	26	*5·40*	5	*·96*	33	*6·84*	123	*25·68*	130	*27·12*	
Champaran ...	29	Bettiah	22,780	69	*36·24*	...	...	...	...	66	*34·68*	4	*2·04*	1	*·48*	25	*13·08*	96	*60·52*	63	*33·12*	
Muzaffarpur	30	Muzaffarpur	49,192	128	*31·20*	...	...	...	...	77	*18·72*	6	*1·44*	1	*·24*	52	*12·60*	136	*33·12*	125	*30·48*	
	31	Hajipur	21,487	77	*42·96*	2	*1·08*	...	...	51	*28·44*	29	*16·08*	3	*1·56*	28	*15·60*	113	*63·00*	63	*35·16*	
Darbhanga ...	32	Darbhanga	73,561	192	*31·32*	6	*·96*	...	...	94	*15·24*	35	*5·64*	4	*·60*	98	*15·96*	237	*38·64*	207	*33·72*	
Monghyr ...	33	Monghyr	57,077	216	*45·36*	148	*31·08*	1	*·12*	91	*19·08*	46	*9·60*	...	...	123	*25·80*	409	*85·92*	200	*42·00*	
Bhagalpur ...	34	Bhagalpur	69,106	234	*40·56*	18	*3·12*	...	...	155	*26·88*	54	*9·36*	5	*·84*	73	*12·60*	305	*52·92*	177	*30·72*	
Cuttack ...	35	Cuttack	47,186	72	*18·24*	4	*·96*	...	...	48	*12·12*	17	*4·32*	1	*·24*	20	*7·32*	99	*25·08*	80	*20·28*	
Balasore ...	36	Balasore	20,775	33	*21·84*	1	*·48*	...	...	21	*12·12*	2	*1·08*	...	...	15	*8·64*	39	*22·44*	33	*18·96*	
Puri ..	37	Puri	28,794	43	*17·40*	56	*23·28*	...	...	20	*8·28*	9	*3·72*	...	...	40	*16·56*	125	*52·08*	108	*45·00*	
Lohardaga ...	38	Ranchi	20,306	59	*34·80*	...	...	...	...	39	*23·04*	...	...	...	...	20	*11·76*	59	*34·80*	29	*17·04*	
		Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	1,034,186	2,331	*27·00*	361	*4·08*	1	*·01*	1,825	*21·12*	450	*5·16*	41	*·30*	827	*9·48*	3,505	*40·56*	2,874	*33·24*	
		Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	...	Complete average figures of past 5 years are not available.		388	*4·44*	9	*·09*	1,395	*16·08*	352	*4·08*	43	*·48*	687	*7·92*	2,874	*33·24*	...	...	
		Difference + or — ...	...	...	...	—27	*—·36*	—8	*—·08*	+430	*+5·01*	+98	*+1·08*	—2	*—·12*	+140	*+1·56*	+631	*+7·32*	...	...	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 1st December 1894.

W. H. GREGG, *Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Col., Dip. Publ. Health, Camb.,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Supplementary Vital Statistics of Districts and of Towns in Bengal for September 1894 *received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 3rd November* 1894.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.														Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	
					Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.			
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Burdwan ...	Hooghly	1,076,710	2,126	*23·64*	82	*·84*	7	*·07*	1,949	*21·72*	242	*2·64*	55	*·60*	418	*4·56*	2,753	*30·60*	2,296	*25·56*
Presidency ...	24-Parganas	1,892,033	3,779	*23·88*	84	*·48*	3	*·01*	2,530	*15·96*	146	*·84*	123	*·72*	386	*2·40*	3,272	*20·64*	3,004	*18·96*
	Murshidabad	1,250,946	2,781	*23·64*	39	*·36*	...	...	2,612	*24·96*	8	*·07*	102	*·96*	221	*2·04*	2,982	*28·56*	3,095	*29·64*
Dacca	Jessore	1,868,827	2,698	*17·04*	5	*·02*	...	...	3,637	*23·04*	1	*·006*	102	*·60*	228	*1·44*	3,973	*25·20*	4,667	*29·64*
	Faridpur	1,797,320	3,014	*20·04*	51	*·24*	44	*·24*	2,364	*15·72*	15	*·09*	116	*·72*	405	*2·64*	2,995	*19·92*	2,962	*19·92*
Patna ...	Backergunge	2,153,985	4,165	*23·16*	2	*·01*	3	*·01*	2,434	*13·56*	36	*·12*	144	*·72*	1,002	*5·52*	3,621	*20·16*	4,176	*23·16*
	Shahabad*																			
	Saran	2,467,477	7,560	*36·72*	527	*2·52*	5	*·02*	5,565	*27·00*	819	*3·96*	329	*1·56*	3,539	*17·16*	10,784	*52·44*	5,375	*26·04*
	Total ...	12,527,278	26,123	*24·96*	790	*·72*	62	*·04*	21,091	*20·16*	1,267	*1·20*	971	*·84*	6,199	*5·88*	30,380	*29·04*	25,605	*24·48*
	Total for the Province, excluding the figures for Shahabad	69,006,306	148,135	*25·68*	7,960	*1·32*	325	*·04*	136,089	*23·64*	5,938	*·96*	4,024	*·60*	26,780	*4·56*	181,125	*31·44*	138,654	*24·00*
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	Not available, as birth registration was introduced from the commencement of 1892.		5,241	*·84*	492	*·08*	103,642	*18·00*	4,097	*·60*	3,818	*·60*	21,364	*3·60*	138,654	*24·00*	...	...
	Difference + or −	.....	.....	.....	+2,728	*+·48*	−167	*−·04*	+32,447	*+5·64*	+1,841	*+·36*	+206	Equal.	+5,416	*+·96*	+42,471	*+7·44*	...	...
Districts.	*Towns.*																			
Hooghly ...	1. Serampore	35,952	70	*23·28*	20	*6·60*	.....	.....	71	*23·64*	39	*12·96*	3	*·96*	23	*7·56*	158	*51·96*	130	*43·32*
	2. Cossipore-Chitpore ...	31,423	38	*14·40*	5	*1·80*	.....	.....	24	*9·84*	3	*1·08*	...	.....	11	*4·20*	45	*17·16*	59	*22·44*
	3. Maniktala	32,865	56	*20·40*	...	...	.....	.....	26	*9·48*	10	*3·60*	2	*·72*	7	*2·52*	45	*16·32*	38	*13·80*
	4. Baranagore	34,278	47	*16·44*	10	*3·48*	.....	.....	46	*16·08*	14	*4·80*	5	*1·68*	11	*3·84*	86	*30·00*	73	*25·44*
24-Parganas ...	5. South Suburban	69,642	103	*17·64*	2	*·24*	.....	.....	64	*10·92*	20	*3·36*	1	*·12*	31	*5·28*	118	*20·28*	78	*13·44*
	6. Khorda or South Barrackpore.	35,647	24	*8·04*	3	*·96*	.....	.....	34	*11·40*	11	*3·60*	2	*·60*	7	*2·28*	57	*19·08*	57	*19·08*
	7. Naihati	29,724	36	*14·52*	2	*·72*	.....	.....	53	*21·36*	17	*6·84*	4	*1·56*	10	*3·96*	86	*34·68*	59	*23·76*
	8. Nawabganj or North Barrackpore.	20,980	15	*8·52*	1	*·48*	.....	.....	34	*19·44*	3	*1·68*	...	.....	1	*·48*	39	*22·20*	63	*36·00*
Murshidabad ...	9. City Murshidabad ...	35,576	45	*15·12*	...	...	.....	.....	80	*26·88*	3	*·96*	5	*1·68*	10	*3·36*	98	*33·00*	111	*37·44*
	10. Berhampore	23,515	28	*14·28*	...	...	.....	.....	31	*15·72*	.....	.....	...	.....	4	*2·04*	35	*17·76*	53	*26·52*
Shahabad ...	11. Arrah	46,905	108	*27·60*	71	*18·12*	.....	.....	199	*50·88*	8	*2·04*	4	*·96*	16	*4·08*	298	*76·20*	127	*32·40*
	12. Sasaram	22,713	60	*31·68*	5	*2·64*	.....	.....	81	*42·72*	3	*1·56*	...	.....	12	*6·24*	101	*53·28*	83	*43·80*
Saran ...	13. Chapra	57,358	87	*18·12*	27	*5·64*	.....	.....	40	*8·28*	20	*4·08*	7	*1·44*	52	*10·80*	146	*30·48*	160	*33·36*
	Total ...	476,572	717	*18·00*	146	*3·60*	.....	.....	785	*19·68*	151	*3·72*	33	*·72*	195	*4·80*	1,310	*32·88*	1,090	*27·36*
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,329,521	4,194	*21·60*	416	*2·04*	17	*·08*	3,741	*19·20*	1,008	*5·16*	136	*·60*	1,788	*9·12*	7,106	*36·60*	5,291	*27·24*
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	Complete average figures of past five years are not available.		474	*2·40*	22	*·10*	2,423	*12·48*	670	*3·36*	97	*·48*	1,600	*8·16*	5,291	*27·24*	.....	.....
	Difference + or −	.....	.....	.....	−58	*−·36*	−5	*−·02*	+1,318	*+6·72*	+338	*+1·80*	+39	*+·12*	+188	*+·96*	+1,815	*+9·36*	.....	.....

* Revised figures not yet received.

OFFICE OF SANY. COMMR. FOR BENGAL,
The 1st December 1894.

W. H. GREGG, *Brigade-Surgn.-Lieut.-Col., Dip. Publ. Health, Camb.,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 1st December 1894, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 1st December 1894.			Week ending Saturday, the 2nd December 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	435	40,050	549	201	24,125	310
Jute	376	1,13,275	2,169	284	1,44,500	2,396
Firewood	87	52,545	802	136	76,800	1,117
Other articles	868	2,28,087	3,352	1,009	1,96,825	3,391
Total ...	1,766	4,33,957	6,872	1,720	4,42,250	7,214

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th November 1894 on 1,663·90 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	296,090	3,50,907 11 0	29,84,522 0	7,30,729 1 0	15,711 5 0	10,97,348 1 0	76,853	124,266	201,119
Or per mile of railway	... ...	210 14 4	..	439 2 8	9 7 1	659 8 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	*5,631,265	*58,11,154 9 0	†5,62,44,312 10	†1,17,01,902 10 0	‡3,27,564 4 0	1,78,40,621 7 0	§1,525,042½	§2,216,690½	3,741,733
Total for 21 weeks ...	5,927,355	61,62,062 4 0	5,92,28,834 10	1,24,32,631 11 0	3,43,275 9 0	1,89,37,969 8 0	1,601,895½	2,340,956½	3,942,852
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	320,517	3,65,700 1 2	26,07,559 30	6,33,675 10 7	17,730 10 10	10,17,106 6 7	77,857	101,606	179,463
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	227 0 8	.....	393 6 7	11 0 1	631 7 4	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 21½ weeks of previous year... ...	5,993,768	66,46,007 4 2	5,07,48,719 10	1,13,95,635 3 0	3,29,009 14 9	1,83,71,252 5 11	1,621,737	2,067,566	3,689,303

* Deducted No. of passengers 1,942 and added Rs. 7,422 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 13th October 1894.
† Ditto Mds. 2,02,337 and ,, 11,415 }
‡ Added ,, 1,402 }
§ Miles 3,879½ and 4,095½ added to Coaching and Merchandise respectively on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from weeks ended 20th October to 10th November 1894.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th November 1894, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,832	5,306 8 0	11,444 20	454 14 0	11 0 0	5,772 6 0	1,127	61	1,188
Or per mile of railway	... .	238 11 4	....	20 7 5	0 7 11	259 10 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	*375,679	*90,136 11 0	†1,74,187 30	†6,909 4 0	‡182 0 0	97,286 15 0	22,277	1,428	23,705
Total for 21 weeks ...	396,511	95,443 3 0	1,85,632 10	7,423 2 0	193 0 0	1,03,059 5 0	23,404	1,489	24,893
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,222½	5,542 8 4	13,947 0	499 5	13 11 9	6,055 9 1	863	106	969
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	249 5 3	.....	22 7 4	0 9 11	272 6 6	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 21½ weeks of previous year ...	377,564½	91,794 15 0	1,98,045 10	6,726 13 0	343 9 1	98,865 5 1	18,971	1,617	20,588

* Added No. of passengers 1,330 and Rs. 385 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 13th October 1894.
† Ditto Mds. 11
‡ Deducted ,, 4 }

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th November 1894, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,861	15,133 5 0	77,685 30	13,344 9 0	54 0 0	28,531 14 0	6,171	3,429	9,600
Or per mile of railway	.....	93 12 2	.....	82 10 11	0 5 4	176 12 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20 weeks of half-year...	*358,544	*2,94,950 6 0	†12,54,337 30	†1,83,126 2 0	‡1,134 0 0	4,79,210 8 0	113,755½	63,514½	176,300½
Total for 21 weeks ...	375,405	3,10,083 11 0	13,32,023 20	1,96,470 11 0	1,188 0 0	5,07,742 6 0	119,956½	66,943½	186,900½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,678½	16,553 1 2	1,34,061 0	11,378 11 0	33 15 9	27,965 11 11	6,020	3,253	9,273
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	102 8 11	.....	70 8 0	0 3 5	173 4 4	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 21½ weeks of previous year ...	424,599½	3,18,971 15 11	14,26,001 30	1,75,183 9 0	919 12 0	4,95,075 4 11	135,649	61,448	197,097

* Added number of passengers 1,168 and Rs. 3,868
† Ditto maunds 9,172 and ,, 100 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 13th October 1894.
‡ Deducted ,, 6

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Behar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th November 1894, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	203,050	99,490 0 0	9,83,170 0	2,29,870 0 0	31,390 0 0	3,60,750 0 0	26,300	46,915	73,21
Or per mile of railway	250	122 0 0	1,209 0	283 0 0	*22 0 0	*427 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20 weeks of half-year†	3,503,442	16,29,152 0 0	1,82,88,223 0	38,17,511 0 0	3,40,616 0 0	57,87,279 0 0	577,660	733,806	1,311,46
Total for 21 weeks ...	3,706,492	17,28,642 0 0	1,92,71,393 0	40,47,381 0 0	3,72,006 0 0	61,48,029 0 0	605,960	780,721	1,386,68
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	211,831½	1,00,280 15 11	7,56,536 0	1,83,107 4 0	50,187 15 3	3,42,636 3 2	28,506	36,762	65,26
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	272	140 0 0	972 0	235 0 0	*37 0 0	*412 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,610,459	16,38,741 8 11	1,80,88,902 0	37,40,214 2 9	4,11,094 1 3	57,99,049 12 11	596,757	746,650	1,343,40

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 6th October 1894.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th November 1894, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	32,030	10,260 0 0	66,240 0	4,938 0 0	60 0 0	15,300 0 0	4,276	1,500	5,77
Or per mile of railway	256	82 0 0	530 0	40 0 0	.....	122 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20 weeks of half-year*	617,238	1,95,882 0 0	7,48,607 0	1,08,024 0 0	4,180 0 0	3,08,086 0 0	74,855	45,657	120,51
Total for 21 weeks ...	649,268	2,06,142 0 0	8,14,847 0	1,13,004 0 0	4,240 0 0	3,23,386 0 0	79,131	47,157	126,29
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	40,968	15,899 14 9	35,930 0	2,915 8 3	158 15 6	18,974 6 6	4,276	1,439	5,71
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	328	127 0 0	287 0	23 0 0	1 0 0	151 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	651,767½	2,17,309 5 10	11,93,620 0	95,574 9 6	3,439 9 6	3,16,373 8 10	79,936	40,336	120,21

* Audited up to week ending 6th October 1894.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 24th November 1894, on 93 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week &c.	22,220	7,770 0 0	71,080 0	6,740 0 0	150 0 0	14,660 0 0	2,467	1,297	3,764
Or per mile of railway	238	90 0 0	837 0	78 0 0	2 0 0	170 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20 weeks of half-year*	378,854	1,26,674 0 0	6,14,616 0	52,167 0 0	4,540 0 0	1,83,381 0 0	49,133	19,141	68,274
Total for 21 weeks ...	401,074	1,34,444 0 0	6,86,506 0	58,907 0 0	4,690 0 0	1,98,041 0 0	51,630	20,438	72,068
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,659	7,950 0 0	47,349 0	4,421 0 0	375 0 0	12,746 0 0	1,666	2,214	3,880
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	263	92 0 0	551 0	51 0 0	5 0 0	148 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	372,190	1,27,110 0 0	7,27,108 0	61,382 0 0	3,909 0 0	1,92,371 0 0	35,072	41,413	76,485

*Audited up to 6th October 1894

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Includes the Tirhut State Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 24th November 1894, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	107,710	43,150	3,15,480	43,950	12 890	(a) 99,990	16,956	13,666	30,622
Or per mile of railway	142·47	57 08	417 30	58 13	17 05	132 26	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20 weeks of half-year (b)	2,033,803	7,92,981	59,89,541	7,57,887	1,92,594	17,43,462	330,217	287,873	618,090
Total for 21 weeks ...	2,141,513	8,36,131	63,05,021	8,01,837	2,05,484	18,43,452	337,173	301,539	638,712
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 756 miles open	172,101	73,402	1,99,089	35,284	15,684	124,430	15,695	14,938	30,633
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	227·65	97·17	264·14	46·67	20 75	164·59	. ....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,941,902	7,76,601	51,02,732	6,84,510	1,89,577	16,50,688	323,597	286,217	609,814

(a) Decrease is due to melas at Ajodhya and Somepore having been held in the corresponding week of last year.
(b) Includes audited figures up to week ending 13th October 1894

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 24th November 1894	14,650	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	14,558	0	0
Increase	92	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 24th November 1894	287	4	1
Corresponding period of 1893	285	7	1
Increase	1	13	0
Receipts from 1st July to 24th November 1894	2,59,781	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	2,69,190	0	0
Increase	591	0	0

Printed and published by Edwin Morris Lewis at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 5th December 1894.

[REGISTERED No. 24.] No. 50 of 1894.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
FINANCIAL Resolution	2873
Final Report on the Winter rice Crops of Bengal, 1894 ...	2891
Note on the early Cotton Crop in Bengal, 1894	2908
Rainfall Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops	2912
Prices-current (retail) of Food-grains, Fire-wood, and Salt in the Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 30th November 1894	2916
Statement showing the quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported and exported into Calcutta from the interior during the month of September 1894	2922
Statement showing the stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta	2924
Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of November 1894	2925
Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal for the month of November 1894	2926
Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in Bengal for the month of November 1894	2928
ABSTRACT of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of November 1894	2936
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 2nd to 8th December 1894 ...	2937
Meteorological report of the Province of Bengal for the week ending Saturday, the 8th of December 1894	2938
Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 8th of December 1894	2940
Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 2nd to 8th December 1894	2944
Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major and Minor works for the month of October 1894	2945
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 8th of December 1894	2946
East Indian Railway for the month of October 1894 ...	2947
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	2949

FINANCIAL RESOLUTION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—FINANCE.

Calcutta, the 8th December 1894.

RESOLUTION No. 6133F.

AT the close of the first six months of the financial year 1894-95 the Lieutenant-Governor takes the opportunity of examining the financial position of the province. The Accountant-General's memorandum on the final accounts of 1892-93 has now been received, as well as the Appropriation Report for the year 1893-94 which, although the accounts are still open to adjustments, furnishes results sufficiently approximate for all practical purposes. Lastly, the figures of the revenue and expenditure of the first six months of the current year have also been received from the Accountant-General, and these three sets of figures afford sufficient data for the usual review of the closed accounts of 1892-93, an examination of the approximate actuals for 1893-94, and a revised estimate of the probable position of the province during the remainder of the year 1894-95.

PART I.

CLOSED ACCOUNTS OF 1892-93.

2. The revised estimates adopted in the Financial Resolution No. 5032F., dated the 21st November 1893, assumed that the year 1892-93 had opened with a credit balance of Rs. 23,53,000 and closed with a credit balance of Rs. 22,47,000; that the total amount available for expenditure was Rs. 4,48,15,000, and that Rs. 4,25,68,000 had been spent. The actual result was more favourable than this estimate by Rs. 7,741. The amount available for expenditure was Rs. 4,47,98,997, and the amount actually expended Rs. 4,25,43,825, so that the closing credit balance was Rs. 22,55,172. The following statement shows the figures of actual expenditure furnished by the Accountant-General, Bengal,

in his memorandum on the accounts of the year as compared with the revised estimates adopted in November 1893:—

Receipts.	Revised Estimate adopted in November 1893, for 1892-93.	Actuals, 1892-93.	Expenditure.	Revised Estimate adopted in November 1893, for 1892-93.	Actuals, 1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	23,53,000	23,53,431	Direct demand on the Revenues—		
Principal heads of Revenue—			1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	1,74,000	1,61,649
			2. Assignments and Compensations	1,84,000	1,83,860
			3. Land Revenue	33,76,000	33,76,419
			5. Salt	1,24,000	1,24,595
I.—Land Revenue { Proper... ...	99,80,000	99,79,223	6. Stamps	4,47,000	4,40,056
{ Adjustments	—13,36,000	—13,40,066	7. Excise	1,64,000	1,64,166
III.—Salt	84,000	84,536	8. Provincial Rates	4,34,000	4,33,923
IV.—Stamps	1,16,59,000	1,16,59,378	9. Customs	5,40,000	5,40,120
V.—Excise	28,99,000	28,98,646	10. Assessed Taxes	92,000	92,045
VI.—Provincial Rates	46,16,000	46,16,267	11. Forests	1,91,000	1,90,846
VII.—Customs	50,000	50,494	12. Registration	3,03,000	3,03,101
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	21,14,000	21,13,982	Total ...	60,89,000	60,77,190
IX. Forests	3,72,000	3,72,441			
X.—Registration	7,17,000	7,16,901			
Total ...	3,11,55,000	3,11,45,862	13. Interest on ordinary debt ...	1,24,000	1,21,599
			Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—		
XII.—Interest	1,42,000	1,42,370	15. Post Office	7,000	7,100
XIII.—Post Office	2,000	2,422			
Receipt by Civil Department—			Salaries and Expenses of Civil Department—		
			18. General Administration ...	16,37,000	16,36,512
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law.	8,68,000	8,68,395	19. Law and Justice { Courts of Law	85,23,000	85,21,933
{ Jails ...	9,19,000	9,13,136	{ Jails... ...	21,19,000	21,13,532
XVII.—Police	2,42,000	2,41,518	20. Police	58,47,000	58,45,645
XVIII.—Marine	9,20,000	9,19,761	21. Marine	9,44,000	9,44,397
XIX.—Education	5,66,000	5,65,566	22. Education	25,37,000	25,37,481
XX.—Medical	1,70,000	1,70,263	24. Medical	16,13,000	16,12,491
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Department	1,90,000	1,90,003	25. Political	18,000	12,501
			26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	3,41,000	3,40,665
Total ...	38,75,000	38,68,642	Total ...	2,35,79,000	2,35,65,157
Miscellaneous—			Miscellaneous—		
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	78,000	78,018	29. Superannuation, &c.	17,03,000	17,02,868
			30. Stationery and Printing ...	13,56,000	13,58,369
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	1,15,000	1,14,613	31. Miscellaneous	2,12,000	2,11,650
XXV.—Miscellaneous	8,29,000	8,27,175	Total ...	32,71,000	32,72,827
Total ...	10,22,000	10,19,806			
			Famine Relief and Insurance—		
Railways—			33. Famine Relief	1,000	1,118
			Railways (Revenue account)—		
XXVI.—State Railways (net earnings)	31,06,000	31,06,428	40. Subsidized Companies—Land, &c.	25,000	25,357
Irrigation—			Irrigation—		
			42. Major Works—		
XXIX.—Major Works (direct receipts)	18,88,000	18,87,670	Working expenses ...	13,95,000	13,95,343
			Interest on debt	24,23,000	24,23,352
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—			43. Minor Works and Navigation—		
			By Public Works Department	13,94,000	13,94,161
			„ Civil Department	5,000	5,284
By Public Works Department ...	7,54,000	7,54,327	Total ...	52,17,000	52,18,141
By Civil Department	1,25,000	1,24,702			
Total ...	27,67,000	27,66,699	Buildings and Roads—		
Buildings and Roads—			45. Civil Works—		
XXXII.—Civil Works—			By Public Works Department	27,24,000	27,23,928
			„ Civil Department	1,81,000	1,81,201
By Public Works Department ...	1,63,000	1,63,060	Total ...	29,05,000	29,05,129
By Civil Department	2,30,000	2,30,137			
			Contributions	13,50,000	13,50,207
Total ...	3,93,000	3,93,197	Total ...	4,25,68,000	4,25,43,825
Contributions ...	.....	.....	Closing balance	22,47,000	22,55,172
Total ...	4,24,62,000	4,24,45,566	Grand Total ...	4,48,15,000	4,47,98,997
Grand Total ...	4,48,15,000	4,47,98,997	Provincial surplus (+) or deficit (—)	(—)1,96,000	(—)98,259

3. The actual receipts were less than the estimate by Rs. 16,434, of which Rs. 10,066 were under Land Revenue adjustments, due chiefly to a debit of Rs. 9,259 against Provincial Funds, that being the Government share of the contribution from the 1st July 1890 to 31st March 1892, to the Provident Fund established for the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhut Railways. On the representation of the Local Government, this amount has since been written back to Provincial Funds in the accounts of 1893-94. The remainder of the decrease was under "Jails" (Rs. 5,864) and under "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 1,825).

4. The actual expenditure in 1892-93 was less than the revised estimate by Rs. 24,175. The largest fluctuations appear under the heads of Refunds and Drawbacks (—12,351), Interest (—2,401), Jails (—5,468), Political (—5,499), Stationery and Printing (+2,309).

PART II.

APPROXIMATE ACTUALS, 1893-94.

5. The following table compares the approximate actuals for 1893-94 with the revised estimates as passed by the Government of India in March last, and they show that, according to the latest information, the receipts were less than the revised estimate by Rs. 1,31,757, while the expenditure exceeded the revised estimate by Rs. 2,36,846. Taking into consideration a small increase of Rs. 172 in the opening balance, the net result is a reduction of the closing balance by Rs. 3,68,431. The details of these fluctuations are discussed in the following paragraphs:—

Receipts.	Revised estimate passed by the Government of India, 1893-94.	Approximate actuals, 1893-94.	Expenditure.	Revised estimate passed by the Government of India, 1893-94.	Approximate actuals, 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	22,55,000	22,55,172	Direct demand on the Revenues—		
			1. Refunds and drawbacks	1,57,000	1,57,289
Principal Heads of Revenue—			2. Assignments and compensations ...	1,66,000	1,59,059
I.—Land Revenue { Proper	1,00,47,000	1,00,35,489	3. Land Revenue	34,88,000	35,80,079
{ Adjustments	—13,63,000	—14,59,419	5. Salt	35,000	26,731
III.—Salt	80,000	77,265	6. Stamps	4,97,000	4,73,780
IV.—Stamps	1,20,38,000	1,19,82,533	7. Excise	1,62,000	1,62,135
V.—Excise	30,25,000	30,37,041	8. Provincial Rates	4,25,000	4,27,711
VI.—Provincial Rates	46,05,000	46,13,061	9. Customs	5,50,000	5,42,498
VII.—Customs	56,000	58,830	10. Assessed Taxes	91,000	89,394
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	21,50,000	21,75,208	11. Forests	2,05,000	2,01,965
IX.—Forests	3,91,000	4,03,806	12. Registration	3,88,000	3,92,748
X.—Registration	7,15,000	6,94,508	Total ...	61,70,000	61,63,380
Total ...	3,17,44,000	3,16,18,382	13. Interest on ordinary debt ...	1,39,000	1,43,260
XII.—Interest	1,36,000	1,38,187	Post-office, Telegraph and Mint—		
			15. Post-office	8,000	8,217
Post-office, Telegraph and Mint—					
XIII.—Post-office	4,000	3,902	Salaries and expenses of Civil Department—		
			18. General Administration	16,96,000	17,03,599
Receipts by Civil Department—			19. Law and Justice { Courts of Law	87,60,000	88,19,530
XVI.—Law and Justice—			{ Jails	20,30,000	20,75,478
Courts of Law	9,00,000	8,96,595	20. Police	55,50,000	55,97,974
Jails	9,10,000	8,08,117	21. Marine	9,15,000	9,39,253
XVII.—Police	2,40,000	2,43,610	22. Education	25,45,000	25,72,090
XVIII.—Marine	9,12,000	9,33,731	24. Medical	17,00,000	17,13,997
XIX.—Education	5,65,000	5,63,344	25. Political	16,000	16,291
XX.—Medical	1,85,000	1,90,572	26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	4,23,000	4,51,978
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments...	1,75,000	1,82,883	Total ...	2,36,35,000	2,38,80,190
Total ...	38,82,000	38,24,842	Miscellaneous—		
			29. Superannuation, &c.	17,50,000	17,39,629
Miscellaneous—			30. Stationery and Printing	14,06,000	12,60,355
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	77,000	78,047	32. Miscellaneous	2,36,000	2,87,604
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	1,23,000	1,25,573	Total ...	33,92,000	32,87,588
XXV.—Miscellaneous	8,97,000	8,62,895	Famine Relief and Insurance—		
Total ...	10,97,000	10,67,515	33. Famine relief	.....	(—)11
			Railways (Revenue accounts)—		
Railway—			40. Subsidized Companies—Land, &c.	3,000	2,585
XXVI.—State Railways (net earnings)	36,25,000	35,34,842	41. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	1,000	1,207
			Total ...	4,000	3,792
Irrigation—			Irrigation—		
XXIX.—Major works (direct receipts)	15,00,000	16,72,626	42. Major works—		
XXX.—Minor works and navigation—			Working expenses	14,25,000	14,55,178
By Public Works Department	8,00,000	7,44,667	Interest on debt	24,43,000	24,41,474
,, Civil Department ...	1,24,000	1,28,071	43. Minor works and Navigation—		
Total ...	24,24,000	25,45,364	By Public Works Department	14,75,000	14,81,075
			,, Civil Department	4,000	1,971
Buildings and Roads—			Total ...	53,47,000	53,79,698
XXXII.—Civil works—			Buildings and Roads—		
By Public Works Department	2,55,000	3,07,209	45. Civil Works—		
,, Civil Department ...	2,43,000	2,38,060	By Public Works Department	25,38,000	25,59,450
Total ...	4,98,000	5,45,269	,, Civil Department	1,90,000	1,21,558
			Total ...	27,28,000	26,81,008
Total ...	4,34,10,000	4,32,78,243	Contributions	12,55,000	13,57,715
			Total ...	4,26,78,000	4,29,14,846
			Closing balance	29,87,000	26,18,560
Grand Total ...	4,56,65,000	4,55,33,415	Grand Total ...	4,56,65,000	4,55,33,415

RECEIPTS.

6. *Land Revenue.*—The latest return from the Accountant-General shows that the total collections under this head during 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 3,87,06,849, against Rs. 3,87,50,000 passed by the Government of India as the revised estimate for the year. The actuals include Rs. 403 on account of recoveries for Survey and Settlement charges, which are wholly Imperial. The 12 per cent. on collections from Government estates aggregated Rs. 4,78,504, and the Provincial share of Land Revenue was therefore one-fourth of (Rs. 3,87,06,849—403—4,78,504), plus Rs. 4,78,504 or Rs. 1,00,35,489. The adjustments between Imperial and Provincial will probably result in a net deduction of Rs. 14,56,419 from the Provincial share of Land Revenue as shown below:—

	Revised estimate passed by the Government of India.	Approximate actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed contribution to Imperial Revenues under the terms of the contract	(—)14,39,000	(—)14,39,000
Interest on the sums already advanced for remodelling the Hidgellee Tidal Canal	(—)20,000	(—)18,856
Write back of the excess credit (Rs. 44,629—32,456) taken in 1892-93 on account of Imperial buildings made over to local agencies for maintenance and execution	... ...	(—)12,173
Cost of maintenance and execution of ditto in 1893-94	(+)41,000	(+)53,327
Advance for remodelling the Hidgellee Tidal Canal	(+)32,000	(—)8,279
Compensation for loss sustained by the Provincial revenues on account of the reservation of the Western Duars for the Khedda Department ...	(+)14,000	(+)10,806
Write back to Provincial Funds of the contribution to the Provident Fund of the Tirhut State Railway charged in the accounts of 1892-93 ...	(+)9,000	(+)9,259
Salary of Mr. H. Davies, the gardener who has newly arrived at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta	... ..	(+)256
Outfit allowance of ditto granted by the Secretary of State	.....	(+)325
Compensation to the Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the loss sustained by that Government through the importation of Shajehanpur rum under bond	... ..	(—)52,084
Total ...	(—)13,63,000	(—)14,56,419

7. The expenditure incurred by the local agencies in the execution of Military and Imperial Civil Works, including the percentage charges for establishment and tools and plant during the year 1892-93, amounted to Rs. 32,456, against the estimate of Rs. 44,629, for which credit had been taken in the accounts of that year. The difference of Rs. 12,173 has now been written back to Imperial Funds in the accounts of 1893-94. The actual expenditure on Military and Imperial Civil Works in 1893-94, including the percentage charges for establishment, &c., as reported by the Public Works Department, amounted to Rs. 53,327, for which a credit has been taken provisionally and subject to final authorisation by the Government of India against Rs. 41,000 passed in the revised estimate for the year. The claim of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the sum of Rs. 52,084 as compensation for the loss sustained by the Provincial revenues of that Government in consequence of the action of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, prohibiting the importation of Shahjehanpur rum into Bengal, except under bond, has been accepted, and a debit of this amount against the Bengal Provincial Funds has accordingly been afforded in the estimate of 1893-94 now adopted.

8. *Salt.*—The original estimate of receipts under this head was Rs. 90,000, which was reduced to Rs. 80,000 in the revised estimate with reference to the actuals of 1892-93 amounting to Rs. 84,536. The actual collections in 1893-94, however, proved to be lower still and reached Rs. 77,265 only. The decrease

was in "Rent of warehouses," and was due to the stocks of bonded salt in store throughout the year falling very low.

9. *Stamps.*—The total receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 1,59,76,710 against Rs. 1,60,50,000, the revised estimate passed by the Government of India. Three-fourths of this sum, or Rs. 1,19,82,533, have accordingly been taken as the Provincial share of the receipts, as against Rs. 1,20,38,000 in the revised estimate, a falling off of Rs. 55,467. The decrease was under "Commercial and other Stamps."

10. *Excise.*—The Provincial receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 30,37,041 against Rs. 30,25,000, the revised estimate of the Government of India. The increase was mainly under the head "Duty on ganja." The duty on all kinds of this drug was raised by one rupee per seer from the commencement of the year, and although an increase of Rs. 1,14,000 on the actuals of 1892-93 was provided on this account, in the revised estimate, the realizations in 1893-94 were still better than the revised estimate by Rs. 38,000. There was also an increase under "Distillery fees," owing to a change in the system of levying the fee in most of the districts towards the latter part of the year, liquor issued from central distilleries being charged $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per gallon London-proof, instead of one anna per gross gallon as hitherto.

11. *Provincial Rates.*—The receipts under this head represent principally the proceeds of the Public Works Cess, but they include also two other items, viz., the recoveries from District Funds of part of the cost of collecting the Road Cess, and the proceeds of the rate for the general management of Private Estates under Act X of 1892. The total collections amounted to Rs. 46,13,061 against Rs. 46,05,000, the revised estimate, the details being as follows:—

	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works Cess	41,40,000	41,34,309
Proportionate cost of collecting road cess	3,40,000	3,47,201
General rate for the management of Private Estates	1,25,000	1,31,551
Total ...	46,05,000	46,13,061

12. *Assessed Taxes.*—The revenue under this head showed a progressive increase up to 1891-92, and the estimate for 1893-94, which was based on the revised estimate for 1892-93, was originally placed at Rs. 43,30,000. The actuals of 1892-93, however, amounted to Rs. 42,27,964, and in consideration of the falling off in the collections during the first five months of the year, the revised estimate was reduced to Rs. 42,30,000 in the Financial Resolution No. 5032F., dated the 21st November 1893. That estimate was, however, subsequently raised by the Accountant-General to Rs. 43,00,000 with reference to the actuals of 12 months ending February 1894, and his action has been justified by the fact that the actual collections of the whole year amounted to Rs. 43,50,415. Half of this sum or Rs. 21,75,208, has been taken as the Provincial share of the receipts. The increase was under "Ordinary Collections," and appears to have been due to a careful revision of assessments.

13. *Forests.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 8,01,612 against Rs. 7,82,000, the revised estimate passed by the Government of India, and Rs. 7,44,882 the actuals of 1892-93. The increase was under the head "Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers." The Provincial share of the receipts (one-half) amounts to Rs. 4,00,806, and the increase to Rs. 9,806.

14. *Registration.*—The revenue under this head, which had steadily improved for some years past, showed a falling off for the first time in 1893-94. The Provincial share (one-half) of the receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 6,94,568 against Rs. 7,16,901 the actuals of 1892-93, and Rs. 7,15,000 the revised estimate passed by the Government of India, the decrease being Rs. 20,432. The falling off occurred in the last two months of the year, and was due to the reduction of the minimum *ad valorem* fee on documents not exceeding Rs. 50 in value from twelve annas to eight annas.

15. *Principal Heads of Revenue.*—To sum up the figures contained in paragraphs 6 to 14, the total Provincial receipts under these major heads have

proved to be Rs. 3,16,18,382 against a revised estimate of Rs. 3,17,44,000, showing a loss of Rs. 1,25,618.

16. *Interest.*—The actuals amounted to Rs. 1,38,187 against Rs. 1,36,000, provided in the revised estimate ; the details are shown below :—

	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.
Class I.—Interest on advances to cultivators ...	36,000	31,735
„ II.— ditto under special laws	4,000	1,300
„ III.—Interest on loans to landholders and other notabilities	10,000	21,182
„ IV.—Interest on loans to Municipalities, District Boards and other Public Bodies	22,000	24,644
Interest on Government securities	13,000	12,672
Miscellaneous	51,000	46,654
Total ...	1,36,000	1,38,187

17. *Jails.*—In view of the large increase in the receipts under this head in 1891-92 and 1892-93, amounting to Rs. 9,27,642 and Rs. 9,13,136 respectively, and with reference to the orders of the Secretary of State directing that the requirements of the public consuming departments should, as far as possible, be supplied by the Jail Department, the original estimate for 1893-94 was placed at Rs. 9,59,000. Smaller supplies to the Military and Opium Departments caused, however, a falling off of income, and the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 8,08,117 against Rs. 9,10,000, the revised estimate of the year.

18. *Marine.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 9,33,731 against Rs. 9,12,000, the revised estimate passed by the Government of India.. The increase was solely under pilotage receipts.

19. *Medical.*—The fluctuations in the receipts of the Medical Department are shown below : —

	Actuals, 1892-93.	Revised estimate, 1893-94.	Actuals 1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Medical schools and colleges ...	32,891	38,000	41,847
(2) Hospital receipts	80,614	85,000	86,098
(3) Receipts from Lunatic Asylums...	23,459	24,000	28,702
(4) Medicines sold by Civil Surgeons	11	.....	213
(5) Contributions from municipalities and private persons ...	31,350	31,000	31,950
(6) Miscellaneous	1,958	2,000	1,762
Total ...	1,70,263	1,80,000	1,90,572

The receipts under head (1) show a progressive annual increase since 1888-89. The increase under head (2) was partly due to the enhancement of the rate of payments from the Hospital Port Dues Fund on account of sick seamen sent to hospitals, and partly to larger receipts from paying patients.

20. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 1,82,883 against Rs. 1,75,000, the revised estimate passed by the Government of India. The increase was chiefly under "Emigration fees," which amounted to Rs. 33,798 against Rs. 27,000, the revised estimate of the year.

21. *Miscellaneous.*—The actuals amounted to Rs. 8,62,995 against Rs. 8,97,000 the revised estimate, as shown below :—

	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Unclaimed deposits	3,80,000	2,92,137
(2) Treasure Trove	.....	119
(3) Sale proceeds of Durbar presents ...	8,000	5,130
(4) „ of old stores and materials ...	35,000	33,244
(5) „ of land and houses ...	26,000	27,134
(6) Fees for Government audit	80,000	70,097
(7) Rents	26,000	27,972
(8) Miscellaneous fees, &c.	1,69,000	2,13,016
(9) Miscellaneous	1,73,000	1,94,146
Total ...	8,97,000	8,62,995

The estimate under (1) was based on the average actuals of past years, but there was an extraordinary falling off in the deposits lapsing to Government. The increase under (8) was chiefly due to exceptionally high receipts from fees in partition cases, which were realized during the closing months of the year.

22. *State Railways.*—The following statement compares the revised estimate passed by the Government of India with the actuals of the year, and shows a falling off of Rs. 90,158 in the Provincial shareof the receipts:—

	Revised estimate passed by the Government of India.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts	1,26,00,000	1,24,94,814
Working expenses	53,50,000	54,25,131
Net receipts ...	72,50,000	70,69,683
Provincial share ...	36,25,000	35,34,842

23. *Irrigation Major Works.*—The total collections amounted to Rs. 16,72,626 against Rs. 15,00,000, the revised estimate for the year. The increase was distributed among all the great Canal systems in the province as shown below:—

	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Project	3,40,000	3,76,575
Midnapore Canal	2,30,000	3,04,943
Tidal ,, ...	55,000	59,196
Sone Project	8,75,000	9,31,912
Total ...	15,00,000	16,72,626

The increase was principally due to larger traffic on the Orissa Canals, to the recovery of old outstandings on the Midnapore Canal, and to the more punctual recovery of current demands on the Midnapore and Sone Canals.

24. *Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation by Public Works Department.*—The revenue from the various canals, rivers and embankments which are classed under this head was estimated at Rs. 8,00,000, while the actuals amounted to Rs. 7,44,667. The short realizations upon the Calcutta and Eastern Canals were due to much of the jute crop having been carried by rail and steamers, and in the case of the Nadia rivers to the continued unsatisfactory state of the entrance to the Mathabhanga river from the Ganges.

25. *Buildings and Roads—Civil Works by Public Works Department.*—The original estimate of receipts under this head was Rs. 1,70,000, which was raised to Rs. 2,55,000 in the Financial Resolution dated the 21st November 1893, as the Government share of the profits of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway for three years ending the 30th June 1892 was paid during the year, and it was expected that payment for the year ending the 30th June 1893 would also be made before the 31st March 1894. The actual receipts, however, aggregated Rs. 3,07,209, or Rs. 52,209 better than the revised estimate, owing to a gross profit of Rs. 30,439 on the working of the Calcutta work shops, not anticipated in the revised estimate, and to the realization of Rs. 25,395 in excess of the sum estimated (Rs. 40,000) as the probable rental of buildings during the year.

26. *Summary of Receipts.*—Thus the total Provincial revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 4,32,78,243, against a revised estimate of Rs. 4,34,10,000, a falling off of Rs. 1,31,757.

EXPENDITURE.

27. *Land Revenue.*—The total Provincial charges under this head amounted to Rs. 35,30,079 against Rs. 34,88,000, the revised estimate passed by the Government of India, there having been an advance under each main head as shown below:—

	Revised estimate.	Actuals
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Charges of District Administration	30,22,000	30,46,248
(2) Management of Government estates ...	3,89,000	4,02,872
(3) Land Records and Agriculture	77,000	80,959
Total ...	34,88,000	35,30,079

The increase under (1) was partly under the item of partition establishment, which was more than covered by the fees realised, and partly under salaries of general establishment due to the payment of exchange compensation allowance. The increase under (2) was caused by a larger outlay on improvements.

28. *Salt.*—The original estimate under this head, amounting to Rs. 41,000, was reduced to Rs. 35,000 in the revised estimate of the year. The actual charges, however, were smaller still, amounting to Rs. 26,731, an effect due chiefly to the provision for improvements of the golahs and warehouses at Sulkea, Chittagong, and Narainganj not having been fully utilized.

29. *Stamps.*—The cost of "Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores" amounted to Rs. 3,14,803 against Rs. 3,43,000, the revised estimate of the year, and largely owing to this reduced expenditure, the Provincial share of the total charges of the Stamp Department aggregated Rs. 4,73,780 against a revised estimate of Rs. 4,97,000.

30. *Customs.*—The actual charges amounted to Rs. 5,42,498 against Rs. 5,56,000 passed by the Government of India as the revised estimate of the year. The saving was in Calcutta, and was due to the municipal tax on the Customs House buildings not being paid during the year on account of a disputed charge.

31. *Law and Justice—Courts of Law.*—The total charges amounted to Rs. 88,19,530 against Rs. 87,60,000, the revised estimate passed by the Government of India. The increase was due to the payment of exchange compensation allowance at a higher rate than was allowed for in the revised estimate, and also to larger payment of fees to pleaders in criminal cases.

32. *Jails.*—The revised estimate under this head was Rs. 20,30,000, but the total charges amounted to Rs. 20,75,478. The excess expenditure was under rations and clothing and bedding in both Central and District Jails, and was attributed partly to the rise in jail population and partly to the high prices of food-grains.

33. *Police.*—The total charges under this head amounted to Rs. 55,97,974 against Rs. 55,50,000, the revised estimate passed by the Government of India. The details are these:—

	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Presidency Police	7,20,000	7,37,216
(2) Superintendence	1,46,000	1,51,894
(3) District Executive Force	40,25,000	40,79,531
(4) Municipal Police	37,000	36,257
(5) Village ,, ...	20,000	22,507
(6) Special ,, ...	4,93,000	4,61,791
(7) Railway ,, ...	1,03,000	1,01,033
(8) Cattle-pounds	4,000	4,533
(9) Refunds	2,000	3,212
Total ...	55,50,000	55,97,974

The saving under item (6) was chiefly in rations of the Lushai Hill Police; there was larger outlay under item (1) on account of hospital charges and arrear payments of contribution to the Port Commissioners of Calcutta for River Police, and under item (3) for larger payments of exchange compensation allowance.

34. *Marine.*—There was an increase of expenditure under "Purchase and hire of ships and vessels." The total charges amounted to Rs. 9,39,253 against Rs. 9,15,000, the revised estimate passed by the Government of India.

35. *Education.*—The total expenditure was Rs. 25,72,090 against Rs. 25,45,000, the revised estimate for the year, the increase being chiefly under "Government Colleges."

36. *Medical.*—There was larger expenditure under "Hospitals and Dispensaries" than had been provided for in the revised estimate, and the total outgoings of the department were Rs. 17,13,997 against Rs. 17,00,000, the revised estimate for the year.

37. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 4,51,978 against Rs. 4,23,000, the revised estimate. The increase was under "Cinchona Plantation," "Botanical Gardens" and "Veterinary charges."

38. *Stationery and Printing.*—The value of "Stationery supplied from Central Stores" amounted to Rs 6,11,505 against Rs. 7,75,000 provided for in the revised estimate of the year and largely on account of this saving, the total charges amounted to Rs. 12,60,355 only against the revised estimate of Rs. 14,06,000, passed by the Government of India.

39. *Miscellaneous.*—There were increases under "Petty Establishments" owing to the adjustment under this head of the charges on account of Khedda establishment and contingencies; under "Rents, Rates and Taxes" for the payment of arrear allowance to Omrao Begum Shahazada Mohamed from December 1881 to March 1893, for the maintenance of the tomb of Khaja Anwar Sahib; and under "Miscellaneous Refunds." The total expenditure aggregated Rs. 2,87,604 against Rs. 2,36,000, the revised estimate for the year.

40. *Irrigation—Major Works.*—The actual charges amounted to Rs. 14,55,178 against Rs. 14,25,000 provided for in the revised estimate. The increase was in the cost of maintenance of the Orissa canals.

41. *Buildings and Roads—Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department.*—The outgoings were originally estimated at Rs. 27,43,000, but owing to the transfer of various sums to the Civil Department for expenditure by District Boards, the amount accepted by the Government of India as the revised estimate was Rs. 25,38,000. The actuals, however, aggregated Rs. 25,59,450. The increase was chiefly caused by certain expenditure having been debited in the accounts by transfer from the suspense heads.

42. *Buildings and Roads—Civil Works in charge of the Civil Department* —The grant of Rs. 41,451 for improvements in Hastings was not expended, and the grant for Contributions to Excluded Local Funds and Municipalities was not fully drawn during the year. The total charges amounted to Rs. 1,21,558 against Rs. 1,90,000, the revised estimate for the year.

43. *Contributions.*—The revised estimate of contributions in aid of Incorporated Local Funds for the year was Rs. 12,55,000, but the total amount drawn was Rs. 13,97,715. The increase was due to several additional grants made at the latter part of the year to Local Funds for the construction of Provincial Civil Works, which were not included in the estimate, and also to the adjustment of Rs. 24,856, being the starting balance of the Village Chaukidari Fund opened in the Chota Nagpur Division, which was passed on to the local fund by a debit to Provincial Funds.

44. *Closing balance.*—To sum up, the total expenditure of the year was anticipated to be Rs. 4,26,78,000, and turned out to be Rs. 4,29,14,846, an excess of Rs. 2,36,846. Adding this to the falling off in revenue of Rs. 1,31,757, the province was worse off at the end of the year than was anticipated by Rs. 3,68,603. The result is that the closing balance of the past year will stand at Rs. 26,18,569 against Rs. 29,87,000 anticipated by the Government of India when passing the estimate for the current year. Out of these 26 lakhs have to be taken during 1894-95 the three lakhs contributed to the Supreme Government's Resources to meet the anticipated deficit of the current year.

PART III.

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1894-95.

45. Turning now to the estimates of the current year based upon the latest information available, the following table compares the figures which were passed by the Government of India and those which the Lieutenant-Governor has now resolved to adopt. They show that there is an anticipated increase of Rs. 5,29,000 in receipts, but against that has to be set an actual reduction of Rs. 3,68,000 in the opening balance, and an expected increase of expenditure of Rs. 3,64,000, so that the closing balance will fall from Rs. 22,17,000 to Rs. 20,14,000. The cause of the variation in each case is examined in the following paragraphs:—

Receipts.	Estimate passed by the Government of India.	Estimate now adopted.	Expenditure.	Estimate passed by the Government of India.	Estimate now adopted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	29,57,000	26,19,000	Direct demand on the Revenues—		
Principal Heads of Revenue—			1. Refunds and drawbacks	1,55,000	1,55,000
I.—Land Revenue { Proper ...	99,81,000	99,81,000	2. Assignments and compensations	1,79,000	1,79,000
{ Adjustments	—16,08,000	—16,01,000	3. Land Revenue	35,36,000	35,45,000
III.—Salt	80,000	1,13,000	5. Salt	33,000	43,000
IV.—Stamps	1,20,38,000	1,21,20,000	6. Stamps	5,12,000	5,12,000
V.—Excise	30,25,000	31,25,000	7. Excise	1,67,000	1,63,000
VI.—Provincial Rates	46,60,000	46,31,000	8. Provincial Rates	3,96,000	4,13,000
VII.—Customs	55,000	60,000	9. Customs	5,79,000	5,84,000
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	21,50,000	22,00,000	10. Assessed Taxes	94,000	92,000
IX.—Forests	4,00,000	3,97,000	11. Forests	2,30,000	2,23,000
X.—Registration	7,25,000	6,70,000	12. Registration	3,80,000	4,00,000
Total ...	3,15,06,000	3,16,94,000	Total ...	62,61,000	63,09,000
XII.—Interest	2,12,000	2,12,000	13. Interest on ordinary debt ...	1,78,000	1,78,000
Post-office, Telegraph and Mint—			Post-office, Telegraph and Mint—		
XIII.—Post-office	5,000	5,000	15. Post-office	8,000	8,000
Receipts by Civil Department—			Salaries and expenses of Civil Department—		
XVI.—Law and Justice—			18. General Administration	16,77,000	16,79,000
Courts of Law	9,04,000	8,70,000	19. Law and Justice { Courts of Law	88,76,000	89,31,000
Jails	9,55,000	9,00,000	{ Jails	22,44,000	22,00,000
XVII.—Police	2,40,000	2,56,000	20. Police	58,92,000	59,52,000
XVIII.—Marine	9,13,000	9,40,000	21. Marine	8,99,000	9,28,000
XIX.—Education	5,70,000	5,70,000	22. Education	26,46,00	26,86,000
XX.—Medical	1,77,000	2,00,000	24. Medical	17,04,000	17,29,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,74,000	1,74,000	25. Political	29,000	29,000
			26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	4,42,000	4,46,000
Total ...	39,39,000	39,10,000	Total ...	2,44,09,000	2,45,80,000
Miscellaneous—			Miscellaneous—		
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	72,000	72,000	29. Superannuation, &c.	18,50,000	18,00,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	1,22,000	1,22,000	30. Stationery and Printing	13,76,000	13,79,000
XXV.—Miscellaneous	8,13,000	8,13,000	32. Miscellaneous	2,27,000	2,36,000
Total ...	10,07,000	10,07,000	Total ...	34,53,000	34,15,000
Railways—			Irrigation—		
XXVI.—State Railways (net earnings)	33,50,000	37,00,000	42. Major works—		
			Working expenses	14,70,000	14,70,000
Irrigation—			Interest on debt	24,59,000	24,59,000
XXIX.—Major works (direct receipts)	15,00,000	15,00,000	43. Minor works and Navigation—		
XXX.—Minor works and navigation—			By Public Works Department	15,72,000	16,07,000
By Public Works Department	8,15,000	7,45,000	,, Civil Department	4,000	4,000
By Civil Department ...	1,16,000	1,26,000	Total ...	55,05,000	55,40,000
Total ...	24,31,000	23,71,000	Buildings and Roads—		
Buildings and Roads—			45. Civil Works—		
XXXII.—Civil works—			By Public Works Department	26,36,000	25,33,000
By Public Works Department	1,50,000	2,11,000	,, Civil Department	1,38,000	2,29,000
By Civil Department ...	2,28,000	2,37,000	Total ...	27,74,000	27,62,000
Total ...	3,78,000	4,48,000	Contributions	10,10,000	11,70,000
Contributions	.....	10,000	Total ...	4,35,98,000	4,39,62,000
Total ...	4,28,28,000	4,33,57,000	Closing balance	22,17,000	20,14,000
Grand Total ...	4,58,15,000	4,59,76,000	Grand Total ...	4,58,15,000	4,59,76,000

Receipts.

46. *Land Revenue.*—The Government of India accepted the estimate of total collections under this head as passed by the Local Government amounting for 1894-95 to Rs. 3,85,00,000 against Rs. 3,87,06,849, the actuals of 1893-94. The collections in the first seven months of the current year amounted to Rs. 1,32,86,000, against Rs. 1,34,02,000 in the corresponding period of last year, showing a falling off of Rs. 1,16,000. The average receipts for each of the past five years amounted to Rs. 3,87,17,000, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not

think that there are any grounds for apprehending that the receipts during the year will not come up to the original estimate of Rs. 3,85,00,000, which will accordingly be retained. The adjustments between Provincial and Imperial will probably result in a net reduction of Rs. 16,01,000 in the Provincial share of revenue under this head, as shown below:—

	Estimate passed by the Government of India.	Estimate now adopted.
	Rs.	Rs.
Lump contribution under the Provincial contract	(—)14,39,000	(—)14,39,000
Interest payable on advances received for the remodelling of the Hidjili Tidal Canal	(—)23,000	(—)21,000
Special contribution to Imperial Funds ...	(—)3,00,000	(—)3,00,000
Further advance to be drawn for remodelling the Hidjili Tidal Canal ...	+1,26,000	+1,26,000
Grant for expenditure on Imperial Civil and Military Works transferred to local bodies	+10,000	+14,000
Grant for loss sustained consequent on the reservation of the Western Duars for the Khedda Department	+18,000	+18,000
Salary of Mr. Davies, the probationary gardener at Sbpur	.....	+1,000
Total ...	(—)16,08,000	(—)16,01,000

47. When the estimates for 1893-94 were passed, it was anticipated that the capital expenditure of the year on the remodelling of the Hidjili Tidal Canal would amount to Rs. 1,00,000. This was reduced to Rs. 32,067 in the revised estimate in March last, in consequence of half the cost of the Bhograi Supply and Sluice Channel being written back and charged to the accounts of the Orissa Coast Canal instead of to the Hidjili Tidal Canal as had been anticipated. The ultimate result of this transfer was that instead of Provincial revenues receiving the estimated amount of Rs. 32,067, the sum of Rs. 8,279 was actually paid back from Provincial to Imperial revenues. This adjustment also accounts for the reduction of the charge for interest payable from the Provincial revenues on the capital advanced for the work from Rs. 23,000 to Rs. 21,000. The Government of India, while passing orders on the budgets for 1894-95, allowed a credit of Rs. 10,000 on account of the transfer of certain Imperial Civil and Military works to the management of local agencies. Since then the care of several other Imperial buildings has been made over to local bodies, with additional grants aggregating Rs. 4,000; so that the grant on this account amounts to Rs. 14,000.

48. *Salt.*—The miscellaneous receipts under this head during the first half of the current year amounted to Rs. 53,786, against Rs. 37,586 in the corresponding period of 1893-94, showing an increase of Rs. 16,200. The actual receipts of 1893-94 were Rs. 77,265, and as some further increase is expected in the second half of the current year owing to the increasing importation of salt, for which sheds have been provided in the Kidderpore Docks, the total estimate under this head has been raised from Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 1,10,000.

49. *Stamps.*—The estimate of total revenue under this head, as passed by the Government of India, amounts to Rs. 1,60,50,000. The Comptroller-General's latest statement shows that the receipts during the first six months of the current year exceeded those of the corresponding period of last year by Rs. 1,92,000, the increase being entirely under "Court-fees." The actual receipts in 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 1,59,76,710, and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the estimate for 1894-95 may be safely raised to Rs. 1,61,60,000. The Provincial share will be Rs. 1,21,20,000, against Rs. 1,20,38,000 passed by the Government of India.

50. *Excise.*—The estimate for 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 1,21,00,000 against Rs. 1,21,48,165, the actuals of 1893-94. The result of the settlement of excise shops for 1894-95 shows an increase of Rs. 5,29,179 in "License fees" as compared with the figures of the previous year, and the Comptroller-General's return shows that the receipts in the first seven months of the current year were Rs. 2,93,000 in excess of the receipts of the corresponding period of 1893-94. In view of these figures the estimate of total revenue under this head will be

raised from Rs. 1,21,00,000 to Rs. 1,25,00,000. The Provincial share of one-fourth will stand at Rs. 31,25,000, against Rs. 30,25,000 originally estimated.

51. *Provincial Rates.*—The following statement compares the estimates under this head with the actuals of the last two years:—

	Actuals, 1892-93.	Approximate actuals, 1893-94.	Estimate, 1894-95.	Revised estimate, 1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Public Works Cess ...	41,94,726	41,34,309	42,00,000	41,40,000
(2) General rate for the management of private estates ...	77,209	1,31,551	1,40,000	1,50,000
(3) Proportionate cost of collecting Road Cess	3,44,332	3,47,201	3,20,000	3,40,000
Total ...	46,16,267	46,13,061	46,60,000	46,30,000

The latest return from the Accountant-General shows a falling off of Rs. 17,000 in the collections under Public Works Cess in the first six months of the current year, as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year. The actuals in 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 41,34,309, and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that it will not be safe to place the estimate for the current year at a higher figure than Rs. 41,40,000. The Board of Revenue have recently raised the estimate of receipts under item (2) from Rs. 1,40,000 to Rs. 1,50,000, which has been accepted. Under head (3) the recoveries in the first six months show a falling off of Rs. 6,000 only, and as the actuals of 1892-93 and 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 3,44,332 and Rs. 3,47,201 respectively, the estimate for 1894-95 will be raised from Rs. 3,20,000 to Rs. 3,40,000. The total estimates under Provincial Rates will therefore stand at Rs. 46,30,000.

52. *Assessed Taxes.*—The Government of India placed both the revised estimate for 1893-94 and the estimate for 1894-95 at Rs. 43,00,000. The receipts in 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 43,50,415, and the collections in the first six months of the current year show an increase of Rs. 2,07,211 as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year. The increase is attributable partly to better assessments, and partly to prompter payments, which will necessarily decrease to some extent the receipts in the second half-year: it will therefore not be safe to place the estimate at a higher figure than 44,00,000 instead of Rs. 43,00,000. The Provincial share will stand at Rs. 22,00,000.

53. *Registration.*—The Provincial share of the receipts under this head during the first six months of the current year amounted to Rs. 3,62,637, against Rs. 3,94,064 obtained in the corresponding period of last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 31,427. The falling off has been attributed chiefly to the orders reducing the minimum *ad valorem* fees from annas 12 to annas 8, which took effect from the 1st July 1893. The actuals in 1893-94 were Rs. 6,94,568. The estimate for the current year has been reduced from Rs. 7,25,000 to Rs. 6,70,000.

54. *Law and Justice—Courts of Law.*—The Government of India placed the revised estimate for 1893-94 at Rs. 9,00,000, and the estimate for 1894-95 at Rs. 9,04,000. The actuals in 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 8,96,595, and the receipts in the first six months of the current year show a decrease of Rs. 31,000 as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year. In view of these figures the estimate has been reduced to Rs. 8,70,000.

55. *Jails.*—The original estimate under this head amounted to Rs. 9,55,000 against Rs. 8,08,117, the approximate actuals of 1893-94, and Rs. 8,55,000, the average actuals of the past five years. The receipts in the first six months of the current year show a falling off of Rs. 5,000, but there was an increase of Rs. 28,000 in September 1894. Looking to these results, the estimate will be placed at Rs. 9,00,000.

56. *Police*—The approximate actuals in 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 2,43,600, and the receipts during the first six months of the current year show an increase of Rs. 14,000 as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year. The estimate will be raised from Rs. 2,40,000 to Rs. 2,56,000.

57. *Marine.*—The original estimate under this head amounted to Rs. 9,19,000 against Rs. 9,33,731, the approximate actuals of 1893-94. The receipts in the first six months of the current year show an increase of Rs. 9,000 as compared

with those of the corresponding period of last year. The estimate for 1894-95 will be placed at Rs. 9,40,000.

58. *Medical.*—The receipts under this head in 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 1,90,572, and the realizations in the first six months of the current year show an increase of Rs. 19,000 over those of the corresponding period of last year. The estimate will be raised from Rs. 1,77,000 to Rs. 2,00,000.

59. *State Railways.*—Under the terms of the Provincial contract with the Government of India, the net receipts of the entire Eastern Bengal State Railway system are divided equally between the Imperial and Provincial Governments. The following statement compares the estimate passed by the Government of India for 1894-95 with the actuals of 1893-94:—

	Actuals for 1893-94.	Estimate passed by the Government of India for 1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts ...	1,24,94,814	1,22,00,000
Working expenses ...	54,25,131	55,00,000
Net receipts ...	70,69,683	67,00,000
Provincial share ...	35,34,842	33,50,000

The approximate gross earnings of the Eastern Bengal State Railway system from the 1st April to the 27th October 1894 amounted to Rs. 75,52,000, against Rs. 69,12,000 obtained from the 1st April to the 28th October 1893, showing an improvement of Rs. 6,40,000. If the average receipts of one day are added to this, the total increase in six months and 28 days will be nearly Rs. 6,90,000. The earnings for a later week, however, show a small falling off of Rs. 9,000; and, in view of all these figures, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the estimate of gross receipts may be raised from Rs. 1,22,00,000 to Rs. 1,31,00,000, and the working expenses from Rs. 55,00,000 to Rs. 57,00,000, so that the net receipts may be taken at Rs. 74,00,000. The Provincial share of these receipts will therefore be Rs. 37,00,000.

60. *Irrigation—Major Works.*—The latest returns received from the Examiner of Public Works Accounts show that there has been a falling off of Rs. 1,26,000 in the actual collections of the first five months of the current year as compared with the receipts of the corresponding period of last year. The high actuals of 1893-94 (Rs. 16,73,626) are accounted for by the fact that large arrears were collected in that year. The estimate for 1894-95, amounting to Rs. 15,00,000, which contemplated a considerable falling off, will be retained.

61. *Irrigation—Minor Works.*—The returns of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts show that the receipts during the first five months of the current year from Minor Works in charge of the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 2,25,127, against Rs. 2,78,500 realized in the corresponding period of last year. The total receipts in 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 7,44,667, and the estimate for 1894-95 has, upon the advice of the Public Works Department, been reduced, from Rs. 8,15,000 to Rs. 7,15,000. On the other hand, the estimate of receipts by Civil Officers will be raised from Rs. 1,16,000, to Rs. 1,26,000, the actual collections in the first six months of 1894-95 being Rs. 1,21,216.

62. *Buildings and Roads—Civil Works.*—The original estimate of receipts for Civil Works under the Public Works Department amounts to Rs. 1,50,000, which will be raised by Rs. 61,000 on account of the sale proceeds of certain buildings and lands. The estimate of receipts for Civil Works in charge of officers of the Civil Department amounts to Rs. 2,28,000. The actuals in 1893-94 were Rs. 2,38,000, and the receipts during the first six months of the current year very nearly correspond with those obtained in the same period of last year. The estimate will be raised to Rs. 2,37,000.

63. *Contributions.*—A contribution of Rs. 10,000 has been made from the Darjeeling Improvement Fund towards the cost of a bridge over the Balasun river. The amount will be adjusted under this head and made over to the Public Works Department in addition to another Rs. 5,000 by reduction of the grant for the management of Government estates, to enable that department to undertake the work.

64. *Summary of Receipts.*—The total estimated revenue of 1894-95, is now fixed at Rs. 4,33,57,000, an increase of Rs. 5,29,000 over the original estimate. Of this increase the prosperous traffic of the Eastern Bengal State Railway accounts for three-and-a-half lakhs.

EXPENDITURE.

65. Out of the net estimated additional expenditure of Rs. 3,64,000, as much as Rs. 1,68,000 is caused by the payment of additional exchange compensation allowance, and it will be convenient, before examining the major heads in detail, to show in one view the total expenditure likely to be entailed on the Provincial Revenues by the payment of exchange compensation allowance in 1894-95 as compared with the actuals of 1893-94. The estimates for 1894-95, as passed by the Government of India, included a provision of Rs. 6,36,000 for exchange compensation allowance, based upon a rate of exchange of 1*s.* 2*d.* for the rupee; but owing to the fall in the exchange value of the rupee, the Accountant-General has reported that the total charge will probably amount to Rs. 8,04,000, as shown below in details of the major heads—

	Actuals, 1893-94.	Estimate passed by the Government of India, 1894-95.	Estimate now adopted, 1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	58,937	99,000	1,06,000
Stamps and Excise	1,898	5,000	3,000
Customs	9,795	17,000	11,000
Assessed Taxes	383	...	...
Forest	4,065	7,000	6,000
Registration	625	1,000	1,000
General Administration ...	49,228	74,000	76,000
Courts of Law	1,60,449	2,30,000	2,85,000
Jails	11,493	17,000	19,000
Police	51,313	68,000	1,08,000
Marine	6,195	6,000	30,000
Education	31,195	44,000	62,000
Medical ...	41,970	58,000	83,000
Minor Departments	6,681	9,000	10,000
Stationery and Printing ...	1,326	1,000	4,000
Total ...	4,35,553	6,36,000	8,04,000

Increased provision on this account will now accordingly be made in the proper place in the estimates under the several major heads.

66. *Land Revenue.*—The estimate under this head, amounting to Rs. 35,36,000, will be raised by Rs. 7,000 for exchange compensation allowance as noted in the previous paragraph; by Rs. 5,000 for the additional establishment sanctioned to enquire into irregularities in the *tauzi* accounts of the Burdwan District; and by Rs. 2,260, being the amount granted for the management of private estates in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Angul. Against this addition a reduction of Rs. 5,000 will be made in the grant for the management of Government estates, that being the sum transferred to the Public Works Department for the construction of a bridge over the Balasun river in the district of Darjeeling as stated in paragraph 63 above. The estimate will now stand at Rs. 35,45,000 instead of Rs. 35,36,000.

67. *Salt.*—Owing to the unusually large importations of salt this year, two sheds at the Kidderpore Docks have been rented at Rs. 600 per mensem each. Some temporary increase in the establishment has also been sanctioned, as well as temporary partitions in the Sulkea Salt Golah sheds at a cost of Rs. 2,000. The total estimate will therefore be raised from Rs. 33,000 to Rs. 43,000.

68. *Excise.*—A grant of Rs. 14,000 has been sanctioned to the District Board of Rajshahi for constructing two godowns for the storage of ganja at Nowgong, the charge being met by transfer from the grant for the construction of excise buildings. A reduction of Rs. 4,000 will be made this on account in the Provincial share of the excise charges, and the Provincial share of the estimate will now stand at Rs. 1,63,000.

69. *Provincial Rates.*—The estimate under this head, amounting to Rs. 3,96,000, will be raised by Rs. 17,000 to meet the cost of cess revaluation

in the district of Patna. The estimate will now stand at Rs. 4,13,000: the approximate actuals of 1893-94 were Rs. 4,27,711.

70. *Customs.*—Since the budget was passed, placing the estimate under this head at Rs. 5,79,000, considerable additional establishment has been entertained in the Calcutta Custom House on the introduction of the new Tariff Act; but as the additional charge will be met by an assignment from the Imperial Revenues, for which no credit has been taken under Land Revenue adjustments, no provision for the additional expenditure will now be made in the Provincial Budget. The dispute with the Calcutta Municipality regarding the payment of taxes for the Custom House buildings having now been concluded, a provision of Rs. 10,837 will be added to the revised estimate to meet this charge which, as explained in paragraph 30 above, was saved in 1893-94.

71. *Assessed Taxes.*—On the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, the total grant for establishment in the Income-Tax Department in 1894-95 has been reduced from Rs. 1,77,144 to Rs. 1,72,992, and the grand total from Rs. 1,88,144 to Rs. 1,83,992. The Provincial share will stand at Rs. 92,000, against Rs. 94,000 originally estimated.

72. *Forests.*—Owing to the number of officers on leave, the Conservator of Forests has reduced the original estimate by Rs. 10,000 under the head of Salaries and Travelling Allowances of superior officers. The Accountant-General has recently reported that a provision of Rs. 11,000, against a budget grant of Rs. 14,000, may be sufficient on account of exchange compensation; so that the total reduction amounts to Rs. 13,000. The Provincial share will stand at Rs. 2,23,000, against Rs. 2,30,000 in the original estimate.

73. *Registration.*—The Provincial share of the charges during the first six months was Rs. 2,14,000, against Rs. 2,05,000 in the same period of last year, showing an increase of Rs. 9,000. The actuals of 1893-94 were Rs. 3,92,748, and it will not be safe to place the estimated Provincial share at a lower figure than Rs. 4,00,000.

74. *Jails.*—The estimate passed by the Government of India amounts to Rs. 22,44,000 against Rs. 20,75,478, the approximate actuals of 1893-94. The estimates of receipts and charges under this head are compared below with the actuals of the two preceding years:—

		Actuals, 1892-93.	Approximate actuals, 1893-94.	Budget estimate, 1894-95.	Estimate now proposed, 1894-95.
1		2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Jails ..	Receipts ...	4,055	5,433	5,000	5,000
	Charges ...	14,08,045	14,55,589	14,86,600	15,00,000
Net Expenditure ...		14,03,990	14,50,156	14,81,600	14,95,000
Manufactures ...	Receipts ...	9,09,081	8,02,684	9,50,000	8,95,000
	Charges ...	7,05,487	6,19,889	7,57,400	7,00,000
Net Receipts ...		2,03,594	1,82,795	1,92,600	1,95,000

The estimate for 1894-95 provides for a net expenditure of Rs. 14,81,600 under Jails and for a net profit of Rs. 1,92,600 from Jail manufactures. The actual charges for Jails in the first six months of the current year show an increase of Rs. 38,000. Looking to all these figures, it will not be safe to place the estimate of expenditure under Jails lower than Rs. 15,00,000. In view of the actual charges in past years, a provision of Rs. 7,00,000 will probably be sufficient under Jail manufactures, and the total expenditure of the Jail Department for 1894-95 may be estimated at Rs. 22,00,000.

75. *Police.*—The estimate under this head, amounting to Rs. 58,92,000, will be raised by Rs. 20,000 for an increased grant under contract contingencies and by Rs. 40,000 for the payment of additional exchange compensation allowance. The total grant will now stand at Rs. 59,52,000.

76. *Marine.*—The grant under this head will be raised by Rs. 3,000 for an annual provincial contribution towards the cost of a pilot chart of the Indian Ocean; by Rs. 2,207 the contribution of the Bengal Government towards the claim of Messrs. Macneill & Co. for the carriage of non-service parcels by the mail steamers running on the Brahmaputra river during the years 1885 to 1893, and by Rs. 24,000 to meet the cost of additional exchange compensation allowance. The total estimate will therefore be raised by Rs. 29,000, and will stand at Rs. 9,28,000.

77. *Education.*—The estimate under this head, amounting to Rs 26,46,000, will be raised by Rs. 50,000 for additions and alterations to the workshop attached to the Sibpur Engineering College; by Rs. 4,300 for the printing of the Lepcha Dictionary; by Rs. 1,000 for the purchase of tools and raw materials for the Ranchi Industrial School; and by Rs. 18,000 for the payment of additional exchange compensation allowance. Against these further grants, amounting to Rs. 73,300, the following reductions aggregating Rs. 33,634 will be made by transfer from this to other heads:—

	Rs.
(*a*) A grant to the District Board of Noakhali for repairing the houses and furniture of the four Government middle vernacular schools in that district damaged by the cyclone of October 1893	411
(*b*) A grant to the District Board of Pabna for the construction of two wings of the Pabna Zilla School building	6,926
(*c*) A grant to the District Board of Backergunj for the purchase of books, maps, &c., for the Government middle vernacular schools in that district	150
(*d*) Grants to the several District Boards for grants-in-aid to primary schools	25,500
(*e*) A grant to the District Board of Bankura for opening out the lower parts of two windows in the Bankura Zilla School ...	66
(*f*) A grant to the Public Works Department for the erection of iron fencing with iron gates in the Nawab's Madrassa at Murshidabad	581
Total ...	33,634

The total estimated expenditure will now stand at Rs. 26,46,000+73,300—33,634=Rs. 26,85,666, or Rs. 26,86,000 in round numbers.

78. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—The estimate under this head will be raised by Rs. 4,300, or from Rs. 4,42,000 to Rs. 4,46,000 to meet certain minor charges.

79. *Superannuation.*—The following table shows the Provincial charges under this head during the past six years:—

	Rs.	Increase.
1888-89	13,70,000	...
1889-90	14,36,000	66,000
1890-91	15,13,000	77,000
1891-92	16,00,000	87,000
1892-93	17,03,000	1,03,000
1893-94	17,40,000	37,000
Estimate 1894-95 ...	18,50,000	1,10,000

The increase during the last five years has averaged Rs. 74,000 a year. The actuals in the first six months of the current year show an increase of Rs. 22,000 compared with the payments during the same period of last year; but out of this sum the increase in September 1894 alone amounted to Rs. 11,000. In view of these figures, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the estimate may be safely reduced from Rs. 18,50,000 to Rs. 18,00,000.

80. *Miscellaneous.*—A grant of Rs. 6,061 has already been sanctioned to the District Charitable Society to meet the cost of the repairs to the Alms House buildings, and applications for grants-in-aid from some of the Charitable Societies are under consideration. The estimate under this head will be raised from Rs. 2,27,000 to Rs. 2,36,000.

81. *Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation.*—The estimate of the Government of India, amounting to Rs. 15,72,000, will be raised by Rs. 35,000 on account of the estimated cost of clearing the Gaighatta khal and the Balighai drain. The total grant will thus stand at Rs. 16,07,000.

82. *Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department.*—The grant for Provincial Civil Works for the current year was originally fixed at Rs. 26,36,000. It has been reduced to Rs. 24,82,314 as the net result of certain additions and deductions sanctioned during the past eight months. An additional grant of

Rs. 10,483 will now be made for percentage charges for establishment, tools and plant on Imperial works transferred to the management of local funds in 1892-93 and 1893-94, as shown below :—

	Rs.
Grant for percentage charges in 1892-93	6,386
Ditto ditto in 1893-94	10,474
	16,860
Deduct amount already granted in 1893-94	6,377
	10,483

The Lieutenant-Governor has also determined to make a further additional grant of Rs. 40,000 to enable the Public Works Department to undertake several urgent works which can no longer be postponed. The total grant will therefore stand at Rs. 25,33,000.

83. *Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers.*—The sum of Rs. 41,451 sanctioned by Government for the improvements at Hastings was not drawn by the Calcutta Municipality in 1893-94. The amount should therefore be provided in the current year. A provision of Rs. 50,000 will also be made to meet the Government contribution towards the cost of acquiring land in the northern part of the town of Calcutta for a recreation ground for young men. The total grant under this head will therefore be raised from Rs. 1,38,000 to Rs. 2,29,000.

84. *Contributions.*—The grants made to several District Boards to establish equilibrium between the receipts and charges of departments transferred to their management amount to Rs. 4,45,035, and the special grants made to the several Boards for the maintenance of roads transferred to their charge now amount to Rs. 2,29,720. Against these sums must be set Rs. 20,000 restored to the Public Works Department by the retransfer of the roads in the district of Gaya. The annual grants to the District Boards for the maintenance of Imperial and Provincial civil works, including establishment and allowances to Engineers, &c., amount to Rs. 1,48,267, and the annual grants to the District Road Accounts and Road Funds aggregate Rs. 82,942. The grand total of these various grants is Rs. 8,85,964. The following further expenditure has been sanctioned for the current year :—

	Rs.
To Local Funds for the construction and maintenance of Imperial works	3,855
To Local Funds for the construction and maintenance of Provincial works by reduction of the Public Works Department grant	1,83,450
To Local Funds for the construction and maintenance of Provincial works for which no corresponding reduction of the Public Works Department grant has been made	3,859
To Local Funds for the construction and maintenance of Provincial works by reduction of Irrigation Minor Works	107
To the District Board of Rajshahi for ganja golahs ...	14,000
Grants to the District Boards for the extension of primary education and other charges by reduction of the Education grant as in paragraph 77 above ...	33,053
Additional grant for the District Road Accounts, Sonthal Parganas, for Public works	10,000
Grant to the District Board of Howrah in compensation for the loss of tolls arising from the retransfer of the Gaighata Khal Ferry to Government ...	2,500
Grant to the District Board of Muzaffarpur for primary education	1,000
Grant to the District Board of Noakhali for retransfer of cattle-pounds	350
Grant to the District Board of Mymensingh for revaluation charges	7,314
	2,59,488

The estimated expenditure of grants to Incorporated Local Funds now, therefore, amounts to Rs. 8,85,964+2,59,488=11,45,452, and as some provision is necessary to meet unforeseen demands, the estimate under this head will be placed at Rs. 11,70,000.

85. *Closing balance.*—According to the estimates passed by the Government of India, it was expected that the year would close with a balance of Rs. 22,17,000. According to the estimates now adopted, the closing balance will be Rs. 20,14,000. The manner in which this total has been arrived at has been explained in paragraph 45 above.

86. *Conclusion*—The budget estimates passed early in the year by the Government of India contemplated an excess of Rs. 7,70,000 in expenditure above receipts, but owing chiefly to the large increase in Railway receipts and Stamps and Excise, the estimated excess expenditure will be only Rs. 6,05,000. This saving of Rs. 1,65,000, however, is more than absorbed by the unexpected reduction of Rs. 3,68,000 in the opening balance, due chiefly to the larger payments of exchange compensation allowance in 1893-94, and the difference about 2 lakhs, represents the extent to which the closing balance of 1894-95 is expected to be reduced. It is anticipated that the estimate of expenditure sanctioned by the Government of India for 1894-95 will be exceeded by $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, which includes nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs for additional exchange compensation allowance and more than a lakh and-a-half on account of grants to District Boards, provided in great part by corresponding reductions of the Public Works grant.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Board of Revenue; to all Commissioners of Divisions; to the Accountant-General; to the Inspectors-General of Civil Hospitals, Police, Jails, and Registration; to the Directors of Public Instruction and Land Records and Agriculture; to the Conservator of Forests; to the Port Officer, Calcutta; to the Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, to the Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway and to all Departments of this Government, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. A. BOURDILLON,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINAL REPORT ON THE WINTER RICE CROP OF BENGAL 1894.

The following is published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPT.,
The 11th December 1894.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Final report on the winter rice crop of Bengal, 1894.

1. *Explanatory.*—The final forecast of the winter rice crop has not been received from the Sonthal Parganas, Angul and Khondmals and Puri. For these districts the preliminary forecasts have been retained in the consolidated district returns appended to this note.

2. *Character of the Season.*—The character of the season up to the middle of September last was described in the Preliminary Forecast issued on the 4th October 1894. The rainfall had been on the whole favourable to the cultivation and growth of the winter rice crop in most districts of Bengal. The crop suffered, however, slightly from insufficiency of rain in July in North Bengal and North Bihar, from floods in parts of Burdwan, Nadia, Murshidabad, Patna, Muzaffarpur, Cuttack and Balasore, and from excessive accumulation of water in the Contai sub-division of Midnapur. Since the middle of September abundant rain has been received in every part of these provinces. The rainfall during October and the first week of November was, indeed, unusually heavy, especially in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and North Bengal, but as fortunately there was no wind, the crop was not damaged to any appreciable extent. On the contrary the continuance of the monsoon to a later period than usual proved to be of great benefit to the crop in general, and in particular to the crop in North Bengal, where, owing to the scanty rainfall during June and July, transplanting was very late. It will be seen, on comparison of the present returns with the preliminary estimates, that in 22 districts the prospects of the crop have improved since the submission of the preliminary forecast; in 18 the preliminary estimates have been maintained, while in one only, namely Murshidabad, the preliminary estimate of outturn has been slightly reduced.

3. *Area cultivated.*—The district estimates of area cultivated with winter rice in the current and last year, as reported in the first forecast, remain unaltered with a few exceptions. The total area in Bengal, estimated to have been cultivated with winter rice this year, amounts to 31,388,600 acres against 30,798,100 acres in 1893. Owing to some misconceptions still existing with regard to the term "normal area," no strict comparison between the current year's area and the normal is yet possible; probably the area cropped this year has been in excess of the normal.

4. *Character of the crop.*—Out of the 45 districts in these Provinces, as many as twenty-five* have reported the crop to be a full average or better than a full average crop; 15† have reported the crop as varying from 14 to 16 annas, and five‡ from 12 to less than 14 annas. No district, as a whole, returns less than a 12-anna crop, and no sub-division less than an 11-anna crop. Twenty-nine out of the 45 districts report this year's crop to be better than last year's; six report the crop to be equal to that of the last year, and ten districts report worse crops. The current year's crop is no doubt better than the crop of 1893. The outturn of the crop of 1893 was estimated at the full average or 16 annas; that of the present crop may safely be estimated at 17 annas or 1 anna more than the full average. Probably no better crop has been reaped in these provinces in recent years.

* viz., Birbhum, Bankura, Jessore, Khulna, Rajshahi, Bogra, Backergunge, Faridpur, all the three districts of the Chittagong Division, Patna, Gaya, Saran, all the five districts of the Bhagalpur Division, all the Chota Nagpur districts except Singhbhum, Puri, Angul, and Khondmals.

† Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, Rangpur, Pabna, Darjeeling, Dacca, Mymensingh, Shahabad, Champaran, Darbhanga, Balasore, Singhbhum.

‡ Nadia, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Muzaffarpur, and Cuttack.

5. *Gross outturn.*—The statement of gross outturn, given in Appendix II, has been prepared for these provinces as a whole. The attempt to prepare estimates of gross outturn for every district has been abandoned owing to the absence of reliable estimates of average outturn to the acre of winter rice. The gross outturn for Bengal, as a whole, has been obtained, as in previous years, by multiplying the total acreage cultivated by 15 maunds or 1,230lbs., which has been assumed to be the average yield of clean rice to the acre in the case of the winter rice crop. The gross outturn of clean rice thus obtained amounts to 366,258,700cwt. against 338,229,100cwt. estimated to have been produced in the previous year.

B. C. BASU,

Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th December 1894.

Countersigned.

W. C. MACPHERSON,

Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

The 5th December 1894.

APPENDIX I.

District Returns appended to the Final Report on the Winter Rice Crop of Bengal, 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn.	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Agricultural Department, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Burdwan	Sadar	794,880	635,500	434,300	424,300	434,200	14	15	In the Sadar subdivision, owing to good and seasonable rains, the outturn of winter rice is good this year. Sufficient rainfall in the beginning was very favourable to the outturn in the Kalna subdivision, but owing to floods the outturn is expected to be the same as was last year.	
	Kalna	276,480	224,000	128,000	128,000	128,000	12	12		
	Katwa	225,280	169,600	140,800	140,800	140,800	16	16		
	Raniganj ...	429,440	254,700	225,500	225,500	225,500	16	16		
	District Total ...	1,725,080	1,283,800	928,400	918,400	928,500	15¼	15½	The prospects were very good. The recent rainfall did no harm to the aman crop.	
Birbhum	Sadar	1,124,023	900,000	413,000	413,000	413,000	18	18		
	Rampurhat ...			241,000	241,000	241,000	18	18		
	District Total ...	1,124,023	900,000	654,000	654,000	654,000	18	18		
Bankura ...	Sadar	1,229,440	428,800	364,800	364,800	364,800	16	18	I consider the figure 16 annas in the Vishnupur subdivision is too low. I would make it 17 annas, but as the Subdivisional Officer has seen far more of the subdivision than I have, I retain his figures.	
	Vishnupur ...	448,000	214,000	185,000	185,000	185,000	16	16		
	District Total ...	1,677,440	642,800	550,400	549,800	549,800	16	17½		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn.	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Agricultural Department, Bengal.
Midnapore	Sadar	2,120,960	1,223,100	760,000	612,100	756,900	16	17	The normal area at the Sadar sub-division as now shown has been ascertained by latest enquiry, and the outturn is better than was expected at the first instance. The area brought under cultivation at Contai has considerably increased owing to a large tract having been brought under cultivation since the submission of the first forecast. The late rain is expected to damage the crops of Tamluk and Ghatal sub-divisions to a certain extent, but the forecast of Contai is far better than was anticipated in the first instance.	
	Tamluk	390,400	279,600	264,300	203,100	231,500	14	14		
	Contai	543,360	456,300	416,000	325,300	315,000	14	14		
	Ghatal	298,080	144,500	131,800	120,000	122,000	14	13		
	District Total ...	3,252,800	2,111,500	1,572,100	1,260,500	1,433,400	15	15		
Hooghly ...	Sadar	282,880	176,800	141,400	141,400	141,400	20	16	The Serampore report alleged much damage by the rains at the end of October and beginning of November, but from personal observation I could see no damage whatever—rather the reverse, as there was no wind. I have therefore maintained the original estimate. In the Howrah sub-division the outturn is better than that of the previous year owing to the sufficient and timely rainfall. The estimated outturn of the district as a whole will be 15 annas.	
	Serampore ...	219,520	160,000	100,500	80,400	95,000	12	14		
	Jahanabad ...	280,320	167,700	83,800	79,500	80,000	14	16		
	Howrah	149,440	69,800	69,800	35,400	39,100	12	15		
	Ulubaria	193,920	128,000	108,800	61,200	90,000	8	16		
	District Total ...	1,086,080	702,300	495,300	397,900	445,500	14	15		
24-Parganas	Sadar	800,576	462,700	303,800	231,100	293,900	14	16	The normal area has been revised. The prospects of outturn this year are more favourable on account of seasonable rainfall. The difference between the normal acreages and this year's acreages under winter rice is due to submersion of low lands under water.	
	Barasat	333,600	189,400	117,100	103,400	103,000	14	14		
	Basirhat	339,200	281,640	213,800	203,800	213,800	16	16		
	Diamond Harbour	328,320	289,900	285,400	246,100	247,000	12	14		
	District Total ...	1,671,626	1,223,600	920,100	784,400	857,700	14	15¼		

Nadia	Sadar	497,920	362,800	65,200	34,000	65,200	10	12	The increase in the area sown this year is due to the timely and normal rainfall during the ploughing and sowing season. The increase in the expected outturn is also due to the normal rainfall and to the late rise of the rivers. I should have estimated a still larger outturn had not a certain amount of damage been done by the floods and the abnormal rainfall during the month of November.
	Kushtia	382,080	278,400	28,000	21,000	28,000	5	12	
	Meherpur	634,880	462,600	24,400	18,000	24,400	8	12	
	Ranaghat	273,280	199,200	12,800	10,000	12,800	16	16	
	District Total ...	1,788,160	1,303,000	130,400	83,000	130,400	9	12½	
Murshidabad.	Sadar	586,240	395,100	82,000	82,200	82,200	16	12	Heavy rainfall in the middle of October affected the outturn to some exteut.
	Kandi	405,760	279,800	189,900	18[illegible]	188,800	18	16	
	Jangipur	380,160	310,000	40,300	42,300	42,300	16	12	
	District Total ...	1,372,160	985,500	312,200	314,400	313,300	17½	14½	
Jessore ...	Sadar	568,960	304,000	166,400	160,000	160,000	8	16	The rainfall was favourable to the winter rice crop of this season. No difference between this and the preliminary forecast,
	Jhenida	304,000	224,800	64,000	64,000	64,000	6	14	
	Magura	272,000	171,500	89,600	65,000	78,000	10	16	
	Narail	311,080	187,500	128,000	128,000	128,000	12	18	
	Bangaon	415,320	240,000	130,000	58,000	100,000	10	14	
	District Total ...	1,872,000	1,116,800	578,000	475,000	530,000	9	16	
Khulna ...	Sadar	1,006,336	293,100	228,000	210,000	215,000	18	17	Good outturn is due to well-distributed rainfall this year. Even after the bad weather at the beginning of November the crop is above the average.
	Satkhira	814,613	249,500	232,400	200,000	232,400	14	17	
	Bagerhat	965,523	277,100	214,100	190,000	200,000	15	17	
	Area of boundary, khals, rivers of the Sundarbans in this district.	317,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	District Total ...	3,103,912	870,000	675,100	600,000	647,400	16	17	
Rajshahi ...	Sadar	631,152	386,700	199,300	199,300	199,500	18	18½	Nothing transpired after the submission of the preliminary forecast to change the prospects of the crop, except in Nator, where the outturn shows a little better, owing to proper distribution of rainfall from the middle of the season up to this time.
	Nator	522,880	402,100	240,300	189,700	189,700	12	16	
	Naugaon	385,920	297,100	224,300	223,500	223,500	18	16	
	District Total ...	1,539,952	1,085,900	672,900	612,500	612,700	16	17	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn.	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Agricultural Department, Bengal.
Midnapore	Sadar	2,120,960	1,229,100	760,000	612,100	756,900	16	17	The normal area at the Sadar sub-division as now shown has been ascertained by latest enquiry, and the outturn is better than was expected at the first instance. The area brought under cultivation at Contai has considerably increased owing to a large tract having been brought under cultivation since the submission of the first forecast. The late rain is expected to damage the crops of Tamluk and Ghatal sub-divisions to a certain extent, but the forecast of Contai is far better than was anticipated in the first instance.	
	Tamluk	330,400	279,600	264,300	263,100	233,500	14	14		
	Contai	543,360	456,300	416,000	325,300	315,000	14	14		
	Ghatal	268,080	146,500	131,800	120,000	122,000	14	13		
	District Total ...	3,262,800	2,111,500	1,572,100	1,260,500	1,433,400	15	15		
Hooghly ...	Sadar	282,880	176,800	141,400	141,400	141,400	20	16	The Serampore report alleged much damage by the rains at the end of October and beginning of November, but from personal observation I could see no damage whatever—rather the reverse, as there was no wind. I have therefore maintained the original estimate. In the Howrah sub-division the outturn is better than that of the previous year owing to the sufficient and timely rainfall. The estimated outturn of the district as a whole will be 15 annas.	
	Serampore ...	219,520	160,000	100,500	80,400	95,000	12	14		
	Jahanabad ...	280,320	167,700	83,800	79,500	80,000	14	16		
	Howrah	109,440	69,800	64,800	35,400	39,100	12	15		
	Ulubaria	193,920	128,000	105,800	61,200	90,000	8	16		
	District Total ...	1,086,080	702,300	495,300	397,900	445,500	14	15		
24-Parganas	Sadar	690,560	462,700	303,800	231,100	293,900	14	16	The normal area has been revised. The prospects of outturn this year are more favourable on account of seasonable rainfall. The difference between the normal acreages and this year's acreages under winter rice is due to submersion of low lands under water.	
	Barasat	313,600	189,400	117,100	103,400	103,000	14	14		
	Basirhat	339,200	281,600	213,800	203,800	213,800	16	16		
	Diamond Harbour	328,320	289,900	285,400	246,100	247,000	12	14		
	District Total ...	1,671,626	1,223,600	920,100	784,400	857,700	14	15¼		

Nadia ...	Sadar	497,920	362,300	65,200	34,000	65,200	10	12	The increase in the area sown this year is due to the timely and normal rainfall during the ploughing and sowing season. The increase in the expected outturn is also due to the normal rainfall and to the late rise of the rivers. I should have estimated a still larger outturn had not a certain amount of damage been done by the floods and the abnormal rainfall during the month of November.
	Kushtia	392,080	278,400	28,000	21,000	28,000	5	12	
	Meherpur	634,880	462,600	24,400	18,000	24,400	8	12	
	Ranaghat	273,280	199,200	12,800	10,000	12,800	16	16	
	District Total ...	1,788,160	1,303,000	130,400	83,000	130,400	9	12½	
Murshidabad.	Sadar	586,240	395,100	82,000	82,200	82,200	16	12	Heavy rainfall in the middle of October affected the outturn to some extent.
	Kandi	405,760	270,800	189,900	184,400	188,800	18	16	
	Jangipur	380,160	310,600	40,300	42,300	42,300	16	12	
	District Total ...	1,372,160	985,500	312,200	314,400	313,300	17½	14½	
Jessore ...	Sadar	568,960	304,000	166,400	160,000	160,000	8	16	The rainfall was favourable to the winter rice crop of this season. No difference between this and the preliminary forecast,
	Jhenida	304,000	204,800	64,000	64,000	64,000	6	14	
	Magura	272,000	171,500	89,600	65,000	78,000	10	16	
	Narail	311,680	187,500	128,000	128,000	128,000	12	18	
	Bangaon	415,360	240,000	130,000	58,000	100,000	10	14	
	District Total ...	1,872,000	1,116,800	578,000	475,000	530,000	9	16	
Khulna ...	Sadar	1,006,336	293,100	228,600	210,000	215,000	18	17	Good outturn is due to well-distributed rainfall this year. Even after the bad weather at the beginning of November the crop is above the average.
	Satkhira	814,643	299,500	232,400	200,000	232,400	14	17	
	Bagerhat	965,523	277,100	214,100	190,000	200,000	15	17	
	Area of boundary, khals, rivers of the Sundarbans in this district.	317,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	District Total ...	3,103,942	870,000	675,100	600,000	647,400	16	17	
Bajshahi ...	Sadar	631,152	386,700	199,300	199,300	199,500	18	18½	Nothing transpired after the submission of the preliminary forecast to change the prospects of the crop, except in Nator, where the outturn shows a little better, owing to proper distribution of rainfall from the middle of the season up to this time.
	Nator	522,880	402,100	249,300	189,700	189,700	12	16	
	Naugaon	385,920	297,100	224,300	223,500	223,500	18	16	
	District Total ...	1,539,952	1,085,900	672,900	612,500	612,700	16	17	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn.	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Agricultural Department, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Dinajpur...	Sadar	2,080,000	1,377,600	1,090,400	1,090,400	1,005,400	20	12		
	Thakurgaon ...	554,880	367,400	218,100	218,100	218,100	20	12		
	District Total ...	2,634,880	1,745,000	1,308,500	1,308,500	1,223,500	20	12		
Jalpaiguri	Sadar	1,072,150	557,500	329,500	374,400	281,800	15	14	The decrease in outturn is due to insufficient fall of rain at the sowing season.	
	Alipur	823,731	427,700	250,200	193,700	157,900	16	13		
	District Total ...	1,895,881	985,200	579,700	568,100	439,700	15½	13½		
Darjeeling	Sadar, including Kalimpong.	464,640	61,400	10,200	11,500	11,500	14	14	The difference in area in the Sadar subdivision is due to ordinary fluctuation in cultivation. In the Siliguri subdivision, owing to late rains at sowing time, land could not be fully cultivated. The untimely rainfall of the year will cause a decrease in the outturn.	
	Kurseong	118,400	12,800	.....	...	.....	.....	.....		
	Siliguri	161,920	115,200	57,600	57,600	57,600	16	14		
	District Total ...	744,960	189,400	67,800	69,100	69,100	15½	14		

Rangpur ...	Sadar	730,240	486,800	365,100	365,100	260,000	18	14	The distribution of rain this year has been favourable for aman paddy. There was deficient rain during July, the transplanting season, and excessive rain in October and the beginning of November, when fine weather was required. I think the outturn in the preliminary forecast was underestimated.	
	Kurigram	599,680	468,900	234,500	236,000	117,000	18			
	Gaibanda ...	486,400	371,200	281,600	281,600	234,700	18			
		414,720	275,800	92,800	105,000	80,000	18			
	District Total ...	2,231,040	1,602,700	974,000	987,700	691,700	18	14		
Bogra ...	Whole district ...	929,000	421,000	230,000	290,000	300,000	18	18	The heavy rain since the submission of the preliminary forecast has been beneficial to the winter rice crop. A large quantity of aus land having been transplanted with aman this year, owing to the lateness of the monsoon, the area under aman is in excess of normal.	
Pabna ...	Sadar	564,480	423,000	350,000	408,000	409,000	16	14	Owing to copious rainfall in the latter part of October and first week of November, a more than average outturn of crop is expected from the Sirajganj subdivision. The crop in the low lands of Dulai thana suffered from flood at an early stage in the growth of the plants, the estimate of outturn of the Sadar subdivision is thus somewhat low. The figures in column 7 appear to be approximately correct on a comparson with the total area of the district and the total area under cultivation, and the figures in column 5 have been revised. It appears that for some years the same lands have continuously been cultivated with the winter paddy crop. The normal area is thus increased and is more correctly represented by the figures now shown in column 5.	
	Sirajganj	612,480	459,500	300,000	216,200	216,200	18	17		
	District Total ...	1,176,960	882,500	650,000	624,200	625,200	17	15		
Dacca ...	Sadar	810,240	405,100	270,100	243,100	243,100	12	16	The normal area has been corrected from 593,900 acres to 603,700 acres. The high price of paddy last year, the demand for rice, and the favourable weather at the time of ploughing and sowing were the reasons for increase in the area sown this year as compared with last year's. The outturn was better than last year's, owing to sufficient and timely rainfall, and also to the gradual rise of the rivers till August. With such favourable conditions a full crop was expected, but the outturn was slightly affected by the high floods of September and the heavy rains in the beginning of November.	With such favourable conditions it is probable that at least the full normal area was cropped with winter rice this year. The figures in column 6 therefore appear to be excessive.
	Manikganj ...	312,960	234,200	202,200	176,900	189,000	12	14		
	Munshiganj ...	236,640	128,600	61,000	62,000	61,000	12	14		
	Naraingani ...	410,240	239,400	70,400	68,000	69,000	11	16		
	District Total ...	1,790,080	907,700	603,700	550,000	553,100	12	15		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn.	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Agricultural Department, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Mymensingh.	Sadar	1,183,360	697,000	282,200	207,400	282,200	12	15	Revised figures have been given in column 7. The outturn in all the subdivisions is better than last year's owing to the better distribution of rain.	
	Netrakona ...	772,640	284,400	180,000	135,000	180,000	12	16		
	Kishoreganj ...	612,480	264,000	135,200	123,000	135,200	12	14		
	Jamalpur	817,752	627,200	304,000	191,500	304,000	16	16		
	Tangail	666,248	533,000	205,000	205,000	205,000	14	16		
	District Total ...	4,052,480	2,405,700	1,106,400	861,900	1,106,400	13¼	15¾		
Faridpur...	Sadar	550,400	385,300	289,000	216,700	280,000	11	16	The crop has been bumper in Madaripur, and average in the other two subdivisions. The rain in the beginning of November has not done any perceptible injury. The state of things has rather improved since the submission of the preliminary forecast owing to the floods lasting longer than usual.	
	Madaripur... ...	626,560	416,800	320,000	320,000	320,000	6¾	20		
	Goalundo	273,920	205,400	137,000	137,000	137,000	10	16		
	District Total ...	1,450,880	1,007,500	746,000	673,700	737,000	9	18		
Backergunge.	Sadar	711,040	446,700	256,000	256,000	256,000	14	16	The rainfall was well distributed, and there was no impediment during cultivating and planting season, hence better outturn is expected.	
	Patuakhali ...	787,840	320,200	224,000	224,000	224,000	16	16		
	Pirojpur	442,880	320,000	236,800	236,800	236,800	12	16		
	Bhola	393,600	256,100	160,000	160,000	160,000	12	16		
	District Total ...	2,335,360	1,343,200	876,800	876,800	876,800	13¼	16		

Tippera ...	Sadar	730,880	547,800	383,300	383,300	379,600	12	20	The rainfall since my preliminary report has been so favourable that the crop is now a bumper one, except in the Brahmanbaria subdivision, where it falls very slightly short of a bumper crop.
	Brahmanbaria ...	492,160	353,900	239,700	240,000	250,000	8	18	
	Chandpur ...	371,200	265,600	192,000	185,600	192,000	11	20	
	District Total ...	1,594,240	1,167,300	805,000	808,900	820,600	10¼	19½	
Noakhali	Sadar	830,720	640,000	426,200	400,000	400,000	12	16	Owing to timely and fair distribution of rainfall all round the district, the outturn has improved, and hence the increase.
	Fenny	219,520	178,800	137,900	137,900	137,900	14	20	
	District Total ...	1,050,240	818,800	564,100	537,900	537,900	12½	17	
Chittagong	Sadar	1,023,300	416,000	400,700	400,700	400,700	16	18	Since the submission of the preliminary forecast the prospects of the crops in the Sadar subdivision have been much improved, and hence this difference between it and this report. In the Cox's Bazar subdivision the rainfall has been good and well distributed, and as already estimated in the forecast, the cultivators are of opinion that the yield will be 18 annas as shown.
	Cox's Bazar ...	571,600	90,600	85,200	85,200	85,200	18	18	
	District Total ...	1,594,900	506,600	485,900	485,900	485,900	16	18	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn.	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Agricultural Department, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Patna ...	Sadar	394,880	993,500	107,700	91,400	108,600	14½	14½	The rainfall was generally very favourable to the rice crop throughout the season.	
	Barh	336,640		76,800	75,500	76,300	16	16		
	Bihar	507,520		225,300	225,300	225,500	16	17		
	Dinapore	91,520		33,300	32,000	33,300	16	16		
	District Total ...	1,330,560	993,500	445,300	424,200	443,700	15½	16		
Gaya ...	Sadar	1,219,200	917,900	496,000	500,000	496,000	18	16	On account of seasonable rainfall there was an increase in the area sown, but owing to excessive rain late in the season, the outturn will not be beyond the normal.	
	Nawada	611,200	489,000	306,700	370,000	370,000	18	14		
	Jahanabad ...	387,840	321,000	208,000	210,000	210,000	18	18		
	Aurangabad ...	797,440	478,100	215,000	218,000	225,000	18	16		
	District Total ...	3,015,680	2,207,500	1,285,700	1,298,000	1,301,000	18	16		
Shahabad	Arrah	585,600	487,400	373,200	200,600	200,900	13	14	The excessive rainfall especially when the crop was in ears has done a slight damage to the standing crop, otherwise the prospects were promising and a bumper crop was expected. The soil in the Karghar thana being suited to rabi sowing, more lands were therefore reserved for it.	
	Buxar	419,840	217,900	126,600	128,000	128,600	12	16		
	Sasaram	955,520	382,500	242,500	293,800	241,500	15	16		
	Bhabhua	832,640	624,600	312,300	227,700	227,700	15	14		
	District Total ...	2,793,600	1,712,400	1,054,600	850,700	798,700	14	15		

Saran ...	Sadar	638,720	561,500	144,000	138,000	144,000	18	20	The better outturn of this year is due to the timely rainfall.
	Siwan	545,925	450,000	175,000	180,000	195,200	18	16	
	Gopalganj ...	493,440	371,000	117,000	115,000	117,600	16	16	
	District Total ...	1,678,085	1,382,500	431,600	433,000	456,800	17½	17½	
Champaran	Sadar	971,520	654,000	229,000	223,000	229,000	15	15	Owing to the late rains all the transplantations could not be finished in time, hence the outturn will be below the average.
	Bettiah	1,288,320	768,000	448,000	448,000	448,000	16	14	
	District Total ...	2,259,840	1,422,000	677,000	677,000	677,000	15½	14½	
Muzaffarpur.	Sadar	779,520	614,000	272,000	272,000	272,000	8	12	Owing to absence of rain in the early part of the season, the sowing and transplanting of the crops were retarded for some time, and hence the reduced outturn as compared with the normal, but the weather was more favourable this year, and hence the estimated outturn was better than that in the last year.
	Hajipur	493,440	338,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	14	11	
	Sitamarhi ...	648,960	493,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	10	14	
	District Total ...	1,921,920	1,445,000	722,000	722,000	722,000	10	13	
Darbhanga	Sadar	782,080	594,600	377,600	250,000	281,300	8	16	The *Aghani* rice would have yielded nearly a bumper crop had it not been for the unusual heavy fall of rain towards the close of October, which somewhat damaged the crop in blossom.
	Samastipur ...	488,960	391,000	165,800	124,000	125,000	8	14	
	Madhubani ...	863,360	834,500	651,700	608,400	605,000	12	16	
	District Total ...	2,134,400	1,820,100	1,192,500	982,400	1,011,300	10	15½	
Monghyr ...	Sadar	997,760	698,200	279,000	279,000	279,000	16	16	More than the average outturn was expected owing to favourable season, but the rains of 22nd, 23rd, and 24th October somewhat damaged the crop. The areas in Jamui subdivision in columns 6 and 7 has now been corrected.
	Jamui	1,070,520	515,300	364,300	364,000	364,000	16	16	
	Begusarai ...	492,160	369,300	14,700	14,700	14,600	10	14	
	District Total ...	2,560,440	1,582,800	658,000	657,700	657,600	16	16	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn.	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Agricultural Department, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Bhagalpur	Sadar	590,040	464,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	18	18		
	Banka	758,400	588,000	527,400	527,400	527,400	16	16		
	Madhipura ...	581,760	451,000	252,000	252,000	252,000	18	18		
	Supaul	766,720	594,000	268,800	268,800	268,800	16	18		
	District Total ...	2,705,920	2,097,000	1,298,200	1,298,200	1,298,200	17	17½		
Purnea ...	Sadar	1,616,080	790,000	290,000	282,000	282,000	14	16	The increase in outturn (from 14 and 16 annas respectively as estimated in the preliminary forecast) in the Sadar and Kishanganj subdivisions is due to favourable rainfall. But for the rain which fell in the latter half of October (known locally as the *sewati* rain), and which is slightly injurious to the paddy, the outturn in the Araria subdivision would have been even greater.	
	Kishanganj ...	857,600	530,000	352,000	242,900	240,900	16	18		
	Araria	668,160	410,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	16	16		
	District Total ...	3,171,840	1,730,000	962,000	844,900	842,900	15½	16⅔		
Malda ...	Whole district ...	1,216,640	811,500	275,200	277,600	265,000	16	16	The decrease in area is due to the deficiency of rainfall at the time of transplanting.	
Sonthal Parganas.	Dumka	914,560	422,200	181,800	181,800	181,800	18	18		
	Deoghar	610,560	165,100	69,100	69,100	69,100	16	16		
	Godda	618,880	432,900	74,300	73,000	74,300	18	16		
	Jamtara	445,440	124,800	64,000	64,000	64,000	20	20		
	Pakour	457,120	327,060	262,400	262,400	262,400	20	20		
	Rajmahal	473,600	355,200	243,800	243,000	243,000	16	12		
	District Total ...	3,500,160	1,827,200	895,400	893,300	894,600	18	17		

Cuttack ...	Sadar	632,960	393,100	389,400	330,500	358,700	12	16	Since the submission of the preliminary forecast the prospects improved on account of the seasonable rainfall in September and October. Hence the difference between the estimated outturn shown in this and that shown in the preliminary forecast.
	Jajpur	706,560	320,700	288,000	250,000	288,000	9	11	
	Kendrapara ...	911,360	410,200	327,700	300,000	298,000	10	13	
	Banki	75,030	37,200	23,000	23,000	23,000	12	14	
	District Total ...	2,325,910	1,161,200	1,028,100	912,500	967,700	11	13	
Balasore ...	Sadar	741,120	448,000	409,600	357,200	353,100	15	15	The estimate of acreage under this year's crop has been approximately made as far as possible. The large discrepancy between the figures for normal acreage and this year's acreage is due to the arable lands lying waste for want of seed plants, which had been prepared for transplantation but were destroyed by excessive rain fall followed by heavy floods. The increase of acreage under current year's crop now given as compared with that shown in the preliminary forecast is due to some lands having been brought under cultivation by transplantation afterwards.
	Bhadrak	581,284	389,100	309,800	309,800	300,800	12	13	
	District Total ...	1,322,404	837,100	719,400	658,600	653,900	13½	14	
Angul and Khondmals.	Angul	585,000	128,500	59,600	59,600	60,000	10	16	
	Khondmals ...	512,000	217,800	64,000	60,000	64,000	16	16	
	District Total ...	1,097,000	346,300	123,600	119,600	124,000	13	16	
Puri ...	Sadar	979,200	420,800	323,800	320,000	320,000	12	16	
	Khurda	633,729	267,300	161,100	161,100	161,100	16	16	
	District Total ...	1,612,929	728,100	484,900	481,100	481,100	13½	16	
Hazaribagh	Sadar	2,928,000	1,659,300	666,000	666,000	666,000	14	16	The increase in the outturn is due to favourable rains.
	Giridih	1,565,440	819,200	448,600	448,600	448,600	14	16	
	District Total ...	4,493,440	2,478,500	1,114,600	1,114,600	1,114,600	14	16	
Lohardaga	Whole district ...	4,560,600	2,588,300	1,491,700	1,491,500	1,491,700	14	16	The increase in outturn as compared with last year's is owing to timely and sufficient rainfall.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn.	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Agricultural Department, Bengal.
Palamau ...	Whole district ...	3,139,200	768,000	320,000	261,000	268,600	Annas. 20	Annas. 18 to 20	The crop is admittedly a very fine one, generally finer than last years. I should estimate it at an 18 to 20 anna crop.	
Manbhum	Sadar	2,140,160	784,200	354,300	354,300	354,300	12	16	The rainfall was sufficient and even.	
	Gobindpur ...	513,920	171,300	114,200	114,200	114,200	10	16		
	District Total ...	2,654,080	955,500	468,500	468,500	468,500	11¼	16		
Singhbhum	Whole district ...	2,454,720	1,182,100	895,200	688,700	880,300	14	14¼		
	Total for all Bengal	95,643,432	56,674,400	33,071,300	30,798,100	31,388,600	(a)16	(a)17	(a) Estimated by this Department.	

N.B.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

APPENDIX II.

Abstract of the Final Report on the Winter Rice Crop, 1894.

PROVINCE.	ACREAGE.					OUTTURN IN CWT.							Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Of current year's crop.	Of previous year's crop.	Normal.	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) area in		Estimated yield of current year, i. e., of area in column 2.	Yield of area in column 2 at full standard rate.	Yield of previous year, i. e., of area in column 3.	Normal.	Percentage by which column 7 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) outturn in			
				Column 3.	Column 4.					Column 8.	Column 9.	Column 10.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bengal	31,388,600	30,798,100	33,071,300	+1·91	—5·09	366,258,700	344,714,100	338,220,100	363,193,700	+6·25	+8·28	+0·84	

Statement of Rainfall from May to 17th November 1894.

Division and District.	May 1894.		June 1894.		July 1894.		August 1894.		September 1894.		October 1894.		Up to 17th November 1894.	
	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
South-Western Bengal.														
Burdwan.														
Burdwan	4·57	4·21	8·76	8·79	11·36	13·75	12·48	13·63	7·57	6·51	3·63	3·54	0·25	2·49
Birbhum	3·48	1·63	10·64	15·24	12·67	12·28	12·94	17·58	10·75	10·62	3·47	4·95	0·14	1·90
Bankura	3·83	1·56	10·34	13·24	13·29	15·33	13·73	12·74	8·17	9·51	3·46	4·26	0·38	2·11
Midnapore	5·04	1·46	9·46	12·47	13·32	20·90	13·87	13·32	8·88	7·39	5·29	5·87	0·28	4·47
Hooghly	5·31	1·73	9·42	8·96	12·45	12·79	13·43	8·13	8·05	7.07	4·23	3·54	0·19	4·19
Howrah	5·71	2·17	9·47	12·37	13·03	12·11	12·89	7·31	8·48	5·83	3·89	4·13	0·29	2·68
Presidency.														
24-Parganas	5·62	2·04	10·15	9·72	13·15	16·59	13·17	9·69	9·55	6·41	5·27	5·12	0·38	4·17
Nadia	6·37	5·82	9·72	.....	10·24	13·62	12·03	11·44	8·59	5·05	4·21	5·85	0·30	5·77
Murshidabad	5·26	2·26	9·13	7·03	10·88	.....	11·88	11·77	10·40	.....	4·22	5·86	0·22	3·27
Jessore	6·90	5·80	11·77	10·31	10·19	14·85	11·72	10·12	8·58	5·20	4·24	2·22	0·25	6·18
Khulna	6·61	4·53	13·23	12·57	12·86	12·28	12·35	11·78	9·54	7·91	4·72	3·71	0·39	5·77
Rajshahi.														
Northern Bengal.														
Rajshahi	5·87	4·53	11·20	6·38	11·59	11·46	10·99	11·27	11·86	8·90	3·73	4·99	0·19	3·12
Dinajpur	6·10	3·35	13·63	11·61	12·13	11·98	11·72	12·59	11·32	16·53	3·55	7·57	0·08	1·08
Jalpaiguri	11·96	7·08	28·42	19·92	25·66	23·83	24·94	37·36	23·93	.....	5·60	9·13	0·08	0·04
Darjeeling	10·35	11·34	29·11	25·54	34·85	25·43	27·15	.....	18·64	.....	6·05	10·98	0·25	0·13
Rangpur	11·23	6·17	21·30	14·35	13·99	5·37	12·07	14·28	13·44	16·22	4·89	8·50	0·08	0·44
Bogra	7·79	5·96	12·77	9·42	12·75	11·86	11·63	16·79	10·36	12·50	4·40	5·50	0·31	3·58
Pabna	7·11	6·17	11·15	7·57	10·57	18·81	12·00	10·32	10·42	5·83	4·59	4·12	0·25	3·51
Dacca.														
Eastern Bengal.														
Dacca	8·86	9·10	13·23	10·79	14·12	17·78	13·11	12·78	10·17	6·15	4·45	3·38	0·61	5·26
Mymensingh	9·70	10·43	17·60	16·33	13·59	16·18	13·88	13·71	13·04	10·12	5·41	6·83	0·28	5·10
Faridpur	8·59	.....	12·55	13·42	11·90	13·97	12·06	15·28	9·05	7·54	4·44	4·73	0·29	7·83
Backergunge	7·66	6·54	19·20	16·77	17·98	17·73	15·61	17·19	12·12	10·51	5·55	5·45	1·13	3·90

| | | |

NOTE ON THE EARLY COTTON CROP IN BENGAL, 1894.

THE following is published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPT.,
The 7th December 1894.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Note on the early Cotton Crop in Bengal, 1894.

Explanatory.—The *early* cotton crop in these Provinces is sown during the monsoon rains and harvested during the cold weather by the end of December. The *late* crop is sown towards the close of the rainy season and harvested during the hot weather in the months of May and June. In the A districts noted in the margin, only an early crop is reported to be grown. In the B districts noted in the margin, both the early and late varieties are cultivated. This report deals with the area and prospects of the early crop only.

A. Jalpaiguri, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Sonthal Parganas, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga and Palamau.
B. Midnapur, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, Angul and the Khondmals, Manbhum and Singbhum.

The cultivation of cotton in these Provinces is insignificant as compared with that of other Provinces. The produce is for the most part believed to be consumed locally, the Chittagong Hill Tracts being the only district where cotton is grown for export.

Character of the season.—The rainfall of the monsoon of 1894 has been generally above the normal. In July and August heavy rain fell throughout most of the early cotton-growing tracts. The only districts which received less than the normal rain in these two months were Midnapore, Jalpaiguri, Puri and Singbhum. In September, the rainfall was light. In October and the first half of November, the rainfall was again heavy.

Area sown.—The District Returns appended to this note show that the total area sown with early cotton this year has been estimated at 96,400 acres against 101,700 acres estimated to have been under early cotton last year. The decrease of 5 per cent. in the area sown is chiefly due to the excessive rain which characterised the last monsoon season, and which must have interfered with sowing operations. In Cuttack only is the decrease ascribed to want of rain at the sowing season.

Character of the crop.—The general prospects of the early cotton crop closely correspond with the rainfall. It will be seen from the appended statement that in only one district, viz., Angul and the Khondmals, is the crop said to come up to a full average one of 16 annas. *Six out of the fourteen districts, from which estimates of outturn have been received, report crops varying in character from 12 up to 16 annas, and the remaining seven† districts report crops varying from 8 to 12 annas. In three districts, the crop is estimated

* Jalpaiguri (12), Chittagong Hill Tracts (12), Monghyr (12), Bhagalpur (14), Cuttack (12), and Singbhum (14).

† Midnapur (8), Sonthal Parganas (9), Balasore (10), Hazaribagh (11), Lohardaga (10), Palamau (9), and Manbhum (8).

to be the same as that of last year, in four it is said to be better and in seven worse. The outturn of early cotton last year was estimated by this Department in the note published on the 19th April 1894 as 10½ annas or about ⅔rds of an average crop. This year the outturn appears likely to be slightly lower. The arithmetical mean of the District Returns show a crop of 10·2 annas. This low ou
attributed to the heavy rainfall of the season.

N. N. BANERJEI,

Asst. Director, Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

Countersigned.

W. C. MACPHERSON,

Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA.

The 30th November 1894.

Forecast of the early cotton crop of Bengal, 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Division.	District.	Approximate normal area under *early* cotton in acres.	Approximate area sown last year in acres.	Estimated area sown this year in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
					Annas.	Annas.		
Burdwan ...	Midnapur	2,000	2,000	2,000	9	8	This year's outturn is estimated at half of the average. This low outturn is attributed to the excessive rainfall which stunted the growth of the plants.	
Rajshahi ...	Jalpaiguri	500	300	500	12	12	The tahsildars of the Government estates in this district have raised the area this year, and they assign the reason to be general increase of cultivation.	
Chittagong ...	Chittagong Hill Tracts	17,000	17,000	17,000	4	12	The outturn is less owing to late heavy rains.	
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr	400	400	400	8	12	The increase in the outturn is due to seasonable weather this year. The timely rains were beneficial to this crop.	
	Bhagalpur	11,300	11,300	11,300	16	14		
	Sonthal Parganas ...	12,900	12,900	12,500	11	9	The decrease in the area sown is due to heavy rainfall in July and August 1894. The outturn will not be good for the same reason.	The Deputy Commissioner does not assign any reasons for changing figures in columns 3, 4 and 6 from 12,800 acres, 12,800 acres and 13 annas as shown in the revised forecast of the early cotton crop, published on the 19th April 1894, to 12,900 acres, 12,900 acres and 11 annas respectively.

Orissa	Cuttack	3,100	1,900	1,800	10	12	The decrease in area is due to the want of rain at the sowing season. As the weather for the past two months has been very seasonable, a better outturn is expected this year.	
	Puri	1,500	10,000	10,000	12	.....	.....	Not received; last year's gures have been repeated.
	Balasore	1,000	900	900	12	10	The decrease in the outturn for the district is due to excessive rainfall at the sowing season followed by floods in Bhadrak sub-division.	
	Angul and Khondmals	1,500	1,500	1,200	16	16	The figures given for this year are approximate. The decrease is due to heavy rainfall in July, which not only prevented cotton sowing, but led to the cultivators devoting all their attention to their *sarad* crops. In the Khondmals sub-division no cotton is grown.	
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	7,500	7,500	7,500	12	11	The decrease in the outturn is due to incessant and heavy rains.	
	Lohardaga	8,800	11,000	8,800	12	10	The decrease in area sown this year as well as in the outturn is owing to the excessive rainfall during the months of July to September 1894.	The Deputy Commissioner has changed the normal average from 11,000 acres as shown in the revised forecast of the early cotton crop published on the 19th April 1894 to 8,800 acres, but has ascribed no reason for the alteration.
	Palamau	10,000	5,800	3,200	11	9	The decrease in area and outturn is due to the heavy rains at the sowing and reaping time.	The figures in columns 4 and 5 appear improbable. The Deputy Commissioner states that he will call for an explanation.
	Manbhum	12,000	12,000	12,000	7	8	Excessive rain is the cause of poor outturn.	
	Singhbhum	7,200	7,200	7,300	14	14		
	Total ...	109,700	101,700	96,400	10¼	10¼		

N. B.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 8th December, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
	BENGAL.		
	BURDWAN DIVS.		
1	Burdwan Dec. 8, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Aman* rice is being harvested. Prices of common rice :—
	Kalna ...	Nil	
	Katwa ...	Nil	
	Raniganj ...	Nil	
			Srs.
			Burdwan ... ... 13½ to 19
			Kalna ... ... 10 to 15
			Katwa 16¾
			Raniganj 16
			} per rupee.
2	Birbhum ,, 8, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy continues. Sugarcane and *arhar* seem very flourishing. Spring crops are being sown. Common rice sells from 17 to 20 seers per rupee. The price is falling slightly, as new rice is already in the market. Supply of fodder and water sufficient.
	Rampur Hát ...	Nil	
3	Bankura ,, 8, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops very good. Prices of common rice (new) :—
			Srs.
			Bankura 21¼
			Vishnupur 20
			} per rupee.
4	Midnapore ,, 8, '94	Nil	Weather—fine and cool. *Aman* harvest in full swing; outturn above the average. *Rabi* crops doing well. *Boro dhan* being sown. Prices of common rice :—
			Srs.
			Sadar 17
			Contai ... ... 19 to 21
			Tamluk ... ... 13 to 14
			Ghatal ... ... 15 to 16
			} per rupee.
5	Hooghly ,, 8, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Aman* is being harvested. Winter crops promise well. Prices of common rice :—
	Serampore ...	Nil	
	Jahanabad ...	Nil	
			Srs.
			Sadar 11
			Serampore ... ... 12 to 13
			Jahanabad ... ... 15 to 16
			} per rupee.
6	Howrah ,, 8, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* has begun. Prospects of all crops favourable. Prices falling. Rice sells at—
	Ulubaria ...	Nil	
			Srs.
			Howrah 11
			Ulubaria ... ... 12 to 15
			} per rupee.
			Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
	PRESIDENCY DIVS.		
7	24-Parganas ,, 8, '94	0·08	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* going on; prospects continue generally favourable. Sowing of *rabi* Rice sells at—crops finished. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.
			Srs.
			Sadar ... ... 11 to 13
			Barasat 15
			Basirhat 14½
			Diamond Harbour 16
			} per rupee.
8	Nadia ,, 8, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *aman* as well as *rabi* crops good. Common rice selling at 12 to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
	Kushtia ...	Nil	
	Meherpur ...	Nil	
	Chuadanga ...	Nil	
	Ranaghat ...	Nil	
9	Murshidabad ,, 8, '94	Nil	Weather—dry and cold. Harvesting of *aman* has commenced. Sowing of *rabi* crops nearly finished. Cattle-disease reported from Gorabazar and Shahnagar in the Sadar subdivision. No want of fodder and water. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.
10	Jessore ,, 8, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *boran aman* good. Harvesting of *chhotas aman* going on. Prospects of *rabi* crops good in all subdivisions except Jhenida. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice as below :—
	Jhenida ...	Nil	
	Magura ...	Nil	
	Narail ...	Nil	
	Bangaon ...	Nil	
			Srs. c.
			Jessore ... ... 12 to 15 0
			Jhenida 15 14
			Magura 20 0
			Narail 18 0
			Bangaon ... ... 13 to 17 8
			} per rupee.
11	Khulna ,, 8, '94	0·05	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues; it promises to yield a good crop. Cultivation of *rabi* crops in progress. Common rice sells at from 13 to 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Bagerhat ...	Nil	
	Satkhira ...	Nil	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
RAJSHAHI DIVS. 12	Rajshahi Dec. 8, '94 Nator ... Naugaon ...	Nil Nil Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable, but rather cloudy for the time of the year. Rice promises a bumper harvest. *Rabi* cultivation in full swing. No cattle-disease reported. Supply of water and fodder ample. Price of rice varies fro m 11 to 14 seers per rupee.
13	Dinajpur „ 8, '94 Thakurgaon ...	Nil Nil	Weather—cool. State of standing crops good. Cultivation of *rabi* crops is over. Fodder and drinking water sufficient. No disease among cattle. Rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.
14	Jalpaiguri „ 8, '94	0·28	Weather—seasonable. *Haimanti* paddy is still being cut; 16 annas crop expected. Prospects of winter crops good. Common rice is being sold at 12 to 16 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.
15	Darjeeling „ 8, '94 Siliguri ...	Nil 0·02	Weather—bright and cold. *In the Hills*:—*Aghani dhan, bara marua* and *kalai* are being harvested. *Phaphur* and potatoes are flowering. Wheat and barley doing well. *In the Terai*:—Paddy is being harvested. Mustard in flower. Potatoes are being harvested. Prices of coarse rice:— Srs. Hills ... ... 8 to 10 Terai ... ... 10 to 13 } per rupee.
16	Rangpur „ 8, '94 Gaibanda ... Kurigaon ... Nilphamari ...	Nil Nil Nil Nil	Weather—fair and seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* commenced. Sowing of mustard and transplanting of tobacco still going on. Prospects generally good. Common rice sells at 9 to 15 seers per rupee.
17	Bogra „ 8, '94 Sherpur ... Nowkhilla ...	Nil Nil Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* going on. Common rice selling at 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
18	Pabna „ 8, '94	Nil	Weather—cool and pleasant. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of *aman* rice continues. Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee at Sadar and 12 seers per rupee at Sirajganj. Fodder sufficient.
DACCA DIVS. 19	Dacca „ 8, '94	0·28	Weather—seasonable, but slight rain on the 5th instant. Harvesting of *aman* paddy going on. Prospects good. Recent rain may cause some damage to the winter crops. *Rabi* crops doing well. Fodder available. Common rice selling from 12 to 18 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.
20	Mymensingh „ 8, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of *aman* paddy continues. Common rice sells at 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water available.
21	Faridpur „ 8, '94 Goalundo ... Madaripur ...	0·05 Nil Not reported.	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy continues. Cultivation and sowing of winter crops in progress. Common rice sells at 16 to 18 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease reported. Supply of fodder and water sufficient.
22	Backergunge „ 8, '94	0·12	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells from 10 to 16 seers per rupee. New rice is being sold at 20 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
CHITTAGONG DIVS. 23	Tippera „ 8, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Crops excellent. *Aman* is being cut. Cultivation of *rabi* progressing. Price of rice:— Srs. Highest— Nabinagar ... ... 17 Lowest— Muradnagar ... ... 25 } per rupee.
24	Noakhali „ 8, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Reaping of *aman* and sowing of *rabi* crops continue. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at— Srs. Head-quarters ... ... 17 Fenny ... ... 16 } per rupee.
25	Chittagong „ 8, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* still continues. Cultivation for cold-weather crops well advanced. State and prospects of standing crops excellent. Prices steady. Water and fodder sufficient.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
	BIHAR.		
	PATNA DIVISION.		
26	Patna Dec. 8, '94	Nil	Weather—cool and clear. Paddy still being harvested. *Rabi* and poppy being sown, and those previously sown are growing well. The poppy crop is backward owing to dampness of soil. Prices of common rice :— Srs. Sadar ... ... 17; Dinapore ... ... 14 to 15; Barh ... ... Old 13½, New 18; Bihar .. .. 19 — per rupee.
27	Gaya „ 8, '94	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. Harvesting of paddy and pressing of sugarcane in full progress. *Rabi* sowings completed. Prospects of poppy good. Prices of common rice are about normal— Srs. Sadar ... ... 16½; Nawada ... ... 20; Jahanabad ... ... 14; Aurangabad ... ... 15 — per rupee. Fodder and water-supply ample.
	Nawada ...	0·09	
	Jahanabad ...	Nil	
	Aurangabad ...	Nil	
28	Shahabad „ 8, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy and sowing of *rabi* going on. The latter is still backward.
29	Saran „ 8, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Outturn of winter rice reported from Gopalgunge to be fully 20 annas. Harvesting of paddy going on in Siwan and Sadar subdivisions. *Rabi* sowings nearly complete. Poppy prospects hopeful. Fodder and water plentiful. Prices of common rice :— Srs. Chapra ... ... 16; Siwan ... ... 15¼; Gopalganj ... ... 15½ — per rupee.
	Siwan ...	Nil	
	Gopalganj ...	Nil	
30	Champaran „ 8, '94	Nil	Weather—clear with slight west wind, nights cool. Paddy harvest in progress. *Rabi* and poppy sowings almost finished; seedlings healthy. Common rice selling at 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
31	Muzaffarpur „ 8, '94	Nil	Weather—cold and bright. Paddy crop ripening; harvesting commenced in places. *Rabi* promising well; sowings nearly complete. Poppy sowings in progress; the seeds already sown are germinating well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water abundant. Common rice selling at 15 seers 10 chitaks per rupee.
32	Darbhanga „ 8, '94	Nil	Weather—cool. Harvesting of winter rice continues. *Rabi* sowings approaching completion and seedlings coming on well. Poppy sowings almost finished. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Price of new common rice ranges from 16 to 17 seers per rupee.
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.		
33	Monghyr „ 8, '94	Nil	Weather—bright and seasonably cold. Standing crops are ripening. Paddy is being harvested. *Rabi* and poppy sowings approaching completion. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices of common rice :— Srs. Sadar ... ... 12 to 18; Begusarai ... ... 16; Jamui ... ... 19 — per rupee.
	Begusarai ...	Nil	
	Jamui ...	Nil	
34	Bhagalpur „ 8, '94	Nil	Weather—normal. *Aghani* paddy, which is being harvested, is excellent. *Rabi* promising. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice 17 seers 10 chitaks per rupee.
	Banka ...	Nil	
	Madhipura ..	Nil	
	Supaul ...	Nil	
35	Purnea „ 8, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aghani* paddy going on still; outturn about 18 to 20 annas expected. Sowing of *rabi* crops is in progress. Sugarcane and potatoes are in good condition. Price of ordinary rice is 17 seers per rupee at Sadar, 14 seers at Kishanganj, and 19 seers at Araria. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Kishanganj ...	Nil	
	Araria ...	Nil	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR—*concld.*			
Bhagalpur Divn.—*concld.* 36	Malda Dec. 8, '94 Chanchal ... Shibganj ... Gazole ...	Nil Nil Nil Nil	Weather—fair and cool. Harvesting of winter rice continues. *Kalai* and other cold-weather crops thriving well. Price of ordinary rice varies from 12 to 21 seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.
37	Sonthal Parganas „ 8, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Rice crop has been excellent. Winter crops, such as oil-seeds, are also good.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divn. 38	Cuttack „ 8, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Laghu* and *guru sarad* are being harvested. *Rabi* crops in flower. *Dalua* rice is being sown. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at:— Srs. c. Srs. c. Sadar ... .. 10 8 to 18 6 Jajpur ... ... 16 0 to 21 0 Kendrapara ... ... 16 0 to 25 0 Banki ... ... 23 10 } per rupee.
39	Balasore „ 8, '94	Nil	Weather—warm for the season. Prospects of all crops on the ground good. Harvesting of *sarad* rice proceeding; outturn good. Rice sells at— Srs. Balasore ... ... 18 Bhadrak ... ... 24 Dhamnagar ... ... 19 Chandbali ... ... 20 } per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.
40	Puri „ 6, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Sarad* is almost ripe. *Laghu* is being harvested. Sowing of *dalua* continues. State of miscellaneous crops good. Now rice sells from 15¾ to 22 seers per rupee.
CHOTA NAGPUR.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
Chota Nagpur Divn. 41	Hazaribagh Dec. 8, '94 Giridi ...	Nil Nil	Weather—fair and cold. Prospects of crops good all round. Common rice selling from 15 to 25 seers per rupee.
42	Lohardaga „ 8, '94	0·15	Weather—seasonable. Reaping of winter paddy continues. Common rice selling at 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.
43	Palamau Dec. 6, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. No rain during the week. Cutting of paddy crop progressing. *Rabi* sowings nearly finished. Cattle-disease prevailing in one or two villages. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Rice selling at 14 to 22 seers per rupee.
44	Manbhum Dec. 8, '94 Gobindpur ...	Nil Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy going on. *Rabi* still being sown. Coarse rice selling from 20 to 28 seers per rupee.
45	Singhbhum „ 8, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. All crops in good condition. Harvesting of paddy continues with full outturn. Price of rice stationary at 14 to 24 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,
The 11th December 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																		
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION. 1	Burdwan ...	15 4	15 8	14 14	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	11 12	16 8	16 0	14 1	...	...	...
2	Birbhum ...	11 4	11 4	10 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 8	16 8	16 8		.	...
3	Bankura ...	14 8	14 8	15 4	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	10 0	20 8	20 0	17 4	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	13 8	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	10 0	14 6	14 6	16 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	11 8	11 8	10 12	...	...	...
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 0	9 8	13 0	12 8	11 8	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. 7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 4	7 0	13 4	13 8	12 8	...	...	...
8	Calcutta ...	13 9	13 14	12 10	18 3	20 0	15 6	8 0	8 0	7 5	10 10	10 10	9 14	17 12	18 13	19 1
9	Nadia ...	16 0	16 0	15 3½	...	...	...	6 12	6 14	8 0	12 10	12 10	12 8½	...	...	...
10	Murshidabad ...	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...
11	Jessore ...	11 8	...	8 0	...	...	...	8 12	10 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	12 3	...	...	...
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 8	9 0	16 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION. 13	Rajshahi ...	12 12	15 0	16 8	18 0	19 8	24 0	10 8	11 8	9 0	13 14	15 0	12 0	...	...	...
14	Dinajpur ...	13 6	12 10	14 6	13 2	14 0	12 8	11 3	11 3	9 8	13 3 / 15 10	13 3 New aus 15 10	13 3	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri .	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...
17	Rangpur .	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	9 0	8 4	8 4	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	15 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	9 9	10 2	7 14	16 8	15 0	15 12	...	...	...
19	Pabna .	15 0	15 0	15 12	21 0	21 0	21 0	6 6	6 9	6 0	18 0	16 8	12 12	.	...	...
DACCA DIVISION. 20	Dacca .	13 12	13 12	12 0	...	...	...	10 5	9 10	8 8	13 12	12 12	9 8	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh (Nasirabad).	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur ..	13 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	13 0	13 5	10 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 12	8 4	13 8	11 8	Old 9 0 / New 11 7	..	...	...

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kulna 10 seers, Katwa 11 seers 8 chitaks and Raniganj 10½ seers.
B At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Contai 10½ seers, Tamluk 10½ seers and Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks.
E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Serampore (Bhadreswar) 10½ seers and Jahanabad 11½ seers.
F At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
G In the mufassal the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chetla 11¼ seers, Barasat 10 seers 10 chitaks, Baduria 10½ seers, and Magra Hát 10 seers.
H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kushtia 10½ seers, Chuadanga 10 seers, Meherpur 10½ seers and Ranaghat 10 seers.
I In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jangipur 10½ seers. Kandi not reported.
J In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 10 seers, Magura 10 seers, Narail 9½ seers, and Bangaon 10 seers 10 chitaks.

...rs of the Districts of Bengal on the 30th November, 1894.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Basra or Cumbu, (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			Marua or Ragi, (*Eleusine Coracana.*)			Firewood.			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Districts.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
															BENGAL.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	A 100 0	120 0	90 0	12 0	11 8	10 0	3 5 0	3 7 6	3 11 9	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	B 120 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	C 320 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0	10 2	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	Bankura.	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	D 200 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	3 9 0	3 10 0	3 11 6	Midnapore.	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	E 160 0	160 0	120 0	11 9	11 9	12 12	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	Hooghly.	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	F 105 0	105 0	105 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Howrah.	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	G 100 0	88 0	100 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	85 0	85 0	85 0	12 1	11 13	10 13	3 5 0	3 6 0	3 11 0	Calcutta.	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	H 128 0	128 0	128 0	10 12	10 12	9 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Nadia.	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	I 180 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	Murshidabad.	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	J 120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 2	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	Jessore.	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	K 160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Khulna.	12	
...	...	...	...	...	...	L 240 0	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9	9 9	3 13 4	3 13 4	3 10 8	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 4 0	Dinajpur.	14	
...	...	...	...	...	...	M 120 0	180 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	4 8 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	N 120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	Darjeeling.	16	
...	...	...	...	...	...	O 60 0	60 0	52 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	8 10	4 0 0	3 13 4	4 5 3	Bogra.	18	
...	...	...	...	...	...	P 200 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	3 9 6	3 9 6	4 0 0	Pabna.	19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Q 140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	R 80 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh (Nasirabad).	21	
...	...	...	...	...	...	S 120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	9 4	3 13 6	3 14 0	4 6 0	Faridpur.	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	T 80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	Backergunge.	23	

...f salt per rupee are :—Satkhira 10½ seers. Bagerhat not reported.
... of salt per rupee are :—Nator 9 seers and Naugaon 9 seers 9 chitaks.
... of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
... 9 seers per rupee.
... of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers, Kurigram 8 seers and Nilphamari 9 seers.
... 10½ seers per rupee.
... 11 seers 6 chitaks, Munshirhát 11 seers 6 chitaks.
... prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 13½ chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, Mitkadimhát 10 seers.
... the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 9 seers, Netrakona 8 seers, Kagmari 10 seers, and Jamalpur 11 seers.
... the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madaripur 11½ seers and Goalundo 11 seers.
... the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																		
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*Continued*																
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
24	Tippera ...	7 0	6 8	9 12	...	...	...	11 8	10 0	8 4	16 0	13 6	10 0	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	8 0	19 0	19 0	11 0 to 12 0	...	...	...
26	Chittagong ..	10 0	9 12	11 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	8 14	13 12	13 12	12 4	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION.																
27	Patna ...	18 0 to 15 0	Red. 17 0 White. 16 0	18 0 17 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...
28	Gaya ...	14 8	14 8	15 0	13 4	15 4	19 8	9 4	9 4	9 12	16 0	13 0	16 0	16 4	16 4	19 8
29	Shahabad ...	14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 13	16 0	...	...	...
30	Saran ...	14 0	14 4	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	...	...	...
31	Champaran ...	14 0	14 0	13 0	19 0	18 8	...	8 8	8 4	8 8	18 0	18 4	19 0	...	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	14 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	15 10	12 8	12 8	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ...	15 4	15 4	14 4	17 8	15 4	16 8	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 4	13 8	17 8	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																
34	Monghyr ...	13 0 to 13 8	13 12 to 14 11	16 4 to 18 14	16 0 to 17 8	17 13½	18 0	10 0 to 11 8	10 0 to 11 0	10 8	14 0 to 15 0	12 10	16 13	...	...	16 4
35	Bhagalpur ...	14 8	14 8	16 6	17 10	17 10	20 3	11 5	10 11	10 1	16 6	13 14	18 15	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	11 0	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	11 8	19 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION.																
39	Cuttack ...	13 2	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	10 8	11 5	10 8	18 6	17 1	14 7	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	Old 17 0 New 18 0	19 0	...	...	...
41	Puri ...	11 13	11 13	10 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 5	8 0	18 10	16 0	15 12	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.																
42	Hazaribagh ...	12 4	12 0	Red 12 0 to 13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	Old 12 8 New 17 0	...	...	...
43	Lohardaga (Ranchi.)	11 0 / 7 0 to 9 8	Red. 11 0 White. 7 8 to 10 0	10 0 to 11 0 / 8 0 to 9 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	11 0	12 0	New 13 0 to 14 0	14 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 19 0	18 0 to 20 0	...	...	...
44	Palamau ...	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 8	12 6	...	14 10	11 8	10 11	16 5	16 5	14 10	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	14 8	14 0	13 4	20 0	...	16 0	10 8	10 12	9 0	New 20 0 to 21 0	20 0 to 22 0	16 8 to 19 8	...	...	...
46	Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...

U In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers and Chandpur 9 seers.
V At Fenny Hát the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
V1 At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
W In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 11 seers, Dinapur 10½ seers and Bihar 10½ seers.
X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nawada 9 seers, Jahanabad 10 seers and Aurangabad 10½ to 10 seers 7 chitaks.
X1 In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10½ seers, Sasaram 10½ seers, and Bhabhua 9½ seers.
Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 10 seers 6 chitaks. Gopalganj not reported.
Y 1 At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
Z In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10 seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th December 1894.

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 30th November, 1894—(concluded).

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Penicillaria typhoides.*)			MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	22 0	24 0	28 0
...	...	...	25 4	22 12	21 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	22 0
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	20 0
...	...	...	27 4	24 0	28 8
...	...	...	20 0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	26 0
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	40 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
16 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

FIREWOOD.			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
									BENGAL—*continued.*		
Rs. S. Ch.	Rs. S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...	...		10 0 U	10 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	Tippera.	24	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.
...	...		10 0 V	9 0	8 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 10 0	Noakhali.	25	
0 90	0 80	0	10 0 V 1	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Chittagong.	26	
									BIHAR.		
0 130	0 130	0	11 0 W	11 0	11 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	Patna.	27	PATNA DIVISION.
0 140	0 120	0	10 8 X	10 8	9 12	3 11 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	Gaya.	28	
0 120	0 160	0	10 0 X 1	10 8	10 0	4 0 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	Shahabad.	29	
0 160	0 200	0	10 12 Y	10 12	9 12	3 11 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Saran.	30	
0 180	0 180	0	10 8 Y 1	10 8	10 4	3 11 0	3 12 0	3 13 0	Champaran.	31	
0 160	0 160	0	11 0 Z	11 0	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
0 176	0 176	0	11 0 a	10 8	11 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	Darbhanga.	33	
0 130 to 0 180	0 126 to 0 168	0	10 8 b	11 0	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 13 0	Monghyr.	34	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.
0 120	0 151	8	10 0 c	10 11	10 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
0 320	0 320	0	10 0 d	10 0	9 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
0 160	0 160	0	10 0 e	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
0 120	0 120	0	10 8	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
									ORISSA.		
0 80	0 80	0	10 12 f	10 12	10 12	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.	39	ORISSA DIVISION.
0 128	0 130	0	11 0 g	10 8	11 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Balasore.	40	
0 80	0 80	0	12 0	12 0	11 2	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	Puri.	41	
									CHOTA NAGPUR.		
0 240	0 240	0	9 0 h	9 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	Hazaribagh.	42	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.
0 160	0 160	0	9 8	9 8	9 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 6 0	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	43	
...	...		...	8 7½	8 9	...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
...	...		10 2	10 2	9 2	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Manbhum.	45	
0 100	0 100	0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	Singbhum.	46	

salt per rupee are :—Madhubani 10 seers, Samastipur 10 seers.
ns the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
salt per rupee are :—Supaul 10, Banka 9 seers and Madhipura 10 seers.
salt per rupee are :—Kishanganj 9 seers and Araria 10 seers:
of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10½ seers, Godda 9 seers, Jamtara 9 seers, Pakur 10½ seers
salt per rupee are :—Jajpur 9 seers, Kendrapara 9 seers, and Banka 11 seers.
seers per rupee.
seers per rupee.

blished for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Sa

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	2 15 0	2 14 0	3 2 6	2 2 0	2 1 6	2 9 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 7 6	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 3
2	Sirajganj ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 6 0	5 12 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	4 0 0
3	Dacca ...	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	4 0 0
4	Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 10 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 8 0
5	Chittagong ...	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	2 14 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 2 8
6	Patna ...	2 3 6 (Red.)	2 5 0 (Red.)	2 3 6	1 15 6	2 1 0	1 10 6	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	2 5 0	2 10 0	2 1 6
		2 10 0 (White.)	2 7 0 (White.)	2 6 0									
7	Cuttack ...	3 0 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 9 0	3 10 0	2 2 0	2 5 0	2 12 0
8	Balasore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 14 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 1 6
9	Puri ...	3 1 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	2 6 0	2 8 0

CALCUTTA,
The 10th December 1894.

PRICES PER MAUND

Jowar or Cholum. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)			Bajra or Cumbu. (*Penniscetum typhoideum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
2 4 0	2 2 0	2 1 6	2 12 0	2 8 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

2920*a*

...al on the 30th November, 1894.

Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			Firewood.			Salt.			Marts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
2 6 0	2 4 0	2 3 6	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	3 11 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Sirajganj.
2 4 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	Dacca.
3 8 0	3 8 0	2 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 8 0	Narayanganj.
...	...	...	6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Chittagong.
2 0	2 1 0	1 7 9	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	Patna.
2 2 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.
3 6 6	3 6 6	4 0 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Balasore.
2 8 0	2 14 0	2 5 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	Puri.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the interi during the month of September, 1894.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds
Burdwan	82,773	49,015	1,13,407	.....	165	.....	1,13,572	.....	18,183	1,255	.....	.....	2	...	1	1	234	
Birbhum	81,716	3,677	84,014	.....	38	.....	84,052	.....	6,055	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	....	.....	261	.....
Midnapore	98,892	5,905	1,03,583	.....	296	.....	1,03,879	.....	3,701	2,378	.....	... ..	114	206	.....	1,701	3	9
Hooghly	1,01,493	23,144	1,12,708	909	4 324	79	1,25,020	24,237	130,767	11,742	8,633	.....	159	5	.....	13,392	13,612	1,60
24-Parganas ...	1,34,016	12,078	1,41,565	.....	7,136	...	1,48,701	65,324	164,855	7	823	.....	1,000	.....	4,714	16,445	2,607	35
Nadia	13,383	22,127	27,212	1,527	21,492	610	50,841	1,46,739	13,355	9,591	113	.....	5	26	1,511	4	1,997	.....
Murshidabad ...	5,243	17	5,253	1,641	2,878	349	10,121	7,090	1,470	4,984	231	.....	.....	1,399	351	142	804	
Jessore	2,872	3,750	5,316	.....	695	.....	6,011	46,768	1,540	102	430	.....	8	.....	392	5,031	1,054	.....
Khulna	1,032	750	1,501	.....	.....	.....	1,501	99,092	350	...	300	... ..	.....	.....	50	1,275	...	.....
Rajshahi	14,583	.....	14,583	250	4,137	.....	18,970	1,45,204	315	730	.....	.....	... ...	404	113	.....	478	.....
Dinajpur	1,76,752	.....	1,76,752	.....	156	.....	1,76,908	27,980	21,015	1,899	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Jalpaiguri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,420	82,955	... ..	.....	34,947	.....	.....	.....	.....	398	.....
Kuch Bihar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,015	.....	.....	25,876	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Rangpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,72,922	24,535	.....	196	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	36,947	.....
Bogra	11,262	.....	11,262	.....	.....	.....	11,262	20,834	805	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Pabna	1,059	.....	1,059	.....	730	.....	1,789	4,86,815	4,700	123	9,022	.....	... ..	.....	.....	40	985	.....
Dacca	1,406	.....	1,406	.....	195	116	1,717	10,31,968	2,405	20	506	.....	1,729	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Mymensingh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	564	.....	564	26,844	3,500	.....	1,675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Faridpur	3,266	.....	3,266	.....	1,600	.....	4,866	6,17,840	3,920	350	744	1,967	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Backergunge ...	1,70,479	675	1,70,901	.....	225	.....	1,71,126	7,721	315	10	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Tippera	4,100	.....	4,100	.....	.....	.....	4,100	41,792	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Noakhali	43,047	.....	43,047	.....	.....	.....	43,047	5,016	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Chittagong ...	500	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	1,300	.....	.....	1,564	139	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Total of Bengal ...	9,47,974	1,27,138	10,27,435	4,327	44,631	1,154	10,77,547	30,97,781	501,151	33,141	22,782	64,467	3,160	2,187	7,132	38,631	58,780	2,062
BIHAR.																		
Patna	946	.....	946	196	17,000	9,187	27,338	.....	1,560	40,736	3,827	.....	2	15	.....	572	2,125	761
Gaya	.....	.....	.....	.....	938	...	938	.....	500	1,760	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	226	350
Shahabad	1,873	.....	1,873	...	9,351	1,396	12,620	.....	.....	9,695	310	.....	5	.....	.....	320	...	5
Saran	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,216	4,128	6,344	175	245	11,442	633	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	69	.....
Champaran ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	10,123	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	...	.....
Muzaffarpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	595	23,418	1,202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....
Darbhanga ...	12	.....	12	3,191	791	206	4,200	.....	70	63,542	25,500	... ..	... ..	.....	.....	165	1,050	3
Monghyr	1,322	.....	1,322	800	11,990	...	14,112	.....	700	18,627	3,117	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	48	23
Bhagalpur ...	4	.....	4	220	1,642	2,806	4,672	.....	.....	3,565	5,297	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Purnea	2,991	.....	2,991	.....	160	.....	3,151	17,905	9,450	1,046	7,130	... ..	... ..	.....	462	.....	2,724	.....
Malda	1,557	.....	1,557	735	33	.....	2,325	15,787	70	1,413	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Sonthal Parganas	2	.....	2	4,195	4,339	374	8,901	.....	1,190	2,746	4,565	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Total of Bihar ...	8,707	.....	8,707	10,337	47,360	18,097	84,501	36,927	14,510	1,82,013	51,791	.....	25	120	462	1,227	6,430	1,142
ORISSA.																		
Balasore	32	.....	32	.....	1,303	.....	1,335	.....	10,000	4,885	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	.....
CHOTA NAGPUR.																		
Hazaribagh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,282	.....	1,282	.....	595	2	.....	356	.....	... ..	.....	.....	...	.....
Manbhum ...	2	.....	2	... ..	.....	.....	2	.....	1,575	87	.....	397	.....	2	.....	.....	...	.....
Singhbhum ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	29	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Total of Chota Nagpur.	2	.....	2	.....	1,282	.....	1,284	.....	2,205	118	.....	753	.....	2	.....	.....	...	.....
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	9,56,715	1,27,138	10,36,176	14,664	94,576	19,251	11,64,667	31,34,708	527,866	2,20,157	74,573	65,220	3,194	2,318	7,594	39,858	65,377	3,204
OTHER PROVINCES.																		
Assam	13	.....	13	.....	602	956	1,571	28,755	1,395	5,646	57,461	1,63,603	320	87	192	... ..	100	.....
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	392	.....	392	2,37,302	64,340	805	3,02,839	.....	770	90,040	19,388	806	12,945	.....	491	6,253	60	9
Panjab	22	.....	22	75,963	1,81,679	14,037	2,72,361	.....	.....	.....	30,561	511	1,112	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Central Provinces	2,723	.....	2,723	1,007	7,142	.....	10,872	.....	.....	4,638	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Rajputana and Central India.	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	1	301	.....	.....	9,211	12,213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Berar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,726	.....	.....	494	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,716	4	37	.....	6	16
Madras	.....	3,528	2,205	.....	3,623	.....	5,828	.....	.....	.....	1,030	.....	6,930	.....	6,125	.....	263	102
Burma	31,202	50,888	63,007	20	.....	.....	63,027	.....	1,690	.....	.....	.....	1,797	.....	.....	.....	1,118	10
Other places ...	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	22	.....	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	90,419	14,044	29	371
Grand Total of Imports in Sept. 1894	9,91,067	1,81,554	11,04,538	3,28,978	3,52,262	35,710	18,21,488	31,63,463	550,231	3,32,988	1,95,226	2,29,540	53,514	2,412	1,04,768	60,755	66,939	3,712
1893	8,76,131	3,98,692	11,25,313	2,03,335	4,23,844	36,463	17,88,955	26,85,966	1,410,685	3,39,297	2,46,092	2,19,690	47,320	1,354	49,169	92,648	48,824	4,321

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of September, 1894, *was as follows*:—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—																		
To Indian ports, viz.—																		
Bombay	23,080	30	23,099	.....	37	... ..	23,136	... ..	1,469,550	.....	.....	4,791	.....	.....	215	.....	...	3
Madras	191	.....	191	14	41,037	2,296	43,538	.....	125,300	.....	.....	47	.....	27,502	25	.....	...	11
Other ports in Madras... ...	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	98	20	72,950	.. ...	200	.....	.....	2,185	68	.....	...	51
Burma	3,088	.....	3,088	6,878	10,781	1,285	22,032	18	596,100	.....	.....	121	14	2,265	427	90	24,030	200
Other Indian ports... ...	403	.....	463	5,353	8,810	.....	14,626	.....	1,000	.....	116	2	12	264	2,764	1,142	1,788	217
Pondicherry ...	.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	100	.....	14,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Total of Inter-portal trade ...	26,822	30	26,841	12,393	60,717	3,581	1,03,532	38	2,329,550	.....	316	4,061	26	32,276	3,499	1,232	25,818	488
To Foreign ports— United Kingdom	82,257	.....	82,257	7,481	10,335	.....	1,00,073	5,97,890	1,604,350	1,45,946	.....	2,25,186	600	29,045	124	.....	...	2
Other Foreign ports	5,23,150	434	5,23,421	1,627	10,048	5,378	5,40,474	6,72,781	9,464,150	86,693	3,024	11,287	1,964	92,843	41	.....	2,295	53
Total of Foreign trade	6,05,407	434	6,05,678	9,108	20,383	5,378	6,40,547	12,70,671	11,068,500	2,32,639	3,024	2,34,473	2,564	1,21,887	165	.....	2,295	55
Grand Total of Exports 1894	6,32,229	464	6,32,519	21,501	81,100	8,959	7,44,079	12,70,709	13,398,050	2,32,639	3,340	2,39,434	2,590	1,54,263	3,664	1,232	28,113	543

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of September, 1894.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats ...	6,84,654	78,698	11,510	46,616	17,378	4,39,486	2,65,641	93,631	69,382	.....	2,115	149	6,115	32,995	17,992	935
,, river steamers ...	31,189	1,540	107	3,961	.....	7867,820	945	16,893	48,119	1,63,003	137	838	1,274	150	1,497	.....
,, rail { E. I. Railway	1,50,463	42,473	3,17,319	2,89,346	18,332	33,578	46,410	2,14,496	75,885	2,672	14,576	974	.....	7,479	3,334	582
,, rail { E. B. S. Railway.	37,940	62	.....	7,411	.....	18,69,912	1,64,635	3,083	1,330	62,901	835	454	.....	4,941	39,117	.....
,, road	55,419	4,365	.....	.....	.....	33,667	21,300	.....	.....	.....	273	.....	796	546	3,442	1,701
,, sea	31,202	54,416	42	4,926	.....	.....	31,500	4,885	1,030	1,564	35,588	7	96,581	14,644	1,577	494
Grand Total of Imports in Sept. ... { 1894 ...	9,91,067	1,81,554	3,28,978	3,52,262	35,710	31,63,463	550,231	3,32,988	1,95,226	2,29,540	53,514	2,412	1,04,766	60,755	66,959	3,712
Sept. ... { 1893 ...	8,76,131	3,98,602	2,03,335	4,23,844	36,463	26,85,966	1,410,685	3,29,297	2,46,092	2,19,690	47,326	1,354	49,169	92,648	48,824	4,321

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta during the month of September, 1894.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan ...	5,84,716	232	912	2,605	27,654	7,557	83,235
Birbhum ...	3,82,033	4,356	225	1,578	20,008	4,187	75,915
Midnapore ...	3,26,054	.....	2,458	.....	18,850	1,704	7,600
Hooghly ...	1,40,530	11,200	1,255	72	1,857	4,584	42,894
24-Parganas ...	1,50,244	4,895	426	.....	10,712	74,230	7,515
Nadia ...	5,09,395	.....	1,717	260	27,503	5,777	11,519
Murshidabad ...	4,73,297	1,350	288	147	19,767	1,265	10,005
Jessore ...	1,35,792	.....	954	.....	14,031	5,155	2,755
Khulna ...	1,93,498	.....	104	19	4,610	800	5,285
Rajshahi ...	5,19,552	6,048	43	97	14,877	937	2,950
Dinajpur ...	1,87,374	.....	.....	259	8,868	1,128	3,350
Jalpaiguri ...	1,85,971	.....	.....	230	7,152	2,384	8,120
Kuch Bihar ...	54,230	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Darjeeling ...	1,05,936	.....	273	122	3,104	2,013	910
Rangpur ...	4,53,600	1,800	19	404	11,530	3,330	3,300
Bogra ...	3,06,774	.....	.....	211	3,739	409	2,975
Pabna ...	3,28,403	720	248	.. ..	43,835	9,725	12,125
Dacca ...	11,97,646	5,904	2,257	25	51,407	22,398	8,820
Mymensingh ...	2,72,259	.....	139	.....	31,848	2,001	.....
Faridpur ...	1,29,310	.....	563	343	34,077	5,552	6,650
Backergunge ...	2,74,208	.....	2,564	.....	56,140	5,283	2,870
Tippera ...	96,859	.....	246	43	10,500	1,775	.....
Noakhali ...	64,655	.....	509	.....	18,425	550	.....
Chittagong ...	4,35,640	600	338	.....	600	200	.....
Total of Bengal ...	75,38,884	37,125	16,038	6,419	4,46,092	1,62,034	298,851
BIHAR.							
Patna ...	1,02,570	324	249	1,889	18,095	3,343	68,913
Gaya ...	1,19,690	...	14	3,006	14,832	593	9,485
Shahabad ...	1,60,633	108	12	2,034	22,981	1,434	18,935
Saran ...	1,16,594	.....	.....	453	20,216	630	18,205
Champaran ...	3,89,381	.....	.....	117	18,903	340	8,435
Muzaffarpur ...	1,42,588	108	.....	237	14,893	3,370	5,705
Darbhanga ...	1,87,094	180	6	590	24,309	4,633	21,980
Monghyr ...	1,32,269	144	8	1,204	5,044	1,952	14,695
Bhagalpur ...	4,01,607	.....	55	1,715	18,843	2,717	23,475
Purnea ...	2,68,486	288	20	1,373	9,942	1,902	2,790
Malda ...	52,647	.....	15	19	6,133	20	425
Sonthal Parganas ...	2,79,051	1,512	418	1,317	21,962	3,497	24,115
Total of Bihar ...	24,12,610	2,664	797	13,954	1,98,153	24,440	207,248
ORISSA.							
Cuttack ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	980	14	.....
Balasore ...	41,450	.....	657	2,624	14,019	77	1,050
Total of Orissa ...	41,450	.....	657	2,624	14,999	91	1,050

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Hazaribagh	88,918	.....	29	512	6,250	902	700
Manbhum	2,61,286	.....	87	2,273	26,911	1,746	11,200
Singhbhum	9,163	.....	.....	501	5,935	129	2,345
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	3,59,367	.....	116	3,286	39,096	2,777	14,245
Grand total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ...	1,03,52,311	33,789	17,608	26,283	6,98,340	1,90,242	531,394
OTHER PROVINCES.							
Assam	11,53,765	108	2,631	29	37,267	4,280	26,555
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	22,70,386	4,104	2,809	3,054	27,844	51,820	303,360
Punjab	6,76,336	8,928	751	47	.....	5,858	274,330
Central Provinces	1,03,386	252	291	786	.....	10,444	54,320
Rajputana and Central India	82,183	.....	76	.....	.....	814	9,295
Berar	2,431	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	2,000	630	.....	69	.....	.....	1,469,655
Madras	68,649	160	244	640	.....	102	198,250
Pondicherry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,500
Burma	2,19,604	.....	729	275	.....	167	596,100
Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,100
Other places	29,967	2,537	34	8,055	8	.....	11,068,500
Grand Total of Exports in Sept. ... { 1894 ...	1,49,61,000	56,508	25,173	39,238	7,63,459	2,63,725	14,676,759
Grand Total of Exports in Sept. ... { 1893 ...	1,33,29,313	65,487	26,259	23,201	6,32,678	2,59,267	19,763,635

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of September, 1894 was as follows:—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
From Foreign Ports—							
United Kingdom	1,26,96,470	.....	10,844	.....	5,80,749	....	.....
Other Foreign ports ...	1,05,093	.....	467	.....	2,33,414	1,32,949	18,600
Total of Foreign Trade ...	1,28,01,563	.....	11,311	.....	8,20,163	1,32,949	18,600
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	28,494	4,22,910	.....	11,828	75,589	.....	.....
Madras	.....	73,500	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ports in Madras ...	.....	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burma	22,776	375	...	.....	.....	.....	1,600
Other Indian ports ...	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,300
Total of Interportal Trade ...	51,270	97,070	29	11,828	75,589	.....	12,900
Grand Total of Imports in Sept. ... { 1894 ...	1,28,52,833	4,97,070	11,340	11,828	8,95,752	1,32,949	31,500
Grand Total of Imports in Sept. ... { 1893 ...	1,71,04,268	1,59,627	16,035	18,705	8,25,917	1,35,031	19,300

* As per tariff declaration value.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of September 1894.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats	1,84,713	11,200	2,597	.....	2,59,330	19,614	55,554
,, river steamers	20,65,277	1,026	5,270	72	1,08,316	34,779	45,750
,, rail { East Indian Railway	68,09,195	28,044	5,929	25,598	3,10,728	1,08,720	1,119,860
,, rail { Eastern Bengal State Railway	40,38,219	6,696	9,046	1,955	66,602	95,039	55,090
,, road	1,66,404	4,895	329	19	3,476	5,2 3	2,455
,, sea	7,97,201	3,747	2,002	11,594	15,007	3:0	13,396,050
Grand Total of Exports in Sept. ... { 1894 ...	1,49,61,009	56,508	25,173	39,238	7,63,459	2,63,725	14,676,759
Grand Total of Exports in Sept. ... { 1893 ...	1,33,29,313	65,487	26,259	23,201	6,32,678	2,59,267	19,763,635

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA,

Names of Marts.	Stock in hand as compiled on—												
	1st week of Dec. 1893.	1st week of Jan. 1894.	1st week of Feb. 1894.	1st week of March 1894.	1st week of April 1894.	1st week of May 1894.	1st week of June 1894.	1st week of July 1894.	1st week of August 1894.	1st week of Sept. 1894.	1st week of Oct. 1894.	1st week of Nov. 1894.	1st week of Dec. 1894.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghata	4,11,000	3,19,000	6,07,000	6,68,000	9,32,500	8,45,000	8,81,000	7,36,000	5,90,000	4,95,000	4,58,000	4,36,000	2,56,000
Ultadanga	45,400	42,000	53,700	54,900	54,300	58,000	50,700	56,100	52,200	57,000	55,900	57,900	54,400
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Cuipi Ghat.	4,77,000	6,42,100	5,60,600	6,48,800	6,20,600	5,79,400	5,71,600	5,73,500	5,80,300	6,29,700	6,40,800	6,10,100	6,09,000
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	1,500	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,500	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,500
Telinguage, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Mucshiganj.	97,600	1,10,300	1,29,900	1,34,300	2,09,500	2,17,350	1,85,600	1,71,100	1,60,700	1,63,500	1,66,800	1,46,700	1,34,200
21 Minor bazars (estimated)..	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 8,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Baidyabati, Nowabganj, Bhadreshwar, and Chandernagore.	19,256	17,687	19,138	41,875	58,750	23,400	8,125	8,300	12,425	14,350	8,050	8,650	6,300
Total ..	15,41,756	16,23,087	18,62,838	20,39,875	23,68,150	22,14,150	21,90,025	20,37,000	18,88,125	18,51,550	18,21,550	17,50,350	15,51,900
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	19,280 (on 3rd Dec. 1893.)	42,934 (on 3rd Jan. 1894.)	38,008 (on 3rd Feb. 1894.)	21,835 (on 3rd March 1894.)	19,584 (on 3rd April 1894.)	18,153 (on 3rd May 1894.)	14,148 (on 3rd June 1894.)	9,472 (on 3rd July 1894.)	9,381 (on 3rd August 1894.)	10,967 (on 3rd Sept. 1894.)	15,998 (on 3rd Oct. 1894.)	11,642 (on 3rd Nov. 1894.)	17,311 (on 3rd Dec. 1894.)
On boats unloaded ... By Port Commissioners' returns.	33,114 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1893.)	50,635 (3rd to 5th Jan. 1894.)	64,956 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1894.)	49,070 (1st to 3rd March 1894.)	26,147 (1st to 3rd April 1894.)	31,166 (1st to 3rd May 1894.)	45,286 (1st to 3rd June 1894.)	32,563 (2nd to 4th July 1894.)	40,563 (1st to 3rd August 1894.)	50,228 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1894.)	40,567 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1894.)	26,407 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1894.)	35,436 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1894.)
By Canal returns	11,339 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1893.)	51,134 (3rd to 5th Jan. 1894.)	1,35,369 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1894.)	66,412 (1st to 3rd March 1894.)	23,331 (1st to 3rd April 1894.)	18,632 (1st to 3rd May 1894.)	19,619 (1st to 3rd June 1894.)	10,550 (2nd to 4th July 1894.)	23,281 (1st to 3rd August 1894.)	27,325 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1894.)	23,497 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1894.)	10,547 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1894.)	14,061 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1894.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	16,07,489	17,67,790	21,01,166	21,77,193	24,39,202	23,82,101	23,09,078	20,89,585	19,61,350	19,40,070	19,01,612	17,98,946	16,18,728
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	6½ lakhs	7 lakhs	10½ lakhs	11½ lakhs	13½ lakhs	12½ lakhs	12½ lakhs	10½ lakhs	9 lakhs	8½ lakhs	8½ lakhs	7½ lakhs	5½ lakhs

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 10th December, 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of November 1894.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·998		
The average pressure of November from 24 years' registers ...	29·970		
The highest pressure in the month	30·170	22nd	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29·799	1st	16
The range of pressure	0·371		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	236·8		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	330 8		
	⊖		
The mean temperature of the month	71·6		
The average temperature of November from 24 years' registers	74·8		
The highest temperature in the month	85·6	1st	
The lowest temperature in the month	59·2	25th	
The range of temperature during the month	26·4		
The mean daily range of temperature	15·2		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	19·2	22nd	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	80		
The average humidity of November from 24 years' registers ...	72		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·619		
The average vapour tension of November from 9 years' registers	0·616		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	2·13		
The average cloud proportion of November from 17 years' registers	2·51		
	Inches.		
The total rainfall of the month	3·04		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	1·73?		
The average fall of November from 48 years' registers ...	0·65		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1·67	3rd	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	4		
The average number of rainy days in November from 24 years' registers	2		
	⊖		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	133·5		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	53·8		
The greatest sun temperature	146·8	5th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	61·7	11th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	58·7		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	5·9		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	8·1	23rd	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	45·6		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	97·0	1st	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	12·0	1st 9 to 10 a.m.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N. 317, N.E. 13, E. 46, S.E. 17, S. 16, S.W. 11, W. 34, N.W. 45,
Calm 221.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 1·6 lower; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

C. LITTLE,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 10th December 1894.

Meteorological Report of the Province o

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative stations.	Station Observations.											
				Air Pressure.					Wind.		Temperature.				
				Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Lowest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	30·079	29·798	29·966	30·016	+·036	N17°W	31	86·2	59·1	80·8	64·6	72·7	—0·7
			Raniganj	29·857	29·581	29·741	30·040	+·036	N4°W	?	85·7	56·1	80·6	62·1	71·4	—1·1
		Birbhum	.....													
		Bankura	Bankura	29·846	29·578	29·741	30·003	+·029	N74°W	26	87·1	50·8	80·8	62·9	71·9	—1·1
		Midnapore	Midnapore	30·034	29·753	29·929	30·030	+·045	N5°W	52	89·3	57·2	82·5	63·0	72·8	—0·2
		Hooghly	.....													
		Howrah	.....													
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	30·145	29·850	30·039	30·009	+·040	N25°E	198	86·2	60·4	80·0	66·6	73·3	—0·9
		Calcutta	Calcutta	30·151	29·878	30·043	30·010	+·041	N5°E	46	85·6	59·2	79·8	64·3	72·1	—0·8
		Nadia	Krishnagar	30·123	29·860	30·015	30·012	+·039	N32°W	67	86·3	57·4	80·5	63·1	71·8	—1·1
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	30·113	29·860	29·998	30·015	+·034	N18°W	35	85·1	60·5	79·3	65·3	72·3	—0·6
		Jessore	Jessore	30·133	29·867	30·020	30·001	+·039	N14°W	41	86·5	56·0	80·4	62·8	71·6	—1·2
		Khulna	.....													
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	30·105	29·852	29·963	30·004	+·036	N4°W	79	85·1	59·1	79·1	63·9	71·5	—0·5
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	30·041	29·835	29·945	30·027	+·047	N27°E	34	83·1*	55·4	79·9	62·7	71·4*	0
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·922	29·638	29·787	30·040	+·036	N7°E	42	84·9	54·1	80·6	61·1	70·9	+0·2
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·142	22·988	23·071	—	+·011	S74°E	94	59·1	38·5	53·5	42·3	47·9	+0·1
			Gnatong	19·347	19·138	19·275	—	—	S55°E	121	47·4	18·3	39·7	23·9	31·8	—
		Kuch Bihar	.....													
		Rangpur	Rangpur	30·079	29·815	29·942	30·024	+·034	N27°E	37	83·3	56·2	80·2	62·1	71·2	0
		Bogra	Bogra	30·100	29·870	29·988	30·003	+·046	N20°E	?	85·7	57·2	79·5	62·8	71·2	—1·0
		Pabna	Sirajganj	30·123	29·886	30·008	30·003	+·040	N22°W	12	84·8	58·3	78·7	63·2	71·0	—1·2
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	30·132	29·905	30·029	30·004	+·054	N36°E	71	86·6	60·8	80·5	65·8	73·2	—1·7
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30·098	29·878	29·990	30·003	+·036	N40°E	45	86·7	58·4	79·3	63·0	71·2	—1·6
		Faridpur	Faridpur	30·124	29·887	30·017	30·012	+·043	N18°E	24	86·3	59·0	79·0	64·6	71·8	—1·1
		Backergunge	Barisal	30·130	29·882	30·034	29·992	+·040	N16°E	40	84·8	59·0	80·7	64·9	72·8	—1·0
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	30·119	29·875	30·018	30·003	+·051	N34°E	29	86·9	57·0	81·9	63·1	72·5	—1·5
		Noakhali	Noakhali	30·101	29·864	30·002	29·992	+·044	N40°E	52	85·5	56·0	80·6	62·8	71·7	—1·9
		Chittagong	Chittagong	30·065	29·831	29·969	30·005	+·062	N45°E	61	87·2	59·1	82·4	64·8	73·6	—0·9
		South Lushai Hills	.....													
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	30·011	29·761	29·897	30·039	+·034	S58°W	58	83·0	57·3	79·2	63·8	71·5	+0·8
		Gaya	Gaya	29·806	29·534	29·693	30·036	+·035	S23°W	120	82·9	56·2	79·8	61·5	70·7	—0·1
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·841	29·532	29·710	30·028	+·019?	S34°W	89†	84·8	55·0	80·0	61·1	70·6	—0·9
			Buxar	29·937	29·672	29·825	30·026	+·023	S50°W	47	83·6	55·9	80·1	62·0	71·1	+0·5
			Arrah	29·979	29·726	29·874	23·023	+·033	N62°W	29	83·8	56·1	80·7	61·8	71·3	+0·6
		Saran	Chapra	29·995	29·751	29·885	30·027	+·041	S88°W	?	82·8	56·2	79·8	62·3	71·1	+0·6
		Champaran	Motihari	29·980	29·722	29·848	30·033	+·050	S63°W	84	84·0	48·9	79·9	57·3	68·6	—0·2
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	30·011	29·774	29·892	30·031	—	N53°W	50	83·2	52·3	79·5	60·9	70·2	—
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	30·030	29·777	29·903	30·029	+·033	N45°W	42	83·4	57·0	79·8	63·1	71·5	0
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....													
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	30·024	29·766	29·901	30·019	+·034	W76°W	58	83·7	54·2	80·6	60·8	70·5	+0·4
		Purnea	Purnea	30·078	29·820	29·948	30·032	+·047	N8°W	46	84·7	54·3	80·1	61·7	70·9	+0·9
		Malda	Malda	30·110	29·876	29·993	30·019	+·041	N41°W	47	83·6	55·8	79·8	62·2	71·0	—0·9
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·693	29·431	29·571	30·039	+·052	N30°W	62	83·6	56·1	78·7	61·3	70·0	—0·5
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	30·085	29·758	29·981	30·006	+·041	N33°E	35	83·2	60·8	83·3	67·1	75·2	—0·4
			False Point	30·142	29·815	30·042	30·005	+·046	N	148	86·4	58·0	81·4	65·3	73·4	—0·5
		Balasore	Balasore	30·114	29·811	30·010	30·014	+·036	N4°W	54	87·4	57·6	81·7	63·7	72·7	+0·2
		Puri	Puri	30·142	29·802	30·038	29·993	—	N5°W	188	87·2	63·1	82·9	68·8	75·9	—
			Gopalpur	30·151	29·784	30·041	30·002	—	N8°W	214	86·2	59·1	82·1	66·4	74·3	—
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	28·120	27·871	28·019	30·033	+·032	N79°W	145	81·2	52·8	75·2	57·8	66·5	—0·7
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·987	27·747	27·891	30·021	+·030	N82°W	127	82·5	51·0	74·8	57·4	66·1	—0·1
		Palamau	Daltonganj	?	?	?	?	?	N18°W	28	87·4	48·5	79·6	50·5	68·1	—
		Manbhum	.....													
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·388	29·095	29·235	30·020	+·042	S73°W	26	88·9	55·5	81·9	61·1	71·5	+0·8
Assam.	.....	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·877	29·590	29·759	30·061	+·039	N66°E	49	83·3	50·9	77·2	60·7	69·0	—0·1
		Goalpara	Dhubri	30·084	29·828	29·955	30·029	+·036	N58°E	111	82·1	57·3	78·4	64·1	71·3	—0·5
		Cachar	Silchar	30·070	29·859	29·964	30·023	+·058	N63°E	74	89·5	56·4	82·5	64·4	73·5	—0·8

Bengal for the month of November 1894.

Humidity.		Cloud.			District Observations.										
					Rainfall										
					Of month.					Since 16th October 1894.					
Mean 8 A. M.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A. M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A. M.	Rainfall.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	District.
80	+6	2·0	—0·5	1·68	2·49	0·29	+2·20	2·50	0·66	3·57	1·84	+1·73	4·75	2·19	Burdwan.
85	—	2·1	—	1·02											
					2·23	0·13	+2·10	3·33	0·81	5·30	1·42	+3·88	6·66	2·02	Birbhum.
81	—	2·8	—	0·77	2·11	0·47	+1·64	2·75	0·99	2·99	1·81	+1·18	5·00	2·54	Bankura.
78	—	2·1	—	2·69	4·47	0·34	+4·13	3·50	0·90	6·30	2·66	+3·64	7·00	2·66	Midnapore.
					4·19	0·23	+3·96	3·67	0·81	4·76	1·79	+2·97	6·00	2·55	Hooghly.
					2·68	0·40	+2·28	3·50	0·94	4·17	1·79	+2·38	5·00	2·66	Howrah.
88	+5	3·2	0	6·42	4·17	0·41	+3·76	3·50	1·16	5·88	2·97	+2·91	6·67	3·31	24-Parganas.
84	+5	2·0	—0·6	3·04	3·04	0·33	+2·71	4·00	0·95	3·94	2·29	+1·65	8·00	2·90	Calcutta.
81	—	2·8	—	3·73	5·76	0·32	+5·44	3·60	0·74	7·49	1·86	+5·63	6·20	2·50	Nadia.
86	+8	2·9	+0·7	2·30	3·27	0·24	+3·03	3·50	0·59	7·18	1·55	+5·63	6·67	1·86	Murshidabad.
91	+12	1·9	—1·0	6·79	6·18	0·31	+5·87	4·20	1·00	6·68	2·11	+4·57	6·40	2·96	Jessore.
					5·77	0·49	+5·28	5·00	1·17	6·53	2·46	+4·07	7·00	3·24	Khulna.
83	—	2·0	—	1·47	2·11	0·19	+1·92	3·33	0·52	5·56	1·33	+4·23	7·33	1·79	Rajshahi.
87	—	2·4	—	0·03	0·98	0·12	+0·86	1·60	0·34	4·53	1·01	+3·52	6·40	1·08	Dinajpur.
86	—	3·7	—	Nil	0·04	0·10	—0·06	0·00	0·15	5·43	2·85	+2·58	4·00	1·50	Jalpaiguri.
79	+10	4·1	+1·0	0·25	0·31	0·30	+0·01	1·00	0·07	5·50	2·58	+2·92	6·00	2·25	Darjeeling.
76	—	2·0	—	1·06											
					0·03	0·07	—0·04	0·00	0·32	6·25	2·35	+3·90	5·50	1·84	Kuch Bihar.
89	—	3·6	—	0·46	0·44	0·10	+0·34	1·00	0·19	5·90	1·71	+4·19	5·75	1·32	Rangpur.
87	—	2·1	—	5·62	3·57	0·35	+3·22	3·50	0·59	6·58	1·89	+4·69	8·00	1·73	Bogra.
90	—	3·0	—	3·49	3·50	0·27	+3·23	4·00	0·83	5·67	2·10	+3·57	7·00	2·81	Pabna.
86	+6	2·9	+0·8	4·54	5·26	0·77	+4·49	4·50	1·37	6·82	2·47	+4·35	7·25	3·25	Dacca.
89	—	3·0	—	4·86	5·09	0 31	+4·78	4·60	0·76	9·34	2·21	+7·13	8·80	2·71	Mymensingh
87	—	1·8	—	8·47	7·74	0·39	+7·35	4·67	0·98	9·78	2·04	+7·74	7·00	3·01	Faridpur.
85	—	2·4	—	3·49	3·90	1·42	+2·48	6·25	1·43	5·00	3·30	+2·30	8·75	3·64	Backergunge.
88	—	2·2	—	1·85	2·34	0·73	+1·61	5·00	1·54	5·32	2·34	+2·98	7·25	3·43	Tippera.
88	—	1·5	—	3·19	2·37	2·52	—0·15	4·50	1·92	4·90	4·31	+0·59	8·00	4·20	Noakhali
87	—1	2·6	—0·7	1·75	2·61	2·14	+0·47	3·50	2·03	7·31	4·63	+2·68	7·00	4·56	Chittagong.
					1·94	1·95	—0·01	4·00	1·85	8·18	4·03	+4·15	10·00	4·55	South Lushai Hills.
78	+9	2·2	+0·7	1·06	1·16	0·19	+0·97	1·50	0·35	4·98	1·29	+3·69	4·25	1·41	Patna.
79	+16	3·1	+1·3	2·38	1·63	0·24	+1·39	2·00	0·46	5·37	0·91	+4·46	4·50	1·40	Gaya.
75	—	2·1	—	1·35											
80	—	2·1	—	5·26	2·45	0·25	+2·20	1·50	0·45	5·49	1·27	+4·22	5·00	1·57	Shahabad.
86	—	1·7	—	1·61											
87	—	2·3	—	2·75	1·80	0·18	+1·62	2·00	0·30	6·16	0·86	+5·32	4·67	1·06	Saran.
89	—	1·3	—	2·01	1·16	0·02	+1·14	1·50	0·14	4·10	0·32	+3·78	4·50	0·52	Champaran.
89	—	1·6	—	1·87	1·53	0·08	+1·45	2·00	0·32	4·64	0·96	+3·68	4·00	1·09	Muzaffarpur.
85	+6	1·9	+1·1	0·77	1·46	0·06	+1·40	2·00	0·17	5·20	0·85	+4·35	5·33	0·89	Darbhanga.
					0·43	0·17	+0·26	1·67	0·38	4·04	1·26	+2·78	5·34	1·30	Monghyr.
83	—	3·3	—	0·53	0·45	0·12	+0·33	1·25	0 29	3·38	1·29	+2·09	4·25	1·17	Bhagalpur.
89	+9	2·0	+1·1	0·08	0·03	0 06	—0·03	0·60	0·21	4·42	1·39	+3·03	3·33	1·09	Purnea.
85	—	1·7	—	1·01	0·57	0·19	+0·38	1·50	0·36	6·39	1·34	+5·05	6·00	1·19	Malda.
81	—	2·3	—	2·01	2·58	0·16	+2·42	2·67	0·52	6·11	1·33	+4·78	7·17	1·63	Sonthal Parganas.
75	+2	2·7	—0·2	2·63	3·02	1·35	+1·67	3·67	2·26	6·10	3·90	+2·20	8·34	5·00	Cuttack.
85	+4	3·9	+1·4	2·26											
89	—	1·5	—	3·38	3·37	0·89	+2·48	3·83	1·65	5·91	2·60	+3·31	9·08	3·84	Balasore.
80	—	2·1	—	2·22	3·89	2·34	+1·55	4·00	2·82	7·07	5·97	+1·70	11·33	6·17	Puri.
84	—	1·3	—	2·27											
77	+18	2·4	0	1·15	1·06	0·35	+0·71	2·40	0·93	5·76	0·98	+4·78	6·60	2·00	Hazaribagh.
73	—	1·9	—	0·69	1·75	0·45	+1·30	2·00	1·01	3·85	1·31	+2·54	5·50	2·65	Lohardaga.
82	—	2·4	—	0·46	0·43	0·45	+0·03	3·00	0·75	3 69	1·22	+2·47	6·00	1·35	Palamau.
					0·84	0·18	+0·66	2 50	0·70	2·29	1·18	+1·11	5·00	1·94	Manbhum.
83	—	2·8	—	0·68	0·59	0·24	+0·35	1·90	1·90	1·68	1·50	+0·18	3·90	2·95	Singhbhum.

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
South-West Bengal.	Presidency.	Burdwan	Kalna	...	1·30	3·38	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Burdwan	...	0·02	0·10	1·12	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Katwa	0·02	0·01	1·80	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raniganj	...	0·02	0·06	0·78	0·08	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mankur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Birbhum	Suri	...	0·13	0·02	0·14	1·90	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hetampur	...	1·30	...	0·22	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rampur Hát	0·05	0·06	0·96	0·25	0·05	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bolpur	...	...	0·21	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Murari	...	0·55	0·70	0·58	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Labpur	...	...	1·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bankura	Bankura	...	0·04	0·31	0·38	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Vishnupur	...	0·46	2·37	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Maliara	...	0·10	0·25	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khatra	...	...	1·59	1·10	1·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Indas	...	...	0·13	0·26	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kotalpur	...	...	1·50	0·35	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Onda	...	0·15	0·30	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gangajalghati	...	...	0·56	0·04	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raipur	...	...	1·72	...	1·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sonamukhi	...	0·48	0·52	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore	Contai	...	2·70	2·83	2·36	0·10	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tamluk	...	1·87	1·80	0·27	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Midnapore	...	0·47	1·25	0·13	0·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ghatal	...	0·75	1·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kukrahaty	...	1·35	0·87	0·38	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Garhbeta	...	...	1·80	0·40	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Panskura	...	3·00	1·65	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dantoon	...	0·86	1·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hooghly	Serampore	...	0·71	1·50	1·00	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hooghly	...	1·48	2·58	1·82	1·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jahanabad	...	0·11	1·38	0·19	0·32	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Howrah	Howrah	...	1·03	1·49	0·26	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mohesreka	...	1·08	0·55	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ulubaria	...	0·33	1·33	0·25	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		24-Parganas	Saugor Island	...	3·50	1·99	0·21	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Diamond Harbour.	...	3·65	0·35	0·34	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Canning Town	...	4·15	0·48	...	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alipore (Observatory).	...	1·08	1·07	0·14	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barrackpore	...	1·53	1·10	1·01	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dum-Dum	...	3·10	0·65	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barasat	...	1·97	1·42	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Basirhat	...	1·56	0·09	...	0·58	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nadia	Ranaghat	...	0·84	4·90	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Krishnagar	...	0·76	2·23	0·60	0·12	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chuadanga	0·06	...	3·51	2·64	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Meherpur	...	1·50	1·24	2·45	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kushtia	...	0·57	1·17	2·59	0·07	1·85	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Murshidabad	Kandi	...	0·06	0·54	1·00	0·12	...	1·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Berhampore	...	...	0·52	1·74	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lalbagh	...	0·02	1·75	1·77	...	0·10	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Azimganj	...	0·15	0·75	1·55	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jangipur	...	1·28	0·96	0·23	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lalgola	...	0·20	1·50	3·20	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Akhriganj	...	...	0·34	1·89	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Patkabari	...	...	0·30	1·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jessore	Narail	...	1·28	1·56	1·77	0·72	0·03	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jessore	...	1·14	0·97	1·42	1·60	1·63	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jhenidah	...	1·07	2·46	3·83	0·20	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Magura	0·02	2·13	1·52	1·27	1·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rangaon	...	0·10	2·40	1·00	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khulna	Satkhira	...	0·95	1·55	0·82	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bagerhat	0·10	0·57	3·45	1·69	0·38	0·91	0·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khulna	...	0·89	1·70	1·10	0·85	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nakipur	0·47	...	2·20	1·42	1·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rampal	0·41	1·22	3·72	1·75	2·00	1·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rajshahi	Bogra	0·03	0·19	0·66	0·57	0·03	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nator	...	0·16	0·69	0·87	0·20	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Naugaon	...	1·09	0·44	...	1·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Latpur	...	0·70	1·30	0·36	1·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Manda	0·22	1·66	0·62	0·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dinajpur	Mahadebpur	...	1·66	1·18	0·16	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Churamon	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raiganj	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Balooghat	...	0·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Thakurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alipore Duar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Falacotta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Debiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakutta).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Darjeeling	Buxa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	0·41	...	0·09
			Siliguri	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...
			Kalimpong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mungpoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...
			Kursseong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...
			Pedong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		British Bhutan	Gnatong	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·01	...	0·06	0·04	0·02
		Tibet	Yatung	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·07	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·01	0·03	0·06	0·20
		Kuch Bihar	Dinhatta	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·05	...	...	...
			Kuch Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mickliganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mathabhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Fulbari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rangpur	Buswanigunj (*Gaibanda*).	...	0·82	0·03	0·22	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rangpur	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Peerganj	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kurrigaon	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gobindganj	...	2·55	...	0·20	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bagdogra (*Naxalbarie*)	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ultapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sundergunj	...	0·52	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bogra	Sherpur	...	0·20	0·95	1·10	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nowkhilla	...	0·54	1·11	1·41	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bogra	...	0·32	1·48	2·31	1·46	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Panchbibi	...	2·70	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pabna	Pabna	...	0·38	1·32	1·49	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sirajganj	...	0·30	0·54	2·10	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

in Bengal in November 1894.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall within the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1894 to 30th November 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to 30th November.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·75	4·75	0·39	3·38	4·82	1·71	Kalna ...	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	South-West Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·75	1·64	0·31	1·13	3·20	2·18	Burdwan.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·55	2·81	0·25	1·80	3·23	2·03	Katwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·69	1·02	0·20	0·73	2·95	1·42	Kanikanj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?		Nil	?	*Mankur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·8 0	2·84	0·12	1·90	5·78	1·78	Suri ...	Birbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·84	2·28	0·12	1·31	6·00	0·82	Hetampur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·71	1·64	0·16	0·96	4·14	1·68	Rampur Hát.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·25	?	0·21	1·41	?	*Bolpore.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	2·14	?	0·70	6·59	?	*Morari.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	1·32	?	1·32	6·09	?	*Lalpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·75	0·77	0·25	0·38	1·48	1·99	Bankura ...	Bankura		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·73	2·96	0·37	2·37	2·90	1·51	Vishnupur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·89	0·54	0·33	0·25	2·08	1·71	Maliara.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·69	4·17	0·90	1·59	5·42	2·03	Khatra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	0·57	?	0·26	0·94	?	*Judas.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	2·80	?	1·50	3·87	?	*Kotalpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	0·85	?	0·40	0·85	?	*Onda.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·90	?	0·56	1·08	?	*Gangajalghati*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	3·14	?	1·72	4·66	?	*Raipur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·43	?	0·52	2·63	?	*Sonamukhi.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1·20	8·07	0·66	2·84	11·61	5·21	Contai			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·80	4·01	0·35	1·87	6·65	2·84	Tamluk. ...	Midnapore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·90	2·72	0·23	1·24	3·79	2·12	Midnapore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·71	2·49	0·12	1·74	3·17	0·60	Ghatal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	2·88	?	1·35	3·98	?	*Kukrahaty.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	2·25	?	1·80	6·27	?	*Garhbeta.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	4·96	?	3·00	6·86	?	*Panskura.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	2·76	?	1·90		?	*Dantoon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·00	3·29	0·21	1·50	3·78	1·87	Serampore ...	Hooghly.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·80	7·24	0·23	2·58	7·05	1·56	Hooghly.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·63	2·04	0·25	1·38	2·55	1·95	Jahanabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·00	2·57	0·33	1·49	5·55	2·21	Howrah ...	Howrah.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·87	2·38	0·48	1·08	2·78	1·38	Mohesreka ...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·99	?	1·33	2·95	?	*Ulubaria.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·55	6·42	0·65	3·51	11·50	5·01	Saugor Island	24-Parganas.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·30	4·69	0·38	3·65	7·20	2·59	Diamond Harbour.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	5·01	?	4·15	6·47	?	*Canning Town.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·95	3·04	0·33	1·67	3·94	2·29	Alipore (Observatory).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·10	3·74	0·50	1·53	4·30	1·84	Barrackpore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·00	4·00	0·24	3·10	4·72	1·96	Dum-Dum.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·00	3·43	0·31	1·97	4·17	2·20	Barasat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·00	2·68	0·38	1·56	3·36	2·19	Basirhat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·83	6·21	0·38	4·00	8·08	1·80	Ranaghat ...	Nadia.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·70	3·73	0·34	2·23	4·01	1·32	Krishnagar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·60	6·63	0·47	3·51	8·64	2·12	Chuadanga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·75	5·34	0·14	2·45	8·10	1·59	Meherpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·85	6·31	0·26	2·59	8·64	2·46	Kushtia.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·73	2·83	0·32	1·11	9·22	1·36	Kandi ...	Murshidabad		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·50	2·31	0·25	1·74	5·18	1·61	Berhampore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·77	3·69	0·34	1·77	7·22	1·48	Lalbagh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·50	2·75	0·19	1·55	6·64	1·45	Azimganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·57	2·67	0·10	1·28	3·92	1·56	Jangipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·59	5·40	0·21	3·20	10·90	1·83	Lalgola.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	2·19	?	1·80	7·13	?	*Akhriganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	2·00	?	1·70	3·70	?	*Patkabari.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·89	5·40	0·40	1·77	5·81	2·20	Narail ...	Jessore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1·05	6·79	0·32	1·63	7·74	2·44	Jessore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·11	8·47	0·30	3·83	8·74	2·19	Jhenidah			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·05	6·62	0·22	2·13	6·77	1·60	Magura.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·85	3·60	0·30	2·40	4·34	2·12	Bauguon			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·21	4·82	0·38	1·55	6·02	2·10	Satkhira	Khulna.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1·21	7·03	0·64	3·15	8·81	2·98	Bakerhat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·11	4·57	0·41	1·70	4·76	2·30	Khulna.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	5·33	?	2·21	9·65	?	*Nakipur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	11·08	?	3·72	12·09	?	*Rampal.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·45	1·52	0·14	0·65	4·07	1·51	Boalia	Rajshahi.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·55	1·85	0·26	0·87	5·31	1·88	Nator			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·57	2·97	0·17	1·44	7·31	0·61	*Nauguon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	3·91	?	1·35	7·21	?	*Lalpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	3·16	?	1·86	7·52	?	*Manda.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·50	3·50	0·10	1·66	8·60	0·89	Mahadebpur	Dinajpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·27	0·25	0·18	0·16	2·64	0·73	Churamon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·36	0·47	0·09	0·27	4·24	0·51	Raiganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·30	Nil	0·09	Nil	3·30	2·00	Dinajpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·20	0·67	0·12	0·07	4·85	0·91	Balughat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	5·45	?	*Thakurgaon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·15	0·04	0·10	Nil	5·43	2·85	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·94	?	*Alipore Duar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·90	?	*Falacotta.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·40	?	*Debiganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	6·77	?	*Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·00	0·69	0·47	0·41	11·82	4·56	Buxa ...	Darjeeling.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·67	0·28	0·32	0·22	4·86	0·89	Siliguri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·40	0·25	0·14	0·23	3·74	4·28	Darjeeling.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·71	Nil	0·25	Nil	1·55	0·57	Kalimpong.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·08	?	0·08	3·74	?	Mungpoo.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·30	?	0·30	4·74	?	*Kurseong*			
0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·29	0·26	Nil	2·46	?	*Patong*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·08	?	0·50	6·46	?	Gnatong ...	British Bhutan.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·12	?	Nil	3·06	?	Yatung ...	British Bhutan.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·36	0·13	0·06	0·11	6·40	1·66	Dinhatta ...	Tibet.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·37	Nil	0·07	Nil	5·32	1·75	Kuch Bihar.	Kuch Bihar.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·17	Nil	0·07	Nil	3·91	1·55	Mickliganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·36	Nil	0·08	Nil	9·33	1·55	Matabhanga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·88	?	*Fulbari.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·32	1·09	0·11	0·82	6·37	1·75	Bhawanganj (*Gaibanda*).	Rangpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·10	0·46	0·10	0·44	5·84	2·74	Rangpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·75	?	0·75	4·22	?	*Peerganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·13	0·19	0·15	0·19	3·89	1·15	Kurigram.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	2·91	?	2·55	5·77	?	*Gobindganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·20	0·02	0·02	Nil	7·48	1·19	Bandoora.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	5·07	?	(*Nilphamari.*)			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·66	?	0·52	6·09	?	*Ulkpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·86	2·45	0·57	1·10	7·55	2·21	*Sundarganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·64	3·41	0·33	1·41	5·86	2·20	Sherpur.	Bogra.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·80	5·62	0·27	2·31	7·87	1·86	Nowkhilla.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·36	2·80	0·08	2·70	4·75	1·20	Bogra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·85	3·51	0·15		5·84	1·89	Panchbibi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·80	3·49	0·38		5·49	2·29	Pabna	Pabna.		
																	Sirajganj.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Station

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	0·21	2·68	0·46	0·44	0·17	0 07	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dacca	...	0·80	2·03	1·23	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Narainganj	0 03	1·03	2·57	0·32	0·47	...	0 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Manikganj	...	3·03	3·05	0·03	1·52	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Joydebpur	...	0·35	1·75	1·15	1·27	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	Kishoreganj	...	0·81	...	1·27	3·30	...	0·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Asia (*Tangail*)	...	0·80	0·56	1·70	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mymensingh	0·01	0·00	0·90	2·48	0·35	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jamalpur	...	1·00	0·25	3·50	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Netrokona	0·13	0·15	1·57	2·91	0·37	0·04	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Subarnakhali	...	0·26	0·05	4·65	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Durgapur	...	1·10	0·50	2·60	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sherpur Town	...	...	0·87	4·25	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dewanganj	...	2·45	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Faridpur	Madaripur	0·17	...	0·92	0·50	0·40	...	1·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Faridpur	0·03	0·03	2·62	1·05	4·03	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Goalundo	...	3·15	4·75	1·64	1·45	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	Patuakhali	0·17	0·26	0·75	2·26	0·15	1·17	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pirojpur	0·24	0·16	2·67	0·75	0·57	0·39	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barisal	0·10	...	0·81	0·25	0·54	1·02	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gournaddi	...	0·32	1·06	1·34	0·83	0·14	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhola	0·50	0 05	0·60	0·35	0·15	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Doulatkhan	0·27	...	0·93	0·41	0·05	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bauphal	1·25	...	0·93	0 88	0·40	0·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartola	...	...	0·45	1·00	0·80	1·20	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tippera	Comilla	...	0·15	0·10	0·69	0·13	0·24	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chandpur	0·22	0 37	0·54	0·33	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Brahmanbaria	...	0·33	0·15	0·05	0·03	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ramchandrapur.	...	0·58	1·43	0·30	0·09	2·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nasirnagar	...	0·14	0·05	0·50	0·80	0·30	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Daudkandi	0 12	0·49	0·90	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kasba	0·30	0·40	0·50	0·04	0·05	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Laksham	0·15	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhali	Noakhali	0·48	0·01	1·14	0·34	0·07	0·24	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Feuny	...	0·56	0·20	0·08	0·33	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Harishpur	0·21	...	0·09	...	0·05	0·25	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ramganj	...	0·52	0·50	0·22	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	...	...	...	...	3·10	0·13	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong	...	...	0·02	0·21	0·04	0·20	0·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kutubdia	...	...	...	...	1·11	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Satcania	...	...	...	...	1·80	0·20	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kodala	...	...	0·23	0·40	1·17	0·31	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fenoa	...	0·17	0·08	...	0·17	0·57	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mirsarai	...	0 28	0·13	...	0·08	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chandpur	...	...	0·09	0·09	0·70	0·42	0·15	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Lushai Hills.	Kangkamati	...	0·27	...	...	0·12	1·24	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Randarban	...	...	...	...	0·59	0·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Demagiri	1·17	...	0·23	0·49	0·26	0·80	0·13	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna.	Patna	Patna	...	...	...	...	0·94	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dinapore	...	...	...	...	2·25	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bihar	...	0 03	...	...	0·12	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barh	...	...	...	...	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bickram	...	...	...	...	2·11	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hilsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gay	Aurungabad	...	...	...	0·11	1·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gaya	...	...	...	...	0·56	2·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nawada	...	...	...	...	0·48	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jahanabad	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arwal	...	...	...	1·15	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Daudnagar	...	...	...	...	1·66	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sherghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rajauli	...	...	0·10	...	2·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pakri Barawan.	...	...	...	0·05	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	Buxar	...	...	...	0·07	5·17	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dehri	...	...	...	0·01	1·28	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhabhua	...	...	...	2·40	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sasaram	...	...	...	...	0·54	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arrah	...	...	...	1·00	0·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mohanea	...	...	...	...	1·51	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khiri	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ageaon	...	...	...	...	2·85	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ramagar	...	...	...	...	1·47	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Koath	...	...	...	...	2·54	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sikroul	...	...	...	...	3·23	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bassawan	...	...	...	...	0·89	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	3·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saran	Gopalganj	...	...	...	...	0·95	0·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Siwan	...	...	...	0·82	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ekma	...	...	...	...	1·20	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chapra	...	...	...	...	2·80	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sereepur	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Annour	...	...	...	...	0·72	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Basantpur	...	...	...	...	...	1·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Champaran	Motihari	...	...	...	...	0·82	1·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bettiah	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bagaha	...	...	...	...	1·45	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burkurwa	...	...	...	...	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	...	...	...	...	0·42	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	0·54	1·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hajipur	...	...	...	...	1·15	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Paru	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mahua	...	...	...	...	0·54	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sitahar	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pupri	...																			
	Darbhanga	Taipur	...	...	...	...	0·20	2·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Madhubani	...	...	...	...	0·47	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bahera	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rosera	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Begusarai	...	...	0·05	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Monghyr	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·02	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jamui	...	...	...	0·17	0·19	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gogri	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sheikpura	...	...	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chahai Bamda	...	0·05	0·46	0·07	0·01	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chupreon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gidhour	...	...	0·15	...	0·11	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Bengal in November 1894—*continued.*

23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1894 to 30th November 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to 30th November.	Station.	Districts.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1·63	4·08	0·84	2·68	5·70	2·80	Munshiganj ...	Dacca.	Dacca.	East Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·15	4·53	0·50	2·03	6·31	1·61	Dacca			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1·71	4·66	1·28	2·57	6·53	3·45	Manikganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·90	7·76	0·46	3·05	8·72	2·02	Naraingunj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	4·73	?	1·75	5·60	?	*Joydebpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·00	6·12	0·41	3·30	9·01	1·79	Kishoreganj.	Mymensingh.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·70	3·17	0·25	1·70	6·37	2·14	Atia (*Tangail*).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0·80	4·86	0·30	2·48	8·55	2·46	Mymensingh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·69	4·87	0·23	3·50	7·24	2·03	Jamalpur.			
...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	6	0·71	6·45	0·37	2·01	15·56	2·36	Netrokona.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	6·47	?	4·65	7·08	?	*Subarnakhali.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	4·90	?	2·03	11·85	?	*Durgapur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	5·52	?	4·25	7·80	?	*Sherepur Town*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	3·45	?	2·45	6·76	?	*Dewanganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	0·85	3·73	0·41	1·74	7·73	1·79	Madaripur ..	Faridpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1·10	8 47	0·39	4·03	9·33	2·22	Faridpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·00	11·02	0·33	4·75	12·37	2·09	Goalundo.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1·28	5·04	1·66	2·26	7·17	3·55	Patuakhali ...	Backergunge.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1·45	4·91	1·21	2·67	6 83	3·25	Pirojpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6	1·45	3·54	1·25	1·62	4·40	3·18	Barisal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	4·58	?	1·56	5·00	?	*Gournaddi.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1·54	2·10	1·56	0·69	3 93	3·22	Bhola.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	1·92	?	0·99	2·99	?	*Doulatkhan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	4·33	?	1·25	6·27	?	*Bauphal.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1·55	4·45	0·84	1·20	6·75	3·04	Agartola	Hill Tippera.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1·89	1·36	0·94	0·69	4·91	2·11	Comilla	Tippera.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1·67	1·65	0·56	0·54	5·36	2·00	Chandpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1·05	1·91	0·57	0·65	4·26	2·18	Brahmanbaria			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	5·60	?	2·75	7·56	?	*Kamchandra-pur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	2·09	?	0·80	4·29	?	*Nasirnagar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	2·15	?	0·80	2·78	?	*Daudkandi.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·30	?	0·51	2·87	?	*Kasba.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·65	?	0·50	3·60	?	*Laksham.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1·55	3·19	1·82	1·14	5·72	3·82	Noakhali ...	Noakhali.	Chittagong.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2·28	1·55	3·22	0·56	4·68	4·79	Feuny.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·62	?	0·25	6·28	?	*Harishpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	1·34	?	0·52	3·79	?	*Ramganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2·15	3·64	2·68	3·40	6·58	5·02	Cox's Bazar			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·90	1·58	1·59	0·54	7·65	3·32	Chittagong.	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·61	?	1·11	8·07	?	*Kutubdia.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	2·36	?	1·80	11·42	?	*Natkania.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	2·39	?	1·17	8·42	?	*Kodala.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·07	?	0·57	6·55	?	*Feuna.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	0·56	?	0·47	6·94	?	*Mirsarai.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	2·18	?	0·92	9·12	?	*Chandpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·85	1·94	1·95	1·24	8·18	4·03	Rangamati ...	South Lushai Hills.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·47	?	0·88	7·92	?	*Bandarban.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	?	3·28	1·78	1·27	9·61	?	*Demagiri.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·35	1·06	0·15	0·94	6·56	1·24	Patna	Patna.	Patna.	Behar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·31	2·88	0·14	2·25	6·55	1 17	Dinapore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·35	0·23	0·24	0·12	3·26	1·38	Dinar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·40	0·46	0·23	0·46	5·74	1·36	Barh.			
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	2·81	?	2·11	7·22	?	*Bickram.*			
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	6·31	?	*Hilsa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·47	1·49	0·24	1·38	4·37	0·67	Aurungabad...	Gaya.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·60	2·88	0·27	2·32	9·83	1·11	Gaya.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·40	0·71	0·19	0·48	3·52	0·94	Nawada.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·35	1·45	0·25	0·82	3·75	0·93	Jahanabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·29	?	1·15	3·81	?	*Arwal.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·96	?	1·60	4·54	?	*Daudnagar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·70	?	*Sherghati.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	2·29	?	2·10	7·20	?	*Rajauli.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·22	?	0·17	1·59	?	*Pakri Barawan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·35	5·20	0·17	5·17	8·01	1·28	Buxar ...	Shahabad.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·57	1·35	0·25	1·28	4·50	1·18	Dehri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·40	2·88	0·49	2·49	6·05	1·52	Bhabhua.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·55	1·19	0·21	0·84	3·77	1·49	Sasaram.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·40	1·58	0·15	1·00	5·15	1·01	Arrah.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·65	?	1·51	5·63	?	*Mohaniah.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·25	?	0·25	2·00	?	*Khiri.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	3·45	?	2·85	7·14	?	*Ageam.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·87	?	1·47	7·35	?	*Ramagar.*			
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	2·59	?	2·54	5·13	?	*Koath.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	3·32	?	3·23	5·48	?	*Sikroul.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·04	?	0·89	6·13	?	*Bassewan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	3·04	?	3 04	4·60	?	*Monaharpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·33	1·52	0·13	0·95	6·83	0·25	Gopalganj ...	Saran.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·45	1·13	0·11	0·82	5·08	1·18	Siwan.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·75	?	1·20	6·00	?	Ekma.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·40	2·75	0·29	2 09	6·03	1·13	Chapra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?			?	*Seerespur*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·78	?	0·72	4·14	?	*Annour.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	1·27	?	1·27	3·83	?	*Basantpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·17	2·01	0·02	1·19	5·79	0·39	Motihari ...	Champaran.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·11	0·31	0·01	0·31	2·41	0·24	Bettiah.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·99	?	1·45	3·33	?	*Bagaha.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·54	?	0·54	3·54	?	*Barhurwa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·11	1·04	0·01	0·62	4·55	0·05	Sitamarhi ...	Muzaffarpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·42	2·21	0·09	1·67	4·34	1·36	Muzaffarpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·42	1·35	0·14	1·15	5·04	0·86	Hajipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·98	?	0·50		?	*Parsa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·04	?	0·54	5·77	?	*Mahua.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·32	?	0·77	4·44	?	*Shiukar.*			
										?		?			?	*Pupri.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·25	2·88	0·09	2·68	7·74	0·89	Tajpur ...	Darbhanga.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·15	0·77	0·06	0·55	3·30	0·89	Darbhanga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·11	0·73	0·03	0·47	4·48	0·78	Madhubani.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·75	?	0·75	3·35	?	*Bakera.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·03	?	0·75	3·57	?	*Kossra.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·40	0·69	0·21	0·64	6·23	1·58	Begusarai ...	Monghyr ...	Bhagalpur.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·30	0·15	0·14	0·11	3·81	1·30	Monghyr.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·45	0·46	0·09	0·19	2·10	0·88	Jamui.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·10	?	0·10	2·10	?	*Gogri.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	1·30	?	1·30	3·54	?	*Sheikpura.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·63	?	0·46	3·70	?	*Chahai Ramda*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil		?	Chupreon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	0·40	?	0·15	2·97	?	Gidhour.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Station

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BIHAR—*concld.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ..	...	..	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
			Bongaon ... (*Syfabad*).	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
			Supaul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Protabganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	0·23	0·28	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Banka ...	...	...	...	0·55	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Colgong ...	...	0·04	...	...	0·08	0·01	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Araria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gondwara (*Korah*).	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barsoe ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Forbesganj ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kaliaganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		Malda ...	Malda ...	...	0·47	0·38	0·15	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chanchal ..	...	0·09	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sibganj ...	...	2·29	1·04	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Southal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	0·31	0·04	0·12	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Godda ...	...	...	0·71	0·18	4·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pakour ...	...	2·97	1·48	0·26	0·34	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Naya Dumka ...	...	0·09	0·14	0·09	1·09	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Deoghur ..	...	0·07	0·03	0·44	0·07	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamtara ...	...	...	0·07	0·07	0·42	1·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Belbodda ...																				
			Nanihat ..	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Asseuboni ...	...	0·13	0·11	0·21	2·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Katikund ...	...	...	0·85	2·10	1·27	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Madhupur ..	...	0·14	0·45	0·54	0·07	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sarwan ..	...	0·33	0·73	0·12	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sarath ...	...	0 21	...	0·12	0·24	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barkope ...	...	...	0 45	...	1·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Danrey ..																				
			Bhagya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mohespore ...	...	1·41	1·05	0·23	0·63	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barharwa ...	...	0·20	0·38	0·09	0·02	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jajpursingpur	1·20	0·47	0·72	...	...	...	0·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Banki ...	...	0·67	0·08	...	...	...	0·38	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Cuttack ...	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	2·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			False Point ...	...	0·14	0·50	0·44	0·17	...	...	1·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kendrapara ...	...	0·76	0·54	0·27	0·04	4·25	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jajpur ...	...	0·45	1·90	0·15	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dharmsala ...	0·24	0·90	1·49	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Salipore ...	...	0·40	0·17	0·10	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pal Lahera ...	0 38	0·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	...	0·40	2·75	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...
			Chandbali ..	...	0·88	0·60	0·24	0·20	0·22	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhadrak ...	...	0·15	1·05	0·15	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Soro ...	0·36	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Balasore ...	...	0·52	1·76	3·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jellasore ...	0·18	2·40	1·17	...	0·01	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Baripada ...	0·16	2·45	0·31	1·90	0·71	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Puri ...	Puri ...	...	1·04	0·51	0·56	...	0·09	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khurda ...	...	0·65	0·80	1·48	...	...	...	1·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Banpur ...	...	1·63	0·65	0·63	0·23	...	...	2·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gop ...	...	1·45	...	1 51	...	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Satpara ...	...	2 60	0·35	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Puri ...	...	0·34	0·27	0·7	...	1·25	0·09	1·39	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nayagarh ...	...	1·58	0·15	0·20	0·01	0·13	...	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ranpur ...	...	0·78	0·36	0·09	...	...	...	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kurmula ...				1·05	0·08	...	...	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	0 17	0·31	0·04	0·13	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hazaribagh ...	...	...	0·08	0·15	0·10	0·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Semtagurah ..	...	0·07	0 86	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mahudi Hills	...	0·75	0·10	...	0·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jhoomrah Hills	...		...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chatra ..	...	0·16	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Karagdeha ...	...	0·02	0·55	0·02	0·02	0·09	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramghar ...	...	...	...	1·30	...	2·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	2·50	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ranchi ...	...	...	0·33	0·05	...	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Silli ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Palkot ...	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tamar ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chainpur ...	...	0·55	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sirguja ...	0·20	...	...	...	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jashpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gangpur ...	...	1·70	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palamau ...	Palamau ... (*Daltanganj*)	...	...	0·14	0·11	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Balumath ...	...	...	0·90	0·01	...	3·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Husainabad ...	...	...	...	...	0·66	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Garhwah ...	...	...	0·12	...	0·11	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	0·07	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gobindpur ...	...	0·12	0·07	0·11	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raghunath-pur.	...	...	0·35	0·15	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barrabhum ...	...	...	0·80	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jhalda ...	...	...	0·10	...	...	1·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chas ...	...	...	0·07	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pandra ...	...	...	0·20	0·18	1·43	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	...	0·01	0·49	0·08	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chakradhar-pur.	...	...	1·17	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ghatsila ...	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Baharagora ...	...	0·81	0·45	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gaikura ...	...	...	0·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	0·67	0·41	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Manahorpur ...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kharswan ...																				
		Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar ...	0·18	1·55	0·30	0·01	...	0·02	0·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Anandpur ...																				
			Talcher ...	0·02	0·18	0·40	0·26	...	...	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Narsingpur ...	0·31	0·25	...	...	...	...	1·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Angul ...	...	0·06	0·40	...	0·05	0·14	1 76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dhenkanal ...	0·01	0·51	0·25	0·80	...	...	1·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bisipara ...																				
			Kunjabangur	...	...	...	0·16	...	0·15	0·09	...	...	0·13	...	0·08	0·07	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Baramba ...	...	0·21	0·41	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

n Bengal in November 1894—*concluded.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1893 to 30th November 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to 30th November.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·25	0·22	0·06	0·22	3·03	1·44	Madhipura ..	Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bihar—*concld.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·23	?	0·23	4·56	?	Bangaon, (*Syfabad*).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·04	Nil	3·10	1·05	Supaul.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·06	?	*Protabganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·30	0·53	0·27	0·28	3·51	1·15	Bhagalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·40	1·03	0·13	0·55	3·85	1·54	Banka.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·53	?	0·40	3·36	?	*Colgong.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·26	Nil	0·05	Nil	4·30	1 20	Kishanganj ...	Purnea ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·05	Nil	3·18	1 21	Araria.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·20	0·08	0·08	Nil	5·06	1·70	Purnea.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·21	?	0·15	4 42	?	*Gondwara (Korah).*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·27	?	0·23	2·58	?	*Barsoe.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·01	?	*Forbesganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·34	?	*Kaliaganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·35	1·01	0·16	0·47	11·07	1·80	Malda ..	Malda ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·36	0·13	0·21	Nil	1·71	0·87	Chanchal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·07	?	*Gajol.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	3·43	?	2·29	3·63	?	*Sibganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·37	0·44	0·13	0·31	2·91	1·24	Rajmahal ...	Sonthal Parganas.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·44	4·54	0·10	4·00	7·88	1·08	Godda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0·50	5·20	0·08	2·97	8·64	1·16	Pakour.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·42	2·01	0·18	1·09	6·01	1·52	Naya Dumka.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·55	1·01	0·16	0·44	3·95	1·31	Deoghur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·81	1·98	0·29	1·42	7·23	1·12	Jamtara.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?	Nil		?	*Belbadda.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·16	?	0·16	5·39	?	*Nawahat.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	2·95	?	2·50	8·00	?	*Assenboni.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	4·65	?	2·10	9·25	?	Kaliksund.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	1·69	?	0·54	5·10	?	Madhupur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	1·48	?	0·73	6·01	?	*Sarwan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	0·87	?	0·30	6·23	?	*Sarath.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·46	?	1·01	3·90	?	*Barkope.*			
											?		?			?	*Daurey.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil		?	*Bhagya.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	3·39	?	1·41	4·48	?	Moneshpur,			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·31	?	0·80	4·20	?	*Barharwa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·48	?	0·48	1·79		*Sahibganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·89	2·95	1·16	1·20	5·04	3·96	Jagatsingpur	Juttack.	Orissa.	Orissa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2·86	1·42	2·90	0·67	4·95	4·02	Banki.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·00	2·62	1·13	2·17	5·88	3·92	Cuttack.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2·85	2·26	2·24	1·01	6·95	6·05	False Point.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·95	0·28	0·80	4·25	10·84	3·34	Kendrapara.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2·00	2·61	0·68	1·30	4·95	2·75	Jajpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	2·73	?	1·49	5·25	?	*Dharmsala.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	1·23	?	0·55	4·50	?	*Salipur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·20	?	0·87	4·34	?	Pal Lahera.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	3·03	?	2·75	7·06	?	*Akhyapada* ...	Balasore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2·00	2·14	1·52	0·83	6·12	3 66	Chandbali.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·80	1·40	0·98	1·05	4·63	2·80	Bhadrak.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·70	1·60	0·75	1·30	3·32	2·65	Soto.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·70	5·19	0·91	3·11	6·79	3·58	Balasore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·06	4·16	0·42	2·40	6·20	1·34	Jellasore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1·55	5·60	0·98	2·45	8·29	1·93	Baripada.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2·95	2·32	2·30	1·04	8·24	6·84	Puri	Puri ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2·50	4·25	1·64	1·48	5·70	4·60	Khurda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3·00	5·20	3·09	2·08	9·08	5·08	Bunpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	4·46	?	1·51	7·38	?	*Gop.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	2·44	?	2·00	5·00	?	*Satpara.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	3·30	?	1·30	6·00	?	*Pipli*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	2·50	?	1·58	3·97	?	*Nayagarh.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·95	?	0·78	3·02	?	*Raupur.*			
											?		?			?	Kurmala.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·75	0·74	0·22	0·31	7·13	1·24	Pacsamba ... (*Giridih*).	Hazaribagh ...	Chota Nagpur	Orkha Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·75	1·15	0·26	0·82	6·26	1·12	Hazaribagh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·17	1·13	0·32	0·86	4·47	0·64	Somtagurah.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·00	1·70	0·46	0·85	6 13	0·73	Mahudi Hills.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·00	0·60	0·48	0·00	4·80	1·17	Jhoomrah Hills			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·71	?	0·71	3·21	?	*Barki.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·46	?	0·30	3·77	?	*Chatra.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·70	?	0·55	4·46	?	*Karagdeha.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	3·80	?	2·50	7·10	?	*Ramjhur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·17	2·09	0·50	2·50	5·98	1·33	Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·85	0·81	0·40	0·43	1·72	1·28	Ranchi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	2·00	?	2·00		?	*Silli.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·36	?	0·36	2·40	?	*Palkot.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil		?	*Tamar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·60	?	0·55	2·96	?	*Chainpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·74	0·81	0·54	1·43		Sirguja.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	0·79	Nil	2·54		Jushpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	2·40	1·01	1·70	5·01		Gangpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·75	0·48	0·45	0·3	3·09	1·22	Palamau (*Daltanganj*)	Palamau.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	3·91	?	3·00	9·31	?	*Balumat.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·61	?	0·46	4 20	?	*Hurainabad.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	0·37	?	0·14	2·34	?	*Garwah.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·90	0·78	0·21	0·67	1·53	1·18	Purulia ...	Manbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·50	0·90	0·15	0·60	3·05	1·18	Gobindpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·56	?	0·35	1·45	?	*Raghunathpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·86	?	0·80	1·38	?	*Barrabhum.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·23	?	1·18	1·84	?	*Jhalda.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·60	?	1·43	4·74	?	*Chas.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	0·93	?	0·55	6·15	?	*Pandra.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·00	0·59	0·24	0·40	1·68	1·50	Chaibassa ...	Singhbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	2·17	?	1·17	2·17	?	*Chakradharpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·75	?	0·75	5·14	?	*Ghatsil .*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·71	?	0·81	3·21	?	*Baharagura.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·36	?	0·36	2·31	?	*Gaikura.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·38	?	0·67	3·24	?	*Kalikopur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·50	?	1·05	3·36	?	*Monahorpur.*			
											?		?							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	2·25	?	1·55	4·20		Keonjhur ...	Orissa Tributary Mahals.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	1·25	1·62	0·40	2·81		Anundpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·08	2·70	1·12	4·45		Talcher.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	2·40	1·62	1·75	3·58		Narsingpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	3·12	1·42	1·55	6·06		Angul.			
											?		1·44				Dhenkanal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	0·87	2·10	0·19	3·13		Bispara.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	0·82	?	0·41	3·78		Kunjabangar.			
																	Baramba.			

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1894.

THE principal features which have characterised the meteorology of November have been—

1. Pressure was in small to moderate excess, the mean excess varying from 0·05 inch at the south-eastern stations to about 0·03 inch in the extreme west of the province.

2. The average day or maximum temperatures have been about 2° below the normal, while the night or minimum temperatures have been in excess by slightly smaller amounts, except at the southern and south-eastern stations, where small defects have been recorded. Hence the mean average temperature of the province has been nearly normal, though slight defects of usually less than a degree have been registered at the great majority of stations; indeed the mean temperature of both Bengal and Assam has been 0·5° in defect of the normal.

3. Humidity and cloud proportion have been in decided excess of the normal at almost all stations, the excess in the humidity being particularly marked.

4. Very heavy rain was received during the first week or ten days of November, due to the effect of a large cyclonic storm which crossed the Madras coast on the morning of the 2nd. For the remainder of the month no rain fell at the stations in the plains, but showers and snow-storms were received in the hills from the 14th to 20th.

5. The weather in the first eight or ten days of November was very disturbed over the province owing to a cyclonic storm which formed in the Bay and advanced across the Madras coast between Coconada and Masulipatam on the morning of 2nd November, and broke up shortly afterwards. The cyclonic circulation of winds extended over the whole of Bengal, and gave very disturbed weather for the first five days, after which the disturbed conditions were slowly driven back by a north-westerly wind current, which gradually established fine settled weather of ordinary cold season character from about the 10th of the month, and these conditions continued up till the close of November.

The following is a very brief summary of the conditions during November :—

A very large and extensive cyclonic storm had formed in the Bay of Bengal at the end of October, and after advancing in a north-westerly direction had crossed the Madras coast between Coconada and Masulipatam about 6 A.M. on November 2nd. The history of this storm has been already given in the summary for October, where it was shown that although it was a large storm giving rather stormy weather over a very large area, no less than from East and North Bengal to Ceylon, yet it was not accompanied by any inner zone of hurricane winds, as is usually the case in storms in October and November. The influence of the storm was felt considerably in Bengal from November 1st, when cloud proportion and humidity rapidly increased and winds had become part of a large cyclonic circulation, so that they were easterly and north-easterly at practically all stations, while winds were strong at the head of the Bay. Pressure was also falling rapidly in Orissa, and local rain was reported in that district, and in South and North Bengal, while in East Bengal rainfall was becoming general. On the 2nd the whole of the southern half of Bengal had become largely influenced by the storm, and strong winds forming part of the large cyclonic circulation were blowing at the head of the Bay, and also at some of the inland stations, and indeed the winds over the whole province were affected by the storm. Skies had become almost overcast, and rain had also recommenced and was general in all divisions except Bihar and parts of Assam. On the 3rd, though the storm had again moved away in a north-westerly direction and was rapidly filling up, yet in Bengal winds continued to form part of the cyclonic circulation, and fairly general rain was still being received over a large part of the province except in Bihar and Assam. This disturbed weather continued on the 4th. Moderately strong and very moist easterly winds were blowing over the whole province, temperature was rising and was unusually high, the sky was almost overcast, and humidity was also excessive, while the changes of pressure were unimportant. On the 5th, however, conditions began to change, and westerly winds appeared in the south-western districts, and hence began to slowly drive back the moist easterly winds which had been previously blowing. Pressure also began to rise slowly to moderately, and temperature had again risen and had become in excess by from 3° to 4°. With the commencement of westerly winds the sky began to clear in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where rainfall was also light, though it was still fairly general over the remainder of the province, except in North Bengal. On the 6th, again, the westerly winds had extended and prevailed over the western half of the province, while irregular winds were blowing elsewhere. Pressure had also risen moderately over the west of the province, though it was falling over the eastern half, while temperature, humidity, and cloud proportion commenced to decrease in Bihar and at the western stations generally. The rainfall on this day also was confined practically to Assam, East Bengal, and Bihar. On the 7th, the dry north-westerly and westerly winds had swept over the whole province, and hence fine settled weather was setting in. Pressure was, however, still below the normal, while temperature, humidity, and cloud proportion were rapidly decreasing, the decrease being largest at the western stations. Rainfall had again been received in East Bengal and

Assam, but the remainder of the province was practically rainless. On the 8th a brisk increase of pressure occurred, and pressure became in excess in all districts. A further brisk fall of temperature occurred, humidity and cloud proportion also decreased, and no rainfall was reported, except a few showers in Assam and Orissa. On the 9th the same changes again occurred, and the fall of temperature was very pronounced, and at such stations as Chaibassa the fall in the mean temperature equalled 10° from the 8th to the 9th instant, and exceeded 5° at many other stations, and hence the mean temperature of the province on the 9th was in considerable defect, the variation ranging up to from 4° to 6° in the south-west of the province. The sky also became practically cloudless, and humidity again decreased, and the air became unusually dry over the western half of the province. Pressure had also become in excess by amounts ranging up to a tenth of an inch at False Point, and the whole province was rainless. Similar conditions again obtained on the 10th. Thus during the period from the 5th to the 10th the disturbed conditions were rapidly driven back, and fine settled weather rapidly commenced over the province, and the cold weather conditions became established.

From the 10th to the end of the month the meteorological changes were small and unimportant, and were of the small oscillatory character which usually accompany fine settled weather. For the period the 10th to the 17th pressure continued above the normal, while temperature was in defect, and the same was the case for the week from the 17th to the 24th, but in the last week of the month slightly defective pressures were recorded, and temperature at the close of the month had become in small, but distinct excess. Throughout the period from the 10th to the end of the month, however, a steady northerly wind current was blowing over the whole province, humidity was comparatively low, skies were cloudless or only lightly clouded, and rainfall was entirely absent except in the hills, where slightly disturbed weather existed from about the 14th to the 20th, when snow-storms and rain were reported on several days. This disturbed weather, however, practically did not extend to the plains.

Pressure.—The mean pressure for the month has varied from 30·03″ in the north-west of the Province to 29·99″ at the south-eastern stations, so there has been a distinct gradient favouring northerly winds. The gradient, however, has not been quite as steep as usual, for an excess pressure of 0·05″ has been registered at all the south-eastern stations, while in the extreme north-west of the province the excess has only equalled 0·03.″

Temperature was unusually high for the first week or eight days, and was then in defect up till nearly the close of the month, when again an excess was registered. For the whole month a defect in the mean temperature of 0·5° has been recorded. The day or maximum temperatures have been about 2° to 3° in defect at the great majority of stations except in the south of the province, where the defects have been from 1° to 1·5°. In the case of the minimum or night temperatures slight defects have been recorded at the southern and south-eastern stations, and excess amounts of about 2° over the remainder of the province.

Rainfall.—The falls of rain due to the effect of the storm in the Bay have varied from between four and four-and-a-half inches in South-West and East Bengal, and three-and-a-third inches in Orissa, to falls of an inch to an inch-and-a-half in Chota Nagpur, Bihar and North Bengal. The falls have hence been in large excess of the normal in all divisions, and have varied from about twice the usual amount in Orissa to ten and twelve times the ordinary fall in Bihar and South-West Bengal. The number of rainy days was also very much larger than usual in November, and where the falls of rain were usually about three or four times as frequent as in normal years.

The following table gives in a condensed form the rainfall information for each of the six large meteorological divisions of Bengal for the present year up to the close of November. The numbers there given, as in the case of the former months of the year, are the actual average rainfalls in each division expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period, and the last column also gives the total rainfall up to the close of November expressed in the same way. The rainfall for the year, it will be seen, has been either normal or rather largely in excess of the normal in all divisions.

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Actual rainfall of first eleven months of 1894 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	0	55	42	97	58	104	121	89	82	105	1,221	100
North Bengal ...	0	64	16	177	83	77	80	111	136	177	882	104
East Bengal ...	0	87	164	79	70	95	118	112	76	104	398	101
Bihar ...	3	163	24	98	29	121	108	126	128	213	1,021	122
Orissa ...	30	19	27	128	20	137	154	82	69	112	215	105
Chota Nagpur ...	3	110	4	144	31	149	138	126	86	241	309	125

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province for the month of November 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
			Averages for month.				Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th October 1894.	
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.	Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	89·3	56·0	80·5	63·9	72·2	—0·9	4·03	0·33	+3·70	3·54	0·83	+2·71	5·71	2·03
North Bengal	85·7	54·1	79·7	62·6	71·2	—0·6	1·50	0·17	+1·33	1·91	0·41	+1·50	5·51	1·59
East Bengal	87·2	56·0	80·6	64·1	72·4	—1·4	4·26	1·07	+3·19	4·80	1·35	+3·45	7·18	2·90
Bihar	84·8	48·9	80·1	61·7	70·9	+0·1	1·43	0·14	+1·29	1·71	0·34	+1·37	5·09	1·12
Orissa	89·2	57·6	82·3	66·3	74·3	—0·2	3·33	1·36	+1·97	3·80	2·12	+1·68	6·47	3·86
Chota Nagpur	88·9*	51·0*	77·3*	58·8*	68·0*	0*	1·05	0·34	+0·71	2·27	0·90	+1·37	4·28	1·15
Assam	89·5	50·9	79·4	63·1	71·3	—0·5								

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 11th December 1894.

A. Pedler,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of November 1894.

		Inches.	Date.
The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month		30·063	
		⊖	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month		76·6	
The highest temperature during the month		88·0	6th.
The lowest temperature during the month		59·4	25th & 30th.
The absolute range of temperature during the month		28·6	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...		16·9	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month ...		20·5	25th.
		%	
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month		69	
		Inch.	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month		·629	
		Inches.	
The total rainfall of the month		4·10	
The greatest fall in 24 hours		2·50	2nd.
The number of rainy days in the month		3	

C. Little,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Office, India,
The 3rd December 1894.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 2nd to 8th December 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1894.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Dec.	2nd	136·5	9·2	29·987	68·3	78·6	18·2	60·4	63·5	0·526	60·4	78	N by E and Calm	43	Nil	Clear, ≏, ≡
,,	3rd	130·2	9·0	·948	68·1	78·9	19·6	59·3	63·2	·518	59·9	77	NNW and Calm	25	,,	Clear, ≏.
,,	4th	135·7	9·0	·938	69·5	79·7	18·7	61·0	65·7	·586	63·4	82	WNW and Calm	33	,,	Chiefly clear, ≏.
,,	5th	136·2	7·9	·913	71·5	81·7	17·9	63·8	68·2	·648	66·3	85	WSW and Calm	54	0·01	Partially cloudy, ≏, d.
,,	6th	136·4	5·4	·962	71·1	79·1	12·7	66·4	68·1	·648	66·3	85	WSW and Calm	29	0·07	Partially cloudy, o, d, ≡.
,,	7th	131·5	8·0	·979	69·3	77·7	15·1	62·6	64·4	·539	61·1	77	NE by E and Calm	44	Nil	Partially cloudy, ≏.
,,	8th	134·1	9·1	30·036	66·4	76·7	17·4	59·3	61·0	·466	57·0	71	N and Calm ...	47	,,	Morning partially cloudy, day and night clear.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		29·966
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		30·018
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		57·6
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		75·5
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		69·2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		69·7
The extreme variation of temperature		22·4
The maximum temperature		81·7
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		9
		%
The mean relative humidity		79
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		71
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 2nd to 8th December 1894		0·08
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		0·04
The total fall from 1st January to 8th December 1894		48·66
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		65·49

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

≏, dew; ≡ fog; o, overcast; d, drizzling rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 10th December 1894.

C. LITTLE,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Station Observations.											
				Air Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature.						
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·935	29·985	—·035	Calm	25	83·3	6th Dec.	59·1	3 & 8 Dec.	80·6	60·9	70·7
			Raniganj	29·704	30·005	—·049	Calm	21	83·0	6th ,,	56·1	8th ,,	80·5	58·6	69·6
		Birbhum	.....												
		Bankura	Bankura	29·715	29·978	—·048	Calm	16	83·1	5 & 6 ,,	55·8	8th ,,	81·4	59·1	70·3
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·804	29·996	—·049	N	53	86·3	6th ,,	58·2	8th ,,	82·9	60·9	71·9
		Hooghly	.....												
		Howrah	.....												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	30·009	29·979	—·034	NEly	178	79·2	6 to 8 ,,	61·4	8th ,,	78·6	64·4	71·5
		Calcutta	Calcutta	30·015	29·982	—·034	Calm	41	81·7	6th ,,	59·2	3 & 8 ,,	79·3	61·8	70·6
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·988	29·985	—·042	Variable	67	81·5	6th ,,	56·4	8th ,,	79·5	58·4	69·0
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·969	29·987	—·039	Variable	29	79·8	6th ,,	59·3	5th ,,	78·2	61·4	69·8
		Jessore	Jessore	29·997	29·978	—·028	Calm & NW	29	80·6	6th ,,	56·3	4th ,,	79·0	59·0	69·0
		Khulna	.....												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·958	29·980	—·039	Calm	78	79·3	6th ,,	58·6	7 & 8 ,,	77·8	59·7	68·8
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·915	29·998	—·037	Nly	25	79·3	2 & 6 ,,	54·4	8th ,,	77·4	57·0	67·3
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·759	30·016	—·032	Nly	40	78·9	2 & 3 ,,	55·6	5th ,,	76·8	56·9	66·9
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22·963	—	—·057	Calm	86	52·1	3rd ,,	35·7	5th ,,	45·2	37·4	43·3
			Gnatong	19·165	—	—	SEly	136	41·4	3rd ,,	14·6	5th ,,	34·7	18·7	26·7
		Kuch Bihar	.....												
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·916	29·999	—·047	NE	28	78·6	2 & 6 ,,	55·1	5th ,,	77·3	56·4	66·9
		Bogra	Bogra	29·961	29·977	—·027	Calm & N	?	79·0	2nd ,,	55·2	8th ,,	76·9	57·3	67·2
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·986	29·981	—·043	Calm	17	77·9	2nd ,,	56·1	8th ,,	76·6	58·4	67·5
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	30·001	29·976	—·016	Calm	57	79·6	2nd ,,	60·3	3 & 8 ,,	78·7	61·4	70·1
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·961	29·978	—·035	Calm	37	77·9	2nd ,,	55·6	8th ,,	76·7	58·4	67·5
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·990	29·965	—·033	Calm	24	80·2	6th ,,	58·0	4th ,,	77·8	60·1	69·0
		Backergunge	Barisal	30·012	29·971	—·028	Calm	41	81·3	6th ,,	57·0	8th ,,	79·3	60·0	69·7
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	30·000	29·985	—·025	Calm	20	81·4	2nd ,,	55·0	8th ,,	79·7	57·1	68·4
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·975	29·966	—·040	NE	43	81·0	7th ,,	54·4	8th ,,	79·3	57·1	68·2
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·936	29·974	—·018	NE	61	80·7	7th ,,	57·1	7 & 8 ,,	78·7	58·7	68·7
		South Lushai Hills	.....												
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·859	30·003	—·068	SW	41	78·5	2nd ,,	54·1	8th ,,	76·6	57·4	67·1
		Gaya	Gaya	29·655	30·003	—·056	S	119	80·8	2nd ,,	54·6	8th ,,	78·9	56·9	67·9
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·692	30·013	—·053	SSW	94	81·3	2nd ,,	54·0	8th ,,	79·0	56·7	67·9
			Buxar	29·794	30·000	—·076	SWly	36	80·1	2nd ,,	52·4	8th ,,	78·1	56·1	67·1
			Arrah	29·843	29·994	—·054	Variable	45	80·3	2nd ,,	52·3	8th ,,	78·5	55·3	66·9
		Saran	Chapra	29·849	29·993	—·054	Variable	43	79·0	2nd ,,	53·7	8th ,,	77·1	56·7	66·9
		Champaran	Motihari	29·812	30·005	—·042	Variable	49	78·0	2 & 3 ,,	46·9	8th ,,	76·5	51·1	63·8
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·855	29·998	—	Calm	28	77·7	2 & 3 ,,	51·3	8th ,,	76·1	54·7	65·4
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·870	29·998	—·049	Calm	24	77·9	3rd ,,	55·0	8th ,,	76·9	57·9	67·4
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·871	29·991	—·054	Calm	36	79·4	6th ,,	53·0	8th ,,	77·8	55·1	66·5
		Purnea	Purnea	29·914	29·999	—·029	Calm	18	78·7	6th ,,	53·9	8th ,,	77·3	55·8	66·5
		Malda	Malda												
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·553	30·006	—·038	NNW	42	79·3	6th ,,	54·8	7th ,,	77·6	56·6	67·1
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·949	29·974	—·041	Calm	24	84·8	6th ,,	60·8	8th ,,	83·7	64·6	74·2
			False Point	30·012	29·975	—·034	N & NW	138	82·9	6th ,,	59·0	8th ,,	81·2	62·4	71·8
		Balasore	Balasore	29·977	29·982	—·059	NNW	61	84·9	6th ,,	57·6	8th ,,	82·3	62·1	72·2
		Puri	Puri	30·016	29·971	—	N	173	83·2	8th ,,	64·1	8th ,,	82·5	68·2	75·3
			Gopalpur	30·015	29·976	—	NNW	192	82·7	7th ,,	62·1	8th ,,	81·8	64·9	73·3
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·978	29·997	—·040	Calm	118	77·8	5th ,,	51·9	8th ,,	74·3	54·2	64·3
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·848	29·985	—·046	Calm	98	77·2	7th ,,	51·6	8th ,,	75·3	54·1	64·7
		Palamau	Daltonganj												
		Manbhum	.....												
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·247	29·969	—·052	WSW	27	83·1	5th ,,	53·6	8th ,,	81·5	57·4	69·5

Explanation.—*Summary.*—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The means of the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in question stations in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one on which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

or the week ending Saturday, the 8th of December 1894.

Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 9 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										
					Of week.				Rainfall.						
									Since 1st of month.			Since 16th October 1894.			District.
					Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	
+2·3	65·9	83	0·3	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·00	0·10	Nil	0·09	−0·09	3·58	1·92	+1·66	Burdwan.
+2·3	63·2	82	1·9	Nil											
					Nil	0·09	0·00	0·14	Nil	0·07	−0·09	5·30	1·53	+3·77	Birbhum.
+2·8	65·7	77	1·6	Nil	Nil	0·12	0·00	0·15	Nil	0·14	−0·14	2·99	1·95	+1·04	Bankura.
+3·9	66·4	81	0·9	Nil	Nil	0·13	0·00	0·12	Nil	0·13	−0·13	6·30	2·78	+3·52	Midnapore.
					Nil	0·12	0·00	0·12	Nil	0·12	−0·12	4·76	1·91	+2·85	Hooghly.
					Nil	0·16	0·00	0·17	Nil	0·16	−0·16	4·17	1·93	+2·24	Howrah.
+2·4	68·3	92	3·1	0·66	0·20	0·15	0·33	0·17	0·20	0·15	+0·05	6·07	2·81	+3·26	24-Parganas.
+2·7	65·8	91	1·9	0·08	0·08	0·20	0·00	0·15	0·08	0·21	−0·12	4·02	2·45	+1·57	Calcutta.
+1·9	66·1	85	1·6	Nil	Nil	0·08	0·00	0·08	Nil	0·08	−0·08	7·50	1·95	+5·55	Nadia.
+2·2	64·8	90	2·7	Nil	Nil	0·10	0·00	0·12	Nil	0·10	−0·10	7·18	1·64	+5·54	Murshidabad.
+0·4	64·5	93	2·1	Nil	Nil	0·15	0·00	0·09	Nil	0·16	−0·16	6·68	2·26	+4·42	Jessore.
					0·02	0·24	0·00	0·17	0·02	0·24	−0·22	6·54	2·72	+3·82	Khulna.
+2·5	66·0	88	2·0	Nil	0·13	0·10	0·33	0·11	0·13	0·10	+0·03	5·70	1·44	+4·26	Rajshahi.
+1·4	61·3	91	1·3	Nil	0·10	0·09	0·20	0·08	0·10	0·09	+0·01	4·63	1·10	+3·53	Dinajpur.
+1·4	61·3	84	4·3	0·21	0·28	Nil	1·00	0·00	0·28	Nil	+0·28	5·71	2·86	+2·85	Jalpaiguri.
−1·3	40·9	88	5·4	Nil	0·01	0·02	0·50	0·04	0·11	0·02	+0·09	5·61	2·02	+3·59	Darjeeling.
—	25·4	86	3·0	0·27											
					Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	Nil	0	6·25	2·01	+3·04	Kuch Bihar.
+1·0	62·3	92	4·3	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·03	Nil	0·02	−0·02	5·90	1·73	+4·17	Rangpur.
+0·4	63·6	88	0	Nil	0·12	0·09	0·25	0·12	0·12	0·09	+0·03	6·70	1·97	+4·73	Bogra.
+0·7	63·2	95	1·1	0·62	0·31	0·07	0·50	0·13	0·31	0·07	+0·24	5·99	2·18	+3·81	Pabna.
+0·3	67·6	88	1·3	0·12	0·27	0·17	1·00	0·23	0·27	0·17	+0·10	7·09	2·65	+4·44	Dacca.
+0·3	63·0	96	3·0	Nil	0·08	0·10	0·20	0·16	0·08	0·10	−0·02	9·43	2·32	+7·11	Mymensingh.
+2·3	66·6	88	2·4	0·05	0·21	0·09	0·33	0·12	0·21	0·09	+0·12	9·99	2·16	+7·83	Faridpur.
+1·2	67·4	86	1·1	0·15	0·17	0·33	0·50	0·24	0·17	0·33	−0·16	5·77	3·65	+2·12	Backergunge.
0	6·71	90	0·1	Nil	0·15	0·30	0·25	0·27	0·15	0·30	−0·15	5·47	2·64	+2·83	Tippera.
+0·3	66·5	90	0·3	Nil	Nil	0·71	0·00	0·30	Nil	0·71	−0·71	4·91	5·05	−0·14	Noakhali.
−1·5	63·6	93	0	Nil	Nil	0·40	0·00	0·40	Nil	0·41	−0·41	7·32	5·08	+2·24	Chittagong.
					Nil	0·41	0·00	0·40	Nil	0·47	−0·47	8·18	4·51	+3·67	South Lushai Hills.
+2·5	68·3	78	0·7	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	Nil	0	4·98	1·29	+3·69	Patna.
+3·2	61·0	81	0·6	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·02	Nil	+0·02	5·39	0·92	+4·47	Gaya.
+1·8	66·6	77	0·4	Nil											
+2·6	63·3	78	1·1	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	Nil	0	5·50	1·29	+4·21	Shahabad.
+3·0	60·8	87	0·7	Nil											
+2·1	60·8	92	1·0	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	Nil	0	6·18	0·85	+5·33	Saran.
+0·7	59·3	93	1·4	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·03	Nil	0·01	−0·01	4·10	0·33	+3·77	Champaran.
—	60·9	93	1·1	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	Nil	0	4·64	0·96	+3·68	Muzaffarpur.
+1·2	62·2	89	0·7	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	Nil	0	5·20	0·85	+4·35	Darbhanga.
					Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	Nil	0	4·05	1·27	+2·78	Monghyr.
+2·0	62·1	86	2·0	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·03	Nil	0·01	−0·01	3·38	1·32	+2·06	Bhagalpur.
+1·8	59·3	96	2·3	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·03	Nil	0·01	−0·01	4·42	1·41	+3·01	Purnea.
					Nil	0·06	0·00	0·03	Nil	0·06	−0·06	6·40	1·42	+4·98	Malda.
+2·1	62·8	83	1·1	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·00	0·10	Nil	0·05	−0·05	6·11	1·37	+4·74	Southfl Parganas.
+3·3	69·5	78	0	Nil	Nil	0·26	0·00	0·28	Nil	0·27	−0·27	6·10	4·33	+1·77	Cuttack.
+3·1	69·0	80	1·6	Nil											
+4·7	67·6	88	0	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·00	0·12	Nil	0·10	−0·10	5·91	2·68	+3·23	Balasore.
—	72·0	80	2·9	Nil	Nil	0·18	0·00	0·28	Nil	0·19	−0·19	7·67	6·00	+1·67	Puri.
—	69·6	87	0	Nil											
+2·2	62·5	75	0	0·15	0·03	0·02	0·20	0·05	0·03	0·02	+0·01	5·79	1·03	+4·76	Hazaribagh.
+3·2	62·0	71	0·3	0·15	0·04	0·02	0·00	0·07	0·04	0·02	+0·02	3·90	1·34	+2·56	Lohardaga.
					Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	Nil	0	3·69	1·25	+2·44	Palamau.
					Nil	0·06	0·00	0·10	Nil	0·06	−0·06	2·29	1·24	+1·05	Manbhum.
+3·6	69·4	82	3·3	Nil	Nil	0·10	0·00	0·20	Nil	0·10	−0·10	1·68	1·59	+0·09	Singhbhum.

ast ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean of the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
umbers denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal during the past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returned received in the district, i.e., from total rainfall as the subdivision.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 8th of December 1894.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 2nd.	Monday, 3rd.	Tuesday, 4th.	Wednesday 5th.	Thursday, 6th.	Friday, 7th.	Saturday, 8th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·18	4·82	1·87
			Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·07	3·29	2·23
			Katwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·05	3·23	2·12
			Raniganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·05	2·95	1·47
			Mankur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Birbhum	Suri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·05	5·78	1·83
			Hetampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·08	6·00	1·91
			Rampur Hât	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·13	4·14	1·82
			Bolpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·41	?
			Murari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·59	?
			Labpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·09	?
		Bankura	Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·09	1·48	2·08
			Vishnupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·12	2·96	1·62
			Maliara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·09	2·08	1·80
			Khatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·23	5·42	2·26
			Indas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·64	?
			Kotalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·87	?
			Onda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·85	?
			Gangajalghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·08	?
			Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·66	?
			Sonamukhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·63	?
		Midnapore	Contai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·19	Nil	0·19	11·61	5·42
			Tamluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·12	6·65	2·74
			Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·06	3·79	2·17
			Ghatal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·13	3·17	0·76
			Kukrahati	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	1	0·13	?	0·13	?	4·11	?
			Garhbeta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·27	?
			Panskura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·86	?
			Dantoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
		Hooghly	Serampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·13	3·78	1·99
			Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·17	Nil	0·17	7·95	1·74
			Jahanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·07	2·55	2·01
		Howrah	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·15	5·55	2·33
			Mohesreka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·17	Nil	0·17	2·78	1·53
			Ulubaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·05	?
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	...	...	...	0·01	0·65	...	...	1	0·66	0·19	0·66	0·19	12·16	5·30
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	1	0·55	0·12	0·55	0·12	7·75	2·70
			Canning Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·47	?
			Alipore (Obsy.)	...	—	...	...	0·08	...	...	Nil	0·08	0·20	0·08	0·20	4·02	2·45
			Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·13	4·30	1·94
			Dum-Dum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·15	4·72	2·08
			Barasat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·14	4·17	2·34
			Basirhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·18	3·30	2·35
		Nadia	Ranaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·14	8·08	1·95
			Krishnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·01	4·01	1·33
			Chuadanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·09	8·64	2·21
			Meherpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·09	8·10	1·68
			Kushtia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·08	8·64	2·55
		Murshidabad	Kandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·12	9·22	1·58
			Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·08	5·18	1·08
			Lalbag	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·14	7·22	1·59
			Azimganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·08	6·64	1·54
			Jangipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·07	3·92	1·60
			Lalgola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·08	10·90	1·91
			Akhriganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·33	?
			Patkabari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·70	?
		Jessore	Narail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·18	5·80	2·40
			Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·14	7·74	2·59
			Jhenidah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·14	8·74	2·32
			Magura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·11	6·77	1·71
			Bangaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·23	4·34	2·35
		Khulna	Satkhira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·30	Nil	0·30	6·02	2·42
			Bagerhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·19	8·81	3·17
			Khulna	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	Nil	0·05	0·23	0·05	0·23	4·81	2·55
			Nakipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	9·69	?
			Rampal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	12·09	?
	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	Boalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·07	4·07	1·58
			Nator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·09	5·31	1·97
			Naugaon	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	1	0·40	0·14	0·40	0·14	7·71	0·75
			Lalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·21	?
			Manda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·52	?
		Dinajpur	Mahadebpur	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	1	0·50	0·10	0·50	0·10	9·10	0·98
			Churaman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·07	3·04	0·89
			Raiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·05	4·24	0·57
			Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·03	3·30	2·03
			Balurghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·22	Nil	0·22	4·85	1·04
			Thakurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·45	?
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	1	0·28	Nil	0·28	Nil	5·71	2·86
			Alipore Duars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·04	?
			Fallacotta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·90	?
			Debiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·40	?
			Bhagatpur (*Nagrakatta*)	...	...	...	0·60	0·10	...	0·13	3	0·83	?	0·83	?	7·60	?
North Bengal.		Darjeeling	Baxa	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	0·29	2	0·43	0·02	0·43	0·02	12·25	4·61
			Siliguri	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·02	Nil	4·88	0·80
			Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·05	3·74	4·37
			Kalimpong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·55	0·56
			Kurseong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·74	?
			Pedong	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...			?		?		?
		British Bhutan	Gnatong	...	...	0·06	0·20	...	0·01	...	1	0·27	?	0·27	?	0·73	?
		Tibet	Yatong	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	1	0·12	?	0·12	?	3·18	?
		Kuch Bihar	Dinhatta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6·40	1·65
			Kuch Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·32	1·76
			Mickliganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·01	1·55
			Mathubhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	9·33	1·54
			Futbari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·88	?
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·05	6·37	1·60
			Gaibanda.														
			Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·02	5·84	2·75
			Peerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·22	?
			Kurigaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·89	1·16
			Gobindganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·77	?
			Bazdogra (*Nilphamari*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·01	7·48	1·20
			Ulipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·67	?
			Sundergunj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·09	?
		Bogra	Sherpur	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	1	0·50	0·11	0·50	0·11	8·35	2·30
			Nowkhilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·07	5·86	2·34
			Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·05	7·87	1·93
			Panchbibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·17	Nil	0·11	4·75	1·31
		Pabna	Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·08	5·86	1·98
			Sirajganj	...	...	...	...	0·62	...	...							

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 8th of December 1894—contd.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 2nd.	Monday, 3rd.	Tuesday, 4th.	Wednesday, 5th.	Thursday, 6th.	Friday, 7th.	Saturday, 8th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	1	0·42	0·26	0·42	0·26	6·12	3·08
			Dacca	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	1	0·28	0·09	0·28	0·09	6·59	1·72
			Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	1	0·19	0·26	0·19	0·26	6·72	3·70
			Manikganj	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	1	0·19	0·08	0·19	0·08	8·91	2·05
			Jaydebpur	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	Nil	0·09	?	0·09	?	5·78	?
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·10	9·03	1·89
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	1	0·40	0·07	0·40	0·07	6·77	2·21
			Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·05	8·53	2·53
			Jamalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·10	7·24	2·20
			Netrakona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·17	Nil	0·17	15·56	2·73
			Subarnakhali	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	Nil	0·02	?	0·02	?	7·66	?
			Durgapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	11·85	?
			Sherpur Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·86	?
			Diwanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·76	?
		Faridpur	Madaripur	...	...	...	...	0·58	...	...	1	0·58	0·13	0·58	0·13	8·31	1·96
			Faridpur	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	Nil	0·05	0·08	0·05	0·08	9·38	2·31
			Goalundo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·07	12·27	2·18
		Backergunge	Patuakhali	...	...	...	...	0·49	...	...	1	0·48	0·41	0·48	0·41	7·65	3·98
			Pirojpur	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·22	0·09	0·22	6·92	3·46
			Barisal	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	1	0·12	0·27	0·12	0·27	4·52	3·47
			Gaurnadi	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	...	1	0·32	?	0·32	?	5·32	?
			Bhola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·42	Nil	0·42	3·99	3·65
			Daulatkhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·99	?
			Bauphal	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	Nil	0·02	?	0·02	?	6·29	?
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·32	Nil	0·32	6·75	3·37
		Tippera	Comilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·37	Nil	0·37	4·91	2·50
			Chandpur	...	...	...	...	0·61	...	...	1	0·61	0·31	0·61	0·31	5·07	2·31
			Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·19	Nil	0·19	4·26	2·38
			Ramchandrapur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·56	?
			Nasirnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·29	?
			Daudkandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·78	?
			Kasba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·87	?
			Laksam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·60	?
		Noakhali	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·53	Nil	0·53	5·72	4·38
			Feuny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·89	Nil	0·89	4·08	5·74
			Harishpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·28	?
			Ramganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·79	?
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·19	Nil	0·21	6·98	6·17
			Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·01	7·85	3·96
			Kutubdia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	8·97	?
			Satkunya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	11·42	?
			Kotala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	8·42	?
			Fenoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·55	?
			Mirsarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·94	?
			Chandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	9·12	?
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·44	Nil	0·47	8·18	4·51
			Bundarban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·92	?
Behar.	Patna.	Patna	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6·56	1·24
			Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6·35	1·16
			Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·26	1·38
			Barh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·74	1·37
			Bikram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·22	?
			Hilsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·30	?
		Gaya	Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·37	0·65
			Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	9·83	1·11
			Nawadah	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·09	Nil	3·52	0·95
			Jahanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·75	0·95
			Arwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·81	?
			Daudnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·54	?
			Sherghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·70	?
			Rajauli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·20	?
			Pakri Barawan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·59	?
		Shahabad	Buxar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8·01	1·28
			Dehri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·50	1·18
			Bhabhua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6·05	1·52
			Sasaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·77	1·43
			Arrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·15	1·03
			Mohanea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·03	?
			Khiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·00	?
			Ageaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·14	?
			Ramagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·35	?
			Koath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·13	?
			Sikroul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·48	?
			Bassowan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·13	?
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·69	?
		Saran	Gopalganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6·85	0·26
			Siwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·08	1·19
			Ekma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·00	?
			Chapra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6·63	1·13
			Seresepur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
			Amnour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·14	?
			Basantpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·83	?
		Champaran	Motihari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·01	5·70	0·39
			Bettiah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·41	0·24
			Bagaha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·33	?
			Burhurwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·54	?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·55	0·65
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·54	1·37
			Hajipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·04	0·86
			Paru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
			Mahuwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·77	?
			Shiuhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·44	?
			Pupri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
		Darbhanga	Tajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·01	7·74	0·90
			Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·39	0·90
			Madhubani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·48	0·78
			Bahera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·35	?
			Rosera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·57	?
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Begu Sarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6·23	1·56
			Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·81	1·36
			Jamui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·10	0·89
			Gogri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·10	?
			Shaikhpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·54	?
			Dhakai Ramdas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 8th of December 1894—*concld.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 2nd.	Monday, 3rd.	Tuesday, 4th.	Wednesday, 5th.	Thursday, 6th.	Friday, 7th.	Saturday, 8th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
Bihar—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ..	Madhipura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·03	1·44
			Bangaon (Syfabad).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil		4·56	?
			Supaul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·10	1·05
			Pratapganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·06	?
			Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·02	3·51	1·20
			Banka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·01	3·85	1·55
			Colgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·36	?
		Purnea ..	Kishanganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·01	4·30	1·22
			Araria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·88	1·26
			Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·01	5·06	1·71
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·42	?
			Barsoe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·85	?
			Forbesganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·01	?
			Kaliaganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·54	?
		Malda ...	Malda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·11	11·07	1·92
			Chanchal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·71	0·87
			Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·07	?
			Sibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	8·63	?
		Santhal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·04	2·01	1·27
			Godda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·05	7·88	1·13
			Pakaur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·06	8·64	1·12
			Naya Dumka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·08	6·01	1·61
			Deoghar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·02	3·95	1·32
			Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·08	7·23	1·22
			Balbodda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
			Nanihat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil		5·39	?
			Asseubani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	8·00	?
			Katikund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	9·25	?
			Madhupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·10	?
			Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·01	?
			Sarath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·25	?
			Barkope ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·90	?
			Dumey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
			Bhagaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
			Mohespore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·48	?
			Barharwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·20	?
			Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·79	?
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·19	5·04	4·18
			Banki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·14	4·95	4·18
			Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·10	3·88	3·99
			False Point ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·50	Nil	0·51	6·95	7·34
			Kendrapara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·30	Nil	0·33	10·84	4·27
			Jajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·38	Nil	0·39	4·95	3·11
			Dharmsala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·25	?
			Salipore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·50	?
			Pal Lahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·34	?
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·06	?
			Chandbali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·31	Nil	0·31	6·12	3·89
			Bhadrak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·10	4·63	2·95
			Soro ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·92	2·54
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·18	6·79	3·52
			Jellasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6·30	1·32
			Baripada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8·29	1·93
		Puri ...	Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·29	Nil	0·30	8·24	7·18
			Khurda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·14	5·70	4·71
			Bhanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·13	9·08	5·79
			Gop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·36	?
			Satpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·00	?
			Pipli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·06	?
			Nayagarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·97	?
			Ranpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·02	?
			Kurmala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·03	7·13	1·20
			Hazaribagh ...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	1	0·15	0·02	0·15	0·02	6·41	1·15
			Semtagurah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·01	4·47	0·74
			Mahudi Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·04	6·12	0·75
			Jhumra Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·80	1·17
			Barhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·21	?
			Chitra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·77	?
			Kavagdeha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·46	?
			Ramgar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·10	?
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5·08	1·33
			Ranchi ...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	Nil	0·08	0·04	0·08	0·04	1·80	1·33
			Silli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
			Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·49	?
			Tomar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
			Chainpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·06	?
		Palamau ...	Palamau ... (*Daltonganj*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·09	1·25
			Balumath ...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	1	0·13	?	0·13	?	9·44	?
			Husainabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·20	?
			Garhwa ...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	Nil	0·06	?	0·06	?	3·00	?
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·08	1·53	1·26
			Gobindpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·04	3·05	1·22
			Raghunathpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·45	?
			Barabhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·38	?
			Jhalda ...	...	...	...	0·74	...	...	...	1	0·74	?	0·74	?	2·58	?
			Chas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·74	?
			Pandra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·15	?
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·10	1·08	1·59
			Chakardharpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·17	?
			Ghatsila ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		
			Baharagora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Ni	?	5·14	?
			Gaikura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·21	?
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·31	?
			Monoharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·24	?
			Kharsiban ...										?		?	3·36	?

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least 0·10 inch of rain has fallen.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 8TH OF DECEMBER 1894.

ORDINARY cold season conditions continued to exist over Bengal up till the close of the previous week, though the second-half of that period had been marked by steadily falling pressure, which had become in defect on the 1st of December by amounts ranging between 0·04 inch and 0 06 inch. Temperature had also steadily risen, and on the same date had also become in excess by about 2° to 3°. On the 2nd of December a barometric depression formed in East Baluchistan, and commenced to advance eastwards into Upper Sind and the South-West Punjab. The depression was too far distant on this day in any way to affect the conditions in Bengal, where pressure was increasing slowly, while the changes of temperature were variable. On the 3rd the depression had advanced moderately rapidly in an easterly direction, and the centre was near Bikanir, where the defect of pressure equalled about a quarter of an inch. Pressure on the 3rd commenced to fall slowly to moderately in Bengal, while as is usual in front of such depressions, temperature began to increase rather briskly, while the changes of humidity were small and variable. On the 4th the centre of the depression had advanced to near Sutna, but it had partially filled up, and on this day it was a rather shallow diffused low pressure area covering a large tract of country. Pressure had again fallen slowly in Bengal, while temperature had also increased briskly, while humidity was generally increasing on that day. On the morning of the 5th the depression had moved eastwards into Bihar and the adjacent districts, and pressure was again falling slowly over the province, while a further brisk increase of temperature and a moderate increase of humidity had occurred, and at many stations in Bengal the night temperatures were from 5° to 7° and in some cases 10° and 11° higher than the normal. Skies had also clouded over to a moderate extent, and a few and in some cases rather heavy local showers were reported, while Gnatong experienced a snow-storm. On the 6th pressure had risen briskly in Bengal, and the depression was passing away, having either filled up over Bengal, or perhaps it had passed in a very feeble form over the Bay; pressure was, however, still generally in small to moderate defect over Bengal. Temperature had also again risen, and at many stations the night temperatures were 8° and 9° above the normal, but humidity on the other hand had commenced to fall. A few showers had also been reported in the southern districts on this day. The barometric depression having thus passed away from the province on the 6th, the changes on the 7th and 8th were those which again re-established the cold season conditions in Bengal, for pressure rose moderately on both days, and became again above the normal; temperature on the other hand fell quickly, the fall in the mean temperature at several stations equalling about 5° in the two days; humidity also decreased rapidly, and the sky cleared, while rain ceased, and weather on the 8th had again become fine and settled.

Pressure.—Owing to the passage of the depression over the province, the mean pressure for the week has been below the normal. The defect has been largest at the western stations, where the depression had the most marked effect, and where it has equalled about 0·05″ to 0·06″. On the other hand, in the east and south of the province the defect only has equalled about 0·02″ to 0 03″.

Temperature has been on the other hand in rather large excess over the normal, the excess equalling about 3° and 4° in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, while the excess has been small in East Bengal. For the whole of Bengal the excess in the mean temperature has averaged 2·1°.

The actual temperatures registered during the week and their variations from the normal temperature of the present season are clearly seen in the table below, where the average maximum, minimum and mean temperatures for the week at nine typical stations in different districts of the province are compared with the normal values for the same period. The variations, it will be seen, have been considerable in the day or maximum temperatures, which have been generally in excess, while on the other hand the night or minimum temperatures have in most cases been largely in excess, the average excess at such stations as Cuttack, Patna, Gaya and Purnea equalling about 4° and 5° :—

Table showing the excess or defect of the actual mean temperature from the normal for the week ending Saturday, the 8th of December 1894.

	Normal mean maximum temperature for the week ending 8th December.	Actual mean maximum temperature for the week ending 8th December 1894.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean minimum temperature for the week ending 8th December.	Actual mean minimum temperature for the week ending 8th December 1894.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean daily temperature for the week ending 8th December.	Actual mean daily temperature for the week ending 8th December 1894.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.
Cuttack	82·6	83·7	+1·1	59·0	64·6	+5·6	70·8	74·2	+3·4
Calcutta	77·3	79·3	+2·0	58·5	61·8	+3·3	67·9	70·6	+2·7
Chittagong	79·5	78·7	−0·8	61·1	58·7	−2·4	70·3	68·7	−1·6
Burdwan	78·9	80·6	+1·7	58·1	60·9	+2·8	68·5	70·7	+2·2
Patna	76·1	76·6	+0·5	53·1	57·4	+4·3	64·6	67·0	+2·4
Gaya	77·4	78·9	+1·5	52·1	56·9	+4·8	64·8	67·9	+3·1
Purnea	77·9	77·3	−0·6	51·6	55·8	+4·2	64·8	66·5	+1·7
Hazaribagh	72·5	74·3	+1·8	51·7	54·2	+2·5	62·1	64·3	+2·2
Darjeeling	50·9	49·2	−1·7	38·2	37·4	−0·8	44·6	43·3	−1·3

Rainfall.—Local showers have occurred in connection with the depression in East, North and South-West Bengal and in Chota Nagpur. The heaviest falls have occurred in East Bengal, but even here the falls have only averaged 0·15 inch, and in North Bengal 0·10 inch. In South-West Bengal and Orissa the falls have been much smaller, and they have only averaged 0·03 inch.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 8th of December 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th October 1894.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	86·3	55·8	80·0	60·5	70·3	+2·3	0·03	0·13	—0·10	0·04	0·14	—0·10	0·03	0·13	5·74	2·02
North Bengal	79·3	54·4	77·1	57·6	67·4	+1·2	0·10	0·06	+0·04	0·22	0·06	+0·16	0·10	0·06	5·61	1·55
East Bengal	81·4	54·4	78·6	59·0	68·8	+0·4	0·15	0·27	—0·12	0·37	0·25	+0·12	0·15	0·27	7·33	2·89
Bihar	81·3	46·9	77·5	55·9	66·7	+2·1	Nil	0·01	—0·01	0·00	0·03	—0·03	Nil	0·01	5·09	1·05
Orissa	84·9	57·6	82·3	64·4	73·4	+3·7	Nil	0·18	—0·18	0·00	0·22	—0·22	Nil	0·19	6·47	3·70
Chota Nagpur	83·1*	51·6*	77·0*	55·2*	66·2*	+3·0*	0·03	0·03	0·	0·09	0·06	+0·03	0·02	0·03	4·30	1·08

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 11th December 1894.

A. Pedler,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 2nd to 8th December 1894.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M., corrected and reduced to 32° Faht.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
December ...	2nd ...	30·045	70·2	79·9	19·5	60·4	74·4	66·6	·550	61·6	65	Nil
,, ...	3rd ...	·011	69·7	79·9	20·5	59·4	74·6	64·6	·477	57·6	56	,,
,, ...	4th ...	·017	71·6	81·9	20·6	61·3	75·6	68·6	·606	64·4	69	,,
,, ...	5th ...	29·969	74·2	83·9	19·5	64·4	77·1	72·1	·722	69·6	77	,,
,, ...	6th ...	30·040	73·2	79·9	13·5	66·4	69·6	67·6	·650	66·4	90	,,
,, ...	7th ...	·038	71·6	79·3	15·4	63·9	73·6	66·4	·553	61·8	66	,,
,, ...	8th ...	·092	68·9	77·9	18·0	59·9	72·6	64·6	·504	59·2	63	,,

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days		30·030
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		71·3
The extreme variation of temperature		24·5
The maximum temperature		83·9
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days		69
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 2nd to 8th December 1894		Nil

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

Meteorological Office, India,
The 10th December 1894.

C. Little,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of October 1894, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1894-95.		Tollage, 1893-94.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
Orissa Circle.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Taldanda Canal System	451 5 5	9,017 8 2	429 8 6	9,755 6 2
Kendrapara ditto	6,238 10 7	31,756 2 5	7,591 6 0	48,382 2 5
High Level, Range I	989 1 9	4,375 15 6	1,225 13 9	8,982 4 3
Ditto, „ II	207 14 0	1,057 7 5	275 12 7	1,845 13 10
Ditto, „ III	161 9 6	674 13 9	160 12 0	1,209 0 0
Jajpur Canal ...	41 11 6	233 3 9	36 4 3	200 5 7
Total Orissa Circle ...	8,090 4 9	47,115 3 0	9,719 9 1	70,375 0 3
South-Western Circle.				
Midnapore Canal ...	10,563 3 0	70,563 12 3	10,094 15 3	57,613 5 9
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	3,859 13 9	41,073 10 0	4,593 4 6	37,253 5 6
Total South-Western Circle... ...	14,423 0 9	1,11,637 6 3	14,688 3 9	94,866 11 3
Sone Circle.				
Patna Canal System ...	1,183 13 3	11,611 10 6	1,019 5 0	13,013 14 6
Arrah ditto ...	1,166 14 6	12,691 0 9	910 8 10	12,270 10 4
Buxar ditto ...	565 8 0	4,754 15 3	421 13 2	4,155 8 2
Total Sone Circle ...	2,916 3 9	29,057 10 6	2,351 11 0	29,440 1 0
Grand Total ...	25,429 9 3	1,87,810 3 9	26,759 7 10	1,94,681 12 6

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1894-95.						Tollage, 1893-94.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	2,293	1,176	2,151 10 9	8,728	9,218	8,670 10 2	1,858	329	1,902 8 0	15,346	4,152	15,368 1 1
Total Orissa Circle	2,293	1,176	2,151 10 9	8,728	9,218	8,670 10 2	1,858	329	1,902 8 0	15,346	4,152	15,368 1 1

Total Navigation Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1894-95.		Earnings, 1893-94.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Orissa Canals ...	10,241 15 6	55,785 13 2	11,622 1 1	85,743 1 4
Midnapore Canal ...	10,563 3 0	70,563 12 3	10,094 15 3	57,613 5 9
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	3,859 13 9	41,073 10 0	4,593 4 6	37,253 5 6
Sone Canals ...	2,916 3 9	29,057 10 6	2,351 11 0	29,440 1 0
Total ...	27,581 4 0	1,96,480 13 11	28,661 15 10	2,10,049 13 7

Calcutta,
the 11th November 1894.

K. H. Stephen,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of October 1894, *as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.*

Canals.	Tollage, 1894-95.		Tollage, 1893-94.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	25,829 11 0	1,34,596 0 3	33,475 11 9	1,54,304 9 3
Tolly's Nala ...	6,178 0 9	42,888 3 0	6,915 0 9	42,908 3 9
Total ...	32,007 11 9	1,77,484 3 3	40,390 12 6	1,97,212 13 0
Orissa Coast Canal ...	5,237 7 0	33,817 3 3	8,101 9 9	62,346 9 9
Nadia Rivers ...	14,344 15 0	95,597 13 0(*a*)	18,844 7 0	1,26,875 4 10
Grand Total ...	51,590 1 9	3,06,899 3 6	67,336 13 3	3,86,434 11 7

(*a*) This includes Rs. 517-12-0 less shown in Jangipur statement for August 1894, and also Rs. 752-6-6, adjusted in September's accounts.

Calcutta,
The 11*th December* 1894.

K. H. Stephen,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 8*th December* 1894, *as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 8th December 1894.			Week ending Saturday, the 9th December 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	673	55,212	826	447	38,625	488
Jute	294	1,15,225	2,106	245	1,27,675	2,153
Firewood	85	55,525	847	131	73,475	1,139
Other articles	710	1,94,475	2,867	1,035	2,19,975	3,626
Total ...	1,762	4,20,437	6,646	1,858	4,59,750	7,406

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the four weeks ending 27th October 1894, *as compared with the same period of* 1893.

Staples.	1893.		1894.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	37,33,760	5,33,810	42,18,127	6,11,396	4,84,367	57,586	...	...
Cotton, raw	24,181	20,491	21,602	21,146	...	655	2,579	...
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	9,944	8,849	6,214	6,809	...	...	3,730	2,040
2.— Ditto Indian	25,356	14,447	26,446	16,671	1,090	2,224	...	...
3.—Piece-goods—European	1,64,134	1,83,466	1,53,246	1,98,491	...	15,025	10,888	...
4.— Ditto —Indian	21,595	15,831	32,237	22,914	10,642	7,083	...	...
Drugs and chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating other than opium	573	124	408	155	...	31	165	...
2.—Non-intoxicating	9,274	7,146	9,216	8,500	...	1,354	25	...
Dyes and tans—								
1.—Indigo	3,383	6,589	3,023	6,355	540	...	...	234
2.—Myrabolams	5,484	1,898	5,586	1,326	102	...	...	572
3.—Cutch	2,283	1,005	1,431	678	...	...	852	327
4.—Turmeric	10,086	7,475	11,709	11,939	1,623	4,464	...	...
5.—Aniline dyes	207	162	208	179	1	17	...	...
6.—Others	1,053	891	359	217	...	...	694	674
Grain & Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	2,86,327	1,14,608	4,64,584	1,78,283	1,78,257	63,675	...	...
2.—Rice in the husk	51,914	9,840	1,07,504	11,093	55,590	1,253	...	...
3.—Rice not in the husk	4,64,804	81,579	4,31,694	67,552	...	...	33,110	14,027
4.—Jawar and bajra	3,346	512	52,641	20,999	49,295	20,487	...	...
5.—Gram & pulse	3,97,689	1,59,079	5,06,168	2,09,280	1,08,488	49,601	...	...
6.—Others	1,74,509	25,479	1,58,973	41,834	...	16,355	15,536	...
Hides and skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	20,373	12,371	27,360	12,762	6,987	388	...	...
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	10,241	3,963	13,011	4,559	2,770	606	...	...
Horns	1,571	1,180	801	577	...	...	770	603
Jute—								
1.—Raw	1,24,863	26,169	75,748	17,288	...	...	49,115	8,881
2.—Gunny bags and cloth	63,887	33,115	67,774	42,358	3,887	9,243	...	...
Lac—								
1.—Stick	14,258	4,931	23,713	8,852	9,455	3,921	...	...
2.—Shell	18,713	11,485	16,377	13,631	...	2,146	2,336	...
Leather, Manufactured	6,504	7,361	6,369	8,193	...	832	135	...
Liquors—								
1.—Beer	9,481	4,914	11,291	5,985	1,810	1,071	...	...
2.—Spirits	1,257	1,400	1,980	2,846	723	1,446	...	...
3.—Wines	2,077	2,827	2,109	3,867	32	1,040	...	...
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	6,864	7,767	2,656	3,339	...	...	4,208	4,428
2.—Brass, unwrought	3,255	1,749	2,957	1,702	...	...	298	38
3.—Copper, wrought	1,641	1,807	875	780	...	...	766	1,077
4.—Brass, wrought	15,687	7,324	15,190	7,405	...	81	497	...
5.—Iron	1,06,265	53,592	1,05,152	49,036	...	...	1,113	4,556
6.—Others	10,933	8,707	8,389	6,159	...	...	2,544	2,548
7.—Zinc & spelter	5,809	2,526	4,327	3,139	518	913	...	...
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	1,29,782	61,930	98,833	33,312	...	...	30,949	22,588
2.—Castor	3,441	1,180	4,150	1,362	709	173	...	...
3.—Cocoanut	2,810	829	2,362	1,079	52	250	...	...
4.—Others	7,274	7,147	10,160	5,327	2,886	...	...	1,820
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed	2,61,717	85,092	2,10,028	61,022	...	...	51,689	24,070
2.—Rape and mustard	1,51,727	38,249	99,064	38,771	...	522	32,663	...
3.—Til or jinjili	3,313	824	5,154	1,173	1,841	349	...	...
4.—Poppy	30,751	9,306	5,368	1,304	...	...	25,393	8,002
5.—Earthnuts	...	...	67	53	67	53	...	...
6.—Castor	60,343	11,794	45,024	7,134	...	...	15,319	4,661
7.—Others	12,190	2,611	30,208	9,047	18,018	6,436	...	...
Opium	172	90	345	518	173	419	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	9,242	5,506	10,957	6,388	1,715	882	...	...
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	36,051	27,576	33,167	31,278	...	3,702	2,884	...
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	16,670	11,413	15,696	9,336	...	...	974	2,017
3.—Others	52,655	24,975	40,175	15,251	...	...	12,480	9,724
4.—Potatoes	58,245	20,451	82,926	57,419	24,681	36,968	...	...
Railway plant & rolling stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	26,727	3,115	803	1,563	...	...	16,625	994
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof			115	31				
3.—Steel rails & fish plates			...	...				
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron			9,184	527				
5.—Other sorts								
Salt	4,36,167	93,510	5,49,856	1,07,498	1,13,669	13,898	...	...
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	29,944	12,680	49,944	16,378	20,000	3,698	...	...
2.—Other saline substances	27,530	8,787	20,162	6,356	...	...	7,068	2,431
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian	1,273	671	1,698	928	425	257	...	...
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	18	68	3	14	...	...	15	54
2.—Indian	556	798	369	469	...	...	187	329

Staples.	1893.		1894.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—								
1.—Betelnuts	13,303	10,955	19,244	10,062	5,941	8,107	...	...
2.—Pepper	4,852	2,930	2,224	2,189	...	...	2,628	741
3.—Ginger...	1,907	1,498	1,616	1,016	...	...	291	482
4.—Chillies	4,259	1,806	8,261	3,177	4,002	1,871	...	...
5.—Cardamoms	763	950	769	1,220	6	270	...	...
6.—Others	2,505	2,140	1,056	583	...	...	1,449	1,557
Stone and lime	2,91,641	41,307	2,85,717	43,846	...	2,479	5,924	...
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	24,841	14,195	12,175	6,064	...	...	12,666	8,131
2.—Unrefined	1,23,978	34,011	1,45,308	26,479	21,330	...	...	7,532
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...
2.—Indian	3,159	3,235	5,225	3,431	2,066	196	...	...
Timber	40,560	15,201	45,504	6,401	4,944	...	...	8,800
Tobacco	41,568	16,852	39,753	15,771	...	...	1,815	1,082
Wool, Raw	355	410	739	805	384	395	...	...
Wool manufactured—								
1.—Piece-goods, European	1,979	4,074	752	1,524	...	...	1,227	2,550
2.— ,, Indian	4,551	5,713	4,709	6,064	158	351	...	...
3.—Shawls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood	23,044	4,030	10,247	773	...	...	13,697	3,257
2.—Indigo seed	20,716	5,256	9,680	2,688	...	...	11,036	2,568
3.—Mowah flower	17,763	3,064	20,972	2,665	3,209	...	...	399
4.—Oil-cake	32,951	5,487	46,709	7,831	13,758	2,344	...	...
5.—Paints & colours	9,885	2,587	10,405	3,662	520	1,075	...	...
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	34,446	12,655	28,761	9,052	...	...	5,685	3,603
7.—Wooden articles	10,953	3,000	15,260	6,535	4,307	2,635	...	...
8.—Others	2,20,490	88,713	2,53,290	1,20,386	32,800	31,673	...	...
Total ...	80,81,036	21,16,262	88,92,252	23,39,457	8,11,216	2,23,195	...	...
Military stores	18,316	34,933	17,298	20,608	...	...	1,018	14,325
Coal for Railway	5,90,020	67,492	7,00,303	52,340	1,10,283	...	...	15,152
Railway materials	16,57,542	50,628	14,70,667	44,753	...	...	1,86,875	5,875
Live-stock	...	14,501	...	8,527	...	...	...	5,974
Total ...	1,03,46,914	22,83,816	1,10,80,520	24,65,685	7,33,606	1,81,869	...	...

C. W. Clarke, *Assistant Auditor.*

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, Jamalpur, *the 7th December* 1894.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st December 1894 on 1,663·90 miles open

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*271,635	*3,09,872 14 0	31,66,232 0	7,92,160 11 0	16,362 8 0	11,18,396 1 0	77,422	129,916	207,338
Or per mile of railway	.....	186 3 9	.....	476 1 4	9 13 4	672 2 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	†5,929,150	†61,77,892 4 0	‡5,92,80,820 10	1,24,31,627 11 0	§3,44,313 9 0	1,89,53,833 8 0	1,601,895½	2,340,956½	3,942,852
Total for 22 weeks ...	6,200,785	64,87,765 2 0	6,24,47,052 10	1,32,23,788 6 0	3,60,676 1 0	2,00,72,229 9 0	1,679,317½	2,470,872½	4,150,190
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	287,215	3,41,204 14 5	24,71,438 10	6,73,408 2 4	17,283 11 11	10,31,896 12 8	79,558	103,975	183,533
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	211 13 4	.....	418 1 3	10 11 8	640 10 3	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 22½ weeks of previous year... ...	6,230,563	69,87,812 2 7	5,32,20,157 20	1,20,69,043 5 4	3,46,293 10 8	1,94,03,149 2 7	1,701,295	2,171,541	3,872,836

* The decrease is chiefly due to figures for the corresponding period of 1893 having included earnings from remount and other special trains and from Sonepur and Bateaar fairs.
† Added No. of passengers 1,795 and Rs. 15,830
‡ Ditto Mds. 51,986 and deducted ,, 1,004
§ Ditto ,, 1,038
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 20th October 1894.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st December 1894, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,102	4,760 2 0	11,703 20	532 8 0	11 0 0	5,303 10 0	1,116	72	1,188
Or per mile of railway	.....	214 2 1	.....	23 15 3	0 7 11	238 9 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	*396,372	*95,279 3 0	†1,85,825 10	†7,478 2 0	‡192 0 0	1,02,949 5 0	23,404	1,489	24,893
Total for 22 weeks ...	415,474	1,00,039 5 0	1,97,528 30	8,010 10 0	203 0 0	1,08,252 15 0	24,520	1,561	26,081
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,357	4,797 11 7	14,924 10	521 10 0	9 4 0	5,328 9 7	851	117	968
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	215 13 2	.....	23 7 5	0 6 8	239 11 3	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 22½ weeks of previous year ...	396,921½	96 592 10 7	2,12,969 20	7,218 7 0	352 13 1	1,04,193 14 8	19,822	1,734	21,556

* Deducted No. of passengers 159 and Rs. 164
† Added Mds. 193 and ,, 55
‡ Deducted ,, 1
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 20th October 1894.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 1st December 1894, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	15,147	11,036 4 0	55,187 30	9,515 6 0	52 0 0	20,6 6 10 0	7,108*	2,693	9,801
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	68 6 0	.....	58 15 7	0 5 2	127 10 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	*375,860	*3,11,574 11 0	†13,'0,472 20	†1,97,347 11 0	‡1,182 0 0	5,10,104 6 0	119,956½	65,943½	185,900½
Total for 22 weeks ...	391,007	3,22,610 15 0	14,21,660 10	2,06,866 1 0	1,234 0 0	5,30,711 0 0	127,064½	68,636½	195,701½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,010½	12,023 9 5	91,079 10	11,316 10 0	42 14 0	23,383 1 5	5,520	3,466	8,986
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	74 7 11	.....	70 1 10	0 4 3	144 14 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 22½ weeks of previous year ...	441,610	3,30,995 9 4	15,17,061 0	1,86,500 3 0	902 10 0	5,18,488 6 4	141,169	64,914	206,083

* Added number of passengers 455 and Rs. 1,491
† Ditto maunds 54,449 and ,, 877
‡ Deducted ,, 6
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 20th October 1894.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 1st December 1894, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	185,760	92,180 0 0	10,23,150 0	2,17,630 0 0	17,270 0 0	3,27,080 0 0	28,000	46,239	74,239
Or per mile of railway	228	113 0 0	1,259 0	268 0 0	*1 0 0	*382 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year†	3,704,937	17,23,385 0 0	1,92,80,417 0	40,56,918 0 0	3,73,416 0 0	61,53,719 0 0	603,030	779,093	1,382,123
Total for 22 weeks ...	3,890,697	18,15,565 0 0	2,03,03,567 0	42,74,548 0 0	3,90,686 0 0	64,80,799 0 0	631,030	825,332	1,456,361
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	196,176½	96,048 13 5	9,55,060 0	1,09,162 11 9	18,050 13 10	2,83,208 7 0	27,975	34,516	62,491
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	252	124 0 0	1,228 0	217 0 0	*1 0 0	*342 0 0	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,800,635½	17,34,700 6 4	1,90,43,962 0	39,18,376 14 6	4,29,150 15 1	60,82,313 3 11	624,732	781,166	1,405,898

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to week ending 13th October 1894.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 1st December 1894, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	30,100	9,440 0 0	48,570 0	4,350 0 0	280 0 0	14,070 0 0	4,039	2,153	6,192
Or per mile of railway	241	76 0 0	389 0	35 0 0	2 0 0	113 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year*	645,958	2,04,290 0 0	a12,17,215 0	1,12,896 0 0	4,255 0 0	3,21,441 0 0	79,383	46,897	126,280
Total for 22 weeks ...	676,058	2,13,730 0 0	12,65,785 0	1,17,246 0 0	4,535 0 0	3,35,511 0 0	83,422	49,050	132,472
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	33,970	12,502 10 11	38,206 0	2,504 6 0	181 13 0	15,188 7 11	4,039	1,676	5,715
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	272	100 0 0	306 0	20 0 0	1 0 0	121 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	685,737½	2,29,812 0 9	12,31,826 0	98,078 9 6	3,671 6 6	3,31,562 0 9	83,925	42,002	125,927

* Audited up to week ending 13th October 1894.
a Weight of goods less taken in week ending 13th October now adjusted.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 1st December 1894, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,270	7,780 0 0	65,750 0	6,610 0 0	150 0 0	14,540 0 0	2,487	1,153	3,640
Or per mile of railway	259	90 0 0	765 0	77 0 0	2 0 0	169 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year*	400,406	1,34,353 0 0	6,92,283 0	59,275 0 0	4,695 0 0	1,98,323 0 0	51,620	20,468	72,088
Total for 22 weeks ...	422,676	1,42,133 0 0	7,58,033 0	65,885 0 0	4,845 0 0	2,12,863 0 0	54,107	21,501	75,608
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,870	7,332 0 0	39,413 0	3,995 0 0	58 0 0	11,385 0 0	1,666	1,794	3,460
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	243	85 0 0	458 0	46 0 0	1 0 0	132 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	393,060	1,34,443 0 0	7,66,581 0	65,347 0 0	3,967 0 0	2,03,756 0 0	36,738	43,207	79,945

*Audited up to 13th October 1894.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 1st December 1894, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	103,260	(a) 39,601	3,38,860	48,940	9,920	98,400	16,447	14,939	31,386
Or per mile of railway	136·59	52·38	448·23	64·74	13·12	130·24	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year (b)	2,142,309	8,34,433	63,01,689	7,99,079	2,06,482	18,39,994	338,021	301,181	639,202
Total for 22 weeks ...	2,245,569	8,74,033	66,45,549	8,48,019	2,16,402	19,38,454	354,468	316,120	670,588
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 756 miles open	107,217	48,158	2,44,275	43,088	9,630	1,00,885	15,476	14,175	29,651
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year ...	141·82	63·70	323·12	57·00	12·75	133·45	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,049,119	8,24,759	53,47,007	7,27,598	1,93,216	17,51,573	339,073	300,392	639,465

(a) Decrease is due to mela at Ajodhya and 8 mep re having been held in the corresponding week of last year.
(b) Includ s audited figures up to week ending 20th October 1894.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 1st December 1894	13,670	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	11,034	0	0
Increase	2,636	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 1st December 1894	268	0	8
Corresponding period of 1893	216	5	10
Increase	51	10	10
Receipts from 1st July to 1st December 1894	2,73,451	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	2,70,225	0	0
Increase	3,226	0	0

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 12th December 1894.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 51 of 1894.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
RESOLUTION Reviewing the Reports on the Working of Municipalities in Bengal during 1893-94	2953
Resolution on the Forest Administration Report of the L. P. of Bengal for the year 1893-94	3002
Rainfall Weather, and State and Prospects of the crops	3007
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 9th to 15th December 1894 ...	3009
Meteorological report of the Provinces of Bengal for the week ending Saturday, the 15th of December 1894... ...	3010
STATEMENT of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 15th of December 1894	3012
Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee from 9th to 15th December 1894	3016
Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, Jellinghee and Brahmapootra for the month of November 1894	3017
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 15th of December 1894	3018
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	3019

RESOLUTION REVIEWING THE REPORTS ON THE WORKING OF MUNICIPALITIES IN BENGAL DURING 1893-94.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.—MUNICIPAL.

Calcutta, the 13th December 1894.

RESOLUTION No. 5825 M.

READ—

The reports from the several Commissioners of Divisions on the working of Municipalities in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (except Calcutta) during the year 1893-94.

Read again—

The Resolution reviewing the Divisional Commissioners' reports on the working of Municipalities during the year 1892-93

The following Resolution treats of the working of municipalities in this Province during the year ending with the 31st March 1894. It is necessary year by year, in order to secure punctuality in the submission of the reports, to draw attention to the dates on which they have been despatched by the Commissioners of Divisions. They are due to Government on July 31st, and it is with satisfaction that the Lieutenant-Governor notes that five out of the nine reports were submitted on or about the proper date, and of the remaining four the latest was only a little more than a fortnight behind time. It is true that they were not all received in a complete state in the first instance, but still there has been an improvement. Several District Officers complain of the late receipt of reports from the Municipal Chairmen, and it is certain that punctuality in their case can only be attained by strenuous efforts on the part of District Magistrates.

2. *Amendment of the Bengal Municipal Act III of* 1884.—The Bill to amend the Municipal Act of 1884, which was first introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council in July 1892, was passed on the 28th April 1894, and received on the 15th August 1894 the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General. The main provisions of the Act have been so fully discussed during the proceedings in Council, as well as in the explanatory circular No. 34 of the 27th August last, that no detailed notice is required in this place. Time will show what the practical effect of the changes introduced by the new law will be, but they are numerous and important enough to make the year under review a notable one in the municipal history of Bengal.

3. *The number of Municipalities, population and rate-payers.*—The number of municipalities—146—was the same as in the previous year. No new municipalities were established nor were any abolished. It has been decided since the close of the year, on the representation of certain of the rate-payers at Titaghar, to separate that ward from the South Barrackpore Municipality to which it now belongs, and to constitute it a separate municipality. The population of municipal towns amounted to 2,727,620 as against 2,731,182 in the previous year, the decrease being due mainly to the exclusion from the recorded population of Cuttack of the persons who live within cantonment limits.

4. The number of rate-payers was 463,960, or 840 less than in 1892-93, and the percentage they bore to the total municipal population was 17. The Presidency Commissioner reports that a uniform system of calculating the number of rate-payers in the municipalities of that Division is not observed, a rate-payer who pays for more than one holding, being counted in some towns as one and sometimes as more than one rate-payer. To avoid mistakes of this kind, instructions were issued during the year to the Commissioners of Rajshahi and Patna, but it seems necessary to repeat them for general information and guidance. An individual, although paying taxes for different holdings, should be shown as one rate-payer, and should not be counted as a separate rate-payer for each of his holdings. Conversely if in one house there are more persons than one who pay municipal rates, each of them should be reckoned as a separate rate-payer.

5. The percentage of rate-payers to the municipal population varied from 4·9 in Kurseong to 34·7 in Meherpur, a small town in the Nadia district. In the margin are given the names of the towns which were specially mentioned in last year's resolution on account of the relatively small number of rate-payers they contained; the percentage of rate-payers in 1892-93 and 1893-94 is given in each case. The improvement in Muzaffarpur, Motihari, and Bhagalpur is satisfactory. That in Cuttack is due merely to a rectification of the number of the municipal population; the rate-payers would still appear to be very few; the Chairman's explanation is that there is a larger number of beggars in Cuttack than in the other towns of Orissa. The falling off in Raniganj, too, requires further explanation: the Magistrate of the district does not think that the presence of a large number of day-labourers sufficiently accounts for the low proportion, and has called for a report from the Chairman. In Darjeeling the already low percentage has fallen to 7·4, and in Kurseong there has been a similar decline which has reduced the percentage of rate-payers to the absurd figure of 4·9. The percentage in Narayanganj (11·8) is also small. In Bankura, Motihari, Darbhanga, Cuttack and Hazaribagh the tax on persons is in force, and in these towns at any rate it is hardly conceivable that the number of adult males is comparatively so low or the poverty of the general public so great as to justify the figures given. In all the towns the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the assessment and rating lists will be looked into during the current year and revised, if necessary, and the result set forth in next year's report.

	1892-93.	1893 94.
Bankura	12·8	13·
Raniganj	9·8	7·8
Darjeeling	11·3	7·4
Dacca	11·7	11 6
Motihari	11·3	13·1
Muzaffarpur	12·7	14·4
Darbhanga	9·7	10·3
Monghyr	12·1	12·3
Bhagalpur	10 7	14·2
Cuttack	8·3	10·8
Hazaribagh	12·4	12·4

6. *The elective system and the results of elections held during the year.*—In 117 municipalities the rate-payers have the privilege of electing two-thirds of

the Commissioners, and in 103 the Commissioners elect their Chairmen; elsewhere the Commissioners or Chairman, as the case may be, or both, are appointed by Government. During the year under report the fourth general election of Commissioners took place. In 113 towns, that is to say in all except four, to which the right to elect their Commissioners has been given, elections were held. In some municipalities one election was held for the whole town, others have been divided into wards for election purposes, and one Commissioner or more has been chosen separately for each ward. In all 550 elections were held (besides bye-elections). Only in six instances did the constituents fail to elect the full number of Commissioners. In 282 instances the elections were uncontested, and in 262 cases contests took place. The percentage of ratepayers who attended and voted at the contested elections amounted to 43·2, a very considerable improvement on that attained at previous general elections, which amounted in 1887-88 to 33·8 and in 1890-91 to 39·4. There can be no room for doubt that these elections excite an increasing though slowly growing interest.

7. A considerable number of disputes arose out of the elections, and in the seven cases mentioned in the margin references were made to Government. But as the Lieutenant-Governor has no authority under the existing election rules to interfere in the result of an election once it has been declared, the disputes had to be left to the decision of the Civil Court or allowed to drop. In the amending Act passed during the current year Government has been invested with power to declare the authority who shall decide election disputes, and the experience of the general elections having shown that the election rules required amendment in several particulars, their revision is now under the consideration of Government.

Hooghly.
South Suburban.
Berhampore.
Dinajpur.
Naihati.
Chapra.
Utterpara.

8. *Constitution of Committees.*—The following table shows how in each Division the Municipal Committees were constituted, and compares the percentages of the total figures for each class with those of the previous year:—

Name of Division.	Number of Members.			Race.		Occupation or Profession.								
	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Europeans.	Natives.	Government servants.	Zamindars and landholders.	Pleaders and mukhtears.	Planters.	Merchants, traders and money-lenders.	School-masters (other than Government employés).	Medical practitioners.	Government pensioners.	Unspecified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Burdwan	140	225	365	27	338	54	76	79	1	63	43	12	8	29
Presidency	328	336	664	21	643	77	184	75	1	56	19	46	34	72
Rajshahi	87	98	185	39	146	39	33	49	7	16	13	2	4	23
Dacca	115	111	226	12	214	34	47	71	...	16	14	10	3	31
Chittagong	33	40	73	8	65	14	12	25	...	11	3	...	1	7
Patna	175	195	370	42	328	59	107	100	2	46	9	7	5	35
Bhagalpur	73	94	167	22	145	25	40	31	2	15	2	5	6	41
Orissa	63	32	75	5	70	26	9	25	...	3	5	...	3	4
Chota Nagpur ...	75	40	115	18	97	32	14	34	...	17	2	2	3	11
Total ...	969	1,171	2,140	194	1,946	360	522	489	13	243	110	84	67	253
Percentage on total...	45·2	54·7	...	9·0	90·9	16·8	24·3	22·8	·6	11·3	5·1	3·9	3·1	11·7
Ditto in 1892-93 ...	45·8	54·1	...	9·0	90·9	17·2	23·4	23·7	·6	13·6	3·8	5·3	2·8	11·1

It will be seen that although the general elections afforded an opportunity for a change in the class of Municipal Commissioners the proportion of members drawn from each of the various classes has altered very little for the whole Province. Taking single Divisions some changes are found; for instance, the proportion of Commissioners belonging to the legal profession increased 6 per cent. in the Presidency Division, nearly 4 per cent. in the Rajshahi Division, while in Patna, Chittagong, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur it fell off considerably. In the three Divisions last named and in Burdwan, the representation

of the landed classes increased. Lawyers were most largely represented in Chittagong (34·3), Orissa (33·3), Presidency (32·6), and Dacca (31·4); the landed interests in Patna (28·1) and Bhagalpur 23·9); trade in Burdwan (17·2) and Chittagong (15·1).

9. *Attendance at Meetings.*—There were in all 2,359 meetings held during the year against 2,534 in 1892-93. Of these meetings 206, or 8·7 per cent., were unsuccessful or adjourned, as against 228, or 9 per cent., in the previous year. The falling off in the number of meetings possibly implies that the Commissioners felt less interest in their work, as their period of office was drawing to a close. The Satkhira Municipality in the Khulna district held the largest number of meetings, namely 38, of which five had to be adjourned, Cossipore-Chitpur comes next with 36, which were all successful. In 1892-93 forty-one Municipal Boards were summoned more than twenty times, and only fifteen failed to hold at least twelve meetings. During the year under report only twenty-five municipalities held more than twenty meetings, while twenty-four held less than twelve.

10. Section 38 of the Municipal Act provides that there shall be at least one meeting a month unless there is no work to lay before the Commissioners in each municipality. It is incredible that in important townships, such as the South Suburban Municipality (population 69,642, meetings 11), Tangail (17,973, meetings 11), Narainganj (17,715, meetings 10), Muzaffarpur (49,192, meetings 11), Jamalpur (18,089, meetings 7), and Kendrapara (17,647, meetings 9), any month could pass without some work arising which required the attention of the Commissioners, and in the absence of further information it would seem that the Chairmen of these municipalities have neglected their statutory duties in failing to summon more meetings. Attention was drawn in last year's Resolution to the small number of meetings held at Jagdispur, Tangail, Kotrang, Nadia and Jamalpur, and everyone of these towns has again failed to attain the statutory limit. There may be adequate reasons for the default, but they have not been stated. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Commissioner of the Division will call for an explanation in each case.

11. In ninety-three towns, as against eighty-six in 1892-93, more than half the number of Commissioners attended at each meeting. The highest percentage of attendance was 88·3 in Jamui (Monghyr). In only two towns were less than one-third of the Commissioners habitually present, namely, in Vishnupur (Bankura) and Baduria (24-Parganas), but in Patna and Chapra this proportion was only just exceeded.

12. *Ward Committees.*—Opinion generally is still unfavourable to the formation of Ward Committees, and the system was not further extended during the year except to the towns of Maniktola in the 24-Parganas and to Kotchandpur in Jessore. It is in force in twenty-four municipalities only in the whole Province, and of these, twelve are in the districts of the 24-Parganas and Jessore. In six of these towns—Maniktola, Barnagor, Jainagar, South Barrackpore, Birnagar and Kushtia—the Ward Committees are said to have done good work, and in the other six to have worked badly. The reports are silent as regards their work in other towns. An alternative system, viz., that of putting Commissioners in executive charge of the wards for which they are elected was commended in the Resolution of 1891-92. This system, a feature of which is the issue of counterfoil books to Commissioners for the purpose of reporting to the Chairman any irregularities that come to their notice, was in operation in nineteen towns in the Burdwan, Presidency, Dacca and Patna Divisions, and to a modified extent in the Balasore Municipality. In Motihari and Rosera Municipalities the introduction of the system is reported to have been followed by good results. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that one or the other of these systems could be beneficially extended to a great many towns in Bengal. The complaint most commonly levelled against Commissioners is that they take no interest in the executive work of the municipality ; any plan that will give them definite duties and a regular system of carrying them out, must increase their interest in outdoor work, bring them into closer contact with the people, enable them better to control the executive staff, and induce them to bring irregularities to notice. But the Lieutenant-Governor would take this opportunity to point out one error

which appears to have been committed in almost every municipality in which Ward Committees have been established, and which must seriously interfere with their smooth working, and that is to entrust Ward Committees with the duty of assessing the inhabitants of their wards. It is extremely difficult for any one, even with the best intentions, to deal in a perfectly impartial spirit with questions relating to the taxation or assessment of his neighbours. All such matters, if not decided by the main body of Commissioners, should be entrusted to a Sub-Committee of persons selected for their position or acknowledged impartiality, and should not be left to the members of a Ward Committee whose only qualification very often for this difficult and delicate task is the accidental proximity of their dwelling to that of the assessee.

13. *Assessments and taxation.*—The rate on holdings was in force in twenty-five municipalities, a tax on persons being levied in the remainder. The maximum rate at which the former tax can be levied is 7½ per cent., except in Dacca and Darjeeling, where 10 per cent. is the limit. In last year's resolution the names of the twelve towns were mentioned in which the tax is not assessed at the maximum rate. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that none of these have increased the rate during the year under report. In the Bill to amend the Municipal Act which was passed in the Provincial Legislative Council during the current year, the limit of taxation in the important towns of Howrah and Patna has been raised to 10 per cent., thus placing them in the same category as Dacca and Darjeeling.

14. The average incidence of taxation throughout the municipalities of Bengal (except Calcutta) was 12 annas 9 pie per head, or one pie more than in the previous year. This figure, low as it is, does not represent the real incidence of direct municipal taxation, for the sum total, on which the calculation is based, includes tolls on ferries, a tax on carts (a large proportion of which is paid by persons who live outside municipal limits), as well as sums raised as fines and penalties, and a very large amount paid by Government for the taxes on public buildings. The statement in the margin compares the incidence of municipal taxation in Bengal with the results in some of the other provinces of the Empire during 1892-93, the latest year for which figures are available, and the comparison shows the municipalities in this province to be very lightly taxed.

	Rs.	A.	P.
North-Western Provinces	0	12	10
Panjab	1	3	5
Bombay	1	6	6
Assam	1	2	6
Bengal	0	12	9

15. In twenty-eight towns the incidence of taxation exceeded one rupee per head of the population; the list of these towns is identical with that given in paragraph 14 of last year's Resolution, save that Raniganj and Nator have dropped out, and Pabna is now included in it. With the exception of Chittagong all the towns in the list are in the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahi, or Dacca Division. In sixty-eight towns as against sixty-three in the previous year, the incidence of taxation was less than 8 annas per head. It was highest in Darjeeling (Rs. 4-1-5) and lowest in Debhatta (3 annas). The following important towns which form the headquarters of districts continue to be lightly taxed:—

Name of Municipality.	Incidence of taxation. 1892-93.		1893-94.		Name of Municipality.	Incidence of taxation. 1892-93.		1893-94.	
	As.	P.	As.	P.		As.	P.	As.	P.
Bankura ...	6	10	6	10	Cuttack ...	10	11	13	3
Gaya ...	9	5	9	6	Puri ...	12	1	13	8
Arrah ...	5	1	7	0	Balasore ...	8	6	8	6
Muzaffarpur ...	10	4	10	9	Hazaribagh ...	5	1	5	5
Darbhanga ...	5	7	5	8	Ranchi ...	8	11	9	2
Chapra ...	7	2	7	5	Daltonganj ...	6	10	6	1
Motihari ...	7	7	8	0	Purulia ...	8	8	9	4
Monghyr ...	10	7	10	5	Chaibassa ...	7	3	6	7
Purnea ...	13	9	13	7					

16. A revision of assessment, general or partial, came into force in 35 towns during the year, which resulted in an increase of the demand in all but four cases, viz., North Dum-Dum, Sherpur (Mymensingh), Bhabhua, and Old Malda.

The results were most satisfactory from a financial point of view in the towns mentioned in the margin. In Naihati the increase will probably be reduced before all the objections, of which a large number are pending, have been disposed of. In Berhampore and Motihari general revisions were made which improved the revenue by Rs. 3,186 and Rs. 1,133 respectively, but the new assessments did not come into force until 1st April 1894. The improvement in Patna is, no doubt, largely due to the judicious action of the Commissioners in appointing an official assessor; now that under section 46 of the Act provision has been made for the appointment of such an officer, a similar course would appear to be advisable in Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, and other towns mentioned in paragraph 15, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the Commissioners of these places will consider the propriety of taking action under that section. Municipal Commissioners should also everywhere consider whether it would not be to the advantage of the town to alter their system of taxation, or to put in force the provisions of section 85 of the Act as lately amended, and to introduce the tax on persons and the rate on holdings side by side in the same municipality. When the requirements of almost all municipalities in the province for improved sanitation are so urgent, it is a policy of mistaken philanthropy to abstain voluntarily from raising for the execution of these reforms any funds which could be obtained without undue hardship from the persons to be benefitted.

	Increase.
Patna ...	... 10,152
Bhagalpur ...	... 3,987
Naihati ...	... 3,532
Arrah ...	... 3,062
Nasirabad ...	... 2,365
Cattack ...	... 2,141

17. *Demands, collections, remissions and outstandings on account of taxes.*—Under these heads the following statement compares the totals for the years 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

	Demand.			Collections.				Remissions.				
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Percentage column 7 on 4.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Percentage column 10 on 3.	Outstanding balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1893-94 ...	4,27,689	22,81,279	27,08,968	2,43,143	18,60,629	21,03,772	77·6	59,612	50,372	1,18,984	4·3	4,86,212
1892-93 ...	4,21,006	22,52,676	26,73,682	2,65,052	18,60,231	21,25,283	79·4	65,010	56,840	1,22,756	4·5	4,25,643

With an increase in the demand there has been a general decrease in the collections. The percentage of current collections on current demand has fallen from 82·57 to 81·91, and that of arrear collections on arrear demand from 62·05 to 56·85; so that the percentage of total collections on the total demand has fallen by nearly 2. The outstanding balance has risen by Rs. 60,569. The record is altogether unsatisfactory except that there has been a small decrease in the percentage of remissions. The table below shows for each Division the percentages of collection attained by the municipalities as compared with the previous year:—

Percentage of total collections on total demand.	Number of Municipalities.																			
	Burdwan.		Presidency.		Rajshahi.		Dacca.		Chittagong.		Patna.		Bhagalpur.		Orissa.		Chota Nagpur.		Total.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
From 90 to 99·8 per cent.	13	11	6	7	5	5	9	9	2	2	14	17	4	4	2	2	2	1	57	58
,, 80 to 89 ,,	3	4	13	8	5	5	5	5	3	1	9	5	5	5	1	1	5	6	49	40
,, 70 to 79 ,,	4	5	13	15	1	...	3	3	...	2	2	3	1	...	...	2	2	1	26	27
,, 60 to 69 ,,	4	2	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	10
,, 50 to 59 ,,	2	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	5	9
,, 40 to 49 ,,	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Total number of Municipalities.	26	26	37	37	11	11	17	17	5	5	25	25	11	11	5	5	9	9	146	146

In the Rajshahi and Dacca Divisions the comparatively good record of the previous year was maintained. There was a very satisfactory improvement in the Patna Division, and in Orissa too the collections have improved. In the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions the record is worse than ever, the

percentage of collections on the total demand being 72·9 and 68·4, and the remissions 4 and 6·1 respectively per cent. In Serampore less than half the total demand was realized, and Maniktola, where in 1892-93 the collections were worse than in any town in Bengal, still retains this undesirable prominence, 40· per cent. only of the demand having been realized; it is reported that in the latter half of the year collections were made over to a contractor and some improvement is expected in the future. The inspection of the accounts of this municipality disclosed many irregularities which the Commissioners should lose no time in correcting.

18. In the thirteen towns noted in the margin the results reflect great credit on the Municipal authorities; the collections in each case exceeded 98 per cent., and this result was obtained without recourse being had to large remissions. It is a matter for regret that excepting Gaya, where for the second year in succession collections have been quite excellent and Narainganj, this list includes no large towns, and even if the scrutiny is extended to those places which collected 90 per cent. or more, it will be found that the only other large towns which attained that standard were Sirajganj (95·4), Chittagong (94·9), Bihar (96·21), Bettiah (97·5), Muzaffarpur (90·03), and Monghyr (94·9). Of the twenty-one towns in the Province with over 30,000 inhabitants, thirteen failed to realize 80 per cent. of the demand. The good results attained in the five municipalities in the Backergunge district deserve special notice; the percentage-figure of their collections is shown in the margin. In all the towns of the Muzaffarpur district, too, a high standard was reached. These facts show, if further proof is needed, that where method is employed and energy and attention are devoted to the work of collection, the municipal dues can be collected practically in full under the existing rules for the purpose, and that it is not the system but the manner of its application which is in fault.

Tamluk	98·6	Gaya	99·8
Mohespur	98·61	Tikari	99·7
Narainganj	99·2	Jagdispur	99·8
Nalchiti	98·8	Hajipur	98·4
Jhalokati	99·7	Madhubani	98·6
Cox's Bazar	99·6	Roserah	98·2
	Deoghur 99·98		

Barisal	94·7	Jhalokati	99·7
Nalchiti	98·8	Pirojpur	97·9
	Patuakhali 96·8		

19. In the matter of remissions which have occasionally been employed in the past as a convenient method of securing apparently good results in collections, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that an improvement is visible everywhere except in the Presidency Division. Only in the six towns named in the margin as against twelve in 1892-93 did the remissions exceed 10 per cent. Five out of the six towns are in the Presidency Division. The two first-named towns on the list have, for the past three years, made large remissions, and it seems probable that the assessments are inequitable, and that a paid assessor should be appointed to revise them as provided in section 46 of the amended Act: the Presidency Commissioner will be asked to report separately on the subject. In Balasore also the remissions amounted to 22·6 per cent. in 1892-93 and again to 9·52 in the year under report—figures which imply unreasonable assessment or a sudden impoverishment of the rate-payers, or both.

South Suburban	13·2	Baduria	20·6
Gobardanga	16·7	Santipur	18
North Dum-Dum	12·3	Raghunathpur	12·2

20. An explanation of the indifferent collections during the year, suggested in the following remarks of the Presidency Commissioner, deserves quotation :—

"The low percentage of collection is generally ascribed to the high price of food-grains, to the disturbance caused by the general elections held during the year, and also to the insufficiency of the collecting staff. These explanations are, I think, utterly inadequate, the real reasons being a dislike to adopt coercive measures to enforce payments for fear of being unpopular, especially at the time of the general elections which took place during the year, and a want of supervision over and fear of punishing the collecting staff, which is generally inefficient."

The Lieutenant-Governor has little doubt that Mr. Williams' views are correct. The faults indicated are characteristic of municipal government all the world over; but they seem to be particularly rife in Bengal at a time when

elections are imminent. Nothing but the further elevation of the standard of public duty among Municipal Commissioners will serve to eradicate these faults, which meanwhile tend to paralyze municipal administration, since without a punctual collection of municipal dues, and the exaction of the best possible work from the staff, the business of a municipality cannot be carried on with complete success. Since the close of the year the reports of the Examiner of Local Account have disclosed serious irregularities in many cases, and the Lieutenant-Governor must again draw the attention of all concerned to the supreme importance of a scrupulous adherence to the prescribed rules of account.

21. *Fresh imposts levied during the year.*—The following rates and taxes were levied for the first time during the year. The latrine tax in Katwa, license fees for dangerous trades under section 261 of the Act in Midnapore, South Dum-Dum, Khulna and Siwan. In North Barrackpore sanction was given to the levy of burial fees, and in Krishnagar and Lalbagh a tax was imposed on carts and horses and other animals during the year. Fees for the registration of outside carts plying within the municipality are said to have been levied in Siwan for the first time. In paragraph 30 of the resolution on municipalities for 1892-93, attention was drawn to the danger of this means of taxation becoming a source of oppression; its operation should be carefully watched. In towns where the main roads are repaired by the District Board there would appear to be little justification for its imposition.

22. *Income and expenditure.*—The following table shows separately for each Division the opening and closing balances, the income and the expenditure of its municipalities during, 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

Name of Division.	Opening balance.		Income during the year.		Total fund available for expenditure.		Total expenditure.		Closing balance.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	97,281	72,163	7,39,434	7,40,319	8,36,715	8,12,482	7,63,580	7,71,766	73,135	40,716
Presidency ...	1,01,227	1,17,587	6,13,546	6,24,935	7,14,773	7,42,522	5,97,136	5,67,785	1,17,637	1,74,737
Rajshahi ...	24,578	49,340	3,63,477	3,16,076	3,88,055	3,65,416	3,38,715	3,26,275	49,340	39,141
Dacca ...	53,689	36,193	3,88,414	3,54,684	4,42,103	3,90,883	4,04,449	3,64,963	37,654	25,920
Chittagong ...	14,448	9,909	77,823	1,18,199	92,271	1,28,108	82,362	77,202	9,909	50,906
Patna ...	60,108	73,562	5,38,934	7,71,864	5,99,042	8,45,426	5,25,479	7,29,609	73,563	1,15,817
Bhagalpur ...	25,701	31,170	2,29,253	2,10,259	2,54,954	2,41,429	2,23,784	2,01,421	31,170	40,008
Orissa ...	3,117	5,387	1,20,236	1,12,372	1,23,353	1,17,759	1,17,966	1,10,603	5,387	7,156
Chota Nagpur ...	17,457	21,602	72,206	66,447	89,663	88,049	68,061	70,740	21,602	17,309
Total ...	3,97,606	4,16,919	31,43,323	33,15,155	35,40,929	37,32,074	31,21,532	32,20,364	4,19,397	5,11,710

There was a satisfactory increase both in income and expenditure. The difference between the closing balance of 1892-93 and the opening balance of 1893-94 is due partly to an error of Rs. 1,448 in the accounts of Jamalpur Municipality in the Mymensingh district, which had passed unnoticed since 1890-91 until brought to light by Mr. Earle, the Magistrate; there were other small discrepancies elsewhere which call for no special notice.

23. The closing balances in many instances are unduly high; explanations have been given in some cases, but in the following municipalities there

appears to be no reason for keeping in hand a balance so large when compared with the income of the town:—

Name of Municipality.	Opening balance.	Income excluding opening balance.	Closing balance.	Name of Municipality.	Opening balance.	Income excluding opening balance.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suri	3,035	8,083	2,241	Gaya	17,011	71,961	15,113
Maniktola ...	8,720	71,351	11,623	Tikari	2,661	7,557	2,586
Jainagar	107	5,432	1,764	Jagdispur	972	3,724	1,373
South Dum-Dum ...	5,253	10,010	5,382	Revelganj	1,101	9,707	1,217
North ditto ...	1,548	4,501	1,820	Siwan	3,048	7,483	3,151
Lalbagh	6,585	30,292	6,566	Muzaffarpur ...	12,940	1,06,403	42,617
Jangipur	3,977	9,255	2,965	Hajipur	1,481	8,852	2,798
Khulna	708	39,069	23,709	Lalganj	1,100	4,032	1,328
Jalpaiguri ...	7,712	15,054	9,050	Sitamarhi	3,553	8,021	3,134
Sherpur (Bogra) ...	712	6,732	1,106	Madhubani ...	1,712	13,464	4,010
Narainganj ...	9,604	40,403	6,871	Jamalpur	5,989	17,047	4,810
Jamalpur (Mymensingh)	1,684	9,212	1,252	Bhagalpur... ...	13,703	73,466	20,906
Netrakona	2,127	4,499	2,889	Colgong	1,578	4,402	1,862
Tangail	483	6,403	1,029	Kishanganj ...	2,312	7,535	1,596
Faridpur	2,097	10,341	1,771	Old Malda ...	2,447	3,549	2,092
Nalchiti	477	1,970	539	Deoghur	2,876	8,801	4,485
Jhalokati	1,395	3,367	815	Puri	4,044	40,655	5,433
Patuakhali ...	653	2,714	662	Daltonganj ...	2,575	4,843	1,791
Patna	14,761	3,18,085	25,832	Purulia	14,018	14,698	10,728
Bihar	1,812	14,451	2,945	Jhalda	1,590	2,489	1,809
Dinapur	2,580	12,427	4,172	Chaibassa	1,539	5,781	1,261

INCOME.

24. The apparent increase of Rs. 1,71,832 in the income of the municipalities shown in paragraph 23 is more than accounted for by the large increase amounting to Rs. 2,39,589 under debt and suspense heads. The income available for expenditure actually decreased.

25. The following table shows the revenue derived from taxation proper in each Division in 1893-94 and in each of the four preceding years:—

Year.	Names of Divisions.									
	Burdwan.	Presidency.	Rajshahi.	Dacca.	Chittagong.	Patna.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	5,07,501	3,87,817	1,68,252	2,23,819	45,148	3,58,813	1,40,136	65,884	38,541	19,35,911
1890-91	5,43,474	4,19,602	1,76,072	2,10,760	49,737	3,56,439	1,29,983	67,704	38,189	19,91,960
1891-92	5,43,855	4,56,946	1,75,379	2,29,153	55,298	3,83,542	1,45,281	65,911	40,797	20,96,162
1892-93	5,88,357	4,36,448	2,03,564	2,39,493	51,169	3,81,903	1,59,245	76,310	38,965	21,75,359
1893-94	5,71,793	4,43,654	2,04,781	2,42,967	50,206	3,92,156	1,52,909	82,010	39,445	21,79,901
Increase or decrease since 1889-90.	+64,292	+55,837	+36,529	+19,148	+5,058	+33,323	+12,773	+16,126	+904	+2,43,990

26. The total income from taxation showed an altogether insignificant increase of Rs. 4,542 or ·2 per cent. over that of 1892-93. The considerable decrease of nearly 3 per cent. in the Burdwan Division is distributed among all the districts except Birbhum; it is due to indifferent collections and to a reduction in the demand. Similarly that in the Bhagalpur Division is shared by all districts except Malda, and is solely owing to laxity in collection, as the demand increased. The decrease in the income of the municipalities in the Chittagong Division after 1891-92, and the very small increase during the last five years, are unsatisfactory features, for it is impossible to believe that during that interval assessable income has not risen considerably, there having been no famine or calamity, except a cyclone in Noakhali in October 1893, to account for any general falling off in the material prosperity of the townsfolk.

27. The statement in Appendix E shows the details of income under each head separately for each Division during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94, and the following figures give the difference between the receipts of the two years for the whole province:—

Heads of Revenue.	Total receipts (1893-94).	Comparison with 1892-93.		
		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Taxation—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rate on houses and lands ...	7,86,763	...	11,041	1·38
Tax on animals and vehicles ...	1,85,910	5,742	...	3·18
Tax on professions and trades ...	25,163	...	2,559	9·23
Tolls on ferries	1,21,347	...	332	·27
Water rate	35,060	...	642	1·79
Lighting rate	35,770	...	678	1·86
Conservancy	4,18,021	18,861	...	4·72
Tax on persons	5,58,223	...	5,423	·96
Miscellaneous penalties ...	13,644	614	...	4·71
2. Realizations under special Acts ...	1,08,415	...	11,010	9·21
3. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation	2,78,058	...	18,763	6·32
4. Grants and contributions ...	1,77,673	...	11,391	6·02
5. Miscellaneous	56,785	...	31,135	35·41
6. Extraordinary and debt—				
(*a*) Sale proceeds of Government securities	1,069	1,069	...	(There were no receipts last year.)
(*b*) Loans	2,98,000	2,42,000	...	
(*c*) Realisations of sinking fund for repayment of loans ...	7,124	1,070	...	17·67
(*d*) Advances	1,17,768	...	44,974	27·63
(*e*) Deposits	90,362	40,424	...	80·94
Total ...	33,15,155	3,09,780	1,37,948	
Net increase—Rs. ...		1,71,832		

28. *Rate on the value of holdings*—Either this tax or the tax on persons is levied in every municipality, and they form the most important sources of municipal income. The rate on holdings was levied in thirty-five towns during the year, and yielded a revenue of Rs. 7,86,763, which is Rs. 11,041, or 1·38 per cent. less than in the previous year. There was an increase in the Presidency, Rajshahi and Orissa Divisions, and a decrease in the other Divisions (excluding Chota Nagpur, where the tax is not levied). There was a decrease in all the municipalities of the Burdwan Division except in Hooghly, Uttarpara and Howrah. In Burdwan town the audit of accounts and preparations for the elections are said to have hindered collections, but the excuse cannot be accepted. The heavy falling off in Raniganj is due to the large realization of arrears in the previous year, that in Bally to bad collections. In the Presidency Division the increase was largest in the following towns:—Rupees 4,956 in Maniktola, due to the introduction of the system of collecting through a contractor instead of by a paid establishment, Rs. 3,398 in Cossipore-Chitpur, Rs. 2,212 in Santipur, and Rs. 510 in the South Suburban Municipality (due in all three cases to increased collection of arrears), Rs. 629 in Jessore, due to better collections and to an increase in the demand. There was a falling off of Rs. 1,970 in Krishnagar, due to mismanagement of the collections. In Darjeeling and Kurseong an increase occurred, chiefly due to the assessment of new and improved holdings. In Dacca the falling off is said to be due to the high prices of food-grain which have caused a falling off in the collections, but

in the neighbouring town of Narainganj there was not a falling off but an increase. In the Patna Division there was a decrease in the Patna Municipality, due to a dispute between the Railway Company and the Municipality as to the amount of taxes to be paid, and also to the late payment of amounts due on Government buildings. In Siwan, where the tax on persons is in force, the collections show a decrease from Rs. 5,528 to Rs. 704, owing to the receipts in previous years having been wrongly shown under this head. In Hajipur there was an increase of more than 16 per cent. in the collections. There was a decrease in all the towns in the Bhagalpur Division where the tax is levied, due to indifferent collections, for which the explanations offered are inadequate. In Puri an increase of Rs. 1,042 is ascribed to greater energy in collecting.

29. *Tax on animals and vehicles.*—In the Dacca, Chittagong, and Bhagalpur Divisions the amounts realized from this source of revenue varied but little. There was an advance of Rs. 2,256 in Burdwan, due mainly to an increase in the number of vehicles and draft cattle in Burdwan, Baidyabatty, and Howrah. In the Presidency Division the increase is owing to the imposition of a tax on carriages, horses, and other animals in Lalbagh; the collections in that town amounting to Rs. 3,933. Reference was made in last year's Resolution to the large amount (more than half the municipal income) realized in Chanduria Municipality from the registration of carts which belonged to persons outside the town, but plied occasionally within municipal limits, and in consequence of the opinion then clearly expressed that these carts, if they come but once or twice a week into the municipality on market days, ought not to be taxed, the collections have decreased by Rs. 976. In Baranagore the decrease in receipts under this head is again ascribed to the lack of supervision exercised during the period of the elections. In the Rajshahi Division the increase is ascribed to a falling off in the number of carts, carriages and animals registered.

30. *Tax on professions and trades.*—Some doubt exists as to what sums should be credited under this head and what under column 29, (fees for licenses under section 261). The total of these two columns was Rs. 29,663 in 1893-94 against Rs. 31,692 in 1892-93. The falling off under this head is due to the fact that in Howrah and Maniktola the fees levied on warehouses for jute, straw and other inflammable materials have been credited this year under the head of collections under the Licensed Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act of 1893. In Dacca there was an increase of Rs. 1,317 in the receipts owing to the tax which was first imposed in 1892-93 having come into full operation only during the year under report. In Orissa the considerable increase was due to the taxing of trades not previously rendered liable.

31. *Tolls on Ferries.*—Nowhere in the Province are tolls levied on roads, and in the Chota Nagpur Division there are none on ferries situated within municipal limits. In the Presidency Division the receipts fell off, partly owing to the grant of Rs. 500 out of the receipts of the Government ferry at Ranaghat having been shown under Grants and contributions instead of under "Tolls and ferries," and partly to the reduction of income from the Jiaganj ferry in the Lalbagh Municipality, due to the East Indian Railway Company having opened an out-agency at that place. The decrease of Rs. 2,751 in the Patna Municipality due to a default has since been adjusted out of the security deposit made by the ferry farmers. In other Divisions except Patna and Burdwan, the receipts from tolls increased. In Cuttack town an increase of Rs. 1,007 is ascribed to realizations of arrears and to the large number of pilgrims who used the ferry. In Muzaffarpur the Korlahia Ghat ferry was re-opened owing to the Victoria bridge having become unfit for traffic, and the receipts in consequence partly recovered the falling off that occurred in 1892-93. No explanation has been given of the fact that there was no revenue from this source during the year under report in the English Bazar Municipality in Malda, whereas in 1892-93 it amounted to Rs. 1,387.

32. *Water rate.*—This was levied as in the previous year in Burdwan, Darjeeling, and Bhagalpur. In Nasirabad sanction was given to the imposition of the tax, but the Commissioners proposed, instead of levying a water-rate, to pay the cost of the water-supply from the general fund. This proposal has been vetoed, and the tax will be levied from the commencement of the current year.

33. *Lighting rate.*—This rate is levied only in Howrah. The decrease is due to remissions on account of vacant holdings.

34. *Conservancy including scavenging and latrine rates.*—The large increase (Rs. 18,861) of income under this head was shared by the seven Divisions named in the margin, whilst the remaining two Divisions, viz., Burdwan and Chittagong, show a falling off of Rs. 2,719 and Rs. 257 respectively. As regards the Burdwan Division, it may be said that in 1892-93 there was a large increase of Rs. 20,526 over the revenue of the previous year, and the present decline may be due to there having been smaller arrears to collect. Chittagong has shown a reduced income during both the years, although the decrease is small. The Lieutenant-Governor is gratified to observe that a large percentage of increase has occurred in the Patna Division during two successive years. The following municipalities show the largest fluctuations in the receipts as compared with the previous year :—

Division.	Amount of increase. Rs.	Percentage of increase.
Presidency ...	5,656	7·6
Rajshahi ...	1,720	3·1
Dacca	3,675	5·5
Patna	7,919	52·2
Bhagalpur ...	496	2·3
Orissa ...	1,767	11·4
Chota Nagpur ...	604	18·2

Name of Municipality.	Amount of increase. Rs.
Utterpara	1,057
Cossipore-Chitpur	2,162
Maniktola	1,153
Krishnagar	2,213
Patna	7,494
English Bazar	2,390
Cuttack	1,277
Puri	1,160

Name of Municipality.	Amount of decrease. Rs.
Raniganj	1,112
Baranagar	1,114
Dacca	1,021

The fluctuations of income under this head are obviously due to the same causes which affected the receipts under other forms of taxation in force in these municipalities.

35. *Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.*—There was on the whole a falling off of income under this head, which was shared by six divisions. The Patna Division shows a satisfactory increase, whilst in Dacca and Orissa there was some slight improvement. The actual difference in income in each division as compared with the previous year, under this important head of taxation, which is in force in most of the municipalities in Bengal (111) is shown in the margin. All the municipalities in the Burdwan Division in which this tax was in force show a falling off except Bankura, Sonamukhi, Ramjibanpur, and Kharar, the last three being very small towns with small incomes. The Commissioner observes that the explanations submitted are generally not satisfactory. In the Presidency Division, more than one-half of the municipalities where this tax is levied show a falling off in income, the most notable among them being Baranagar (Rs. 3,322), Lalbagh (Rs. 2,267), North Barrackpore (Rs. 1,394), and Baduria (Rs. 1,034). Only three municipalities, viz., Naihati, Nadia, and Moheshpur, return an increase of over Rs. 300. Out of the nine municipalities in the Rajshahi Division which rely for their revenue on this form of taxation, six show a decline which in Rampur Boalia amounted to Rs. 1,860: Pabna alone shows a satisfactory increase of Rs. 1,611. In the Dacca Division nine out of fifteen municipalities show an increase, the largest being at Nasirabad where it was of Rs. 1,416. In the Chittagong Division there was a falling off in the Municipalities of Comilla and Brahmanberia. Of the considerable increase in the Patna Division, a portion is apparent only, the income of the Siwan Municipality (Rs. 4,425) having now, as stated above, been correctly shown under this head instead of under "tax on houses and lands:" among the remaining towns of the division, the improvement is most marked in Arrah (Rs. 2,534), Bihar (Rs. 1,351), Bettiah (Rs. 1,147), and Buxar (Rs. 1,026),

Name of Division.	Amount of increase (+) or decrease(—). Rs.
Burdwan ...	—4,800
Presidency ...	—9,966
Rajshahi ...	—1,570
Dacca	+1,192
Chittagong ...	—1,202
Patna	+10,844
Bhagalpur ...	—39
Orissa	+138
Chota Nagpur ...	—20

whilst Siwan and Sasaram show a decrease of Rs. 1,103 and Rs. 945, respectively. In the remaining three divisions the variations are small and call for no comment. The falling off of income is ascribed variously to the general elections, to the decreased prosperity of the people in some towns, to desertion and death of rate-payers, to the changes in, or reduction of, the collecting staff, to smaller arrears left from previous years, and to high prices of food-grains: but the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to doubt whether there was much reason for the decrease beyond laxity in supervising collections, which was no doubt enhanced by the near approach of the elections.

36. *Other sources of revenue.*—Of other sources of revenue the rate levied in Howrah, Maniktola, Cossipur-Chitpur and Madaripur for the maintenance of the Fire Brigade under Bengal Act I of 1893 yielded an income of Rs. 35,368 against Rs. 42,546 in the previous year. Revenue from pounds shows a falling off from Rs. 65,361 to Rs. 61,281; the fluctuations are most noticeable in the towns of Midnapur and Dinajpur, where receipts decreased by Rs. 1,324 and Rs. 502 respectively, and in Rangpur, where there was a large increase of Rs. 642. The amount of fines shows a falling off from Rs. 40,717 to Rs. 33,423, which is due probably to lack of energy in prosecutions, for the Lieutenant-Governor can hardly suppose that there has been a sudden decrease in the number of offences.

37. *Grants from Provincial and Local Funds.*—The table in Appendix L shows the grants received by municipalities from Provincial and Local Funds, and also contributions from other sources in 1893-94 and in the previous year. The total amount of the grants and contributions from each of the different sources, and the purposes for which they were made, are shown in the table below:—

Purposes for which made.	Provincial.	District Fund.	Other Funds and public charity.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Medical	2,594	21,120	22,897	46,611
Education	5,890	...	550	6,440
Public Works	37,559	20,133	25,539	83,231
Other purposes	700	...	11,586	12,286
Total ...	46,743	41,253	60,572	1,48,568

The most important of the items shown in Appendix L are the following:—A grant of Rs. 25,000 from the Provincial Funds, being an instalment of a total contribution of Rs. 50,000 made for the improvement of the town of Khulna; a contribution of Rs. 20,000 by the Mymensingh District Board, towards the construction of the Raj Rajeswari water-works in Nasirabad; and two sums of Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 10,200, the former of which was given by Babu Udit Narain Singh for the water-works in the town of Bhagalpur, and the latter by Raja Surya Kanta Acharjee Chaudhury, Bahadur, for those at Nasirabad, being instalments of their contributions for the works.

38. *Gifts by Private Individuals.*—Besides those mentioned in Appendix L, other gifts have been made by private persons, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to take this opportunity of acknowledging the liberality which prompted the execution of the following works. In Raniganj the excavation of a tank to be reserved for drinking purposes was begun, the cost, estimated at Rs. 6,000, being borne by a private gentleman; Babu Bhuban Mohan Mukherji paid Rs. 3,849 for the improvement of a lane in the Howrah Municipality. In the

South Barrackpore Municipality Babus Trannath Banerji and Kalinath Pramanik have constructed public bathing ghats. Two large tanks in Jessore were re-excavated at the cost of the Dighapattia Estate and of the Narail zamindars, respectively. In Khulna, Babu Barada Kanta Rai, a Municipal Commissioner, maintained a school and the "Sripur Hitashadini Sabha," supported a dispensary and library in Debhata. Babu Radha Gobinda Das, of Enactganj, constructed a pucca ghat for the cremation of the dead at Daeca. In Comilla two tanks were excavated by private persons for the benefit of the public. In the Bihar Municipality liberal contributions were made by private persons for the repair of the Bayley sarai. Babu Ram Bhagwan Chaube, of Sikraul, built a pucca ghat in the Buxar Municipality, and another was constructed from public subscriptions. The late Maharaja of Dumraon gave Rs. 3,600 for the construction of an operation ward in the Bankipore dispensary. The following liberal contributions were received towards the cost of the Muzaffarpur drainage scheme :—

		Rs.
1.	Maharaja of Darbhanga	10,000
2.	Babu Rameshwar Narain Mahta	5,000
3.	„ Nandan Lal	5,000
4.	„ Bishwa Nath Prashad Mahta	2,500
5.	„ Gajraj Sahai	2,000
6.	„ Baldev Sahu	2,500
7.	„ Dewa Dass Mahanta, of Motihari ...	2,000
8.	Raja Peruddin Khan, of Parsanee	2,000
9.	Babu Chowdhry Mahadev Parshad	1,000

EXPENDITURE.

39. The total expenditure in the municipalities of the province (excluding Calcutta) amounted during the year to Rs. 32,20,364 against Rs. 31,21,532 in 1892-93, and the closing balances of the two years were respectively Rs. 5,11,710 and Rs. 4,19,397. The statement in Appendix F shows the percentage that the expenditure under each of the principal heads bears to the total outlay (excluding debt and suspense heads). For the whole province the percentages for the two years are as follows :—

	Conservancy.	Public Works.	Establishment.	Medical.	Lighting.	Education.	Drainage.	Vaccination.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1892-93	29·07	19·21	11·4	9·47	5·28	4·8	3·56	0·6
1893-94	27·9	18·2	10·9	9·4	5·5	4·5	9·5	0·6

40. Looking first to the figures for each Division it appears that the highest proportionate expenditure on conservancy is in the Burdwan and Orissa Divisions and the lowest in the Patna, Chittagong, and Dacca Divisions. Compared with other Divisions, establishment absorbs the largest share of the expenditure in Orissa, Rajshahi, and Bhagalpur, while in Dacca and Patna it is smallest. The largest proportionate sum is devoted to the medical needs of the people in Chota Nagpur, Bhagalpur, Dacca, and Chittagong, while the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions are at the bottom of the list in this respect. As in the previous year, Chittagong shows the highest and the Presidency Division the next highest percentage of expenditure on education. The Municipalities in the Dacca Division would appear to be least heedful in this respect. These comparisons are useful only as a rough guide and cannot be relied on for exact conclusions; for instance, in the year under report the heavy expenditure in the Patna and Muzaffarpur Municipalities on drainage schemes raised the percentage of expenditure of the Division under Drainage from 2·4 to 29·5 and proportionately reduced that under all other items; but as the cost was met from extraordinary sources of income, there was no corresponding reduction in the actual expenditure under the other various heads.

41. The following table shows the expenditure of 1893 94 under its main heads, and also shows how these totals have varied from those of the previous year:—

Heads of expenditure.	Total expenditure in 1893-94.	Comparison with 1892-93.		
		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. General Administration—				
Office Establishment	1,85,422	...	4,409	2·3
Collection of taxes	1,42,535	2,450	...	1·7
Survey of lands	2,540	...	2,556	50·1
Other items	6,834	1,049	...	18·1
2. Public Safety—				
Fire (establishment, &c.) ...	27,496	...	9,710	26·1
Lighting	1,66,167	13,342	...	8·7
Other items	15,404	...	278	1·7
3. Public Health and Convenience—				
Water-supply	1,55,684	...	60,783	28·0
Drainage	2,86,684	1,83,497	...	177·8
Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	8,40,849	...	724	·08
Hospitals and dispensaries ...	2,82,189	8,064	...	2·9
Vaccination	18,828	...	212	1·1
Markets and slaughter-houses ...	20,981	2,362	...	12·6
Public Works—				
(*i*) Establishment	64,490	3,462	...	5·6
(*ii*) Buildings	45,940	...	418	·9
(*iii*) Roads	4,31,451	...	8,846	2·0
(*iv*) Stores	5,942	...	2,502	29·6
Other items	19,554	...	4,235	17·8
4. Public Instruction ...	1,36,867	3,592	...	2·6
5. Contributions for general purposes ...	5,595	...	2,687	32·4
6. Miscellaneous ...	1,39,652	...	13,577	8·8
7. Extraordinary and Debt—				
Investments	6,107	5,261	...	621·8
Other items	2,13,243	...	13,310	5·8
Total	32,20,364	2,23,079	1,24,247	3·1
Net increase	...	98,832		

42. *Office and Collection Establishment.*—The total expenditure on office establishment shows a small increase of Rs. 2,450, and that on collecting establishment a decrease of Rs. 4,409. The result is satisfactory and indicates that the insidious growth of establishment charges, which is the main danger of all local bodies, has been checked for the present. There is, however, an unexplained increase of Rs. 443 in the expenditure of the North Barrackpore Municipality on establishment, which merits the attention of the Divisional Commissioner. In fourteen municipalities as compared with fifteen in 1892-93, the cost of the office and collecting establishment exceeded one-quarter of the whole expenditure of the year. In all towns the total expenditure was less than Rs. 5,000, and in eight of them it was less than Rs. 3,000. In such cases Rule 2 of the Account Rules framed under section 82 of the Act, which is quoted in the margin, makes any large reduction in establishment impossible. The Commissioner

Kotrang	... 28·1	Debhatta	... 42·3
Bansbaria	... 27·74	Chanduria	... 35·9
North Dum-Dum	25·1	Netrakona	... 23·8
Baduria	... 25·3	Nalchiti	... 28·9
Taki	... 34·6	Lalganj	... 33·6
Birnagore	... 27·7	Colgong	... 26·6
Moheshpur	... 29·1	Jhalda	... 25·5

"In no case shall the same person compile the municipal accounts and superintend the collection of the rates and other municipal income."

of Dacca during the year under review drew attention to this rule, and suggested that towns the income of which was small should be exempted from its operation. In view, however, of the fact that defalcations are especially frequent in small municipalities, which are usually far removed from head-quarters and necessarily receive but little official supervision, the Lieutenant-Governor was unwilling to remove this important safeguard against embezzlements and malpractices.

43. *The Prevention of Fire.*—The decrease of expenditure under this head from Rs. 37,116 to Rs. 27,406 was due to the fact that the contribution formerly made by the Cossipur-Chitpur Municipality to the Calcutta Fire Brigade was reduced to nearly one-half by the passing of the Licensed Warehouse and Fire Brigade Bill of 1893. In the city of Patna a considerable sum, amounting to Rs. 3,038, was for the first time shown under this head.

44. *Lighting.*—The expenditure increased from Rs. 1,52,825 in 1892-93 to Rs. 1,66,167 in the year under report. The increase was shared by all Divisions except those of Chittagong and Patna, and was due chiefly to the increase in the number of lights. In thirty-three towns there was no expenditure under this head. Whatever opinion may be held as to the advisability of street-lighting in small rural municipalities, there can be no room for doubt as to its necessity in the towns named in the margin, in all of which the population exceeds 10,000, but in which nevertheless nothing was spent on street lighting during the year: especially is this neglect a matter for wonder in North and South Barrackpore, each of which contains a population of over 20,000 persons.

South Barrackpore.	Madhubani.
North Barrckpore.	Roserah.
Nasirabad.	Jajpur.
Barh.	Hazaribagh.

45. *Water-supply.*—Under this head Rs. 1,55,684 were spent against Rs. 2,16,467 in the previous year. The decrease was in capital expenditure only. In the Burdwan Division the considerable falling off was due to less outlay having been incurred during the year on the extension of the water-works in the Burdwan Municipality. In the Dacca Division the heavy decrease was owing to the fact that but little capital expenditure was required to complete the water-works at Nasirabad which were opened during the year. The increase in the Presidency Division from Rs. 5,753 to Rs. 31,479 arises from the cost incurred in connecting Maniktola with the Calcutta system. The only other towns in which water-works exist are Dacca, Darjeeling, Kurseong and Bhagalpur. The water-works at Arrah, the cost of which is to be met partly by the Municipality, partly by the District Board, and partly from contributions, were completed and opened by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor shortly after the close of the year under review. No expenditure, however, on this account appears under this head in the accounts of 1893-94, as the work is being carried out by a joint committee of representatives from the District Board and the Municipality, and not by the Municipality itself, and the contribution of the Municipality was not paid over until after the close of the year.

46. It was thought desirable during the year to appoint a committee to enquire into the purity of the water supplied by the Darjeeling Municipality, of which Mr. Nolan, the Commissioner of the Division, was chosen President. Since the close of the year the Municipal Commissioners have applied to Government for a loan to enable them to carry out the recommendations of the Committee.

47. The Hooghly Municipal Commissioners have completed an agreement with the East Indian Railway Company under which water drawn from the river by the Company will be conveyed into municipal tanks when required at a cost of $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas per thousand gallons, but Mr. Duke, the Magistrate, writes that he fears the Commissioners do not seriously intend to raise the funds necessary to carry out the scheme. The extensive scheme for the supply of filtered water to Howrah made some progress, and Rs. 14,627 were spent in surveying a site for the head works and on other preliminary arrangements: since the close of the year the detailed plans have been approved, a contract with Messrs. Burn and Company has been concluded, and a loan of fifteen lakhs for carrying out the work sanctioned. Negotiations for the supply of water to the Cossipur-Chitpur Municipality from the Calcutta mains have long been in progress, and there at length seems to be some prospect of

their satisfactory conclusion. Mr. Kimber, the Engineer of the Calcutta Corporation, was engaged during the year in working out a comprehensive scheme for the supply of water to the suburban Municipalities on the left bank of the Hooghly. The experiments which were conducted last year at Gaya, in order to ascertain whether a sufficient supply of water could be obtained beneath the sandy bed of the river Falgu to provide the town with pure water, were prosecuted during the year under report, and the result is said to be very promising.

48. The schemes described in the foregoing paragraph are expensive and ambitious, and of a character which can only be attempted in large and prosperous Municipalities. Those which more nearly affect the health and welfare of the masses in most towns are the construction and repair of tanks and wells and their cleansing and protection from contamination. It is satisfactory to note that this class of expenditure rose from Rs. 38,678 in 1892-93 to Rs. 46,417 during the year under review. Besides the Raniganj and Jessore tanks already mentioned in paragraph 38, the most important works are as follows. The Municipal Commissioners of Khulna pumped up water from tanks into settling reservoirs, and two new reservoirs were constructed during the year. In Rangpur one of Norton's tube-wells was sunk. The water-supply of the town of Pabna is said to be very defective, and a scheme for its improvement has been prepared by the Municipal Commissioners. There are reserved tanks in all the municipalities of Backergunge, and the Magistrate reports that the inhabitants of these places now appreciate the good water thus provided.

49. The purity of the water-supply of the town of Puri, which is derived solely from tanks and wells, is a matter not of local but of provincial if not imperial importance, since upon it largely depends the well-being of hundreds of thousands of Hindu pilgrims from every part of India. Surgeon-Captain Dyson, Officiating Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, inspected the town in August 1893, and wrote as follows: "The inferior quality of the water which these wells contain is now, as it has been for years past, the great sanitary evil of Puri"; and of the Svetgunga, the most important tank in the town, resorted to by thousands of pilgrims who drink of the water and wash in it, he writes: "When I examined the tank the water was of a rich green colour, giving off a most offensive smell, and the Chemical Examiner, who has recently analysed it, reports that it 'resembles liquid sewage,' which is not surprising considering the various forms of the worst pollution to which it has been subjected for seven centuries." Some steps have since been taken towards improving the wells: the owners of some have been induced to clean and improve them, and six wells belonging to the municipality have been condemned and closed. The attempts made to cleanse the Svetgunga tank have been less successful. The Sanitary Commissioner recommended the purchase of a pump in order to empty the tank, and the Rani of Puri, the Superintendent of the temple, to whom the tank belongs, promised in October 1893 to contribute Rs. 3,000 to the cost of the operation. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to hear that, notwithstanding renewed promises, she has as yet paid nothing, and in consequence the pump has not yet been purchased. It is impossible to allow the proprietor of any tank by neglect of this character to endanger, not merely the health and lives of neighbouring inhabitants, but that of every town of India from which the pilgrims come. It may be necessary to adopt coercive measures under section 200 of the Municipal Act, to compel the proprietress to cleanse the tank, but His Honour trusts that before action is taken the Superintendent of the temple will recognise her responsibility in the matter.

50. To the provision and maintenance of a good water-supply in every town the Lieutenant-Governor attaches the greatest importance, for he considers that Municipal Commissioners can confer no greater benefit on their fellow-townsmen. The researches of medical science year by year establish more clearly the close connection between zymotic diseases and a contaminated water-supply, while on the other hand the measures which are required to place potable water within the reach of the public are in most cases simple and inexpensive and call for little other expenditure than that of energy, forethought and care. In Bihar it is from wells that the public water-supply

is chiefly drawn, and on this subject the Commissioner of Patna writes:—"In most municipalities in Bihar a good supply of wholesome drinking water can, I have no doubt, under proper arrangements, be obtained from wells. I am of opinion that all that is necessary is that selected wells among those existing should be thoroughly cleaned out and care taken to keep them in order in future, and that new wells should be sunk on sites well removed from contaminated surroundings. Some simple and popular means should also be adopted for raising the water, in place of the miscellaneous collection of ropes and utensils, brought from no one knows what nest of uncleanliness and disease, which is at present used for the purpose." In Bengal tanks are more generally used, and the Lieutenant-Governor fears that the following remarks of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division are only too true:—"Many of the municipal towns have apparently never had a good supply of drinking water, but in many there are capital tanks which could easily have been preserved for drinking purposes. Often no attempt has been made to do this. New tanks are asked for and taken in hand, but stringent measures to keep the tanks free from pollution, when made, are equally needed, and on that very point the Municipal Commissioners often show themselves completely indifferent." Once the urgent necessity of reform has been recognised, no municipality which fails to introduce it will be able to rebut the charge of apathy:—the best methods of preserving water from pollution are well known, and in case of doubt or difficulty the Sanitary Department will readily render advice or assistance: the amended Municipal Act has defined and largely increased the powers of Municipal Commissioners over the water-supply; a new body of Municipal Commissioners has lately been formed which for three years will control the destinies of the municipalities in these provinces, and the Lieutenant-Governor lays upon them as a grave and important responsibility the paramount duty of providing for their fellow-townsmen the inestimable benefit of a pure water supply.

51. *Drainage.*—Out of the large sum of Rs. 2,86,684 devoted to drainage the greater portion was spent in the Patna and Muzaffarpur municipalities; namely, Rs. 1,58,962 in the former and Rs. 32,008 in the latter. If these two towns are left out of consideration, it appears that the capital expenditure on drainage works amounted to Rs. 30,051 in 1893-94, and the cost of maintenance to Rs. 65,663, as compared with Rs. 33,876 and Rs. 69,311, respectively, in the previous year. Again, if the expenditure in each Division is examined, it will appear that besides Patna, Dacca alone shows any considerable increase (Rs. 5,823), while Burdwan, Rajshahi, and Orissa devoted considerably less than in the previous year to this purpose.

52. The total expenditure in the city of Patna was Rs. 1,59,063. The progress made appears to be satisfactory and the Commissioner writes:—

"A thorough system of drainage on scientific principles is being carried out in Patna city under the supervision of Mr. Salmon, the District Engineer. A very considerable portion of the work has already been done, and it is hoped that the remainder will be finished very shortly. The necessity of some system of flushing the drains regularly is being already felt, and the subject must at once receive the careful attention of the Commissioners."

The cost of the drainage works in progress in the town of Muzaffarpur is estimated at Rs. 99,080, which is being met partly by a loan of Rs. 60,000 from Government, and partly from subscriptions. Excluding these two towns, only the nine municipalities noted in the margin incurred any considerable expenditure on drainage, and in all but the first four, the expenditure falls under the head of maintenance and repairs. In Burdwan the scheme commenced in 1892-93 appears to have made little progress. The Baradanda drainage work in Puri is said to have been nearly completed. The new main channel from Serampore to Konnagar was completed during the year, but the Commissioners instead of rendering it effective by connecting it with the internal drainage of the town have spent on other objects a sum Rs. 10,000 saved out of the Government loan granted for the main channel. The Commissioner will be asked to report separately on the subject.

	Rs.
Manicktola	2,495
Darjeeling	8,102
Dacca	6,818
Puri	6,120
South Barrackpore ...	3,156
Berhampore	3,145
Nasirabad	5,598
Gaya	2,108
Cuttack	2,013

53. In last year's Resolution the Lieutenant-Governor noticed the activity of the Municipal Commissioners in several towns in having levels taken and drainage schemes prepared, and he is glad to find that this activity is unabated. In Hooghly, Dainhat, Bally, Badyabati, Uttarpara, Baruipur, Ranaghat, Nadia, Kushtia, Kumarkhali, and Bogra, levels have been taken, and in the first four towns and in Krishnagar schemes have been actually prepared. But the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice in many cases a great unwillingness to proceed further, so that the schemes are suspended, and on the survey no action is taken. There are indeed noteworthy exceptions; both Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri have taken loans and intend to push through the work, and in Comilla, also, matters are progressing. The plea put forward for inaction usually is that the schemes are too expensive. It cannot be expected that capital expenditure can be met from current income; either it must be paid for from savings, or a loan must be taken from Government, and of the two plans the latter is obviously preferable. A perusal of the Divisional reports, however, discloses many cases in which the alleged inability of the Commissioners to take a loan could apparently be removed by the more efficient administration of their existing resources. In many cases municipal dues are not collected, or considerable sums are spent on higher education, while in others the Commissioners, even if they administer judiciously the funds available, are unwilling to increase taxation even where it is admitted to be unreasonably low, as in Darbhanga. Where these conditions prevail it no doubt becomes hard to find money for improvements, but the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the new body of Commissioners will take a broader view of their duties and will endeavour to administer their resources to the greatest advantage of the Municipality, not hesitating to ask for a loan which can be repaid on easy terms when an important reform necessitates a special effort.

54. *Conservancy (including road watering) and latrines.*—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 8,40,849, as compared with Rs. 8,41,573 in 1892-93. There was an increase in all Divisions except those of the Presidency, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, but the variation in each case was unimportant, save for the decrease of Rs. 19,637 in the first-named Division and an increase of Rs. 13,253 in that of Burdwan. In that Division all the towns except six spent more than in the previous year, and in none of the six was the falling off such as to call for special notice. The increase is most noticeable in Midnapore (Rs. 1,799), and Howrah (Rs. 7,321). It is said in the local reports that the work of removing the night-soil in Howrah is carried on with a fair degree of efficiency, but this is hardly in accord with the report of the Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, who inspected the town in September 1893, nor with that of Surgeon-Captain Vaughan, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, who inspected the trenching-grounds after the close of the year. After conclusively showing that the existing provision for the cleansing of privies and the removal of sewage was entirely inadequate, the Officiating Sanitary Commissioner made in the closing paragraph of his report certain definite recommendations, the most important of which related to the increase of the number of mehtars and of sewage carts employed by the Municipality. This report was forwarded for the consideration of the Commissioners, and after some hesitation and delay caused by the opposition of some of their number, the Board, in March of the current year, decided to adopt the enhanced scale of latrine fees required to meet the cost of these improvements. The Lieutenant-Governor is gratified to learn that since the close of the year the Commissioners have given further evidence of the sincerity of their desire to improve the sanitary state of the town, by applying for a loan from Government, part of which is to be used in carrying out the most important improvements suggested in Dr. Dyson's report.

55. In the Presidency Division several towns show a considerable decrease in expenditure, notably Cossipore-Chitpur (Rs. 10,545), Maniktola (Rs. 9,387); in both cases it is ascribed to abnormal outlay in the year 1892-93 for trenching-grounds and other matters connected with conservancy. All the districts of the Dacca Division show an increase except Backerganj, where there was an unusual expenditure in 1892-93. In Chittagong the variations in expenditure are insignificant. Patna and Gaya alone of the towns in the Patna

Division show an increase, due in the former case to the sweepers' establishment having been strengthened and in the latter to the purchase of new conservancy and water-carts. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notice that a very considerable number of municipalities purchased conservancy carts during the year, and thus avoided what the Commissioner of Burdwan justly terms "the objectionable system of conveying the night-soil on the heads of mehtars."

56. The proportion of expenditure on conservancy seems generally sufficient except in the following towns :—

Khirpai	... 4·5	Satkhira	... 4·6
Chandrakona	... 8·3	Debhatta	... 3·2
Baruipur	... 6·	Chanduria	... 2·1
Joynagar	... 5·8	Bazitpur	... 1·01
Baduria	... 9·3	Jhalokati	... 9·3
Taki	... 4·8	Patuakhali	... 3·5
Meherpur	... 9·4	Cox's Bazar	... 5·4
Moheshpur	... 9·2	Sitamarhi	... 9·54

The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that more attention will be paid to this important branch of municipal work in these towns during the current year.

57. In compliance with the orders contained in Circular No. 2M., dated the 12th January 1894, all the Commissioners, except those of Rajshahi and Chota Nagpur Division, have given some account of the systems in vogue for the disposal of nightsoil. The immediate cause which led to the issue of the circular was a report by Surgeon-Captain Moir, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, on the disgraceful state of the South Suburban and South Dum-Dum trenching grounds. The Lieutenant-Governor does not propose to review in this place the important information thus collected under this head, but will forward for the information of the Sanitary Commissioner the remarks of the Divisional Commissioners on the subject. His Honour is satisfied, on the whole, with the increased attention paid to this matter during the year. Much, however, remains to be done, and it is hoped that the blots pointed out in the Commissioners' reports will be removed during the current year.

58. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—In the year under review Rs. 2,82,189 were spent from municipal funds on hospitals as compared with Rs. 2,74,125 in 1892-93. The increase occurred in all Divisions except Rajshahi, Chittagong, and Bhagalpur, and was most noticeable in the Dacca Division, where it amounted to Rs. 7,332, or 19·5 per cent. In Chittagong the falling off was largest, namely Rs. 3,073. The towns noted in the margin show the most considerable fluctuations as compared with the expenditure of the previous year. A new dispensary was opened in Cossipore-Chitpur and an in-patient ward at Satkhira. A ward for Europeans was added to the Mitford Hospital at Dacca, a cholera ward to the Sitamarhi Hospital, and a female ward to the Nasirabad dispensary, the building being constructed in the latter case at the cost of a lady zamindar of Muktagacha. In Chittagong it is proposed to construct a general hospital on the Rangmehal Hill, at the joint expense of the Municipality, the District Board, and the Port Trust, and a loan of Rs. 45,000 was granted to the Municipality for the purpose: the plans are now under the consideration of Government. In paragraph 49 of the Resolution on the reports for 1892-93, attention was drawn to the fact that in nineteen municipalities no expenditure was incurred on medical relief; this description applies now only to the fifteen municipalities in the margin. For some of these towns it may be urged that they are too small to keep up a dispensary, but this plea cannot be accepted in behalf of such a town as Sonamukhi, where there is a population of 13,462, and where Rs. 665 or 14 per cent. of the expenditure was devoted in 1893-94 to higher education. In even the smallest municipalities the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to see a dispensary opened, unless one is already in existence supported from other sources, and when the funds of the Commissioners will not suffice for its entire support, they should apply for assistance to the District Board.

	Rs.
Uttarpara	... + 2,210
Dacca	... + 1,134
Barisal	... + 2,578
Jhalakati	... + 1,000
Nasirabad	... + 1,335
Sitamarhi	... + 1,032
Sahebganj	... — 1,148
Chittagong	... — 1,971

Kutwa.	Joynagar.	Muktagacha.
Sonamukhi.	Goverdanga.	Tangail.
Kharar.	Kandi.	Nalchitti.
Kotrang.	Moheshpur.	Tikari.
Baranagor.	Debhatta.	Lalganj.

59. Besides Nasirabad which has been referred to above, other towns have during the year provided further facilities for giving medical aid to women. At Berhampore a hospital for secluded ladies has been started by the liberality of the mother of the Kassimbazar ward. The Municipality of Khulna has sanctioned a contribution of Rs. 100 and an annual subscription of Rs. 60 towards the cost of a zenana hospital in that town, and in Jessore a female ward is to be added to the dispensary, both the District Board and Municipality having agreed to contribute to the cost. A plan and estimate for a female ward in the Krishnagar dispensary have been sanctioned, and Babu Nafar Chandra Pal Chaudhury has offered a contribution of Rs. 2,500 for the work. Arrangements were made in Hooghly town for opening a hospital in connection with the Lady Dufferin Fund, and since the close of the year it has been opened. The Balasore Municipality also contributes to the support of a newly-opened dispensary for women.

60. *Vaccination.*—The statement in Appendix H gives all information in regard to vaccination. Two hundred and six vaccinators were entertained at a cost of Rs. 18,713. They performed 90,502 operations, of which 83,373 were primary and 7,129 revaccinations; of the primary operations 85 per cent. are reported to have been successful. Each operator vaccinated on an average 439 persons, and the average cost of each operation was 3 annas 10 pies. As compared with the previous year, the number of vaccinators and the number of operations was fewer; the average cost was higher; the number of operations performed by each man was larger. Of the total municipal population 3·05 per cent. were vaccinated (omitting revaccinations) as compared with 3·1 in the previous year. The provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act were in force in all municipalities in the province, but they require to be more effectually worked. With a total municipal population of 2,727,620, the annual number of births (at the low rate of 40 per mille) cannot be less than 1,09,100, and the number of primary vaccinations ought not to fall below that figure.

61. *Public Works.*—The expenditure on Public Works decreased from Rs. 5,56,127 in 1892-93 to Rs. 5,47,823 in the year under review. The following statement shows how this sum has been spent in the two years:—

	Establishment.	Buildings.	Roads.	Stores.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93 ...	61,028	46,358	4,40,297	8,444	5,56,127
1893-94 ...	64,490	45,940	4,31,451	5,942	5,47,823

There is always a certain amount of uncertainty as to what expenditure should be debited to Public Works establishment. The Commissioner of Chittagong, for instance, reports that during the year under report Rs. 1,013 were transferred to this head in the Comilla Municipality on account of the pay of the sub-overseer hitherto shown under a different head. The instructions given to District Boards in Circular No. 2TM., dated the 27th June 1894, should be followed as far as possible in the case of municipalities. The fluctuations in establishment in no case call for special comment. The fluctuations in expenditure on roads occurred mainly in the Burdwan, Presidency, and Bhagalpur Divisions, there having been an increase of Rs. 12,751 in the first-named, and a decrease of Rs. 10,197 and Rs. 13,029 in the two last-named Divisions. Expenditure under this head must necessarily vary from year to year, but it is hard to believe that the roads in Jangipur required no repairs; no money, however, appears to have been spent on them. The heavy falling off in the various towns of the Bhagalpur Division is said to have been due to repairs being unnecessary in Monghyr, Jamalpur, and Purnea, to the failure on the part of the contractor in the Bhagalpur Municipality to supply stones, to the want of funds in English

Bazar and Sahibganj and to the unusual expenditure incurred in Old Malda in 1892-93 for the purchase of a roller. The Magistrate of Monghyr, however, does not endorse the Chairman's opinion as to repairs to roads being unnecessary, and if in fact the roads required repair, it will prove false economy to have neglected them. On buildings the following towns showed comparatively large expenditure:—Darjeeling (Rs. 6,792), Narainganj (Rs. 4,269), Gaya (Rs. 4,091), Patna (Rs. 2,522). In Darjeeling the municipal office was enlarged at a cost of Rs. 4,804; most of the expenditure in Narainganj was also devoted to the construction of a new municipal office. Expenditure in Gaya appears to have been on repairs only; that in Patna partly on the construction of a slaughter-house and partly on alterations to the municipal office. Dainhat and Tamluk also spent money on new municipal buildings.

62. *Public Instruction.*—The expenditure on education, as shown in Form III, will not agree with the figures in Appendix I, as the former represents the gross expenditure, including what is met from the fees paid by scholars, whereas the latter shows the net expenditure only, together with the class of school to which it was granted. It is satisfactory to note that but for a few insignificant variations, the figures in Appendix I agree with the subsidiary table appended to the report of the Director of Public Instruction. The total expenditure amounts to Rs. 93,201 as compared with Rs. 91,504 in 1892-93; that on primary education to Rs. 48,379 as against Rs. 33,024 in the previous year. The following statement will show that in every Division there was a marked increase under this head:—

Division.	Total expenditure on primary education.		Increase.	Percentage of increase.	Ratio of expenditure on primary education to total ordinary income.
	1892-93.	1893-94.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Burdwan	8,113	8,940	827	10·1	1·9
Presidency	7,193	10,313	3,120	43·3	3·7
Rajshahi	1,981	3,627	1,646	83·0	1·8
Dacca	942	2,354	1,412	149·8	1·1
Chittagong	536	1,215	679	126·6	2·1
Patna	7,691	12,416	4,725	61·4	2·9
Bhagalpur	3,049	4,402	1,353	44·3	3·02
Orissa	2,464	3,225	761	30·8	4·2
Chotta Nagpur	1,055	1,887	832	78·8	3·0
Total ...	33,024	48,379	15,355	46·4	2·3

63. On more than one occasion the wishes of Government in respect of primary education have been clearly expressed. It has been laid down as an approximate standard for the guidance of municipalities that provision should be made for the primary education of not less than half the male population of school-going age at the rate of 10 annas a head, which the returns show to be the average yearly net cost of the education of pupils of this class in Bengal. At the same time, in recognition of the many and various objects among which municipal funds have to be distributed, it was prescribed that any municipality which devoted as much as 3·2 per cent. of its ordinary annual income to this purpose might fairly be held to have performed its duty. The statement above shows that there has been a satisfactory increase in the contributions to this very important object, and this advance the Lieutenant-Governor cordially acknowledges: he is further gratified to learn from reports received from Commissioners in reply to a circular issued on the subject, that a still further advance is to be looked for in the current year. The prescribed minimum of 3·2 per

cent. has, it is true, not yet been attained throughout the province, but on the whole the progress is satisfactory. In only one municipality, namely the South Suburban, as compared with seventeen in the previous year, was no expenditure incurred on primary education; but in the following towns less than one per cent. of the income was devoted to this object:—

Burdwan.	Cossipur-Chitpur.	Darjeeling.	Muktagacha.
Uttarpara.	Baranagar.	Dacca.	Nasirabad.
Howrah.	Naihati.	Narainganj.	Muzaffarpur.
			Lohardaga.

The whole matter has been fully treated in the Resolution of the General Department, No. 3394, dated the 1st October 1894, and it is only necessary here to say that the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that in all municipalities where due provision was not made in the year under report for the education of the rising generation, the Commissioners will use their best endeavours to carry out the wishes of Government in the current year.

64. *Loans.*—The following new loans to municipalities were sanctioned and drawn during 1893-94:—Rs. 8,000 for acquiring a tank in Howrah, Rs. 25,000 for the provision of a filtered water-supply in Maniktala, Rs. 60,000 for drainage works in Muzaffarpur town, Rs. 20,000 for the Baradanda drainage works in Puri. Of the two last, only Rs. 45,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively were taken up during the year. Altogether Rs. 2,98,000 were drawn as loans during 1893-94; this sum including, besides those above mentioned, Rs. 1,58,000 the first instalment of the loan for the Patna drainage works, and Rs. 12,000 taken by Howrah to pay off old gas bills. A loan of one lakh to the Arrah Municipality for water-works was sanctioned during the year, and Rs. 18,000 for the drainage scheme in Jalpaiguri, but the amounts were not drawn until after the close of the year.

65. *Embezzlements.*—Few embezzlements are reported to have occurred during the year, but it is feared that the list given below is not exhaustive, as the reports of the Commissioners of Rajshahi, Chittagong, Bhagalpur, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur are silent on the subject. No defalcations were discovered in the Burdwan Division. In the Presidency Division three are mentioned, which are still under enquiry. In Debhatta the tax-daroga committed suicide, and on enquiry being made, his account books and a sum of Rs. 209 were found to be missing. The Commissioner's inspection in Satkhira brought to light an embezzlement of Rs. 60 by the clerk, and further defalcations are feared. Two sircars are reported to have made away with municipal money in Maniktala, but no details have been given. In Dacca and Mymensingh two tax-collectors embezzled Rs. 296 and Rs. 50-8 respectively. Both have since died. From Jhalokati in the Backergunge district, the municipal accountant, who was also head-master of the English school, took leave for three days, and did not again return; on his accounts being examined, a sum of Rs. 32 was found to have been misappropriated. A tax-collector in Patna embezzled Rs. 535 and absconded. In most cases the Municipal Commissioners have no one but themselves to blame when these defalcations occur. They are engendered by laxity in enforcing the rules of account, and are fostered by neglect to take proper security from officers entrusted with the handling of money. The duty of the Commissioners in this matter is clearly set before them in Rule 7 of the Account Rules published by the notification of the Government of Bengal, dated the 7th February 1891, and until those orders are vigorously enforced, some municipalities every year will have to bewail the irretrievable loss of public money.

66. *Working of the Porters and Dandiwallahs' Act in Darjeeling.*—The Deputy Commissioner reports as follows:—"This law is carefully worked, and there is a close supervision of porters and dandiwallahs. A special officer is employed to look after and prosecute offenders, and complaints are growing less." The number of porters and dandiwallahs registered was 980 in 1893-94 against 1,021 in the previous year; the prosecutions numbered 51, and the fines Rs. 52-12, which is less than in the previous year.

67. *Inspections.*—In paragraph 61 of the resolution on the working of municipalities during 1890-91, it was suggested that Magistrates and Sub-divisional Officers should make inspections of the Municipalities within their

jurisdiction and submit their reports to Divisional Commissioners, and that similarly Commissioners when they made inspections should forward a copy of their notes to Government. In pursuance of this suggestion the Commissioner of Dacca submitted five reports on towns which he had inspected, the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur four, the Commissioner of Rajshahi three, the Commissioners of the Orissa and Presidency Divisions two each, and the Commissioner of Burdwan one. The reports generally were instructive and carefully prepared, particularly those of the Commissioner of Dacca (Mr. Luttman-Johnson), but in some instances it was found that the recommendations made to the Municipal Commissioners were not sufficiently definite; and in order to cure this defect, and to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to see at a glance what action had been taken on the recommendation, Sir Antony MacDonnell, who was then officiating as Lieutenant-Governor, directed in circular No. 10T.M., dated 1st July 1893, that the reports should be accompanied by a statement which should show categorically the points in regard to which the Commissioner thought that reform was needed, together with a note by the Chairman explaining what has been done in pursuance of the recommendation. This statement has since been prepared and forwarded in most cases; and though the procedure naturally delays the submission of the report to Government, the result in the end is to save much correspondence. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Commissioners of Patna, Bhagalpur, and Chittagong, who submitted no reports during the year under review, will endeavour to do so during the current year.

68. *General working of the Act during the year.*—The following observations are taken from the report of Mr. Dutt, the Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan:—

"My opinion of municipal administration in this Division is embodied in the remarks which I have made in this report, especially under the heads of Drainage, Tanks, Conservancy, and Public Health. Municipal Commissioners are slow in taking the initiative, especially in matters which require special or scientific knowledge, or necessitate much outlay; but I have generally found them willing and even anxious to accept our suggestions and friendly help, and animated by a sincere desire to do the work which they have undertaken. The slow progress in sanitary improvements is considered the weak point in municipal administration; but officers who were District Magistrates ten or twelve years ago know that the progress was not quicker when we were Chairmen. Dirty tanks are private properties, and cannot be filled up or cleaned without a great deal of difficulty, and schemes of drainage require time to prepare and money to carry out. I have stated before that in some instances the schemes of drainage prepared by municipalities have been rejected by the Sanitary Board, and that in other instances the schemes approved by the Board are so expensive as to be utterly beyond the means of the towns for which they were intended. It is not the fault of the municipalities concerned that these schemes have not yet been carried into execution. I have suggested what appears to me the proper remedy. Large municipalities will be willing, I believe, to appoint special sanitary engineers, selected by the Sanitary Board, for preparing practicable schemes of drainage, and the improvement of tanks, of conservancy, and general sanitary arrangements. And such officers will bring these municipalities into closer contact with the Sanitary Board, and thus facilitate the reforms required by the Board and the Sanitary Commissioner. I believe Municipal Commissioners are sincerely anxious to accept all practicable schemes of improvement."

69. Mr. Williams, Officiating Commissioner of the Presidency Division, writes as follows:—

"I did not take charge of the Division till after the close of the year, and have not, therefore, seen as much of the working of the municipalities as I should have liked. Judging, too, by the district officers' reports, I have not inspected the best, and perhaps I was wrong in anticipating that municipalities near Calcutta would set an example in municipal government to their comrades in the mufassal. Some of those that I have seen are not a success, not so much by reason of any misgovernment as of their situation, and many of those which are in existence at the present time ought never to have been constituted municipalities. * * * * Again, the position of others is such that they should have been formed into two or more municipalities instead of one. * * * *

"In this Division, as elsewhere, I find many gentlemen keen and earnest in their work, and anxious to improve matters, but often helpless through the force of circumstances. Nevertheless, it seems that municipal administration is advancing, though often in spite of the Commissioners themselves. Drains are gradually being extended. The water-supply is by degrees being improved. Primary education is being insisted on in every municipality. Conservancy arrangements are slowly developing, but how slowly the unwillingness of a progressing town like Ranaghat to abolish well privies is an example. More money is being allotted to dispensaries.

"The great drawback to municipal improvements is the fear the Commissioners stand in of their servants and of their constituents. Many of them freely acknowledge that the taxation per head in their towns is far below what it should be, yet they do not dare to submit a properly-revised assessment list. They equally admit that the bad collections are often due to the laziness or incompetency or dishonesty of the collecting staff, but one very seldom finds them fining or otherwise punishing them. If not checked by a supervising authority, one would often find the establishments steadily increasing, and also the individual's pay, without any corresponding reason."

* * * * * * * *

70. Mr. Nolan, Commissioner of Rajshahi, says shortly:—

"My own opinion is that the municipalities worked well during the year. The people are much attached to the form of local government."

71. The following are the comments of Mr. Luttman-Johnson, Commissioner of Dacca:—

"Further experience confirms me in the view I expressed last year. Our municipal administration is not by any means perfect. We have been, I think, too ambitious. But some administration is better than none—than mere chaos. I think, so far as Eastern Bengal is concerned, the inhabitants of the tracts to which Act III (B.C.) of 1884 has been applied, * * * * * * have many advantages over the inhabitants of other tracts. For instance, if they want a well, they can, through their Municipal Board, get one dug. * * * * And on the whole I think the gentlemen, who are good enough to devote their time free of charge to the good of their neighbours by serving on Municipal Boards, perform the duties of their office in a manner, when all the circumstances are considered, highly creditable to them."

72. Mr. Waller, Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong, concludes his report with these words:—

"As remarked by Mr. Oldham, municipal self-government has not so far taken kindly to the soil of this division of Eastern Bengal. Comilla has retrograded, owing to the want of a dictator; while Chittagong is coming to the front under the guidance of a popular but self-reliant Chairman, who thinks less of rules and sanctions than of producing some desirable result. The Noakhali Commissioners have probably, under the influence of a Bengali District Officer, done something, but still, while they admit that the introduction of Part IX has become a necessity, have not, as the present Officiating District Officer expresses it, the courage of their convictions and default in their duty for fear of incurring unpopularity among the rate-payers. Perhaps it is hardly fair to expect them to undergo the risk of being boycotted, until public opinion among the people generally has begun to assimilate the idea that there is such a thing as duty, and that persons who honestly try to do it on principle should not be persecuted, but considered more worthy of honour."

73. The following is extracted from the report of Mr. Forbes, Commissioner of Patna:—

"During my inspection tours and in disposing of budget proposals, I have given as much time and attention as possible to municipal matters. There has, I consider, on the whole, during the past year, been a distinct improvement generally in municipal administration; although it is no doubt very true, as remarked by Mr. Marindin, that everything depends upon the energy with which the Chairman and Vice-Chairman throw themselves into the work and the lead they give in the right direction to their fellow-Commissioners. As a rule I have found that the Municipal Commissioners are ready to listen to advice and to support any proposals which they see to be just and proper and conceived in the public interests. As an example, I may instance the wisdom and good feeling shown by the Commissioners of the Patna Municipality in accepting my own and the District Magistrate's recommendation to appoint a salaried assessor, although when first mooted the proposal was not regarded with favour. The experiment has succeeded, and the propriety of the measure is, I believe, now recognized on all sides. In other municipalities in many various matters, such as conservancy, drainage, dispensary administration, the question of primary education, the supply of oil for the lanterns of the Municipal Police, the reduction of expenditure on establishments and the like, I have almost invariably found that the District Officers and myself have met with willing and effective support. The only municipalities which merit unfavourable notice in this regard are Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur, especially the former, as will be observed from the remarks in certain foregoing paragraphs of this report. In both cases, however, I have every hope that the Commissioners will, on reconsideration, listen to wiser counsels."

74. Mr. Toynbee, Officiating Commissioner of Bhagalpur, writes:—

"As I took charge of the Division only fifteen days before the close of the year under report, my remarks are based chiefly on those of the District Officers and on what I have seen of the municipal administration to date. The weakest points of it appear to be—(i) the neglect

of outdoor supervision, (ii) the want of some uniform plan of assessment, and (iii) laxity in making collections. There seems to be a tendency to an increase of establishments without a corresponding increase in their efficiency, and in the results of their work. It is not reasonable to expect that either an official or unofficial Chairman or Vice-Chairman can spend every morning out-of-doors looking after all the municipal arrangements. The best solution of the difficulty appears to be—where any municipality can afford it—to appoint a paid Secretary or Vice-Chairman, who is also something of an Engineer, and who would also look after collections. In the matter of assessment it is hoped that the new Municipal Act will provide a remedy for the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. For the execution of any real and lasting municipal improvements, such as drainage and water-works, the only feasible plan seems to be to raise loans, and it is to be regretted that Municipal Committees in general should hesitate to adopt this mode of raising the necessary funds, and of making the next generation pay for the advantages it will derive from such works. Monghyr is badly in need of a drainage scheme, but the Municipal Commissioners hesitate to incur the responsibility of raising the necessary funds. Speaking generally, it does not seem that municipal administration has made any real progress towards increased efficiency during the year under report."

75. Mr. Cooke, the Officiating Commissioner of Orissa, writes:—

"On the whole, the Act seems to have worked well in all the municipalities in the Division. In the case of the Cuttack Municipality I was not favourably impressed with the office work; the office appeared to be under-manned, and not to have any clerk of the requisite ability to deal with the affairs of a large office. On the other hand, I can compliment the Chairman, Dr. Zorab, on the state of the roads and drains, and on the manner in which, with the assistance of some of the Uriya Commissioners, he contrives to widen roads without recourse to the Land Acquisition Act."

76. Mr. Grimley, the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, sums up the year's work with these remarks:—

"In a backward country like Chota Nagpur, municipal rule is an exotic of necessarily slow growth, and with alien administrators, mostly pleaders, mukhtears, petty traders or money-lenders, who have their own business to attend to, and who, by virtue of their occupation, are not brought into close sympathetic relations with the people, it was hardly to be expected that the rate of development would be otherwise than moderate. The rate-payers themselves do not appear to be much impressed by what is being done for them by the Municipal Commissioners, for in the few contested elections the paucity of voters shows how little they value the privilege of the franchise; they are not sufficiently advanced to understand the system, and the advantages it confers upon them, and in civic matters are wont to look for aid and protection to the Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner instead of gathering round the City Fathers as their natural guardians and protectors. But notwithstanding this lack of keen and stirring interest in municipal affairs, there has been a certain amount of progress—prominently in Daltonganj—thanks to the Chairman, Mr. Bright, and the business of the year has generally been conducted in a satisfactory manner, and without any unreasonable display of party feeling. There is still, however, room for improvement in some municipalities in various respects, such as road-making, conservancy arrangements, the extended application of funds to the requirements of primary education, and especially the punctual collection of the taxes. More outdoor supervision by the Commissioners themselves, or some one who can be trusted to exercise strict authority on their behalf, is also desirable. The subordinate establishments want constant overlooking to keep them up to the mark, and this is the kind of work which the Commissioners individually as a rule do not appreciate."

77. The Lieutenant-Governor has been impressed with the care and attention which mark the reports of the Divisional Commissioners on the municipal administration of the past year, and with the general sagacity of the remarks they have recorded: occasionally in the extracts quoted above and in the observations which occur in this Resolution, unfavourable comment has found a place, but it is never to be forgotten that those are the best friends of local government who most honestly indicate its failings. The results of this year's administration fully vindicate this principle: many of the suggestions made in previous resolutions have been cordially adopted; in places where medical expenditure was insufficient, it has been increased; a broader view has been taken of the duty of municipalities in respect of elementary education; something has been done towards improving drainage and water-supply; and increased activity has been shown in the preparation of schemes for the execution of these important reforms. It is likely that still greater progress would have been made along these lines had not the counsels

of the Commissioners been clouded by the shadow of impending elections; but when it is remembered that municipal business throughout the province is conducted by gentlemen who, with few exceptions, give gratuitously time and trouble which they can often ill spare, the Lieutenant-Governor recognises that a great measure of success has been attained, and that as a whole the Commissioners have deserved well of their fellow-countrymen. At the present moment a vista of still further usefulness opens before them. The amendments of the Municipal Act have been designed to improve their position, and the new body of Commissioners enter upon their period of office with larger opportunities and a fairer horizon than their predecessors. The Lieutenant-Governor repeats his aspiration that more general attention should be paid to the four cardinal requirements of a municipal population—water-supply, drainage, conservancy, and primary education; and that greater vigour should be thrown into the administration generally by the more punctual collection of municipal dues, by a closer observance of account rules and a more complete supervision of subordinates.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. A. BOURDILLON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

FORM I.—*Statement showing the Constitution of the Municipalities in Bengal during the year* 1893-94.

1	2	3	4	5	6							7	8	9	10
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Act under which constituted.	Population within municipal limits.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.							Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings adjourned or at which no quorum was obtained.	Average percentage of attendance at each meeting.	REMARKS.
					(a) Nominated.	(b) Elected.	(c) Total.	(d) Officials.	(e) Non-officials.	(f) Europeans.	(g) Natives.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
BURDWAN DIVISION.															
Burdwan	1	Burdwan ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	34,477	7	15	22	2	20	2	20	31	.....	59·5	
	2	Kalna		9,680	5	10	15	1	14	.....	15	22	2	54·2	
	3	Katwa		6,689	4	8	12	2	10	.....	12	20	5	38·7	
	4	Dainhat		5,144	5	8	13	1	12	.....	13	13	.....	49·2	
	5	Raniganj ..		18,772	5	8	13	1	12	4	9	22	2	51·5	
			Total ...	63,772	26	49	75	7	68	6	69	113	9	.....	
Birbhum	6	Suri	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	7,481	5	11	16	3	13	1	15	15	2	51·25	
Bankura	7	Bankura ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	18,743	4	8	12	3	9	.....	12	19	.....	44·73	
	8	Vishnupur ...		18,190	4	8	12	2	10	.....	12	19	9	26·2	
	9	Sonamukhi ...		13,462	9	.....	9	2	7	.....	9	13	1	63·2	
			Total ...	50,395	17	16	33	7	26	.....	33	51	10	.....	
Midnapore	10	Midnapore ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	32,264	6	12	18	4	14	3	15	24	.....	57·4	
	11	Tamluk		6,612	4	8	12	2	10	.....	12	15	.....	62·3	
	12	Ghatal		13,942	5	10	15	2	13	1	14	16	2	50·8	
	13	Chandrakona ...		11,309	4	8	12	2	10	.....	12	12	.....	62·5	
	14	Ramjibanpur ...		9,977	3	6	9	.....	9	.....	9	12	.....	60·4	
	15	Khirpai		5,708	5	4	9	.....	9	.....	9	14	.....	57·8	
	16	Kharar		10,083	6	10	16	1	15	.....	16	13	.....	65·6	
			Total ...	89,895	33	58	91	11	80	4	87	106	2	.....	
Hooghly	17	Hooghly and Chinsura.	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	33,060	6	12	18	4	14	.....	18	13	1	53·42	
	18	Serampore ...		35,952	6	12	18	3	15	4	14	12	1	64·35	
	19	Uttarpara ...		6,489	5*	7	12	.....	12	1	11	24	2	52·3	
	20	Baidyabati† ...		18,580	5	8	13	1	12	1	12	19	3	38·8	
	21	Bhadreswar ...		9,639	4	8	12	.....	12	1	11	12	.....	59·7	
	22	Kotrung ..		5,664	3	6	9	.....	9	.....	9	7	.....	69·31	
	23	Bansberia ...		6,783	4	6	10	1	9	.....	10	14	2	41·6	
	24	Jahanabad‡ ...		8,326	10	.....	10	2	8	.....	10	12	1	57·0	
			Total ...	125,793	43	59	102	11	91	7	95	113	10	.....	
Howrah	25	Howrah	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	116,606	10	20	30	7	23	9	21	24	.....	7·04	
	26	Bally		16,700	6	12	18	3	15	.....	18	18	2	71·8	
			Total ...	133,306	16	32	48	10	38	9	39	42	2	.....	
			Divisional Total...	474,642	140	225	365	49	316	27	338	440	35	.....	

* Including one appointment under section 16.

† The Chairman was appointed by Government under section 28 of the Municipal Act at the request of the Commissioners at a meeting.

‡ The official Chairman ma es the number of members 10.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																	
24-Parganas ...	27	Cossipore-Chitpur	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	31,423	4	8	12	4	8	3	9	36	.....	70·2
	28	Manicktola ...		28,161	4	8	12	5	7	1	11	17	1	54·9
	29	Baranagar ...		34,278	7	14	21	1	20	3	18	15	.....	52·7
	30	South Suburban		69,642	8	16	24	3	21	.....	24	11	.....	58·3
	31	Rajpur ...		10,940	6	12	18	1	17	.....	18	9	.....	50·0
	32	Baruipur ...		3,922	3	6	9	.....	9	.....	9	13	.....	42·3
	33	Joynagar ...		8,233	4	8	12	.....	12	.....	12	13	.....	57·6
	34	South Dum-Dum		11,037	3	6	9	3	6	.....	9	14	.....	53·9
	35	North Dum-Dum		5,354	3	6	9	1	8	.....	9	11	.....	56·0
	36	South Barrackpore.		25,711	6	12	18	3	15	3	15	18	1	44·4
	37	North Barrackpore.		20,980	6	12	18	2	16	2	16	11	.....	55·5
	38	Barasat		9,754	8	13	21	5	16	.....	21	8	1	38·7
	39	Naihati		20,724	7	14	21	3	18	2	19	16	.....	55·6
	40	Goberdanga ...		6,704	3	6	9	.....	9	.....	9	11	2	56·4
	41	Pasirhat ...		15,109	6	9	15	1	14	.....	15	15	1	48·4
	42	Baduria ...		12,744	4	8	12	.....	12	.....	12	18	1	16·3
	43	Taki ...		4,936	3	6	9	.....	9	.....	9	9	.....	58·02
			Total ...	328,852	85	164	249	32	217	14	235	245	7	.....
Nadia	44	Krishnagar ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	25,500	7	14	21	5	16	1	20	20	2	50·0
	45	Santipur ...		30,437	9	16	25	2	23	.....	25	23	.....	63·4
	46	Ranaghat ...		8,506	6	12	18	2	16	.....	18	36	4	39·97
	47	Nadia ...		13,334	4	8	12	.....	12	.....	12	10	.....	59·1
	48	Kushtia ...		11,190	6	10	16	2	14	.....	16	16	2	60·0
	49	Kumarkhali ...		6,165	6	10	16	1	15	.....	16	25	12	56·25
	50	Meherpur ...		5,820	3	6	9	3	6	.....	9	16	.....	72·2
	51	Bimpore ...		3,421	5	8	13	1	12	.....	13	13	1	40·2
	52	Chakdaha ...		8,618	13	.....	13	1	12	1	12	14	2	54·84
			Total ...	113,960	59	84	143	17	126	2	141	173	23	.....
Murshidabad ...	53	Berhampore ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	23,267	8	17	25	7	18	1	24	26	5	40·0
	54	Lalbagh ...		31,667	6	12	18	2	16	1	17	13	2	50·0
	55	Jangipur ...		9,893	8	16	24	1	23	1	23	16	2	45·8
	56	Kandi ...		11,059	4	7	11	3	8	.....	11	23	6	50·59
			Total ...	75,886	26	52	78	13	65	3	75	78	15	.....
Jessore	57	Jessore ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	8,306	6	12	18	6	12	1	17	17	5	39·89
	58	Narailandipur ...		9,502	3	6	9	.....	9	1	8	18	6	63·58
	59	Mohespur ...		4,451	6	10	16	2	14	.....	16	30	5	45·8
			Total ...	22,259	15	28	43	8	35	2	41	65	16	.....
Khulna	60	Khulna ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	8,667	15	.....	15	4	11	.....	15	15	1	47·06
	61	Satkhira ...		8,550	4	8	12	2	10	.....	12	38	5	36·4
	62	Bagerhat ...		5,384	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	18	1	56·0
	63	Chandpuria ...		2,593	12	.....	12	1	11	.....	12	8	2	52·08
			Total ...	27,194	43	8	51	7	44	.....	51	79	9	.....
			Divisional Total...	568,091	228	336	564	77	487	21	543	649	70	.....
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																	
Rajshahi	64	Rampur Boalia	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	21,407	7	14	21	10	11	2	19	19	2	52·3
	65	Nator		9,185	6	12	18	.....	18	.....	18	13	4	39·7
			Total ...	30,592	13	26	39	10	29	2	37	32	6	.....
Dinajpur	66	Dinajpur ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1881.	12,234	5	10	15	5	10	1	14	15	3	44·8
Jalpaiguri	67	Jalpaiguri ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	9,082	13	.....	13	4	9	2	11	19	2	46·1
Darjeeling	68	Darjeeling ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	14,145	25	.....	25	5	20	20	5	17	.....	53·6
	69	Kurseong ...		3,522	4	8	12	4	8	7	5	20	4	35·8
			Total ...	17,667	29	8	37	9	28	27	10	37	4	43·9

FORM I.—*Statement showing the Constitution of the Municipalities in Bengal during the year* 1893-94.

1	2	3	4	5	6							7	8	9	10
					NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.										
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Act under which constituted.	Population within municipal limits.	(a) Nominated.	(b) Elected.	(c) Total.	(d) Officials.	(e) Non-officials.	(f) Europeans.	(g) Natives.	Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings adjourned or at which no quorum was obtained.	Average percentage of attendance at each meeting.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
BURDWAN DIVISION.															
Burdwan	1	Burdwan ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	34,477	7	15	22	2	20	2	20	31	.....	59·5	
	2	Kalna		9,680	5	10	15	1	14	.....	15	22	2	54·2	
	3	Katwa		6,609	4	8	12	2	10	.....	12	20	5	38·7	
	4	Dainhat		5,144	5	8	13	1	12	.....	13	13	.....	49·2	
	5	Raniganj ...		13,772	5	8	13	1	12	4	9	22	2	51·5	
			Total ...	69,772	26	49	75	7	68	6	69	113	9	.....	
Birbhum	6	Suri	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	7,481	5	11	16	3	13	1	15	15	2	51·25	
Bankura	7	Bankura ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	18,743	4	8	12	3	9	.....	12	19	.....	44·73	
	8	Vishnupur ...		18,190	4	8	12	2	10	.....	12	19	9	26·2	
	9	Sonamukhi ...		13,462	9	.....	9	2	7	.....	9	13	1	63·2	
			Total ...	50,395	17	16	33	7	26	.....	33	51	10	.....	
Midnapore	10	Midnapore ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	32,264	6	12	18	4	14	3	15	24	.....	57·4	
	11	Tamluk		6,612	4	8	12	2	10	.....	12	15	.....	62·3	
	12	Ghatal		13,942	5	10	15	2	13	1	14	16	2	50·8	
	13	Chandrakona ...		11,300	4	8	12	2	10	.....	12	13	.....	62·5	
	14	Ramjibanpur ...		9,977	3	6	9	.....	9	.....	9	12	.....	61·4	
	15	Khirpai		5,708	5	4	9	.....	9	.....	9	14	.....	57·8	
	16	Kharar		10,083	6	10	16	1	15	.....	16	13	.....	65·6	
			Total ...	89,885	33	58	91	11	80	4	87	106	2	.....	
Hooghly	17	Hooghly and Chinsura.	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	33,060	6	12	18	4	14	.....	18	13	1	53·42	
	18	Serampore ...		35,952	6	12	18	3	15	4	14	12	1	64·35	
	19	Uttarpara ...		6,489	5*	7	12	.....	12	1	11	24	2	52·3	
	20	Baidyabati† ...		18,280	5	8	13	1	12	1	12	19	3	38·8	
	21	Bhadreswar ...		9,639	4	8	12	.....	12	1	11	12	.....	59·7	
	22	Kotrung ...		5,064	3	6	9	.....	9	.....	9	7	.....	60·31	
	23	Bansberia ...		6,783	4	6	10	1	9	.....	10	14	2	41·6	
	24	Jahanabad‡ ...		8,325	10	.....	10	2	8	.....	10	12	1	57·0	
			Total ...	123,793	43	59	102	11	91	7	95	113	10	.....	
Howrah	25	Howrah	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	116,606	10	20	30	7	23	9	21	24	.....	70·4	
	26	Bally		16,700	6	12	18	3	15	.....	18	18	2	71·8	
			Total ...	133,306	16	32	48	10	38	9	39	42	2	.....	
			Divisional Total...	474,642	140	225	365	49	316	27	338	440	35	.....	

* Including one appointment under section 16.

† The Chairman was appointed by Government under section 28 of the Municipal Act at the request of the Commissioners at a meeting.

‡ The official Chairman ma es the number of members 10.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.															
24-Parganas ...	27	Cossipore-Chitpur	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	31,423	4	8	12	4	8	3	9	36	.....	70·2
	28	Manicktola ...		28,161	4	8	12	5	7	1	11	17	1	54·9
	29	Baranagar ...		34,278	7	14	21	1	20	3	18	15	.....	52·7
	30	South Suburban		69,642	8	16	24	3	21	.....	24	11	.....	58·3
	31	Rajpur ...		10,940	6	12	18	1	17	.....	18	9	.....	50·0
	32	Baruipur ...		3,922	3	6	9	.....	9	.....	9	13	.....	42·3
	33	Joynagar ...		8,233	4	8	12	.....	12	.....	12	13	.....	57·6
	34	South Dum-Dum		11,037	3	6	9	3	6	.....	9	14	.....	53·9
	35	North Dum-Dum		5,354	3	6	9	1	8	.....	9	11	.....	56·0
	36	South Barrackpore.		25,711	6	12	18	3	15	3	15	18	1	44·4
	37	North Barrackpore.		20,980	6	12	18	2	16	2	16	11	.....	55·5
	38	Barasat		9,754	8	13	21	5	16	.....	21	8	1	38·7
	39	Naihati		23,724	7	14	21	3	18	2	19	16	.....	55·6
	40	Goberdanga ...		6,704	3	6	9	.....	9	.....	9	11	2	56·4
	41	Pasirhat ...		15,109	6	9	15	1	14	.....	15	15	1	48·4
	42	Baduria ...		12,744	4	8	12	.....	12	.....	12	18	1	16·3
	43	Taki ...		4,036	3	6	9	.....	9	.....	9	9	.....	58·02
			Total ...	328,652	85	164	249	32	217	14	235	245	7	.....
Nadia	44	Krishnagar ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	25,500	7	14	21	5	16	1	20	20	2	50·0
	45	Santipur ...		30,437	9	16	25	2	23	.....	25	23	.....	63·4
	46	Ranaghat ...		8,506	6	12	18	2	16	.....	18	36	4	39·97
	47	Nadia ...		13,334	4	8	12	.....	12	.....	12	10	.....	59·1
	48	Kushtia ...		11,199	6	10	16	2	14	.....	16	16	2	60·0
	49	Kumarkhali ...		6,165	6	10	16	1	15	.....	16	25	12	56·25
	50	Meherpur ...		5,820	3	6	9	3	6	.....	9	16	.....	72·2
	51	Bimnagar ...		3,421	5	8	13	1	12	.....	13	13	1	40·2
	52	Chakdaha ...		8,618	13	... ..	13	1	12	1	12	14	2	54·84
			Total ...	113,000	59	84	143	17	126	2	141	173	23	.....
Murshidabad ...	53	Berhampore ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	23,267	8	17	25	7	18	1	24	24	5	40·0
	54	Lalbagh ...		31,667	6	12	18	2	16	1	17	13	2	50·0
	55	Jangipur ...		9,863	8	16	24	1	23	1	23	16	2	45·8
	56	Kandi ...		11,089	4	7	11	3	8	.....	11	23	6	50·59
			Total ...	75,886	26	52	78	13	65	3	75	78	15	.....
Jessore	57	Jessore ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	8,308	6	12	18	6	12	1	17	17	5	39·89
	58	Narendrapur ...		9,502	3	6	9	.....	9	1	8	18	6	63·58
	59	Mohespur ...		4,451	6	10	16	2	14	... ..	16	30	5	45·8
			Total ...	22,259	15	28	43	8	35	2	41	65	16	.....
Khulna	60	Khulna ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	8,667	15	.....	15	4	11	.....	15	15	1	47·06
	61	Satkhira ...		8,550	4	8	12	2	10	.....	12	38	5	36·4
	62	Bedkata ...		5,384	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	18	1	56·0
	63	Chanduria ...		2,593	12	.....	12	1	11	.....	12	8	2	52·08
			Total ...	25,194	43	8	51	7	44	.....	51	79	9	.....
			Divisional Total...	564,991	228	336	564	77	487	21	543	640	70	... ..
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.															
Rajshahi	64	Rampur Boalia	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	21,407	7	14	21	10	11	2	19	19	2	52·3
	65	Nator		9,185	6	12	18	.....	18	.....	18	13	4	39·7
			Total ...	30,592	13	26	39	10	29	2	37	32	6	.....
Dinajpur	66	Dinajpur ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	12,204	5	10	15	5	10	1	14	15	3	44·8
Jalpaiguri	67	Jalpaiguri ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	9,682	13	.....	13	4	9	2	11	19	2	46·1
Darjeeling	68	Darjeeling ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	14,145	25	.....	25	5	20	20	5	17	.....	53·6
	69	Kurseong ...		3,522	4	8	12	4	8	7	5	20	4	35·8
			Total ...	17,667	29	8	37	9	28	27	10	37	4	43·9

FORM I.—*Statement showing the Constitution of the Municipalities in Bengal during the year* 1893-94—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6							7	8	9	10
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Act under which constituted.	Population within municipal limits.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.							Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings adjourned or at which no quorum was obtained.	Average percentage of attendance at each meeting.	REMARKS.
					(a) Nominated.	(b) Elected.	(c) Total.	(d) Officials.	(e) Non-officials.	(f) Europeans.	(g) Natives.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
RAJSHAHI DIVISION—*concluded.*															
Rangpur	70	Rangpur ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	14,216	6	12	18	1	17	1	17	19	3	43·5	
Bogra	71	Bogra	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	6,605	5	10	15	4	11	2	13	17	2	54·5	
	72	Sherpur		3,965	4	8	12	.....	12	.....	12	19	.....	50·0	
			Total ..	10,570	9	18	27	4	23	2	25	36	2	.....	
Pabna	73	Pabna ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	16,486	6	12	18	6	12	1	17	24	2	63·8	
	74	Sirajganj ...		23,188	6	12	18	2	16	3	15	23	.....	56·1	
			Total ...	39,674	12	24	36	8	28	4	32	47	2	.....	
			Divisional Total	134,605	87	98	185	41	144	39	146	205	22	.....	
DACCA DIVISION.															
Dacca	75	Dacca	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	82,321	7	14	21	2	19	3	15	21	1	42·3	
	76	Naraingunj ...		17,715	4	8	12	2	10	3	9	10	.....	53·3	
			Total ...	100,036	11	22	33	4	29	6	27	31	1	.....	
Mymensingh ...	77	Nasirabad ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	11,555	6	12	18	5	13	2	16	23	1	57·7	
	78	Muktagacha ...		4,923	3	6	9	.....	9	.....	9	10	.....	48·8	
	79	Jamalpur ...		15,388	5	10	15	2	13	.....	15	16	4	39·1	
	80	Sherpur ...		10,744	4	8	12	1	11	.....	12	25	8	41·3	
	81	Kishorganj ...		12,588	6	9	15	1	14	.....	15	16	.....	44·0	
	82	Bazitpur ...		9,399	3	6	9	1	8	.....	9	13	.....	63·2	
	83	Netrokona ...		9,821	16	.....	16	2	14	.....	16	16	1	48·8	
	84	Tangail ...		17,973	7	8	15	4	11	.....	15	11	3	46·6	
			Total ...	93,791	50	59	109	16	93	2	107	130	17	.....	
Faridpur	85	Faridpur ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	10,774	6	12	18	5	13	1	17	12	.....	42·2	
	86	Madaripur ...		13,772	4	8	12	1	11	.....	12	18	.....	76·6	
			Total ...	24,546	10	20	30	6	24	1	29	30	.....	.....	
Backergunge ...	87	Barisal	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	15,482	5	10	15	1	14	2	13	17	1	62·2	
	88	Nalchiti ...		1,675	9	.....	9	1	8	.....	9	14	.....	72·2	
	89	Jhalokati ...		2,365	9	.....	9	1	8	.....	9	24	.....	40·5	
	90	Pirojpur ...		12,246	11	.....	11	3	8	1	10	13	...	55·2	
	91	Patuakhali ...		4,885	10	.....	10	2	8	.....	10	12	1	60·0	
			Total ...	36,653	44	10	54	8	46	3	51	80	2	.....	
			Divisional Total...	255,026	115	111	226	34	192	12	214	271	20	.....	

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.															
Tippera	92	Comilla ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	14,680	6	12	18	2	16	4	14	18	.....	44·1
	93	Brahmanbaria...		18,006	4	8	12	2	10	.....	12	16	.....	48·3
			Total ...	32,686	10	20	30	4	26	4	26	34	.....	.....
Noakhali	94	Noakhali ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	5,428	4	8	12	2	10	.....	12	20	1	55·3
Chittagong	95	Chittagong ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	24,069	6	12	18	5	13	3	15	13	.....	58·9
	96	Cox's Bazar ...		4,347	13	... .	13	3	10	1	12	19	2	52·3
			Total ...	28,416	19	12	31	8	23	4	27	32	2	.....
			Divisional Total...	66,530	33	40	73	14	59	8	65	86	3	. ...
PATNA DIVISION.															
Patna	97	Patna	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	167,529	11	20	31	8	23	4	27	14	1	34·5
	98	Barh		12,363	3	6	9	.. ...	9	.....	9	11	.....	46·41
	99	Bihar		47,723	4	8	12	2	10	.....	12	13	.....	55·0
	100	Dinapore Nizamut.		28,696	6	12	18	4	14	1	17	13	.....	65·38
			Total ...	256,311	24	46	70	14	56	5	65	51	1	.....
Gaya	101	Gaya	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	80,383	9	16	25	5	20	6	19	12	. ....	40·3
	102	Tikari		11,532	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	22	.....	51·1
	103	Daudnagar ...		9,851	11	.....	11	2	9	1	10	20	1	54·2
			Total ...	101,766	32	16	48	7	41	7	41	54	1	.....
Shahabad	104	Arrah	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	46,905	4	11	15	2	13	1	14	16	2	50·0
	105	Jagdispur ...		12,475	3	6	9	.....	9	1	8	7	.....	73·01
	106	Buxar		15,506	4	9	13	3	10	2	11	15	.....	58·46
	107	Dumraon ...		18,384	3	6	9	1	8	.....	9	24	... ...	54·11
	108	Bhabua		10,216	4	8	12	1	11	.....	12	21	6	42·5
	109	Sasaram ...		22,713	8	14	22	4	18	1	21	13	1	54·54
			Total ...	126,199	25	54	80	11	69	5	75	96	9	.....
Saran	110	Chapra ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	57,352	6	12	18	2	16	2	16	15	3	34·2
	111	Revilganj ...		13,473	4	8	12	2	10	2	10	11	1	47·2
	112	Siwan		17,709	3	6	9	2	7	1	8	12	.....	71·4
			Total ...	88,534	13	26	39	6	33	5	34	38	4	.....
Champaran	113	Motihari ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	13,108	5	8	13	5	8	4	9	18	1	57·6
	114	Bettiah		22,780	13	.....	13	4	9	2	11	12	.....	63·4
			Total ...	35,888	18	8	26	9	17	6	20	30	1	.....
Muzaffarpur	115	Muzaffarpur ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	49,192	7	12	19	4	15	5	14	11	1	78·0
	116	Hajipur ...		21,467	5	8	13	1	12	1	12	17	2	61·0
	117	Lalganj		12,493	10	.....	10	1	9	1	9	14	3	48·4
	118	Sitamarhi ...		8,715	12	.....	12	3	9	1	11	10	...	61·0
			Total ...	91,887	34	20	54	9	45	8	46	52	6	.....
Darbhanga	119	Darbhanga ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	73,561	8	14	22	5	17	4	18	20	4	55·2
	120	Madhubani ...		17,526	6	10	16	4	12	1	15	12	.....	56·2
	121	Roserah ...		10,885	15	.....	15	2	13	1	14	19	1	45·6
			Total ...	101,972	29	24	53	11	42	6	47	51	5	.....
			Divisional Total...	802,557	176	194	370	67	306	42	328	372	27	.....

FORM I.—*Statement showing the Constitution of the Municipalities in Bengal during the year* 1893-94—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6							7	8	9	10
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Act under which constituted.	Population within municipal limits.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.							Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings adjourned or at which no quorum was obtained.	Average percentage of attendance at each meeting.	REMARKS.
					(a) Nominated.	(b) Elected.	(c) Total.	(d) Officials.	(e) Non-officials.	(f) Europeans.	(g) Natives.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
RAJSHAHI DIVISION—*concluded.*															
Rangpur	70	Rangpur ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	14,216	6	12	18	1	17	1	17	19	3	43·5	
Bogra	71	Bogra	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	6,605	5	10	15	4	11	2	13	17	2	54·5	
	72	Sherpur		3,965	4	8	12	.....	12	.....	12	19	.....	50·0	
			Total ..	10,570	9	18	27	4	23	2	25	36	2	.....	
Pabna	73	Pabna ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	16,486	6	12	18	6	12	1	17	24	2	63·8	
	74	Sirajganj ...		23,188	6	12	18	2	16	3	15	23	.....	56·1	
			Total ...	39,674	12	24	36	8	28	4	32	47	2	.....	
			Divisional Total	134,605	87	98	185	41	144	39	146	205	22	.....	
DACCA DIVISION.															
Dacca	75	Dacca	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	82,321	7	14	21	2	19	3	18	21	1	42·3	
	76	Naraingunj ...		17,715	4	8	12	2	10	3	9	10	... ..	53·3	
			Total ...	100,036	11	22	33	4	29	6	27	31	1	.....	
Mymensingh ...	77	Nasirabad ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	11,555	6	12	18	5	13	2	16	23	1	57·7	
	78	Muktagacha ...		4,923	3	6	9	.....	9	.....	9	10	.....	48·8	
	79	Jamalpur ...		15,388	5	10	15	2	13	.....	15	16	4	39·1	
	80	Sherpur ...		10,744	4	8	12	1	11	.....	12	25	8	4··3	
	81	Kishorganj ...		1·,·88	6	9	15	1	14	.....	15	16	.....	44·0	
	82	Bazitpur ...		9,399	3	6	9	1	8	.....	9	13	.....	63·2	
	83	Netrokona ...		9,521	16	.....	16	2	14	.....	16	16	1	48·8	
	84	Tangail ...		17,973	7	8	15	4	11	.....	15	11	3	46·6	
			Total ...	93,791	50	59	109	16	93	2	107	130	17	.....	
Faridpur	85	Faridpur ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	10,774	6	12	18	5	13	1	17	12	.....	42·2	
	86	Madaripur ...		13,772	4	8	12	1	11	.....	12	18	.....	76·6	
			Total ...	24,546	10	20	30	6	24	1	29	30	.....	.....	
Backergunge ...	87	Barisal	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	15,482	5	10	15	1	14	2	13	17	1	62·2	
	88	Nalchiti ...		1,675	9	.....	9	1	8	.....	9	14	.....	72·2	
	89	Jhalokati ...		2,365	9	.....	9	1	8	.....	9	24	.....	49·5	
	90	Pirojpur ...		12,246	11	.....	11	3	8	1	10	13	...	55·2	
	91	Patuakhali ...		4,885	10	.....	10	2	8	.. ...	10	12	1	60·0	
			Total ...	36,653	44	10	54	8	46	3	51	80	2	.....	
			Divisional Total...	255,026	115	111	226	34	192	12	214	271	20	.....	

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.															
Tippera	92	Comilla ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	14,680	6	12	18	2	16	4	14	18	.....	44·1
	93	Brahmanbaria...		18,006	4	8	12	2	10	.....	12	16	.....	48·3
			Total ...	32,686	10	20	30	4	26	4	26	34	.....	.....
Noakhali	94	Noakhali ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	5,428	4	8	12	2	10	.....	12	20	1	53·3
Chittagong	95	Chittagong ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	24,069	6	12	18	5	13	3	15	13	.....	58·9
	96	Cox's Bazar ...		4,347	13	... .	13	3	10	1	12	19	3	52·3
			Total ...	28,416	19	12	31	8	23	4	27	32	2	.....
			Divisional Total...	66,530	33	40	73	14	59	8	65	86	3	.....
PATNA DIVISION.															
Patna	97	Patna	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	167,529	11	20	31	8	23	4	27	14	1	34·5
	98	Barh		12,363	3	6	9	.. ...	9	.....	9	11	.....	46·41
	99	Bihar		47,723	4	8	12	2	10	.....	12	13	.....	55·0
	100	Dinapore Nizamut.		28,696	6	12	18	4	14	1	17	13	.....	65·38
			Total ...	256,311	24	46	70	14	56	5	65	51	1	.....
Gaya	101	Gaya	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	80,383	9	16	25	5	20	6	19	12	.....	49·3
	102	Tikari		11,532	12	.....	13	.....	12	.....	12	22	.....	51·1
	103	Daudnagar ...		9,851	11	.....	11	2	9	1	10	20	1	54·2
			Total ...	101,766	32	16	48	7	41	7	41	54	1	.....
Shahabad	104	Arrah	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	46,905	4	11	15	2	13	1	14	16	2	50·0
	105	Jagdispur ...		12,475	3	6	9	.....	9	1	8	7	.....	73·01
	106	Buxar		15,506	4	9	13	3	10	2	11	15	.....	58·46
	107	Dumraon ...		18,384	3	6	9	1	8	.....	9	24	.....	54·11
	108	Bhabua		10,216	4	8	12	1	11	.....	12	21	6	42·5
	109	Sasaram ...		22,713	8	14	22	4	18	1	21	13	1	54·54
			Total ...	126,199	26	54	80	11	69	5	75	96	9	.....
Saran	110	Chapra ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	57,352	6	12	18	2	16	2	16	15	3	34·2
	111	Revilganj ...		13,473	4	8	12	2	10	2	10	11	1	47·2
	112	Siwan		17,709	3	6	9	2	7	1	8	12	.....	71·4
			Total ...	88,534	13	26	39	6	33	5	34	38	4	.....
Champaran	113	Motihari ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	13,108	5	8	13	5	8	4	9	18	1	57·6
	114	Bettiah		22,780	13	.....	13	4	9	2	11	12	.....	63·4
			Total ...	35,888	18	8	26	9	17	6	20	30	1	.....
Muzaffarpur	115	Muzaffarpur ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	49,192	7	12	19	4	15	5	14	11	1	78·0
	116	Hajipur ...		21,487	5	8	13	1	12	1	12	17	2	61·0
	117	Lalganj		12,493	10	.....	10	1	9	1	9	14	3	48·4
	118	Sitamarhi ...		8,715	12	.....	12	3	9	1	11	10	....	61·0
			Total ...	91,887	34	20	54	9	45	8	46	52	6	.....
Darbhanga	119	Darbhanga ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	73,561	8	14	22	3	17	4	18	20	4	55·2
	120	Madhubani ...		17,526	6	10	16	4	12	1	15	12	.....	56·2
	121	Roserah ...		10,885	15	.....	15	2	13	1	14	19	1	45·6
			Total ...	101,972	29	24	53	11	42	6	47	51	5	.....
			Divisional Total...	802,557	176	194	370	67	308	42	328	372	27	.....

FORM No. I.—*Statement showing the Constitution of the Municipalities in Bengal during the year* 1893-94—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6							7		8	9
					Number of Members of Committee.										
					a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*				
Name of District.	Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Act under which constituted.	Population within municipal limits.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.	Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings adjourned or at which no quorum was obtained.	Average percentage of attendance at each meeting.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bhagalpur Division.															
Monghyr	122	Monghyr ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	57,077	6	12	18	1	17	4	14	14	...	52·4	
	123	Jamalpur ...		18,089	6	12	18	...	18	8	10	7	...	57·9	
	124	Jamui ...		9,319	12	...	12	3	9	...	12	16	2	88·3	
			Total ...	84,485	24	24	48	4	44	12	36	37	2		
Bhagalpur	125	Bhagalpur ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	69,106	7	14	21	2	19	2	19	15	2	43·1	
	126	Colgong ...		5,145	12	...	12	2	10	...	12	14	...	72·7	
			Total ..	74,251	19	14	33	4	29	2	31	29	2		
Purnea	127	Purnea ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	14,555	7	12	19	3	16	4	15	10	1	46·6	
	128	Kishanganj ...		8,466	5	8	13	2	11	...	13	16	2	55·77	
			Total ...	23,021	12	20	32	5	27	4	28	26	3		
Malda	129	English Bazar	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	13,818	6	12	18	5	13	...	18	14	2	39·4	
	130	Old Malda ...		4,178	4	8	12	5	7	...	12	14	2	45·2	
			Total ...	17,996	10	20	30	10	20	...	30	28	4		
Santhal Parganas ...	131	Deoghur ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	6,163	5	10	15	2	13	1	14	15	...	61·3	
	132	Sahibganj ...		11,297	3	6	9	...	9	3	6	9	...	58·02	
			Total ...	17,460	8	16	24	2	22	4	20	24	...		
			Divisional Total	217,213	73	94	167	25	142	22	145	144	11		
Orissa Division.															
Cuttack	133	Cuttack	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	42,698	8	10	18	8	10	1	17	17	.....	56·2	
	134	Jajpur		11,992	12	.....	12	3	9	.. ...	12	17	2	54·1	
	135	Kendrapara ...		17,647	12	...	12	3	9	2	10	9	1	53·7	
Total ...			Total ...	72,337	32	10	42	14	28	3	39	43	3	.....	
Balasore	136	Balasore... ...		20,775	6	12	18	7	11	11	17	13	1	45·27	
Puri	137	Puri		28,794	5	10	15	5	10	1	14	26	5	36·0	
			Divisional Total ..	1,21,906	43	32	75	28	49	5	70	82	9	.....	

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.																
Hazaribagh	138	Hazaribagh ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	16,672	5	10	15	4	11	3	12	12	.....	55·
	139	Chatra ...		10,783	5	10	15	2	13	.....	15	12	.....	50·5
			Total ...	27,455	10	20	30	6	24	3	27	24	.....	.....
Lohardaga	140	Ranchi ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	20,306	5	8	13	7	6	6	7	14	1	42·3
	141	Lohardaga ...		7,110	11	.....	11	1	10	1	10	13	3	58·7
			Total ...	27,416	16	8	24	8	16	7	17	27	4	.....
Palamau	142	Daltonganj ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	5,195	10	.....	10	3	7	1	9	21	5	65·0
Manbhum	143	Purulia ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	12,128	7	12	19	6	13	3	16	17	.....	57·2
	144	Jhalda		4,880	9	.....	9	2	7	.....	9	12	.....	51·6
	145	Raghunathpur...		6,216	10	.....	10	1	9	1	9	11	.....	52·7
			Total ...	23,234	26	12	38	9	29	4	34	40	.....	.....
Singhbhum	146	Chaibassa ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	6,850	13	.....	13	6	7	3	10	7	.....	51·6
			Divisional Total ..	90,150	75	40	115	32	83	18	97	119	9	.....
			GRAND TOTAL ..	2,727,620	970	1,170	2,140	385	1,775	194	1,946	2,359	206	.....
			GRAND TOTAL FOR 1892-93 ...	*2,731,189*	*981*	*1,158*	*2,139*	*368*	*1,771*	*193*	*1,946*	*2,534*	*228*	.....

FORM No. II.—*Statement showing the Income of the*

1	2	3	4	5									
				MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES.									
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	By balance in hand at the close of last year.	Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tolls (on roads and ferries).	Water-rate.	Lighting-rate.	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	Other taxes (to be specified in detail, *e.g.*, servants' tax, pilgrim tax, &c., in as many columns as may be necessary). Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.	Other taxes (to be specified in detail, *e.g.*, servants' tax, pilgrim tax, &c., in as many columns as may be necessary). Miscellaneous receipts, penalties.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BURDWAN DIVISION.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	1	Burdwan	10,979	35,019	4,472	...	4,675	16,554	...	16,004	...	147	76,961
	2	Kalna	1,650	...	2,205	...	...	...	...	681	5,191	40	8,117
	3	Katwa	1,200	...	293	...	...	...	...	620	3,012	28	4,853
	4	Dainhat	3,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,499	50	2,549
	5	Raniganj	3,100	8,807	1,198	...	...	...	...	1,874	...	14	11,893
		Total	19,983	43,826	8,168	...	4,675	16,554	...	19,269	11,602	279	1,04,373
Birbhum	6	Suri	3,055	...	602	29	...	...	...	2,000	3,365	18	6,074
Bankura	7	Bankura	1,494	...	459	36	...	...	...	1,563	5,970	74	8,102
	8	Vishnupur	818	...	508	...	...	...	...	...	3,545	1	4,054
	9	Sonamukhi	3,112	...	383	...	...	...	...	...	3,944	13	4,340
		Total	5,424	...	1,350	36	...	...	...	1,563	13,459	88	16,496
Midnapore	10	Midnapore	4,202	15,847	4,316	195	...	...	...	11,978	...	307	32,643
	11	Tamluk	1,673	...	270	...	22	...	...	...	2,755	16	3,063
	12	Ghatal	1,034	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,909	30	4,948
	13	Chandrakona	532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,705	52	2,847
	14	Ramjibanpur	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,140	45	2,185
	15	Khirpai	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,643	5	1,848
	16	Kharar	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,124	273	3,397
		Total	9,065	15,847	4,586	195	22	...	...	11,978	17,366	737	50,731
Hooghly	17	Hooghly and Chinsura.	2,614	21,152	4,566	678	2,647	...	...	9,740	...	...	38,792
	18	Serampore	20,939	20,253	1,338	719	3,975	...	...	11,751	...	...	38,036
	19	Uttarpara	3,230	7,350	1,345	398	700	...	...	2,037	...	...	12,430
	20	Baidyabati	1,061	...	4,318	912	360	...	...	3,526	6,331	...	15,447
	21	Bhadreswar	1,590	...	567	...	...	...	...	7	5,653	116	6,343
	22	Kotrung	708	...	74	161	...	...	...	...	2,004	4	2,243
	23	Bansbaria	205	...	316	736	...	...	...	...	3,021	...	4,073
	24	Jahanabad	1,071	...	159	...	...	...	...	...	2,542	19	2,790
		Total	30,827	48,755	12,683	3,604	7,682	...	...	27,670	19,551	139	1,20,084
Howrah	25	Howrah	2,911	1,30,684	14,094	1,353	...	...	35,770	77,051	...	420	2,59,972
	26	Bally	918	10,321	780	732	861	...	...	1,194	...	175	14,063
		Total	3,829	1,41,005	14,874	2,085	861	...	35,770	78,845	...	595	2,74,035
		Divisional Total	72,163	2,49,433	42,263	5,949	13,240	16,554	35,770	1,41,385	63,343	1,856	5,71,793
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.													
24-Parganas	27	Cossipore-Chitpur.	64,624	56,924	2,419	1,296	...	...	...	21,330	...	735	82,704
	28	Maniktolla	8,720	22,952	3,508	1,279	...	...	...	9,246	...	45	37,030
	29	Baranagar	6,041	...	4,763	504	1,061	...	...	10,825	18,221	172	35,546
	30	South Suburban	310	30,021	3,836	807	...	...	...	4,979	...	192	39,335
	31	Rajpur	502	...	1,149	104	...	...	...	...	4,577	44	6,374
	32	Baruipur	170	...	1,017	...	...	...	...	...	2,005	...	3,022
	33	Joynagar	107	...	507	35	...	...	...	...	3,224	...	3,766
	34	South Dum-Dum	5,283	...	833	243	...	...	...	1,341	4,121	35	6,573
	35	North ditto	1,548	...	2,318	...	...	...	...	...	1,619	...	3,937
	36	South Barrackpore.	2,003	...	1,213	...	...	...	...	...	11,857	9	15,079
	37	North Barrackpore.	372	...	470	467	360	...	...	2,044	6,546	5	9,893
	38	Barasat	3,717	...	3,225	...	...	...	...	...	3,963	106	7,292
	39	Naihati	320	...	1,609	1,127	1,764	...	...	3,072	9,702	...	17,274
	40	Goverdanga	152	...	302	35	...	...	...	...	2,079	3	3,019
	41	Basirhat	452	...	1,072	...	...	...	...	...	3,885	...	4,987
	42	Baduria	113	...	1,134	...	...	...	...	...	2,439	14	3,587
	43	Taki	52	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	1,325	...	1,363
		Total	94,486	1,09,897	29,411	5,897	3,185	...	...	52,837	76,163	1,360	2,78,730
Nadia	44	Krishnagar	(a)104	13,348	1,778	445	...	...	...	7,570	...	99	23,161
	45	Santipur	20	13,344	2,211	428	...	...	...	...	...	168	16,165
	46	Ranaghat	1,204	4,569	243	170	...	...	...	...	...	10	4,997
	47	Nadia	9	...	85	41	...	...	...	...	3,856	21	4,003
	48	Kushtia	2,357	...	727	...	...	...	...	1,030	3,436	41	5,234
	49	Kumurkhali	513	...	178	...	...	...	...	575	3,311	27	4,091
	50	Meherpur	916	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	2,215	13	2,301
	51	Birnagar	1,807	...	230	...	...	...	...	...	2,328	20	2,578
	52	Chakdaha	877	...	648	...	...	...	...	...	2,685	5	3,535
		Total	7,867	31,261	6,174	1,090	...	...	...	9,175	17,824	319	65,343

6							7						
* Realizations under special Acts.							Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from Taxation.						
From pounds.	From hackney carriages.	From other sources (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary). Vaccination fees.	Jute warehouse fees.	Petroleum fees.	Fees on musical procession.	Total.	Rents of lands, houses, serais, dák bungalows, &c.	Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and revenue from educational institutions.	Fees and revenue from medical institutions.	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenue from tramways.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
,007	397	34	...	...	...	1,438	2,813	...	1,312	4,338	...	1,293	...
457	...	12	...	...	...	469	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
211	...	7	...	...	...	218	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
376	...	4	...	...	...	380	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
396	64	9	...	...	...	469	83	...	52	...	...	30	...
,447	461	66	...	...	...	2,974	3,178	...	1,364	4,338	...	1,323	...
480	237	...	...	...	...	717	272	...	62	...	...	160	...
276	...	13	...	...	...	289	7	...	...	...	...	663	...
107	...	5	...	...	...	112	1,161	...	...	...	...	...	...
198	...	...	...	...	...	198	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
581	...	18	...	...	...	599	1,196	...	...	...	...	663	...
845	...	8	...	...	...	853	...	1,555	...	10,725	42	681	...
165	...	4	...	...	...	169	59	...	...	...	...	1,462	...
106	...	...	..	...	...	106	...	62	...	...	...	...	...
174	...	...	...	...	...	174	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
100	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
105	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,610	.....	12	...	...	...	1,622	59	1,634	..	10,725	42	2,143	...
396	567	62	...	...	...	1,025	55	...	70	...	...	56	...
639	237	23	...	...	...	950	597	...	4	...	1,216	2,130	...
14	403	11	...	...	...	428	3	950	...	...	...	...	...
337	12	10	...	...	...	359	47	...	...	...	...	49	...
168	57	11	...	...	...	236	76	3	...	...	..	...	...
85	...	6	..	..	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
320	...	8	...	...	...	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
224	...	...	...	...	...	224	38	374	...	...	...	...	...
2,183	1,336	131	...	...	...	3,650	816	1,327	74	...	1,216	2,235	...
826	923	118	5,593	...	...	7,460	2,432	3	327	6,050	...	5,390	...
155	6	...	...	...	...	161	259	...	...	...	...	...	...
981	929	118	5,593	...	...	7,621	2,691	3	327	6,050	...	5,390	...
8,282	2,963	345	5,593	...	...	17,183	8,212	2,964	1,827	21,113	1,258	11,914	...
500	915	40	28,442	...	...	29,897	1,131	...	1,262	...	...	...	...
586	...	13	967	..	...	1,566	89	35	987	...	...	75	...
457	...	27	...	...	...	484	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
258	...	59	...	...	...	317	...	...	1,493	...	...	...	...
122	155	25	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
196	93	...	...	...	...	289	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
174	..	35	...	...	...	209	98	...	...	...	...	...	...
228	...	...	...	...	...	228	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
277	...	...	...	...	...	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
761	157	...	...	...	...	918	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
411	...	1	...	...	...	412	106	...	...	...	...	193	...
171	...	...	...	...	...	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
698	...	43	...	...	...	741	47	14	...	...	...	...	...
344	...	...	...	...	...	344	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
266	...	15	...	...	...	281	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
360	...	18	...	...	...	378	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
31	...	6	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,840	1,330	282	29,409	...	...	36,851	1,627	52	3,742	...	...	318	...
956	412	...	...	...	...	1,368	1,118	...	56	...	...	...	...
384	241	15	...	...	...	640	41	233	...	5,591	...	...	...
316	16	...	...	...	...	332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
403	...	...	...	...	...	403	...	...	...	...	...	88	...
327	...	...	...	...	...	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
729	...	...	...	...	...	729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
259	...	...	...	...	...	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
290	...	2	...	...	...	292	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,760	669	17	.....	...	...	4,446	1,106	258	56	5,591	...	88	...

7								8								
Revenue derived from Municipal Property and Powers apart from Taxation—*concld.*								Grants and Contributions (for general and special purposes).								
Other fees (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).				Interest of investments.				From Government.			From local funds.		From other sources.			
For licenses under sections 261 and 265 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	From burning ghats and burial grounds.	Other.	Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	Total.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	Total.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,247	...	...	136	...	...	718	12,257	...	610	1,304	...	110	...	...	...	2,024
14	...	...	125	...	...	...	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	150	...	77	...	...	...	34	...	...	18	...	300	...	...	...	318
...	...	...	43	...	...	...	203	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	...	115
405	...	...	433	...	...	...	1,099	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	272	279
1,728	150	...	1,250	...	...	718	14,040	...	610	1,329	115	410	...	...	272	2,736
...	...	...	282	...	...	...	776	...	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	193
...	...	...	33	...	...	...	703	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	900
...	...	...	29	...	...	...	1,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	110	...	...	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	172	...	...	...	2,031	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	900
...	...	...	286	...	2,014	1,460	16,763	...	2,637	...	...	300	...	523	765	4,227
...	...	...	171	...	...	...	1,692	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	241
...	...	...	61	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	24	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	150
...	...	...	20	60	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	94
...	...	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	165	...	...	...	165
...	...	...	29	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	606	60	2,014	1,460	18,743	...	2,637	...	...	615	...	523	1,100	4,877
...	...	...	386	185	...	...	752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	370	...	...	...	4,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	15	...	...	...	1,048	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,252	2,252
...	...	...	490	...	...	...	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50
760	...	...	103	...	...	...	1,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	35	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	441	...	65	...	...	...	506	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	32	...	...	...	414	...	...	...	...	336	...	...	...	336
760	441	...	1,651	185	...	...	8,705	...	...	...	...	336	...	...	2,302	2,638
..	...	922	4,144	129	...	...	19,377	1,602	...	...	...	...	3,849	...	...	5,451
...	...	...	180	...	...	...	459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	922	4,324	129	...	...	19,836	1,602	...	...	...	...	3,849	...	...	5,451
2,488	591	922	8,285	374	2,014	2,178	64,140	1,602	3,247	1,329	115	2,454	3,849	525	3,674	16,795
...	442	1,395	413	...	...	...	4,633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	656	...	...	...	1,842	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	105	90	...	...	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	192	...	...	...	1,685	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	216	...	...	...	216	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	60
...	...	...	142	...	...	...	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	123
...	71	...	31	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	56	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	1,200
...	...	...	53	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	85	...	...	...	135	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	18
...	33	206	215	...	...	...	813	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11	...	...	40	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	26	...	...	...	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	23	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	120
...	...	...	21	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	546	1,691	2,315	90	...	40	10,421	...	...	...	18	180	1,200	...	123	1,520
...	...	...	683	...	...	...	1,852	...	...	...	...	710	...	...	...	710
...	...	...	150	...	...	...	6,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	29	...	...	...	29	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
...	...	...	81	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	(b)816	...	...	...	...	816
...	...	...	77	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	99
...	...	...	62	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	95
...	...	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,067	...	...	...	8,226	500	...	...	816	904	...	...	...	2,220

cipalities in Bengal during the year 1893-94.

9		10							11	12	13	14	1
CELLANEOUS.		EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.											
Other items.	Total.	Sale proceeds of Government securities and withdrawals from Savings Bank.	Loans. From Government.	Realizations of sinking fund for repayment of loans.	Advances. Permanent.	Advances. Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Total income of year, excluding opening balance.	Total income of year, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation (total of group 5) per head of population.	Incidence of income (column 11) per head of population.	REMARKS.
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
638	638	...	...	6,000	...	6,018	1,917	13,935	1,07,753	1,19,232	2 3 8	3 1 9	
74	74	...	...	...	...	923	142	1,070	9,964	11,014	0 14 5	1 0 5	
45	45	...	...	...	50	250	159	459	6,239	7,139	0 11 7	0 14 10	
92	92	...	...	...	...	783	168	951	4,290	7,344	0 7 11	0 13 4	
196	295	...	...	...	...	1,985	124	2,109	16,054	10,154	0 13 9	1 2 7	
1,045	1,114	...	...	6,000	50	9,964	2,510	18,524	1,44,800	1,63,783	1 7 11	2 0 11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	142	181	323	8,083	11,118	0 13 0	1 1 0	
324	324	...	...	...	50	703	253	1,006	11,324	12,818	0 6 10	0 9 8	
28	28	...	...	...	...	450	13	543	5,027	6,745	0 3 6	0 5 2	
42	42	...	...	...	...	...	96	96	4,814	7,926	0 5 1	0 5 8	
394	394	...	...	...	50	1,153	442	1,645	22,065	27,489	0 5 2	0 7 0	
463	463	...	...	...	...	610	413	1,023	55,973	60,175	1 0 2	11 9	
55	141	...	...	...	...	874	...	874	6,184	7,854	0 7 5	0 14 11	
9	9	1,007	...	...	...	...	...	1,007	6,252	7,26 6	0 5 8	0 7 6	
6	6	...	...	...	24	300	...	324	3,542	4,054	0 4 0	0 5 0	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,460	2,798	0 3 6	0 3 11	
5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,938	2,174	0 4 7	0 5 5	
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,542	4,502	0 5 4	0 5 7	
541	627	1,007	...	...	24	1,784	413	3,228	70,888	88,973	0 9 0	0 14 2	
587	587	...	...	...	...	5,306	711	6,017	47,173	49,187	1 2 9	1 7 9	
200	260	...	...	...	...	1,088	100	1,188	44,764	65,705	1 0 10	1 3 10	
65	68	...	...	...	...	495	730	1,225	17,451	20,690	1 14 7	2 11 0	
851	851	...	...	...	...	1,040	42	1,082	18,384	19,445	0 15 5	1 0 0	
21	21	...	...	...	...	...	151	151	7,753	9,343	0 10 6	0 12 10	
7	7	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	2,347	3,095	0 6 11	0 7 4	
65	65	...	...	...	...	592	...	592	5,564	5,709	0 9 7	0 13 1	
44	44	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	3,785	4,856	0 4 10	0 7 3½	
1,900	1,903	...	...	...	...	8,521	1,762	10,283	1,47,263	1,78,090	0 15 6	1 3 0	
2,112	2,175	...	20,000	...	...	3,719	5,787	29,506	3,28,961	3,26,872	2 3 8	2 12 5	
...	198	...	...	...	...	214	184	398	15,259	16,177	0 13 5	0 14 7	
2,112	2,373	...	20,000	...	...	3,933	5,971	29,904	3,39,220	3,43,049	2 0 10	2 8 4	
5,992	6,441	1,067	20,000	6,000	124	25,497	11,279	63,907	7,40,319	8,12,482	1 3 3	1 8 11	
698	698	...	...	1,000	...	...	2,334	3,334	1,21,250	1,35,880	2 10 2	3 13 8	
284	2,985	...	25,000	...	1,200	...	1,728	27,928	71,351	80,071	1 5 0	2 8 6	
940	940	...	...	...	...	...	9,533	9,533	46,745	52,786	1 0 7	1 5 9	
205	205	...	...	...	20	...	200	220	42,262	42,572	0 9 1	0 9 6	
100	100	...	...	...	...	...	71	71	6,623	7,125	0 8 7	0 9 8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,490	3,760	0 12 3	0 14 7	
71	1,234	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	5,432	5,539	0 7 3	0 10 9	
43	43	...	...	...	...	...	1,847	1,847	10,010	15,264	0 9 6	0 14 6	
124	124	...	...	...	...	...	110	110	4,501	6,049	0 11 9	0 13 5	
700	700	...	...	...	75	...	698	773	15,923	17,626	0 8 1	0 9 8	
446	446	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	11,608	11,980	0 7 6	0 8 10	
401	401	...	...	...	...	...	564	564	9,479	12,196	0 11 11	0 13 8	
305	305	...	...	...	...	...	406	406	18,883	19,293	0 9 3	0 10 1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	854	854	4,234	4,416	0 7 2	0 10 1	
...	...	...	...	...	30	...	35	65	5,466	5,918	0 5 2	0 5 9	
55	55	...	...	...	50	...	188	238	4,282	4,395	0 4 6	0 5 4	
42	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,447	1,499	0 4 5	0 4 8	
4,404	8,268	...	25,000	1,000	1,375	...	18,607	45,982	3,81,792	4,76,278	0 13 5	1 2 7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	245	571	816	27,907	28,011	0 14 6	1 1 6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	914	466	1,380	24,180	24,203	0 8 5	0 12 8	
355	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,213	7,477	0 9 4	0 11 8	
11	11	...	...	...	...	100	222	322	5,074	5,683	0 4 0	0 6 8	
104	104	...	...	...	50	...	...	50	6,891	8,248	0 7 5	0 8 5	
126	126	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	4,422	4,935	0 10 7	0 11 5	
129	129	...	...	...	20	1,663	204	1,889	5,152	6,008	0 6 3	0 14 1	
40	40	...	...	...	50	...	63	113	3,000	4,807	0 12 0	0 14 0	
112	112	...	...	...	...	...	119	119	3,884	4,761	0 6 2	0 7 2	
877	877	...	...	...	120	2,924	1,667	4,711	86,323	94,190	0 9 3	0 12 2	

(*a*) The difference of Rs. 50 between the closing balance of 1892-93 and the opening balance of 1893-94 is on account of exclusion of Rs. 50 which is an impress account in the hands of the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Krishnagar Dispensary.

(*b*) Receipts under the Puri Lodging House Act Fund.

FORM No. II.—*Statement showing the Income of t*

1	2	3	4	5									
				MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES.									
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	By balance in hand at the close of last year.	Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tolls (on roads and ferries).	Water-rate.	Lighting-rate.	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	Other taxes (to be specified in detail, *e.g.*, servants' tax, pilgrim tax, &c., in as many columns as may be necessary). Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.	Other taxes (to be specified in detail, *e.g.*, servants' tax, pilgrim tax, &c., in as many columns as may be necessary). Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PRESIDENCY DIVISION—*concluded.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Murshidabad ...	53	Berhampore ...	631	...	1,904	...	1,473	...	...	10,544	16,171	108	30,2
	54	Lalbagh ...	6,585	...	3,933	...	4,365	...	...	...	12,537	17	20,8
	55	Jangipur ...	3,977	...	188	...	3,077	...	...	...	4,181	13	7,4
	56	Kandi ...	706	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	5,240	7	5,5
		Total ...	11,959	...	6,305	...	8,915	...	...	10,544	38,079	145	63,9
Jessore ...	57	Jessore ...	252	9,459	1,185	68	...	...	...	3,713	...	45	14,4
	58	Kotechandpur	1,237	...	1,996	...	171	...	...	...	2,438	26	4,6
	59	Moheshpur ...	265	...	87	...	64	...	...	118	1,803	...	2,0
		Total ...	1,754	9,459	3,268	68	235	...	...	3,831	4,241	71	21,1
Khulna ...	60	Khulna ...	708	...	73	15	...	...	...	3,310	5,470	30	8,8
	61	Satkhira ...	11	...	455	...	...	...	...	...	2,756	...	3,2
	62	Debhatta ...	6	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1,002	...	1,0
	63	Chanduria ...	796	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	660	10	7
		Total ...	1,521	...	635	15	12	...	...	3,310	9,888	40	13,9
		Divisional Total	1,17,587	1,50,617	45,793	7,070	12,347	...	...	79,667	1,46,195	1,935	4,43,6
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.													
Rajshahi	64	Rampur Boalia ...	3,302	...	4,160	83	1,387	...	...	4,879	12,492	86	23,0
	65	Nator ...	2,340	...	1,936	...	...	...	...	1,900	4,798	3	8,0
		Total ...	5,642	...	6,096	83	1,387	...	...	6,779	17,290	89	31,7
Dinajpur	66	Dinajpur ...	789	...	3,288	...	2,321	...	...	7,484	10,898	402	24,3
Jalpaiguri	67	Jalpaiguri ...	7,712	...	690	605	...	...	...	5,597	5,351	20	12,2
Darjeeling	68	Darjeeling ...	29,335	32,180	1,203	...	...	12,995	...	11,430	...	42	57,6
	69	Kurseong ...	838	5,471	...	...	...	...	...	2,056	...	1	7,5
		Total ...	30,193	37,651	1,203	...	...	12,995	...	13,486	...	43	65,3
Rangpur	70	Rangpur ...	1,766	...	5,330	...	...	...	...	7,274	7,714	98	20,4
Bogra	71	Bogra ...	45	...	1,251	...	1,212	...	...	3,019	4,868	162	10,5
	72	Sherpur ...	712	...	662	...	125	...	...	1,948	2,873	20	5,6
		Tot ...	757	...	1,913	...	1,337	...	...	4,967	7,741	191	16,1
Pabna	73	Pabna ...	712	...	1,024	125	1,706	...	...	5,425	9,891	34	18,2
	74	Sirajganj ...	1,769	...	1,371	...	948	...	...	5,274	8,666	5	16,2
		Total ...	2,481	...	2,395	125	2,654	...	...	10,699	18,551	39	34,4
		Divisional Total	49,340	37,651	20,915	813	7,699	12,995	...	56,286	67,545	877	2,04,7
DACCA DIVISION.													
Dacca	75	Dacca ...	6,629	57,411	5,753	1,359	11,721	...	...	31,725	...	614	1,08,5
	76	Naraingang ...	9,604	22,994	...	185	...	...	...	13,975	...	86	37,2
		Total ...	16,233	80,405	5,753	1,544	11,721	...	...	45,700	...	700	1,45,8
Mymensingh ...	77	Nasirabad ...	6,759	...	964	270	...	50	...	6,533	9,607	56	17,5
	78	Muktagacha ...	2,151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,740	13	3,7
	79	Jamalpur ...	1,684	...	249	...	...	...	...	1,851	4,452	49	6,6
	80	Sherpur ...	291	...	677	...	...	...	...	...	4,227	82	4,9
	81	Kishoreganj ...	94	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	3,786	3	3,8
	82	Bazitpur ...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,336	4	2,3
	83	Netrokona ...	2,127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,244	50	3,3
	84	Tangail ...	483	...	286	36	420	...	...	899	3,655	49	5,3
		Total ...	13,722	...	2,208	306	420	50	...	9,283	35,137	306	47,7
Faridpur	85	Faridpur ...	2,097	...	84	...	84	...	...	3,260	5,819	69	9,3
	86	Madaripur ...	666	...	...	...	925	...	...	1,369	3,275	...	5,5
		Total ...	2,763	...	84	...	1,009	...	...	4,629	9,094	69	14,8
Backergunge ...	87	Barisal ...	713	...	321	...	1,588	...	...	9,432	10,725	305	22,8
	88	Nalchitti ...	477	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	1,744	...	1,9
	89	Jhalokati ...	1,395	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	2,950	12	3,2
	90	Pirojpur ...	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,407	2,930	170	4,5
	91	Patuakhali ...	653	...	...	...	315	...	...	...	3,187	43	3,5
		Total ...	3,481	...	321	...	2,253	...	...	10,839	20,606	530	34,5
		Divisional Total	36,199	80,405	8,366	1,850	15,403	50	...	70,451	64,837	1,605	2,48,9

6						7						
Realizations under special Acts.						Revenue derived from Municipal property and Powers apart from Taxation.						
From hackney carriages.	From other sources (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary). Vaccination fees.	ute warehouse fees.	Petroleum fees.	Fees on musical processions.	Total.	Rents of lands, houses, serais, dak bungalows, &c.	Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and revenue from educational institutions.	Fees and revenue from medical institutions.	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenue from tramways.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
240	...	...	...	...	881	1,406	58	489	...	3,182	...	...
...	17	...	...	...	2,044	193	56	...	...	...	555	...
...	2	...	...	...	356	60	...	...	...	36	...	...
...	6	...	...	...	371	...	9	...	185	...	...	...
246	25	...	...	...	3,652	1,659	123	489	185	3,218	555	...
...	17	...	...	...	802	...	138	...	...	534	...	...
21	11	...	...	...	327	110	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	203	...	112	...	...	...	...	...
21	28	...	...	...	1,332	110	250	...	...	534	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	434	249	12	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	143	155	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	712	404	13	...	...	...	.....	...
2,256	352	29,409	...	...	46,993	4,966	696	4,287	5,776	3,752	961	...
570	14	...	...	...	1,632	113	17	23	...	24	...	...
...	11	...	...	...	385	...	1	...	1,433	118	...	...
570	25	...	...	...	2,017	113	18	23	1,433	142	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	834	...	70	...	1,390	467	50	...
...	...	...	...	3	717	...	48	...	...	...	15	...
...	27	...	...	...	141	39,741	1,377	181	...	1,041	2,100	...
...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	147	...	377	...	...
...	27	...	...	...	186	39,741	1,377	328	...	1,418	2,100	...
147	...	...	...	...	1,205	1,139	...	...	...	213	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	207	...	...	...	1,425	499	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	916	...	...	...	1,425	499	...	...
...	12	...	...	...	328	...	76	...	...	331	...	...
...	14	...	...	...	479	125	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	26	...	...	...	807	125	76	...	...	331	...	...
717	81	...	...	3	6,082	41,118	1,589	351	4,248	3,070	2,165	...
...	133	...	...	...	1,468	2,911	36	15,287	3	793	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	538	430	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	133	...	...	..	2,006	3,341	38	15,287	3	793	...	...
177	25	...	...	...	1,252	18	138	123	....	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16	...	...	...	563	...	50	9	...	...	...	...
...	11	...	...	...	591	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
...	30	...	...	...	433	...	...	...	...	275	...	...
...	6	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	493	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	90	...	...	...	4,617	18	188	132	18	275	...	...
...	18	...	...	...	87	...	77	...	...	...	25	...
...	...	366	...	...	559	...	...	...	...	...	926	...
...	18	366	...	...	646	...	77	...	...	...	951	...
...	68	...	...	...	526	211	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	68	...	...	...	782	211	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	809	366	...	...	8,051	3,570	303	15,419	21	1,068	951	...

7(a)								8								
Revenue derived from Municipal Property and Powers apart from Taxation—*concld.*								Grants and contributions (for General and Special purposes).								
Other fees (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).			Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	Interest of investments.			Total.	From Government.			From local funds.		From other sources.			Total.
From license under section 261 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	Burning ghat and burial ground.	Others.		For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.		For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	4
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R
...	...	...	310	...	...	...	5,445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	204	...	...	147	1,155	...	...	...	3,600	...	...	...	389	3,
...	...	...	22	...	...	61	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	45	...	...	...	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	581	...	...	208	7,018	...	...	...	3,600	...	...	...	389	3,
...	...	...	364	60	...	72	1,168	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	179	
...	...	...	120	...	...	...	230	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	
...	...	...	29	...	...	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	513	60	...	72	1,539	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	179	
...	...	...	129	...	...	...	380	26,000	44	...	...	336	...	...	264	26,
...	...	...	13	...	...	71	240	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	156	...	...	71	644	26,000	44	...	...	436	...	...	264	26
...	546	1,601	4,632	150	...	331	27,848	26,500	44	...	4,434	1,020	1,200	...	953	35
...	92	...	196	...	...	...	485	...	...	...	...	1,380	102	...	9	1
...	...	...	85	...	...	...	1,617	...	...	...	...	1 380	...	...	...	1
...	92	...	281	...	...	...	2,102	...	...	...	...	2,760	102	...	9	2
...	...	...	121	...	...	...	2,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98	...	...	...	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	846	
605	...	...	722	...	...	...	45,767	6,484	...	...	1,180	...	...	...	...	7
109	...	...	285	...	...	...	918	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
714	...	...	1,007	...	...	...	46,685	6,984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	74	...	...	559	1,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	68	...	...	80	2,072	...	2,000	...	...	421	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	86	...	...	80	2,090	...	2,000	...	...	421	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	31	...	...	...	446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	463	...	...	...	588	...	...	...	...	183	...	...	1,051	1
...	...	...	502	...	...	...	1,034	...	...	...	...	183	...	...	1,051	1
714	92	...	2,169	...	...	639	56,155	6,984	2,000	...	1,180	3,564	16	...	1,906	15
...	...	...	4,118	...	...	7,058	27,206	1,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	1
...	...	...	187	...	...	...	619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,305	...	...	7,058	27,825	1,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	1
...	...	...	287	...	...	599	1,165	...	...	1,000	20,000	750	13,279	...	1,844	36
...	...	...	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	96	...	...	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,144	1
...	...	...	47	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	
...	...	...	32	...	...	...	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	128	...	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	64	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	692	...	...	599	1,922	...	...	1,000	20,000	750	13,279	...	3,034	38
63	...	..	110	...	...	...	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	
...	...	...	82	...	...	...	1,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	
63	...	...	192	...	...	...	1,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	
...	...	...	99	...	...	160	470	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	2,293	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	26	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	64	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	220	...	...	88	
...	...	...	87	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	276	...	...	160	647	...	...	...	...	1,520	...	...	2,376	
63	...	...	2,465	...	...	7,817	31,077	1,123	...	1,000	20,000	2,270	13,279	...	5,951	4

nicipalities in Bengal during the year 1893-94—continued.

9		10							11	12	13	14	15
MISCELLANEOUS.		EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.											
			Loans		Advances.								
Other items.	Total.	Sale proceeds of Government securities, &c.	From Government.	Realizations of sinking fund for repayment of loans.	Permanent.	Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Total income of year, excluding opening balance.	Total income of year, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation (total of group 5) per head of population.	Incidence of income (column 11) per head of population.	REMARKS.
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,450	372	1,822	38,348	39,039	1 4 7	1 10 5	
...	24	...	...	...	...	150	2,079	2,229	30,292	36,877	0 10 6	0 15 3	
19	19	...	...	...	50	...	1,242	1,292	9,255	13,232	0 12 0	0 15 8	
48	485	...	...	...	50	...	91	141	6,763	7,469	0 8 0	0 9 9	
67	528	...	...	...	100	1,600	3,784	5,484	84,658	96,617	0 13 5	1 1 10	
244	339	...	...	...	...	1,342	...	1,342	18,590	18,842	1 11 10	2 3 9	
37	37	...	...	...	...	...	83	83	5,408	6,645	0 7 9	0 9 1	
61	61	...	...	...	...	734	71	805	3,282	3,547	0 7 4	0 11 9	
342	427	...	...	...	...	2,076	154	2,230	27,280	29,034	0 15 2	1 3 7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,488	1,215	2,703	38,069	39,777	1 0 5	4 8 0	
40	40	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	3,746	3,757	0 6 0	0 7 0	
46	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,171	1,177	0 3 0	0 3 6	
5	5	...	...	...	50	...	...	50	896	1,092	0 4 9	0 5 6	
91	117	...	...	...	50	1,488	1,227	2,765	44,882	46,403	0 8 9	1 12 6	
5,781	10,217	...	25,000	1,000	1,645	8,088	25,439	61,172	6,24,935	7,42,522	0 12 7	1 1 8	
331	2,223	...	...	...	...	1,021	249	1,270	30,228	33,530	1 1 3	1 6 7	
163	163	...	...	...	50	...	115	165	12,367	14,707	0 15 0	1 5 6	
404	2,386	...	...	...	50	1,021	364	1,435	42,595	48,237	1 0 7	1 6 3	
556	1,233	...	...	...	...	592	1,024	1,616	30,174	30,963	1 15 11	2 7 9	
251	251	2		...	...	659	155	816	15,054	22,766	1 4 3	1 8 9	
2,325	5,432	...	...	...	...	8,250	674	8,924	1,25,678	1,55,033	4 1 5	8 14 4	
328	1,112	...	...	...	...	...	101	101	10,204	11,042	2 2 2	2 14 4	
2,653	6,544	...	...	...	...	8,250	675	8,925	1,35,882	1,66,075	3 11 3	7 11 0	
638	638	...	...	...	...	2,595	365	2,960	27,199	28,965	1 6 11	1 14 7	
131	131	...	...	...	...	440	...	440	15,873	15,918	1 9 5	2 6 5	
187	187	...	...	...	...	...	271	271	6,732	7,444	1 6 8	1 11 8	
318	318	...	...	...	...	440	271	711	22,605	23,362	1 8 5	2 2 2	
65	65	...	...	...	...	1,640	859	2,499	21,543	22,255	1 1 8	1 4 10	
358	358	...	...	...	100	422	1,585	2,107	21,024	22,793	0 11 2	0 14 6	
423	423	...	...	...	100	2,062	2,444	4,606	42,567	45,048	0 13 10	1 1 2	
5,333	11,793	2	...	...	150	15,619	5,298	21,069	3,16,076	3,65,416	1 8 4	2 5 6	
...	1,048	...	...	...	305	8,858	3,358	12,521	1,52,189	1,58,818	1 5 1	1 13 7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,750	256	2,006	40,403	50,007	2 1 7	2 4 5	
...	1,048	...	...	...	305	10,608	3,614	14,527	1,92,592	2,08,825	1 7 3	1 14 9	
1,737	1,836	...	...	...	...	1,276	2,516	3,792	62,488	69,247	1 8 4	5 6 6	
5	5	...	...	...	...	450	140	590	4,936	7,087	0 12 2	1 0 0	
50	50	...	...	...	...	396	303	699	9,212	10,896	0 6 10	0 9 6	
88	88	...	...	...	...	1,669	238	1,907	7,085	7,974	0 7 6	0 11 6	
14	14	...	...	...	...	360	149	509	5,084	5,178	0 4 4	0 5 9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,543	2,676	0 3 11	0 4 3	
230	230	...	...	...	...	200	154	354	4,409	6,928	0 5 4	0 7 3	
4	4	...	...	...	20	30	408	458	6,403	6,586	0 4 9	0 5 8	
2,128	2,227	...	...	...	20	4,381	3,908	8,309	1,02,848	1,16,570	0 8 1	1 1 6	
198	287	...	...	...	...	81	160	241	10,341	12,438	0 13 10	0 15 4	
40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,373	8,039	0 6 5	0 8 6	
238	327	...	...	...	...	81	160	241	17,714	20,477	0 9 8	0 11 6	
445	480	...	...	...	...	485	429	914	28,354	29,067	1 7 1	1 13 3	
9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,970	2,447	1 2 1	1 2 9	
55	55	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	3,307	4,762	1 5 8	1 6 9	
70	70	...	...	...	...	107	...	107	5,125	5,908	0 5 10	0 6 8	
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,714	3,367	0 8 4	0 8 11	
331	616	...	...	...	...	592	449	1,041	41,530	45,011	0 15 0	1 2 1	
2,947	4,218	...	...	...	325	15,662	8,131	24,118	3,54,684	3,90,883	0 15 2	1 6 3	

FORM No. II.—*Statement showing the Income of*

1	2	3	4	5									
				MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES.									
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	By balance in hand at the close of last year.	Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tolls (on roads and ferries).	Water-rate.	Lighting-rate.	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	Other taxes (to be specified in detail, *e.g.*, servant's tax, pilgrim tax, &c., in as many columns as may be necessary).		Total.
											Tax on person according to circumstances and property.	Miscellaneous receipts, penalties.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tippera	92	Comilla ...	1,400	...	1,162	58	1,704	...	...	3,973	8,599	9	15,
	93	Brahmanbaria	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,644	1	3,
		Total ...	1,450	...	1,162	58	1,704	...	...	3,973	12,243	10	19,
Noakhali	94	Noakhali ...	1,340	...	452	...	...	...	...	...	3,872	2	4,
Chittagong ...	95	Chittagong ...	4,151	14,493	2,303	...	6,416	...	...	...	...	281	23,
	96	Cox's Bazar ...	2,959	...	...	...	1,264	...	...	...	1,965	8	3,
		Total ...	7,110	14,493	2,303	...	7,680	...	...	...	1,965	289	26,
		Divisional Total	9,900	14,493	3,917	58	9,384	...	...	3,973	18,080	301	50,
PATNA DIVISION.													
Patna	97	Patna ...	14,761	65,753	9,031	5,239	15,677	...	...	22,639	...	1,217	1,19,
	98	Barh ...	777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,737	22	4,
	99	Bihar ...	1,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,571	199	12,
	100	Dinapore Nizamat.	2,580	8,034	1,735	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	9,
		Total ...	19,930	73,787	10,766	5,239	15,677	...	...	22,639	17,308	1,500	1,46,
Gaya	101	Gaya ...	17,011	37,687	9,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	379	47,
	102	Tikari ...	2,661	4,435	1,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5,
	103	Daudnagar ...	30	...	144	12	538	...	...	...	2,190	35	2,
		Total ...	19,702	42,122	11,097	12	538	...	...	..	2,190	421	56,
Shahabad	104	Arrah ...	4,570	...	2,755	...	...	...	...	425	17,359	...	20,
	105	Jagdispur ...	972	...	337	...	...	...	...	...	2,850	...	3,
	106	Buxar ...	32	...	353	...	...	...	...	...	6,127	...	6,
	107	Dumraon ...	451	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	5,282	...	5,
	108	Bhabhua ...	85	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	2,378	54	2,
	109	Sasaram ...	3	...	248	...	...	...	...	...	6,079	69	6,
		Total ...	6,113	...	4,127	...	...	...	...	425	40,066	123	44,
Saran	110	Chapra ...	327	20,566	2,554	202	3,209	...	...	...	...	201	26,
	111	Revelganj ...	1,101	4,024	680	9	4,479	...	...	...	...	18	9,
	112	Siwan ...	3,048	704	568	146	...	...	...	...	4,425	29	5,
		Total ..	4,476	25,294	3,802	357	7,778	..	...	...	4,425	248	41,
Champaran	113	Motihari ...	860	...	729	...	...	...	...	...	5,710	133	6,
	114	Bettiah ...	1,484	...	1,552	...	...	...	...	...	9,826	132	11,
		Total ...	2,344	...	2,281	...	...	...	...	...	15,536	265	18,
Muzaffarpur ...	115	Muzaffarpur ...	12,940	24,875	3,276	371	4,323	...	...	...	...	259	33,
	116	Hajipur ...	1,491	6,955	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	7,
	117	Lalganj ...	1,100	3,061	404	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	3,
	118	Sitamarhi ...	3,553	...	319	...	...	...	...	...	3,951	38	4,
		Total ...	19,074	34,891	4,219	371	4,323	...	...	...	3,951	501	48,
Darbhanga	119	Darbhanga ...	—246	...	3,347	...	...	...	...	...	22,674	290	26,
	120	Madhubani ...	1,712	...	1,032	...	...	...	...	...	5,029	17	6,
	121	Rosera ...	457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,420	48	3,
		Total ...	1,923	...	4,379	...	...	...	...	...	31,123	355	35,
		Divisional Total	73,4 2	1,76,094	40,671	5,979	28,316	...	...	23,064	1,14,599	3,413	3,02,
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.													
Monghyr	122	Monghyr ...	269	15,790	2,260	423	14,000	...	...	4,680	...	23	37,
	123	Jamalpur ...	5,089	11,174	527	134	...	...	...	3,611	...	45	15,
	124	Jamui ...	279	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	2,721	13	2,
		Total ...	6,537	26,973	3,056	557	14,000	...	...	8,291	2,721	81	55,
Bhagalpur	125	Bhagalpur ...	13,703	21,678	6,924	583	10,985	5,461	...	5,938	...	126	51,
	126	Colgong ...	1,578	...	943	155	...	...	...	...	2,480	28	3,
		Total. ...	15,281	21,678	7,867	738	10,985	5,461	...	5,938	2,480	154	55,
Purnea	127	Purnea ...	342	9,880	2,474	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	12,
	128	Kishanganj ...	2,312	160	413	...	...	...	...	...	3,064	129	3,
		Total ...	2,654	10,040	2,887	...	...	...	...	...	3,064	152	16,

REALIZATIONS UNDER SPECIAL ACTS.								REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION.				
	From other sources (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).											
From hackney carriages.	Vaccination fees.	Jute warehouse fees.	Petroleum fees.	Fees on musical processions.	Total.	Rents of lands, houses, serais, dak bungalows, &c.	Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and revenue from educational institutions.	Fees and revenue from medical institutions.	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenue from tramways.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18	36	...	...	...	554	18	...	...	...	...	48	...
91	19	...	...	...	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
09	55	...	...	...	864	18	...	...	...	...	48	...
19	17	...	...	...	127	16	...	...	...	...	41	...
10	316	6	...	167	...	1,699	104	7	...	4,680	601	2,429	...
51	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	316	6	...	167	...	1,850	104	7	...	4,680	601	2,429	...
80	316	78	...	167	...	2,841	138	7	...	4,680	601	2,518	...
20	614	52	...	...	1,434	2,520	728	970	...	...	140	1,125	2,500
50	...	23	...	...	...	273	141	...	...	...	48	...	...
60	...	28	...	...	...	588	300	...	24	...	144	304	...
	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	614	109	...	...	1,434	3,396	1,180	970	24	...	332	1,429	2,500
35	424	54	...	...	...	1,413	...	...	163	...	150	4,181	..
24	...	2	...	...	...	526	...	46	...	4	...	61	..
43	...	1	...	...	...	244	...	55	...	137	...	...	...
02	424	57	...	...	...	2,183	...	101	166	140	150	4,242	...
06	342	...	...	...	...	748	118	645	...	...	...	2,296	...
47	...	7	...	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	21	15	...	...	...	276	54	...	89	...	...	4	...
56	...	10	...	...	...	266	26	...	35	...	...	...	...
20	...	2	...	...	...	322	218	...	37	...	...	...	...
50	...	3	...	...	...	653	219	...	75	...	...	3,800	...
19	363	37	...	...	...	2,419	635	645	234	...	...	6,100	...
78	21	52	...	...	...	351	...	...	16	709	...	928	...
94	...	2	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	...	9	...	...	...	145	94	...	36	...	...	...	...
08	21	63	...	...	...	592	94	...	52	709	...	928	...
19	...	5	...	...	...	624	...	...	...	85	...	2,837	...
66	...	5	...	...	...	571	...	...	30	...	...	228	...
85	...	10	...	...	...	1,195	...	...	30	85	...	3,065	...
99	208	...	...	...	...	607	640	401	...	...	153	746	...
67	...	30	...	...	...	97	153	13	...	6	...	328	...
73	...	14	...	...	...	87	...	3	3	10	...	60	...
14	...	5	...	...	...	219	...	1	...	...	...	181	...
53	208	49	...	...	...	1,010	793	418	3	16	153	1,313	...
20	...	54	...	...	...	874	20	1,382	19	...	1	982	...
01	...	30	...	...	...	241	172	...	23	...	...	2,388	...
22	...	27	...	...	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
33	...	111	...	...	...	1,244	192	1,382	42	...	1	3,520	...
39	1,630	436	...	...	1,434	12,039	2,805	3,516	551	950	636	20,597	2,500
09	375	...	...	...	...	1,084	...	...	376	...	145	741	...
91	...	...	...	...	...	291	...	110	12	...	...	65	...
51	...	7	...	...	...	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	375	7	...	...	...	1,633	...	110	388	...	145	806	...
09	...	17	...	...	...	1,026	...	44	19	...	1,210	207	...
49	...	3	...	...	...	352	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	...	20	...	...	...	1,378	13	44	19	...	1,210	207	...
96	...	17	...	...	...	1,503	...	...	...	...	776	515	...
83	...	...	...	...	...	1,483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	...	17	...	...	...	2,986	...	...	...	...	776	515	...

7								8								
REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION—*concld.*								GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES).								
Other fees (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).			Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	Interest of investments.				From Government.			From local funds.		From other sources.			
Under section 261 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	From burning ghats and burial grounds.	Other.		For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	Total.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	Total.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	20	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	600
...	...	...	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	325	...	...	...	325
...	...	...	42	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	925	...	...	...	925
62	...	...	40	...	...	...	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	...	...	351	...	...	...	8,218	...	599	...	...	...	...	...	...	599
...	...	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	...	...	365	...	...	...	8,232	...	599	...	...	...	...	...	...	599
108	...	...	447	...	...	...	8,499	...	599	...	...	925	...	...	...	1,524
...	...	...	2,208	...	...	898	8,569	400	...	...	...	900	550	...	45	1,895
...	...	...	89	...	...	...	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	132	...	...	...	913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	455	...	...	...	455	1,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	1,980
...	...	...	2,884	...	...	898	10,218	2,250	...	...	...	900	550	...	175	3,875
583	...	...	2,229	...	...	240	7,549	...	...	...	1,900	4,500	...	...	...	6,400
122	...	...	116	...	...	...	349	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	400
...	...	3	7	...	...	...	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
705	...	3	2,352	...	...	240	8,099	...	...	...	1,900	4,500	400	...	...	6,800
...	...	...	631	...	...	299	8,989	...	...	...	...	1,770	...	...	...	1,770
...	...	...	91	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	225	...	...	...	225
...	...	...	21	...	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	375	...	...	...	375
...	...	...	86	...	...	...	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	58	...	...	...	311	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	300
...	...	...	31	...	...	...	4,125	...	...	...	...	930	...	...	3,200	4,130
...	...	...	918	...	...	299	8,831	...	...	...	...	3,600	...	...	3,200	6,800
...	...	...	336	4,628	106	531	7,254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	37	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	192	217
...	...	...	201	...	...	...	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	574	4,628	106	531	7,622	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	192	217
59	...	...	91	...	...	40	3,112	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	950	2,750
50	...	...	64	...	...	...	372	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	1,780	2,180
109	...	...	155	...	...	40	3,484	...	...	...	...	2,200	...	...	2,730	4,930
...	...	525	388	...	...	1,261	4,114	...	...	...	...	1,300	14,048	...	...	15,348
...	...	...	113	...	...	...	611	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	414	614
...	...	...	115	...	...	...	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	267	...	...	80	529	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	1,049	1,349
...	..	525	883	...	...	1,341	8,445	...	...	...	...	1,700	14,048	...	1,463	17,211
22	...	...	1,164	...	...	...	3,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	...	...	521	...	...	80	3,242	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	1,256	1,856
...	...	...	33	...	...	...	183	...	...	...	...	184	...	...	712	896
80	...	...	1,718	...	...	80	7,015	...	...	...	...	784	...	...	1,968	2,752
894	...	528	9,484	4,628	106	3,429	50,714	2,250	...	...	1,900	13,684	14,998	25	9,728	42,585
...	...	...	1,022	...	...	3,737	5,421	300	...	...	...	1,560	...	...	251	2,111
...	...	...	58	...	...	...	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	43	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,123	...	...	3,737	5,709	300	...	...	...	1,560	...	...	251	2,111
...	...	...	1,402	...	...	118	8,000	...	...	30	...	600	9,000	...	...	9,630
...	...	...	126	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	285
...	...	...	1,528	...	...	118	8,139	...	...	30	...	600	9,000	...	285	9,915
...	...	...	175	...	...	...	1,466	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	500
...	...	...	46	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	754	754
...	...	...	221	...	...	...	1,512	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	754	1,254

29906

unicipalities in Bengal during the year 1893-94—continued.

9			10							11	12	13	14	15
Miscellaneous.			Extraordinary and Debt.											
private individuals.	Other items.	Total.	Sale proceeds of Government securities, &c.	Loans. From Government.	Realizations of sinking fund for repayment of loans.	Advances. Permanent.	Advances. Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Total income of year, excluding opening balance.	Total income of year, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation (total of group 5) per head of population.	Incidence of income (column 11) per head of population.	Remarks.
5	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
45	1,144	1,189	...	...	...	...	695	644	1,339	119,273	20,673	1 0 11	1 5 0	
.	235	235	...	...	...	40	208	80	328	4,865	4,915	0 3 3	0 4 4	
45	1,379	1,424	...	...	...	40	903	724	1,667	24,138	25,588	0 9 4	0 11 10	
130	21	151	...	...	...	50	280	...	330	5,093	6,442	0 12 9	0 15 0	
355	1,532	2,387	...	45,000	...	...	1,608	1,986	48,594	84,990	89,141	0 15 7	3 8 6	
.	24	24	...	...	...	...	50	502	552	3,978	6,937	0 11 10	0 14 7	
555	1,556	2,411	...	45,000	...	...	1,658	2,488	49,146	88,968	96,078	0 14 1	3 2 1	
030	2,956	3,986	...	45,000	...	90	2,841	3,212	51,143	1,18,199	1,28,108	0 12 1	1 12 5	
74	1,371	1,445	...	1,58,000	...	...	4,711	21,380	1,84,091	3,18,085	3,32,846	0 11 5	1 14 4	
.	113	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,426	6,203	0 6 1	0 7 0	
.	15	15	...	...	...	...	70	95	165	14,451	16,263	0 4 3	0 4 10	
.	45	45	...	...	...	...	110	...	110	12,427	15,007	0 5 5	0 6 11	
74	1,544	1,618	...	1,58,000	...	...	4,891	21,475	1,84,366	3,50,389	3,70,319	0 9 2	1 5 10	
302	1,291	2,283	...	...	...	...	5,795	525	6,320	71,061	88,972	0 9 6	0 14 3	
171	55	226	...	...	...	...	449	142	591	7,557	10,218	0 7 6	0 10 5	
8	1	9	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3,373	3,403	0 4 8	0 5 5	
171	1,347	2,518	...	...	...	...	6,244	667	6,911	82,891	1,02,593	0 8 10	0 13 0	
,	1,622	1,622	...	...	...	...	1,761	...	1,761	30,429	34,999	0 7 0	0 10 4	
.	67	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,724	4,606	0 4 1	0 4 9	
.	125	125	...	...	...	...	170	...	170	7,594	7,626	0 6 8	0 7 10	
.	4	4	...	...	...	25	500	...	525	6,584	7,033	0 4 10	0 5 8	
.	350	350	...	...	...	...	578	143	721	4,510	4,595	0 3 11	0 7 0	
.	208	208	...	...	...	...	540	...	540	16,043	16,046	0 4 5	0 11 3	
.	2,376	2,376	...	...	...	25	3,549	143	3,717	68,884	74,997	0 5 8	0 9 6	
.	1,224	1,224	...	...	...	20	7,426	...	7,446	43,097	43,424	0 7 5	0 12 0	
.	47	47	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	9,707	10,808	0 10 11	0 11 6	
.	711	711	...	...	...	...	344	40	424	7,183	10,531	0 5 0	0 6 9	
.	1,982	1,982	..	...	...	20	7,910	40	7,970	60,287	64,763	0 7 6	0 10 10	
,	292	292	...	...	...	20	1,144	462	1,626	14,976	15,836	0 8 0	1 2 3	
,	57	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,630	16,174	0 7 11	0 10 3	
.	349	349	...	...	...	20	1,144	462	1,626	29,606	32,010	0 8 0	0 13 2	
.	784	784	...	45,000	...	...	3,449	4,102	52,551	1,06,408	1,19,348	0 10 9	2 2 7	
.	53	53	...	...	...	...	66	76	142	8,852	10,333	0 5 3	0 6 7	
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	27	275	4,062	5,102	0 4 5	0 5 2	
.	313	313	...	...	...	...	1,214	89	1,303	8,021	11,574	0 7 10	0 14 8	
.	1,150	1,150	...	45,000	...	...	4,967	4,304	54,271	1,27,343	1,46,417	0 8 5	1 6 2	
.	536	536	...	...	...	...	2,441	198	2,639	33,350	33,704	0 5 8	0 7 4	
.	80	80	...	...	...	...	1,880	107	1,987	13,464	15,176	0 5 6	0 12 3	
.	11	11	...	...	...	...	250	33	283	4,990	5,447	0 5 1	0 7 4	
.	627	627	...	...	...	...	4,571	338	4,909	52,404	54,327	0 5 7	0 8 2	
845	9,375	10,220	...	2,03,000	...	65	33,276	27,429	2,63,770	7,71,864	8,45,426	0 7 9	0 15 4	
330	613	1,223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,042	47,311	0 10 5	0 13 2	
.	356	356	...	...	...	392	...	272	664	17,047	23,036	0 13 8	0 15 1	
.	22	22	...	...	...	70	...	...	70	3,387	3,666	0 5 1	0 5 9	
330	990	1,610	...	...	...	462	...	272	734	67,476	74,013	0 10 6	0 12 9	
679	3,216	3,695	...	...	...	150	2,529	1,741	4,420	73,466	87,169	0 11 11	1 1 0	
.	110	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,402	5,980	0 11 0	0 13 8	
979	3,326	3,805	...	...	..	150	2,529	1,741	4,420	77,868	93,149	0 11 10	1 0 9	
»	145	145	...	...	...	...	1,745	419	2,164	18,102	18,504	0 13 7	1 3 11	
...	556	556	.	...	...	...	450	478	928	7,535	9,847	0 7 1	0 14 3	
»	701	701	...	...	...	...	2,195	897	3,092	25,637	28,351	0 11 2	1 1 10	

FORM No. II.—*Statement showing the Income of th*

1	2	3	4	5									
				MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES.									
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	By balance in hand at the close of last year.	Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tolls (on roads and ferries).	Water-rate.	Lighting-rate.	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	Other taxes (to be specified in detail, *e.g.*, servant's tax, pilgrim tax, &c., in as many columns as may be necessary). Tax on persons according to circumstances and property.	Miscellaneous receipts, penalties.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BHAGALPUR DIVISION—*concluded.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Malda	129	English Bazar...	140	628	404	...	...	...	...	4,280	3,472	252	9,045
	130	Old Malda ...	2,447	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,586	14	2,030
		Total ...	2,587	658	404	...	...	...	...	4,280	6,058	266	11,675
Sonthal Parganas...	131	Deoghur ...	2,876	52	280	...	...	...	...	1,762	3,102	30	5,292
	132	Sahibganj ...	1,235	5,461	958	593	...	...	...	1,724	...	124	8,860
		Total ...	4,111	5,513	1,238	593	...	...	...	3,486	3,102	160	14,152
		Divisional Total	31,170	64,871	15,452	1,888	24,985	5,461	...	22,004	17,435	813	1,62,909
ORISSA DIVISION.													
Cuttack	133	Cuttack ...	374	718	2,350	1,128	9,813	...	...	7,628	13,645	38	35,320
	134	Jajpur ...	527	...	227	...	...	...	...	...	3,936	20	4,183
	135	Kendrapara ...	426	...	460	...	160	...	...	...	5,019	145	6,684
		Total ...	1,327	718	3,037	1,128	9,973	...	...	7,628	23,500	203	46,187
Balasore	136	Balasore ...	16	...	1,718	...	...	...	...	...	8,552	813	11,083
Puri	137	Puri ...	4,044	12,481	1,096	4	...	...	...	9,619†	...	1,540	24,740
		Divisional Total	5,387	13,199	5,851	1,132	9,973	...	...	17,247	32,052	2,556	82,010
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.													
Hazaribagh	138	Hazaribagh ...	56	...	700	424	...	...	...	...	4,503	15	5,642
	139	Chatra ...	415	...	690	...	...	...	...	...	3,679	27	4,390
		Total ...	471	...	1,390	424	...	...	...	...	8,182	42	10,638
Lohardaga	140	Ranchi ...	260	...	421	...	...	...	...	3,014	7,169	106	11,670
	141	Lohardaga ...	362	..	86	...	...	...	...	...	2,353	66	2,605
		Total ...	622	...	507	...	...	...	...	3,014	9,522	172	14,115
Palamau	142	Daltonganj ...	2,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,965	13	1,978
Manbhum	143	Purulia ...	14,018	...	541	...	...	...	...	...	6,577	5	7,123
	144	Jhalda ...	1,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,872	17	1,889
	145	Raghunathpur	787	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,467	25	1,492
		Total ...	16,395	...	541	...	...	...	...	...	9,916	47	10,505
Singhbhum	146	Chaibassa ...	1,539	...	244	...	...	...	...	.....	2,552	14	2,810
		Divisional Total	21,602	...	2,682	424	...	...	...	3,014	32,137	288	39,445
		GRAND TOTAL...	4,16,919	7,86,763	1,85,910	25,163	1,21,347	35,060	35,770	4,18,021	5,58,223	13,044	21,79,901
		GRAND TOTAL FOR 1892-93.	*3,97,606*	*7,97,804*	*1,80,168*	*27,722*	*1,21,679*	*35,709*	*36,448*	*3,99,160*	*5,63,646*	*13,030*	*21,75,359*

6						7						
Realizations under special Acts.						Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation.						
	From other sources (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).											
	From hackney carriages.	Vaccination fees.	Jute warehouse fees.	Petroleum fees.	Fees on musical processions.	Total.	Rents of lands, houses, serais, dák bungalows, &c.	Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and revenue from educational institutions.	Fees and revenue from medical institutions.	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenue from tramways.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
544	...	...	...	...	...	544	134	...	4	...	...	1,350	...
478	...	...	...	...	...	478	...	...	...	...	91	...	...
022	...	...	...	...	...	1,022	134	...	4	...	91	1,350	...
264	...	9	...	...	...	273	43	...	29	...	1,055	...	...
383	...	5	...	...	...	688	105	...	...	...	...	1,633	...
947	...	14	...	...	...	961	148	...	29	...	1,055	1,633	...
547	375	58	...	...	...	7,080	295	154	440	...	3,277	4,511	...
271	...	...	...	...	...	1,271	...	1,516	...	...	...	419	...
321	...	...	...	...	...	321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276	...	21	...	...	...	297	60	19	...	...	...	...	...
868	...	21	...	...	...	1,889	60	1,535	...	...	...	419	...
841	...	...	...	...	...	841	20	108	...	...	...	234	...
571	...	...	...	...	...	571	4,330	38	142	...	129	340	...
280	...	21	...	...	...	3,301	4,410	1,681	142	...	129	993	...
412	...	...	...	...	...	412	1,037	96	101	...	...	1,101	...
240	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	10	...	...	320	...
652	...	...	...	...	...	652	1,037	96	111	...	...	1,421	...
430	...	2	...	...	...	441	404	...	13	...	...	3,822	...
156	...	18	...	...	...	174	287	...	...	...	...	...	...
595	...	20	...	...	...	615	781	...	13	...	...	3,822	...
810	...	19	...	...	...	829	...		...	...	...	409	...
470	...	8	...	...	...	478	1,672	...	...	...	...	3,116	...
198	...	1	...	...	...	199	350	...	...	...	...	...	...
259	...	...	...	...	...	259	95	...	...	...	...	177	...
927	...	9	...	...	...	936	2,117	...	...	...	...	3,293	...
313	...	...	...	...	...	313	...	150	...	...	...	...	...
297	...	48	...	...	...	3,345	3,935	246	124	...	...	8,945	...
281	8,434	1,728	35,368	167	1,487	1,08,415	69,539	11,156	23,141	36,788	13,791	53,555	25,000
361	7,366	1,549	42,540	279	2,364	1,19,495	68,823	25,498	20,347	35,830	18,916	52,635	1,757

7								8								
REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION—*concld.*								GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES).								
Other fees (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).			Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	Interest of investments.			Total.	From Government.			From local funds.		From other sources.			Total.
From licenses under section 261 of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884.	From burning ghát and burial grounds.	Other.		For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.		For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
...	...	...	58	...	...	...	1,546	...	...	60	...	450	...	...	419	92
...	...	...	5	...	...	20	116	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	63	...	...	20	1,662	...	...	60	...	450	...	...	419	92
...	...	...	474	...	...	120	1,721	...	...	...	700	...	240	...	...	94
...	...	...	299	...	...	...	2,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	215	21
...	...	...	773	...	...	120	3,758	...	...	...	700	...	240	...	215	1,15
...	...	...	3,708	...	...	3,395	15,780	300	...	90	700	3,110	9,240	...	1,884	15,32
...	...	94	936	...	...	...	2,965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	306	...	...	...	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	12
82	...	...	53	...	...	...	214	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	218	23
82	...	94	1,295	...	...	...	3,485	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	343	361
...	...	...	110	...	...	...	472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,979	...	...	...	4,000	...	480	...	...	4,480
82	..	94	1,405	...	...	...	8,936	...	...	...	4,000	...	498	...	343	4,841
...	...	...	61	...	...	...	2,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	333
...	...	...	206	...	...	...	536	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	116	116
...	...	...	267	...	...	...	2,932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	449	449
31	...	...	96	...	...	...	4,456	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	466	466
...	...	...	27	...	...	...	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	199
31	...	...	123	...	...	...	4,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	665	665
...	...	...	24	...	...	...	433	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	26
120	...	...	179	...	...	...	5,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	768	768
...	...	...	29	...	...	...	379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	35	...	...	...	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	...	...	243	...	...	...	5,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	768	768
...	...	...	171	...	...	80	401	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	392	396
151	...	...	828	...	...	80	14,309	...	...	4	...	...	26	...	2,274	2,304
4,500	1,229	3,235	33,423	5,152	2,120	17,929	2,78,058	38,759	5,890	2,423	32,320	27,727	43,252	550	26,743	1,77,673
3,970	*971*	*1,694*	*40,717*	*7,455*	*2,158*	*16,190*	*2,96,891*	*31,440*	*9,417*	*3,900*	*8,158*	*16,999*	*96,549*	*3,049*	*29,858*	*1,89,064*

Municipalities in Bengal during the year 1893-94—concluded.

9			10							11	12	13	14	15
Miscellaneous.			Extraordinary and Debt.											
private individuals.	Other items.	Total.	Sale proceeds of Government securities, &c.	Loans. From Government.	Realizations of sinking fund for repayment of loans.	Advances. Permanent.	Advances. Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Total income of year, excluding opening balance.	Total income of year, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation (total of group 5) per head of population.	Incidence of income (column 11) per head of population.	Remarks.
3	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	0
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
.	179	179	...	...	...	...	...	609	609	12,852	12,992	0 10 5	1 14 10	
.	15	15	...	...	...	...	180	130	310	3,549	5,996	0 10 0	0 13 7	
.	194	194	...	...	...	...	180	739	919	16,401	18,988	0 10 4	0 14 7	
,	456	456	...	...	...	20	35	64*	119	3,801	11,067	0 13 8	1 6 10	* Provident Fund receipt.
.	113	113	...	...	...	50	928	1,125†	2,103	14,016	15,251	0 13 6	1 3 10	† Includes Rs. 174-6 on account of Provident Fund receipt.
.	569	569	...	...	...	70	963	1,189	2,222	22,817	26,928	0 12 11	1 4 10	
99	5,780	6,879	...	...	...	682	5,867	4,838	11,387	2,10,259	2,41,429	0 11 3	0 15 5	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,956	2,491	5,447	45,003	45,377	0 13 3	1 0 10	
	17	17	...	...	...	...	262	71	333	5,283	5,813	0 5 6	0 7 9	
	32	32	...	...	...	40	...	59	99	7,502	7,988	0 6 0	0 7 3	
	49	49	...	...	...	40	3,218	2,621	5,879	57,850	59,177	0 10 2	0 13 9	
	130	130	...	...	124	...	1,180	37	1,341	13,807	13,883	0 8 6	0 10 8	
	...	...	...	5,000	...	50	563	272	5,885	40,655	44,699	0 13 8	1 6 7	‡ Includes Rs. 590 on account of the part pay of Conservancy Inspector.
	179	179	...	5,000	124	90	4,961	2,530	13,105	1,12,372	1,17,759	0 10 9	0 14 9	
	5	5	...	...	...	...	319	459	778	2,566	2,622	0 5 5	0 9 2	
	94	94	...	...	...	...	275	239	514	5,896	6,311	0 6 6	0 8 9	
	99	99	...	...	...	...	594	698	1,292	15,462	15,933	0 5 10	0 9 0	
	282	282	...	...	...	50	10	376	436	17,601	17,951	0 9 2	0 13 11	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	33	157	3,349	3,711	0 5 7	0 7 6	
	282	282	...	...	...	50	134	409	593	21,040	21,662	0 8 2	0 12 3	
	13	13	...	...	...	171	1,257	137	1,565	4,843	7,418	0 6 1	0 14 11	
	356	356	...	...	...	...	465	421	886	14,698	28,716	0 9 4	1 3 4	
	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,480	4,079	0 6 2	0 8 2	
	57	57	...	...	...	...	19	...	19	2,134	2,921	0 3 10	0 5 6	
	435	435	...	...	...	...	484	421	905	19,321	35,716	0 7 2	0 13 3	
	1,624	1,624	...	...	...	...	96	141	237	5,781	7,320	0 6 7	0 13 6	
	2,452	2,452	...	...	...	221	2,565	1,806	4,592	66,447	88,049	0 7 0	0 11 9	
	40,795	56,785	1,089	2,98,000	7,124	3,392	1,14,376	90,362	5,14,323	33,15,155	37,32,074	0 12 0	1 3 5	
	73,409	87,990	...	55,000	6,054	4,129	1,58,613	49,928	§9,74,734	31,43,329	35,40,929	0 13 8	1 9 4	§ Includes the sum of Rs. 1,000 raised by a Municipality, as a loan in the open market, which is not shown in the previous columns.

FORM No. III.—*Statement showing the Expenditure of*

1	2	3	4							5							
			GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND COLLECTION CHARGES.							PUBLIC SAFETY.							
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	General administration—(a) office establishment, inspections, Honorary Magistrates' establishment, &c.	Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses (establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money-boxes, repairs to outposts, &c.).	Collection of tolls on roads and ferries.	Survey of land.	Refunds.	Pensions and gratuities.	Total.	Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, &c.).	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.).	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts).	Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	Total.	Water-supply.		Drains
															Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.	Capital outlay.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
BURDWAN DIVISION.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	1	Burdwan	4,645	2,057	...	...	...	...	6,702	1,871	2,551	...	9	4,431	16,841	7,912	...
	2	Kalna	385	642	...	...	...	...	1,027	...	539	...	7	546	...	...	...
	3	Katwa	180	437	...	...	..	...	617	5	426	...	...	431	...	...	...
	4	Dainhat	366	240	...	...	...	...	606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	Ranigunj	746	587	...	...	...	...	1,333	...	1,101	...	21	1,122	...	1,941	...
		Total	6,322	3,963	...	..	...	...	10,285	1,876	4,617	...	37	6,530	16,841	9,853	...
Birbhum	6	Suri	550	463	...	...	...	...	1,018	7	380	...	...	387	...	232	...
Bankura	7	Bankura	1,158	330	...	...	...	...	1,488	...	439	11	2	452	...	...	200
	8	Vishunpur	484	331	...	...	...	...	815	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...
	9	Sonamukhi	522	400	...	...	...	...	922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	2,164	1,061	...	...	...	...	3,225	...	439	23	2	464	...	...	200
Midnapore	10	Midnapore	1,927	2,701	...	...	10	156	4,794	5	1,385	...	69	1,459	...	...	...
	11	Tamluk	448	300	...	3	...	...	751	4	358	...	13	375	59	89	...
	12	Ghatal	506	303	...	†200	...	...	1,009	...	73	...	4	77	...	...	...
	13	Chandrakona	342	436	...	...	...	...	778	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14	Ramjibanpur	209	312	...	...	...	...	521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15	Kherpai	173	249	...	...	...	...	422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16	Kharar	129	350	...	..	...	...	479	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
		Total	3,734	4,651	...	203	10	156	8,754	9	1,816	...	87	1,912	59	89	...
Hooghly	17	Hooghly	3,669	1,776	...	...	10	...	5,455	...	3,805	...	41	3,846	500	...	...
	18	Serampore	2,805	2,234	136	...	...	...	5,175	60	3,275	...	31	3,366	...	...	673
	19	Uttarpara	1,047	909	...	...	...	...	1,956	...	939	...	16	955	...	...	...
	20	Baidyabati	1,644	1,525	...	...	...	...	3,169	...	1,171	...	...	1,171	...	...	548
	21	Bhadreswar	959	786	...	...	...	...	1,745	8	629	...	...	637	...	...	...
	22	Kotrang	535	259	...	...	...	...	794	...	144	...	...	144	...	...	...
	23	Bansbaria	830	384	...	...	...	...	1,214	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	24	Jahanabad	309	214	...	...	...	...	523	...	225	...	1	226	...	...	...
		Total	11,798	8,087	136	...	10	...	20,031	68	10,188	...	89	10,345	500	...	1,421
Howrah	25	Howrah	20,434	8,439	...	...	456	...	29,329	5,633	51,872	11,671	231	69,407	...	14,627	...
	26	Bally	1,194	1,069	...	...	...	...	2,263	...	541	...	4	545	...	...	199
		Total	21,628	9,508	...	..	456	...	31,592	5,633	52,413	11,671	235	69,952	...	14,627	199
		Divisional Total	46,196	27,738	136	203	476	156	74,905	7,593	69,853	11,694	450	89,590	17,400	24,821	1,820
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																	
24-Parganas	27	Cossipore-Chitpur	5,203	4,076	...	...	19	...	9,388	14,714	10,168	...	14	24,896	...	...	315
	28	Manicktola	2,553	2,740	...	..	190	...	5,492	1,089	2,290	...	14	3,393	25,000	760	802
	29	Baranagar	1,401	2,580	...	...	...	...	3,981	...	3,215	...	33	3,248	...	...	...
	30	South Suburban	1,930	2,692	...	...	...	...	4,352	...	4,401	...	9	4,410	...	...	783
	31	Rajpur	527	473	...	..	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...
	32	Baruipur	472	290	...	16	13	...	791	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...
	33	Joynagar	455	216	...	100	...	...	771	...	100	...	12	112	...	...	...
	34	South Dum-Dum	786	448	...	...	...	...	1,234	...	273	...	3	276	...	...	...
	35	North Dum-Dum	534	513	...	...	...	...	1,047	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...
	36	South Barrackpore	1,227	1,077	...	...	...	...	2,304	...	...	...	24	24	...	...	...
	37	North Barrackpore	1,165	875	...	...	...	...	2,040	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
	38	Barasat	585	1,178	...	...	...	...	1,763	...	89	...	...	89	1,659	...	732
	39	Naihati	1,146	1,347	...	...	...	...	2,493	29	743	...	9	781	...	...	282
	40	Goverdanga	370	386	...	...	...	...	756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	41	Basirhat	384	584	...	...	...	...	968	...	47	...	11	58	...	...	...
	42	Baduria	448	459	...	...	...	...	907	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...
	43	Taki	266	245	...	...	...	...	511	...	8	...	8	16	...	...	...
		Total	19,272	20,188	...	116	222	...	39,798	15,832	21,334	...	150	37,316	26,659	1,110	2,833
Nadia	44	Krishnagar	1,819	1,451	...	...	10	...	3,280	...	631	...	24	655	...	...	152
	45	Santipur	1,884	1,286	...	..	2	...	3,172	...	916	...	2	918	358	...	59
	46	Ranaghat	635	389	...	217	...	...	1,241	...	354	...	1	355	285	...	194
	47	Nuna	406	449	...	152	...	...	1,117	...	151	...	...	151	...	...	57
	48	Kushtia	418	640	...	...	...	...	1,058	...	561	...	16	567	20	...	499
	49	Kumarkhali	324	417	...	...	...	...	741	...	141	...	...	141	...	4	...
	50	Meherpur	383	297	...	...	...	...	680	...	22	...	1	23	631	...	28
	51	Birnagar	240	345	...	...	...	...	585	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	...
	52	Chakdaha	522	309	...	...	...	...	832	...	...	...	2	2	263	...	407
		Total	6,716	5,654	...	369	12	...	12,751	...	2,766	...	47	2,813	1,557	4	1,396

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE.

Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Markets and slaughter-houses and burning ghat.	Pounds.	Dák bungalows and serais.	Arboriculture, public gardens, and experimental cultivation.	Public works (a)				Total.
							Establishment. (b)	Buildings. (c)	Roads.	Stores. (c)	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24,185	8,305	257	46	54	...	...	1,461	1,249	13,982	...	75,458
2,603	...	121	...	...	...	...	360	100	1,966	41	5,454
1,704	918	55	...	3	...	...	...	...	824	...	3,704
444	65	61	...	3	...	...	168	979	299	...	2,037
4,823	1,339	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,651	...	12,768
33,759	10,627	586	46	60	...	...	1,989	2,328	20,722	41	99,221
3,779	1,010	69	...	...	51	...	...	178	301	...	5,980
2,807	2,049	102	5	20	...	...	294	59	1,235	...	7,189
1,533	888	66	...	11	...	...	181	10	711	...	3,422
1,474	...	94	...	53	...	...	43	...	727	...	2,471
5,904	2,937	262	5	84	...	...	518	69	2,673	...	13,082
14,873	7,200	218	563	513	...	81	646	502	2,968	...	29,219
1,344	1,279	84	349	109	...	109	...	764	437	...	4,759
1,397	867	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,199	578	4,112
355	876	49	...	14	...	60	...	40	552	...	1,946
256	642	10	...	...	...	...	...	43	383	...	1,409
150	686	13	...	...	...	6	...	10	201	...	1,066
523	1	10	...	...	...	...	27	386	1,784	...	2,753
18,898	11,551	455	915	636	...	256	673	1,745	7,524	578	45,264
20,363	5	238	...	38	...	...	1,211	13	6,947	...	31,134
23,087	4,300	237	2	48	...	...	...	4,159	5,702	...	38,544
5,514	4,226	70	...	7	...	...	...	...	2,131	...	13,390
7,954	718	47	...	46	...	...	...	284	2,553	212	12,362
1,856	590	63	...	...	...	...	201	5	1,485	550	4,783
1,085	...	40	...	12	...	...	...	57	406	52	1,653
593	143	50	161	...	...	...	243	...	333	...	1,921
414	802	40	...	...	...	...	131	110	1,134	...	2,631
60,866	10,764	785	163	151	...	...	1,786	4,631	20,841	844	1,06,417
1,26,158	3,684	875	3,572	14	...	259	7,288	...	41,730	...	1,98,780
4,287	799	70	...	78	...	149	11	...	2,261	...	7,930
1,30,445	4,483	945	3,572	92	...	408	7,299	...	43,991	...	2,06,710
2,53,651	41,302	3,093	4,721	1,023	51	664	12,265	8,951	96,052	1,463	4,76,674
29,130	2,413	689	...	170	...	...	4,125	...	13,797	...	51,268
12,763	322	477	...	59	...	...	717	...	8,034	61	50,648
15,806	...	303	...	358	...	...	234	...	8,238	...	24,939
11,310	1,595	696	...	...	...	...	3,156	...	11,266	...	28,755
1,447	987	71	...	30	...	...	...	...	2,637	...	5,172
217	636	40	...	...	...	...	...	132	736	...	1,927
217	...	50	...	25	...	47	120	12	...	...	539
2,396	683	51	...	21	...	...	223	...	2,387	...	6,282
681	522	10	...	2	...	...	276	...	560	1	2,438
2,832	647	126	...	54	...	...	...	...	5,106	...	11,931
5,370	905	48	6	...	...	...	...	...	1,242	...	8,324
1,439	1,130	77	...	25	...	...	...	...	2,915	...	7,977
6,705	1,979	253	...	61	...	...	...	...	3,667	...	13,041
370	...	30	...	...	...	277	...	...	1,114	...	2,181
789	830	60	...	...	...	...	...	1	931	...	3,361
316	808	50	...	...	...	6	164	21	275	6	1,996
72	180	35	...	...	...	...	...	154	129	...	615
91,886	13,727	3,046	6	805	...	330	9,021	320	63,034	70	2,21,423
9,813	3,868	86	...	26	...	1,262	402	371	5,924	...	22,006
3,252	999	107	...	21	...	55	500	460	4,000	...	9,841
1,082	669	69	...	...	...	69	...	278	1,657	...	4,303
1,408	259	42	...	...	...	...	180	23	1,091	...	3,136
1,296	1,084	58	...	...	...	153	49	50	1,990	...	5,199
768	369	25	...	1	...	12	120	700	685	...	2,818
340	635	25	...	9	...	...	...	60	900	...	2,698
422	531	38	...	...	...	...	...	25	317	...	1,333
385	502	31	...	24	...	...	...	34	1,659	...	2,705
18,826	8,916	483	...	81	...	1,551	1,341	2,001	17,623	...	53,369

7				8	9							
Public Instruction.				Contributions. (d)	Miscellaneous.							
					Interest on loans.			Other items (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).				
Schools and colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, museums, menageries, &c.	Total.	For general purposes.	Interest due on account of previous years.	Interest due on account of current year.	Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	Printing.	Law charges.	Provident Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,279	...	...	6,279	...	218	4,428	...	1,422	...	...	1,223	7,5
...	99	...	99	...	...	...	...	182	...	6	258	3
...	577	...	577	...	...	...	...	80	...	17	153	2
...	507	...	507	...	...	...	...	47	...	6	46	
...	611	...	611	...	...	...	...	98	76	...	69	2
6,279	1,794	...	8,073	...	218	4,428	...	1,779	76	29	1,769	8,2
...	445	...	445	...	...	...	...	200	...	25	350	5
...	612	...	612	...	...	...	...	98	108	46	149	4
...	683	...	683	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	305	3
...	965	...	965	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	226	2
...	2,260	...	2,260	...	...	...	...	98	108	70	740	1,01
17,893	659	...	18,552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	945	94
...	398	...	398	...	...	...	...	131	...	...	...	13
480	327	...	807	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	106	25
677	...	..	677	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	7
...	438	...	438	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	48	14
252	...	12	264	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	19	7
...	160	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	7	2
19,302	1,982	12	21,296	...	...	...	...	441	83	...	1,125	1,64
...	1,325	...	1,325	...	...	...	...	637	...	...	1,163	1,80
2,907	...	...	2,907	17	...	1,325	...	591	...	...	1,299	3,21
394	60	...	454	481	...	...	...	...	...	...	789	78
...	694	...	694	..	...	...	...	...	144	...	767	91
...	745	...	745	...	...	...	...	129	...	36	315	48
...	135	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	10
...	468	...	468	...	...	...	..	119	...	...	654	77
...	540	...	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	16	22
3,301	3,967	...	7,268	498	...	1,325	...	1,476	144	42	5,103	8,09
6,700	2,227	...	8,927	...	...	3,267	205	...	1,213	1,050	7,455‡	13,190
...	2,439	...	2,439	...	...	269	...	214	618	...	...	1,101
6,700	4,666	...	11,366	...	...	3,536	205	214	1,831	1,050	7,455	14,291
35,582	15,114	12	50,708	498	218	9,289	205	4,208	2,242	1,216	16,542	33,920
...	595	...	595	...	...	...	...	808	...	...	1,226	2,034
...	800	...	800	...	...	562	2,325	450	...	...	836	4,173
...	536	...	536	...	...	...	...	265	83	...	765	1,113
...	12	...	12	1,000	...	...	...	290	14	...	511	815
...	300	...	300	350	...	...	...	...	69	...	129	198
...	336	...	336	250	...	...	...	60	7	...	237	304
...	369	...	369	800	...	...	1,048	75	...	...	8	1,131
...	350	...	350	...	...	...	...	93	34	...	35	162
...	104	...	104	500	...	...	...	40	4	...	34	78
...	650	...	650	...	...	...	...	347	72	...	503	922
...	616	...	616	...	...	...	...	312	36	...	197	545
...	414	...	414	500	...	...	...	94	42	...	106	242
...	160	...	160	1,000	...	...	...	311	594	...	277	1,182
...	135	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60
...	573	...	573	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	738	847
...	381	...	381	...	...	...	...	125	28	...	144	297
...	174	...	174	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	110	160
...	6,505	...	6,505	4,400	...	562	3,373	3,429	983	...	5,916	14,263
...	583	...	583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	340
5,601	657	...	6,258	...	...	...	...	821	1,124	...	...	1,945
...	303	...	303	...	...	...	...	85	3	...	171	259
...	308	...	308	...	...	...	...	32	7	...	80	119
...	295	...	295	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	51	72
...	105	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	141
...	153	...	153	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	34	108
...	90	...	90	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	60	97
...	124	...	124	...	...	...	...	66	7	...	24	97
5,601‡	2,618	...	8,219	...	...	...	...	1,110	1,162	...	901	3,173

unicipalities in Bengal during the year 1893-94—continued.

9(a)	10								11	12	13
	Extraordinary and debt.										
	Investments.				Advances.						
Total Expenditure.	In securities other than for sinking fund.	In Savings Banks.	Payments to sinking funds.	Repayment of loans.	Permanent.	Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Closing balance.	Grand total.	Remarks.
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
00,161	...	...	6,000	...	...	6,442	1,806	14,248	3,823	1,18,232	
7,822	...	17	...	...	100	1,063	151	1,331	2,761	11,614	
5,379	...	...	...	...	50	230	199	499	1,561	7,439	
3,249	...	...	...	...	...	362	268	630	3,465	7,344	
16,097	...	...	...	...	...	2,317	72	2,389	668	19,154	
32,408	...	17	6,000	...	150	10,434	2,496	19,097	12,278	1,63,783	
8,405	...	...	...	250	...	42	180	472	2,241	11,118	
10,142	...	...	...	...	50	711	329	1,090	1,586	12,818	
5,306	...	...	...	...	...	450	73	523	916	6,745	
4,599	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	116	3,211	7,926	
20,047	...	...	...	...	50	1,161	518	1,729	5,713	27,489	
54,969	...	...	...	...	...	845	387	1,232	3,974	60,175	
6,813	...	...	...	...	...	874	...	874	567	7,854	
6,961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,025	7,986	
3,471	...	...	...	...	25	300	...	325	278	4,074	
2,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	2,798	
1,832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	342	2,174	
3,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,179	4,592	
78,875	...	...	...	...	25	2,019	387	2,431	7,647	88,953	
43,500	...	...	...	...	...	3,016	715	3,731	1,896	40,187	
33,924	...	...	...	981	...	5,950	572	7,503	4,978	65,705	
18,025	...	...	...	...	...	585	730	1,315	1,350	20,690	
18,307	...	...	...	...	...	250	507	757	381	19,445	
8,390	...	...	...	...	30	...	151	181	772	9,343	
2,825	...	...	...	...	...	16	11	27	243	3,095	
4,376	...	...	...	...	...	410	199	609	784	5,769	
3,949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	914	4,856	
52,649	...	...	...	981	30	10,227	2,885	14,123	11,318	1,78,090	
19,633	...	...	2,500	1,666	...	792	2,453	6,831	408	3,26,872	
14,278	...	...	...	500	...	214	74	788	1,111	16,177	
33,911	...	...	2,500	1,586	...	1,006	2,527	7,619	1,519	3,43,049	
96,995	...	17	8,500	2,817	255	24,889	8,993	45,471	40,716	8,12,482	
88,181	...	673	...	...	...	...	1,998	2,671	95,023	1,85,880	
64,840	...	215	...	1,004	100	1,000	1,563	3,902	11,623	80,071	
33,817	3,253	484	...	...	...	8,225	894	12,856	6,113	52,786	
39,344	...	...	...	...	20	605	203	828	2,400	42,572	
7,093	...	41	...	...	...	...	30	71	82	7,125	
3,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	3,760	
3,731	...	24	...	...	30	...	...	54	1,764	5,539	
8,304	...	...	...	...	...	1,508	69	1,577	5,382	15,263	
4,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	62	1,820	6,049	
15,891	...	...	...	...	75	392	250	717	1,088	17,696	
11,527	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	80	373	11,980	
10,985	...	...	...	...	...	170	...	170	1,041	12,196	
16,057	...	...	...	...	...	19	436	455	91	19,203	
3,132	...	...	...	...	...	705	89	794	490	4,416	
5,807	...	...	...	...	30	...	73	103	8	5,918	
3,584	...	...	...	...	50	175	...	225	586	4,395	
1,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1,499	
93,705	3,253	1,437	...	1,004	305	12,799	5,707	24,565	1,28,008	4,76,278	
26,864	...	...	...	...	...	434	440	874	273	28,011	
22,134	...	...	...	...	...	1,012	103	1,115	951	24,200	
6,461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,016	7,477	
4,831	...	...	...	...	75	125	178	378	474	5,683	
7,186	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	50	1,012	8,248	
3,946	...	...	...	...	...	278	...	301	688*	4,935	
4,887	56	...	...	...	20	1,679	171	1,803	678	6,068	
3,106	...	...	...	...	50	...	63	113	2,388	4,807	
3,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	119	832	4,761	
90,923	56	...	...	...	193	3,428	1,074	4,753	8,512	94,190	

* The closing balance according to the Municipal accounts was Rs. 688, but according to the Treasury pass-book it was Rs. 663, as a cheque for Rs. 5 was issued but not cashed during the year.

FORM No. III.—*Statement showing the Expenditure of*

1	2	3	4							5				6				
			GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND COLLECTION CHARGES.							PUBLIC SAFETY.								
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	General administration—(a) office establishment, inspection, Honorary Magistrates' establishment, &c.	Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses (establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money-boxes, repairs to outposts, &c.).	Collection of tolls on roads and ferries.	Survey of land.	Refunds.	Pensions and gratuities.	Total.	Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, &c.).	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.).	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts).	Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	Total.	Water-supply.		Drainage.	
															Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.	Capital outlay.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION—*concluded.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Murshidabad	53	Berhampore ...	1,333	1,582	...	...	...	...	2,920	...	1,768	...	16	1,784	...	...	...	3,
	54	Lalbagh ...	1,517	1,671	1,307	...	...	...	4,495	79	1,197	...	8	1,284	...	...	...	1,
	55	Jangipur ...	577	399	...	...	...	...	976	11	290	...	13	314	...	...	...	
	56	Kandi ...	508	377	...	...	...	...	885	2	942	...	1	945	...	...	...	
		Total ...	3,940	4,029	1,307	...	...	...	9,276	92	4,197	...	38	4,327	...	...	...	5,
Jessore	57	Jessore	1,169	827	...	48	...	500	2,544	545	538	29	36	1,148	1,038	78	872	
	58	Kotechandpur ...	486	360	...	...	...	...	856	...	338	13	10	361	...	20	389	
	59	Moheshpur ...	258	272	...	...	16	...	546	...	396	...	8	404	87	...	98	
		Total ...	1,923	1,459	...	48	16	500	3,946	545	1,272	42	54	1,913	1,125	98	1,359	
Khulna	60	Khulna	794	379	...	...	...	...	1,173	...	288	...	17	305	...	429	...	1
	61	Satkhira	443	351	...	...	...	...	794	...	1	...	...	1	...	502	...	
	62	Debhatta	253	223	...	...	5	...	481	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	
	63	Chanduria	301	254	...	...	...	...	555	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1,791	1,207	...	...	5	...	3,003	...	289	...	27	316	...	931	...	3
		Divisional Total ...	33,642	32,537	1,307	533	255	500	68,774	16,469	29,858	42	310	46,685	29,341	2,138	5,618	15,2
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																		
Rajshahi	64	Rampur Boalia ...	1,927	1,851	...	...	9	...	3,787	...	982	...	16	998	348	...	287	1,2
	65	Nator	855	762	...	...	...	...	1,617	...	451	...	8	459	...	47	...	
		Total ...	2,782	2,613	...	...	9	...	5,404	...	1,433	...	24	1,457	348	47	287	1,3
Dinajpur	66	Dinajpur	1,746	1,355	...	...	...	...	3,101	...	940	...	20	960	...	12	179	3
Jalpaiguri	67	Jalpaiguri	1,076	537	...	...	...	...	1,613	...	469	...	10	479	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	68	Darjeeling	14,433	4,756	...	31	673	...	19,893	...	4,945	...	35	4,980	1,253	2,703	1,354	6,7
	69	Kurseong	918	306	...	...	...	...	1,224	...	465	...	...	465	251	374	748	...
		Total ...	15,351	5,062	...	31	673	...	21,117	...	5,410	...	35	5,445	1,504	3,077	2,102	6,7
Rangpur	70	Rangpur	1,984	810	...	...	...	...	2,794	1	2,500	...	...	2,501	1,400	68	59	1,6
Bogra	71	Bogra	1,099	720	...	66	...	138	2,023	...	709	...	13	722	9	...	...	19
	72	Sherpur	532	416	...	...	...	...	948	...	374	...	2	376	...	...	...	18
		Total ...	1,631	1,136	...	66	...	138	2,971	...	1,083	...	15	1,098	9	...	...	38
Pabna	73	Pabna	909	1,552	25	17	...	...	2,503	...	586	...	...	586	2,743	301	...	19
	74	Sirajganj	655	1,225	30	...	...	...	1,919	...	621	...	78	699	437	...	1,448	...
		Total ...	1,564	2,777	64	17	...	...	4,422	...	1,207	...	78	1,285	3,180	301	1,448	19
		Divisional Total ...	26,134	14,290	64	114	682	138	41,422	1	13,042	...	182	13,225	6,441	3,505	4,075	10,6
DACCA DIVISION.																		
Dacca	75	Dacca	7,735	4,851	27	360	...	...	12,973	...	6,297	...	123	6,420	...	14,793	3,069	3,7
	76	Narainganj	954	1,179	...	...	...	...	2,133	...	2,562	...	5	2,567	...	...	...	1,8
		Total ...	8,689	6,030	27	360	...	...	15,106	...	8,859	...	128	8,987	...	14,793	3,069	5,5
Mymensingh	77	Nasirabad	1,042	921	...	...	...	...	1,963	267	...	82	5	354	29,517	3,011	...	5,5
	78	Muktagacha ...	764	500	...	...	...	...	1,264	...	284	...	...	284	707	...	468	...
	79	Jamalpur	482	591	...	17	...	...	1,090	...	175	...	8	183	...	...	64	21
	80	Sherpur	541	390	...	...	...	...	931	...	364	...	10	374	202	...	...	8
	81	Kishoreganj ...	516	372	...	...	...	...	888	...	265	...	6	271	253	...	95	...
	82	Bajitpur	280	248	...	...	...	...	528	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	50	...
	83	Nitrokona ...	462	322	...	...	...	...	784	...	26	...	...	26	...	...	7	1
	84	Tangail	308	377	...	...	...	...	775	...	259	...	2	261	16	...	105	...
		Total ...	4,485	3,721	...	17	...	...	8,223	267	1,373	82	31	1,753	30,860	3,011	804	5,9
Faridpur	85	Faridpur	722	515	...	...	...	...	1,237	...	880	...	37	917	173	...	...	16
	86	Madaripur	486	397	...	...	...	...	883	...	591	...	9	600	12	...	233	...
		Total ...	1,208	912	...	...	...	...	2,120	...	1,471	...	46	1,517	185	...	233	16
Backergunge	87	Barisal	1,315	1,561	530	...	...	...	3,406	...	898	...	3	901	650	...	648	16
	88	Nalchiti	198	354	...	...	...	...	552	...	163	...	2	165	...	...	...	14
	89	Jhalokati	373	356	...	50	...	...	779	...	800	...	12	812	82	...	...	1
	90	Pirojpur	590	336	...	8	...	...	934	...	405	...	46	451	...	16	...	
	91	Patuakhali	365	90	...	...	...	...	455	...	244	...	...	244	...	...	...	37
		Total ...	2,841	2,697	530	58	...	...	6,126	...	2,010	...	63	2,073	732	16	648	66
		Divisional Total ...	17,223	13,360	557	425	...	...	31,575	267	13,713	82	264	14,330	31,777	17,330	4,725	12,6

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE.

Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Markets, slaughter-houses and ferries.	Pounds.	Dák bungalows and serais.	Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation.	Public works.				Total.
							Establishment.	Buildings.	Roads.	Stores.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,950	4,088	219	20	2	...	240	600	516	4,939	...	29,710
9,406	4,564	287	182	40	...	...	843	142	4,302	...	21,410
1,229	1,721	118	9	8	...	422	240	...	3,822	...	8,111
995	...	65	...	14	...	.	379	49	1,574	...	3,372
27,580	10,373	689	211	64	...	662	2,062	707	14,637	...	62,612
3,565	3,131	75	...	399	...	93	820	175	2,290	15	13,007
981	966	57	...	...	...	...	121	...	417	3	3,024
174	16	30	...	...	...	...	59	71	138	...	688
4,720	4,113	162	...	399	...	93	1,000	246	2,845	18	16,719
2,617	1,242	45	...	...	...	618	291	140	615	...	6,171
168	1,311	10	...	89	...	...	...	85	285	...	2,513
37	...	26	...	30	...	...	...	7	253	...	414
33	498	10	...	48	...	...	...	...	35	...	696
2,855	3,051	91	...	167	...	618	291	232	1,188	...	9,794
1,45,867	40,189	4,471	217	1,516	...	3,284	13,715	3,506	99,327	88	3,64,517
5,569	3,211	145	168	556	...	371	809	1,276	5,723	42	19,784
2,260	2,073	54	...	1	...	...	285	...	2,444	...	7,214
7,829	5,284	199	168	557	...	371	1,094	1,276	8,167	42	26,998
9,013	2,939	62	1	2	...	166	681	1,033	4,351	...	18,814
5,866	2,319	50	...	...	...	14	180	...	1,203	...	9,632
32,921	3,816	419	1,786	2	...	803	7,913	6,792	20,358	...	86,868
3,188	1,218	27	...	56	...	...	...	127	9	...	6,061
36,109	5,097	446	1,786	58	...	803	7,913	6,919	20,367	...	92,929
7,781	3,746	213	3	...	...	24	...	420	2,563	...	17,917
4,494	2,226	90	...	81	...	...	433	...	706	...	8,234
2,381	505	39	...	...	...	44	155	48	597	...	3,955
6,875	2,731	129	...	81	...	44	588	48	1,303	...	12,189
5,820	1,968	120	72	134	...	2	408	160	3,602	...	15,582
6,027	3,054	93	28	16	...	335	216	...	1,844	...	13,498
11,847	5,022	213	100	150	...	337	624	160	5,446	...	29,080
85,320	27,138	1,312	2,058	848	...	1,759	11,140	9,856	43,400	42	2,07,559
46,377	18,452	726	1,976	137	...	253	5,444	3	16,560	...	1,11,530
16,816	2,430	120	...	85	...	...	934	4,269	8,520	...	34,997
63,193	20,882	846	1,976	222	...	253	6,378	4,272	25,080	...	1,46,536
6,681	7,801	96	...	...	...	113	1,048	...	3,136	...	57,091
650	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,583	...	3,449
1,677	1,301	60	...	...	...	...	172	...	2,197	...	5,684
684	1,059	58	...	...	...	...	144	170	2,454	22	4,877
721	1,284	80	...	...	...	...	...	46	79	...	2,557
25	436	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,049	...	1,783
405	120	38	...	...	...	21	...	...	1,544	...	2,145
769	...	60	...	...	...	...	126	85	2,084	...	4,145
11,618	12,091	470	...	...	...	134	1,490	300	15,026	22	81,731
3,606	1,189	48	...	...	...	...	300	...	1,451	...	6,931
1,277	1,012	42	835	...	...	...	...	396	1,802	...	5,599
4,883	2,201	90	835	...	...	...	300	396	3,253	...	12,530
7,648	7,581	145	...	173	...	...	586	50	5,092	8	22,684
216	...	30	...	51	...	...	...	...	601	...	1,038
368	1,000	30	...	18	...	...	...	...	616	...	2,127
1,592	1,046	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	870	...	3,583
97	30	36	...	...	...	...	...	400	782	...	1,723
9,931	9,657	296	...	242	...	...	586	450	7,961	8	31,160
89,615	44,831	1,702	2,811	474	...	387	8,754	5,418	51,220	30	2,71,957

7				8	9							
Public Instruction.				Contributions.	Miscellaneous.							
					Interest on loans.			Other items (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).				
Schools and colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, museums, menageries, &c.	Total.	For general purposes.	Interest due on account of previous years.	Interest due on account of current year.	Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	Printing.	Law charges.	Provident fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,325	...	...	1,325	...	...	...	...	493	185	...	69	7
...	1,554	...	1,554	...	...	...	...	479	137	...	124	7
...	634	...	634	...	...	...	...	106	...	...	76	1
...	698	...	698	...	...	...	504	99	...	...	13	6
1,325	2,886	...	4,211	...	...	...	504	1,183	322	...	281	2,2
...	248	...	248	...	...	...	...	216	...	...	56	2
...	216	16	232	...	...	...	...	98	53	...	15	1
137	...	...	137	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	42	9
137	464	16	617	...	...	...	...	373	53	...	113	53
...	282	...	282	...	...	...	...	116	...	...	2,794	2,91
...	239	...	239	...	...	...	...	72	9	...	23	10
...	144	...	144	...	...	...	15	39	37	...	5	9
...	115	...	115	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	120	17
...	780	...	780	...	...	...	15	277	46	...	2,042	3,28
7,068	13,253	16	20,332	4,400	...	562	3,892	6,372	2,566	...	10,153	23,54
...	756	60	816	...	285	270	27	192	...	83	1,072	1,92
2,980	236	...	3,216	...	...	...	...	5	...	117	284	40
2,980	992	60	4,032	...	285	270	27	197	...	200	1,356	2,33
2,367	60	...	2,427	...	...	...	551	137	...	57	338	1,98
508	...	...	508	...	...	...	...	154	...	54	353	56
1,850	182	...	2,032	...	...	3,820	2,206	...	...	2,105	1,264	9,39
268	...	...	268	...	...	...	700	84	...	33	726	1,54
2,118	182	...	2,300	...	...	3,820	2,906	84	...	2,138	1,990	10,93
...	403	...	403	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	308	31
1,964	168	649	2,781	...	...	...	...	175	...	...	19	19
598	...	...	598	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	196	33
2,562	168	649	3,379	...	...	...	...	325	...	...	205	53
...	543	45	588	...	...	...	...	884	...	...	...	88
...	956	...	956	...	...	...	...	287	...	...	512	79
...	1,499	45	1,544	...	...	...	...	1,171	...	...	512	1,68
10,536	3,304	754	14,593	...	285	4,090	3,484	2,076	...	2,449	5,062	17,44
596	720	...	1,316	300	...	5,466	1	761	1,804	554	895	9,12
...	900	...	900	...	...	...	...	215	74	63	202	55
596	1,620	...	2,218	300	...	5,466	1	916	1,878	617	797	9,67
...	154	...	154	...	...	...	99	152	...	58	765	1,07
...	815	...	815	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	202	21
...	204	...	204	...	...	...	...	97	...	56	547	70
...	153	...	153	...	...	...	...	101	70	...	61	28
...	351	...	351	...	...	...	...	96	...	17	24	13
...	62	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	9
164	232	...	232	...	...	...	...	89	...	14	...	10
164	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	149	...	...	75	22
164	1,971	...	2,135	...	...	...	99	701	70	145	1,764	2,77
...	219	...	219	...	...	200	113	100	...	30	171	61
...	325	...	325	...	...	...	...	118	...	44	215	38
...	544	...	544	...	...	200	113	218	...	74	389	99
...	300	...	300	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	810	87
...	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	5
...	250	...	250	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	456	49
...	60	...	60	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	3	13
...	122	...	122	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	73	16
...	832	...	832	...	...	...	68	256	...	...	1,395	1,71
762	4,907	...	5,729	300	...	5,666	281	2,091	1,948	836	4,345	15,16

Municipalities in Bengal during the year 1893-94—continued.

9 (a)	10								11	12	13
	Extraordinary and Debt.										
	Investments.				Advances.						
Total expenditure.	In securities other than for sinking funds.	In Savings Banks.	Payment to sinking funds.	Repayments of loans.	Permanent.	Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Closing balance.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
36,501	...	...	...	...	...	1,450	...	1,450	1,088	39,039	
29,483	...	...	...	...	...	210	618	828	6,566	36,877	
10,217	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	50	2,965	13,232	
6,515	...	...	...	...	50	...	91	141	813	7,469	
82,716	...	...	...	...	100	1,660	709	2,469	11,432	96,617	
17,221	...	...	...	...	...	1,392	...	1,392	229	18,842	
4,639	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	174	1,852	6,645	
1,874	...	...	...	...	...	803	71	874	799	3,847	
23,734	...	...	...	...	...	2,195	245	2,440	2,860	29,034	
10,841	...	...	...	...	...	5,105	122	5,227	23,709	39,777	
3,671	...	...	...	...	...	25	3	28	78	3,767	
1,137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	1,177	
1,644	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	50	98	1,692	
17,173	...	...	...	...	50	5,130	125	5,305	23,925	46,403	
5,98,953	3,309	1,437	...	2,004	650	25,212	6,920	39,532	1,74,737	7,42,522	
27,714	...	...	...	1,324	...	1,844	248	3,416	2,800	33,530	
12,912	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	303	1,402	14,707	
40,220	...	...	...	1,324	...	1,844	641	3,809	4,202	48,237	
26,385	...	171	...	...	...	504	1,084	1,759	2,819	30,963	
12,793	...	168	...	...	...	580	175	923	9,050	22,760	
1,93,168	...	...	...	5,487	...	10,405	79	15,971	15,894	1,55,633	
9,561	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	101	1,380	11,042	
1,32,729	...	101	...	5,487	...	10,405	79	16,072	17,274	1,60,075	
23,931	...	...	...	...	...	3,730	716	4,446	588	28,968	
13,954	...	...	...	...	...	395	...	395	1,569	15,918	
6,213	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	125	1,106	7,444	
20,167	...	...	...	...	...	395	125	520	2,675	23,362	
20,145	...	...	...	...	50	1,500	437	1,987	125	22,255	
17,871	...	...	...	...	100	2,162	252	2,514	2,408	22,793	
38,014	...	...	...	...	150	3,662	689	4,501	2,533	45,048	
2,94,245	...	440	...	6,811	150	21,120	3,509	32,030	30,141	3,65,416	
1,41,671	...	...	...	2,000	305	7,016	5,265	15,486	1,061	1,58,818	
41,151	...	...	...	...	...	1,750	215	1,965	6,871	50,007	
1,82,822	...	...	...	2,000	305	9,066	5,500	17,471	8,532	2,08,825	
60,636	...	...	...	...	20	225	1,763	2,008	6,603	69,247	
6,031	...	...	..	...	...	450	140	590	466	7,087	
7,861	...	...	...	...	...	505	278	1,783	1,252	10,896	
6,567	...	...	...	...	...	1,146	138	1,284	123	7,974	
4,904	...	...	...	...	...	390	156	450	518	5,178	
2,463	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	125	88	2,676	
3,290	...	...	...	...	...	200	247	447	2,889	6,626	
5,869	...	...	...	...	20	30	238	288	1,029	6,986	
96,921	...	...	...	...	40	3,981	2,960	6,981	12,963	1,16,870	
9,918	...	90	...	432	...	81	146	749	1,771	12,438	
7,787	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	8,039	
17,705	...	90	...	432	...	81	146	749	2,023	20,477	
28,169	...	...	...	...	...	577	15	592	306	29,067	
1,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	539	2,447	
3,942	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	815	4,763	
5,186	...	...	...	...	...	107	...	107	75	5,368	
2,705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	3,367	
41,910	...	...	...	...	...	684	20	704	2,397	45,011	
39,958	...	90	...	2,432	345	14,412	8,626	25,905	25,920	3,90,883	

FORM No. III.—*Statement showing the Expenditure of*

1	2	3	4							5								
			GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND COLLECTION CHARGES.							PUBLIC SAFETY.					Water-supply.		Drainage.	
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	General administration—(a) office establishment, inspection, Honorary Magistrates' establishment, &c.	Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses (establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money boxes, repairs to outposts, &c.).	Collection of tolls on roads and ferries.	Survey of land.	Refund.	Pensions and gratuities.	Total.	Fire (establishment, purchase of fire engines, buckets, repairs, &c.).	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.).	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts).	Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	Total.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tippera	92	Comilla	614	678	...	...	2	...	1,294	4	758	...	32	794	...	...	373	78
	93	Brahmanbaria	572	376	...	49	...	...	997	...	249	...	8	257	...	4	...	6
		Total	1,186	1,054	...	49	2	...	2,291	4	1,007	...	40	1,051	...	4	373	78
Noakhali	94	Noakhali	472	396	...	...	...	...	868	...	397	...	50	447	296	215	841	...
Chittagong	95	Chittagong	2,643	1,988	68	...	35	...	4,734	1	919	...	1	921	407	...	181	...
	96	Cox's Bazar	313	357	...	...	...	...	670	...	...	...	24	24	97	...	...	30
		Total	2,956	2,345	68	...	35	...	5,404	1	919	...	25	945	504	...	181	30
		Divisional Total	4,614	3,795	68	49	37	...	8,563	5	2,323	...	115	2,443	800	219	1,395	1,09
PATNA DIVISION.																		
Patna	97	Patna	9,906	7,706	...	...	...	...	17,612	3,038	7,853	...	219	11,110	...	...	1,58,962	10
	98	Barh	628	867	...	...	...	...	995	...	...	66	2	68	...	...	...	6
	99	Bihar	1,024	1,286	...	...	...	...	2,310	...	338	...	11	349	...	...	...	25
	100	Dinapore Nizamat	1427	788	...	...	35	...	2,250	...	1,755	...	26	1,781	...	...	...	...
		Total	12,985	10,147	...	...	35	...	23,167	3,038	9,946	66	258	13,308	...	...	1,58,962	41
Gaya	101	Gaya	6,176	2,459	...	199	68	...	8,902	...	4,486	...	27	4,513	479	429	...	2,10
	102	Tikari	750	613	...	...	50	...	1,413	...	341	...	6	347	99	...	380	...
	103	Daudnagar	432	320	...	..	...	...	752	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	2
		Total	7,358	3,392	...	199	118	...	11,067	...	4,827	...	36	4,863	578	429	380	2,11
Shahabad	104	Arrah	1,593	1,245	...	...	1,500	...	4,428	...	1,239	...	21	1,260	...	...	...	1,63
	105	Jagdispur	372	352	...	...	...	...	724	...	...	...	20	20	25	...	330	...
	106	Buxar	340	528	...	163	25	...	1,070	...	330	...	12	342	...	...	1,213	45
	107	Dumraon	180	708	...	..	...	...	888	...	417	...	...	417	...	...	593	...
	108	Bhabhua	289	311	...	...	...	...	600	...	100	...	...	100	...	...	...	404
	109	Sasaram	685	1,005	...	...	...	...	1,690	...	920	...	90	1,010	...	...	...	904
		Total	3,468	4,149	...	168	1,615	...	9,400	...	3,006	...	143	3,149	25	...	2,165	3,09
Saran	110	Chapra	2,094	1,668	...	...	5	...	3,767	...	1,690	...	58	1,748	...	87	...	1,052
	111	Revelganj	798	684	1	...	...	...	1,483	...	357	...	...	357	...	...	...	182
	112	Siwan	312	561	...	...	...	...	873	...	605	...	9	614	12	...	388	...
		Total	3,204	2,913	1	...	5	...	6,123	...	2,652	...	67	2,719	12	87	388	1,23
Champaran	113	Motihari	562	771	...	456	...	250	2,039	...	610	...	14	624	...	...	...	58
	114	Bettiah	530	1,031	...	5	...	...	1,566	...	697	...	...	697	...	...	...	287
		Total	1,092	1,802	...	461	...	250	3,605	...	1,307	...	14	1,321	...	...	...	345
Muzaffarpur	115	Muzaffarpur	2,237	1,817	...	...	...	...	4,054	...	2,187	...	452	2,639	...		32,008	2,181
	116	Hajipur	678	849	...	...	...	...	1,527	...	440	...	...	440	...	...	...	...
	117	Lalganj	473	724	...	...	...	...	1,196	...	279	...	12	291	427	...	...	...
	118	Sitamarhi	470	357	...	...	...	...	827	...	223	...	...	223	...	...	...	3
		Total	3,857	3,747	...	...	...	...	7,604	...	3,129	...	464	3,593	427	...	32,008	2,184
Darbhanga	119	Darbhanga	1,894	1,743	52	...	...	...	3,689	...	1,145	...	71	1,216	...	...	...	148
	120	Madhubani	795	407	...	...	...	...	1,202	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	1,191	2
	121	Rosera	610	265	...	...	...	...	875	...	...	4	13	17	...	9	...	...
		Total	3,299	2,415	52	..	...	...	5,766	...	1,145	4	91	1,240	...	9	1,191	150
		Divisional Total	35,203	28,565	53	828	1,773	250	66,732	3,038	26,012	70	1,073	30,193	1,042	625	1,95,094	9,540
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																		
Monghyr	122	Monghyr	2,663	1,975	...	...	...	...	4,638	...	1,330	...	298	1,628	...	...	...	680
	123	Jamalpur	1,227	1,053	...	...	...	...	2,280	...	80	...	196	276	...	178	...	563
	124	Jamui	280	416	...	...	...	...	696	...	128	...	11	139	...	44	...	...
		Total	4,170	3,444	...	...	...	...	7,614	...	1,538	...	505	2,043	...	222	...	1,143
Bhagalpur	125	Bhagalpur	3,221	3,526	...	61	25	...	6,833	...	450	...	38	488	880	11,545	...	1,087
	126	Colgong	643	353	...	100	...	...	1,096	...	116	...	10	126	...	...	...	...
		Total	3,864	3,879	...	161	25	...	7,929	...	566	...	48	614	880	11,545	...	1,087
Purnea	127	Purnea	1,411	1,123	...	...	...	...	2,534	...	570	...	17	587	...	...	346	762
	128	Kishanganj	571	510	...	...	3	...	1,084	...	464	...	16	480	103	...	301	...
		Total	1,982	1,633	...	...	3	...	3,618	...	1,034	...	33	1,067	103	...	647	762

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE.

Conservancy (including cost of removing night-soil, watering) and latrines.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Pounds.	Dák bungalows and serais.	Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation.	Public works (a).				Total.
							Establishment (b).	Buildings (c).	Roads.	Stores (c).	
0	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,578	3,160	60	...	100	...	...	1,014	483	2,083	...	14,590
982	578	50	...	...	...	18	420	137	520	...	2,765
7,560	3,738	110	...	100	...	18	1,434	620	2,603	...	17,355
1,390	419	60	...	...	...	...	300	...	347	6	3,874
8,634	4,665	251	120	92	...	388	1,309	690	4,791	4,175	25,701
140	408	68	90	...	...	139	...	8	435	...	1,685
8,774	5,073	319	210	92	...	527	1,309	698	5,226	4,175	27,386
17,724	9,230	489	210	192	...	545	3,043	1,318	8,176	4,179	48,615
44,684	14,970	784	...	30	...	553	2,232	2,522	29,016	...	2,53,854
803	2,105	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,116	...	4,190
3,436	2,613	148	12	...	...	...	632	...	1,759	...	8,852
3,985	1,765	48	...	...	...	24	...	...	432	...	6,254
52,968	21,453	1,021	12	30	...	577	2,864	2,522	32,323	...	2,73,150
21,206	8,036	298	...	294	...	71	752	4,091	9,006	...	47,670
2,024	6	46	...	...	...	...	130	941	(b)1,056	...	4,682
824	668	24	...	...	...	...	77	47	190	...	1,832
24,054	9,610	368	...	294	...	71	959	5,079	10,252	...	54,184
10,346	4,180	209	92	168	...	476	558	1,875	3,927	...	23,487
407	1,014	120	67	...	...	...	...	...	276	...	2,268
1,340	1,367	96	...	...	...	...	235	79	1,075	...	5,450
1,221	277	131	...	...	...	...	277	58	1,149	...	3,706
619	800	46	...	104	...	...	...	672	206	...	2,911
2,525	3,512	96	...	...	...	...	156	1,230	1,761	...	10,283
16,458	11,210	698	159	272	...	476	1,226	3,953	8,394	...	48,105
9,304	6,149	438	4,337	22	...	...	...	...	3,909	...	25,358
3,782	1,857	191	...	29	...	15	42	...	450	...	6,528
1,227	1,686	120	...	12	60	...	195	675	321	...	4,696
14,373	9,672	749	4,337	63	60	15	237	675	4,680	...	36,582
2,296	2,743	81	131	76	...	193	...	1,313	2,115	...	9,006
3,570	4,155	104	371	163	...	...	240	...	3,362	...	12,252
5,866	6,898	185	502	239	...	193	240	1,313	5,477	...	21,258
11,613	5,272	191	192	509	...	905	159	375	10,719	...	64,124
1,326	1,298	60	10	...	...	...	218	208	1,635	...	4,755
378	...	64	36	...	...	...	...	95	652	...	1,652
693	2,582	72	5	...	...	...	...	357	1,768	...	5,480
14,010	9,152	387	243	509	...	905	377	1,035	14,774	...	76,011
10,042	2,753	300	337	176	...	...	1,696	36	5,805	...	21,893
1,404	2,066	96	250	...	...	63	68	172	1,475	...	6,796
939	1,279	60	60	63	...	...	300	39	490	...	3,248
12,985	6,098	456	665	239	...	63	2,064	247	7,770	...	31,937
40,714	74,093	3,864	5,918	1,646	60	2,300	7,967	14,794	83,670	...	5,41,227
16,676	9,521	492	256	...	...	973	1,272	128	4,615	...	34,513
6,255	149	418	...	35	...	...	959	141	3,206	...	11,904
389	550	102	...	81	...	...	...	40	950	...	2,156
23,320	10,220	1,012	256	116	...	973	2,231	309	8,771	...	48,573
15,075	5,183	389	96	3	...	389	1,030	150	10,294	...	46,191
571	903	23	...	77	...	13	123	120	693	...	2,523
15,646	6,086	412	96	80	...	402	1,153	270	10,987	...	48,644
2,108	2,766	180	1	6	...	...	1,057	70	4,233	83	11,613
1,147	1,183	226	...	...	...	...	275	304	1,445	...	4,984
3,255	3,949	406	1	6	...	...	1,332	374	5,678	83	16,596

7				8	9							
Public Instruction.				Contributions.	Miscellaneous.							
					Interest on loans.			Other items (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).				
Schools and colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, museums, menageries, &c.	Total.	For general purposes.	Interest due on account of previous years.	Interest due on account of current year.	Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	Printing charges.	Law charges.	Provident fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R
...	402	...	402	...	35	25	...	231	...	31	337	
...	429	...	429	...	...	...	...	100	...	21	36	
...	831	...	831	...	35	25	...	331	...	52	373	
...	90	...	90	...	...	...	...	100	...	21	89	
6,378	786	...	7,164	...	...	...	...	...	216	207	1,135	1,
...	360	...	360	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	5	
6,378	1,146	...	7,524	...	...	...	...	46	216	207	1,140	1,
6,378	2,067	...	8,445	...	35	25	...	477	216	280	1,602	2,
...	4,543	350	4,893	...	...	...	450	853	5,022	...	2,240	8,
175	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	93	...	...	16	
...	1,503	...	1,503	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	20	
...	205	...	205	...	...	...	...	184	...	...	...	
175	6,251	350	6,776	...	...	...	464	1,130	5,022	...	2,276	8,
...	1,726	...	1,726	...	...	...	1,018	1,924	10	...	1,762	4,
...	374	...	374	...	...	...	...	219	47	...	...	
594	...	...	594	...	...	...	...	199	...	...	...	
594	2,100	...	2,694	...	...	...	1,018	2,342	57	...	1,762	5,
...	699	...	699	...	...	...	...	1,053	73	...	1,440	2,
...	129	...	129	...	...	...	...	110	15	...	57	
...	468	...	468	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	48	
...	463	...	463	10	...	...	...	91	...	...	21	
...	215	...	215	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	72	
...	920	...	920	...	...	...	...	399	...	...	316	
...	2,894	...	2,894	10	...	...	...	1,861	88	...	1,954	3,
1,876	...	...	1,876	...	...	170	...	...	...	...	8,877	9,
314	529	...	843	...	...	...	...	155	...	...	125	
337	220	...	557	...	...	...	...	158	...	...	113	
2,527	749	...	3,276	...	...	170	...	313	...	...	9,115	9,
...	652	...	652	200	...	...	...	255	...	20	166	
...	516	...	516	...	...	...	...	231	...	...	9	
...	1,168	...	1,168	200	...	...	...	506	...	20	175	
1,179	...	...	1,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,179	1,
...	483	...	483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	
...	371	...	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	
60	113	...	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	
1,239	967	...	2,206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,863	1,
1,485	...	...	1,485	...	...	...	...	710	...	121	725	1,
195	13	...	208	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	198	
373	...	...	373	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	42	
2,053	13	...	2,066	...	...	...	...	936	...	121	965	2,
6,588	14,142	350	21,080	210	...	170	1,482	7,088	5,167	141	18,110	32,
2,830	...	...	2,830	...	...	...	...	198	...	...	943	1,
...	475	...	475	...	...	...	...	188	...	...	905	1,
...	236	...	236	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	
2,830	711	...	3,541	...	...	...	...	446	...	...	1,848	2,
1,000	121	...	1,121	67	...	2,700	911	596	141	...	328	4,
105	118	...	223	...	...	...	...	63	33	...	54	
1,105	239	...	1,344	67	...	2,700	911	659	174	...	382	4,
...	315	...	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	18	
...	585	...	585	...	...	...	...	87	...	49	54	
...	900	...	900	...	...	...	...	87	...	92	72	

2986

unicipalities in Bengal during the year 1893-94—continued.

9(a)	10								11	12	13
	Extraordinary and debt.										
	Investments.				Advances.						
Total expenditure.	In securities other than for sinking fund.	In Savings Banks.	Payments to sinking funds.	Repayment of loans.	Permanent.	Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Closing balance.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
15	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
17,739	...	...	...	509	...	316	612	1,431	1,563	20,673	
4,605	...	...	...	...	40	115	80	235	75	4,915	
99,344	...	...	...	509	40	425	692	1,666	1,578	26,588	
5,489	...	...	...	...	50	205	144	399	554	6,442	
40,018	...	...	...	...	...	2,134	1,908	4,042	45,021	89,141	
2,790	...	...	...	...	...	30	864	894	3,753	6,987	
42,868	...	...	...	...	...	2,164	2,272	4,436	48,774	96,078	
90,791	...	...	...	509	90	2,794	3,108	6,501	50,906	1,98,198	
96,043	...	...	...	...	210	6,513	4,248	10,971	25,832	3,32,846	
5,537	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	666	6,203	
15,039	...	...	...	...	...	221	58	279	2,945	16,263	
10,074	...	...	...	...	...	110	51	161	4,172	15,007	
35,293	...	...	...	...	210	6,844	4,357	11,411	33,615	3,70,319	
17,525	...	...	...	...	...	5,795	539	6,334	15,113	88,972	
7,032	...	...	...	...	...	474	76	550	2,586	10,218	
8,380	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	3	3,403	
7,987	...	...	...	...	20	6,269	615	6,904	17,702	1,02,593	
29,440	...	...	...	...	...	1,945	...	1,945	614	34,999	
8,393	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,373	4,696	
7,453	...	...	...	...	...	170	...	170	3	7,626	
6,596	...	...	...	...	25	450	...	475	964	7,035	
4,031	...	...	...	...	...	528	24	552	12	4,595	
15,618	...	...	...	...	...	490	...	490	938	16,046	
17,461	...	...	...	...	25	3,583	24	3,632	3,904	74,997	
11,796	...	...	...	1,286	20	290	...	1,596	32	43,424	
9,491	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	1,217	10,808	
7,011	...	...	...	...	...	340	29	369	3,151	10,331	
28,298	...	...	...	1,286	20	730	29	2,065	4,400	64,763	
2,962	...	...	...	...	20	1,025	1,000	2,045	639	15,836	
5,991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	883	16,174	
8,953	...	...	...	...	20	1,025	1,000	2,045	1,712	32,010	
3,175	...	...	...	...	...	3,497	59	3,556	42,617	1,19,348	
7,998	...	...	...	...	...	30	207	237	2,798	10,888	
5,551	...	...	...	...	...	263	15	283	1,338	5,102	
7,953	...	...	..	...	...	1,140	47	1,187	3,134	11,574	
1,977	...	...	...	...	...	4,933	328	5,263	49,877	1,46,417	
9,839	...	...	...	...	...	2,310	1,495	3,805	60	33,704	
3,534	...	...	...	..	..	2,525	107	2,632	4,010	15,176	
1,658	...	...	...	...	...	250	2	252	557	5,447	
5,031	...	...	...	...	...	5,085	1,604	6,689	4,607	54,327	
12,000	...	...	...	1,286	295	28,471	7,067	38,009	1,15,817	3,16,426	
4,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,861	47,311	
6,698	...	...	...	...	1,848	...	350	2,198	4,610	23,036	
3,977	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	819	3,965	
14,055	...	...	...	...	1,848	...	420	2,268	7,690	74,013	
9,306	...	...	2,000	...	155	3,530	1,272	6,957	20,906	87,169	
1,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,862	5,980	
5,424	...	...	2,000	...	155	3,530	1,272	6,957	22,768	93,149	
5,109	...	129	...	...	...	665	1,765	2,559	836	18,504	
7,333	...	97	...	...	...	450	381	928	1,396	9,847	
9,439	...	226	...	...	...	1,115	2,146	3,487	2,432	28,351	

FORM No. III.—*Statement showing the Expenditure of*

1	2	3	4							5							
			GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND COLLECTION CHARGES.							PUBLIC SAFETY.					Water-supply.		Drainage
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	General administration—(a) Office establishment, inspection, &c.	Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses, &c.	Collection of tolls on roads and ferries.	Survey of land.	Refunds.	Pensions and gratuities.	Total.	Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, &c.).	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.).	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c.).	Rewards for destruction of wild animals.	Total.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.	Capital outlay.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
BHAGALPUR DIVISION—*concluded.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Malda	129	English Bazar ...	939	478	...	...	196	...	1,613	...	507	...	66	573	...	...	...
	130	Old Malda	364	266	...	...	...	...	630	...	94	...	4	98	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,303	744	...	...	196	...	2,243	...	601	...	70	671	...	...	...
Sonthal Parganas.	131	Deoghur	572	466	...	...	...	...	1,037	...	393	...	8	401	...	...	448
	132	Sahibganj	1,275	638	...	...	...	...	1,913	...	478	...	14	492	331	...	1,027
		Total ...	1,847	1,103	...	...	...	...	2,950	...	871	...	22	893	331	...	1,475
		Divisional Total ...	13,166	10,803	...	161	234	...	24,354	...	4,6.0	...	678	5,288	1,314	11,767	2,122
ORISSA DIVISION.																	
Cuttack ...	133	Cuttack	934	2,164	112	17	5	...	3,232	26	2,234	...	93	2,353	...	629	...
	134	Jajpur	493	550	...	...	...	...	1,043	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...
	135	Kendrapara ...	479	932	...	...	...	...	1,411	4	...	...	24	28	...	50	...
		Total ...	1,906	3,646	112	17	5	...	5,686	30	2,234	...	132	2,396	...	679	...
Balasore ...	136	Balasore	462	1,452	...	...	37	...	1,951	...	1,036	...	72	1,108	...	...	...
Puri ...	137	Puri	1,232	1,820	...	...	...	...	3,052	...	1,431	...	52	1,483	1,403	...	5,857
		Divisional Total ...	3,600	6,918	112	17	42	...	10,689	30	4,701	..	256	4,987	1,403	679	5,857
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.																	
Hazaribagh	138	Hazaribagh ...	475	892	...	...	...	...	1,367	...	...	...	23	23	13	96	213
	139	Chatra	503	467	...	...	...	...	970	...	...	...	9	9	...	75	...
		Total ...	978	1,359	...	...	...	...	2,337	...	...	...	32	32	13	171	213
Lohardaga	140	Ranchi	1,307	906	...	...	1	...	2,214	...	711	...	16	727	500	7	...
	141	Lohardaga	394	430	...	...	...	...	844	...	123	...	...	123	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,701	1,336	...	...	1	...	3,058	...	834	...	16	850	500	7	...
Palamau ...	142	Daltonganj	493	199	...	...	3	...	695	...	50	...	28	78	150	...	92
Manbhum	143	Purulia	1,322	701	...	200	...	...	2,223	...	746	...	45	791	3,851	...	...
	144	Jhalda	309	271	...	...	...	...	580	...	26	...	2	28	...	...	...
	145	Raghunathpur ...	229	253	...	...	...	...	482	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,860	1,225	...	...	...	...	3,285	3	772	...	47	822	3,851	...	...
Singhbhum ...	146	Chaibassa	552	390	...	...	...	...	942	...	399	26	29	454	...	...	...
		Divisional Total ...	5,584	4,529	...	200	4	...	10,317	3	2,055	26	152	2,236	4,514	178	305
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,85,423	1,42,535	2,297	2,540	3,403	1,044	3,37,331	27,406	1,66,167	11,914	3,490	2,08,977	94,032	61,052	2,21,021
		GRAND TOTAL FOR 1892-93.	*1,80,831*	*1,40,085*	*3,240*	*5,096*	*1,891*	*654*	*33,40,797*	*87,116*	*1,53,895*	*11,599*	*4,093*	*2,05,693*	*1,66,286*	*50,181*	*23,876*

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE.

	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Pounds.	Dák bungalows and serais.	Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation.	Public works (a).				Total.
							Establishment (b).	Buildings (c).	Roads.	Stores (c).	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	2,030	177	...	...	...	...	306	13	756	...	8,673
	776	43	...	...	...	...	120	82	617	30	2,293
	2,806	220	...	...	...	...	426	95	1,373	30	10,966
	1,378	28	...	...	...	...	...	85	50	...	5,068
	1,821	90	...	15	...	...	...	59	809	...	8,897
	3,199	118	...	15	...	...	...	144	859	...	13,965
	26,260	2,168	353	217	...	1,375	5,142	1,192	27,668	113	1,53,744
	1,578	406	304	737	...	311	1,083	...	7,636	...	27,874
	696	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	1,095	...	3,000
	928	45	...	132	...	84	60	...	2,923	...	5,378
	3,202	451	304	809	...	448	1,143	...	11,654	...	36,252
	976	143	71	363	...	185	512	15	1,617	...	8,130
	4,454	151	531	226	...	61	343	161	1,568	...	30,680
	8,632	745	906	1,458	...	694	1,998	196	14,839	...	75,062
	1,507	104	159	...	...	...	...	289	945	...	6,330
	876	106	...	50	...	...	120	16	399	16	3,449
	2,383	210	159	50	...	...	120	305	1,344	16	9,779
	2,302	115	710	238	10	98	60	12	1,824	11	13,641
	579	60	22	...	...	...	...	...	837	...	2,135
	2,971	175	732	238	10	98	60	12	2,661	11	15,776
	140	94	1,364	58	...	...	110	57	258	...	3,176
	2,151	120	1,503	220	166	...	...	335	1,426	...	12,765
	426	33	...	...	67	...	...	...	171	...	1,275
	703	106	29	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	1,438
	3,280	259	1,532	220	233	...	...	335	1,847	...	15,478
	1,659	246	...	164	...	...	176	...	889	...	4,029
	10,433	984	3,787	730	243	98	406	709	6,999	27	48,237
	2,82,180	18,828	20,961	8,094	354	11,106	64,490	45,940	4,31,451	5,942	21,72,502
	2,74,195	*19,040*	*18,619*	*8,370*	*2,563*	*12,768*	*61,023*	*46,353*	*4,40,297*	*8,444*	*20,59,927*

7				8	9						
Public Instruction.				Contributions.	Miscellaneous.						
					Interest on loans.			Other items (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).			
Schools and colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, museums, &c.	Total.	For general purposes.	Interest due on account of previous year.	Interest due on account of current year.	Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	Printing.	Law charges.	Provident Fund.	Miscellaneous.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	509	...	509	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	143
...	455	...	455	...	...	...	...	44	...	18	147
...	964	...	964	...	...	...	...	116	...	18	290
...	514	...	514	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	32
...	257	...	257	...	...	...	...	103	...	58	30
...	771	...	771	...	...	...	...	103	...	79	62
3,935	3,585	...	7,520	67	...	2,700	911	1,401	174	180	2,054
...	1,955	...	1,955	...	...	...	...	705	...	265	1,550
...	501	...	501	120	...	...	...	95	...	...	24
...	666	...	666	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	...
...	3,122	...	3,122	120	...	...	...	923	...	265	1,574
...	792	...	792	...	...	...	...	221	...	41	...
...	999	...	999	...	...	804	...	947	...	91	...
...	4,913	...	4,913	120	...	804	...	2,091	...	397	1,574
...	592	...	592	...	...	...	...	122	...	16	...
305	154	...	459	...	...	...	...	119	...	26	4
305	746	...	1,051	...	...	...	...	241	...	42	4
...	601	...	601	...	...	...	...	...	...	376	37
47	300	...	347	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	...
47	901	...	948	..	...	...	...	74	...	376	37
...	120	...	120	...	...	..	...	72	...	38	...
...	536	...	536	...	...	...	...	301	...	199	232
...	330	...	330	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	27
...	322	...	322	...	...	...	...	35	..	...	1
...	1,188	...	1,188	...	...	...	...	366	...	199	310
...	240	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	114
352	3,195	...	3,547	...	...	...	...	753	...	666	466	1
71,195	64,540	1,132	1,36,867	5,595	538	23,306	10,255	26,557	12,313	6,176	60,507	1,39
75,508	*57,457*	*810*	*1,33,975*	*8,282*	*1,961*	*19,329*	*9,361*	*26,175*	*11,667*	*9,819*	*89,905*	*153*

30006

Municipalities in Bengal during the year 1893-94—concluded.

9(a)	10								11	12	13
	Extraordinary and Debt.										
	Investments.				Advances.						
Total expenditure.	In securities other than sinking fund.	In Savings Banks.	Payments to sinking funds.	Repayment of loans.	Permanent.	Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Closing balance.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
11,783	...	...	...	...	...	1,361	...	1,361	48	12,992	
3,685	...	...	...	...	...	60	159	219	2,092	5,996	
15,268	...	...	...	...	...	1,421	159	1,580	2,140	18,988	
7,073	...	64	...	...	20	35	...	119	4,485	11,677	
11,750	...	174	...	...	50	2,108	586	3,008	493	15,251	
18,823	...	238	...	...	70	2,333	586	3,127	4,978	26,928	
1,84,002	...	464	2,000	...	2,073	8,299	4,583	17,419	40,008	2,41,429	
37,934	...	...	...	...	...	4,445	2,635	7,080	363	45,377	
4,798	...	...	...	...	...	261	71	332	682	5,812	
7,606	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	342	7,988	
50,338	...	...	...	...	40	4,706	2,706	7,452	1,387	59,177	
12,243	...	..	...	...	...	1,180	124	1,304	336	13,883	
38,056	...	272	...	...	50	778	110	1,210	5,433	44,699	
1,00,637	..	272	..	...	90	6,664	2,940	9,966	7,156	1,17,759	
8,450	...	...	...	...	...	306	477	783	389	9,622	
5,036	...	78	...	...	...	403	234	716	560	6,311	
13,486	...	78	...	...	...	709	711	1,498	949	15,933	
17,595	...	...	...	...	50	10	179	239	117	17,951	
3,523	...	...	...	...	...	94	80	174	14	3,711	
21,118	...	...	...	...	50	104	259	413	131	21,662	
4,170	...	...	...	...	191	1,257	...	1,448	1,791	7,418	
17,097	...	..	...	...	...	465	426	891	10,728	28,716	
2,270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,809	4,079	
2,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	640	2,921	
21,648	...	...	...	..	...	465	426	891	13,177	35,716	
5,792	...	...	...	...	...	141	126	267	1,261	7,320	
36,293	...	78	...	...	241	2,076	1,522	4,517	17,309	58,049	
01,014	3,309	2,798	10,500	14,859	4,189	1,34,537	49,158	2,19,350	5,11,710	37,32,074	
94,133	...	846	*10,554*	*18,969*	*9,213*	*1,55,743*	*39,074*	*2,27,399*	*4,19,397*	*35,40,999*	

* Includes the sum of Rs. 912 on account of the cost of taking Census, which is not shown in the previous columns.

RESOLUTION ON THE FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 17th December 1894.

RESOLUTION.—No. 5671—For.

READ—

The Progress Report of the Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1893-94.

Read again—

The Progress Report of the Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1892-93, and Government Resolution thereon.

General.

This report is submitted by Mr. A. E. Wild, who joined the circle as Conservator of Forests on the 8th April 1894, and is the first embracing the new forest year from the 1st July to the 30th June. It was due on the 1st October, and reached the hands of Government on the 9th November 1894. The delay is attributed partly to the short acquaintance of the Conservator with the details of the working of the Circle, and partly to the fact that it was necessary for purposes of comparison to reduce many of the figures given in last year's report, which covered a period of 15 months, from the 1st April 1892 to the 30th June 1893, to an average of 12 months, or to prepare actuals. The report is tinged by criticism of the past administration of the department, and without wishing to discourage reform or to imply that forest administration in Bengal is not capable of much improvement, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets that the attitude adopted by Mr. Wild should have led in some instances to invidious prominence being given to mistakes of a trivial character, occurring in the time of his predecessor. It is necessary also to say that the report is twice the length prescribed in section 266 of the Forest Department Code, and somewhat technical and bewildering in its minute sub-division. On the other hand it is evident that much pains have been bestowed on its preparation, and it bears witness in several places to the attention which Mr. Wild is devoting to the careful scrutiny of forest statistics and accounts and the correct preparation of prescribed returns.

Extension and Constitution of Forests.

2. The following statement shows the areas of the several classes of State Forests at the close of the year:—

	At commencement of the year.	Added.	Excluded.	At close of the year.	Percentage—	
					Of total forest area.	Of the area of the provinces.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		
Reserved	5,703	460	332	5,831	45	3·7
Protected	3,071	.....	12	3,059	24	1·9
Unclassed	4,034	1	1	4,034	31	2·6
Total ...	12,808	461	345	12,924	100	8·2

Reserved Forests.

3. The reservation of the Ramgarh-Sitakund Forests in the district of Chittagong added 133 square miles to the area of Reserved Forests, bringing the total to 5,831 square miles against 5,703 square miles at the beginning of the year, the net increase being reduced by recomputation to 128 square miles.

Protected and Unclassed State Forests.

4. The area of Protected Forests was reduced from 3,071 square miles at the commencement of the year to 3,059 square miles at its close, by the transfer of 12 square miles of land in the Sundarbans Forests to the Civil Department for purposes of cultivation. The areas of the Protected Forests in the districts of Chota Nagpur except Singhbhum are still unknown, and are not included in the foregoing figures. Since the close of the year all waste lands, the property of Government in the Sonthal Parganas, have been declared "Protected

Forests," and rules have been approved for their management, but the area thus brought under the Forest Act is again unknown. A small area of 363 acres in the Kurseong Division, acquired by the Public Works Department for the prevention of landslips at the Paglajhora on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, and made over to the Forest Department for conservation, was added to the "Unclassed State of Forests," which cover 4,034 square miles, lying, with the exception of this addition, entirely in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Settlements.

5. In the present report the Conservator has eliminated from the total area shown in former reports as finally settled those areas not actually settled under the Forest Act, which it was customary to place in this category, because no detailed settlement of them under that Act was considered necessary. The area finally settled as shown in the present report is thus 2,827 square miles against 5,498 square miles in the previous report. This is possibly a more precise statement of the facts, but it must not be forgotten that much of the unsettled area has been Government Forest for so long that it is now unnecessary to apply to it the formal settlement procedure of the Forest Act. As regards the Forests of the Palamau Division, the Conservator appears to be mistaken in saying that they are not settled under the existing law. It was decided not to carry out a settlement under the Forest Act, because these forests are practically settled already under other laws. In the case of the Sunderbans Forests, which were reserved in 1879, there can be little question now of outstanding rights in them, and their settlement under the Act, which had been ordered, was therefore countermanded. In fine, if it is necessary to be precise, State Forests may for the present purpose be divided into three categories:—

1. Areas which do not require settlement under the Forest Act.
2. Areas finally settled under that Act.
3. Areas remaining to be settled.

It may be added, for the Conservator's future guidance, that an Annual Report is not the place in which to discuss such a question as whether a particular forest should or should not be brought under settlement.

6 Turning now to the actual work of the year, 667 square miles were in course of settlement at the beginning of the year, and 741 square miles were subsequently taken up. Out of the total of 1,408 square miles, 477 square miles were settled during the year including the Ramgarh-Sitakund Forest in Chittagong, all the unsettled Reserves of the Jalpaiguri Division, and most of those of the Buxa Division. The remainder includes other extensive forest areas in Chittagong aggregating 733 square miles, which it is proposed to reserve under the Act.

Survey.

7. No new survey work was done during the year by either the Survey Department or the Forest Survey Branch of the Government of India. Mr. Wild has made a praiseworthy attempt to prepare form No. 49, which illustrates the state of survey work in the circle, and the Lieutenant-Governor shares his hope that it may be found possible to prepare the statement with greater accuracy in future. It would appear that only 447 square miles of Reserved Forest in the Jalpaiguri and Buxa Forest Divisions, recently mapped by the Survey Department, have been specially surveyed with interior details, while 2,092 square miles of Reserved and 2,248 square miles of Protected Forest in the Sundarbans are included in ordinary District Surveys. Boundaries have been laid down by the Forest Survey Branch for 532 square miles of Reserved Forest in Singhbhum, and by local officers for 1,706 square miles of Reserved Forest and one square mile of Unclassed Forest. The total area which has not been surveyed in any way is 6,086 square miles, viz 1,242 of Reserved, 811 of Protected, and 4,033 square miles of Unclassed Forest.

Working Plans.

8. Some progress was made in this branch of forest administration. As in the previous year, there are 4,378* square miles of forests under regulated management and 1,822 square miles which do not require regular plans. Plans were in course of preparation during the year for 225 square miles, and there remain 2,465 square miles of Reserved and Protected Forests, and 4,034 square miles of Unclassed State Forests, for which Working Plans have still to be prepared.

* Excluding 12 square miles transferred from the Sundarbans Forests to the Civil Department.

Communications and buildings.

9. The expenditure incurred under this head during the year, as compared with the preceding 15 months, is shown in the table below extracted from the Conservator's Report :—

	Buildings.		Roads and Bridges.		Total.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New construction	8,778	21,757	10,049	5,998	18,827	27,755
Repairs	9,675	10,435	3,721	6,885	13,396	17,320
Unapportioned	168	... ...	4,721	1,633	4,889	1,633
Total ...	18,621	32,192	18,491	14,516	37,112	46,708

The increased cost on buildings is chiefly due to the construction of the Forest office at Khulna, on which a sum of Rs. 9,080 was spent. Little progress was made in the construction of new roads, only 51 miles having been completed against 114 miles in the 15 months ending June 1895. This falling off is to be regretted, as the opening of communications is essential to the development of the forest revenue—a fact which is recognized in paragraph 72 of the report, which contains the following remarks :—"There is no doubt that although the extraction of forest produce is and may continue to be entirely in the hands of purchasers, still the want of communications is one of the great drawbacks the forests in Bengal have to contend with in the matter of disposal of the material they produce." The attention of the Conservator's is invited to the observations on this subject made in paragraph 9 of the Resolution recorded by Government last year.

Breaches of Forest Law.

10. The number of cases taken to Court was 126, against 175 in the previous 15 months (reducible to an average of 140 for 12 months), and convictions were obtained in 109 cases, or 86 per cent., against 88 per cent. The number of cases compounded under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act was 982 (involving 1,516 persons), and the amount of compensation received was Rs. 5,753, giving an average of Rs. 5-13-9 for each case and Rs. 3-12-9 for each person, against Rs. 1,179 (reducible to an average of 945 for 12 months) in the previous 15 months. There was a large increase in the number of such cases in the Tista Division, attributed to the practice of rewarding informers. A considerable decrease in the Sundarbans Division is ascribed to a better observance of the law.

Forest fires.

11. Protective measures against fire were adopted in 1,871 square miles, or 32 per cent. of the total area of Reserved Forests in the Circle, against 1,889 square miles specially protected in the preceding year.

The most important event of the year was the failure of these protective measures. The total area burnt amounted to 689 square miles, or 37 per cent. of the area protected, against 17 square miles, or one per cent. in the previous year. This unfortunate result, which the Conservator describes as abnormal and unprecedented, is not to be ascribed solely to want of success in the Singhbhum Division. Large areas were burnt in Palamau and Angul, and almost every Division contributes something to the general failure.

The following remarks are taken from the Conservator's report :—

"A little consideration of the above figures, aided with the statement given in Appendix B, showing the results of fire protection for the last 18 years, will show what little effect special measures have so far attained, and that from a practical point of view we are yet almost entirely at the mercy of the seasons. Moral persuasion and the power of the law seem, however, to have been but little used, and it is hoped, when the incalculable amount of damage such disastrous fires must do is fully realized by the district authorities, that with their help and in such degree as energy and determination is shown by them, coupled with a firm administration of the law, success in our endeavours will be ensured, and the amelioration of the evil attained. Fire-protection is essentially a measure in which the cordial co-operation and aid of District Officers must be enlisted. Without the influence such officers can and ought to bring to bear on the surrounding ignorant population, the expenditure

of lakhs of rupees on the part of the Forest Officers in special protective measures must remain as futile as previous records show it to have done. It is not sufficient to preserve a forest from fire for one year; to be of real use the protection must be permanent, and that we cannot relax our attention, it must be remembered that in a few hours the work, care, and expense of years may all be lost.

"The importance and magnitude of the matter are clearly evident when it is realized that during the last 18 years no less a sum than Rs. 2,07,749 has been spent on the safeguarding of 1,889 square miles of forest, with the result that in the eighteenth year no less than 689 square miles of this area has been burnt."

In regard to Singhbhum the Conservator observes:—

"In Singhbhum, where the whole area of the reserved forests, 732 square miles, was attempted to be protected, the disasters of the year were by far the heaviest; in spite of an expenditure of Rs. 1,535 or Rs. 2 per square mile on 869 miles of fire-paths, and the employment of 72 special watchers, no less than 86 per cent., or 629 square miles of the area taken in hand, was burnt as against 8 acres last year. There seems no doubt that this misfortune was due to the lawlessness of the surrounding population, which, seizing the opportunity of, it cannot but be thought, a lax establishment and of a most unusual dry season, and so a most favourable one to it, appears to have carried out its wilful designs without hindrance in a most thorough, but to us most ruinous, manner, for no more reason than that it should thereby obtain ample employment in the collecting of a more abundant crop of sabai grass. Not a single arrest has been made, and the damage sustained by Government has gone without the slightest punishment; nor does it seem that the aid of the district authorities was invoked or given, except in the distribution, at the beginning of the season, of notices which have been mere waste paper. The Divisional Officer, Mr. Chester, was, however, in very bad health, and not equal to his duties, though he had the help of two assistants."

The Lieutenant-Governor is surprised to learn that in Singhbhum no effectual attempt was made to check this enormous waste. Even if his aid was not invoked, the Deputy Commissioner should have brought offenders to justice if they could be identified, or failing that, he should have adopted other measures for the control of the population. His Honour observes that the Conservator has taken steps to keep himself informed of the occurrence of such cases and in view of the gravity of the circumstances disclosed, His Honour desires that until further orders a special report may be submitted to Government concerning every serious fire in a State Forest, as it occurs, showing how it originated and what measures were taken to punish the offenders. His Honour also approves of the Conservator's order that in respect of offences by fire compensation should not be accepted under section 67 of the Forest Act.

Gross yield and outturn of forest produce.

12. The outturn of timber from all sources exceeded 47 lakhs of cubic feet and that of fuel 133 lakhs of cubic feet, while 171 lakhs of bamboos, and minor produce other than bamboos to the value of Rs. 1,22,990 complete the tale of the produce of the Bengal forests during the year. Reducing the figures for the 15 months covered by the report for 1892-93 to an average for 12 months, the corresponding quantities for the previous year are for timber nearly 65 lakhs, for fuel 117½ lakhs, for bamboos 141½ lakhs, and for other minor produce Rs. 98,565. The foregoing figures exclude the estimate made of the consumption of forest produce by the Government raiyats in the Khurda Estate, which is a mere guess. Of the total outturn, departmental operations accounted for only 81,133 cubic feet of timber, 69,052 cubic feet of fuel, and 8,584 bamboos, while 46 lakhs of cubic feet of timber, 132 lakhs of cubic feet of fuel, and 171 lakhs of bamboos were removed by purchasers.

Mica.

13. Among the items included under the head "Minor produce other than bamboos" is mica, regarding which the Conservator writes:—

"The Hazaribagh mica mines, chiefly situated in the reserved and protected forests of that district, form the principal source of supply for the export trade. In 1890 the mines of the Hazaribagh district employed 11,163 persons during the working season, or an average of 1,819 persons daily, and gave an outturn of 4,020 maunds valued at Rs. 1,07,146. The majority of the mines are worked by Messrs. Christian and Company, under leases granted by the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh, at an aggregate rental credited to the Forest Department of Rs 9,692. They cover a total area of 22·57 acres, the total output for the year under report being estimated at 2,710 maunds, the revenue realized amounting to Rs. 8,029."

It may be observed that the so-called mica mines are not under the control of the Forest Department, and that mica would not ordinarily be regarded as a forest product if the Government of India had not directed that it should be so classed.

14. The receipts for the forest year amounted to Rs. 7,73,096 against a expenditure of Rs. 3,98,389, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,74,707, and compare with those of the preceding five years thus:—

Financial Results.

Year (Financial).	Receipts. Rs.	Charges. Rs.	Surplus. Rs.
1888-89	6,76,907	3,75,471	3,01,436
1889-90	7,68,718	3,90,265	3,78,453
1890-91	7,27,392	4,14,005	3,13,387
1891-92	7,89,553	4,22,930	3,66,623
1892-93	7,44,882	3,81,608	3,63,274
1893-94	8,01,611	4,04,043	3,97,568

The revenue and surplus are the highest on record since the formation of the Department.

15. The following table shows the results in each division for the past two financial years:—

Divisions.	Receipts.		Charges.		Surplus.		Deficit.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Darjeeling	68,384	60,487	50,942	55,043	17,442	5,444	.....	.....
Tista	19,905	13,643	23,632	23,369	.....	.....	3,727	9,726
Kurseong	19,706	18,456	21,039	21,719	.....	.....	1,333	3,313
Jalpaiguri	29,189	40,185	21,049	25,705	.....	14,480	480	.....
Buxa	12,556	10,185	23,295	23,165	.....	.....	10,739	12,980
Direction	16,176	13,436	40,324	42,901	.....	.....	24,148	29,245
Palamau	1,134	2,318	10,808	9,637	.....	.....	9,674	7,319
Singhbhum	35,354	28,638	32,791	43,115	2,563	.....	.....	14,482
Angul	2,771	4,741	9,941	12,176	.....	.....	7,170	7,435
Puri	15,528	20,953	13,294	18,795	2,234	7,158	.....	.....
Sundarbans	4,35,368	4,91,163	89,987	1,06,156	3,45,381	3,85,007	.....	.....
Chittagong	88,798	97,261	35,900	27,262	52,898	69,999	.....	.....
Kusi Drift	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	7,44,882	8,01,611	3,81,608	4,04,043	4,20,525	4,82,088	57,251	84,520
Net surplus ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,63,274	3,97,568	.....	.....

With reference to the preceding table, the Conservator observes that the Sunderbans and Chittagong Divisions have mainly contributed to the success of the year, while the remaining Divisions, with the exception of Darjeeling and Puri, which did little more than pay their way, were worked at a loss. It is apparent, therefore, that the most profitable Divisions were those in which least has been done by the Department to improve the resources of nature and in which those resources were the largest. The forests of Darjeeling, which have a considerable demand for fuel to supply, should prove more remunerative.

16. The Circle was in charge of Mr. E. G. Chester from the 1st to the 13th July 1893, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. P. Dansey. The latter held charge from the 14th July 1893 to the 22nd February 1894, when he proceeded on 8 months' furlough and was succeeded temporarily by Mr. Davis. Mr. Wild, the present Conservator, took charge on the 8th April 1894. The tours made by these officers covered a period of 158 days, during which seven Divisional Offices were inspected. In the previous 15 months the Conservator was on tour for 293 days.

Miscellaneous.

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that so many changes should have been necessary in the *personnel* of the officers in charge of the different Forest Divisions. Only four Divisions were under the same officer throughout the year, and in Chittagong no less than six officers held successive charge. As the Conservator observes, constant changes of this nature are detrimental to good work. But in a service numerically weak, the members of which are liable to be incapacitated by ill-health, it is difficult to avoid them. The Conservator writes:—

"Out of a Controlling Staff of 15 Deputy and Assistant Conservators and 7 Extra Assistant Conservators,—22 officers,—by no means excessive, even when all are effective, one Extra Assistant Conservatorship was unfilled, one Deputy Conservator was away for the whole year and one Assistant for eleven months, while six others were absent for periods of two to three months; one death during the yearha salso again to be recorded."

17. In conclusion the Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank Mr. Wild for the evident zeal with which he has entered upon his duties as Conservator of this Circle.

Order.—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending 17th December 1894.

Burdwan.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* rice continues. *Rabi* crops doing well. Price of common rice 10 to 19 seers per rupee in the district. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle satisfactory.

Midnapore.—Rainfall nil. Winter rice being reaped. *Rabi* sown. Sugarcane good. Outlook bright. Price of common rice 14 to 21 seers per rupee. Water and fodder abundant.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable, but cloudy in the latter part of the week. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aman* going on. *Rabi* crops progressing well. Rice sells at—

	Srs.	
Sadar	11 to 13	per rupee.
Barasat	15	
Basirhat	14½	
Diamond-Harbour	16	

Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall nil. Weather dry and cool. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Sowing of *rabi* crops finished. Indigo, mulberry and sugarcane doing well. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* going on. Prospects of crops good. Cultivation of *rabi* still continues. Common rice sells at from 14 to 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. State and prospects of crops good. Price of common rice 13 to 14 seers per rupee. No outbreak of any disease among the cattle, nor any complaint for fodder and water.

Rangpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman* good. It is being reaped. Sowing of mustard and potato nearly finished, and transplanting of tobacco going on. Common rice 9 to 17 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall nil. Weather clear and cool. Prospects of standing crops good Harvesting of *aman* rice continues. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *aman* continues; prospects good. *Rabi* crops thriving, but recent rain has done some damage to them. Price of common rice 12 to 18 seers per rupee. Fodder available. No cattle-disease.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 1·44. Weather variable, being latterly cloudy and rainy. Reaping of *aman* continues, but crops somewhat damaged by rain. *Rabi* cultivation in progress. Prices have slightly risen. Water and fodder sufficient.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Paddy still being harvested. Threshing has commenced in most villages. *Rabi* and poppy sowings approaching completion. Rice selling at—

		Srs.	
Sadar		18	per rupee.
Barh	(Old) ...	13	
	(New) ...	18	
Dinapore		11 to 14½	
Bihar		20½	

Gaya.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of paddy, pressing of sugarcane, irrigation of *rabi* and weeding of poppy fields continue. Prices about normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Champaran.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool with foggy mornings. Paddy harvest progressing. Weeding of *rabi* commenced. Poppy seedlings germinating. Prospects fair. Common rice selling at 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.

Darbhanga.—Report not received.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* sowings completed; prospects good. Harvesting of paddy in progress; outturn satisfactory.

Purnea.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *aghani* going on. Prospects of *rabi* promising. Common rice 15 to 20 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.

Cuttack.—Report not received.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold and fair. Poppy doing well. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Common rice selling from 15 to 25 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—Little rain fell during the week except in parts of East Bengal, where it is reported to have done some injury to the crops. In other respects agricultural prospects continue favourable. The harvesting of winter rice is in progress, and a satisfactory outturn is expected. *Rabi* crops and poppy are nearly all sown, and the young plants are doing well. Sugarcane and other standing crops are promising. No cattle-disease is reported. The price of common rice continues generally normal.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT;
The 18th December 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 9th to 15th December 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1894.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Dec.	9th	129·7	9·3	30·072	64·6	74·0	17·9	56·1	59·2	0·433	55·0	73	N and NNE ...	57	Nil	Clear ≏.
,,	10th	126·5	9·4	·043	64·6	74·5	17·2	57·3	59·2	·435	55·1	73	NNE and Calm ...	54	,,	Clear, ≏.
,,	11th	133·7	6·0	29·961	64·8	74·8	20·0	54·8	60·2	·466	57·0	77	N by W and NE by N.	34	,,	Partially cloudy, ≏, o.
,,	12th	136·5	6·7	·960	65·8	75·7	18·6	57·1	61·6	·494	58·6	79	NE by N, E by N and Calm.	25	,,	Partially cloudy, o, ≏, ≡.
,,	13th	123·5	3·1	·982	66·6	74·9	16·6	58·3	62·8	·525	60·3	81	NE by E and Calm	26	,,	Chiefly cloudy, o, ≏.
,,	14th	121·5	0·1	30·037	70·1	76·9	13·7	63·2	65·7	·578	63·0	79	NE by E, ENE and NE.	40	,,	Cloudy, o, g.
,,	15th	132·7	1·7	·045	72·0	78·7	12·3	66·4	67·9	·628	65·4	80	E by N, NE and NE by N.	38	,,	Chiefly, cloudy, o.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	30·014
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	30·026
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	36·3
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	75·1
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	66·9
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	68·0
The extreme variation of temperature	23·9
The maximum temperature	78·7
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	8
	%
The mean relative humidity	77
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	71
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 9th to 15th December 1894	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·03
The total fall from 1st January to 15th December 1894	48·66
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	65·52

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

≏, dew; ≡ fog; o, overcast; g, gloomy.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 17th December 1894.

C. LITTLE,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Station Observations.												
				Air Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature.							
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
South West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·980	30·042	+·009	Calm	24	78·8	15th Dec.	55·8	10th Dec.	77·0	56·0	67·
			Raniganj	29·750	30·055	—·015	Calm	29	78·1	15th ,,	51·2	10th ,,	76·9	55·2	66·
		Birbhum	.....												
		Bankura	Bankura	29·754	30·021	+·006	Calm	25	78·1	9 & 15 ,,	52·8	10 & 11 ,,	76·9	56·2	66·
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·943	30·046	—·009	N	63	79·3	13th ,,	52·2	10th ,,	78·2	56·2	67·
		Hooghly	.....												
		Howrah	.....												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	30·049	30·020	—·001	NE	199	77·2	9th ,,	56·9	10th ,,	75·2	60·5	67·
		Calcutta	Calcutta	30·057	30·024	+·002	Nly	38	76·7	9th ,,	54·7	11th ,,	75·3	58·7	67·
		Nadia	Krishnagar	30·030	30·029	—·004	NNW	56	79·7	15th ,,	51·6	9th ,,	76·9	55·4	66·
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	30·019	30·038	+·010	NW	26	77·8	15th ,,	57·0	9th ,,	75·9	58·7	67·
		Jessore	Jessore	30·037	30·018	+·005	Calm		78·1	15th ,,	54·3	9th ,,	76·7	57·5	67·
		Khulna	.....												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	30·004	30·026	—·006	N & Calm	74	77·3	15th ,,	54·3	9th ,,	75·4	50·6	66·
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·963	30·048	+·003	NE	37	78·8	15th ,,	52·9	9th ,,	76·1	54·9	65·
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·813	30·071	+·019	NNW	37	77·9	15th ,,	53·1	11 & 14 ,,	75·8	54·3	65·
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·061	—	+·032	Variable	71	56·8	14th ,,	37·3	10th ,,	50·3	39·8	45·
			Gnatong	19·201	—	—	NWly	172	43·9	11th ,,	19·1	9th ,,	39·1	23·2	31·
		Kuch Bihar	.....												
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·964	30·047	—·006	NNE	40	77·6	15th ,,	53·0	9th ,,	75·9	55·2	65·
		Bogra	Bogra	30·006	30·022	+·012	N	?	78·3	15th ,,	55·0	11th ,,	76·9	56·3	66·
		Pabna	Sirajganj	30·027	30·028	+·002	Calm	11	75·8	11th ,,	55·1	11th ,,	75·0	56·5	65·
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	30·040	30·015	+·017	NNW		77·6	9th ,,	57·3	10th ,,	76·0	50·6	67·
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30·007	30·021	—·007	NEly	30	79·1	15th ,,	54·7	13th ,,	76·1	56·2	66·
		Faridpur	Faridpur	30·035	30·031	0	Calm	22	76·2	9th ,,	56·5	9th ,,	75·2	58·8	67·
		Backergunge	Barisal	30·047	30·006	—·006	Calm		77·3	9th ,,	57·0	9 to 11 ,,	75·9	60·2	68·
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	30·000	30·015	—0·09	Calm	18	78·4	9 & 11 ,,	54·0	9th ,,	76·6	57·3	67·
		Noakhali	Noakhali	30·021	30·013	—0·02	N	59	77·9	9 & 11 ,,	54·2	10th ,,	76·2	58·3	67·
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·963	30·001	+·004	NNE	57	79·7	13th ,,	56·1	10th ,,	75·8	59·7	67·
		South Lushai Hills	.....												
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·912	30·057	—·011	Variable	64	75·6	15th ,,	51·4	9th ,,	73·8	56·8	6·
		Gaya	Gaya	29·713	30·064	—·009	S	124	79·3	15th ,,	50·3	11th ,,	76·4	53·9	6·
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·746	30·070	—·007	Sly	111	78·3	15th ,,	52·6	11th ,,	75·8	53·8	6·
			Buxar	29·852	30·061	—·020	Variable	62	76·6	14 & 15 ,,	50·4	11th ,,	74·6	53·0	6·
			Arrah	29·899	30·052	—·001	Variable	48	77·6	15th ,,	49·3	10th ,,	75·4	54·0	6·
		Saran	Chapra	29·909	30·054	+·001	WSW & NEly	55	76·1	15th ,,	51·7	10th ,,	74·4	54·1	6·
		Champaran	Motihari	29·873	30·069	+·012	WSW	65	76·5	15th ,,	45·4	9th ,,	75·1	49·4	6·
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·921	30·063	—	Variable	34	75·7	15th ,,	49·3	11th ,,	73·7	53·5	6·
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·930	30·059	+·011	ESE	27	76·3	15th ,,	52·4	10th ,,	74·4	55·9	6·
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·928	30·049	—·005	Calm	46	78·1	15th ,,	48·0	10th ,,	75·3	52·4	6·
		Purnea	Purnea	29·973	30·059	+·025	Calm & ENE	31	77·7	15th ,,	51·9	10th ,,	75·5	53·8	6·
		Malda	Malda												
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·585	30·064	+·006	NWly	46	77·8	15th ,,	48·7	10th ,,	75·1	53·9	6·
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·984	30·010	—·013	Calm	45	82·8	15th ,,	57·3	12th ,,	79·7	61·5	7·
			False Point	30·37	30·000	—·017	N & NNW	187	80·4	9th ,,	53·5	12th ,,	76·8	59·1	6·
		Balasore	Balasore	30·019	30·024	—·026	NNW		80·3	15th ,,	53·0	10th ,,	77·9	56·5	6·
		Puri	Puri	30·046	30·001	—	N	236	89·6	9th ,,	57·1	12th ,,	79·0	63·1	7·
			Gopalpur	30·045	30·007	—	NNW	240	82·2	13th ,,	56·6	12th ,,	79·4	61·2	7·
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	28·616	30·053	+·006	Variable	122	74·9	15th ,,	47·9	10th ,,	71·0	51·4	6·
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·885	29·948	—·012	Calm	97	74·0	15th ,,	47·6	10 & 11 ,,	71·7	50·7	6·
		Palamau	Daltonganj	—	—	—	Variable	22	79·4	15th ,,	45·5	11th ,,	76·4	49·2	6·
		Manbhum	.....												
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·295	30·046	—·010	Wly	42	79·6	9th ,,	49·5	11th ,,	77·6	53·3	6·

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period fo
The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10.
mean are the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in que
stations in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one on which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

the week ending Saturday, the 15th of December 1894.

normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 9 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. OF WEEK. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	RAINFALL. Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Since 16th October 1894. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	District.
0	61·5	78	4·6	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·05	Nil	0·11	−0·11	3·58	1·94	+1·64	Burdwan.
0	59·2	83	2·9	Nil											
					Nil	0·02	0·00	0·14	Nil	0·11	−0·11	5·30	1·55	+3·75	Birbhum.
−0·1	61·3	71	0·7	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·05	Nil	0·16	−0·16	2·99	1·97	+1·02	Bankura.
−0·1	62·7	74	2·3	Nil	Nil	0·08	0·00	0·20	Nil	0·21	−0·21	6·30	2·86	+3·44	Midnapore.
					Nil	0·07	0·00	0·16	Nil	0·19	−0·19	4·76	1·98	+2·78	Hooghly.
					Nil	0·08	0·00	0·23	Nil	0·24	−0·24	4·17	2·01	+2·16	Howrah.
−0·2	63·9	93	6·6	Nil	Nil	0·08	0·00	0·17	0·20	0·23	−0·03	6·07	2·89	+3·18	24-Parganas.
+0·1	62·8	86	5·1	Nil	Nil	0·07	0·00	0·15	0·08	0·27	−0·19	4·02	2·52	+1·50	Calcutta.
+0·2	62·7	84	4·3	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·03	Nil	0·09	−0·09	7·50	1·96	+5·54	Nadia.
−0·9	61·9	89	5·1	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·07	Nil	0·12	−0·12	7·18	1·66	+5·52	Murshidabad.
−0·3	61·1	90	2·7	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·00	0·04	Nil	0·19	−0·19	6·68	2·29	+4·39	Jessore.
					Nil	0·05	0·00	0·12	0·02	0·29	−0·27	6·54	2·77	+3·77	Khulna.
+1·2	62·6	87	1·7	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·05	0·13	0·11	+0·02	5·70	1·45	+4·25	Rajshahi.
+1·3	58·4	86	1·3	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·00	0·10	0·10	0·14	−0·04	4·63	1·15	+3·48	Dinajpur.
+0·8	60·2	85	2·7	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·00	0·10	0·28	0·06	+0·22	5·71	2·92	+2·79	Jalpaiguri.
+1·6	44·3	65	3·7	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·00	0·20	0·11	0·11	0	5·61	2·11	+3·50	Darjeeling.
−	31·4	63	3·3	0·01											
					Nil	0·11	0·00	0·26	Nil	0·11	−0·11	6·25	2·72	+3·53	Kuch Bihar.
+1·4	60·5	94	3·0	Nil	Nil	0·10	0·00	0·15	Nil	0·12	−0·12	5·00	1·83	+4·07	Rangpur.
+0·5	62·1	86	0	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·00	0 13	0·12	0·13	−0·01	6·70	2·01	+4·69	Bogra.
+0·2	60·4	94	3·4	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·08	0·31	0·09	+0·22	5·99	2·20	+3·79	Pabna.
−0·6	65·2	94	6·6	0·02	0·02	0·03	0·00	0·08	0·29	0·20	+0·09	7·11	2·68	+4·43	Dacca.
+0·4	60·3	93	2·7	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·00	0·07	0·08	0·13	−0·05	9·43	2·35	+7·08	Mymensingh.
+1·6	64·0	94	4·4	Nil	0·17	0·02	0·33	0·07	0·38	0·11	+0·27	10·16	2·18	+7·98	Faridpur.
+0·6	64·8	89	6·9	0·23	0·59	0·06	0·75	0·16	0·76	0·39	+0·37	6·36	3·71	+2·65	Backergunge.
−0·2	65·0	93	4·7	0·01	Nil	0·34	0·00	0·15	0·15	0·34	−0·19	5·47	2·68	+2·79	Tippera.
+0·5	64·0	93	4·1	0·07	0·10	0·06	0·50	0·15	0·10	0·77	−0·67	5·01	5·11	−0·10	Noakhali.
−1 2	63·9	93	6·9	1·27	0·70	0·09	1·00	0·15	0·70	0·50	+0·20	8·02	5·17	+2·85	Chittagong.
					0·51	0·06	1·00	0·10	0·51	0·53	−0·02	8·69	4·57	+4·12	South Lushai Hills.
+1·9	61·5	81	2·3	Nil	Nil	0·08	0·00	0·14	Nil	0·08	−0·08	4·98	1·37	+3·61	Patna.
+1·6	58·2	83	3·3	Nil	Nil	0·12	0·00	0·11	0·02	0·12	−0·10	5·39	1·04	+4·35	Gaya.
+0·4	62·5	85	2·0	Nil											
+0·9	59·2	82	2·0	Nil	Nil	0·18	0·00	0·21	Nil	0·18	−0·18	5·50	1·47	+4·03	Shahabad.
+2·2	59·7	87	2·0	Nil											
+0·6	58·5	92	1·3	Nil	Nil	0·07	0·00	0·20	Nil	0·07	−0·07	6·18	0·92	+5·26	Saran.
+0·6	57·3	92	1·7	Nil	Nil	0·08	0·00	0·16	Nil	0·09	−0·09	4·10	0·41	+3·69	Champaran.
—	58·6	94	1·6	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·00	0·14	Nil	0·04	−0·04	4·64	1·00	+3·64	Muzaffarpur.
+0·2	59·8	88	1·3	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·00	0·14	Nil	0·04	−0·04	5·20	0·89	+4·31	Darbhanga.
					Nil	0·03	0·00	0·07	Nil	0·03	−0·03	4·05	1	+2·75	Monghyr.
+0·8	59·5	88	2·3	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·00	0·13	Nil	0·05	−0·05	3·38	1·36	+2·02	Bhagalpur.
+0·3	57·4	93	1·3	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·00	0·19	Nil	0·10	−0·10	4·42	1·50	+2·92	Purnea.
					Nil	0·02	0·00	0·10	Nil	0·08	−0·08	6·40	1·44	+4·96	Malda.
+0·9	58·5	85	3 3	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·04	Nil	0·06	−0·06	6·14	1·38	+4·73	Sonthal Parganas.
+0·2	66 0	73	3·0	Nil	0·04	0·17	0·06	0·28	0·04	0·44	−0·40		4·50	+1·64	Cuttack.
+0·5	65·3	87	5·1	0·26											
+0·5	62·3	87	0·6	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·00	0·16	Nil	0·19	−0·19	5·91	2·77	+3·14	Balasore.
—	67·1	78	3·3	Nil	0·01	0·37	0·00	0·40	0·01	0·56	−0·55	7·68	6·37	+1·31	Puri.
=	65·8	84	0·7	Nil											
+0·5	58 8	77	2·7	Nil	Nil	0·10	0·00	0·11	0·03	0·12	−0·09	5·79	1·13	+4·66	Hazaribagh.
−1·0	58·3	75	1·0	Nil	Nil	0·11	0·00	0·13	0·04	0·13	−0·09	3·90	1·45	+2·45	Lohardaga.
=	58·4	78	3·6	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·00	0·10	Nil	0·04	−0·04	3·69	1·29	+2·40	Palamau.
					Nil	0·05	0·00	0·15	Nil	0·11	−0·11	2·29	1·29	+1·00	Manbhum.
+0·4	57·6	86	2·6	Nil	Nil	0·11	0·00	0·25	Nil	0·21	−0·21	1·68	1·70	−0·02	Singhbhum.

N.B.—The variations are *negative* when the mean of the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
The observing cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal for the past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returned received in the district, i.e., from total rainfall at the subdivisional

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 15th of December 1894.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 9th.	Monday, 10th.	Tuesday, 11th.	Wednesday 12th.	Thursday, 13th.	Friday, 14th.	Saturday, 15th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1894.	Avera rainfa from 1 Octo to da
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·18	4·82	1
			Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·15	3·29	2
			Katwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	3·23	2
			Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·06	2·95	1
			Mankur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·07	5·78	1
			Hetampur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·11	6·00	1
			Rampur Hát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·15	4·14	1
			Bolpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·41	1
			Murari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·59	1
			Labpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·09	1
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·13	1·48	2
			Vishnupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·18	2·96	1
			Malinra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·09	2·08	1
			Khatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·26	5·42	2
			Imlas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·64	1
			Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·87	1
			Onda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·85	1
			Gangajalghati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·08	1
			Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·66	1
			Sonamukhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·63	1
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·33	11·01	5
			Tamluk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·23	6·65	2
			Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·09	3·70	2
			Ghatal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·18	3·17	0
			Kukrahati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·13	?	4·11	1
			Garhbeta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·27	1
			Panskura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·85	1
			Dantoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		1
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·23	3·78	2
			Hooghly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·22	7·95	1
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·12	2·55	2
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·25	5·55	2
			Mohesreka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·22	2·78	1
			Ulubaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·95	
	Presidency.	24-Parganas...	Saugor Island ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	0·66	0·30	12·16	5
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	0·55	0·22	7·75	2
			Canning Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·47	
			Alipore (Obsy.)	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	0·08	0·27	4·02	2
			Barrackpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·24	4·30	2
			Dum-Dum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·22	4·72	2
			Barasat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·22	4·17	2
			Basirhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·21	3·36	2
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·15	8·08	1
			Krishnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·02	4·01	1
			Chundanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·09	8·64	2
			Meherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·10	8·10	1
			Kushtia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·08	8·64	2
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·14	9·22	1
			Berhampore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·12	5·18	1
			Lalbag ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·15	7·22	1
			Azimganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·09	6·04	1
			Jangipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·09	3·32	1
			Lalgola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·19	10·30	1
			Akhriganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·33	
			Patkabari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·70	
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·19	5·80	2
			Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·16	7·74	2
			Jhenidah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·15	8·74	2
			Magura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·22	6·77	1
			Bangaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·25	4·34	2
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·33	6·02	2
			Bagerhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·26	8·81	2
			Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·05	0·27	4·81	2
			Nakipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	9·09	
			Rampal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	12·09	
	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Bonlia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·09	4·07	1
			Nator ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·10	5·31	1
			Naugaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·14	7·71	0
			Lalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·21	
			Manda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·58	
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·50	0·14	9·10	1
			Chirraman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·14	2·64	0
			Raiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·13	4·24	0
			Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·07	3·30	2
			Paluchat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·22	4·85	1
			Thakurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·45	
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·28	0·06	5·71	2
			Alipore Dooar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·04	
			Fullacotta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·90	
			Debiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·40	
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·83	?	7·60	
		Darjeeling ...	Baxa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	0·48	0·15	12·25	4
			Siliguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·02	0·05	4·88	0
			Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·16	3·74	4
			Kalimpong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·07	1·55	0
			Kurseong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·74	
			Polong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			?	0·01	?	2·47	
		British Bhutan	Guntong ...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·01	?	0·28	?	0·74	
		Tibet ...	Yatong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·12	?	3·18	
		Kuch Bihar...	Dinhatta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·08	6·40	1
			Kuch Bihar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·09	5·32	1
			Mickliganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·16	3·91	1
			Mathabhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·10	9·33	1
			Pulbari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·88	
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·10	6·37	1
			Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·07	5·84	2
			Peerganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·22	
			Kurigaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·13	3·89	1
			Gobindganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·77	
			Baodogra (*Nilphamari*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·19	7·43	1
			Ulipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·67	
			Sunderganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·09	
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·50	0·14	8·33	2
			Nowkhilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·11	5·86	2
			Bogra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·07	7·87	1
			Panchbibi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·19	4·75	1
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·09	3·84	1
			Sirajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 15th of December 1894—contd.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 9th.	Monday, 10th.	Tuesday, 11th.	Wednesday, 12th.	Thursday, 13th.	Friday, 14th.	Saturday, 15th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·42	0·30	6·13	3·12
			Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	0·28	0·16	6·59	1·79
			Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·26	0·26	6·72	3·70
			Manikganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·19	0·10	8·91	2·07
			Jaydebpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·09	?	5·78	?
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·13	0·03	1·02
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·44	0·08	6·77	2·23
			Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·10	8·55	2·57
			Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·17	7·24	2·27
			Netrakona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·17	13·56	2·72
			Subarnakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·02	?	7·08	?
			Durgapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	11·85	?
			Sherpur Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·86	?
			Diwanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·76	?
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	1	0·50	0·01	1·08	0·14	8·81	1·97
			Faridpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·05	0·11	9·38	2·34
			Goalundo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·08	12·27	2·19
		Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	1	0·85	0·07	1·33	0·48	8·50	4·05
			Pirojpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	Nil	0·07	0·06	0·16	0·28	6·99	3·53
			Barisal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	1	0·49	0·05	0·01	0·32	5·01	3·52
			Gaurnadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·32	?	5·32	?
			Bhola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·94	1	0·94	0·06	0·04	0·48	4·93	3·71
			Dautalkhan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	1	0·35	?	0·35	?	3·34	?
			Bauphal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	1	0·47	?	0·49	?	6·76	?
		Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·36	6·75	3·41
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·44	4·91	2·57
			Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·01	0·34	5·97	2·34
			Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·22	4·26	2·41
			Ramchandrapur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·56	?
			Nasirnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·20	?
			Daudkandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·78	?
			Kasba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·87	?
			Laksam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·69	?
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	Nil	0·07	0·05	0·07	0·58	5·79	4·41
			Feeny ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	1	0·14	0·06	0·14	0·95	4·22	5·80
			Harishpur ...										?		?		?
			Ramganj ...										?		?		?
		Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·15	1	0·24	0·11	0·24	0·32	7·22	6·28
			Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	1	1·15	0·06	1·15	0·67	8·80	4·02
			Kutubdia ...	...	...	...	...	...					?		?		?
			Satkanya ...										?		?		?
			Kodala ...										?		?		?
			Fenua ...										?		?		?
			Mirsarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·22	1	0·23	?	0·23	?	7·17	?
			Chandpur ...										?		?		?
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·51	1	0·51	0·06	0·51	0·58	8·69	4·57
			Bundarban ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	Nil	0·04	?	0·04	?	7·96	?
Bihar.	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·08	6·56	1·32
			Dinapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·08	6·35	1·24
			Bihar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·06	3·26	1·44
			Barh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·09	3·74	1·46
			Bikram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·22	?
			Hilsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·30	?
		Gaya ...	Aurangabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·16	4·37	0·81
			Gaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·12	9·83	1·23
			Nawadah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·09	0·06	3·52	1·01
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·12	3·75	1·07
			Arwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·81	?
			Daudnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·54	?
			Sherghati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·70	?
			Rajauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·20	?
			Pakri Barawan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·59	?
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·07	8·01	1·35
			Dehri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·38	Nil	0·38	4·50	1·56
			Bhabhua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·15	6·05	1·67
			Sasaram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·17	Nil	0·17	3·77	1·00
			Arrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·11	5·15	1·14
			Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·03	?
			Khiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·00	?
			Ageaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·14	?
			Ramagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·35	?
			Kouth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·13	?
			Sikroul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·48	?
			Bassocan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·13	?
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·69	?
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·08	6·83	0·34
			Siwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·05	5·08	1·24
			Ekma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·09	?
			Chapra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·03	6·53	1·23
			Seerepur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	?
			Amnour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·14	?
			Basantpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·88	?
		Champaran...	Motihari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·06	5·79	0·44
			Bettiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·11	2·41	0·35
			Bagaha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·33	?
			Burhurwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·54	?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·03	4·35	0·68
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·04	4·34	1·41
			Hajipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·04	5·04	0·90
			Para ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
			Mahuwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·77	?
			Shitalur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·44	?
			Pupri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·04	7·74	0·93
			Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·08	3·39	0·98
			Madhubani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·03	4·48	0·81
			Bahera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·35	?
			Rosera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·57	?
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begu Sarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·04	6·23	1·00
			Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·04	3·81	1·42
			Jamui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·02	3·10	0·91
			Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·10	?
			Shaikhpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·54	?
			Chakai Bamda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·70	?
			Chupreon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
			Oidhour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	Nil	0·07	?	0·07	?	3·04	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 15th of December 1894—*concld.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 9th.	Monday, 10th.	Tuesday, 11th.	Wednesday, 12th.	Thursday, 13th.	Friday, 14th.	Saturday, 15th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th October 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
Bihar—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur	Madhipura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·02	3·03	1·4
			Bangaon (Sylabad).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·56	?
			Supaul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·05	3·10	1·1
			Pratapganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·06	?
			Bhagalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·05	3·51	1·2
			Banka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·05	3·85	1·5
			Colgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·36	?
		Purnea	Kishanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·09	4·30	1·3
			Araria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·06	3·88	1·3
			Purnea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·13	5·06	1·8
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·42	?
			Barsoe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·85	?
			Forbesganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·01	?
			Kaliaganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·34	?
		Malda	Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·12	11·07	1·08
			Chanchal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·03	1·71	0·90
			Gajol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·07	?
			Sibganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·03	?
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·04	2·91	1·27
			Godda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·08	7·88	1·16
			Pakaur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	8·04	1·12
			Naya Dumka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·09	6·01	1·62
			Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·03	3·95	1·93
			Jamtara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·08	7·23	1·22
			Balbodda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·49	?
			Nanihat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·39	?
			Asseubani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	8·00	?
			Katikund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·25	?
			Madhupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·10	?
			Sarwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·01	?
			Sarath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·25	?
			Barkope	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·90	?
			Danrey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
			Bhagaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·29	?
			Mohespore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·48	?
			Barharwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·20	?
			Sahibganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·79	?
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack	Jagatsingpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·33	5·04	4·33
			Banki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·28	4·95	4·32
			Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·23	3·88	4·12
			False Point	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·01	1	0·26	0·22	0·26	0·73	7·21	7·56
			Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·45	10·84	4·42
			Jajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·25	Nil	0·01	4·95	3·36
			Dharmsala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·25	?
			Sadipore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·50	?
			Pal Lahara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·34	?
		Balasore	*Akhyapada*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·06	?
			Chandbali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·49	6·12	4·07
			Bhadrak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·29	4·63	3·03
			Soro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·08	3·32	2·03
			Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·32	6·79	3·66
			Jellasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·03	6·30	1·35
			Baripada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·02	8·29	1·05
		Puri	Puri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·30	Nil	0·66	8·24	7·54
			Khurda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·19	Nil	0·33	5·70	4·90
			Bhanpur	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	Nil	0·04	0·55	0·04	0·68	9·12	6·34
			Gop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·36	?
			Satpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·00	?
			Pipli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·06	?
			Nayagarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	8·97	?
			Ranpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·02	?
			Kurumla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·06	7·13	1·29
			Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	0·15	0·14	6·41	1·27
			Semtagurah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·17	Nil	0·18	4·47	0·91
			Mahudi Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·14	6·12	0·85
			Jhumra Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·07	4·80	1·24
			Barhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	?	5·21	?
			Chatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·77	?
			Karaydeha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·46	?
			Ramgar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·10	?
		Lohardaga	Lohardaga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·16	5·98	1·49
			Ranchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	0·08	0·11	1·80	1·40
			Silli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
			Palkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·40	?
			Tamar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
			Chainpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·06	?
		Palamau	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·04	3·09	1·29
			Balumath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ni	Nil	?	0·13	?	0·44	?
			Husainabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·20	?
			Garhwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·06	?	3·00	?
		Manbhum	Purulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·12	1·55	1·30
			Gobindpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·10	3·05	1·28
			Raghunathpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·45	?
			Barabhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·38	?
			Jhalda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·74	?	2·58	?
			Chas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·74	?
			Pandra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·15	?
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·21	1·68	1·70
			Chakradharpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·17	?
			Ghateila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·14	?
			Baharagura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·21	?
			Gatikura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·31	?
			Kalikapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·24	?
			Monoharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·36	?
			Kharswan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are nting the correspondi g spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least 0 inch of rain has fallen.

CALCUTTA, *the 18th December* 1894.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 15TH OF DECEMBER 1894.

THE cold wave of dry air following in the rear of a barometric depression had reached Bengal at the end of the last week, and hence conditions were of fairly strongly pronounced cold weather character. At the commencement of the present week, therefore, on the 9th instant, pressure was rising moderately in Bengal, and was in considerable excess, while a steady dry northerly wind current was giving decidedly low temperature and humidity, and these were also steadily decreasing, while the sky was almost cloudless, and rainfall was absent except perhaps in the hills. On the 9th, however, the first indications of a new barometric depression approaching Lower Sind were shown. On the 10th the changes were of little importance in Bengal, but the depression had advanced from Lower Sind into Rajputana, and the centre was near Ajmere. On the 11th the depression had advanced in an east-south-easterly direction, and was near Sutna, while a secondary depression of moderate depth had formed in the North-West Punjab, so that weather was very disturbed over North-Western India. Conditions in Bengal also began to show the effects of this disturbance, and pressure fell briskly over the province, the fall at some stations equalling more than a tenth of an inch, while temperature and humidity began to increase briskly. On the 12th the two depressions in North-Western India began to fill up, or pass away in an easterly direction, and pressure fell moderately over West and South-West Bengal. The temperature and humidity changes on this day were variable, but cloud proportion increased largely in Bengal. On the 13th the low pressure over Bengal began to fill up slowly, though the pressure was still in considerable defect over the province generally. Temperature had increased rapidly, and humidity and cloud proportion remained high. On the 14th the increase of pressure continued briskly at the great majority of stations, and pressure became in slight excess except over Orissa, where pressure was still decidedly low. Temperature also continued high and was usually in excess by from about 2° to 3°. Skies were moderately clouded, and humidity was very high, and a few local showers were reported at the eastern stations. On the 15th, or the last day of the week, pressure had fallen generally at the central and eastern stations, and again weather continued disturbed and showers were rather numerous at the eastern stations. The sky also continued moderately clouded, and humidity was very high, while temperature had increased, and the mean for the day had become in excess at many stations by more than 5°.

Pressure.—The mean pressure for the week, notwithstanding the influence of the depression and disturbed weather, has been nearly normal, for the variations at different parts of the week have been of almost opposite character. Indeed about twenty stations report slightly defective pressure for the week, and almost the same number slight excess pressure. The variations do not, however, average more than 0·01 inch; hence the pressure for the province has been practically normal.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the province for the week has been 0·5° above the normal, the excess having been largest in North Bengal and Bihar. This excess has to a great extent been brought about by high night or minimum temperatures, for the day temperatures have been usually in defect.

The actual temperatures registered during the week and their variations from the normal temperature of the present season are clearly seen in the table below, where the average maximum, minimum and mean temperatures for the week at nine typical stations in different districts of the province are compared with the normal values for the same period. The variations, it will be seen, have been considerable in the day or maximum temperatures, which have been generally in defect by about 1° or 2°, while on the other hand the night or minimum temperatures have in most cases been rather largely in excess, the average excess at such stations as Cuttack, Patna, Gaya, Purnea and Darjeeling equalling about 3° or 4°.

Table showing the excess or defect of the actual mean temperature from the normal for the week ending Saturday, the 15th of December 1894.

	Normal mean maximum temperature for the week ending 15th December.	Actual mean maximum temperature for the week ending 15th December 1894.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean minimum temperature for the week ending 15th December.	Actual mean minimum temperature for the week ending 15th December 1894.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean daily temperature for the week ending 15th December.	Actual mean daily temperature for the week ending 15th December 1894.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.
Cuttack	82·0	79·7	−2·3	58·8	61·5	+2·7	70·4	70·6	+0·2
Calcutta	76·7	75·3	−1·4	57·1	58·7	+1·6	66·9	67·0	+0·1
Chittagong	78·4	75·8	−2·6	59·4	59·7	+0·3	68·9	67·7	−1·2
Burdwan	78·1	77·0	−1·1	56·9	58·0	+1·1	67·5	67·5	0
Patna	74·7	73·8	−0·9	52·1	56·5	+4·4	63·4	65·2	+1·8
Gaya	75·1	76·4	+0·3	51·0	53·9	+2·9	63·6	65·2	+1·6
Purnea	76·6	75·1	−1·5	50·2	53·1	+2·9	63·4	64·2	+0·8
Hazaribagh	71·7	71·9	+0·2	50·5	51·4	+0·9	61·1	61·7	+0·6
Darjeeling	49·8	50·3	+0·5	37·1	39·8	+2·7	43·5	45·1	+1·6

Rainfall.—The average rainfall at the stations in East Bengal has only equalled 0·20 inch and in Orissa 0·02 inch. All other divisions have been rainless.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 15th of December 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature. Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week. Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.	Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Rainfall. Of week. Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Rainy days. Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Since 1st of month. Average.	Normal average.	Since 16th October 1894. Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	79·7	51·2	76·6	57·4	67·0	−0·2	Nil	0·04	−0·04	0·00	0·10	−0·10	0·03	0·17	5·74	2·06
North Bengal	78·8	52·9	75·7	55·6	65·7	+0·9	Nil	0·06	−0·06	0·00	0·13	−0·13	0·10	0·12	5·61	1·61
East Bengal	79·7	54·0	75·9	58·6	67·3	+0·1	0·20	0·04	+0·16	0·40	0·11	+0·29	0·35	0·31	7·53	2·93
Bihar	79·3	45·4	74·9	53·7	64·3	+1·1	Nil	0·07	−0·07	0·00	0·14	−0·14	Nil	0·08	5·09	1·12
Orissa	83·2	53·0	78·5	60·3	69·4	+0·4	0·02	0·18	−0·16	0·07	0·26	−0·19	0·02	0·37	6·49	3·88
Chota Nagpur	79·3*	47·6*	73·7*	51·8*	62·8*	+0·6*	Nil	0·09	−0·09	0·00	0·13	−0·13	0·02	0·12	4·30	1·17

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 18th December 1894.

A. Pedler,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 9th to 15th December 1894.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
December ...	9th ...	30·137	65·7	75·4	19·5	55·9	70·4	60·7	·401	53·0	54	Nil
,, ...	10th ...	·107	66·2	74·9	17·5	57·4	70·6	61·7	·432	54·8	57	,,
,, ...	11th ...	·019	65·4	75·9	21·0	54·9	71·8	61·6	·514	59·8	66	,,
,, ...	12th ...	·015	67·6	77·3	19·4	57·9	72·2	6·.6	·509	59·4	65	,,
,, ...	13th ...	·066	67·4	75·9	17·0	58·9	70·1	64·6	·537	61·0	73	,,
,, ...	14th ...	·097	70·7	77·4	13·5	63·9	71·6	63·6	·483	58·0	62	,,
...	15th ...	·098	73·4	79·9	13·0	66·9	74·1	68·6	·627	65·4	74	,,

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days		30·077
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		68·1
The extreme variation of temperature		25·0
The maximum temperature		79·9
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days		64
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 9th to 15th December 1894		Nil

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

Met orological Office, India,
The 17th December 1894.

C. Little,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra, for the month of November 1894.

DATE.			RIVER GANGES.																RIVER BHAGIRATHI.		RIVER JALANGI.		RIVER BRAHMAPUTRA.	
			Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Sarupganj.		Gowhatty.	
		Miles.	86		134	48	90		177	87	287	110	391	94	471	90	591	120						
		Distance.	From Allahabad ...		From Allahabad ...	From Mirzapur ...	From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar ...	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahibganj ...	From Benares	From Rampur Boalia ...						
			Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1st	...	...	17·75	221·97	17·33	214·13	18·50	187·55	23·00	157·23	17·42	119·27	16·00	84·00	17·00	59·80	17·42	26·36	20·12	53·86	20·92	25·22	23·40	172·16
2nd	...	...	17·50	223·72	16·09	212·89	17·42	186·47	22·10	156·33	15·75	117·60	15·33	83·33	16·50	58·50	17·58	26·52	19·75	53·49	20·67	24·97	23·10	171·86
3rd	...	...	16·50	222·72	15·17	211·97	16·25	185·33	21·13	155·33	15·17	117·02	14·58	82·58	15·92	57·92	17·58	25·52	19·42	53·16	20·58	24·88	22·80	171·56
4th	...	...	16·00	222·22	14·33	211·13	15·00	184·05	20·33	154·53	14·75	117·60	14·00	82·00	15·33	57·33	17·33	25·27	19·00	52·74	20·42	24·72	21·00	169·76
5th	...	...	18·75	224·97	15·50	212·30	15·50	184·55	19·80	154·03	13·75	115·60	13·17	81·17	14·67	56·67	16·83	25·77	18·58	52·32	20·25	24·55	19·20	167·96
6th	...	...	20·75	226·97	18·00	214·80	16·00	185·05	20·00	154·23	13·58	115·43	12·67	80·67	14·33	56·33	16·25	25·19	18·17	51·91	19·08	23·38	18·10	166·86
7th	...	...	20·50	226·72	17·67	214·47	17·50	186·55	20·70	154·93	13·58	115·43	12·33	80·33	13·92	55·92	15·67	24·61	17·75	51·49	18·75	23·05	17·20	165·96
8th	...	...	20·00	226·22	17·33	214·13	17·58	186·63	21·00	155·23	14·00	115·85	11·92	79·92	13·75	55·75	15·17	24·11	17·25	50·99	18·50	22·80	15·90	164·66
9th	...	...	19·00	225·22	17·00	213·80	17·00	186·05	21·20	155·43	14·33	116·18	11·33	79·33	13·67	55·67	14·75	23·69	17·00	50·74	18·17	22·47	14·10	162·86
10th	...	...	17·25	223·47	15·50	212·30	16·08	185·13	20·70	154·93	14·17	116·02	12·00	80·00	13·83	55·83	14·42	23·36	16·83	50·57	18·00	22·30	13·40	162·16
11th	...	...	16·17	222·39	14·67	211·47	15·25	184·30	20·00	154·23	13·75	115·60	12·75	80·75	13·83	55·83	14·25	23·19	16·75	50·49	17·75	22·05	12·20	160·96
12th	...	...	15·50	221·72	14·00	210·80	14·25	183·30	19·30	153·53	13·33	115·18	12·25	80·25	13·58	55·58	14·08	23·02	16·67	50·41	17·50	21·80	12·20	160·96
13th	...	...	14·75	220·97	13·50	210·30	13·42	182·47	18·75	152·98	12·33	114·18	11·67	79·67	13·08	55·08	13·92	22·84	16·33	50·07	17·08	21·38	12·90	161·66
14th	...	...	14·00	220·22	12·50	209·30	12·58	181·63	18·19	152·33	11·58	113·43	10·83	78·83	12·50	54·50	13·58	22·52	15·83	49·57	17·00	21·30	12·00	160·76
15th	...	...	13·83	220·05	12·00	208·80	12·00	181·05	17·61	151·83	11·58	113·43	10·50	78·50	12·08	54·08	13·33	22·27	15·33	49·07	16·75	21·05	11·80	160·56
16th	...	...	13·50	219·72	11·25	208·05	11·50	180·55	17·00	151·23	11·42	113·27	10·08	78·08	11·67	53·67	13·08	22·02	14·83	48·57	14·83	19·13	11·00	159·76
17th	...	...	13·00	219·22	11·00	207·80	11·00	180·05	16·70	150·93	10·92	112·77	9·67	77·67	11·17	53·17	12·75	21·69	14·25	47·99	14·17	18·47	10·20	158·96
18th	...	...	12·75	218·97	10·75	207·55	10·50	179·55	16·35	150·58	10·67	112·52	9·33	77·33	10·75	52·75	12·25	21·19	13·92	47·66	13·42	17·72	9·00	157·76
19th	...	...	12·42	218·64	10·59	207·30	9·92	178·97	15·90	150·13	10·25	112·10	8·83	76·83	10·42	52·42	11·83	20·77	13·50	47·24	13·25	17·55	8·80	157·56
20th	...	...	12·00	218·22	10·17	206·97	9·58	178·63	15·70	149·93	10·17	112·02	8·42	76·42	10·04	52·04	11·50	20·44	13·08	46·82	13·17	17·47	8·40	157·16
21st	...	...	11·50	217·72	9·92	206·72	9·33	178·38	15·40	150·63	9·83	111·68	8·08	76·08	9·71	51·71	11·25	20·19	12·79	46·53	13·00	17·30	8·00	156·76
22nd	...	...	11·50	217·72	9·67	206·47	9·00	178·05	15·10	149·35	9·58	111·43	7·58	75·58	9·37	51·37	11·00	19·94	12·50	46·24	11·50	15·80	7·90	156·66
23rd	...	...	11·50	217·72	9·33	206·13	8·83	177·88	14·70	148·93	9·33	111·18	7·17	75·17	9·08	51·08	10·67	19·61	12·17	45·91	10·83	15·13	7·90	156·66
24th	...	...	11·33	217·55	9·17	205·97	8·67	177·72	14·70	148·93	9·17	111·02	6·83	74·83	8·75	50·75	10·50	19·44	11·83	45·57	10·42	14·72	7·60	156·36
25th	...	...	11·00	217·22	9·00	205·80	8·42	177·47	14·50	158·73	9·00	110·85	6·33	74·33	8·46	50·46	10·25	19·19	11·62	45·36	10·25	14·55	7·40	156·16
26th	...	...	10·25	216·47	8·75	205·55	8·17	177·22	14·40	148·63	8·75	110·60	6·00	74·00	8·25	50·25	10·08	19·02	11·42	45·16	10·00	14·30	7·20	155·96
27th	...	...	10·00	216·22	8·50	205·30	8·00	177·05	14·20	148·43	8·58	110·43	5·58	73·58	8·17	50·17	9·92	18·86	11·17	44·91	9·75	14·05	7·20	155·96
28th	...	...	9·83	216·05	8·33	205·13	7·75	176·80	14·00	148·23	8·42	110·27	5·33	73·33	8·08	50·08	9·75	18·69	10·92	44·66	9·42	13·72	7·00	155·76
29th	...	...	9·67	215·89	8·08	204·88	7·58	176·63	13·70	147·93	8·33	110·18	5·17	73·17	7·94	49·94	9·50	18·44	10·67	44·41	9·17	13·47	6·50	155·26
30th	...	...	9·42	215·64	8·00	204·80	7·33	176·38	13·60	147·83	8·25	110·10	5·00	73·00	7·79	49·79	9·17	18·11	10·33	44·07	8·67	12·97	6·20	154·96

CALCUTTA,
The 18th December 1894.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 15th December 1894, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 15th December 1894.			Week ending Saturday, the 16th December 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,116	67,625	971	783	42,045	498
Jute	375	1,57,695	2,847	217	1,18,460	1,914
Firewood	97	63,000	939	121	81,345	1,236
Other articles	901	2,39,957	3,756	848	1,98,810	3,155
Total ...	2,189	5,28,277	8,513	1,969	4,40,710	6,803

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th December 1894 on 1,663·90 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	264,381	3,15,332 5 0	32,49,185 20	7,97,638 9 0	16,489 14 0	11,29,460 10 0	79,963	133,834	213,797
Per mile of railway	.....	189 8 3	.....	479 6 3	9 14 7	678 13 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	*6,302,241	*84,91,763 2 0	†6,17,63,795 10	1,52,08,765 6 0	‡3,61,606 1 0	2,00,62,134 9 0	1,679,317½	2,470,672½	4,150,190
Total for 23 weeks ...	6,466,622	88,07,095 5 0	6,50,12,980 30	1,60,06,423 15 0	3,78,095 15 0	2,11,91,615 3 0	1,759,279½	2,604,506½	4,363,986
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	263,464	3,11,007 5 6	30,51,824 10	6,99,127 10 1	19,236 6 7	10,20,371 6 2	76,959	111,134	188,093
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	193 1 4	.....	434 0 9	11 15 1	639 1 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 23½ weeks of previous year... ...	6,549,447	72,98,819 8 1	5,62,71,981 30	1,27,68,170 15 5	3,65,530 1 3	2,04,32,520 8 9	1,778,254	2,282,675	4,060,929

Added No. of passengers 1,458 and Rs. 3,998
Deducted Mds. 6,93,257 and ,, 15,023
Added ,, 930
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 27th October and 3rd November 1894.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th December 1894, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,270	4,530 10 0	9,230 30	443 5 0	11 0 0	4,984 15 0	1,121	67	1,188
Per mile of railway	.....	203 12 11	.....	19 15 1	0 7 11	224 3 11	.....	.....	.....
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	*413,628	*99,393 5 0	†1,97,492 30	†8,049 10 0	‡207 0 0	1,07,649 15 0	24,520	1,561	26,081
Total for 23 weeks ...	431,898	1,03,923 15 0	2,06,782 20	8,492 15 0	218 0 0	1,12,634 14 0	25,641	1,628	27,269
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,598	4,430 12 9	12,232 30	482 2 0	16 5 3	4,929 4 0	872	96	968
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	199 5 1	.....	21 11 0	0 11 0	221 11 10	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 23½ weeks of previous year ...	414,519½	1,01,023 7 4	2,25,202 10	7,730 9 0	360 2 4	1,09,123 2 8	20,004	1,630	22,524

* Deducted No. of passengers 1,826 and Rs. 640
† Ditto Mds. 36 and added ,, 31
‡ Added ,, 4
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 27th October and 3rd November 1894.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th December 1894, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	15,359	11,701 4 0	68,629 20	10,101 11 0	5½ 0 0	21,946 15 0	7,058	3,359	10,417
Per mile of railway	.....	73 0 11	.....	62 9 5	0 5 4	135 15 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	*391,259	*3,24,557 15 0	†14,44,594 10	†2,04,829 1 0	‡1,266 0 0	5,30,653 0 0	127,064½	68,636½	195,701½
Total for 23 weeks ...	406,618	3,36,349 3 0	15,13,223 30	2,14,930 12 0	1,320 0 0	5,52,599 15 0	134,122½	71,995½	206,118½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,571	11,298 1 5	82,588 20	11,532 11 0	48 1 0	22,878 13 5	5,401	3,394	8,795
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	70 0 0	.....	71 7 3	0 4 9	141 12 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 23½ weeks of previous year ...	457,181	3,42,293 10 9	15,90,669 20	1,98,032 14 0	1,010 11 0	5,41,337 3 9	146,570	68,308	214,878

* Added number of passengers 252 and Rs. 1,947
† Ditto maunds 2,934 and deducted ,, 2,037
‡ Ditto ,, 32
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 27th October and 3rd November 1894.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D. AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 8th December 1894, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	203,550	95,990 0 0	9,31,590 0	2,09,950 0 0	13,050 0 0	3,16,990 0 0	26,724	47,994	98,018
Or per mile of railway	250	118 0 0	1,170 0	260 0 0	*3 0 0	*371 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 22 weeks of half-year†	3,893,080	18,17,028 0 0	2,03,53,700 0	42,66,248 0 0	3,90,508 0 0	64,73,784 0 0	630,094	836,893	1,466,987
Total for 23 weeks ...	4,096,630	19,13,018 0 0	2,13,87,290 0	44,89,198 0 0	4,03,558 0 0	67,90,774 0 0	656,818	873,887	1,528,675
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	213,584‡	93,851 0 0	7,58,581 0	1,48,662 6 6	17,730 6 5	2,54,233 13 7	23,379	31,669	69,048
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	275	121 0 0	960 0	183 0 0	*3 0 0	*307 0 0	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,020,230	19,28,641 7 0	1,97,97,543 0	40,61,033 5 0	4,46,871 5 6	(3,36,553 1 6	653,111	813,835	1,466,946

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to week ending 20th October 1894.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 8th December 1894, on 135 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	35,410	9,510 0 0	40,060 0	3,710 0 0	120 0 0	13,640 0 0	4,259	1,839	6,098
Or per mile of railway	263	78 0 0	308 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	109 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 22 weeks of half-year*	673,879	2,13,407 0 0	12,06,134 0	1,16,972 0 0	4,553 0 0	3,34,932 0 0	53,161	49,255	132,416
Total for 23 weeks ...	709,289	2,23,217 0 0	13,12,998 0	1,20,682 0 0	4,673 0 0	3,48,572 0 0	57,420	51,094	138,504
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	35,160‡	11,855 12 9	30,921 0	2,523 7 9	319 4 0	14,697 8 6	4,250	1,413	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	261	93 0 0	247 0	20 0 0	3 0 0	118 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	720,808	2,41,667 13 6	12,62,747 0	1,03,601 1 3	3,990 10 6	3,46,259 9 3	52,184	43,415	131,599

* Audited up to week ending 20th October 1894.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 8th December 1894, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	27,600	6,740 0 0	63,[illegible] 0	6,610 0 0	210 0 0	13,300 0 0	2,457	1,967	4,464
Or per mile of railway	321	102 0 0	735 0	76 0 0	2 0 0	179 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 22 weeks of half-year*	423,195	1,42,032 0 0	7,47,295 0	65,701 0 0	4,838 0 0	2,13,571 0 0	54,107	21,991	76,098
Total for 23 weeks ...	450,795	1,48,772 0 0	8,10,485 0	72,111 0 0	5,048 0 0	2,27,951 0 0	56,564	23,958	80,162
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,536	7,360 0 0	39,207 0	3,526 0 0	73 0 0	10,959 0 0	1,676	1,558	3,234
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	250	86 0 0	457 0	41 0 0	1 0 0	128 0 0	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	414,596	1,41,801 0 0	8,05,388 0	68,893 0 0	4,041 0 0	2,14,735 0 0	38,614	44,725	83,179

* Audited up to 20th Octob[illegible] 1894.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 19th December 1894.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 52 of 1894.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
FINAL Report on the Bhadoi Crops in Bengal, 1894 ...	3021
Regulations for 1895 of the Forest Service Branch in Cooper's Hill College	3042
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending 24th December 1894	3049
Prices-current (retail) of Food-grains, Fire-wood and Salt in the Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th December 1894	3052
Meteorological report of the Province of Bengal for the week ending Saturday, the 22nd of December 1894 ...	3058
STATEMENT of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.) the 22nd of December 1894	3060
Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee from 16th to 22nd December 1894	3064
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 16th to 22nd December 1894 ..	3065
Area leased for irrigation up to the end of October 1894 ...	3066
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railway ...	3067

FINAL REPORT ON THE BHADOI CROPS IN BENGAL, 1894.

The following is published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPT.,
The 21st December 1894.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Final Report on the Bhadoi Crops in Bengal, 1894.

Explanatory.—The classification of crops adopted in this report differs from that given in the final report of the *bhadoi* crops in Bengal, 1893. The change has already been explained in the first forecast of this year's *bhadoi* crops, which was published on the 24th September 1894. The present report furnishes a review of all the *bhadoi* or rainy season crops grown in these Provinces. These may be considered under the two heads—*bhadoi* food crops and *bhadoi* non-food crops. Of the former, the most important are *bhadoi* paddy, Indian corn, and millets. The cultivation of *bhadoi* paddy prevails chiefly in Bengal proper and Orissa, and that of Indian corn and millets in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Among *bhadoi* non-food crops, the most important are jute, indigo, and cotton. No separate figures have been furnished for jute and cotton in the present return, as special reports are published by this Department on these crops.

2. *Character of the season.*—The character of the season up to the middle of September last was described in the summary of the district returns given in the preliminary forecast of the *bhadoi* crops issued last September. Up to that time, the rainfall was on the whole favourable, though in some parts slightly deficient. A slight contraction was estimated in the area sown this year as compared with the corresponding area of 1893; but it appears from the revised estimates now furnished by District Officers, that there has been in fact a slight increase. It would thus appear, that the want of rain at the time of sowing, referred to in the preliminary report, did not appreciably affect the area cultivated with *bhadoi* crops, and it is probable that the area brought under *bhadoi* cultivation this season is much the same as that of last year.

In the preliminary forecast of September, the prospects of the crop were reported to be good. From the returns now received from District Officers, it appears that the prospects were not overrated. On comparing the present returns with the preliminary estimates, it will be seen that better yields have been reported for 14 districts; for 29 districts, the previous estimates have been repeated, while for two districts only (Murshidabad and Hazaribagh) is the outturn less than was anticipated.

3. *Area cultivated.*—The district estimates of the area cultivated with *bhadoi* crops in the current and last year, as reported in the preliminary forecast, remain unaltered with a few minor exceptions. The total area sown this year would appear from the appended returns to be 15,682,100 acres against 15,587,600 acres estimated to have been cultivated last year. The same returns show that the *bhadoi* food crops of the current year occupy about 77 per cent. of the total *bhadoi* area, the *bhadoi* non-food crops about 23 per cent., and *bhadoi paddy* about 46 per cent. These percentages differ slightly from those shown in the first forecast; the difference is due to a revision of estimates by District Officers.

4. *Character of the crop.*—On reference to the statement attached to the report, it will be seen that out of the 45 districts of these Provinces, seven districts report a full average (16 annas) or more than a full average crop; 26 others report the crop as varying from 12 to less than 16 annas, and 11 as varying from 8 to less than 12 annas. There is only one district, viz. Manbhum, where the crop is reported to be less than 8 annas. The Deputy Commissioner of this district reports an excessive rainfall and want of clear weather. On comparing the district estimates of outturn this year with those for 1893, it will appear that 33 districts report the crop to be better than the crop of 1893, four districts report it to be equal, and eight report it to be worse. The general yield of *bhadoi* crops is thus considerably better than that of last year. In the preliminary forecast, the outturn was estimated at 15 annas; this figure has certainly been reached, and the crop may be considered as about an average one.

N. N. BANERJEI.

Assistant Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

Countersinged.

R. NATHAN.

For Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

The 11th December 1894.

Final Report on the Bhadoi Crops of Bengal, 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi crops.*	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Burdwan ...	1,726,080	1,283,800	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	173,700	171,500	172,700	12½	13½	Owing to sufficient rain this year, there has been a good outturn of *bhadoi* crops in the Sadar, Katwa, and Raniganj subdivisions. In the Kalna subdivision, a 16-anna outturn of *bhadoi* paddy was expected, but about 12½ per cent. of the crop sown was submerged by flood. In the Katwa subdivision, heavy rainfall, just before the harvesting season with floods in the Bhagirathi and Adjai, affected the outturn to a certain extent.	
			Indian corn (maize) ...	3,000	3,000	3,000	14	14		
			Other cereals and pulses.	8,100	7,400	7,700	13½	13½		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	700	500	600	14	14		
			Indigo	6,000	4,200	5,800	11	12		
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	19,200	18,400	18,800	11½	12		
			Total ...	210,700	205,000	208,600	12½	13½		
Birbhum ...	1,124,023	900,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	150,000	165,000	150,000	18	18	The falls of September and October were so beneficial that, had it not been for the recent rain which has done some injury to the standing crops, the outturn of *aus* paddy would have been 20 annas in spite of the late sowing and deficient rainfall at the sowing time.	
			Indian corn (maize) ...	2,000	2,000	2,000				
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,500	1,500	1,500				
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	2,500	2,500	2,500				
			Total ...	156,000	171,000	156,000	18	18		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Bankura ...	1,677,440	642,800	*Bhadoi* paddy	44,300	41,300	43,200	} 16	14	Owing to scanty rainfall in March, April, and May, and excessive rainfall in subsequent months, the outturn has been injured.	
			Indian corn (maize) ...	300	300	300		11		
			Other cereals and pulses.	5,000	5,000	3,000		12		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	500	500	300	16	13		
			Indigo	2,800	2,800	2,700		12½		
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	3,900	3,900	3,600		12		
			Total ...	56,900	53,940	53,100	16	13		
Midnapore ...	3,292,800	2,111,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	343,800	100,800	110,200	11	11	The explanations given in the preliminary forecast hold good in this case.	
			Bajra		6,000	6,000	.....	14		
			Mandua		1,800	1,800	.....	14		
			Indian corn (maize) ...		24,000	21,000	12	14		
			Other cereals and pulses.		9,460	45,400	9	10		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).		8,700	23,500	10	11½		
			Indigo		35,300	40,600	10	11		
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.		47,800	43,200	10	11		
			Total ...	343,800	233,800	294,700	11	12		

Rajshahi ...	1,539,952	1,085,900	*Bhadoi* paddy	105,500	104,200	104,800	13½	13½	The outturn, as it was expected in the preliminary forecast, is better than that of last year, owing to a comparatively favourable distribution of rain at the time of sowing. Had the favourable weather continued till the end, a 16 anna crop might have been expected in all cases. The cultivation was not like the previous year stopped by the heavy fall of rain at the time of sowing; hence the area sown this year shows a little increase.
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,600	1,600	1,600	10	13	
			Indigo	9,600	9,600	9,000	14	14	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	111,900	104,500	109,500	12½	13½	
			Total ...	228,600	219,900	224,900	13	15	
Dinajpur ...	2,634,880	1,745,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	128,000	128,000	128,000	18	9	There was no alteration in the weather conditions noted in the first forecast.
			Jowar	7,000	7,000	7,600	.....	18	
			Mandua	7,000	7,000	7,000	.....	10	
			Indigo	100	100	100	.....	10	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	99,500	106,500	107,600	16	12	
			Total ...	241 600	248,600	249,700	17	12	
Jalpaiguri ...	1,895,881	983,200	*Bhadoi* paddy	182,700	191,400	186,100	14	13	The decrease in the outturn is due to want of rain in some parts and to excessive rain in other parts of the district. In the preliminary forecast, the areas under cotton were not included under those for non-food-crops. They are now included.
			Indian corn (maize)...	2,000	1,000	2,000	10	10	
			Other cereals and pulses.	4,500	1,500	4,500	10	11	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	5,200	.....	5,200	...	11	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecast.	85,900	83,700	86,100	13	13	
			Total ...	284,300	277,600	283,900	12	12	
Darjeeling ...	744,960	189,400	*Bhadoi* paddy	32,300	32,500	32,500	14	13	Want of seasonable rainfall accounts for the decrease in outturn this year.
			Mandua	7,700	5,300	5,300	14	14	
			Indian corn (maize)	17,700	22,200	22,200	15	14	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecast.	15,300	15,300	15,300	14	12	
			Total ...	73,000	75,300	75,300	14½	13	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Rangpur ...	2,231,040	1,602,700	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	275,400	285,100	275,400	16	15	Owing to insufficient rainfall, the outturn is below the average. The estimate in the preliminary forecast was much below the mark.	
			Indian corn (maize) ...	100	100	100	16	16		
			Other cereals and pulses.	91,000	91,200	91,000	13	12		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	23,700	23,700	23,700	12	12		
			Indigo ...	7,700	6,600	6,600	16	14		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	286,300	295,300	235,300	13½	14		
			Total ...	684,200	702,000	632,100	14½	13½		
Bogra ...	929,000	421,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	140,000	175,000	105,000	10	8	The decrease in the area sown this year is due to insufficient rainfall at the time of sowing; the decrease in the outturn is due to the damage done to the plants by the continued drought which immediately followed the sowing. The scanty rainfall of June and July did not allow the plants to grow healthy, but subsequent showers, however, especially those that fell during the month of August, greatly benefited the lowland plants.	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	76,000	75,000	75,000	12	14		
			Total ...	216,000	250,000	180,000	14½	10½		

Hooghly ...	1,066,050	702,300	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	92,300	50,300	51,500	11	11	The outturn will be the same as was shown in the preliminary forecast. It might have been higher had not the recent heavy rains damaged the crops. In the Howrah Sub-division, the area cultivated this year is less than that of last year, owing to insufficient rainfall at the time of sowing, but the outturn is better and is due to subsequent rainfall.	The Collector remarks that his impression is that Sub-divisional Officers have shown the maximum area cultivated last year as the normal, while in fact the area cultivated this year is probably quite normal. He is making an enquiry on the subject.
			Indian corn (maize) ...	100	100	100		12		
			Other cereals and pulses.	2,300	2,300	1,800		10		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	6,000	4,900	4,000		13		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	40,400	25,700	24,000		10		
			Total ...	141,100	83,300	81,400	11	11		
24-Parganas ...	1,671,626	1,223,600	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	108,700	87,500	107,200	8	13	This year's outturn is better than that of the last year owing to seasonable rainfall.	
			Other cereals and pulses.	3,000	700	700	.....	10		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	4,900	4,600	4,600	.....	8½		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	43,600	41,200	35,400	8	12½		
			Total ...	165,200	134,000	147,900	8	11		
Nadia	1,788,160	1,303,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	260,000	229,500	260,600	11	14	The increase in the area sown this year is due to timely and normal rainfall during the ploughing and sowing seasons. The increase in the outturn is also due to normal rainfall and to late rise of the rivers.	
			Indian corn (maize)	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	12		
			Other cereals and pulses.	49,200	44,900	49,200	10	14		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	20,500	16,900	20,500	10	14		
			Indigo	52,100	48,300	52,100	5	14		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	47,000	46,700	47,000	9	14		
			Total ...	430,400	386,300	430,400	9	13		
Murshidabad	1,372,160	985,500	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	252,900	256,700	251,400	12½	10	The outturn this year is below the normal and last year's in consequence of the early rise of the river Bhagirathi.	
			Indian corn (maize)	300	400	200		10		
			Other cereals and pulses.	5,300	5,200	5,100		12		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	12,700	10,400	9,600		11		
			Indigo	59,200	59,700	58,800		10		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts	31,700	30,900	22,500		12		
			Total ...	362,100	363,300	347,600	12½	10		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Name of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Jessore ...	1,872,000	1,116,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	314,500	280,000	314,100	10	17	The difference in the areas under "other food-crops" and "other non-food-crops" between this and the preliminary forecast is due to inclusion of lands erroneously excluded in the first instance. The area under indigo has slightly fallen below last year's owing to the closure of a few factories in Magura. The outturn is better than last year's, but worse than normal, owing to incessant rainfall at the manufacturing season. The increase in the outturn of paddy is due to seasonable rainfall.	
			Other cereals and pulses.	9,100	6,500	8,800	10	13		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	18,800	15,200	16,800	7	15		
			Indigo	17,800	16,900	16,800	4	10		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	48,500	35,100	39,500	7	15		
			Total ...	408,700	354,000	396,000	9½	16		
Khulna ...	3,103,942, including 317,440 acres of land on account of boundary khals and rivers in Sundarbans.	870,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	56,400	48,500	52,600	8	17	The better outturn of the crop is due to seasonable and well distributed rainfall this year.	
			Other cereals and pulses.	3,200	3,200	3,200	12	16		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	29,800	28,600	24,800	9	15		
			Total ...	89,400	80,300	80,600	8½	16		

Pabna	1,176,960	882,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	125,300	123,500	124,000	10	11	There is nothing to add to the remarks made before in the preliminary forecast of *bhadoi crops*.
			Other cereals and pulses.	20,400	18,400	18,400	8	9	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	102,000	108,800	108,800	9	10	
			Indigo	100	100	100	4	12	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	212,800	226,100	203,100	12	14	
			Total ...	460,500	476,900	454,400	10½	11	
Dacca	1,790,080	997,700	*Bhadoi* paddy	174,900	162,500	165,500	7½	15½	As explained in the preliminary forecast, the decrease in the area of other cereals and pulses is owing to increase in area under paddy, other food-crops and jute. Owing to timely and sufficient rainfall, and also to floods having risen slowly till August, the outturn was better than last year's.
			Other cereals and pulses.	1,000	500	300	6	9	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	62,700	37,200	43,300	11	12	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	219,300	208,700	211,200	9½	14	
			Total ...	457,900	408,900	420,300	9	14½	
Mymensingh ...	4,052,480	2,465,700	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	360,400	353,600	353,600	12	15	This year's outturn will be better than last year's, owing to the better distribution of rain. The cultivation of jute increased owing to the favourable weather.
			Other cereals and pulses.	58,900	58,900	58,900			
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	41,500	36,500	36,500			
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	572,300	514,900	560,600			
			Total ...	1,033,100	963,900	1,009,600	12	15	
Faridpur ...	1,450,880	1,007,500	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	343,200	249,400	305,300	6	16	No noticeable change since the submission of the preliminary forecast. Both the sowing and the growing seasons were favourable; hence the increase in area sown, and better outturn than previous year.
			Other cereals and pulses.	100	100	100	6	16	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	500	500	500	4	16	
			Indigo	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	16	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	85,300	80,160	85,300	7	16	
			Total ...	430,100	331,100	392,200	6	16	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Backergunge...	2,335,360	1,343,200	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	283,500	265,600	283,500	Annas. 5½	Annas. 14	Owing to seasonable and moderate rainfall, the outturn this year is expected to be far better than that of last year.	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	6,400	6,400	6,400	8	13		
			Total ...	289,900	272,000	289,900	5½	13½		
Tippera ...	1,804,240	1,167,300	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	241,100	241,100	302,000	7	20	As reported in the preliminary forecast, the increase in the area under heads *bhadoi* paddy and cereals and pulses is due to the fact that owing to distress and the high price of rice last year, many lands formerly cultivated with non-food crops, such as jute, &c., were sown this year with *bhadoi* paddy and pulses. The increase in the outturn is chiefly due to timely rainfall and the deposit of silt left by last year's flood.	
			Other cereals and pulses.	300	300	13,500	9	15		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	95,300	261,600	229,300	9½	18		
			Total ...	336,600	503,000	544,800	8½	17½		

Noakali ...	1,050,240	818,800	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	206,600	167,600	206,600	7¼	13	Owing to a better distribution of rainfall, the outturn this year is much better than that of the previous year.
			Other cereals and pulses.	2,600	2,600	2,600	6	8	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	11,000	10,800	11,000	7¾	10	
			Total ...	220,200	201,000	220,200	7¼	17¼	
Chittagong ...	1,594,900	506,600	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	92,200	77,200	78,000	9	15	The increase in area under *bhadoi* paddy is due in a great measure to the higher price of rice now demanded in the markets. The increase in outturn is due to copious and timely rainfall during the months of May and June. The figures for Indian Corn have been omitted, as the area sown is very trifling.
			Other cereals and pulses.	3,000	2,600	2,500	12	10	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	17,900	16,800	16,800	11	10	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	12,900	11,200	11,200	11	10	
			Total ...	126,000	107,800	108,500	10¾	13	
Patna	1,330,560	993,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	11,800	9,800	10,300	8	10¼	Owing to excessive rainfall and floods at the time when the crops had approached maturity, the outturn is below the average.
			Jowar	10,400	9,600	10,100	7		
			Mandua	71,600	61,300	71,500	7		
			Indian corn (maize)...	108,900	91,700	108,600	6		
			Other cereals and pulses.	3,200	2,100	3,200	6		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	10,400	6,700	10,300	6		
			Indigo	300	?	300	6		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	6,500	6,200	5,900	6		
			Total ...	223,100	187,400	220,200	6¾	10¼	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Gaya	3,015,680	2,207,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	19,800	20,600	19,800	14	11	The normal area is estimated to have been sown. The estimated outturn of *bhadoi* paddy has been raised beyond what was mentioned in the first forecast, as it did not suffer so much, as then anticipated, from excessive rain.	
			Jowar	19,500	20,600	19,500	9	9		
			Mandua	77,000	78,000	77,000	9	9		
			Indian corn (maize) ...	63,100	65,100	63,100	7	9		
			Other cereals and pulses.	30,400	31,000	30,400	7	9		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	3,300	4,500	3,300	11	12		
			Indigo	100	200	100	11	16		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	400	400	400	16	16		
			Total ...	213,600	219,300	213,600	8¼	9¼		
Shahabad ...	2,793,600	1,712,400	*Bhadoi* paddy	216,700	74,800	78,200	8¼	11¼	Owing to excessive rainfall, the *bhadoi* crop has not reached the average produce.	
			Jowar		30,400	40,200				
			Bajra							
			Mandua							
			Indian corn (maize)		35,800	46,100				
			Other cereals and pulses.		15,900	15,700				
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).		13,500	19,700				
			Indigo		500	500				
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.		27,600	27,300				

			Total	246,700	198,500	221,700	8¼	11¼	
Saran ...	1,678,085	1,382,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	40,100	40,100	40,100			The increase of 300 acres in the normal area is due to vegetables not having been previously included under *bhadoi* crops in one subdivision. This year's outturn is expected to be better than that of last year, owing to the rain being more evenly distributed.
			Jowar	30,000	183,400	30,000			
			Bajra	36,900		36,900			
			Mandua	81,400		81,400			
			Indian corn (maize) ...	253,500	253,500	253,500			
			Other cereals and pulses.	64,800	21,100	64,800	13¾	14¼	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	19,700	.....	19,700			
			Indigo	51,000	51,000	51,000			
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	46,000	73,100	46,000			
			Total	622,500	622,200	622,500	1⁹⁄₁₀	14½	
Champaran ...	2,259,840	1,422,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	442,000	442,000	415,000	14	14	Owing to the late heavy rainfall, Indian Corn was damaged to some extent in the Bettiah subdivision, hence the outturn was below the average. Marua suffered from want of rain in the Sadar subdivision.
			Marua	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	14	
			Indian corn (maize)...	169,000	169,000	169,000	14	16	
			Other cereals and pulses.	4,000	4,000	4,000	14	16	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	28,000	28,000	28,000	14	16	
			Indigo	54,000	54,000	54,000	14	20	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	4,100	4,100	4,100	14	16	
			Total ...	703,000	703,000	676,000	14	15½	
Muzaffarpur ...	1,921,920	1,445,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	120,000	120,000	120,000			The crops in the Hajipur subdivision were damaged to some extent by excessive rain and flood, and in Sadar and Sitamarhi Subdivisions for want of rain in the early part of the season: hence the outturn is estimated to be less than the normal. On the whole, however, the weather was more favourable this year than in the last year, and consequently the outturn will be greater this year than in 1893.
			Jowar	7,000	7,000	7,000			
			Mandua	32,000	32,000	32,000			
			Indian corn (maize) ...	110,000	110,000	110,000			
			Other cereals and pulses.	12,000	12,000	12,000	6	13	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	97,000	97,000	97,000			
			Indigo	137,000	137,000	137,000			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Muzaffarpur— *concld.*	.....	.....	Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	25,000	25,000	25,000	Annas. 6	Annas. 13		
			Total ...	540,000	540,000	540,000	6	13		
Darbhanga ...	2,134,400	1,820,100	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	86,100	67,100	63,100	10	10	Owing to the season being very favourable, there has been no change in the outturn previously estimated.	
			Jowar	248,800	244,300	230,000	8	16		
			Bajra							
			Mandua							
			Indian corn (maize)	141,700	140,700	143,900	10	18		
			Other cereals and pulses.	22,300	16,900	18,300	10	12		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	29,000	16,000	23,900	10	12		
			Indigo	97,300	89,500	93,500	11	18		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	29,300	23,300	23,300	8	14		
			Total ...	654,500	597,700	596,000	9½	15		

Monghyr ...	2,509,440	1,582,800	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	113,600	108,200	109,200	8	10¾	Owing to excessive rains and the unusual rise of the Ganges, the crops of certain tracts in the Sadar and Begasarai subdivisions have been damaged, otherwise there would have been a bumper crop.
			Jowar	41,200	41,200	41,200		10	
			Mandua	50,500	31,400	42,900		10¼	
			Indian corn (maize)	402,200	395,900	397,000		9	
			Other cereals and pulses.	25,900	11,400	23,900		9	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	13,300	18,500	19,100		10	
			Indigo	12,000	12,000	12,000		11¾	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	24,600	22,500	22,600		12¾	
			Total ...	689,200	641,100	667,000	8	10¾	
Bhagalpur ...	2,705,920	2,097,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	317,000	316,400	316,700	17	16	The cessation of the rains took place later than usual and much damage was done on *char* lands by floods from the Ganges and Kusi.
			Jowar	22,000	22,000	22,000	.....	16	
			Mandua	123,100	123,100	123,100	.....	18	
			Indian corn (maize)	242,600	242,600	242,600	7	14	
			Other cereals and pulses.	43,700	43,700	43,700	16	16	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	16	
			Indigo	13,000	13,000	13,000	14	15	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	40,000	40,000	40,000	.....	16	
			Total ...	803,400	802,800	803,100	13	15½	
Purnea ...	3,171,840	1,730,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	549,400	551,200	545,200	16	16	The increase in outturn is owing to the very favourable rainfall this year.
			Indian corn (maize)...	3,500	4,500	4,000	13	16	
			Other cereals and pulses.	2,500	2,500	3,500	16	16	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.* vegetables).	20,500	20,500	19,100	16	16	
			Indigo	37,100	38,100	46,600	11	16	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	47,000	47,000	46,000	14	16	
			Total ...	660,000	663,800	663,800	15	16	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn.	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Malda ...	1,216,640	811,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	100,000	150,000	12,000	16	14	Owing to deficiency of timely rainfall there has been a decrease of the area under *bhadoi* paddy and maize. The outturn is also below the average owing to the same cause and also to the sudden rise of river water which damaged nearly all the crops to some extent.	
			Jowar	1,000	5,000	1,000	12	12		
			Bajra	4,000		4,000	12	13		
			Indian corn (maize)	25,000	25,000	20,000	10	12		
			Other cereals and pulses.	90,000	90,000	90,000	12	12		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	6,000	5,000	5,000	16	16		
			Indigo	20,000	20,000	20,000	14	12		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	45,000	31,500	35,500	12	16		
			Total ...	297,500	326,500	187,500	13¼	12¼		
Santhal Parganas.	3,500,160	1,827,200	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	64,700	70,700	64,500	12	15	.....	Not received. Figures in columns 2 and 3 have been reproduced from the Final Report on the winter rice crop of Bengal, 1894, and figures in columns 5 to 9 from the preliminary forecast of the *bhadoi* crops in Bengal, 1894.
			Jowar	6,600	3,400	6,000	4	12		
			Bajra	8,900	6,100	8,800	8	14		
			Mandua	16,700	6,700	15,800	7	13		
			Indian corn (maize)	198,800	264,800	196,600	4	14		
			Other cereals and pulses.	33,200	87,800	38,100	7	13		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,900	1,400	1,900	11	12		
			Indigo	5,700	5,700	5,700	9	11		

			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	20,500	19,700	20,400	7	11	
			Total ...	350,600	315,000	357,800	8	13	
Cuttack ...	2,325,910	1,161,200	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	166,500	154,500	133,000	10	9	Scanty rainfall at the time of sowing caused a smaller area to be sown this year. The outturn of the crop was affected by the flood in July and August.
			Mandua	15,100	14,500	14,100	9	10	
			Other cereals and pulses.	8,300	6,300	5,200	9	11	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	3,000	3,600	3,800	9	11	
			Indigo	200	300	200	10	12	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	13,000	9,500	8,700	11	11	
			Total ...	206,100	188,500	165,000	10	11	
Balasore ...	1,322,404	837,100	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	89,600	87,900	87,900	13½	(*a*)13	(*a*) The increase in outturn as compared with the preliminary forecast is due to proper estimates now having been made after consideration of the final state of the crops.
			Other cereals and pulses.	1,500	800	800	13	13	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,000	400	500	11	(*a*)14	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	6,700	5,100	5,100	13	(*a*)11	
			Total ...	98,800	94,200	94,300	12½	12¾	
Angul and Khondmals.	1,097,909	346,300	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	14,000	13,500	11,000	9	6½	..... Returns not received. Figures in columns 2 and 3 have been taken from the Final Report on the rice crop of Bengal, 1894, and figures in columns 5 to 9 from the preliminary forecast of the *bhadoi* crop of Bengal, 1894.
			Mandua	6,000	6,000	3,500	13	10	
			Indian corn (maize) ...	3,000	3,000	2,000	16	6	
			Other cereals and pulses.	8,200	8,200	8,200	9¾	12½	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	8	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	30,100	30,100	(*d*)30,100	10	10½	
			Total ...	62,300	61,800	55,800	10⅓	9¾	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi crops.*	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 1 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
				Annas. 16			Annas. 12	Annas. 16		
Puri	1,612,929	723,100	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	93,100	93,000	94,000	12	16	The remarks given in the preliminary forecast apply now.	
Hazaribagh ...	4,493,440	2,478,500	Mandua	40,300	29,100	23,000	13	11		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	11,200	9,500	13,600	16	11		
			Total ...	137,600	121,500	130,600	12¼	14		
			Bhadoi paddy	43,300	43,300	43,300	12	16	The decrease in the outturn as compared with the preliminary forecast is due to excessive rains.	
			Mandua	121,200	105,100	105,100	6	11		
			Indian corn (maize) ...	227,200	217,200	217,200	3	7		
			Other cereals and pulses.	131,300	131,300	131,300	6	14		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,200	1,200	1,200	16			

			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	75,100	75,100	75,100	6	12	
			Total ...	599,300	573,200	573,200	8	12	
Lohardaga ...	4,569,600	2,888,300	*Bhadoi* paddy	842,900	842,900	842,900			The area cultivated and the outturn this year are the same as last year. It is below the average owing to excessive rainfall.
			Bajra	8,000	8,000	8,000			
			Mandua	9,000	9,000	9,000			
			Indian corn (maize) ...	8,000	8,000	8,000			
			Other cereals and pulses.	89,000	89,000	89,000	12	12	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	221,500	221,500	221,500			
			Total ...	1,178,400	1,178,400	1,178,400	12	12	
Palamau ...	3,139,200	768,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	40,000	22,700	22,700	9	16	Excessive rainfall prevented the normal area being sown. The outturn also was affected by excessive rainfall.
			Bajra	2,000	700	400	5	2	
			Mandua	35,000	19,000	9,300	6	5	
			Indian corn (maize) ...	93,000	27,900	13,900	2	2	
			Other cereals and pulses.	29,000	10,000	11,400	5	6	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	12,000	.....	1,100	.....	6	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	45,000	38,200	3,900	6	5	
			Total ...	256,000	118,500	62,700	6	13	
Manbhum ...	2,654,080	955,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	4,000	4,000	4,000	9	12	The bad outturn is due to excessive rainfall and to want of clear weather.
			Jowar	22,000	22,000	23,000	4	8	
			Bajra						
			Mandua						
			Indian corn (maize) ...	22,000	22,000	22,000	3	8	
			Other cereals and pulses.	22,400	22,400	23,400	5	8	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Manbhum—*concld.*	.....	.....					Annas.	Annas.		
			Indigo	2,800	2,800	2,800	8	10		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	67,500	67,500	67,500	.....	6		
			Total ...	140,700	140,700	140,700	4½	7		
Singhbhum ...	2,454,720	1,182,100	*Bhadoi* paddy	65,300	65,300	64,200	13	14	The better outturn is due to seasonable rain this year.	
			Jowar	6,000	6,000	4,000				
			Bajra	1,300	1,300	1,300				
			Mandua	62,700	62,700	61,000				
			Indian corn (maize) ...	11,800	11,800	11,300				
			Other cereals and pulses.	10,700	10,700	10,700				
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	18,700	18,700	18,300				
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	9,700	9,700	9,300				
			Total ...	186,200	186,200	190,100	13	14		

All Bengal ...	95,643,423	56,674,400	*Bhadoi* paddy	16,324,200	7,300,600	7,250,900	13	15½	
			Jowar		1,216,000	1,188,300	10	16½	
			Bajra						
			Mandua						
			Indian corn (maize) ...		2,041,600	2,074,700	9	13	
			Other cereals and pulses.		827,700	945,400	10	13	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).		527,200	618,400	11	13	
			Indigo		608,200	629,700	10	17	
			Other non-food crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.		3,066,300	2,974,700	12	16	
			All *bhadoi* crops ...	16,324,200	15,587,600	15,682,100	11	15*	* Estimated by this Department.

N.B.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop and so on.

REGULATIONS FOR 1895 OF THE FOREST SERVICE BRANCH IN COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE.

No. 5781For.

THE following is published for general information.

REVENUE DEPT., FOREST,
The 24th December, 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Circular No. 29 F.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests), dated Calcutta, the 7th December 1894.

READ the following extract from a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, forwarding copies of the Regulations for 1895 of the Forest Service Branch in Cooper's Hill College:—

No. 136 (Revenue), dated London, the 20th September 1894.

From—THE RIGHT HON'BLE H. H. FOWLER, *Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,*

To—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

I FORWARD, herewith, for the information of Your Excellency's Government, ten copies of the Regulations for admission to the Forest Service Branch at Cooper's Hill College for the year 1895.

* * * * *

Regulations for the Forest Service Branch of the Royal Indian Engineering College Cooper's Hill, for 1895.

[*Post Town, Staines. Railway Station, Egham. Telegraph Station, Englefield Green.*]

STAFF OF THE COLLEGE.*

President, General Sir ALEXANDER TAYLOR, G.C.B., R.E.
Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. BOYES.
Bursar, J. P. PASCO, Esq., R.N. (retired).
Chaplain, Rev. C. CROSLEGH, D.D.

Engineering Branch.

Assistant Professor of Engineering, A. H. HEATH, Esq., Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E.
Professor of Surveying, Major-General E. H. COURTNEY, R.E.
Instructor in Geometrical Drawing, ARTHUR HICKS, Esq.
Lecturer in Accounts, J. C. HURST, Esq.
Instructor in Freehand Drawing, RUSSELL DOWSON, Esq.

Mathematical Branch.

Professor of Applied Mathematics, G. M. MINCHIN, Esq., M.A.
Professor of Pure Mathematics, A. LODGE, Esq., M.A., Fereday Fellow of St. John's College, Oxon.

Natural Science Branch.

Professor of Chemistry, HERBERT MCLEOD, Esq., F.R.S.
Professor of Physics, W. N. STOCKER, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxon.
Lecturer in Geology and Mineralogy, Professor H. G. SEELEY, F.R.S.

Forestry Branch.

Principal Professor of Forestry, W. SCHLICH, Esq., Ph.D., C.I.E., late Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India.
Assistant Professor of Forestry, W. R. FISHER, Esq., B.A., late Conservator of Forests, Northern India.
Professor of Botany, H. MARSHALL WARD, Esq., M.A., S.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.
Lecturer on Entomology, W. F. H. BLANDFORD, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.
Lecturer on Chemistry of Soils and Vegetation, A. H. CHURCH, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.
Instructor in German, T. H. DITTEL, Esq.
Lecturer on Forest Law, B. H. BADEN POWELL, Esq., C. I. E., late of the Indian Civil Service.
Director of Practical Study in Forestry on the Continent, Sir DIETRICH BRANDIS, K.C.I.E., Ph.D., F.R.S., late Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India.†

* The staff of the College is only given in so far as it concerns the Forest Branch.
† Sir D. Brandis is not on the staff of the College.

[*The arrangements hereinafter described are subject to revision under the orders of the Secretary of State for India.*]

1. The Royal Indian Engineering College is primarily maintained, under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council, for the education of candidates for the service of Government in the India Public Works, Telegraph, and Forest Departments; but it is open, to the extent of the accommodation available, to all persons desirous of following the course of study pursued in it.

India Forest Department Appointments.

2. The examination usually takes place towards the end of June, and candidates may undergo the written part of their examination in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, or at any of the provincial centres at which the simultaneous examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, is to be held. A list of the probable centres may be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners at any time after March 1895. The oral and practical parts of the examination will be held in London only.

3. The number of candidates to be selected annually varies according to the requirements of the Forest Service in India; the figures as regards each particular year will be advertised from time to time. *In 1895 there will be six appointments offered for competition. It is possible that after 1895 recruits for the Indian Forest Service will be selected from Cooper's Hill College students at the end of their first year's course of study.*

4. Candidates for the Indian Forest Department are selected under the following arrangements:—

(*a*) An applicant must be a natural-born British subject, and must be above 17 and under 20 years of age on the 1st June of the year in which he competes for an appointment. He must be unmarried, and if he marries before reaching India, he will forfeit his appointment.

(*b*) An applicant must send * to the Revenue Department of the India Office, on or before the 15th day of May of the year in which he proposes to compete:—

(1) His name and parentage, a certificate or other satisfactory evidence of the date of his birth, and the written consent of parent or guardian that his name should be recorded as a candidate.

(2) A statement of the places of education at which he may have been, accompanied by testimonials of good conduct during the last four years.

(*c*) Applicants will have to appear before a Medical Board † at the India Office, particular stress being laid upon good vision and hearing. A physical test will also be imposed, so as to ensure the selection of persons of active habits and powers of endurance.

(*d*) The applicants who have sucessfully passed the medical examination and the physical test, will be required to undergo an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners** in the following subjects†† (Classes I to III), marks being assigned as follows:—

CLASS I.—OBLIGATORY SUBJECTS.‡

	Marks.	
1. Mathematics (lower), *viz.* Algebra up to and including the Binomial Theorem; the theory and the use of logarithms; Euclid, Books I to IV and VI; Plane Trigonometry up to and including the solution of Triangles; and Mensuration	2,500	In each of these subjects a candidate must obtain not less than one-third of full marks in order to qualify.
2. English composition	1,000	
3. German (400 for colloquial)	2,000	

* There is no form of application; the documents specified in clauses (1) and (2) should be enclosed in a covering letter addressed to the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, London.

† With a view to prevent parents and guardians from incurring the inconvenience and expense of preparing candidates who may be physically unfit for the Forest Service, it is suggested that, before any such preparation is begun, candidates be submitted to examination by the medical adviser of the family, or any other qualified medical practitioner, with regard to the following points:—

1. A weak constitution.
2. Defective vision.
3. Impaired hearing.
4. The existence of any congenital defect.

It is to be understood that this private examination is merely suggested to lessen the chances of disappointment, and that it is by no means intended to take the place of, or to influence in any way, the official examination.

On the subject of the standard of eyesight required for the Indian services, a pamphlet has been published, under the authority of the Secretary of State in Council, by Messrs. Churchill and Sons, 11 New Burlington Street.

** A fee of 2*l.* is required from candidates at the written examination in London, and 3*l.* from candidates examined elsewhere. Candidates examined at a college or school will probably be required to pay a local fee (in order to defray the expenses of superintendence), as to which they should obtain early information from the college or school authorities. The fee payable to the Civil Service Commissioners must be paid by means of stamps of the specified amount. Instructions on this point will be issued to candidates about ten days before the examination.

†† Reprints of the papers set at previous examinations, together with tables of the marks assigned to the candidates, are published by the Civil Service Commissioners, and can be obtained through any bookseller. The price of each reprint is one shilling.

‡ Attention is invited to the appended Syllabus, giving further details regarding the extent and character of the

	Marks.	
Class II.—Optional Subjects.		
4. Mathematics (higher), including Analytical Geometry, Conic Sections, Statics, and Dynamics	2,000	A candidate may take any two, but not more than two, of the optional subjects. Under "Optional Subjects" Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, the examination will be partly practical.
5. French (400 for colloquial)	2,000	
6. Latin	2,000	
7. Greek	2,000	
8. English History. There will be set: one general paper; one paper limited to a fixed period, which will be from the year 1760 to the year 1815 for the examination of 1895	2,000	
9. Botany, *viz.*, the elementary parts of vegetable morphology, histology, and physiology, and the principles of a natural system of classification as illustrated by the more important British natural orders. Candidates will be required to describe plants in technical language. Questions will not be set on vegetable palæontology or on the geographical distribution of plants	2,000	
10. Chemistry, *viz.*, the elements of Inorganic Chemistry	2,000	
11. Physics. Elementary properties of Electricity, Magnetism, Heat, Light, and Sound	2,000	
12. Physical Geography and Geology, chiefly economic; including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks, and their properties and uses	2,000	
Class III.—Additional Subjects.		
13. Freehand Drawing	500	Either or both of these subjects may be taken in addition to the obligatory and the two optional subjects.
14. Geometrical Drawing	300	

(*e*) From the competitors who attain the abovementioned minima of marks in obligatory subjects, and satisfy the requisite conditions in other respects, the Secretary of State will select candidates in order of merit as probationers to enter the College, where they will be further trained for the Forest Service of India.

(*f*) If the full number of competent probationers required in any year cannot be obtained from the persons so examined, the Secretary of State reserves a discretion to fill up the deficiency by selecting any other person or persons who may satisfy the authorities of the College that he or they are properly qualified to become probationers for the Forest Service.

5. The course of study for candidates for the Indian Forest Service extends over about three years, divided into seven terms and the period of study in foreign forests. During seven terms the candidates will prosecute their studies mainly at the College, and during the period of foreign study, which may last for five or six months, they will visit, under suitable supervision, such Continental forests as may be selected for the purpose. Excursions may also be made for purposes of instruction, both during term time and during part of the vacations.

6. Each annual session begins in September and is divided into three terms, with vacations of about four weeks at Christmas, two weeks at Easter, and eight weeks in the summer, except at the end of the visit to the Continent, when the vacation will be shorter.

7. A charge of 61*l.* is made for each of the seven terms spent at the College; for the period of foreign study the charge is 150*l.* for each student. The amounts must be paid terminally in advance to the Bank of England for the first seven terms, and the amount due for the period of foreign study must be paid before the period begins. Receivable orders, with full directions as to the mode of payment, will be forwarded from the India Office to the parents or guardians shortly before the fees fall due. A student will not be allowed to come into residence or to start for his foreign study of forests until his fee has been paid.

8. A deposit of 5*l.* is required to be paid by each student on admission to the College, as caution money, to cover charges incurred by him for damage to books, instruments, etc., or any College bills outstanding on leaving the College. Any balance over and above such charges will be repaid. This deposit is to be paid with the fee for the first term, making the total payment on that occasion 66*l.*

9. The foregoing payments cover all charges for tuition, board according to the College tariff, lodging, with washing, up to a cost of 2*s.* a week, and ordinary medical attendance

while in residence at the College. When students are on tour and during the course of practical instruction, whether in Great Britain or on the Continent, the Secretary of State will defray the expenses of (1) board, lodging, and washing (the maximum expenditure on such account being 10*s*. per diem), (2) travelling expenses, and (3) fees to local Forest officers, etc.

Students are required to provide their own class books and drawing instruments. Drawing paper, drawing boards, and surveying instruments are provided by the College.

10. The prescribed course of study at present comprises the following subjects :—

I.—*Auxiliary Subjects.*

1. Geometrical Drawing.
2. Freehand Drawing.
3. Surveying.
4. Forest Engineering.
5. Accounts.
6. German.
7. Mechanics.
8. Physics.
9. Chemistry.
10. Geology and Mineralogy.
11. Entomology.
12. Botany.
13. Drill and Gymnastics.

II.—*Forestry*, theoretical and practical, in all its branches.

11. Every student is required to conform to the College rules, to exhibit due diligence in his studies throughout the course, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in such manner as may be required, failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he will be liable to be removed from the College, or to be sent back from the foreign study, which may entail the loss of his appointment.

12. During the course of study, the proficiency of the students will be tested by periodical examinations, and on the termination of their studies there will be a final examination. Each student may also, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India, be required to appear before the Medical Board at the expiration of the first year of residence at the College ; and should the result be unsatisfactory, he cannot claim to be allowed to complete the course.

13. The subjects enumerated in paragraph 10 are grouped in certain main branches of study,* and a fixed minimum of qualification is required in each branch and in the subjects taught during the forest tours, as well as a certain minimum for all branches taken together. Students who obtain these minima will receive the College diploma in Forestry.

14. Candidates who have obtained this diploma and are found to be of sound constitution, and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Forest Department (the final decision on which points will rest with the Secretary of State for India), will be appointed Assistant Conservators in the Forest Department of India in the order of their standing at the end of the final examination. They will be allowed, before leaving the College, to state their preference in respect to the Provinces to which they desire to be allotted; but the distribution will be made at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India, after consulting the President of the College and the Principal Professor of Forestry, to the several Provinces according to the needs of the public service. The distribution will be made on the understanding that officers are at all times liable to be transferred from one Province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

15. Within a month of his nomination as Assistant Conservator, each nominee must sign articles of agreement describing the terms and conditions of his appointment; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State, and will be provided with a free passage. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

16. The pay of an Assistant Conservator of Forests will begin from the date of arrival in India. Probationers who acquit themselves creditably during their course at Cooper's Hill College will begin on a salary of Rs. 350 a month. It will, however, rest with the President of the College, in consultation with the Principal Professor of Forestry, to decide whether any of the probationers, though they have obtained the College diploma in Forestry, have failed to deserve that rate of initial salary. Such probationers, if any, will begin on a salary of Rs. 250 a month, and this difference of salary will continue until the first departmental examination is passed in India.

17. Promotion, leave, and pension will be regulated by the rules of the Service for the time being. The more favourable pension rules have recently been extended to Forest officers appointed from England, who are thus placed on an equality with Public Works officers appointed from Cooper's Hill College. Any Forest officer who has rendered not less than three years' approved service as head of his department has also been made eligible for an

* For details *see* Royal Indian Engineering College, Calendar.

extra pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum. A copy of the Regulations relative to these matters can be seen on application either at the Library or the Record Department of the India Office; the principal rules, however, are contained in the Abstract of the Civil Service Regulations as given in the "India Office List" or the "India List" published, respectively, by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, 59 Pall Mall, and Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co., 13 Waterloo Place, S.W., either of which can be procured through any bookseller.

18. Every candidate, before proceeding to India, will be required to furnish to the President of the College satisfactory evidence of his competency in riding.

GENERAL RULES.

19. Chemical, physical, and botanical laboratories, a forestry museum, a forest nursery, a library, and gymnasium are attached to the College. Means are also provided for the practice of photography. Students making use of the laboratories are supplied with the needful apparatus.

20. The responsibility for the discipline and management of the College and for the superintendence of the studies is vested in the President, under the control of the Secretary of State for India.

21. The students are distributed in divisions under personal charge of one of the Professors or Instructors selected by the President, such tutor being responsible for exercising the proper degree of personal supervision over each student in his division, and for conducting necessary correspondence with the student's parents or guardians.

22. Each student residing in the College is provided with a separate room, and with fuel and light, also with the necessary attendance. Furniture and bedding are supplied by the College, but students are required to provide their own towels and bed linen. Meals are taken in hall. Wine and beer are not included in the ordinary fare, but can be obtained from the College cellar at fixed prices.

23. A chapel is attached to the College, which the students residing in the College are expected to attend, unless specially exempted.

24. Every student will be required to go through a course of gymnastics and also of military exercises, including the use of the rifle.

25. Students are required to wear academical dress under such regulations as may be prescribed from time to time.

Students not nominated for the Indian Forest Service, but desirous of obtaining a Diploma in Forestry from Cooper's Hill College.

26. Students not nominated for the Indian Forest Service may be received into the College as far as the available accommodation permits. Such students may pass through the course of instruction prescribed for the nominees of the Indian Forest Service as detailed above, or they may be permitted to participate in the instruction given in certain subjects only. On attaining the prescribed minima of marks in the several branches of study and in totals as laid down above, they will receive, as the case may require, either the College Diploma in Forestry or special certificates showing in what subjects they have followed the instruction, and with what result.

27. Candidates who desire to be admitted under paragraph 26 may submit the necessary application at any time, but not later than the 15th day of June of the year named for admission, except with the special permission of the President. The application must be made on the prescribed forms, which can be obtained from the Secretary of the College.

28. Candidates whose applications are found satisfactory as to character and in other respects will be required to undergo an examination, to be held at the College, about the last week in June of the year for admission. The object of the examination will be to ascertain whether the candidate is qualified to follow the course of instruction with advantage (or certain parts of it, as the case may be). Candidates who do not come up to the required standard will not be admitted to the College.

The President may dispense with the whole or any portion of this examination in the case of a candidate who produces an University diploma, or other similar certificate granted by a recognized examining body.

29. Candidates admitted to the College under paragraph 26, who propose to pass through the full prescribed course of study, will be required to pay the same fees in every respect as those paid by the nominees for the Indian Forest Service. Candidates who do not become resident, and are admitted only to certain subjects of study, will be required to pay the fees which may

be fixed in each special case in consideration of the extent of their studies. The candidates of both classes will be required to abide by the general rules of the College.

INDIA OFFICE:
November, 1894.

FOREST EXAMINATION.

SYLLABUS.

CLASS I.

Mathematics.—The extent of the Examination will be as follows:—

(*a*) Algebra, up to and including the binomial theorem, the theory and use of logarithms;

(*b*) Euclid, Books I to IV and VI;

(*c*) Plane Trigonometry, up to and including solution of triangles, and mensuration.

English Composition.—The standard of positive merit will be looked for in logical arrangement of thought, and in accuracy and propriety of expression, but large deductions of marks will be made for faults of writing and spelling.

Candidates are also warned that, for similar faults in the use of the English language, similar deductions will be made from the marks obtained in the German papers in Class I.

German.—There will be translations of unseen passages from German into English, and from English into German; the passages for translation will be taken, mainly, from standard authors, and a few simple questions may be asked, on the passages set, as to the structure and character of the language, and allusions of obvious and general interest. The *vivâ voce* examination will include dictation.

CLASS II.

ANY TWO SUBJECTS MAY BE TAKEN UP.

Higher Mathematics.—*** In all the following subjects great importance will be attached to accuracy in numerical results.

Further questions and problems on the subjects of the Examination in Mathematics, Class I.

And in addition—

Statics: The equilibrium of forces acting in one plane and of parallel forces, the centre of gravity, the mechanical powers, and friction. (The graphical or geometrical method of treating such problems should be studied as well as the analytical. No application of the differential calculus to Statics will be required.)

Dynamics: Uniform, uniformly accelerated, and uniform circular motion, falling bodies and projectiles *in vacuo*, collisions and work. (Analytical methods of solution, but not the use of the differential calculus, will be involved.)

Analytical Geometry: Problems on straight line and circle.

Conic Sections: Elementary properties, with easy problems both on the analytical and geometrical methods.

French.—The passages for translation will be taken mainly from standard authors, and in other respects the Examination will proceed on the same lines as in German.

Latin.—Passages selected from the authors usually read in schools will be set for translation into English. Passages from English authors will be given for translation into Latin prose and verse, but candidates will be allowed, in the place of verse composition, to answer questions of a simple character, which will test whether they possess a fundamental knowledge of the grammar of the language, and such an elementary acquaintance with Roman History as is required for the intelligent study of the books they have read.

Greek.—Passages will be set for translation into English from the authors usually read in schools, and in other respects the Examination will proceed on the same lines as in Latin.

English History.—The General Paper in this subject will test whether the candidates are accurately acquainted with the facts of English History, and also possess an intelligent knowledge of the meaning of the facts. The paper on the fixed period will, of course, require from the candidates more minute knowledge than the General Paper.

Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Physical Geography, and Geology.—The standard of Examination in these subjects will be such as may be reasonably expected from the education given at schools possessing appliances for practical instruction, such as a laboratory, etc. A considerable portion of the marks will be allotted for the proficiency shown in the practical part of the Examination.

Chemistry will be limited to elements of inorganic chemistry.

Physics will include elementary properties of electricity, magnetism, heat, light, and sound.

Geology, chiefly economic, including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks, and their properties and uses.

CLASS III.

BOTH SUBJECTS MAY BE TAKEN UP.

Drawing, Freehand.

Drawing, Geometrical.

GENERAL.

Handwriting.—In estimating the papers of candidates, a limited number of marks, namely, 100 out of the maximum allotted to each subject, is assigned for handwriting.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy be forwarded, for information, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, the Inspector-General of Forests, and the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Bengal.	Assam.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Coorg.
Punjab.	Ajmere.
Central Provinces.	Andamans.
Burma.	Baluchistan.
	Hyderabad.

Ordered, also, that these papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

[True Extract.]

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending 24th December 1894.

Burdwan.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops continue favourable. Price of common rice 10 to 19 seers per rupee in the district.

Midnapore.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Reaping of winter rice continues. *Rabi* germinating well. Prospects of crops continue bright. Rice selling from 16 to 21 seers per rupee. Fodder and water abundant.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aman* continues. *Rabi* crops doing well. Rice sells at—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Sadar	11 to 13	0	per rupee.
Barasat	15	0	
Basirhat	16	9	
Diamond-Harbour	16	0	

Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Cultivation of *rabi* crops going on. Common rice sells from 14 to 20 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops favourable. Fodder sufficient. Rice 15 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall 0·04. Harvesting of *haimanti* rice is nearly half over. Rice 13 to 14 seers per rupee. No outbreak of cattle-disease nor any complaint for fodder and drinking water.

Rangpur.—Rainfall 0·59. Weather seasonable. *Aman* harvest in progress. Tobacco and mustard doing well. Prospects favourable. Common rice 9 to 13 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall nil. Weather clear and cool. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aman* in progress. Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water supply sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *aman* continues; prospects good. *Rabi* crops thriving. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling from 12 to 18 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* and cultivation for *rabi* crops continue. Spring crops are being sown in places. Prospects of crops fair. Prices steady. Water and fodder sufficient.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of rice still in progress. *Rabi* and poppy sowings nearly finished. Prospects promising. Common rice selling at—

	Srs.	
Sadar	18	per rupee.
Bihar	20	
Dinapore	11 to 14½	

Gaya.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of paddy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Poppy promising. *Rabi* crops doing well. Prices about normal. Fodder and water ample.

Champaran.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold and seasonable. Reaping of paddy progressing. Poppy plants healthy. Weeding of *rabi* going on. Common rice selling at 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of winter rice almost completed. *Rabi* looks promising. Prices remain stationary. Fodder for cattle plentiful.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Paddy harvest nearly over, with results above average. *Rabi* sowings completed; young crops germinating well. Coarse rice 20 seers per rupee.

Purnea.—Rainfall nil. Weather comfortably cool. Harvesting of *aghani* in full progress. *Rabi* prospects good. Common rice 17 to 20 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.

Cuttack.—Report not received.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Poppy sowings nearly over; prospects good. Harvesting of paddy and *kurthi* completed. *Rabi* crops promise well. Common rice 15 to 20 seers per rupee. Water and fodder ample.

General Summary.—There was no rain during the week with the exception of a few light showers in North Bengal. Agricultural prospects continue favourable. The harvesting of winter rice continues and in some districts is approaching completion. A good outturn is indicated. *Rabi*, poppy and other cold-weather sowings are nearly over. Cattle are in good condition. The price of common rice continues generally normal, and shows a tendency to fall in some districts.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 25th December 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD AND SALT IN THE HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH DECEMBER, 1894.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-gr...

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT			KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria italica.*)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer arietinum.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION. 1	Burdwan ...	13 0	15 4	14 14	...	...	...	14 8	12 0	12	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0
2	Birbhum ...	10 8	11 4	10 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	18 0
3	Bankura ...	14 8	14 8	15 4	...	...	...	16 4	15 0	10	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
4	Midnapore ...	13 8	13 8	11 0	...	...	...	14 8	12 3	10	...	...	..	16 0	16 0	14 8
5	Hooghly ...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	15 12
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. 7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	8 0	8	...	...	..	16 0	16 0	20 0
8	Calcutta ...	13 0	13 9	12 10	18 2	18 3	15 0	8 0	8 0	7	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 9	16 13	14 8
9	Nadia ...	15 8	16 0	16 14	...	...	...	6 14	6 12	8	...	...	...	18 4	17 0	22
10	Murshidabad ...	14 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0
11	Jessore ...	11 0	11 8	10 8	...	...	...	10 0	8 12	8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	13 0	9	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 4
RAJSHAHI DIVISION. 13	Rajshahi ...	12 0	12 12	16 8	19 8	18 0	22 8	12 0	10 8	8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	21 0
14	Dinajpur ...	16 0	13 6	14 6	12 4	13 2	11 0	11 3	11 3	9	...	...	...	13 4	13 10	13 0
15	Jalpaiguri ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0
16	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	4	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	12 0
17	Rangpur ...	13 0	13 0	14 6	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 8
18	Bogra ...	13 8	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 9	9	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8
19	Pabna ...	15 0	15 0	17 4	21 0	21 0	22 8	6 6	6 6	6	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	17 0
DACCA DIVISION. 20	Dacca ...	13 12	13 12	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 5	8	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	14 0
21	Mymensingh (Nasirabad).	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8
22	Faridpur ...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	7	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	12 0	8	...	...	...	11 13½	13 0	13 4

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kulna 10 seers, Katwa 1...
B At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Contai 10 seers, T...
E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Serampore (at Bhadre...
F At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
G In the mufassal marts the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chetla 11 seers 5 chit... and Magra Hát 10¾ seers.
H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kushtia 10½ seers, Chua... 10 seers.
I In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kandi 10½ seers, Jangi...
J In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 10 seers, Magura 10 seers, Narail not reported, Bangaon 10 seers 10 chittaks.

Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th December, 1894.

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (*Zea Mays.*)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (*Cajanus Indicus.*)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
															BENGAL.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 8	120 0	100 0	90 0	A 11 8	12 0	10 0	3 7 0	3 5 0	3 11 9	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	B 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	C 11 0	11 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	Bankura.	3	
...	...	...	11 0	16 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	D 11 0	10 12	10 12	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 11 6	Midnapore.	4	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	E 10 12	11 0	12 12	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	Hooghly.	5	
...	...	...	11 0	10 6	12 10	105 0	105 0	105 0	F 11 0	11 0	10 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 12 0	Howrah.	6	
...	...	...	12 5	13 4	20 0	106 6	100 0	100 0	G 10 0	11 4	10 8	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 9 6	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 13	18 4	85 0	85 0	85 0	12 1	12 1	10 13	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 11 0	Calcutta.	8	
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	16 5½	128 0	128 0	128 0	H 10 12	10 12	9 12	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	Nadia.	9	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	I 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	Murshidabad.	10	
...	...	...	18 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	J 10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Jessore.	11	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	K 9 4	9 4	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Khulna.	12	
...	...	...	14 6	16 0	20 14	240 0	240 0	240 0	L 9 9	9 9	9 0	3 13 4	3 13 4	4 0 0	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Dinajpur.	14	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	160 0	120 0	160 0	M 10 0	10 0	9 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
22 0	23 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	N 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	Darjeeling.	16	
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	O 10 0	10 0	9 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 9	9 12	8 1	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 6 8	Bogra.	18	
...	...	...	17 4	17 4	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	P 9 12	9 12	9 12	3 9 6	3 9 6	3 15 0	Pabna.	19	
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	Q 9 0	9 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	R 8 0	8 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh (Nasirabad).	21	
...	...	...	8 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	...	S 10 8	10 8	8 0	3 14 0	3 13 6	4 7 0	Faridpur.	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	T 12 1	11 0	9 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	Backergunge.	23	

K In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Bagerhat 8 seers, and Satkhira 10½ seers.
L In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Nator 9 seers and Naugaon 9 seers 9 chitaks.
M At Alipur the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
N At Siliguri the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
O In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Gaibanda 10 seers, Kurigaon 8 seers and Nilphamari 9 seers.
P At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 10¾ seers per rupee.
Q In the mufassal marts the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madanganj 11 seers 13½ chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, Mirkadimhát 11 seers 6 chitaks, and Munshirhát 11 seers 6 chitaks.
R In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishorganj 9 seers, Netrakona 8 seers, Kagmari 10 seers, and Jamalpur 10 seers.
S In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madaripur 11½ seers and Goalundo 11 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewoo

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SOR		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	
	BENGAL—*continued*	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S Ch.	S Ch.	S. C	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	7 0	7 0	10 0	...	...	..	12 0	11 8	
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	
26	Chittagong ...	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 12	12 8	
	BIHAR.									
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna ...	16 0 / 15 0	18 0 Red. / 15 0 White.	18 0 / 17 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	1
28	Gaya ...	14 8	14 8	15 0	16 0	13 4	20 0	9 0	9 4	1
29	Shahabad ...	13 0	14 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	
30	Saran ...	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 12	10 0	10 8	1
31	Champaran ...	15 8	14 0	13 4	19 0	19 0	...	8 8	8 8	
32	Muzaffarpur ...	14 0	14 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	
33	Darbhanga ...	14 12	15 4	14 13	19 12	17 8	17 9	12 0	10 0	1
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr ...	13 4	13 0 to 13 8	16 0 to 18 0	16 12	16 0 to 17 0	19 0	10 8	10 0 to 10 8	
35	Bhagalpur ...	14 8	14 8	16 6	15 2	17 10	20 3	Old 10 11 / New 14 8	11 5	1
36	Purnea (Kasba)	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	10 0	1
37	Malda (English Bazar).	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	1
38	Sonthal Parganas.	11 0	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	1
	ORISSA.									
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	14 7	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	1
40	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	1
41	Puri ...	12 0	11 13	10 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	
	CHOTA NAGPUR.									
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ...	12 0	12 4	12 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	
43	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	11 0 / 7 12 to 10 0	Red. 11 / White. 7 0 to 9 8	11 0 / 5 to 9 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	14 0	11 0	
44	Palamau ...	12 6	12 6	14 0	...	13 8	23 10	14 10	14 10	
45	Manbhum ...	13 8	14 8	13 4	18 0	20 0	12 0	New 18 8	10 8	
46	Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria italica.*)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer arietinum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 4
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0
...	...	...	11 12	11 8	11 0
20 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	30 0
12 8	11 4	15 4	18 8	18 0	19 0
8 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0
14 0	12 8	18 0	16 0	18 0	24 0
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	22 8
...	...	...	14 0	16 0	21 0
...	...	...	16 6	14 12	24 3
16 0	16 0	9 0	17 8	17 8 to 18 0	25 0
...	...	...	17 11	17 0	20 3
...	...	...	16 0	14 0	20 0
13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	16 0
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0
...	...	...	Biri or Kalai. 14 7	15 2	19 11
...	...	...	Chhola. 13 0	13 0	13 0
...	...	...	Biri or Kalai. 13 0	13 0	17 8
...	...	...	13 2	12 7	18 6
...	...	...	15 0	15 8	16 0
...	...	...	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	14 0
...	...	...	12 6	11 4	20 4
...	...	...	15 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 17 8	16 0
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0

U In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 9 seers 11 c
V At Fenny, the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
W At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bihar 10½ seers, Dinapore
Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nawada 9 seers, Janana
Z In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10½ seers, Sasaram
a In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 10¾ seers, and Gopa
b At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
c In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10½ seers and Sitamarni 11 seers.

tation Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th December, 1894—(concluded).

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (*Zea Mays.*)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
															BENGAL—*continued.*		
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U 10 0	10 0	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	V 10 0	10 0	8 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 12 0	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	80 0	W 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Chittagong.	26	
															BIHAR.		
4 0	24 0	27 0	17 0	18 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division N.
1 4	20 8	20 8	18 0	...	20 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	Y 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	Gaya.	28	
0 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	Z 10 8	10 0	10 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Shahabad.	29	
2 0	21 0	23 8	14 0	17 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	a 10 8	10 12	10 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	Saran.	30	
4 12	25 0	22 8	16 8	17 0	22 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	b 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	Champaran.	31	
3 0	24 8	21 0	14 0	16 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	c 10 0	11 0	11 0	3 9 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
5 0	24 0	24 3	15 4	15 4	23 0	176 0	176 0	176 0	d 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Darbhanga.	33	
0 0	20 0 to 20 8	22 0	15 8	15 0 to 16 0	21 0	160 0	130 0 to 80 0	120 0	e 10 0	10 8	9 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 2 0	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
2 11	22 11	25 0	15 12	15 12	20 3	151 8	154 0	151 8	f 10 1	10 0	10 1	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 15 6	Bhagalpur.	35	
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	g 10 0	10 0	9 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
5 0	25 0	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
8 0	28 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
															ORISSA.		
...	...	...	17 1	18 6	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	i 10 12	10 12	10 12	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	128 0	128 0	130 0	j 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 12 0	Balasore.	40	
...	...	...	14 7	15 1	17 2	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 8	12 0	10 8	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 12 0	Puri.	41	
															CHOTA NAGPUR.		
8 0	20 0	19 0 to 20 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	240 0	210 0	240 0	k 8 0	9 0	9 8	4 7 6	4 0 0	4 8 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
9 0	20 0	20 0	9 8 Big. 11 0 Small.	10 8 13 0	13 0 20 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	4 7 0	4 2 0	4 6 0	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	43	
8 9	12 15	23 10	...	12 6	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	8 11½	...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
...	...	...	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 2	9 2	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Manbhum.	45	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	Singbhum.	46	

d In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madhubani 10 seers, Samastipur not reported.
e In the subdivisions the retail price of salt per rupee are :—Begusarai 10 seers, and Jamui 10 seers.
f In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Banka 9 seers, Madhipura 10 seers, and Supaul 10 seers.
g In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishanganj 9 seers and Araria 10 seers.
h In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur not reported, Godda 9 seers, Jamtara 9 seers, Pakur 11 seers and Rajmahal 9 seers.
i In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jajpur 9 seers, Kendrapara 9 seers, and Banka 11 seers.
j At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
k At Chirkid the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

OF 40 SEERS.

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST		MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)			KANGNI OR KAKU ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria italica.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R.
1	Calcutta ...	3 1 0	2 15 0	3 2 0	2 3 0	2 2 0	2 10 6	5 0 0	5 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4
2	Sirajganj ...	3 2 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 4	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Dacca ...	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 14	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 14	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Chittagong ...	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 14	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Patna ...	2 7 0 (Red.) / 2 10 0 (White.)	2 3 6 / 2 10 0	2 3 6 / 2 6 0	1 15 0	1 15 6	1 10 6	3 14 0	3 14	1 4 6	1 13 0	...	1 14 6	2 3 0	2
7	Cuttack ...	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 10	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Balasore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 14 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 10	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Puri ...	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 10	...	...	...	...	...	

3056]

CALCUTTA,
The 24th December 1894.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th December, 1894.

GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer Arietinum.*)			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (*Zea Mays.*)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
3 9 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	2 3 0	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 11 0	Calcutta.
3 4 0	3 1 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 11 0	Sirajganj.
2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	Dacca.
3 14 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 8 0	2 4 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 4 0	Narayanganj.
3 2 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Chittagong.
2 1 0	2 1 0	1 5 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 7 9	2 5 0	2 3 0	1 7 9	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	Patna.
Biri or Kailai 2 12 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	2 6 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.
2 14 0	2 14 0	2 11 0	...	...	...	3 6 6	3 6 6	4 0 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 12 0	Balasore.
2 13 0	2 13 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 5 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 12 0	Puri.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Station Observations.											
				Air Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature.						
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind-velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	30·059	30·111	+·043	Variable	34	82·2	16th Dec.	54·3	19th Dec.	78·1	56·6	67·4
			Raniganj	29·818	30·124	+·031	Nly	41	82·2	16th ,,	52·2	18 & 19 ,,	78·1	54·7	66·4
		Birbhum	.....												
		Bankura	Bankura	29·826	30·094	+·039	Calm	31	83·1	16th ,,	52·8	18 & 19 ,,	78·3	55·5	66·9
		Midnapore	Midnapore	30·019	30·123	+·042	N	83*	82·3	16th ,,	53·2	19th ,,	79·8	50·4	68·1
		Hooghly	.....												
		Howrah	.....												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	30·128	30·098	+·044	NNE	200	78·2	16 & 17 ,,	56·9	19 & 20 ,,	76·1	60·4	68·3
		Calcutta	Calcutta	30·134	30·102	+·044	Calm	45	78·7	16th ,,	55·2	19 & 20 ,,	76·8	58·0	67·4
		Nadia	Krishnagar	30·108	30·107	+·051	WNW & NNW	70	81·4	16th ,,	51·7	17th ,,	78·0	54·3	66·2
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	30·085	30·104	+·039	Variable	30	79·1	16th ,,	55·7	20th ,,	76·4	57·9	67·2
		Jessore	Jessore	30·110	30·091	+·044	Calm	41	80·1	16th ,,	53·3	21st ,,	77·7	56·7	67·2
		Khulna	.....												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	30·067	30·089	+·032	N & Calm	103	79·6	16th ,,	54·3	20th ,,	76·7	56·3	66·5
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur*	30·029	30·114	+·046	NNW	51†	79·1	16th ,,	51·9	19th ,,	77·6	55·0	66·3
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri*	29·858	30·115	+·041	N	24	78·4	18th ,,	51·6	19th ,,	77·4	53·9	65·7
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling*	23·086	—	+·055	Variable	69	55·3	16th ,,	35·7	19th ,,	51·2	37·6	43·9
			Gnatong†	19·258	—	—	SE	105	39·4	17th ,,	16·1	18th ,,	37·2	18·7	28·0
		Kuch Bihar	.....												
		Rangpur	Rangpur*	30·015	30·089	+·023	NNE	33	78·1	17th ,,	51·7	19th ,,	76·4	54·8	65·7
		Bogra	Bogra*	30·059	30·075	+·041	Calm	?	80·1	16th ,,	54·5	19th ,,	78·0	56·4	67·2
		Pabna	Sirajganj*	30·080	30·081	+·027	NWly	26	79·3	16th ,,	54·8	19th ,,	77·8	56·9	67·4
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	30·099	30·074	+·041	NNW	73*	79·1	17 & 19 ,,	57·3	20th ,,	78·2	60·6	69·4
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh*	30·054	30·069	+·017	N	43	80·0	18th ,,	56·2	21st ,,	78·8	57·7	68·3
		Faridpur	Faridpur*	30·092	30·088	+·029	NNW	26	79·2	16th ,,	57·0	21st ,,	77·1	59·1	68·1
		Backergunge	Barisal	30·119	30·078	+·040	Calm	37*	79·3	18th ,,	55·0	21st ,,	76·9	59·7	68·3
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla*	30·084	30·069	+0·21	Calm	19	81·4	18 & 19 ,,	55·5	21st ,,	79·1	60·0	69·5
		Noakhali	Noakhali†	30·074	30·065	+0·33	N	68	80·1	18th ,,	56·4	21st ,,	78·5	61·8	70·2
		Chittagong	Chittagong	30·028	30·065	+·036	NNW	46*	80·2	21st ,,	58·1	22nd ,,	78·1	63·7	70·9
		South Lushai Hills	.....												
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·981	30·127	+·022	Wly	60	76·9	16th ,,	52·9	18th ,,	74·3	54·8	64·5
		Gaya	Gaya	29·788	30·140	+·050	Sly	118	78·5	16 & 17 ,,	52·0	17th ,,	76·9	54·1	65·5
		Shahabad	Dehri*	29·818	30·142	+·046	SWly	91	78·7	16th ,,	52·0	17th ,,	75·6	55·2	65·6
			Buxar*	29·923	30·132	+·030	Variable	34	77·6	16th ,,	51·4	17th ,,	75·4	54·2	64·8
			Arrah	29·972	30·127	+·046	NWly	50	78·1	16th ,,	49·5	17th ,,	75·2	52·4	63·8
		Saran	Chapra	29·975	30·121	+·007	Wly	77	77·0	16th ,,	50·8	17th ,,	74·2	53·1*	63·8†
		Champaran	Motiharit	29·936	30·132	+·050	ENE	90	77·8	16th ,,	44·9	19th ,,	76·0	47·4	61·7
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·990	30·133	—	WNW & WSW	55	76·2	16th ,,	40·3	21 & 22 ,,	74·5	50·9	62·7
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·985	30·115	+·034	Calm & WNW	44	77·8	16th ,,	52·2	22nd ,,	75·4	54·0	64·7
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·990	30·112	+·033	Variable	60	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Purnea	Purneat	30·030	30·118	+·052	SW	29	79·6	16th ,,	50·3	20th ,,	76·7	52·1	64·4
		Malda	Malda												
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka*	29·654	30·133	+·051	NWly	64	79·3	16th ,,	50·8	18 & 20 ,,	75·7	52·8	64·3
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	30·078	30·104	+·046	Calm	33*	83·8	16th ,,	55·1	18th ,,	51·9	59·5	70·7
			False Point	30·134	30·097	+·048	N	182	79·9	17th ,,	52·5	18th ,,	78·4	57·7	68·0
		Balasore	Balasore	30·100	30·105	+·031	NNW		82·4	16th ,,	51·5	19th ,,	79·7	56·6	68·1
		Puri	Puri	30·135	30·090	—	N	223	83·2	17th ,,	59·1	18th ,,	80·6	62·2	71·5
			Gopalpur	30·130	30·091	—	NNW	236	83·2	16th ,,	58·6	18 & 19 ,,	80·3	60·6	70·5
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh*	28·085	30·129	+·044	Wly	158	75·6	16th ,,	49·4	17th ,,	72·3	53·4	62·4
		Lohardaga	Ranchi*	27·957	30·121	+·042	Calm & W	104	75·0	16th ,,	49·3	18th ,,	72·1	51·7	62·0
		Palamau	Daltonganj												
		Manbhum	.....												
		Singhbhum	Chaibasa*	29·873	30·129	+·050	Wly	32	82·6	16th ,,	?	?	?	?	?

* Mean of 6 days. † Mean of 5 days.

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The mean are the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in question stations in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one on which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

e week ending Saturday, the 22nd of December 1894.

Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. Of week. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Rainfall. Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Since 10th October 1894. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	District.
61·5	69	1·4	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·00	0·08	Nil	0·16	—0·16	3·83	1·99	+1·59	Burdwan.
59·0	80	1·9	Nil											
				Nil	0·02	0·00	0·07	Nil	0·13	—0·13	5·30	1·57	+3·73	Birbhum.
60·7	78	0·7	00·9	0·02	0·12	0·00	0·15	00·2	0·20	—0·26	3·01	2·09	+0·92	Bankura.
63·7	68	0·7	Nil	Nil	0·08	0·00	0·08	Nil	0·29	—0·29	6·30	2·94	+3·36	Midnapore.
				0·01	0·07	0·00	0·11	0·01	0·26	—0·25	4·77	2·05	+2·72	Hooghly.
				Nil	0·07	0·00	0·09	Nil	0·31	—0·31	4·17	2·08	+2·09	Howrah.
64·7	84	1·6	Nil	0·04	0·06	0·17	0·12	0·24	0·29	—0·05	6·11	2·95	+3·16	24-Parganas.
62·4	81	1·1	Nil	Nil	0·08	0·00	0·25	0·08	0·35	—0·27	4·02	2·60	+1·42	Calcutta.
60·9	80	1·3	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·00	0·08	Nil	0·13	—0·13	7·50	2·00	+5·50	Nadia.
61·5	81	0·4	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·00	0·09	Nil	0·15	—0·15	7·18	1·69	+5·49	Murshidabad.
62·4	84	1·4	00·5	0·01	0·05	0·00	0·13	00·1	0·24	—0·23	6·69	2·34	+4·35	Jessore.
				Nil	0·03	0·00	0·09	0·02	0·32	—0·30	6·54	2·80	+3·74	Khulna.
63·3	81	1·4	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·06	0·13	0·12	+0·01	5·70	1·46	+4·24	Rajshahi.
61·1	83	1·5	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·08	0·10	0·16	—0·06	4·63	1·17	+3·46	Dinajpur.
58·6	86	3·7	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·00	0·05	0·28	0·10	—0·18	5·71	2·96	+2·75	Jalpaiguri.
40·9	78	3·7	Nil	Nil	0·14	0·00	0·28	0·11	0·25	—0·14	5·61	2·25	+3·36	Darjeeling.
27·2	62	1·4	Nil											
				Nil	0·05	0·00	0·12	Nil	0·16	—0·16	6·25	2·77	+3·48	Kuch Bihar.
59·4	91	2·8	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·00	0·03	Nil	0·15	—0·15	5·90	1·86	+4·04	Rangpur.
61·0	86	0·8	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·07	0·12	0·15	—0·03	6·70	2·03	+4·67	Bogra.
61·3	89	1·7	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·05	0·31	0·10	—0·21	5·99	2·21	+3·78	Pabna.
67·0	87	1·7	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·00	0·12	0·29	0·23	+0·06	7·11	2·71	+4·40	Dacca.
59·3	91	2·2	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·05	0·08	0·15	—0·07	9·43	2·37	+7·06	Mymensingh.
63·3	83	1·5	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·09	0·38	0·13	+0·25	10·16	2·20	+7·96	Faridpur.
64·3	89	2·9	0·74	0·61	0·03	0·75	0·09	1·37	0·42	+0·95	6·97	3·74	+2·23	Backergunge.
66·7	92	3·2	0·05	0·07	0·03	0·50	0·10	0·22	0·37	—0·15	5·54	2·71	+2·83	Tippera.
66·7	89	4·2	1·08	0·99	0·04	1·00	0·10	1·09	0·81	+0·28	6·00	5·15	+0·85	Noakhali.
68·4	90	3·9	0·49	0·28	0·05	1·00	0·08	0·98	0·55	+0·43	8·30	5·22	+3·08	Chittagong.
				0·22	0·03	1·00	0·15	0·73	0·56	+0·17	8·91	4·60	+4·31	South Lushai Hills.
59·7	82	1·7	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·00	0·05	Nil	0·12	—0·12	4·98	1·41	+3·57	Patna.
58·4	82	1·6	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·00	0·08	0·02	0·18	—0·16	5·59	1·10	+4·29	Gaya.
63·7	83	2·5	Nil											
59·5	84	3·8	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·00	0·11	Nil	0·27	—0·27	5·50	1·56	+3·94	Shahabad.
57·4	88	2·7	Nil											
57·6	90	3·3	Nil	Nil	0·07	0·00	0·12	Nil	0·14	—0·14	6·18	0·99	+5·19	Saran.
55·9	93	4·4	Nil	Nil	0·08	0·00	0·11	Nil	0·17	—0·17	4·10	0·49	+3·61	Champaran.
56·3	92	1·3	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·00	0·10	Nil	0·09	—0·09	4·64	1·05	+3·59	Muzaffarpur.
57·7	88	1·1	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·00	0·07	Nil	0·07	—0·07	5·20	0·92	+4·28	Darbhanga.
				Nil	0·04	0·00	0·05	Nil	0·07	—0·07	4·05	1·34	+2·71	Monghyr.
?	?	0·6	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·00	0·06	Nil	0·08	—0·08	3·38	1·39	+1·99	Bhagalpur.
54·9	92	0·2	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·05	Nil	0·12	—0·12	4·42	1·52	+2·90	Purnea.
				Nil	0·02	0·00	0·09	Nil	0·10	—0·10	0·40	1·46	+4·04	Malda.
59·1	79	1·3	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·00	0·10	Nil	0·10	—0·10	6·11	1·42	+4·69	Sonthal Parganas.
64·7	81	0	Nil	Nil	0·12	0·00	0·12	0·04	0·56	—0·52	6·14	4·62	+1·52	Cuttack.
65·7	83	0	Nil											
61·9	85	0	Nil	Nil	0·08	0·00	0·09	Nil	0·27	—0·27	5·91	2·85	+3·06	Balasore.
66·7	90	0	Nil	Nil	0·21	0·00	0·17	0·01	0·77	—0·76	7·68	6·58	+1·10	Puri.
65·5	76	0	Nil											
57·8	70	3·8	Nil	Nil	0·14	0·00	0·15	0·03	0·26	—0·23	5·79	1·27	+4·52	Hazaribagh.
58·3	81	1·0	0·30	0·05	0·25	0·50	0·18	0·09	0·38	—0·29	3·95	1·70	+2·25	Lohardaga.
				Nil	0·12	0·00	0·25	Nil	0·16	—0·16	3·69	1·41	+2·28	Palamau.
				Nil	0·08	0·00	0·10	Nil	0·19	—0·19	2·29	1·37	+0·92	Manbhum.
59·7	81	1·2	Nil	Nil	0·16	0·00	0·20	Nil	0·37	—0·37	1·68	1·86	—0·18	Singhbhum.

...s. The variations are *negative* when the mean of the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
...denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal
...r past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returned received in the district, i.e., from total rainfall at the subdivisional

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 22nd of December 1894.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 16th.	Monday, 17th.	Tuesday, 18th.	Wednesday 19th.	Thursday, 20th.	Friday, 21st.	Saturday, 22nd.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·23	4·82	1·02
			Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·21	3·39	2·37
			Katwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·09	3·23	2·16
			Raniganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·12	2·95	1·54
			Mankar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Birbhum	Suri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·11	5·78	1·89
			Hetampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·11	6·00	1·94
			Rampur Hât	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·18	4·14	1·87
			Bolpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·41	?
			Murari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·59	?
			Labpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·09	?
		Bankura	Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	Nil	0·09	0·09	0·09	0·22	1·57	2·21
			Vishnupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·24	2·96	1·74
			Mahara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·21	2·08	1·93
			Khatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·42	5·42	2·45
			Indas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·64	?
			Kotalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·87	?
			Onda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·85	?
			Gangajalghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·08	?
			Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·66	?
			Sonamukhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·03	?
		Midnapore	Contai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·41	11·61	5·64
			Tamluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·28	6·65	2·90
			Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·17	3·79	2·28
			Ghatal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·28	3·17	0·91
			Kukrahati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·13	?	4·11	?
			Garhbeta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·27	?
			Panskura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·86	?
			Dantoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
		Hooghly	Serampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·30	3·78	2·16
			Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·29	7·95	1·86
			Jahanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·20	2·55	2·14
		Howrah	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·31	5·55	2·49
			Mohesreka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·29	2·78	1·65
			Ulubaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·05	?
		24-Parganas	Saugor Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·66	0·36	12·16	5·56
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·55	0·26	7·75	2·84
			Canning Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·47	?
			Alipore (Obsy.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	Nil	0·17	0·08	0·08	0·35	4·02	2·60
			Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·17	0·30	4·47	2·11
			Dum-Dum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·30	4·72	2·23
			Barasat	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·31	4·17	2·51
			Basirhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·07	0·24	3·43	2·41
		Nadia	Ranaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·21	8·08	2·02
			Krishnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·08	4·01	1·40
			Chuadanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·14	8·64	2·26
			Meherpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·13	8·10	1·72
			Kushtia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·10	8·64	2·57
		Murshidabad	Kandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·19	9·22	1·65
			Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·16	5·18	1·76
			Lalbag	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·15	7·22	1·60
			Azimganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·11	6·64	1·57
			Jangipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·12	3·92	1·65
			Lalgola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·11	10·96	1·94
			Akhriganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·33	?
			Patkabari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·70	?
		Jessore	Narail	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	Nil	0·05	0·06	Nil	0·25	5·80	2·47
			Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·18	8·74	2·36
			Jhenidah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·25	6·77	1·85
			Magura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·31	4·34	2·43
			Bangaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·36	6·02	2·48
		Khulna	Satkhira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·27	8·81	3·25
			Bagerhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·05	0·32	4·81	2·64
			Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	9·69	?
			Nakipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	12·09	?
			Rampal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·10	4·07	1·61
		Rajshahi	Boalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·19	5·31	1·08
			Nator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·40	0·17	7·71	0·78
			Naugaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·21	?
			Lalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?	7·52	?
			Manda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·50	0·17	9·10	1·05
		Dinajpur	Mahadebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·16	2·64	0·89
			Churaman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·17	4·24	0·69
			Raiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·08	3·30	2·08
			Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·24	4·85	1·06
			Balughat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·45	?
			Thakurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·28	0·10	5·71	2·96
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·94	?
			Alipore Duoar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·90	?
			Fellacitta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·40	?
			Debiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·83	?	7·60	?
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil					
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Darjeeling	Baxa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·19	0·43	0·34	12·25	4·03
			Siliguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·02	0·16	4·88	0·99
			Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·26	3·74	4·58
			Kalimpong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·30	1·55	0·86
			Kurseong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·74	?
			Pedong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			?	0·01	?	2·47	?
		British Bhutan	Gnutong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·28	?	0·74	?
		Tibet	Yatong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·12	?	3·18	?
		Kuch Bihar	Dinhatta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·22	6·40	1·8
			Kuch Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·11	5·82	1·87
			Mickliganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·19	3·91	1·74
			Mathabhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·13	9·33	1·67
			Pulbari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·88	?
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·14	6·37	1·59
			Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·08	5·84	2·81
			Peeryanj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·22	?
			Kurigaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·17	3·89	1·33
			Gobindganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·77	?
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·21	7·48	1·40
			Ulipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·67	?
			Sunderganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·09	?
		Bogra	Sherpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·50	0·18	8·35	2·37
			Nowkhilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·12	5·80	2·59
			Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·07	7·87	1·94
			Panchbibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·20	4·75	1·40
		Pabna	Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·10	5·84	2·00
			Sirajganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·02	0·10	6·11	2·36

...nt of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 22nd of December 1894—contd

	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 16th.	Monday, 17th.	Tuesday, 18th.	Wednesday, 19th.	Thursday, 20th.	Friday, 21st.	Saturday, 22nd.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
	Dacca ...	Munshiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·42	0·04	6·12	3·16
		Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·24	0·19	6·59	1·83
		Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·26	0·28	6·72	3·73
		Manikganj ...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·19	0·12	8·91	2·09
		Jaydebpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·09		5·78	?
	Mymensingh	Kishorganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·15	9·03	1·94
		Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·40	0·09	6·77	2·23
		Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·12	8·55	2·30
		Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·20	7·24	2·73
		Netrakona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·17	15·56	2·73
		Subarnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·02	?	7·68	?
		Durgapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	11·85	?
		Sherpur Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·86	?
		Diwanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·76	?
	Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	1·08	0·10	8·81	1·99
		Faridpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·05	0·14	9·38	2·37
		Goalundo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·10	12·27	2·21
	Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	1·24	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·27	0·03	2·60	0·51	9·77	4·08
		Pirojpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·10	0·30	6·90	3·54
		Barisal ...	0·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·69	0·02	1·30	0·34	5·70	3·54
		Gaurnadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·32	?	5·32	?
		Bhola ...	0·42	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·47	0·04	1·41	0·22	5·40	3·75
		Daulatkhan	0·44	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·53	?	0·88	?	3·87	?
		Bauphal ...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·25	?	0·74	?	7·01	?
	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·38	6·75	3·43
	Tippera ...	Comilla ...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·10	0·01	0·10	0·45	5·01	2·58
		Chandpur ...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·16	0·06	0·77	0·40	6·13	2·49
		Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·25	4·26	2·44
		Ramchandrapur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·56	?
		Nasirnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·29	?
		Daudkandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·78	?
		Kasba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·87	?
		Laksam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·60	?
	Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	0·06	1·02	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·08	0·02	1·15	0·60	6·87	4·43
		Feuny ...	0·05	0·85	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·90	0·05	1·04	1·00	5·12	5·85
		Harishpur ...	0·06	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·31	?	0·69	?	6·97	?
		Ramganj ...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·25	?	0·25	?	4·04	?
	Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·06	0·08	0·30	0·40	7·28	6·36
		Chittagong ...	0·09	0·21	0·02	...	...	...	...	2	0·32	0·02	1·65	0·09	9·30	4·04
		Kutubdia ...	0·05									?		?		?
		Satkanya ...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·10	?	0·60	?	12·02	?
		Kodala ...										?		?		?
		Fenoa ...										?		?		?
		Mirsarai ...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·08	?	0·31	?	7·25	?
		Chandpur ...	0·11	0·20	0·12	...	...	...	...	1	0·13	?	0·45	?	9·57	?
	South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia...		0·17	0·05	...	...	...	...	1	0·27	0·03	0·73	0·56	8·86	4·60
		Bundarban ...										?		?		?
Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·12	6·56	1·36
		Dinapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·12	6·35	1·28
		Bihar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·10	3·26	1·48
		Barh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·11	3·74	1·46
		Bikram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·22	?
		Hilsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·30	?
	Gaya ...	Aurangabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·25	4·37	0·90
		Gaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·17	9·83	1·28
		Nawadah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	0·09	0·13	3·62	1·08
		Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·16	3·75	1·11
		Arwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·81	?
		Daudnagar ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·54	?
		Sherghati ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·70	?
		Rajauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·20	?
		Pakri Barawan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·59	
	Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·13	8·01	1·41
		Dehri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·19	Nil	0·57	4·50	1·76
		Bhabhua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·22	6·05	1·74
		Sasaram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·24	3·77	1·07
		Arrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·17	5·15	1·20
		Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·03	?
		Khiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·00	?
		Ageaon ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·14	?
		Ramagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·35	?
		Koath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·13	?
		Sikroul ...	...	...	...		...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·48	?
		Bassowan ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·13	?
		Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·69	?
	Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·17	6·83	0·43
		Siwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·11	5·08	1·39
		Ekma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·00	?
		Chapra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·14	6·63	1·37
		Seeresepur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
		Annour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·14	?
		Basantpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·83	?
	Champaran...	Motihari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·13	5·79	0·51
		Bettiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·19	2·41	0·43
		Bagaha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil		Nil	?	3·33	?
		Burhurwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·54	?
	Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·08	4·55	0·73
		Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·08	4·34	1·45
		Hajipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·09	5·04	0·95
		Pare ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
		Makuwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·77	?
		Shuhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·44	?
		Pupri ...										?		?		?
	Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·07	7·74	0·96
		Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·12	3·39	1·02
		Madhubani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·06	4·43	0·94
		Babera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·35	?
		Rosera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·57	?
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begu Sarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·07	6·23	1·03
		Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·07	3·61	1·45
		Jamui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·07	2·10	0·96
		Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·10	?
		Shaikhpura...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·54	?
		Chakai Banda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·70	?
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?	3·04	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 22nd of December 1894—*concld.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 16th.	Monday, 17th.	Tuesday, 18th.	Wednesday, 19th.	Thursday, 20th.	Friday, 21st.	Saturday, 22nd.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1894.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
Bihar—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·05	3·63	1·49
			Bangaon (Sylabad).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	?	Nil	?	4·56	?
			Supaul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·09	3·10	1·14
			Pratapganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·96	?
			Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·08	3·51	1·26
			Rauka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·08	3·85	1·62
			Colgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·36	?
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·10	4·30	1·31
			Araria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·08	3·88	1·34
			Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·15	5·06	1·85
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·42	?
			Barsoe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·85	?
			Forbesganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·01	?
			Kuliaganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·34	?
		Malda ...	Malda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·14	11·07	1·95
			Chanchal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·04	1·71	0·91
			Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·07	?
			Silgunj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	8·03	?
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·06	2·91	1·29
			Godda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·10	7·88	1·18
			Pakaur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·08	8·04	1·14
			Naya Dumka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·13	6·01	1·66
			Deoghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·07	3·05	1·97
			Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·17	7·23	1·31
			Ballodda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·49	?
			Nanihat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·39	?
			Asseuboni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	8·00	?
			Katikund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	9·25	?
			Madhupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·10	?
			Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·01	?
			Sarath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·25	?
			Barkope ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·00	?
			Kunshi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·19	?
			Bhagaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·29	?
			Mahespore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·48	?
			Barharwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·20	?
			Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·79	?
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·37	5·05	4·36
			Banki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·38	Nil	0·66	4·95	4·70
			Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·33	3·88	4·22
			False Point ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·26	0·82	7·21	7·05
			Kendrapara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·50	10·84	4·47
			Jajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·70	4·05	3·42
			Dharmsala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·25	?
			Salipore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·50	?
			Pal Lahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·34	?
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·06	
			Chandbali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·58	6·12	4·16
			Bhadrak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·26	4·63	3·11
			Soro ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·13	5·32	2·67
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·30	6·79	3·74
			Jellasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·11	6·30	1·43
			Baripada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·15	8·29	3·08
		Puri ...	Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·71	8·24	7·59
			Khurda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·49	5·70	5·06
			Bhanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·42	0·84	1·10	9·12	6·70
			Gop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·36	?
			Satpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·00	?
			Pipli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	6·06	?
			Nayagarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·00	?
			Ranpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·02	?
			Kurmala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	8·57	?
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba *(Giridih).*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·12	7·13	1·35
			Hazaribagh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	0·15	0·24	6·41	1·37
			Semtagurah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·31	4·47	1·04
			Mahudi Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·30	6·12	1·01
			Jhumra Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·24	Nil	0·31	4·80	1·48
			Barhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·21	?
			Chatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·77	?
			Karagdeha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·46	?
			Ramgar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·10	?
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·36	Nil	0·52	5·98	1·85
			Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	1	0·11	0·13	0·19	0·24	1·91	1·53
			Silli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
			Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·40	?
			Tamar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
			Chainpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·06	?
		Palamau ...	Palamau ... *(Daltonganj).*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·16	3·69	1·41
			Balumath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·13	?	0·44	?
			Husainabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·20	?
			Garhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·06	?	3·00	?
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·32	1·53	1·40
			Gobindpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·10	3·05	1·34
			Raghunathpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·46	?
			Barabhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·38	?
			Jhalda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·74	?	2·58	?
			Chas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·74	?
			Pandra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·15	?
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·37	1·68	1·86
			Chakardharpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·17	?
			Chatsila ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·14	?
			Baharagura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·21	?
			Gailkura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Ni	?	Nil	?	2·31	?
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·34	?
			Mimohorpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3·20	?
			Kharswan ...										?	Nil	?		?

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least 0·10 inch of rain has fallen.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 22ND OF DECEMBER 1894.

DURING the previous week Bengal had again been affected by a barometric depression, the effects of which had not entirely passed away from the province on the 15th or the last day of that week. The sky on that date was moderately clouded, temperature and humidity were high, and indeed the mean temperature for the 15th was in excess at many stations by more than 5°. Rain was also being received at some stations in East Bengal. On the 16th, or the first day of the week under review, these disturbed conditions apparently passed away in an easterly direction, and pressure began to rise and temperature to fall at the western stations, while temperature continued to rise, skies remained rather heavily clouded, and a few local showers were reported at the extreme south-eastern stations. On the 17th pressure increased slowly over the whole province, and conditions began to be more settled, as skies began to clear at the eastern stations, though still a few local showers were reported in South-East Bengal. On this day, however, a brisk fall of temperature set in over the whole province, though temperature was still generally above the normal. On the 18th pressure again rose slowly to moderately, while temperature fell briskly, and the same changes occurred on the 19th, when the temperatures recorded over the province were fairly normal. On the 19th, however, a diffused barometric depression or disturbance appeared, which was affecting Baluchistan and North-Western India, and this on the 20th had advanced rapidly towards the Central Provinces and Bandelkhand. Bengal on this day was scarcely affected by the depression, as pressure and temperature were almost steady. On the 21st, however, the depression from Bandelkhand had advanced very rapidly about 500 miles in an easterly direction, and its centre was in the eastern central district of Bengal. Hence conditions changed considerably in Bengal, and particularly in the northern districts, as there was a rapid increase in humidity, temperature and cloud proportion, and a brisk fall of pressure. Showers were also reported on the morning of the 21st in Chota Nagpur, and during the 21st light to moderate showers were received in North Bengal and particularly in the hills, and light to moderate snow-storms were also reported to have occurred at Darjeeling and Gnatong, which falls were included in the report for the 22nd instant. On the morning of the 22nd apparently the depression over Bengal had either filled up or had again passed away in an easterly direction, for pressure had increased slightly to briskly, while skies were clearing and temperature and humidity were falling considerably. Hence the effects of the depression had again passed away on the 22nd, and fine settled weather again obtained over the province.

Pressure.—The mean pressure for the week has been in excess of the normal usually by about 0·03″ to 0·05.″

Temperature.—The mean temperature for the week for the whole province has been 2° above the normal, and the excess has been largest in East and North Bengal, where it has averaged nearly 3°, and smallest in Orissa, where it has equalled only 1·5.°

The actual temperatures registered during the week and their variations from the normal temperature of the present season are clearly seen in the table below, where the average maximum, minimum and mean temperatures for the week at nine typical stations in different districts of the province are compared with the normal values for the same period. The variations, it will be seen, have been considerable in the day or maximum temperatures, which have been generally in excess by about 1° or 2°, while the night or minimum temperatures have in most cases been rather largely in excess, the excess at such stations as Patna and Chittagong equalling about 5° and 6°.

Table showing the excess or defect of the actual mean temperature from the normal for the week ending Saturday, the 22nd of December 1894.

	Normal mean maximum temperature for the week ending 22nd December.	Actual mean maximum temperature for the week ending 22nd December 1894.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean minimum temperature for the week ending 22nd December.	Actual mean minimum temperature for the week ending 22nd December 1894.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean daily temperature for the week ending 22nd December.	Actual mean daily temperature for the week ending 22nd December 1894.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.
Cuttack	81·6	81·9	+0·3	57·9	59·5	+1·6	69·8	70·7	+0·9
Calcutta	75·3	76·8	+1·5	55·2	58·0	+2·8	65·3	67·4	+2·1
Chittagong	77·5	78·1	+0·6	57·7	63·7	+6·0	67·6	70·9	+3·3
Burdwan	76·9	78·1	+1·2	55·3	56·6	+1·3	66·1	67·4	+1·3
Patna	73·1	74·3	+1·2	50·3	54·8	+4·5	61·7	64·5	+2·8
Gaya	74·6	76·9	+2·3	50·7	54·1	+3·4	62·7	65·5	+2·8
Purnea	74·9	76·7	+1·8	48·2	52·1	+3·9	61·6	64·4	+2·8
Hazaribagh	70·7	72·3	+1·6	49·5	52·4	+2·9	60·1	62·4	+2·3
Darjeeling	48·1	50·2	+2·1	36·1	37·6	+1·5	42·1	43·9	+1·8

Rainfall.—The only rainfall of importance which has occurred during the week has been in East Bengal, which has averaged 0·22 inch. In this division the heaviest falls have occurred in the district of Noakhali, which has received 0·99 inch, and in Backergunge which has received 0·61 inch. Over the remainder of the province rainfall has been almost absent, but some local showers of no practical importance have occurred in Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 22nd of December 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th October 1894.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	82·3	51·7	77·7	56·7	67·2	+1·6	0·01	0·00	—0·05	0·02	0·10	—0·08	0·04	0·23	5·75	2·12
North Bengal	80·1	51·6	77·3	55·6	66·5	+2·7	Nil	0·03	—0·03	0·00	0·08	—0·08	0·10	0·15	5·61	1·64
East Bengal	81·4	55·0	78·1	60·4	69·2	+2·9	0·22	0·03	+0·19	0·40	0·09	+0·31	0·57	0·34	7·75	2·96
Bihar	79·6	44·9	75·5	52·8	64·2	+2·1	Nil	0·04	—0·04	0·00	0·09	—0·09	Nil	0·12	5·09	1·16
Orissa	83·8	51·5	80·2	59·3	69·8	+1·5	Nil	0·12	—0·12	0·00	0·12	—0·12	0·02	0·49	6·49	4·00
Chota Nagpur	82·6*	49·3*	72·2*	52·1*	62·2*	+1·8*	0·01	0·15	—0·14	0·09	0·16	—0·07	0·03	0·27	4·31	1·32

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 24th December 1894.

A. Pedler,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 16th to 22nd December 1894.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Faht.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1894.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
December ...	16th ...	30·128	72·2	79·4	14·5	64·9	74·0	66·6	·565	62·4	66	Nil
,, ...	17th ...	·163	67·7	76·9	18·5	58·4	67·6	60·7	·439	55·4	65	,,
,, ...	18th ...	·172	66·2	76·9	21·5	55·4	69·6	61·7	·445	55·8	61	,,
,, ..	19th ...	·174	65·9	76·9	22·0	54·9	71·6	61·7	·419	54·0	54	,,
,, ..	20th ...	·176	66·1	77·3	22·4	54·9	70·6	62·1	·446	55·8	59	,,
,, ...	21st ...	·107	68·0	78·9	21·8	57·1	72·2	64·6	·509	59·4	65	,,
...	22nd ...	·167	69·0	77·9	17·8	60·1	71·6	66·1	·569	62·6	73	,,

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days		30·155
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		67·9
The extreme variation of temperature		24·5
The maximum temperature		79·4
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days		63
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 16th to 22nd December 1894		Nil

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

Meteorological Office, India,
The 24th December 1894.

C. Little,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 16th to 22nd December 1894.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1894.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Dec.	16th	133·8	8·1	30·048	70·1	78·0	13·8	64·2	64·5	0·534	60·8	73	NE by N and NNE	87	Nil	Partially Cloudy.
,,	17th	135·3	6·7	·083	65·9	75·7	17·8	57·9	59·7	·432	54·9	69	NNE, N by W and Calm.	45	,,	Partially cloudy, d.
,,	18th	129·0	9·6	·094	65·0	75·4	18·6	56·8	58·9	·418	53·9	69	N by W ...	43	,,	Clear d.
,,	19th	129·0	9·2	·112	64·9	75·8	20·6	55·2	58·6	·412	53·5	69	N by W, N and Calm.	44	,,	Clear, d.
,,	20th	128·8	9·4	·100	64·7	76·1	21·0	55·1	59·3	·435	55·1	73	N by E, NNW and Calm.	34	,,	Clear, d.
,,	21st	130·5	9·4	·051	66·5	77·7	20·7	57·0	62·2	·509	59·5	79	WNW, and Calm	18	,,	Chiefly clear, d.
,,	22nd	127·4	9·1	·122	66·7	76·9	17·2	59·7	62·9	·524	60·2	80	NNE and Calm...	26	,,	Chiefly clear, d.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		30·087
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		30·033
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		61·5
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		75·0
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		66·3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		67·5
The extreme variation of temperature		22·9
The maximum temperature		78·0
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		8
		%
The mean relative humidity		73
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		71
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 16th to 22nd December 1894		Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		0·01
The total fall from 1st January to 22nd December 1894		48·66
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		65·53

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, id from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the ermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the ew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet ove the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, rmerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in e Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

d., dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 23rd December 1894.

C. LITTLE,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1894-95.

Areas leased for irrigation up to end of October 1894.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased.									Rainfall, 1894-95.		Rainfall, 1893-94.		Remarks.
								Long term leases.	Five years, kharif.	Season leases.						Grand Total.	During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.	
										Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Taldanda, 1st reach ...	1,342	410	116	9,428	6,590	.....	7,070	.....	145	9	.....	.....	154	7,224	6·25	54·15	3·90	73·05	
		Ditto, 2nd ,, ...	566	137																	
		Machgaon	776	246	246	16,140	5,150	.....	10,555	5,270	249	66	.....	.....	5,585	16,140	4·15	52·85	5·65	82·40	
		Kendrapara	1,067	907	776	47,553	45,304	.....	41,455	.....	2,547	37	.....	.....	2,584	44,039	8·00	45·24	5·00	73·04	
		Gobri	372·82	45	31·70	2,355	1,991	.....	484	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	68	552	7·78	63·60	4·54	80·77	
		Do. Extension	648	38·51	34·62	1,557	1,359	.....	571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	571	No gauge.				
		Patamundi	885	224	185·48	10,945	9,362	.....	10,905	.....	.....	909	.....	.....	909	11,714	3·73	55·87	6·89	68·25	
		High Level, Range I ...	608	332·87	196·5	13,756	11,198	.....	294	1,749	128	.....	.....	.....	1,877	2,171	No gauge.				
		Ditto, do. II ...	727·16	23·76	23·76	2,341	2,084	.....	1,762	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,762	Ditto.				
		Jaipur Canal	700	17·14	17·14	1,859	1,311	.....	3,621	4,719	80	282	.....	.....	5,081	8,652	4·97	51·75	5·82	58·40	
	Balasore ...	High Level, Range III ...	727·16	190·66	190·66	13,279	15,299	.....													
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	119,253	100,248	.....	80,967	11,738	4,126	344	.....	.....	16,208	97,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,481	850	2,055	217	.....	.....	3,122	69,603	.....	.....	.....	.....	
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	1,411	112	105	30,209	72,988	.....	63,159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,159	3·96	41·04	3·77	65·94	30 days discharging.
		Panchkura	522	64	21	2,731	2,092	.....	6,352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,352	5·76	67·47	5·89	65·05	13 days discharging.
	Howrah ...	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	.....	.....	.....	680	461	.....	765	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	765	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	33,620	75,451	.....	70,276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,276	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,061	.....	5,508	.....	.....	.....	5,508	87,569	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sone ...	Shahabad ...	Western Main	4,342	1,935	228	15,962	19,077	13,925	.....	3,573	.....	.....	.....	178	3,751	17,676	10·80	60·35	8·47	46·63	
		Buxar	1,226	248	170	50,117	64,817	42,266	.....	12,008	.....	.....	.....	990	12,998	55,264					
		Arrah	2,000	1,389	1,071	132,448	139,031	110,920	.....	8,189	46	.....	12	9,170	17,417	128,337	6·09	46 63	3·17	46·37	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	948	698	2,025	2,648	1,834	.....	196	.....	.....	.....	50	246	2,080	14·60	71·30	6·22	56·72	
		Patna				70,2 9	71,002	61,584	.....	8,912	.....	.....	109	1,730	10,751	72,335					
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	270,791	295,575	230,529	.....	32,878	46	.....	121	12,118	45,163	275,692	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253,882	.....	43,877	4	.....	77	14,378	58,336	312,218	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand total ...	.....	.....	.....	423,664	471,274	230,529	151,243	44,616	4,172	344	121	12,118	61,371	443,143	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253,882	148,542	44,727	7,567	217	77	14,378	66,966	469,391	.....	.....	.....	.....	

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 21*st December* 1894.

K. H. STEPHEN,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th December 1894 on 1,663·90 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	265,708	3,18,378 3 0	31,37,545 10	7,99,607 8 0	16,753 15 0	11,04,739 10 0	78,384	123,181	201,56
Ditto per mile of railway	.....	191 5 6	.....	402 8 6	10 1 2	663 15 2	.....	.....	.....
Ditto for previous 23 weeks of half-year	*6,473,326	*68,17,204 5 0	†6,49,15,841 30	1,39,99,721 15 0	‡3,80,260 15 0	2,11,97,187 3 0	1,759,279½	2,604,706½	4,363,98
Total for 24 weeks ...	6,739,034	71,35,582 8 0	6,80,53,387 0	1,47,69,329 7 0	3,97,014 14 0	2,23,01,926 13 0	1,837,663½	2,727,887½	4,565,55
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	271,165½	3,24,216 8 2	27,76,801 20	6,75,568 10 11	19,031 11 3	10,18,816 14 4	79,166	111,646	190,81
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	201 4 7	.....	• 419 6 8	11 13 1	632 8 4	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 24½ weeks of previous year§ ...	6,821,290	76,25,951 6 3	5,91,72,257 20	1,34,56,354 0 4	3,83,466 15 4	2,14,65,772 5 11	1,857,420	2,394,321	4,251,74

* Added No. of passengers 6,074 and Rs. 10,109
† Deducted Mds. 97,139 and ,, 6,702
‡ Added ,, 2,165
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 10th November and Supplemental figures for 30th September 1894.
§ Inclusive of supplemental figures for 30th September 1893.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th December 1894, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,407	4,233 13 0	10,724 20	507 5 0	11 0 0	4,752 2 0	1,119	69	1,188
Per mile of railway	.....	190 7 3	.....	22 13 2	0 7 11	213 12 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	*432,533	*1,03,831 15 0	†2,06,809 20	†8,532 15 0	‡219 0 0	1,12,583 14 0	25,641	1,628	27,369
Total for 24 weeks ...	449,940	1,08,065 12 0	2,17,534 0	9,040 4 0	230 0 0	1,17,336 0 0	26,760	1,697	28,457
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,403	4,169 1 10	11,925 20	441 7 0	19 2 0	4,632 10 10	889	79	968
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	187 8 8	.....	19 15 11	0 13 9	208 6 4	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 24½ weeks of previous year§ ...	431,922½	1,05,192 9 2	2,37,128 10	8,175 1 0	447 0 4	1,13,814 10 6	21,583	1,909	23,492

* Added No. of passengers 635 and deducted Rs. 92
† Ditto Mds. 27 and ,, 49
‡ Ditto ,, 1
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 10th November 1894.
§ Inclusive of Supplemental figures for 30th September 1893.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th December 1894, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	14,083	13,403 15 0	78,375 20	10,676 13 0	53 0 0	24,333 12 0	6,493	3,734	10,227
Per mile of railway	.....	83 0 9	.....	67 6 3	0 5 3	150 12 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	*408,084	*3,38,785 3 0	†15,30,345 30	†2,14,766 12 0	‡1,339 0 0	5,54,890 15 0	134,122½	71,995½	206,118½
Total for 24 weeks ...	422,767	3,52,189 2 0	16,08,721 10	2,25,443 0 0	1,392 0 0	5,79,224 11 0	140,615½	75,729½	216,345½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,871	12,223 11 4	75,803 30	10,271 7 0	60 0 6	22,555 11 10	5,452	3,434	8,886
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	75 11 9	.....	63 10 3	0 6 0	139 12 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 24½ weeks of previous year§ ...	473,190	3,54,699 8 11	16,86,531 20	2,10,155 14 0	4,063 13 9	5,68,919 4 8	152,022	71,742	223,764

* Added number of passengers 1,466 and Rs. 2,446
† Ditto maunds 17,122 and deducted ,, 164
‡ Ditto ,, 19
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 10th November and Supplemental figures for 30th September 1894.
§ Inclusive of Supplemental figures for 30th September 1893.